



# NUMBER 1 SHIMBUN



June 2015, Volume 47 No. 6, ¥400

“Journalism  
is [REDACTED]  
what someone  
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]  
wants printed”

**REVEALED**  
The FCCJ  
Freedom of  
the Press  
Awards

**Charles Pomeroy:**  
Flyboy to author

**Okinawan rebellion:**  
The island's governor  
makes a stand

**For Christ's sake:**  
The newsman priest



> THEME.01  
> HISTORY

# 100 years ago...

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## In this issue

p15

The Front Page	
<b>From the President</b> by Lucy Birmingham	4
<b>Tales from the round tables</b> by The Shimbun Alley Whisperers	4
<b>From the archives</b> by Charles Pomeroy	5
<b>Keys to the Citi</b>	6
by Peter McGill	
<b>Profile</b>	
<b>Charles Pomeroy</b>	8
by Gavin Blair	
<b>For Christ’s Sake</b>	10
by Eiichiro Tokumoto	
<b>Cover</b>	
<b>Honoring Press Freedom</b>	12
by Julian Ryall	
<b>PAC event round-up</b>	15
<b>Ichiro Fujisaki: Japan Ready for Defense Guidelines</b>	
<b>Gov. Takeshi Onaga: Building of Henoko Base “not possible”</b>	
<b>Yumeno Nito: Increase awareness of juveniles in the sex industry</b>	
by Daniel Leussink	
<b>Club News</b>	17
FCCJ exhibition: <i>Japan by Naoki Honjo</i>	
Heard at the Club	
Join the Film Committee...	
New Members	
New in the library	

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From the President

MY TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS as FCCJ president have come to a close, and this will be my last message. While the challenges have been overwhelming at times, I am deeply grateful for the opportunity to have served the Club as president. It has been a tremendous learning experience on all levels. Best of all, I've been privileged to oversee historical transitions and influential initiatives.

At the top of the list is our change to *koeki shadan hojin* (Public Interest Incorporated Association) NPO status in April 2014, when I was able to oversee its implementation. A vast majority of the membership voted for this status at several GMMs. I still agree with the majority's decision. This was, and is, the best choice for the Club both financially and culturally, as an organization that prides itself on offering educational, newsworthy events that inform the public – from an unbiased platform.

Yes, mistakes were made during the very complicated changeover process. The result was three lawsuits, two of which remain unresolved. Particularly vexing is the "Validity of GMM Resolutions Case" which many of us have dubbed the "Former Presidents' Case." Filed by 10 members on Aug. 24, 2012, the case

is nearing its third year, and has been costing the Club millions of yen in legal fees and inestimable hours of staff and board members' time. One wonders why these senior members do not drop their Don Quixote-esque quest and become Club leaders who help guide us through the growing thicket of media self-censorship and government-backed clampdowns. Their wise leadership is sorely needed.

The upcoming Club move is a historical transition in the making. For me, it has been very exciting to be a part of this project, and actually sign the initial agreements with Mitsubishi Estate Company. With their generous support, the process is moving along as planned. I'm looking forward to the next all-important phase involving interior layout and design.

Memorable initiatives over the past two years include our protest statement against the proposed State Secrets Bill in November 2013. Media outlets quickly followed our lead. While the bill was unfortunately passed, our moxie cemented the Club's time-honored tradition of advocating freedom of the press and the people's "right to know."

On this note, our Freedom of the Press Awards project last month was a big success. The FoP Committee learned much through the process and will apply those lessons to improve next year's awards. The judges were exceptionally patient, and one viewed with much bemusement a so-called investigative "story" on alleged dirty dealings of the Club by an FCCJ member. (After learning his "story" was not a winner, the

member threatened to disrupt the award ceremony with claims that the process was rigged.) But the real winners are certainly deserving. It was a great honor to celebrate those brave investigative journalists who risk so much.

Increasing membership has also been at the top of the list, with a variety of initiatives including the popular monthly *Asa-kai*, a steady stream of entertainment and gourmet gatherings and the recent "Meet the Press" talks, among so many others.

Strangely, amidst all this effort to attract members, qualification for Regular membership and media affiliation became a disturbing issue last month: the rallying cry to vilify a particular board member. It smacked of McCarthyism and sadly reached both the Japanese and English-language press via certain members who regularly wield personal attacks and damage the Club.

It is clear that the Club needs to adapt its rules to cover the changing roles of journalists. These days, few are full-time correspondents with one media company. Many work on a stringer basis and their affiliations can shift frequently. I will be forming a fresh new Membership Committee to look at this and other membership issues realistically, responsibly and with impartiality.

In this 28th year of my FCCJ membership, I look forward to continuing to serve the Club and deepening the many friendships I've made among you.

– Lucy Birmingham

From now until our 70th anniversary in November 2015, we will turn these pages over to the history of the Club, both of the many esteemed and important guests who faced us – and the world – from the FCCJ dais and of the many Members who have made the Club such a fascinating place to be.

FROM THE ARCHIVES



THE ACTIVIST ACTRESS



**Is Henry Hartzenbusch (AP) explaining the possibility of hostile questions to a bemused Jane Fonda? What Henry actually said remains unknown, but our guest speaker – a civil rights advocate and out-spoken opponent of the Vietnam War – was no doubt anticipating some contentious queries. On Dec. 21, 1971, Fonda – along with 14 members of Free Theater Associates – brought her anti-war message to the Club. (Henry had been Club president in the 1968-69 administrative year and oversaw the birth of No. 1 *Shimbu*, under the guidance of AP colleague John Roderick.)**

THE DAUGHTER OF ACTOR Henry, Jane Fonda became famous in her own right as an award-winning actress, workout maven and activist. But even her position as one of the most influential women in America did not erase her past actions as a young revolutionary in the minds

of some Americans, especially among Vietnam veterans. Following several years in Paris, she began her anti-war activities around 1967, including participation in demonstrations, radio broadcasts, and theater.

It was as part of the Free Theater Associates (FTA) that she and her

associates were invited to the Club. Together with Donald Sutherland – known for his film appearances in *MASH* and then *Klute* (in which he co-starred with Fonda) – she and others in the group had launched controversial anti-war "cabarets" near military bases in the U.S. as well as Okinawa, Tokyo, and Manila in 1971. The fact that FTA stood for both "Free the Army" and "F\*\*k the Army" makes clear their message. The following year the infamous photo of her sitting on a North Vietnamese anti-aircraft gun was taken during a research visit to Hanoi, which earned her the epithet of "Hanoi Jane." She later spoke of her regret for that photo, saying, "It was a huge, huge mistake."

A film of their anti-war tour, called *F.T.A.*, was released in 1972, but it quickly disappeared after only one week in theaters. News reports say it presented the full range of anti-war themes through biting skits, strong language, and disturbing images, as well as political satire revealing the realities of war and the absurdities of military life. In effect, it was a counter to the standard USO programs made famous by such celebrities as Bob Hope. The film is now available on YouTube.

– Charles Pomeroy

TALES FROM THE ROUND TABLES



SWINGING FOR THE FENCES

THE FCCJ ENJOYS QUITE a place of honor in the annals of Tokyo's international sports scene, and not just for the impressive roster of uber-legends that have graced our corridors: Pele, Shigeo Nagashima, Mao Asada, Maradona, Carl Lewis and Tommy Lasorda. Club archives brim with contests of athletic prowess, including some that could outshine a United Nations initiative for fostering international good will.

In June of 1962, UP's legendary Ernie Hoberecht, alongside fellow news luminaries, took on a Gaimusho team which starred then Foreign Minister Zentarō Kosaka, in a game of baseball. Records show we lost 15 -12 – though it is important to note FCCJ could well have taken the game if not for the extreme thirst of the players in the 5th inning precipitating a beer break from which they never returned. Such are the vagaries of serious competition.

There were no beer breaks for the more serious Alley Cats, the pride of the FCCJ during the years that the Club sponsored the mighty softball team. Donald Kirk was one of the founders of the team, and as he recalls in our history book, from its inception in 1972, it included an impressive list of journalist/athletes like Normal Pearlstine, who went on to be *Time's* ed-in-chief, Sam "the galloping daruma" Jameson of the *Los Angeles Times*, the UPI's Shiro Yoneyama as well as some FCCJ staff, like former chef Fumio Okuda. Some of the legendary managers included Ron Yates of the *Chicago Tribune*, Andy Adams of *Sumo World*, John Wells, Kirk himself and Pat Killen,

who revived the team in 1988.

Killen led the team to two championships of the Tokyo International Softball League, with members including Glenn Davis, Dan Sloan, George Faas, Bruce Rutledge, Roger Schreffler and Jim Clark. Dan Sloan remembers it as a team of great friends who were good athletes, as opposed to their fierce rivals from the Global moving company, who were good friends who were great athletes. Pat Killen's unforgettable managerial memory is of a routine grounder followed by a long series of errors, leading to four runs being scored against his team on the play – and leaving him scratching his head in disbelief.

Sadly, the Alley Cats are no longer connected to the Club and the team includes no active journalists or FCCJ members. Given Japan's increasing love affair with soccer, it's not surprising that the Club's football team, the FCCJ Spirit, has now taken up the banner against opponents such as politicians and bureaucrats – though it must be said, with questionable success.

A recent futsal match against Japan's politicians kept the FCCJ Spirit's perfect record intact with a fifth consecutive loss. With what star player Julian Ryall reported as a carefully selected squad of the "elderly, the walking wounded and the not very good," enormous confidence at the outset had deteriorated to considerable

"wheezing and puffing" by the end of warm ups, and even the heroics of goalkeeper Shinichi Nakajima, FCCJ General Manager Tomohiko Yanagi, Toru Fujioka, Toshi Maeda and Captain Andy Sharp could not fend off the fearsome attack of the LDP members. While shocking rumors of a proposal for weekly training sessions have not been verified, Captain Sharp is reportedly very optimistic about the team's prospects – having nowhere to go but up.

These years leading up to the Tokyo Olympics seem like a good time for the making of new sports legends.

– The *Shimbu* Alley Whisperers

*An American megabank gives up its attempt to inject some pizzazz into Japan's Galapagos market.*

## Keys to the Citi

by PETER MCGILL

One of my first dispatches from Japan was about a visit in late 1981 to a large branch of the Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank in central Tokyo. In the back pocket of my jeans a £1 banknote from England had miraculously survived a washing machine and tumble dryer. At the time, £1 was worth more than ¥400, so I decided to exchange it. In Hong Kong, where I had previously been living, it would have taken a few minutes. At DKB, then Japan's largest bank, it ate up close to one hour.

Upstairs in the foreign exchange department, where I was the sole customer, forms were completed in multi-coloured duplicates and passed on little trays between serried rows of female staff. My flattened £1 note was meticulously measured with a ruler, held up to the light to view the watermark, and finally checked against photographs of UK currency. Only after all suspicions had been laid to rest, and a male manager seated at the back had granted consent with his *hanko*, were £1 note and the appropriate form returned to the counter, where, after deductions, I received almost nothing at all.

Traditional ways survived long after banking giants like DKB went up in smoke in the financial conflagration that followed Japan's great asset bubble. At Narita Airport in 2010, four old men and one woman were squeezed into a tiny foreign exchange booth of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation. (The president of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group was not amused by my description a few days later during an interview.) Five years on, foreign visitors still cannot use their debit or credit cards to withdraw yen from Japan's three biggest banks – Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Mizuho and SMBC. The Big Three charge their own customers for using an ATM outside of normal hours. Checkbooks are granted only to an elite few. Transferring money to other domestic accounts often incurs a charge. After a slow start, Internet banking has taken off, but remains far less widespread than in many other advanced nations.

Is it any wonder that American colossus Citigroup once dreamed of conquering this banking Galapagos, with its fabled hoard of household assets guarded by slumbering dragons? All it needed was to pamper the Japanese consumer, which is what Citibank Japan went on to do so admirably – through flashy innovations like multi-currency accounts and checkbooks, 24-hour ATMs and cash cards that could be used abroad. By some measures it has worked a treat. A network of only four branches back in 1990 grew to 32, while the number of customers multiplied 37 times to 740,000.

So why on earth did the first American bank in Japan (the International Banking Corp., which Citi later acquired, opened its doors in Yokohama in October 1902) announce last Christmas Day that it was throwing in the towel, and selling its Japanese retail business to SMBC?

### Banking hanky-panky

Part of the problem was with persistent run-ins with Japanese regulators over shockingly lax compliance. The plan was to attract affluent Japanese into making deposits, and then

The number of Citibank branches grew to 32 and customers multiplied 37 times to 740,000.

aggressively sell them high-margin financial products. In several cases, Japanese customers were misled into buying expensive, complex or risky derivatives they either didn't need or didn't understand. Another big issue was money laundering. It was not only cosmopolitan sophisticates who were drawn to Citibank's offerings, such as the CitiGold account for customers with more than ¥30 million to deposit, but the kind of Japanese one associates with punch perms and missing pinkies, or at least their accountants.

In September 2004, the Financial Services Agency withdrew Citi's private-banking license to service high net-worth individuals. Three senior Citigroup executives in New York and twelve executives of Citibank in Japan lost their jobs in the scandal. The following month, Citigroup CEO Charles "Chuck" Prince came to Japan to publicly apologize. He very reluctantly bowed deeply from the waist, together with Douglas Peterson, the new head of Citibank Japan.

Anger had been mounting for months about the behavior of foreign banks in Tokyo. A share flotation in February of Shinsei Bank, headed by a former CEO of Citibank Japan, made billions of dollars in profit for a group of mainly American investors who had bought the failed Long-Term Credit Bank on highly favorable terms from the Japanese government. The Carlyle group called it the "most successful" leveraged buy-out in history but Japanese critics said the taxpayer had been fleeced. Then, in June, a Japanese employee of Credit Suisse was arrested for allegedly helping a yakuza launder ¥9.4 billion from loan sharking. The money was transferred to an account at the Zurich head office of Credit Suisse via Tokyo, Hong Kong and Singapore. The Swiss and Japanese governments decided to split the 61 million Swiss francs (¥7.9 billion) found in the account, which was traced to Susumu Kajiyama, a loan-shark king serving seven years in Japanese prison. The Credit Suisse employee, Atsushi Doden, was acquitted.

As a torrid year drew to a close, Citibank Japan CEO Peterson became the first foreigner to testify before the Financial Affairs Committee of the Upper House of the Diet on Nov. 30. He was subjected to a xenophobic rant from Yoichi Masuzoe, who is now governor of Tokyo.

"We are not a territory of the United States," Masuzoe



fumed. "It's not acceptable to show the kind of arrogance whereby you do anything you please in Japan. We are an independent country and our rules are the rules."

"Private banking in this country is very difficult because you may be dealing with the criminal element," Eisuke Sakakibara, former vice finance minister for international affairs, memorably told the *New York Times*. "I'm not saying that all rich people in this country are shady, but a substantial portion of rich people in this country are engaged in some kind of shady business."

So too, evidently, was Citibank. The FSA slapped more penalties on the bank in 2009 and 2011 for lax internal controls related

to money laundering and selling of financial products. The third rash of scandal led to emergency talks in Tokyo and New York between the FSA and Vikram Pandit, successor to Prince as Citigroup CEO, and to Citibank Japan being placed under direct supervision of head office.

Some perspective is needed here on Citibank's violations in Japan. What has been revealed pales in severity compared to the involvement of Japanese banks and securities houses with organized crime during and after the asset bubble.

Sumitomo Bank became embroiled with yakuza during its takeover of scandal-ridden Heiwa Sogo Bank (which used to have a branch on the ground floor of the Yurakucho Denki

Building), and even more deeply through the yakuza looting of Itoman, a textile trading company that the bank rescued in the 1970s.

Blue-blooded Industrial Bank of Japan became a national laughing stock for lending billions of yen to the owner of an Osaka restaurant frequented by the Yamaguchi-gumi, who claimed to receive her stock

investment advice from a porcelain toad.

In 2013 it was the turn of Mizuho President Atsushi Sato to apologize for his bank extending 230 loans to the yakuza.

### The road to the sale

Citigroup famously was one of the biggest casualties of the 2008 global financial crisis that emanated from the United States. Citi owned about \$43 billion in mortgage-related assets that became massively devalued when the sub-prime housing market collapsed. The U.S. government bailed-out Citi in November with a \$45 billion investment that gave it 34 percent ownership until all its shares were sold in 2010.

The bank already had been tarnished by its role in aiding bankrupt energy giant Enron manipulate its financial statements, with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission accusing Citi of committing fraud. One of its telecom analysts also helped inflate the mobile/dotcom bubble at the end of the 1990s.

A *New York Times* investigation in 2008 highlighted the bank's chaotic

Peter McGill writes for *Asiamoney* magazine and is a former president of the FCCJ.

... "We are not a territory of the United States. Our rules are the rules."

and "pell-mell" management style. It singled out advice given by Robert Rubin, who joined Citigroup after serving as Treasury Secretary in the administration of Bill Clinton, that Citi needed to take more risk, be more aggressive and expand in capital markets.

In Japan, that was exactly what Citi did in 2007 by acquiring Nikko Cordial, one of the old "Big Four" Japanese brokerage houses, for ¥920 billion. Nikko Cordial had been gravely weakened by an accounting scandal, and was at risk of losing its trading license. The deal was completed in 2008, just before the global financial firestorm nearly destroyed Citigroup.

After the government bailout, Citi began offloading Japanese assets almost immediately. Its 64 percent stake in Nikko Asset Management was sold to Sumitomo Trust & Banking for ¥75.6 billion; NikkoCiti Trust went to Nomura Trust & Banking for ¥19 billion, while Nikko Cordial was snapped up by SMBC for ¥774.5 billion in May 2009.

The main reason Citigroup put its pioneering retail bank in Japan on the block is because it lost money. Wafer-thin interest rates and intense competition have made domestic lending a profitless chore. Japanese banks, awash with cash from deposits and selling truckloads of government bonds to the Bank of Japan, are more eager to expand abroad. Citibank Japan was small in scale compared to its main rivals and had the added burden of expensive staff and branches, such as one in the heart of Ginza.

Selling-out may be a no-brainer for accountants. However, from the viewpoint of national prestige and U.S.-Japan relations, ending over a century of retail banking in what is now the world's third-largest economy is an embarrassment. After all, the other 10 markets in which Citi is pulling the consumer-banking plug are either impoverished basket cases, such as Egypt, Peru, El Salvador and Guatemala, or former communist economies like Hungary and the Czech Republic.

For Sumitomo Mitsui, however, the acquisition brings prestige and a well-heeled Japanese and expat clientele to whom it can try to peddle SMBC Nikko's own financial products. SMBC will merge Citibank Japan into its private banking unit, SMBC Trust, the new name for Société Générale's former Japan private banking business, which SMBC acquired from the French bank in 2013. (SMBC Trust should not be confused with Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, buyer of Citi's Diners Club credit card business in Japan, which claims to be completely independent, and once rejected a merger offer from SMFG.)

To deter any exodus of coddled customers, SMBC is at pains to assure that most Citibank Japan products and services will remain the same under the new ownership. Cash cards will still work at Citibank ATMs overseas, free of charge. Foreign currency deposits and mutual funds will still be available, as will discounts and other benefits, tiered to account balances.

Prestige and cross-selling opportunities are all well and good, but the main reason why SMBC is buying a money-losing bank for about ¥40 billion is more calculating and cold-blooded.

SMFG is by far the most exposed of the three megabanks when it comes to funding international business. Inside Japan, the banks suffer from a glut of deposits, but offshore the problem is reversed. For SMFG's international business the loan-to-deposit ratio is 160 percent. Roughly ¥1 trillion of Citibank Japan's ¥2.44 trillion of deposits are in foreign currencies that will strengthen the funding base of SMBC's foreign lending. Such considerations matter, just in case financial markets suffer another massive heart attack and wholesale money markets suddenly seize up.

Nowadays it's all about prudence; a virtue to which Citi too often was a stranger. ●

# Charles A. Pomeroy

by GAVIN BLAIR

For a 17-year-old who had been through a Depression-era childhood, punctuated by frequent moving around and the eventual break-up of his family, the U.S. Navy seemed like a ticket to another world for the young Charles A. Pomeroy. Partly inspired by tales of exotic places in the wartime adventures of his new stepfather, whom he convinced to adopt him so that he could sign the papers allowing Pomeroy to enlist, military service did indeed turn out to be his passport to a different world.

“That was the smartest move I ever made in my life,” is how Pomeroy describes the decision he took back in 1947.

Only a few years later, while still a teenager, Pomeroy found himself part of one of the first naval aviation squadrons deployed in the Battle of Pusan Perimeter.

“I was by the pool in Hawaii on June 25, 1950, after being given the day off after a night-training flight, when I heard the [Korean] war had started,” recalls Pomeroy, whose squadron was then sent to Guam’s Andersen Air Force Base for deployment. “We knew something was up when we landed and were greeted by a pickup truck from which flight crews were served cold beer. That was most unusual in a Navy setting.”

Pomeroy’s squadron was soon sent into action, given orders to “stop anything that was coming south,” referring to the North Korean and Chinese forces that were then in control of most of the peninsula. The military command, however, was worried about the danger of the cutting-edge technology in their Lockheed P2V Neptune planes falling into communist hands – one had been shot down – and they were subsequently restricted to reconnaissance missions. Nevertheless, among the 79 missions that Pomeroy flew during the conflict were a number when his plane came under fire, including an encounter with a North Korean anti-aircraft ambush that downed his wingman.

The wingman’s crew ditched their plane off the coast and escaped into their life rafts. Pomeroy’s crew held off the enemy patrol boats intent on capturing the airmen, until the arrival of a British light cruiser, the *HMS Kenya*. Short of fuel, they headed back for Japan and landed at Iwakuni, an airbase in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

“We jettisoned everything we could,” Pomeroy remembers. “We came straight in and landed, and once we pulled off the runway, the starboard engine cut. We taxied in on the port engine; that was all the fuel we had left.”

The war also provided his introduction to Japan, where much of the U.S. military operation was based. “I remember walking down to the hangar on my first morning and an *obaasan* who was crossing the road said ‘*Ohayo gozaimasu*’ to me. That was my first exposure to the spoken Japanese language.”

**“On my first morning an *obaasan* said ‘*Ohayo gozaimasu*’ . . . my first exposure to the spoken Japanese language.”**



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

After the Korean War ended, Pomeroy landed a posting to the Naval Attaché in Rome; years later he was to hear that it was thanks to the fact that the man giving out the assignments was the pilot of the downed plane in Korea, who recognized his name. In Rome, he studied Italian and Japanese, rode a Vespa, learned to make a martini, dated members of a visiting Takarazuka troupe and enjoyed the early days of *la dolce vita*. A Japanese diplomat he met there suggested he attend university in Tokyo, which eventually led to him graduating with a degree in Japanese language and Asian history from Sophia University in 1962.

Pomeroy began working as a translator and freelance writer for local publications. One of his translation jobs led to a long-standing fascination with Japanese woodblock prints, which he had to learn in order to complete the translation. A Sophia connection at the FCCJ led to work as a correspondent covering the healthcare industry, a field that was to remain his mainstay until retirement in 2004. With bilingual correspondents a rarity in those days, Pomeroy was offered a position in the Tokyo bureau of UPI, but he declined. He was happy with his niche, which allowed him to meet top medical professionals as well as travel around Japan.

In the ensuing decades, Pomeroy found time to write a number of books, as well as compiling *Foreign Correspondents in Japan: Covering a Half-Century of Upheavals: From 1945 to the Present*, a history of the first 50 years of the Club, with leading members writing about a decade each.

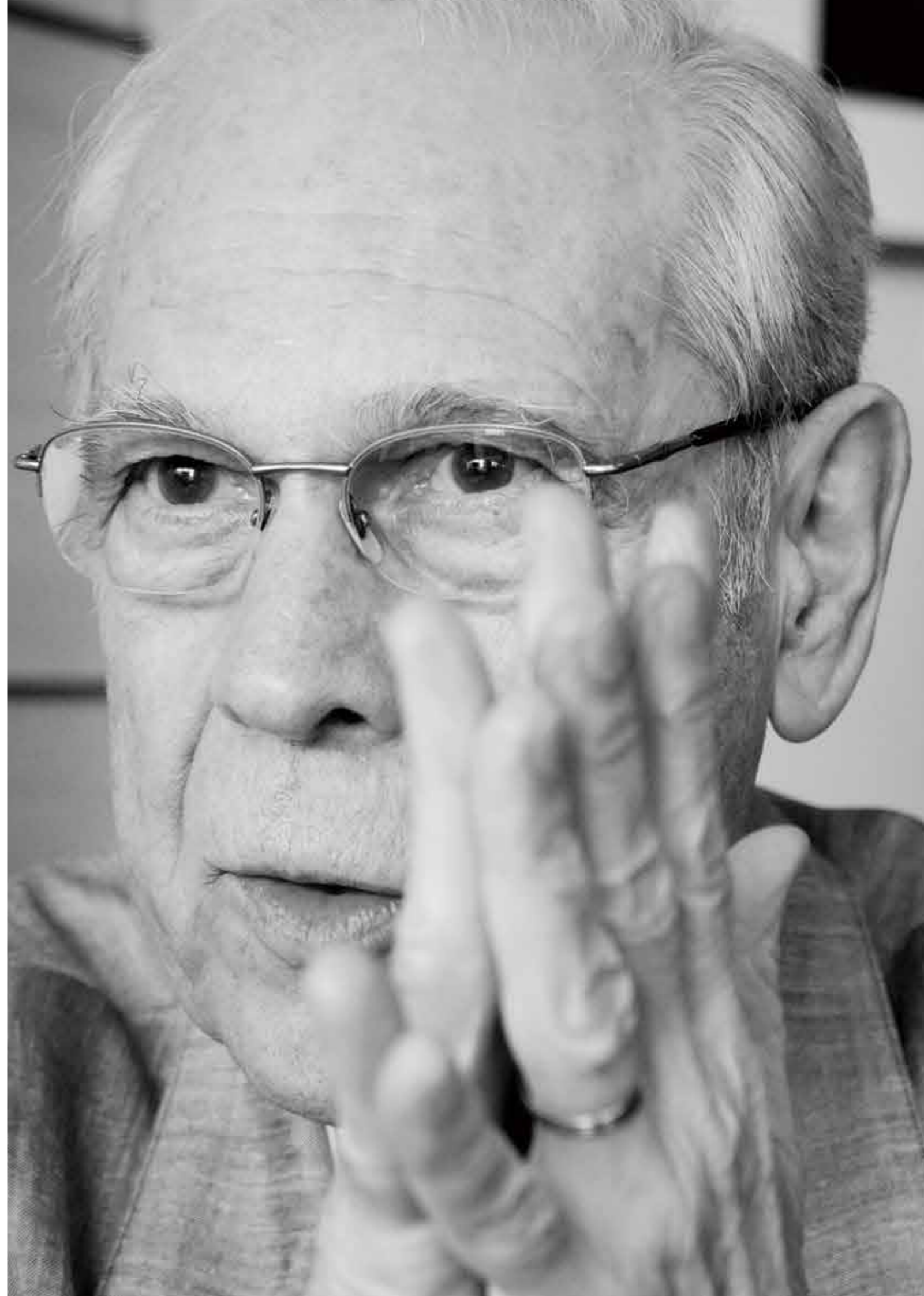
Following his retirement, Pomeroy moved to his wife’s hometown of Otsuchi in Iwate, where they had built an expanded family home with a studio to indulge his passion for woodblock printing. March 2011 changed all that. Pomeroy and his wife happened to be in Tokyo when the earthquake and tsunami struck, killing members of their family, destroying the house and devastating the town. They are waiting for the ground in the town to be raised by 2.5 meters before rebuilding their house in 2018.

At the end of 2014, Pomeroy published *Tsunami Reflections – Otsuchi Remembered*, a book he authored about the experience. “It’s not so much a book about the tsunami, but about life in Japan in a small port town, family relationships and how real people live in Japan.”

The summer after the tsunami, flowers began to grow around the ruined house. “We knew they were the flowers that Yuji had brought over from next door when we were first doing the garden,” Pomeroy says, recalling his wife’s brother-in-law, who perished in the disaster. “We took some of them back to Tokyo with us and put them on our veranda.” He says a reader of his book emailed him to say how struck she was by the symbolism.

“It was symbolic: life goes on.” ●

ANDREW POTHECARY



At the end of the Second World War in August 1945, the occupation of Japan commenced, under the command of GHQ (General Headquarters). Journalists from various countries began arriving in Japan, and the Tokyo Correspondents' Club, the forerunner of the FCCJ, was organized in October of the same year. It was located in the old five-story Marunouchi Kaikan building, an address whimsically nicknamed No. 1 Shimbun Alley.

Though the bombings had left much of Tokyo in ruins, the press club was equipped with a bar, dining room, and accommodations facilities, and various people, Japanese and foreigners of all stripes, poured in and out of its doors throughout the day. John Morris, a British correspondent for the BBC, described the club in his memoirs titled *The Phoenix Cup*, as "a cross between a waterfront sailors' bar and a brothel."

"Drunken brawls were frequent," wrote Morris. "And there were occasions when firearms were discharged in the lounge. But at this time conditions were quite abnormal. There was absolutely nothing to do in Tokyo after dark, and drink was plentiful and cheap."

The sleeping rooms had an occupancy of five persons, but Morris found it difficult to maintain privacy, as some members brought girls into the rooms. "It is very easy to appear priggish in these matters," he wrote, "especially to Americans, whose attitude to sex is so different from our own . . . but I do feel very strongly that the sexual act is something which should only be performed in private."

Given the moral atmosphere of the premises, one of the more unusual presences was Irish correspondent Patrick O'Connor, a reporter for the National Catholic News Service, who also happened to be an ordained priest. United Press correspondent Albert E. Kaff, who was later to serve as Club president from July 1967 to June 1968, was quoted in the Club history book *Foreign Correspondents in Japan* as saying, "Father O'Connor sometimes objected to the profanity and sex stories that he heard in the Club's lounge and its adjoining bar. So, in an effort to rehabilitate his colleagues, the good father presented the Club with a Bible..."

Born in Dublin in March 1899, O'Connor had studied English literature, philosophy and other subjects at the National University in Ireland, and was ordained into the Society of St. Columban in 1923. He subsequently began writing for *The Far East*, a leading Catholic news magazine, and months after the end of the war, in January 1946, came to Japan as the National Catholic News Service's Far Eastern correspondent. He was to file many stories about the country under the Occupation, one of which was to have unexpected results. The particulars of this story can be found in documents at the Rockefeller Archive Center in Westchester County, New York.

On Jan. 25, 1951, John Foster Dulles, a special envoy of President Harry Truman, arrived at Haneda airport. Dulles, who was to be appointed Secretary of State in the Eisenhower administration, came for the purpose of negotiating, together with General Douglas MacArthur, a peace treaty with Japan. Also disembarking from the plane with Dulles was a handsome American, John D. Rockefeller III, a member of the wealthy Rockefeller family, whose role in the Dulles mission was to serve as a cultural advisor.

During his stay in Japan, Rockefeller met with various Japanese intellectuals, such as authors, academics, religious leaders and others. Upon his return, he produced a report that proposed cultural exchanges between the U.S. and Japan.

On Feb. 22, immediately after the American contingent's departure, O'Connor filed a story from Tokyo about Rockefeller's meetings with several Christians in Japan – none of whom, as it turned out, were Catholic. The story was to

# For Christ's Sake

by EIICHIRO TOKUMOTO

*During the post-war Occupation, one Tokyo Correspondents' Club member played two roles – one as a member of the press with his eye on the news; the other a priestly one with his eye out for his church.*

appear in several Catholic publications under the headline, "No Catholics among 'religious leaders' consulted on Japan visit by J.D. Rockefeller 3d."

By the middle of the following month, the New York-based National Conference of Christians and Jews sent a letter to Rockefeller, based on O'Connor's article, requesting clarification. Rockefeller promptly consulted with people in his circle and John Foster Dulles, and on March 20, sent a letter to O'Connor in Tokyo.

"Readers of your article may assume that I deliberately refrained from talking with any Catholics during my stay. Such was not the case. I should have welcomed Catholic representatives in my discussions . . . I should appreciate now an opportunity to obtain a representative viewpoint of your Church on the problem of cultural exchange and if it is possible to send your views to me, or arrange to have them sent by another representative Catholic, I should be sincerely grateful."

So Rockefeller was clearly disconcerted by O'Connor's article. Was O'Connor satisfied with this clarification? O'Connor's reply, dated April 7, provides a hint to his reaction. He wrote:

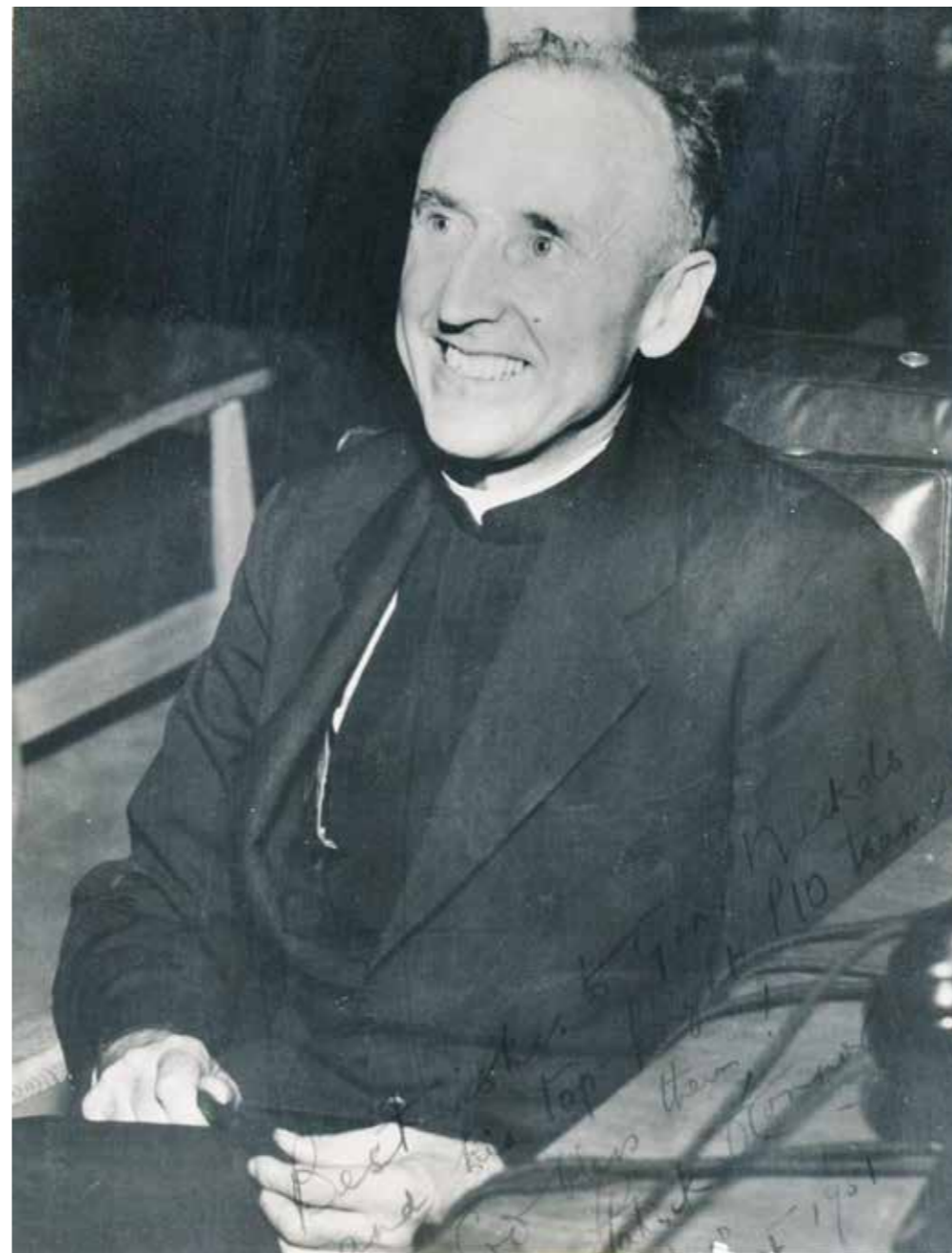
"I recognize, of course, that you did not intend to slight the Catholic Church in Japan, or elsewhere. But the omission occurred and I felt that it deserved to be reported. I reported

**"Father O'Connor sometimes objected to the profanity and sex stories in the Club. So, he presented the Club with a Bible."**

it objectively, without ascribing any motive . . . Your aides in the Diplomatic Section of GHQ should have had no difficulty in identifying the members of the missionary group. . ."

Concerning Rockefeller's request to provide advice related to cultural exchanges between Japan and the U.S., O'Connor added, "I am not qualified to speak as a representative of the Catholic body in Japan. My function is that of a correspondent in the Far East for the Catholic press."

But was this, in fact, really the case? According to docu-



ments in the Catholic University of America's archives in Washington D.C., it is obvious that O'Connor was active at that time as a lobbyist for the Catholic Church in Japan.

For example, when two American Catholic bishops, John F. O'Hara and Michael J. Ready, visited Japan in July 1946, O'Connor prepared materials and arranged for the two bishops' press conference. He also argued in support of a plan to use religious agencies within Japan for the distribution of supplies sent by religious agencies in the U.S., and sent Gen. MacArthur a long memo concerning this. And he made a request to the Japanese government for a larger allocation of newsprint to be supplied to a Catholic newspaper.

Catholic officials in the U.S. seemed to be happy with his double career. A 1948 document found in the National Catholic Welfare Council collection at the Catholic University of America's archives states: "His news dispatches have been of highest caliber, but even more important have been the 'side-jobs' he was able to do for the Church."

In the excerpts of his report that accompanied the above document, however, it becomes clear that there were some in

the news business who wondered about his ability to operate both as a cleric and a newsman. O'Connor noted that there were those who were suspicious of his activities: "Everybody, Communists included, knew that I am a priest. The combination of priest and correspondent was unprecedented apparently, and occasionally I could sense some doubt or suspicion in some Americans – was I really a correspondent or an ecclesiastical agent using the status of a correspondent for some ecclesiastical stratagems? This suspicion may linger with some leftist newspaper men."

O'Connor wore two hats, so to speak: that of a foreign correspondent and that of an agent for the church. As far as GHQ policies were concerned, the advantages of this arrangement outweighed the disadvantages. Though not a Catholic himself, MacArthur viewed the practical use of the Christian religion as one method for democratizing Japan. In fact, in December 1945, at a meeting with Archbishop Paul Marella, the Apostolic Delegate to Japan, MacArthur had remarked:

"The Japanese people are witnessing a shattering of their faith in their gods and looking for something new to fill the vacuum created by the abolition of Shintoism as their state religion. To me it seems as if the Catholic Church alone can offer the Japanese people something to fill this spiritual vacuum. The organization of the Church, its moral teachings and its ritual are perfectly suited to the Japanese character and I would welcome any assistance given me by the American Hierarchy. . . ."

How much MacArthur's appreciation of the Church helped O'Connor in his reporting (and lobbying) duties is hard to ascertain. MacArthur's propensity for avoiding direct contact with the

mass media was well known, and during his tenure in Japan he only visited the press club on a single occasion in March 1947. But O'Connor was one of a miniscule number of correspondents who were granted an exclusive interview with the General.

Patrick O'Connor died in July 1987 at the age of 88. What became of the copy of the Bible he presented to the Club, in the hope of reforming his wayward colleagues? Alas, according to the Club history, ". . . for several years the Good Book was prominently displayed next to rows of bottles on the back bar . . . But few of his colleagues asked the bartender to hand them the Bible."

Nevertheless, Kaff recalled, "No one was offended by his evangelism in the Press Club bar, and Patrick always remained a member of the gang, well liked and admired." ●

Eiichiro Tokumoto, a former Reuters correspondent, is an author and investigative journalist. The Bible in this story is missing from the library shelves, so he asks that anyone with knowledge of its whereabouts contact the FCCJ librarian.

“Journalism is printing what someone else does not want printed.

Everything else is public relations.”

- George Orwell



ALL PHOTOGRAPHS BY MARTIN HLADIK; ILLUSTRATION BY ANDREW POTHECARY

*The first annual FCCJ Freedom of the Press Awards celebrated people and organizations that continue to take on difficult and sensitive issues.*

# Honoring Press Freedom

by JULIAN RYALL

The Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan recognized and applauded the men, women and media organizations that have been at the forefront of the fight for media freedom in Japan over the last year, with the inaugural FCCJ Freedom of the Press Awards.

Held at the Club on the evening of May 22 and organized by the Freedom of the Press Committee, the timing of the ceremony was appropriate, coming just days after Reporters Without Borders released its annual World Press Freedom Index. Japan slipped two places in the organization's rankings to 61st place, putting it immediately below South Korea and lower in the rankings than Papua New Guinea, Mongolia, Romania and Burkina Faso.

In its report, the organization concluded, "Investigative jour-

nalism, public interest and the confidentiality of journalists' sources are all being sacrificed by legislators bent on ensuring that their country's image is spared embarrassing revelations."

"This has to be the most important event that the Club stages this year simply because of the threats to the freedom of the press in Japan today," said FCCJ President Lucy Birmingham.

"Japan remains one of the most important democracies in the world and the situation here is better than in most countries, but the recent Reporters Without Borders rankings should be seen as a warning of the significant threats that exist in our industry," she said. The sweeping new state secrets law that was enacted by the government is "cause for serious concern," Birmingham pointed out, along with the worsening trend for self-censorship among Japanese report-

ers that prevents the media here from taking on important issues like they used to in the past.

Part of the aim of the FCCJ's annual awards is to encourage the media here to once again taken up sensitive issues that ask questions of the government, bureaucracy and big business, Birmingham added. "If reporters can see that their bravery and their work are being celebrated, then we hope this will encourage them to strive even harder for the truth."

Six judges drawn from the newspaper, magazine, television news and filmmaking sectors were asked to weigh 50 names that were put forward for awards, finally selecting nine individuals and companies to receive the attractive engraved glass awards.

FACTA magazine, which followed up on the story of accounting chicanery at Olympus Corp. in 2011 with a series of probing stories this year, took the Investigative Journalism Award, along with the editorial team at the *Asahi Shimbun* responsible for "The Prometheus Trap" column that dissects goings-on in Japan's nuclear industry.

The third award for investigative reporting went to Jason Clenfield of Bloomberg for his coverage of unfair working conditions for part-time employees.

Clenfield was unable to attend the awards ceremony but Peter Langan, bureau chief for Bloomberg in Tokyo, accepted it on his behalf and described Clenfield - who spent

many months working on the coverage - as "one of those really annoying reporters who refuse to give up on stories."

The Lifetime Achievement Award went to Jon Mitchell, the British journalist who has extensively covered issues relating to U.S. military bases in Okinawa, including the presence of Agent Orange in the prefecture. "A lot of the mainstream Japanese and international media ignore what goes on in Okinawa, but I promise to do all that I can to continue to tell the truth about the good people of Okinawa who live there and the violations that continue to go on," Mitchell said.

The three winners of the Friend of the Free Press Award included Shigeaki Koga, the former bureaucrat who has become a regular visitor to the FCCJ in recent months as a result of his no-punches-pulled criticism of the government and industry.

In an opinion article in the *New York Times* the previous day, Koga concluded that, "The [Shinzo] Abe administration's treatment of journalists is worthy of an authoritarian state, not the liberal democracy Japan is supposed to be."

Speaking after the awards ceremony, Koga said he was "very honored" to receive the award, adding that he found it encouraging because the rest of Japan's media had queued up to criticize him after he spoke out. "If the FCCJ had not taken

my case and given me chances to express my opinions, then there would probably have been no discussion in Japan at all of

Julian Ryall is the Japan correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*.



Flowers, alcohol and Awards; The FCCJ's Freedom of the Press committee chair, Jake Adelstein, and Club President Lucy Birmingham.



MARTIN HLADIK

press freedom," he said. "The fact that this issue is now being discussed is because foreign media covered it and then the Japanese media were forced to write about it."

Koga said he has not been able to detect any significant changes in large media organizations' approach to their duty of free and fair reporting, although he did confirm that individual journalists of many of those companies have been in touch with him to ask for advice on how they might be able to bring about improvements.

"I hope this award will provide encouragement to other journalists and, if that happens, then I will be even more gratified than I am now," Koga added.

The penultimate award was for a journalist killed in the line of work, with Kenji Goto receiving the 2015 honor. Captured in Syria in February by fighters from the Islamic State, Goto was beheaded after Prime Minister Shinzo Abe pledged financial support to countries in the Middle East struggling to combat the extremist group.

After a moment's silence in memory of Goto requested by Jake Adelstein, who chairs the Freedom of the Press Committee, the final award was presented to the *Tokyo Shimbun* as Publication of the Year.

Accepting the award, Chief Editor Kengo Suganuma cited the truism that in war, the first victim is the truth and pointed out that Japan is presently "in a situation that is essentially a war on the truth. We are encouraging our reporters to go out and tell the truth, we are receiving a lot of support from our readers and that keeps us going, so I accept this award on behalf of all our readers and I promise that we will do our best to continue to tell the truth in the future," he said.

Before the buffet meal, Adelstein proposed a toast to "freedom of the press and the truth – and may both survive." ●

THE AWARD WINNERS

• **The Japan Investigative Journalism Award (three winners)**

**FACTA.** FACTA won for its consistently good investigative articles touching on taboo subjects in Japan.

**Asahi Shimbun** for its "The Prometheus Trap" column. The newspaper won for its long-running investigative series on safety, problems, cover-ups and corruption in Japan's nuclear industry.

**Jason Clenfield, of Bloomberg News.** Jason has been recognized for his coverage of Miho Marui's fight against unfair working conditions at KDDI, which further highlighted many of the problems associated with Japan's labor laws.

• **Lifetime Achievement Award (one winner)**

This award is given to a journalist or individual who has dedicated their life to promoting freedom of the press and freedom of speech.

**Jon Mitchell.** Mitchell writes for the *Japan Times* and numerous other publications. He has spent years covering problems concerning Agent Orange in Okinawa and issues surrounding the U.S. bases in the prefecture. The judges concluded that Mitchell has "created an outstanding and important body of work."

• **Friend of the Free Press Award (three winners)**

Candidates for this award must be based in Japan and can include lawyers, activists, whistleblowers, those working on a campaign for freedom of the press and others.

**Shigeaki Koga.** A former bureaucrat with the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Koga has openly criticized the government's attempts to suppress free speech and has provided insightful criticism of the government and industry in Japan.

**Koichi Nakano.** A professor of politics at Sophia University, Prof. Nakano has provided sharp and useful analysis on Japanese politics for many years, without fear or favor. He is happy to discuss taboo subjects that other academics fear to speak about.

**Michael Woodford.** The former CEO of Olympus Corp., Woodford blew the whistle on false accounting practices at the company and encouraged greater transparency in Japanese corporate governance.

• **Fallen Hero Award (one winner)**

**Kenji Goto.** Executed by Islamic State in February, freelance journalist Goto was a reporter who went where few others dared to go because he believed that people should know the truth of what was happening in the Middle East and other war zones.

• **Publication of the Year (one winner)**

**Tokyo Shimbun.** The newspaper has consistently provided excellent coverage of nuclear issues, political scandals and corruption during the last year. The editors of the paper have fought hard for the cause of press freedom and they encourage investigative journalism in every department.

THE JUDGES

**Yuko Ando,** a veteran news editor and anchor for Fuji TV.

**Hitomi Kamanaka,** a filmmaker who has won acclaim for her documentaries on the problems of nuclear power and radiation.

**Hideko Kataoka,** the long-time photo editor for *Newsweek Japan*.

**Hidetoshi Kiyotake,** a former journalist with the *Yomiuri Shimbun* and author.

**Minoru Tanaka,** an investigative reporter who has written extensively about Japan's nuclear power industry.

**Yu Terasawa,** an investigative journalist with a particular focus on covering the police.

May saw a wide variety of newsmakers speaking from the Club's dais, covering everything from administration politics to the sex industry.

# PAC Event Round-up

by DANIEL LEUSSINK



Ichiro Fujisaki at the Club

**There's only one solution to the issue of U.S. military bases, said Fujisaki . . . building the Henoko replacement**

## ICHIRO FUJISAKI Japan Ready for Defense Guidelines

THERE IS ENOUGH TIME left to win the people's understanding of the process the Japanese government used for coming up with new U.S.-Japan defense guidelines.

That was the message of Ichiro Fujisaki, former Japanese ambassador to the U.S., who spoke at the FCCJ on May 14. Among his other statements was his contention that moving Okinawa's Futenma base to Henoko is the only solution for the Okinawa base issue, that Japan will be careful in deploying military forces to the South China Sea and that Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's recent visit to the United States was a success.

Fujisaki was Japan's ambassador in Washington for about four-and-a-half years leading up to 2012, and has been teaching at Sophia University in Tokyo since 2013.

Fujisaki said he is aware of criticism directed at Abe in the wake of his April visit to the U.S., after telling Congress his government is determined to enact the upgraded security legislation by summer. "If we have two or three months, that is enough for people to learn about this process," he said.

The process includes advice from an outside panel, the 2014 Cabinet decision pursuing changes in defense, the agreement between Abe's Liberal Democratic Party and its coalition

partner Komeito, and the arrangement for presenting legislation for the new defense guidelines to parliament this session.

There's only one solution to the difficult issue of U.S. military bases in Okinawa, Japan's southern island prefecture, said Fujisaki, and that is building the Henoko replacement facility. "I have also heard that [Okinawa] Governor Onaga will be visiting Washington, but I think the U.S. government position is very clear."

Fujisaki has been involved with the relocation of the contentious American marine base at Futenma from his time as a political minister in the Japanese embassy in the U.S. from the middle of the '90's. He has attended the meetings of seven Prime Ministers – Mori, Koizumi, Fukuda, Aso, Hatoyama, Kan and Noda – with two U.S. Presidents – Bush and Obama – over the past 15 years.

When asked how Mr. Onaga will be treated in the United States," Fujisaki replied, "I don't know. It's totally on the American side to decide and I don't think the Japanese side will ever say

**"The new Henoko base can't be built," Onaga said. "It's not possible."**

anything about that."

Fujisaki used the metaphor of a swinging pendulum to describe U.S.-China relations. On the positive side, there are big economic opportunities, the control of North Korea and United Nations' cooperation, while on the negative side, there are the Chinese military buildup, the issue of human

rights and the Taiwan problem.

China's airstrip construction in the South China Sea should not be allowed to become a fait accompli, said Fujisaki, though avoiding a specific definition of the kind of role Japan should play in the waters.

"If it is a military role, I think we'll be very careful," he said, while also saying it's necessary for Japan to keep showing an interest in the things that are happening in the area. ●

## GOV. TAKESHI ONAGA U.S. military bases no longer an economic benefit

MAY 20 SAW THE appearance of Okinawa Governor Takeshi Onaga at the Club, and he did not mince words, stating that locals will try to block construction of the contentious United States military base at Henoko Bay.

Regardless of whether Japan and the U.S. are fixated on building it, "the new Henoko base can't be built," Onaga said. "It's not possible."

The 64-year-old governor spoke about Okinawa's complicated issues – the base situation, history and the economy – ahead of his visit

to the U.S., which started on May 27. After giving a 15-minute talk, Onaga answered questions from foreign correspondents and Japanese journalists.

The event had 141 attendees, making it the busiest professional luncheon of the year after Bank of Japan Governor Haruhiko Kuroda's Club appearance





Takeshi Onaga

in March. Onaga stayed 10 minutes longer than planned.

The LDP-led government has been intent on building a replacement facility for the Marine Corps Air Station Futenma, a U.S. marine base in a densely populated part of Okinawa, on a pristine bay in Nago city on the northeastern coast. Onaga, a former Naha city mayor, won a popular mandate against the relocation plan in November 2014. (He also was the campaign manager of his predecessor, Hirokazu Nakaima, who ran against the base relocation in 2010, then changed his mind under pressure from the central government.)

Onaga said that Nago Mayor Susumu Inamine and he have the authority to obstruct base construction, saying reclamation of land for the replacement facility would be an immense, destructive operation because of the amount of work required. It would include a year of 100,000 trips by 10-ton trucks just for landfill, said Onaga.

During the luncheon, the governor also reported that a recently launched fund to support action against the relocation to Henoko Bay had already collected more than ¥200 million, with about 70 percent of the donations coming from “mainland” Japan.

Onaga attacked the logic used by Prime Minister Abe’s government in promoting the relocation. Onaga pointed out that his prefecture presently hosts 73.8 percent of U.S. military bases in Japan. And even if all the bases south of the U.S. Air Force base at Kadena are closed as planned, this number will be reduced by a mere 0.7 percent.

He also claims that U.S. military bases are no longer an economic benefit, but instead have become the biggest impediment to Okinawa’s economic development. Presently,

Daniel Leussink is a Dutch freelance journalist in Japan.

the bases account for 4.9 percent of Okinawa’s gross development product, compared to about 15 percent of GDP at the time of the prefecture’s reversion to Japan in 1972 and about 50 percent of GDP at the end of the Second World War, the governor said. The Okinawan economy has reaped far more economic benefits from redevelopment of former military sites than they did when the U.S. military occupied them, the governor said.

Onaga said he hopes to strengthen Okinawa’s ties with Asia, and spoke positively about his April visits to China and Taiwan. He said he’s trying to attract investment from Chinese and Taiwanese businesses in order to support the local economy. In China, State Council Premier Li Keqiang responded positively to his request to set up a charter flight connection between Okinawa and Fuzhou. ●

**YUMENO NITO**  
**Increase awareness of juveniles in the sex industry**

YUMENO NITO, 25, IS an outspoken activist fighting abuse of teenage girls in Japan’s notorious entertainment industry. She appeared at the FCCJ on May 22, where in front of a small but attentive audience she called for more awareness of the dangers faced by young people.

“Japanese society in general needs to understand that we’re not an



Yumeno Nito

**“We’re not an advanced nation in terms of our understanding of child prostitution”**

advanced nation in terms of our understanding of child prostitution and human trafficking,” she said, citing reports by the U.S. State Department in June 2014 and the United Nations.

Nito, a high school dropout and Meiji University graduate, is founder of Colabo, a support center where troubled girls working in the *joshi kosei* (or “JK”) business can go for advice and talk with a counsellor about their problems or just get a meal.

Nito said she goes out on the streets of Tokyo regularly to stay on top of the way the industry is evolving and to get in touch personally with girls working in the JK business. In 2014, she talked with 84 girls who were victims of human trafficking, she said.

About a third of the girls in the JK business come from good families and are attracted by the high pay of job offers appearing on social media sites, according to Nito. The remaining two-thirds of the girls have been abused, or come from troubled families.

Nito estimates that about 5,000 girls in Tokyo alone work in the business, although she admitted official data – governmental or police – doesn’t exist. She’s not sure of the share or percentage of girls that are under-age. She stated that many JK businesses employing schoolgirls are operating in a legal grey zone, making it hard for the authorities to crack down on them for violations of Japan’s strict labor and adult entertainment laws, while the businesses themselves are constantly evolving new business models to stay a step ahead of law enforcement.

“Quite often, even if the police want to do something, they can’t,” she said. “This is something that I’ve heard directly from the police.” ●

FCCJ EXHIBITION

**Japan by Naoki Honjo**



IT IS SOMETIMES EASY for us to forget the precious beauty of the country in which we live. While I can appreciate countries I have yet to visit, I count myself lucky to be able to travel around Japan and capture many beautiful images. With this exhibition, I want to share my view of Japan as a “toy box” containing lots of treasures. ●

**Naoki Honjo** graduated with a Media Arts degree in Tokyo. He has participated in numerous exhibitions. His first photo book, *small planet*, received the 32nd Kimura Ihe Award in 2006. His works are in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and The Museum of Fine Arts in the U.S.



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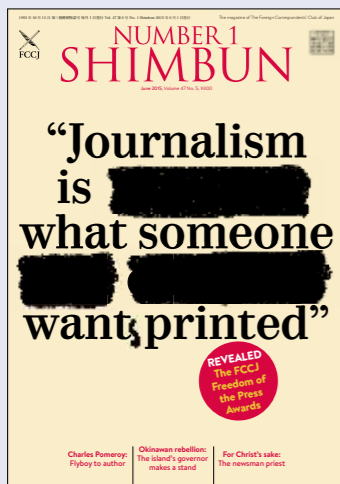
... at 6:00 pm (one hour earlier than usual) on Tuesday, June 9 for a sneak preview screening of Oscar-nominated documentary John Junkerman's important new film, *Okinawa: The Afterburn*. The director, who will be on hand for an English-only Q&A session after the screening, has created award-winning titles like *Power and Terror: Noam Chomsky in Our Times* and *Japan's Peace Constitution*. Junkerman and his producer Tetsujiro Yamagami now explore the past, present and future of Japan's southernmost prefecture, illuminating its troubling history of ongoing occupation, human and civil rights violations, and dogged resistance. This sobering documentary comes not a moment too soon, as the United States, with the active support of the Japanese government, begins construction of its huge new Marine base in Henoko despite determined protests against it. Today, the U.S. military occupies nearly 20 percent of Okinawa, accounting for 74 percent of its military presence in Japan. (Japan, 2015; 148 minutes; Japanese/English with English subtitles)

— Karen Severns

HEARD AT THE CLUB

*“This will be the fourth or fifth attempt [at balancing the budget and cutting the deficit]. I think we have to do it this time or the deficit will be so huge that we’ll never able to do it.”*

LDP Member of the House of Representatives Taro Kono, on his being asked by PM Abe to look into administrative reform issues, especially the need to balance the budget by reducing government expenditures at the FCCJ, May 28, 2015



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REGULAR MEMBERS

**YUKI HASEGAWA** became the Chief Manager for International Affairs for the *Yomiuri Shimbun* in January 2015. Hasegawa joined the *Yomiuri Shimbun* in 1989, after graduating from International Christian University in Tokyo. She has spent most of her career in the International News Department, assigned to Manila from 1997 to 2000, Geneva from 2003 to 2005, Cairo from 2005 to 2008, and was Cairo Bureau Chief from 2009 to 2012. From 2013 until her recent assignment as Chief Manager, she was the Kofu Bureau Chief in Yamanashi Prefecture. Her hobbies include trekking and diving.

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**Taiheiyō senso no nikusei vol. 3 & vol. 4 (Sengo 70-nen kikaku Bunshun magazine book)**  
Bungei Shunju

**Japan Company Handbook: Spring 2015**  
Toyo Keizai

**Kyoto: An Urban History of Japan's Premodern Capital**  
Matthew Stavros  
University of Hawai'i Press

**I Want to Kick You in the Back**  
Risa Wataya  
One Peace Books

**Manchu Princess, Japanese Spy: The Story of Kawashima Yoshiko, the Cross-Dressing Spy Who Commanded Her Own Army**  
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