

NUMBER 1 SHIMBUN

March 2014
Volume 46 No. 3
¥400



The Foreign
Correspondents' Club
of Japan



+

Pema Gyalpo in
profile

Yurakucho:
under the tracks
(and under
threat?)

Okinawa mayor
wants the world
to listen

OMG!

Separating **sense** from **screams** with our
"Whack-o-meter" of Fukushima radiation news

Fit for the future

17th Annual Global CEO Survey
The glass half full¹ / The global rebalancing act² / Three trends that will transform business³ / Creating value in totally new ways⁴ / Developing tomorrow's workforce⁵ / Serving the new consumers⁶ / The need for hybrid leadership⁷

Fit for the future

Capitalising on global trends



1,344
CEOs in 60 countries

39%
of CEOs are very confident about their company's growth prospects
See page 5

86%
of CEOs recognize the need to change R&D and innovation capacity
See page 14

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The number of CEOs who believe that the global economy will improve over the next 12 months has doubled to 44%, compared to the previous year.

CEOs are also feeling better about their own companies' prospects, with 39% now very confident of revenue growth in 2014.



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In this issue

The Front Page		4
From the President	Lucy Birmingham	
Beijing is hanging on your every word	Nathan Vanderklippe	
Cover story		
The Fukushima follies	Tim Hornyak	6
Profile		
Pema Gyalpo	Gavin Blair	10
There goes the neighborhood?	John R. Harris, Said Karlsson and reporting by Maya Shibata	12
Okinawa's problem is a global problem	Michael Penn	14
Suicide pilots' spirits await judgment	Suvendrini Kakuchi	15
Freedom of the Press Committee		
Why we need a prize	Michael Penn and Jake Adelstein	16
Club News		
FCCJ Exhibition: Soma Nomaori Horse Festival	Tadashi Kumagai and Mayumi Takahashi	17

Opening nights/Mao Asada/FCCJ in Kansai/Join the Movie Committee/Rakugo Night



KATSUNE KASAHARA

p18

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Cover illustration: Andrew Potheary

From the President



THE MASSIVE SNOWSTORM ON FEB. 8 MAY HAVE created havoc in Tokyo but it was a winter wonderland when viewed from the Club's 20th floor. More "wow" views appeared a week later when the city was blanketed again. How nice to be at the top. But the "best" spot can be a moving target.

We'll likely be located more on the middle floors if the Club makes a short move in the direction of Tokyo Station in 2018. Mitsubishi Estate is offering us sections of the 5th and 6th floors of a planned building complex

on the present site of the Fuji Bldg. and Tokyo Kaikan. It could be a sweet spot but we're just beginning negotiations, and our finances need to be thoroughly examined to find if we can afford it. The House & Property Committee will present another report at the next General Membership Meeting on March 26.

Our wide selection of press conferences has been drawing onsite and SNS crowds as well as wide mainstream media attention for the Club. Endless thanks to our hardworking PAC team of Chung-san and Saikawa-san, and the committee members. Feb. 25 was a high point. The morning event featured Olympic skater Mao Asada, fresh off the plane from Sochi. Her appearance was covered by all the major Japanese TV networks and news media outlets and garnered the largest audience ever on our livestream site. It also produced a very active Twitter feed. That same day, our luncheon presser featured Vermont Law School professor Peter Bradford speaking on lessons for Japan's nuclear industry, while the afternoon press conference included two conservative Tokyo assemblywomen on the "comfort women" issue.

We're formulating ways the PAC events can better serve the membership. Under consideration are smaller, monthly talks in the evenings that are topic focused. A series on women is in the works. Business, finance and science are also on the list. Most importantly, we're hoping to bring in younger members with talks on culture/sub-culture themes.

With Mao Asada's visit, the 2020 Tokyo Olympics is hovering ever closer to the Club's horizons – and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government has set its sights on the FCCJ. Their promotion division recently approached us on collaborating with the foreign press to promote Tokyo as a visitor destination in the lead-up to the Olympics. We're now in talks with them on how to proceed. I'll keep you up to date on our progress.

We've also been approached by Nippon TV, which wants to do an approx. 5-min. piece on the Club as part of their popular 60-min. "World Ranking" program to air on Fri. March 21. They're ranking the top foreign news organizations in Japan, and – unable to film at any of those offices – decided to focus on the FCCJ. Filming will likely be in early March, and they've agreed to secure permission for all the footage they shoot.

The Associate Members and Professional Associate Members' meeting on Feb. 21 was well received. We had a good turnout and the meeting went smoothly (unlike many of the GMMs). AMLC Chairman Kurt Sieber did a terrific job of organizing and running the evening gathering. Among the many topics discussed were the three seats the Associates will gain on the Board of Directors from June, in accordance with Japan's new law on organizations. Finally, the Associates will be getting real representation at the Club. The search for candidates has officially started.

I also want to remind everyone to please take advantage of our new Membership Campaign that is taking place until March 31. New Associates will receive ¥70,000 credit on the joining fee. Joining fee credit will also be given for new members in all other categories. Members will receive ¥10,000 or ¥20,000 dining vouchers for new member introductions. Please see details on our website. You can also inquire with our staff, Naomichi Iwamura (iwamura@fccj.or.jp), or Associate member Bill Shin (billshin@ttp-r.dlenet.com) who is coordinating the campaign.

– Lucy Birmingham



BEIJING IS HANGING ON YOUR EVERY WORD

Nathan Vanderklippe extols *China's e-commerce and wonders if his nighttime activities are being tapped*

EVERY ONCE IN A WHILE, WHEN IT FEELS LIKE A good day to tempt fate, I whisper something illicit on the phone. "Tiananmen." "Xinjiang." "Bo Xilai." "Tibet." Will the line click off? Will conversation be halted in a burst of static, as China's listening apparatus perks its ears?

It hasn't happened yet, but the mere existence of the possibility is the specter that haunts journalistic work in China. We have Edward Snowden to thank for pulling bare the global chimera of privacy. But there's a difference, a psychological one, between knowing a digital dragnet is catching your ones and zeroes – and being in China, where the listening feels personal.

One friend is convinced his *qi* – the relatively-cheap Chinese nannies that add a veneer of old-world grandeur to life here – is an employee of the state, a spy who washes his underwear. Pre-arranged interviews on domestically censored topics are suddenly cancelled. At bars, loud with music, news competitors remove mobile phone batteries and lower voices to conspire on how to outwit security forces in sensitive regions. Sources gossip about the portable Faraday cages brought to China by heads of state, draped over hotel room conversations like giant mosquito nets to keep digital espionage at bay. Husbands and wives whisper plans inside their own houses.

One even wonders if they – and there are, by one count, some two million monitoring the country's communications – are listening in bed. It is a discomfiting thought, that someone might be eavesdropping on and, perish the thought, judging, nocturnal performance. A colleague joked that perhaps the listeners should be rewarded with a shrieked "Xi Jinping" at climax.

A country of 1.3-billion is unavoidably a great many things. China is a place of enormous opportunity, both for its own people and those of us lucky enough to be here writing about it. It's a place of immense beauty and immense, sometimes smoggy, ugliness. It's still in some ways the biggest story around, even if telling it can mean inhaling bad air, questionable food and great heaps of propaganda. Step into an intersection at the wrong time, and a corrupt coal miner in a Bentley will mow you down. Ask too many of the wrong questions, and the annual extension of your visa suddenly becomes uncertain.

Nathan Vanderklippe is the Beijing bureau chief for *The Globe & Mail*

THE PEOPLE AND STORIES FROM THE COUNTRY'S GREAT DIVERSE TABLEAU ARE ALMOST UNFAILINGLY COMPELLING, EVEN INSPIRATIONAL

That's the downside of China, one everyone knows. The upside is this: when the faxes have been exchanged and the pre-written questions approved, powerful officials take you into their offices and talk for hours, often in refreshingly blunt terms. When the desk gives it assent and the plane tickets are bought, the people and stories from the country's great diverse tableau are almost unfailingly compelling, even occasionally inspirational. And when the lunch plans are made, the food can be scintillating – from Beijing's unending diversity of culinary styles (including, without exaggeration, a burger that ranks in my top three) to the tongue-incinerating dishes farther afield.

Beijing in particular is no longer the bargain it once was, when even a modest salary could buy a lifestyle fit for royalty. The tab for a meal at a good

up on your doorstep. Sometimes, when things get really slow, it takes until the next morning. China has an e-commerce system so competitive, and often so fast, it makes the rest of the world look stuck in camel trains.

That's life. For work, the barrel of stories remains deep, from the multi-trillion-dollar economic shifts and weaknesses giving financial definition to not just Asia but the world; to the still-fascinating glimpses into 100 million people whose transition to greater wealth continues; to the extraordinary exercises of power that define politics and governance; to the endless variety of quirks that emanate from a country with such a vast supply of people. If one in a million is truly interesting, Canada has 35. China has 1,351.

The China story is no longer new.

Decades of correspondents have now come and left behind books of great skill and insight. Beijing today has echoes of New York or Delhi, a wickedly competitive media environment with hundreds of journalists from every corner of earth – albeit a place where state media still serve an uncomfortably important role in providing vital information.

But China hasn't lost its luster yet. It is a rising superpower, a role it has assumed with



Nathan Vanderklippe and Beijing art

restaurant can easily top a similar place in Canada, my home until October when I came to Beijing. But it's still filled with some of the expat joys of life in a place where labor is cheap. Need a tailored suit? \$150 and 48 hours. Need new kitchen cabinets? \$200 installed. Need to get somewhere? Two *kuai* – 33 cents – brings you anywhere on the Beijing subway system. Need anything else? Hop online and (if you need, through the auto-translating magic of Google Chrome) four hours later your inkjet cartridge or crystal chandelier shows

great speed, and to the clear chagrin of many of its neighbors, Japan not least among them. At the same time, it's an elephant on a bicycle – economically, politically and socially, a slight push in the wrong direction stands to unseat it all. That is rich fodder for the pen, to say nothing of the tongue. Few other places offer the chance to learn a language as important to the future as Chinese – even if only to ensure that, when the time comes, the listeners hear "Xi Jinping" shrieked with perfect tones. ①



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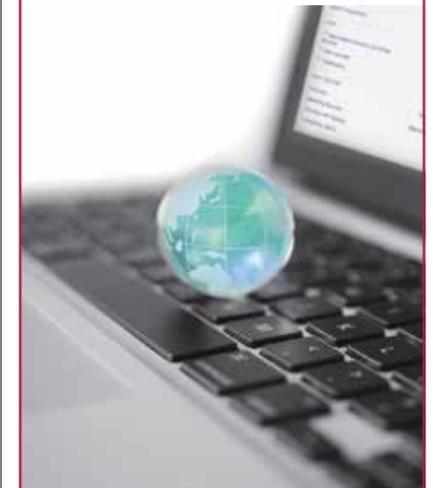
The FCCJ is pleased to offer members a substantial discount on subscriptions to LexisNexis' news database service, Nexis.com

The Members-only deal allows for flat-rate access at ¥7,900 per month - offering big savings on a service that normally costs ¥126,000 per month

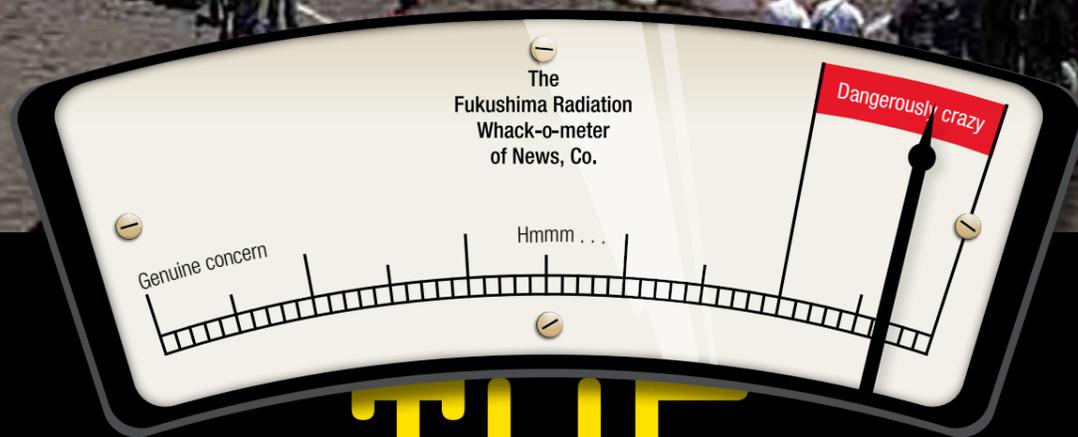
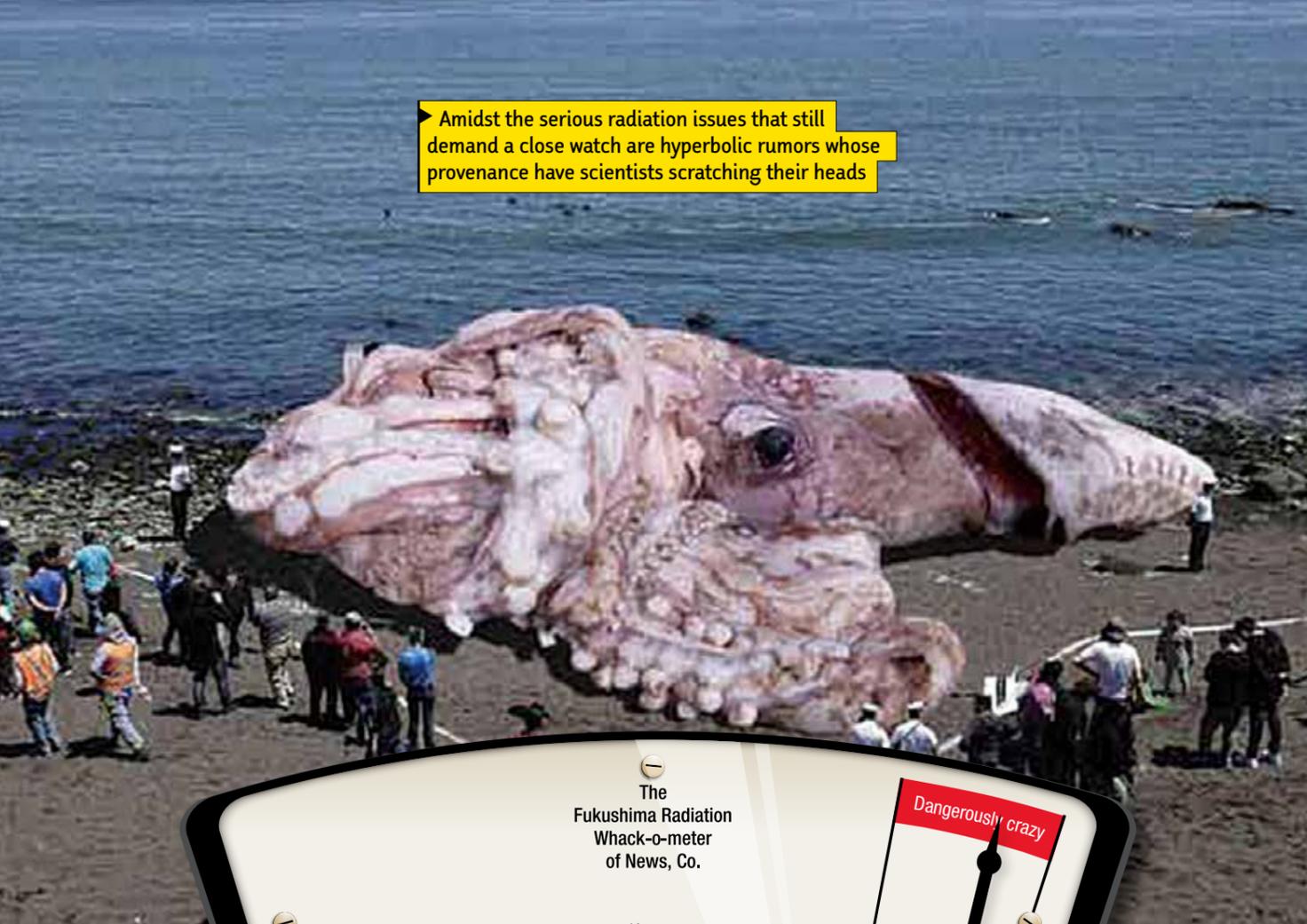
The service will be billed by the Club. The FCCJ benefits from all subscriptions sold under this arrangement.

Nexis provides access to news and information from more than 34,000 sources, including Kyodo News, Jiji, Yonhap, Xinhua, AP, Reuters, AFP, all major world newspapers and specialist news sources. Also included is a database of U.S. and international company information, biographical databases, country profiles and a U.S. legal database.

For those already in on the secret, the application form is available on the FCCJ website or from the 19F Club office.



Amidst the serious radiation issues that still demand a close watch are hyperbolic rumors whose provenance have scientists scratching their heads



THE FUKUSHIMA FOLLIES

by Tim Hornyak

If you're living in Japan, you're bound to have been scolded by friends or loved ones overseas for stubbornly ignoring the dangers of radiation leaking from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, wrecked by the Tohoku earthquake and tsunami three years ago this month. After all, it's hard to tell fact from fiction when it comes to nuclear radiation and its impact on health and the environment, especially when there's such well-deserved public distrust in Tepco, the Tokyo Electric Power Company.

While the utility's repeated blunders in its efforts to contain the crisis don't inspire confidence, it's also easy to forget that there have been no deaths from the release of radiation. According to the World Health Organization, those in the worst-affected areas face a slightly higher risk of developing certain cancers.

People who don't believe what officials say about radiation levels can ask Safecast, a "pro-data" NPO committed to gathering radiation readings through detectors and volunteers. It has collected over 14 million data points through an array of 800 sensors, and has indeed found higher radiation levels close to the reactors. However, both Safecast and government readings have shown radiation levels near the plant falling by about 40 percent per year.

"The reality is that there are some very contaminated areas in Fukushima which are already closed to habitation and will need to be closed for decades," says Azby Brown, a Safecast researcher. "The real problems the disaster has caused are tremendous and challenging, and require serious attention. It's a shame time and energy has to be wasted playing 'whack-a-mole' with hoaxes and misunderstandings. Oddly, most of these recent stories seem to originate in the U.S., where mistrust of government in some circles has made people vulnerable to all sorts of fantastic and implausible conspiracy theories."

Here's a selection of the most egregious "moles" that have burrowed their way through the mediasphere and deserve a good whacking.

THE ARNIE GUNDERSEN HIT PARADE

Whack-o-meter: 8
A nuclear engineer in the 1970s turned whistleblower, Arnie Gundersen is a one-man Fukushima alarm industry. His resume lists pages and pages of public testimony to august bodies on nuclear issues and he commands wide attention in the public sector and news media. Leaving aside his credentials as "chief engineer" of the NPO Fairewinds Energy Education, his statements have undoubtedly fueled anxiety about the scale of the disaster and its impact on health.

- "Fukushima is the biggest industrial catastrophe in the history of mankind," Gundersen told Al Jazeera in June 2011. Tell that to the families of the 4,000 to 20,000 people killed by highly toxic methyl isocyanate gas that leaked from a Union Carbide pesticide plant in Bhopal, India 30 years ago.
- "The amount of radiation released was clearly as much as Chernobyl, but most of it headed out to sea," Gundersen told Democracy Now! in 2012. Numerous estimates disagree, putting the Fukushima radiation at about one-fifth to one-tenth that spewed by the Chernobyl plant. A 2011 study in *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics* estimated that the actual amount of cesium 137 released was "roughly twice the official

government figure, and half the release from Chernobyl," *Nature* reported.

- "My estimate is that over the next 30 years we're going to see about a million cancers as a result of this." This staggering assertion seems to be based on little more than Gundersen's whimsy. Stanford University researchers have estimated in *Energy and Environmental Science* that the disaster could eventually cause about 130 deaths from radiation and 180 cases of cancer. That is a drop in the bucket compared to annual cancer deaths in Japan and less than one-third of the roughly 600 deaths caused by the stress of evacuating people from around the Fukushima plant area.

FUKUSHIMA MADE CALIFORNIA BEACHES RADIOACTIVE

Whack-o-meter: 6
If you believe everything you see on YouTube, you'll want to stay well away from Half Moon Bay near San Francisco. A video posted in December 2013 shows a man with a geiger counter approaching the surfing spot as the reading goes from about 40 to over 150, triggering an alarm. "It's consistently over 100," he says, adding that he has had several such results recently. "The readings are solid." The video has been viewed more than 750,000 times and sparked fears that Fukushima radiation has polluted the Golden State's golden shores.

Naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) at beaches has been known for decades. It can sometimes be traced to soil erosion and the presence of thorium-rich

granite. "Recent tests show that elevated levels of radiation at Half Moon Bay are due to naturally occurring materials and not radioactivity associated with the Fukushima incident," said Wendy Hopkins, spokeswoman of the California Department of Public Health. "There is no public health risk at California beaches due to radioactivity related to events at Fukushima."

Dan Sythe, CEO of radiation monitor maker IMI – International Medcom – tested soil at the beach and found its naturally occurring radiation is likely associated with dark sand below the high-tide level. "The radiation level is elevated," he wrote on *Geiger Counter Bulletin*, "but roughly equivalent to some granite counter top material from Brazil."

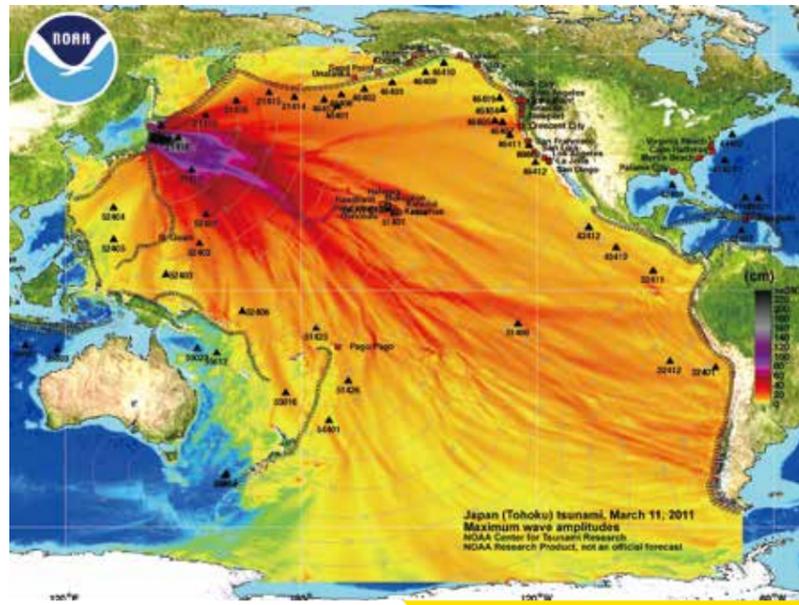
THE PACIFIC IS A RADIOACTIVE CONVEYOR BELT

Whack-o-meter: 8
If you've been living under a rock, or in a nuclear fallout shelter, you may have missed the many maps circulating on the Internet showing brightly colored plumes of radiation exploding eastward from Fukushima over the Pacific Ocean. Just Google "Pacific radiation map" and you'll find many examples, but one of the worst offenders is an orange-yellow Pacific shot through with veins of crimson. The entire ocean looks like a nuclear wasteland.

If the fact that the supposed radiation seems to stop when it hits land seems a little bizarre to you, your skepticism is well founded. The image is actually a National Oceanic and Atmospheric

This photoshopped image of a "giant squid" quickly went viral. While this may be a quite obvious joke, other rumors are misinformation that is often taken for truth.

(PHOTO FROM LIGHTLY BRAINED TURNIP)



Emails accompanying this widely circulated map often claim that it shows the spread of radiation from Fukushima. It is actually from the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and shows the tsunami wave amplitude.

Administration (NOAA) map showing the height of waves associated with the March 2011 tsunami. NOAA produced at least two such plots after the historic quake, with the estimated maximum height of the waves hitting 240 cm.

THE OCEAN IS A DEAD ZONE

Whack-o-meter: 9
 “The Pacific Ocean appears to be dying,” *NaturalNews* observed in January, “a phenomenon that the data suggests is a direct consequence of nuclear fallout from Fukushima.” Just where was this data coming from? A 2013 study of deep-sea creatures by the Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute. *NaturalNews* put its spin on the paper this way: “Though the researchers involved with the work have been reluctant to pin Fukushima as a potential cause – *National Geographic*, which covered the study recently, did not even mention Fukushima – the timing of the discovery suggests that Fukushima is, perhaps, the cause.”

You can’t argue with ironclad logic like that. It sounds better with some numbers, of course, so *NaturalNews* decided that 98 percent of the sea floor off California is covered with dead animals, up from 1 percent before Fukushima. The Monterey Aquarium study actually indicated that an unusual abundance of gelatinous creatures known as salps ended up carpeting the abyssal floor after dying. Furthermore, scientists found that there were actually more algae and salps in California waters in 2011 and 2012 than in the previous 20 years. As the institute pointed out in a press release debunking

the report, “There is no indication that any of the events documented in this study were associated with the Fukushima nuclear accident.”

WEST COAST FISH ARE RADIOACTIVE

Whack-o-meter: 7
 Fears about radiation reaching the North American West Coast have focused on reports that fish are becoming extremely contaminated. Doubtless this has been fueled by the real news that some fish caught off Tohoku are unfit for human consumption. But the miles and miles of ocean between that region and the West Coast ensures the effects are limited, as Ken Buesseler of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution writes: “These contaminated fish are not being sold internally in Japan or exported. Because of the dilution that occurs even a short distance from Fukushima, we do not have a concern about the levels of cesium and other radionuclides in fish off the West Coast of the U.S.”

While cesium has indeed been discovered in Pacific bluefin tuna (PBFT), a find that was reported by over 1,000 newspapers worldwide, a study published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* showed that a standard serving of such fish would expose someone to radiation equiv-

alent to that in about one-twentieth of a banana. “Although uncertainties remain regarding the assessment of cancer risk at low doses of ionizing radiation to humans, the dose received from PBFT consumption by subsistence fishermen can be estimated to result in two additional fatal cancer cases per 10,000,000 similarly exposed people,” the study states.

USED FUEL RODS WILL IGNITE IF EXPOSED TO AIR

Whack-o-meter: 7.5
 In November, Tepco began the delicate task of removing 1,534 nuclear fuel rods from a storage pool at the Fukushima Daiichi plant’s No. 4 reactor building. The pool has been reinforced since the March 11, 2011 disaster, but Tepco wants the rods in a safer location and the job is expected to take until the end of 2014 at least.

Fears have focused on the possibility of another quake striking the building, which could cause more cracks in the pool and drain the water from it. Various media have painted alarming scenarios of what will happen if the rods are exposed to air. “That would allow the zirconium alloy cladding to ignite and release radioactive material into the air,” said the *Telegraph*. But if a YouTube demonstration by UC Berkeley nuclear engineers is anything to judge by, zirconium alloy cladding does not ignite when exposed to air, or even a blowtorch. They heated a piece of zirconium to 2,000°C without sparking a fire. (Zirconium powder, however, is flammable.)

A FUEL ROD DISASTER WILL DESTROY JAPAN AND THE WEST COAST

Whack-o-meter: 9
 David Suzuki is a household name in Canada. The scientist, broadcaster, and member of the Order of Canada is known for his long-running CBC documentary show “The Nature of Things,” and has been championing the cause of wildlife and the natural world for decades. So people took note when he warned last fall that a major quake during the fuel rod extraction process at Fukushima would precipitate a nuclear holocaust. He went on to claim there was a greater than 95 percent probability of such a quake in the next three years.

“If, in fact, the fourth plant goes under an earthquake, and those rods are exposed, it’s bye-bye Japan,” he told a gathering at the University of Alberta, “and everybody on the West Coast of North America should evacuate. Now if that isn’t

HEADLINE HYPE!

28 Signs that the West Coast is being absolutely fried with nuclear radiation from Fukushima
 (*The Truth*)

U.S. Army General: The whole northern hemisphere is at risk of becoming largely uninhabitable (*InfoWars*)

Japan Physician: Parents should evacuate children from Tokyo
 (*EneNews*)

SURPRISE: You're eating Fukushima radiation and bloody, cancerous tumors in fish contaminated by radiation
 (*Turner Radio Network*)

Revenge of the mutant vegetables?
 (*Daily Mail*)

Dr. Helen Caldicott: If Spent Fuel No. 4 collapses I am evacuating my family from Boston (*EneNews*)

terrifying, I don’t know what is.”

There is no scientific evidence to support that wild scenario. David Measday, a professor emeritus of nuclear physics at the University of British Columbia, dismissed it as “ridiculous” and “totally impossible.” Suzuki recently said he regrets what he termed an “off-the-cuff” remark, but still fears a “potential widespread disaster” from a second quake or tsunami hitting what’s left of the Fukushima plant.

FUKUSHIMA IS KILLING AMERICAN BABIES, ADULTS AND . . . BALD EAGLES

Whack-o-meter: 10
 In 2011, physician Janette Sherman and epidemiologist Joseph Mangano reported in *Counterpunch* that in the 10 weeks to the end of May that year, there was a 35 percent increase in baby deaths in eight cities in the Northwest compared to the four weeks to March 19, 2011. The increase “is statistically significant,” they wrote, pointing out that it coincided with the Fukushima meltdown. The article is premised on analysis of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention data, but an analysis by Michael Moyer of *Scientific American* shows how the CDC numbers were cherry-picked to suit the

authors’ premise. If data from the beginning of 2011 are included (and not just the four weeks to March 19), there is no change in baby deaths.

The duo, part of an anti-nuclear group called Radiation and Public Health Project, returned in 2012 with another report, this time in the *International Journal of Health Services*, suggesting as many as 14,000 Americans had been killed by Japanese radiation. They arrived at this shocking figure again via creative statistics: The tally of CDC deaths for 122 cities increased 4.46 percent in the 14 weeks after the fallout from 2010 levels, and projecting that increase yields a nationwide total of about 14,000 people. “The analysis assumes that the plume arrived on U.S. shores, spread everywhere, instantly, and started killing people immediately,” Moyer writes. “The publication of such sloppy, agenda-driven work is a shame.”

Meanwhile, dozens of bald eagles have died mysterious deaths in Utah. They have been found with paralysis, seizures and tremors. Officials at the Wildlife Rehabilitation Center of Northern Utah were baffled, and told the *L.A. Times* they weren’t ruling anything out, including Fukushima radiation. This predictably spawned a series of articles linking the two. Tests ultimately revealed that West Nile virus in grebes the eagles fed on was responsible.

SQUID GROWS TO 160 FEET, COMES ASHORE IN CALIFORNIA

Whack-o-meter: 11
 This is really too daft to mention, but points for creativity go to satirical website *The Lightly Braised Turnip* for reporting that a 160-foot squid had washed up on a beach in Santa Monica, California. Over 1 million Facebook users liked the farce, especially its fake photo of people gawping over the house-sized cephalopod, and naturally it rampaged through social media like a kaiju in heat. The article quoted experts who said the creature came from “waters near the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant in the Futaba District of Japan.” Writers at urban legends site *Snopes.com* actually visited the beach in question and of course no squid, giant or otherwise, was to be found. Other Fukushima mutant hoaxes have included vegetables, dogs, and rabbits. ①

Tim Hornyak is Tokyo correspondent for IDG News Service. A former CNET News contributor, he is the author of *Loving the Machine: The Art and Science of Japanese Robots* and co-author of several Lonely Planet travel guidebooks.



FUKUSHIMA CANARDS CIRCULATING IN the media detract from the ongoing cost of the triple meltdown at the plant and the need for continued public scrutiny and vigilance. There are legitimate concerns about the potential danger from an accident involving the transfer of fuel rods from Reactor 4, not to mention the fact that no one really knows yet the condition of the reactor cores that have melted down.
 This spring also marks the third anniversary for thousands of Fukushima Prefecture evacuees who lost their homes. About one-third of 160,000 people who fled remain in temporary housing, stuck in legal limbo as the government tries to decide if it can live up to its cleanup promises. A ray of light was seen in February, however, when for the first time an evacuation order was lifted for a restricted area: residents of part of Tamura will be able to return home April 1.
 Meanwhile, the death toll in Fukushima from stress and other conditions related to the disaster recently hit 1,656, topping the 1,607 killed in the prefecture by the tsunami and quake. “People have gone through dramatic changes of their environment,” a prefectural health official told AFP. “As a result, people who would not have died are dying.”
 Another ongoing concern is possible links between radiation and thyroid cancer, especially among children. Eight more kids were found to have thyroid cancer in February, though health officials ruled out radiation from the plant as a cause. As of the end of 2013, there were 33 people under 18 confirmed with the disease, up from 25 three months earlier. The findings are worrisome but on a far different scale than those from the Chernobyl disaster, in which more than 6,000 children and adolescents were diagnosed with thyroid cancer, according to the U.N. Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. A team from the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry is also checking 1,972 workers from the plant who helped contain the disaster in the initial stages and were exposed to radiation doses over 100 millisieverts.

Pema Gyalpo

by Gavin Blair

Having been a representative of the Dalai Lama in Japan for 15 years, many might expect Tibetan-born Pema Gyalpo to be something of a Utopian dreamer. The reality is more complicated.

"I tell my students that I'm 60 percent realist and 40 percent idealist," says Gyalpo, who combines media commentary and authoring books with a professorship at Yokohama's Toin University.

His experience of fleeing the Chinese invasion of Tibet as a child in 1959, and the suffering his family endured, has clearly shaped his worldview. His two brothers were killed by the occupying Chinese forces, something he was unable to confirm until 1980, when he returned as an envoy of the Dalai Lama.

"When the Chinese came to Tibet, we had 250,000 monks chanting for peace from morning to night, but it didn't help. China sent an armed force of only 20,000 people, and it was enough," says Gyalpo, explaining his disillusionment with pacifism.

Having escaped with his parents over the border to India, Gyalpo was invited to study at an Australian-run missionary school in India, learning English in the process. Next came another opportunity that would alter the course of his life. A Japanese "agent" who had been working in Tibet before and during the Second World War, despite the mountain kingdom's claim of neutral status, arranged scholarships for a small group of refugees to study in Japan.

While he found Tibet and Japan culturally similar, in part through the common ground of Buddhism, the modernity of post-Olympic Tokyo was a shock. Following his first time on an airplane, he recalls his first encounter with a large glass door resulted in him walking straight into it.

Sent to a junior high school in Moroyama, Saitama, Gyalpo remembers the locals as very welcoming, with teachers and students helping him by writing hiragana alongside the kanji in his textbooks.

In his second year, he was elected chair of the student council. He was the first foreign pupil to hold such a position in a Japanese public school, and the event attracted national media attention. He went on to high school and the Asia University of Japan, where he obtained his law degree in 1976, before entering graduate school at Sophia University.

Eventually, however, he dropped out of his course, worried that if he completed his studies, his visa would not be renewed. It was during his time at Sophia in 1976, that he began his work for the Dalai Lama in Japan, and eventually became responsible for the whole Asia-Pacific.

In the early years, Gyalpo says he found it easier in some ways to work for the Dalai Lama in countries such as South Korea, Taiwan and Malaysia, than in Japan, where academia had a strong streak of internationalism and socialism, leading to sympathy toward China.

The Tiananmen Square incident was something of a watershed in perceptions of China, says Gyalpo. "When people saw how ruthless they were with their own people, they began to believe what we

'I FEEL JAPAN IS MISUNDERSTOOD AND I THINK IT'S MY DUTY TO TELL THE WORLD WHAT I'VE SEEN AND HEARD.'

had been saying about Tibet."

It was as a representative of the Dalai Lama in the late 1980s that Gyalpo was contacted at his office by Aum Shinrikyo, when the cult's founder Shoko Asahara came to visit.

"To be honest, I was quite impressed with him at first, when he talked about his level of meditation. And he was very polite in those days," recalls Gyalpo. "That didn't last long though, as he began to make claims about his enlightenment, levitation and that his followers should drink his blood."

With Aum Shinrikyo claiming to be followers of Tibetan Buddhism, Gyalpo found himself at odds with the cult. "I told Asahara that in a free country, you can have your Asahara-ism, but what you're teaching is not Tibetan Buddhism."

Gyalpo eventually faced Asahara in a television debate, but says his responses were mostly drowned out by the cult leader's followers shouting and banging on tables. However, following the sarin gas attack in 1995, Gyalpo says he was grateful for having fallen out with the cult so publically.

Gyalpo resigned as the Dalai Lama's representative in 1990. Following the assassination in 1991 of Rajiv Gandhi, whom he had met, Gyalpo found himself in demand as a commentator on Japanese TV. He believes he was fortunate that it was a period when Japan was somewhat fixated on internationalism.

"Anything that had the word "international" in it had a special meaning to the

Japanese, and I was called in to comment on it, along with a few other foreigners. It was the same with universities, which started having international departments and classes, leading to a permanent job at Gifu Women's University."

In addition to his media and academic careers, Gyalpo has written, co-authored and translated no fewer than 63 books, as well as trying his hand at politics. In 2007, he unsuccessfully stood for election to the House of Councillors with the conserva-

tive LDP-breakaway People's New Party (Kokumin Shinto), on a platform that included reforming the pacifist Article 9 of the constitution and condemning a resolution passed by the U.S. Congress that year on the "comfort women" issue.

"Article 9 is a declaration from Japan; there is no obligation for anyone else to respect that, so it's not practical. Under the present constitution, the Self-Defense Force is illegal. They receive the same training as an army, and have the same weapons."

"In this way, I'm a little conservative; maybe not a little, quite conservative."

The furor surrounding the comments of NHK's new governor at his January press conference is mystifying to Gyalpo. "If I want to know what the Japanese government is thinking, I would watch NHK. It is supposed to be the national TV station, so I think it's important that it gives the government's views. Equally, I believe that the Asahi should give its own views, which should be different; otherwise what's the point in having two different types of media?"

Looking to the future, one of Professor Gyalpo's plans is to reach a wider audience with his writings. "All my books so far have been in Japanese, so my audience has been restricted to the Japanese. I'd like to write something in English. I feel Japan is misunderstood and I think it's my duty to tell the world what I've seen and heard." ❶

Gavin Blair covers Japanese business, society and culture for publications in America, Asia and Europe.

ANDREW POTHECARY





There goes the neighborhood?

Text by John R. Harris
with reporting by Maya Shibata
Photos by Said Karlsson

Since moving to the Denki Building in 1976, the FCCJ has been perched on the border of blue-chip Marunouchi and the seedy magic of Yurakucho-under-the-tracks, the last trace of the raucous postwar district in which the Club was born. Now, as we mull over a move to new digs, Club Members may be witnessing the last days of our much-loved, rough-and-tumble friends across the street.

According to Andy Lunt of Shin Hinomoto – the eatery across the street that combines Tokyo’s best seafood with what may be the city’s most down-at-heel décor – earthquake-proofing reconstruction of the elevated Yamanote-line tracks may spell the end for all the businesses below.

“We sublet this place from a landlord who owns the space below the arch,” Andy



says. “But the arch itself belongs to JR – and the landlord actually pays rent to JR for the roof. They can’t evict us full-stop, but they can force us to move out during the construction period – which could take years. And since the JR have legions of lawyers, there’s nothing you can do. We know they have to do it at some point, but neither we nor the landlords can get any

information on when they plan to do it.” Doing business under the tracks has been precarious ever since the postwar days when it was a black market rife with gang activity. Andy was told by his father-in-law (whose father started the business in 1945) that the landlord’s rights to the site were granted by a U.S. Army officer sent by the nearby GHQ to stamp out turf battles in the market.



“Apparently, he just decreed on-the-spot ‘this one’s yours, that one’s his’ and somehow it took on the force of law,” Andy says.

Kiyoshige Ozawa tells a similar story. He’s the proprietor (the friendly young guy with glasses) of Shoku An, the vending machine bar next to Shin Hinomoto that’s the last respite for local smokers.

“My grandfather started this business in 1948,” Ozawa says. “I don’t know all the details, but it seems he was helping the government somehow, distributing food to people who were hungry after the war. That led him to start his own catering business, which my father took over and ran until he had to lay off all his workers after the bubble burst. That’s how this vending

Kiyoshige Ozawa (above left) and his employee-free bar, Shoku-an (bottom left). Andy Lunt (above right) oversees the friendly digs of the Shin Hinomoto izakaya (left)

machine idea started: he figured we could run a business without employees.”

Like Andy, Ozawa is concerned about the future. “Our lease comes up for renewal in four years. JR haven’t told us anything, but we assume they will want to strengthen the tracks before the 2020 Olympics, as they are doing up the line near Okachimachi.”

For Andy, the worst part is not knowing what to expect. “I want to renovate this place before the Olympics,” he says. “My landlord isn’t into it, so I’d have to do it myself. But how can I spend that kind of money when we could be told to move out tomorrow? Even if they forced us out for only six months it’d be tough. JR has no interest in talking to me, and they won’t even talk to my landlord. And I tried asking the Ward Office, but I still can’t get any information.”

John R. Harris is a speechwriter and freelance journalist based in Onjuku on Chiba’s Pacific coast. Said Karlsson is a freelance journalist and photographer reporting on Japan for Swedish media.

► Nago's newly re-elected Mayor Susumu Inamine wants the world to listen to his constituents' voices

Okinawa's problem is a global problem

by Michael Penn

The mayor of a small city of some 61,000 people doesn't usually attract a packed room full of foreign and Japanese journalists at the FCCJ, but Nago is no ordinary small city, and its mayor, Susumu Inamine, is no ordinary man. In fact, what Mayor Inamine managed to accomplish last January was something all of the national opposition political parties put together have failed to do since the end of 2012: to inflict a bitter electoral defeat on the Abe administration.

Prior to the election, it was government ministers and senior officials of the ruling party that were making raids into little Nago City, propping up the candidacy of challenger Bunshin Suematsu and promising generous development funds for the local economy if only the city's residents would obey the directions of the central government and vote for their man. But Mayor Inamine weathered the government's challenge and – with his Club appearance on Feb. 13 – was launching his own raid into the heart of the capital.

Before his FCCJ audience, the mayor was unequivocal: the government's insistence that the new U.S. Marine airbase must be built at Henoko was a decision based, not upon military necessity, but rather upon domestic political expediency and structural discrimination against the Okinawan people.

"Okinawa comprises only 0.6 percent of Japan's land area and about one percent of its population," the mayor noted, "And

since Okinawa has only about one percent of the population, our political power and influence is weak." The military bases have been concentrated in Okinawa, he contends, because other regions in Japan have more political power than the nation's 47th prefecture.

Mayor Inamine repeatedly explained how Okinawa's post-1945 history had so markedly differed from that of the rest of Japan. While the U.S. Occupation of Japan ended relatively quickly in 1952 and was followed by a substantial degree of internal political independence, Okinawa was ruled as a U.S. military colony for 27 years, until 1972. Even now, it is given no choice but to host large numbers of U.S. troops and to suffer a great deal of outside political intervention, even at the local level.

The Nago mayor made it clear that he understands many important advantages have accrued to Japan through its enduring security link with the U.S., but he also pointed out that Okinawa, Japan's poorest prefecture, has not enjoyed the same experiences as main-island Japan.

"The U.S.-Japan Security Treaty has elements of benefit and burdens for our nation. The benefit is that Japan experienced an economic development unmatched in the rest of the world. This is one of the great benefits bestowed by the alliance. But the burdens have been disproportionately borne by Okinawa, so that 74 percent of the U.S. military personnel

are concentrated in our prefecture. This situation in which most of the benefits are given to one group and most of the burdens

Susumu Inamine at the Club

put on another group is fundamentally unreasonable."

Mayor Inamine vowed – as he did repeatedly in advance of his reelection – that he would use all of the legal power at his disposal to block construction of the airbase at Henoko, and would, in fact, reject all discussions with officials that were premised on the notion that the base would be built.

He also predicted that any attempt on the part of the Abe administration to forcibly construct the base would be closely observed by the international community and would invite criticism from around the world.

One of the messages at the heart of the mayor's presentation was that Okinawa's problems were, in fact, challenges for all of Japan, and that he had come to Tokyo to try to make the Japanese people understand that the Henoko issue was the business of all of the nation's people.

This is particularly the case from the standpoint of democracy, Mayor Inamine declared. "If the government forces through the relocation and denies the voice of the local people, as expressed in the election, I should say it's unacceptable for a democratic nation."

Indeed, one of the fundamental issues at stake in the Okinawa base issue is precisely whether Japan is to be governed by the will of the majority of the people, or by political lever-pullers in Tokyo and Washington. Whatever the benefits of the U.S. bases in Okinawa are perceived to be, if they are not acceptable to the people who live there, then they should not be acceptable to the nation as a whole. Both media polls and the results of Nago elections clearly suggest that most people in Okinawa see the U.S. forces as a greater danger to their daily lives than some hypothetical outside invader – no matter how differently the Abe administration might calculate the risks.

Mayor Inamine made his appeal to the Japanese general public and the gathered foreign journalists: "Please pay more attention to the issues of Okinawa and Nago City, for these are the problems of all of Japan. At stake is the direction of democracy itself; therefore, it is a matter for the whole world as well."

He made one last point: "I believe that what the government fears most is for understanding of the Okinawan situation to spread, and for the Japanese people to hear our voices." ❶

Michael Penn is President of the Shingetsu News Agency and Chair of the FCCJ Freedom of the Press Committee.

► The Peace Museum for Kamikaze Pilots wants its collection of letters to be recognized by UNESCO



Suicide pilots' spirits await judgment

by Suvendrini Kakuchi

Shinai Hiramaya, 91, speaks slowly as he recalls his youth as a kamikaze pilot some 70 years ago. Hailing from a Tokyo samurai family background, Hiramaya says he eagerly volunteered to save his country from the jaws of the approaching American enemy. "Japan was losing the war at that time and so it was absolutely important for me to join the Tokkotai. I wanted to protect the country and the Emperor as I had been taught in school," he explained.

Tokkotai is the abbreviation for Tokubetsu Kogekitai, literally "special attack unit," but more usually referred to as the kamikaze, or "divine wind" suicide pilots. They were young, brave men who were sent on one-way flights at the tail end of World War II to swoop down on enemy ships with their bomb-laden planes to annihilate their targets and themselves.

Hiramaya survived when Emperor Hirohito declared Japan's surrender only a few days before he was due to board his plane. But that fate continues to upset him even today as he enjoys his retirement and grandchildren. "I wanted nothing more at that time than to be a human torpedo like the others," he explained. The official number of kamikaze deaths on missions out of Chiran and other airfields during the Battle for Okinawa was 1,036. The wartime total was close to 4,000.

The fate of the young kamikaze pilots remains one of the most tragic stories of World War II. Courageous men as young as 17 were chosen by the Japanese military for their unflinching commitment to death. Indeed, much of the military's

loyalty was so fierce that even an admiral did a suicide dive with a tiny aircraft into the Allied fleet on the evening after Japan surrendered on Aug. 15, 1945.

"It would be too cruel not to show our respect to the unflinching spirit of these young men who were devoted to the Japanese people," said Takeshi Kawatoko, a storyteller at the Peace Museum for Kamikaze Pilots located in Kagoshima on the southern island of Kyushu. The impressive building stores bone-chilling artifacts of Japan's tortured past. It is nestled among the green hills of Chiran, where an airstrip was built for the Tokkotai to take off on their ill-fated flights to Okinawa in 1944. They were attempting to turn the tide of the bitter land battle being fought between desperate Japanese military forces and increasingly powerful American troops. Caught in the middle were the Okinawan civilians.

The museum displays more than a thousand letters written by the kamikaze along with models of the various planes – some of their cockpits so narrow that pilots literally had to crouch with their knees bent almost to the chin. Among the somber exhibits are fading dolls and torn scarves that were once carried by the young men on their final journeys. Kawatoko explained how these items reflected the innocence and youth of the kamikaze: "They probably did not want to die alone," he said. Indeed, their last letters, many penned in exquisite handwriting, include heart-wrenching passages. "Goodbye," wrote 23-year-old Captain Toshio Anazawa to his sweetheart. "I

Left, women study kamikaze pilots' photos in the museum in Chiran

have nothing more than wishes for your happiness." "Forget the past," Lieutenant Aihana Shoi wrote to his mother. "Live in the present."

The emotions lingering from the kamikaze tactic, based on the traditional Japanese philosophy in which self-sacrifice can be used to turn the tide, are so powerful that visitors, around 700,000 annually, walk through the halls in hushed silence, some clutching handkerchiefs to their eyes. Kawatoko says the museum, supported by entry fees and the local government, is now attempting to register the last letters as UNESCO Memory of the World documents. They are, he says, "symbolic" of the country's commitment to peace. "The registering of their messages as a world document is to recognize the pilots' courage and Japan's pledge to never enter a war again," he said.

Such sentiment, however, is at the mercy of continuing political tension between Japan and its former East Asian colonies, China and the Korean peninsula, over its wartime past. And China, as expected, reacted to the request with indignation. "The design behind the so-called application for the kamikaze pilots is very clear, which is to try and beautify the Japanese militarist history of invasion," Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Hua Chunying said.

"There is a kind of frustration because we dare not mourn our war dead in public for fear of an international outcry," says Akiko Ozaki, 48, a tour guide for Chinese tourists. In fact, for Hiramaya, who meets with the fellow former Tokkotai colleagues at the museum for its annual memorial every May, the pilots simply represent tragedy and courage. "We are a symbol of a national yearning for world recognition," he says.

At the museum, Kawatoko says the pilots of the suicide flights represent the "Japanese samurai traits of putting loyalty over personal needs, a character that was deeply embedded in the national psyche but has been forgotten by the postwar generation."

Leaving the haunting museum, one feels that the final rest due to the young suicide bombers is still a long way off as Japan and its East Asian neighbors grapple with the difficult past.

The kamikaze are waiting. ❶

Suvendrini Kakuchi is a Sri Lankan reporter for Inter Press Service, and a regular commentator for Japanese publications and television.

A proposal to draw attention to the declining state of media freedom in Japan

Why we need a prize

by Jake Adelstein and Michael Penn

New technologies and social media are bringing the world together as never before. At the same time the profession of journalism is facing renewed challenges, sometimes through direct forms of violence, but more often through the subtle means of tighter information control, threats to employment and economic viability, and social pressures to conform to outside expectations.

may be obvious, but they are still worth highlighting.

At the end of last year a secrecy law of a scope unprecedented in Japan's postwar history was forced through the Diet over the objections of critics who pointed out its many deficiencies. While the law was still under consideration, FCCJ President Lucy Birmingham released a statement expressing our concerns: "It is at the very

THE WORLD PRESS FREEDOM INDEX FOR 2014 HAS DROPPED JAPAN TO NUMBER 59 ON ITS LIST

The FCCJ has always been committed to promoting excellence in the media field by highlighting events that receive insufficient attention in the Japanese press, by speaking out for the safety and for the rights of journalists, and by hosting speakers who throw new light upon the subjects of the day.

To strengthen and supplement these efforts, the FCCJ Freedom of the Press Committee would like to propose an initiative that we expect will further promote the public interest role that our Club has been playing: We would like to launch a FCCJ Freedom of the Press Prize to confer due recognition upon those heroes and heroines whose work represents the finest in defense of free speech, open society, and democratic accountability, with a particular eye to issues connected with, or touching upon, the Japanese experience.

Some of the reasons why Japan needs such a prize at this particular juncture

heart of investigative journalism in open societies to uncover secrets and to inform the people about the activities of government," she wrote. "Such journalism is not a crime, but rather a crucial part of the checks-and-balances that go hand-in-hand with democracy."

Meanwhile, the Reporters Without Borders World Press Freedom Index for 2014 has just dropped Japan to number 59 on its list, below countries like Serbia and Chile. This marks a precipitous fall; Japan was ranked as high as 22 in 2012. Clearly, even international observers are becoming increasingly concerned about the direction of media freedom here.

In this troubling context, we feel that the time has come to embark upon a new venture that we hope will turn the tide and remind our Japanese friends of all of the blessings that peace and freedom has brought them over the last seven decades.

We envision a Prize Committee com-

posed of five members. The announcement of the winners would take place each year on May 3, coinciding with the United Nations' observance of World Press Freedom Day, as well as Japan's own Constitution Day. An awards banquet would follow a couple of weeks later in which the Club could invite our distinguished friends to join us in a celebration of what is most vital and dear in our journalist profession.

We envision five award categories, and thus up to five annual winners, but if no suitable nomination is made, it is possible that no award will be given in a certain year in a certain category. The five basic categories we have in mind are Prize for the Written Word, Prize for Visual Journalism, Friend of Freedom of the Press Prize, Lifetime Achievement Prize, and Fallen Hero Prize. The precise names of these prizes may evolve as we receive more input from FCCJ Members.

The judgments would be made on the basis of the originality, courage, and democratic public interest that is served by a work that was first published, broadcast, or otherwise transmitted in the calendar year previous to the selection. All awards would have a direct connection with Japan or the Japanese people.

What the Freedom of the Press Committee would like to ask of our colleagues at the Club at this time is for you to begin to discuss this idea among yourselves and to see if you find as much merit in it as we do.

If this initiative finds favor with our Club members, then we would like to move forward at a coming General Membership Meeting to gain formal approval to launch the FCCJ Freedom of the Press Prize program. Naturally, we also hope to obtain your active support so that we can create a superb event that may in time become another valued FCCJ tradition. ❶

Jake Adelstein is the Chairman of the Prize Subcommittee of the FCCJ Freedom of the Press Committee. **Michael Penn** is Chairman of the FCCJ Freedom of the Press Committee.

FCCJ EXHIBITION: SOMA-NOMAOI HORSE FESTIVAL

Photographs by **Tadashi Kumagai** and **Mayumi Takahashi**



THREE MONTHS AFTER 3/11, WE MET horses that had been rescued from the tsunami and areas around the Fukushima nuclear reactors. They were being cared for at the Soma Nakamura Jinja – historically, the location for the 1,000-year-old Soma-Nomaioi Horse Festival. Now the shrine was the center for relief operations in Fukushima.

One year after the disaster, the Festival was revived. In the heat of July, about 400 riders dressed in samurai armor engaged in races and mock cavalry battles. We have been documenting the festival since its resumption and will be there again this year, cheering the horses and their riders, and praying for the area's recovery.

The dates for 2014 Soma-Nomaioi Festival are July 26, 27, and 28. ❶



Tadashi Kumagai (above) (Studio Bears) graduated from Tokyo College of Photography. He works in advertising and for magazines, and personally focuses on performing art. **Mayumi Takahashi (top)** of Heartful Photo is a graduate of Japan Women's University and works mostly on family photography.



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OPENING NIGHTS

Each month's exhibition starts with an opening night for the artist. Here are shots by Club member **Martin Hladik** (photographer with MH Agency) of two recent water-themed shows. Left, **Everett Kennedy Brown** at his "Sea of Fertility" exhibition of wet-plate photographs of the sea around Chiba; and **Taisuke Yokoyama** at the party for his photographs around the lives of two watermen, Jacques Mayol and Tiger Espere.



Heard at the Club

“I don’t think anything of his comments now, but Mori-san may have some regrets about what he said.”

Olympic figure skater Mao Asada on former PM Yoshiro Mori’s comment that she “always falls at critical times.” (See also “From the President,” p4)



KATSUMI KASAHARA

FCCJ IN KANSAI

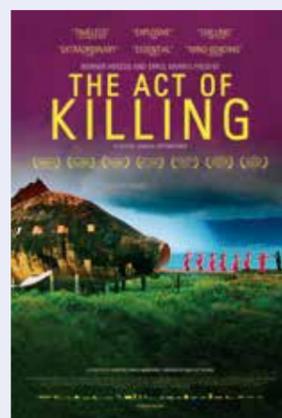


MICHAEL GAMPEL

FCCJ PRESIDENT LUCY BIRMINGHAM SPOKE TO audiences in Osaka and Kyoto on Jan. 25 about the state of the foreign media in Japan, and FCCJ’s role in protesting last year’s new state secrecy laws. The Knowledge Capital complex in Umeda, along with *Kansai Scene* magazine, sponsored the Osaka talk, which drew

about 40 people, including local journalists, diplomats and business leaders. The Kyoto talk was co-sponsored by the Kyoto City International Foundation and attended by about 60 people, many of whom expressed concern about the state secrets law. It was covered by the *Kyoto Shimbun*.
– Eric Johnston

JOIN THE MOVIE COMMITTEE . . .



... AT 6:00 PM ON THURS., MAR. 20 for the most talked-about film of the past – or perhaps any – year: Joshua Oppenheimer’s *The Act of Killing*. The mega-award-winning documentary focuses on the Indonesian genocide of 1965-66, exploring what one critic calls “the psychological gestalt of a country in which mass-murderers brag about their slaughtering – and still intimidate their neighbors – with complete impunity.” After we meet two of the executioners, boastful that they’ve killed hundreds of “Communists” in styles inspired by classic Hollywood gangster movies,

Oppenheimer allows them to reenact their atrocities. By doing so, he had hoped to get beneath their skin, to probe for something deeper, to capture their conscience, to elicit a moral response. What he achieved is absolutely shattering. This is a must-see.

(Denmark/Norway/UK, 2012; 159 minutes (Director’s cut); in Indonesian with English and Japanese subtitles)

RAKUGO NIGHT



ALBERT SIEGEL

UP-AND-COMING RAKUGO PERFORMER Kokontei Bungiku drew in a sell-out crowd of 160 at an “Edo Setsubun Rakujo Night” on Feb. 3 staged by the Special Projects Committee.

A graduate of prestigious Gakushuin University, Bungiku served his apprenticeship with the renowned *rakugoka*, Kokontei Engiku. In 2009 he was recognized by NHK by the award of the broadcaster’s New Entertainer Grand Prize.

Part sponsors of the evening were the Kato Kichibei Shoten sake brewery, which provided generous supplies of their best brews to lubricate the evening.

NEW MEMBERS



TSUTOMU ISHIAI was named Foreign News Editor of the Asahi Shimbun in June, 2013, after serving in Cairo as the Middle East and African Editor. Ishiai joined the *Asahi Shimbun* in 1988 after completing his B.A. of economics at Waseda University. He worked in Washington D.C. from 1996 until he was transferred to Cairo in 1998, where he served as Middle East correspondent until 2001. Ishiai returned to Washington from 2002 to 2006 as Sr. diplomatic correspondent, and focused on U.S. foreign policy toward the Middle East. He is the co-author of *Guantanamo, what is going on at the U.S. anti-terror camp in Cuba?* and *Japan’s Grand Strategy and its Constitution*. Since 2009, he has been a visiting fellow at Center for Interdisciplinary Study of Monotheistic Religions at Doshisha University. He lives in Tokyo with his wife and son.



LIU TIAN is China’s Xinhua News Agency correspondent responsible for political and diplomatic stories from its Japan Bureau. He came to Japan over one year ago on his first assignment abroad. Prior to this, from July 2011, he worked as an editor at the English-language desk of the International News Department in Beijing. Tian received a master’s degree in international relations from China’s Foreign Affairs University in Beijing after majoring in English at the University of International Relations. His dispatch to Japan caught him by surprise, since his second foreign language is French.

REGULAR MEMBERS

Liu Tian, Xinhua News Agency
Tsutomu Ishiai, Asahi Shimbun

PROFESSIONAL/JOURNALIST ASSOCIATE MEMBER

Jeffrey Quigley, *The Diplomat*

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Sarah Wooten, Delegation of the European Union
Yoshiaki Nakamura, Nippon Steel & Sumikin Technology Corp.
Akira Tanabe, Career Development Associates

REINSTATEMENT (ASSOCIATE)

Hiroo Tanabe, Ozma Inc.

NEW IN THE LIBRARY

Japan Company Handbook: Winter 2014
Toyo Keizai, Inc.
Toyo Keizai, Inc.

An Encouragement of Learning
Fukuzawa, Yukichi; translated by David A. Dilworth; introduction by Nishikawa Shunsaku
Columbia University Press

Religion in Japan: Unity and Diversity
Earhart, H. Byron
Wadsworth Cengage Learning

Seijoki no Kikoenai Heya
Levy, Hideo
Kodansha

A Room Where the Star-Spangled Banner Cannot Be Heard: A Novel in Three Parts

Levy, Hideo; translated by Christopher D. Scott
Columbia University Press
Gift from Mr. Hideo Levy

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