

Dr. John B. Tsu; Giant of a Man

Prologue

The teaching of Confucius and Taoism is said to be one of the most profound, enlightening, philosophical, visionary and -philosophical of social doctrines.

The first time I met the late Dr, John B. Tsu, it was in foggy downtown San Francisco during the fall of 1978. My first impression of him was that as if he were a disciple of Confucianism or Taoism because he started to talk to me about the value of humanism and spirit of Zen in a combination of both English and Japanese from which I sensed that he was philosophically and visionary oriented person. His command of spoken Japanese language was so “classical” that I thought that perhaps he had the training of becoming a priest. Here, in America, the land of “Freedom and Capitalistic” flavor prevailing, I never expected to encounter a man like him whose style of conversation was so uniquely polite and pleasant, yet very philosophical, which was far from the way most Americans are prone to do at the first encounter which is often dowed on a subject of fiscal related conversations. Indeed, I later came to find that the late Dr. Tsu was very much a good and religious minded man. As our conversations advanced, I was able to, bit-by-bit, draw out of historical pages of his life about which I found fascinating. He truly lived his life in an era of “turbulence.”

In 1977, the late Dr. John B. Tsu moved from the East to the West coast to take up a new teaching assignment at the University of San Francisco. There he made an enormous contribution, by expanding and enlarging the quality of Asian studies, in particular, for Doctor of Education programs. He also became active, at a grass level, within the Chinese community in California, not just in academic but social and political circles. When in 1979 the United States and the People’s of Republic of China formally

restored diplomatic relationship, Dr. Tsu was presented with many opportunities, because in the early 1970's he had assisted the Nixon Administration in paving the way for a rapprochement of the United States with the People's Republic of China, by helping preparing George H. W. Bush for his role as US liaison official and then US Chief Liaison Officer to People's Republic of China. The late Dr. John B. Tsu played a certain role in the realization of the restoration of Sino-USA relationship by assisting Nixon Administration, in particular, George H.W. Bush.

In his mind, China was always his homeland. However, he was an internationalist and the big picture he possessed, had enabled him to devote his entire life to the cause of Asian Americans as well as the mission he envisioned to pursue and accomplish the rapprochement on the eventual unification of mainland China and Formosa. He had a grand design of his own for the unification of the mainland China and Formosa but passed away before he could see himself that the day would come. He was a very energetic person and tried to fight and save his life to the last minute of his tenure of life with all energy left for him, in order to accomplish what he had aspired for and dreamed of. It was sad that he was not be able to live to see this done, yet he was a man of great energy and enthusiasm, and strove right up to the end to help as he could.

In undertaking the task of writing about a story of the late John B. Tsu, with support of those who made themselves available to have the interviews, the writer thought it appropriate to focus on the life of the late Dr. John B. Tsu in terms of the vision he had, the role he played, the activities he performed and the services he created which were made available to Asian Americans regardless of their ethnic, cultural, social and political backgrounds. The writer also thought it important to focus on the events and activities with which he was involved during the period that the writer is personally familiar with it. So that the contents of a story the writer has written about the late Dr. John B. Tsu will be more primary documented and oriented to reflect the facts surrounding the late Dr. John B. Tsu.

It has been said of Dr. Tsu that he was like a godfather to Asian

Americans, but it would be more true to say that out of his great compassion for the suffering of others he became a tireless crusader for people in general that he saw were in need. He did not act from selfish motives. His mission for the advancement and empowerment of Asian Americans was more a humanistic drive for equal opportunity and respectful and dignified treatment for all peoples. This biographer conducted interviews with people in the United States, Japan and China, with former colleagues, associates, supporters and friends of the late Dr. John B. Tsu and has included their insights, views and remarks in this story of his life.

In the five years since Dr. John B. Tsu passed away, the United States has been through a period of turbulence, politically, socially and in its economics.

International relations remain uncertain. Yet, recent developments in relations between mainland China and Taiwan are encouraging, and within the United States, Asian Americans as a group seem poised to soon become a mainstream political force. They lack only strong leadership to help them recognize common ground, find their voice and work effectively in common cause. Telling the story of Dr. John B. Tsu's life may shed some light on his great contribution to the empowering of this group, the enhancement of their status and his role in their advancement and the development of their current opportunities, which is his greatest legacy.

Chapter I

Section 1

The man with a sense of aspiration

Over dinner at one of the Chinese restaurants in San Francisco Chinatown, the late Dr. Tsu and I advanced our conversations initially dwelling mostly on the subject of how he spent his youth in Japan. He told me first about the days he spent in Japan touching on the subject of his college life in Japan. He also mentioned why he decided to come to Japan to advance his academic pursues. One of the remarks which stuck my mind was that he made mention of how poor the people were where he came from, the current province of 吉林省. He spoke of importance of “education” as the key to advance the wellbeing of people on equal footing. This situation surrounding economic and social conditions existed there may have, among others, motivated him to aspire for the betterment of livelihood of the ordinary people by getting higher education to have the opportunities for improving their lives.

He said he had wanted to become a teacher or a public servant in order to devote his life to advancing other’s lives and prospects by contributing to the field of education, but that this was made impossible in China, when he returned there after finishing his schooling in Japan, by the outbreak of civil war between the Nationalist Party and the Communist Party. To pursue his goal of helping others through education he was forced to leave the country. He came to the United States of America to major in political science at Georgetown University in Washington DC and went on to study at Fordham University in New York, where he earned his PhD. He left me with the impression that these goals of his youth guided his actions and choices for the rest of his life.

Commenting on his early life as a foreign student in the States, he said

that he was one of “poorest students from China.” He said with a smiling that “I am still poor.” From his account of his student life in the States I understood that he studied very hard, having learned that America can be the land of opportunity for a member of a minority, especially in the field of education, which was more open than others to minorities having equal opportunity for advancement, but only for those with the discipline to truly excel. One simply had to outperform everyone else. He said that without his early academic life and experience in the East, he would not have been able to achieve his dreams. He did serve as a professor and as Chairman of the Department of Asian Studies at Seton Hall University, where he created and implemented unique programs. He was the first scholar to introduce and implement multi-lingual academic programs of Chinese and Japanese language in public high schools in the States.

Beside the academic challenges he advanced by creating new programs in multi-linguistic programs, he was very eager to enhance the quality of “multi-cultural educational programs”. In his view, it was important for foreign students should learn something about American heritage, but that even more important was that American students should learn more about foreign countries, particularly the Asian nations.

Then, came the opportunity that changed his life. He became the tutor for Chinese political and cultural affairs to then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and former Congressman (later President) George H.W. Bush. Because of this assignment, arranged through the good office of Thomas Malady, who acted as the best man when Dr. Tsu married to Mrs. Susan Tsu, he became increasingly involved in political affairs, not only in the domestic politics associated with the advancement of minority in the United States but also on the international scene, focusing on the effort to advance “détente” with the People’s of Republic of China and the subsequent “ American rapprochement with the People’s Republic of China.” He became more hopeful about eventual reunification of the separated Chinas; Mainland China and Taiwan.

As we continued to get together regularly either in Japan or the States, we developed the closer personal friendship from this I learned more

about the late Dr. John B. Tsu and his vision and deeds hopes. He was a man of aspiration.

Section 2

Diplomacy of Dr. John B. Tsu; from grass roots movements to nation-wide activities

When in 1981 Ronald Reagan began his term as the 40th President of the United States of America, with Democrats holding the majority in the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress under Speaker Tip O'Neill, some former exiles from power were able to return to the political spotlight in Washington DC, amongst them, Dr. John B. Tsu. Prior to becoming involved with the Reagan Administration, he had been actively involved in regional politics in 1980 in the State of California, during the campaign of former Governor George Deukmejian for the governorship, against incumbent Governor Peter Wilson(Please see to my interview with Mr. Clayton Fong as attached in the reference form of "the Summarized essence of the interviews conducted."). The " silent diplomacy", that Dr. John B. Tsu had carefully organized in that earlier period, had paved the way for him to now be able to mobilize potential suitable candidates from amongst the human resources of the Asian American community, ready to deploy for recommendations, to fill some of the necessary posts of political appointees under the Republican presidents. In this regard, his years as a member of the transition team, from 1989~1993, when he was at his most conspicuous, were his most productive.

While George H.W. Bush was the 41st President of the United States of America, Dr. Tsu worked harder than ever to bring more Asian Americans to prominence in the higher posts of political appointees. Because he worked so closely with the Asian American community, as a sort of diplomat amongst their factions, Dr. Tsu was able to coordinate with leaders of the Asian American Coalition Forces from different ethnic groups, to make a balanced presentation of candidates for political appointees by the White House. The skilled diplomacy demonstrated by

Dr. Tsu, that maintained a harmonious relationship within the Asian American Coalition Forces, earned him the respect and support of the Asian American community. He never put himself forward for a higher post as a political appointee, always thinking of others first. Under the George H.W. Bush Administration, he held somewhat minor post; as a US Representative for the Japan -US Friendship Association, which had been incorporated to promote a bilateral relationship on trade, education and culture; and for a short period, before he was able to find an appropriate person, he served as an interim Representative for the Secretary of Education on the West Coast and in the Pacific Rim Region. These posts gave Dr. Tsu the opportunity to develop a more personal relationship with the leadership of these regions. He used this, not for self-advancement, but to continue to plant the seeds that will one day enable Asian Americans to enter the mainstream of American politics, thus allowing the emergence in future of a leader of the nation from Asian American community.

Mr. Albert Chang recalled Dr. John B. Tsu as a practical leader, able to get things of benefit to Asian Americans done. Mr. Chang stated further that "the late Dr. John B. Tsu was easily able to get along with them. He was single minded to keep them together to be an effective force to advance the cause of Asian Americans." Mr. Chang said that "he tried to be as less-visible as some other politicians might be. He tried to be behind the scene acting as a strategist rather than the main actor, which made him to be more flexible to get things done and keep it going among the groups with many different ethnic, social and cultural backgrounds".

Mr. Chang admitted that some degree of internal factions did exist and do still exist within the Asian American Coalition Forces. Mr. Chang related to an episode to illustrate the kind of diplomacy Dr. Tsu conducted. The Asian American Coalition Forces was holding a meeting to vote on adoption of a procedure for electing member delegates who would be eligible to vote on agenda issues proposed at general and special meetings. Delegates from the various ethnic, social and cultural backgrounds disagreed about whether to use proportional representation, based on population, or equal representation of votes assigned to each state.

Those from states with one ethnic group in clear majority were pushing hard for representation proposal to the number of members from a state. Others wanted equal representation for each state. Mr. Chang said that there was a lot of power politics going on, with various ethnic groups vying to capture the leadership of Asian American Coalition, including how to elect the Chairman, and so on. The issue was really a question of whether the delegates should be elected based on the principle of equal presentation regardless of scale of each states (large or small number in terms of membership of the Coalition).

After analyzing the situation and politicking among the delegates at the meeting, Mr. Chang, in consultation with the late Dr. John B. Tsu, came up with the idea to propose a new meeting procedure for equal representation of the members of the delegates to be adopted, to ensure a spirit of equality and fairness determine the representation of the members of the delegates, regardless of the size of state the delegate should be representing at the meetings. However, delegates from states with dominant ethnic backgrounds insisted that the number of vote to be given to the delegates of each state should be decided based on the number of population of each state, on a propositional basis.

According to Mr. Albert Chang, the late Dr. Tsu was very concerned about the situation that emerged as a form of so-called power politics among different ethnic background groups. He thought that unless some compromises were made, it might be the case that could split the loosely formed Asian Americans Coalition, unless a compromise position acceptable to all parties could be found. Through his effort and personal diplomacy, Dr. Tsu finally managed to hold the different ethnic groups together, and kept the Asian American Coalition intact. Mr. Chang recalled that "it was a clear example of how the late Dr. John B. Tsu was devoting himself for the cause of Asian Americans, but it was not as easy as it may have been appeared, to accomplish it (See, the summarized essence of the account of Dr. John B. Tsu by Mr. Albert Chang, as attached in the reference section).

Ironically stated, the writer thought that US government diplomacy could

have learned from the wisdom of the late Dr. John B. Tsu as he demonstrated, how to conduct an effective diplomacy, in particular, in dealing with Asian nations who are now becoming somewhat difficult some negotiating parties on the issue of trade, monetary policy, environmental and military deployment measures.

Section 3

A Road Map to his grand design; Eyes on China, Formosa and Japan

During the later part of the reign of Ronald Reagan as President, Dr. John B. Tsu was more occupied with politics of Asian Americans Coalition and its related activities. He knew that he would be asked to play soon some important role in keeping a Republican President in White House as the tenure of President Reagan nears its final stage. George H. W. Bush was considered to be sure for running for the presidency in the presidential election of 1988. During this period, whenever I got together with him, Dr. John B. Tsu was busy with so many agendas on his shoulders. Often, when I visited the San Francisco Bay Area, he would take me along to the various meetings, some of which were held in within Chinatown. Most of the attendees were from the old generation of Chinese, although there were some younger people there as well. They spoke to each other in a combination of Chinese and English, about politics in general and specific. Dr. Tsu became more and more deeply involved in political activities, and in political activities, political fundraising as the 1986 mid-term election approached. That election resulted in a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, with Jim Wright from state of Texas becoming the Speaker of the House and Tom Foley from state of Washington becoming the Majority leader. George H.W. Bush was elected President. He was sworn in as the 41st President of the United States of America in 1989.

From the early 1989's on, Japanese-US relationship became more and more strained; as the imbalance in trade grew more sever. Japan's gross national product increased dramatically as Japan becoming an emerging economic power. Alarmed, the US Congress decided some measures were required, to cope with the growing trade frictions. An up and coming Congressman from Missouri, Richard A. Gephardt, was in the political spotlight on Capitol Hill because of his advocacy for rectifying the

imbalance of trade, to maintain a more harmonious and orderly trade relationship between the nation concerned. The Bill he introduced in the House was commonly known as the "Export Promotion and Counter Measures to Resolve U.S. Trade Deficit" bill, or "the Gephardt Amendment".

The Japanese Government under the Nakasone Cabinet and the Liberal Democratic Party was concerned about increasing anti-pathetic sentiments prevailing in the United States, especially as targeted at automobile and some electric appliance exports of Japan -made goods to the United States. On Capitol Hill, Congressman Gephardt and his Democratic colleagues led the public call to "Buy Americans" for the industries concerned. Through the good office of the former four-time Governor of North Carolina, James B. Hunt Jr., with whom I had developed a close personal friendship, I became acquainted and developed friendship later with Congressman Gephardt and was able to collaborate with him to develop an opportunity for developing increasing interactions between Japanese and American students at branch campuses of American universities in Japan, in partnership with Japan's regional governments and communities. The program was aimed at dismantling the "Japanese inbreeding system" of their institutions of higher learning. It was also aimed at free trade policy for international educational programs. Dr. John B. Tsu went to join this important mission and played a leading role in establishing the Japan branch of several American universities. Dr. Paula Stern, who served, among many other positions, as Chairperson of the Presidential Advisory Board on International Trade, also played an active and leading role in improving the bilateral relationship of trade and international educational matters between Japan and the Sates. She acted as Co-Chairman with Dr. John B. Tsu for the US Foundation for International Economic Policy (non-profit organization).

In an effort to rectify the strains between Japan and the United States developing in bilateral relations in trade and education, Mr. Susumu Nikaido, who was the architect of the restoration of the Sino-Japanese relationship under the Tanaka Cabinet as Chief of the Cabinet, was asked by Prime Minister Nakasone to lead what became known as the "Nikaido

Mission”, to find some way to resolve the developing trade frictions. The writer served as an advisor on international relations for Mr. Nikaido, then, the Vice President of the Liberal Democratic Party. The writer was also asked to coordinate with Congressman Gephardt and the former Governor of North Carolina, James Hunt B. Jr. to arrange meetings with Congressman Gephardt, his congressional colleagues and Governor Hunt, to discuss the issue of trade frictions and what international educational interactions would be necessary to liberate the inbreeding Japanese educational system and provide an opportunity for the youth of the both nations to increase their personal interactions through classmate relationship as branch campuses of American universities in Japan, planned to be located in Japan’s regional and local areas.

Of several important meetings held by the late Susumu Nikaido and his colleagues from Japanese Diet had with Congressman Gephardt and his colleagues from Capitol Hill, one in particular effectively opened up development of further constructive dialogues between the legislative branches of government of the two nations, and began serious dialogue between the lawmakers of the two nations. Amongst those that the late Mr. Susumu Nikaido and his colleagues met with in these constructive meetings were AL Gore, who later became Vice President under the Clinton Administration, Tom Foley, the former Speaker of the House, and many other Congressional leaders from both parties in the US Congress, Republicans and Democrats.

The late Dr. John B. Tsu and the late Susumu Nikaido were each respectively the architect of the restoration of their country’s relationship with China; Dr. Tsu of the Sino- US relationship and Mr. Nikaido of the Sino- Japanese relationship. From this common legacy, and out of mutual respect for each other, they began to foster a personal relationship with each other. Dr. Tsu was particularly interested in the role played by Mr. Susumu Nikaido in the restoration of the Sino- Japanese relationship. Lessons that Dr. Tsu took from Mr. Nikaido’s actions seem particularly to have further inspired him to hope that one day the two separated Chinas, mainland China and Taiwan, might be able to reunite, and that this was a feasible thing worth working towards.

In line with the spirit of Gephardt Amendment, in 1986 Congressman Gephardt asked Governor Suzuki of Tokyo Metropolitan Government to consider a proposal submitted by Congressman Gephardt to establish and operate a U.S.A.- Japan Trade Center in Shinjuku, Tokyo. On this trade expansion project, the Dr. Tsu headed the trade mission, composed of small and medium sized companies from the States. This trade mission was held at the GBOC(Global Business Opportunity Conference) hosted by the US Foundation for International Economic Policy. Its detailed activities will be further described in a later section of another Chapter.

In the period from 1985 through 1993, Dr. Tsu involved himself in numerous activities. He was a busy leader of the Asian American Coalition, trying to strengthen by making clearer the common goals of the communities of Asian Americans. He firmly believed that only through solidarity of the Asian American Coalition forces could effective political power be developed and Asian Americans become mainstream political powers in American politics. He continued his efforts to expand the number of Asian Americans who were provided with the opportunity of being assigned to various posts in the government as political appointees. It has been pointed out that not all of appointees performed their assignments to the expectation of the ranks and files of the Republican Party and the respective government agencies, but he did his best to provide them with the chances to prove themselves and that they were able to contribute to the nation.

As Dr. John B. Tsu's successful leadership continued, he became the focus of high expectation. Those in need asked for his assistance. Because of his personality, as well as his vision, he tried as much as possible to assist those who asked for his help. Mrs. Susan Tsu, the widow of the late Dr. John B. Tsu often joked that her husband was such a kind man, always trying to think of others first before himself, that " she never got any help from him." It seemed as if he were trying to be a living preacher and executor of the value of the teaching of Confucius and Taoism. The writer often wondered how the late Dr. John B. Tsu himself was able to survive himself the power games of the political arena,

especially as he associated with Asian Americans minority groups from so many different ethnic, cultural, social and political backgrounds. Perhaps, no one can answer that. What is clear is that he was a compassionate, unselfish, determined man able to see the big picture. The writer often thought that he could have been the most effective man to be the Secretary General of United Nations, which might have changed the political affairs of the world to make it to be the safer place to live.

Chapter II

Section 4

The late Dr. John B. Tsu; the Teacher of teachers

In February 1987, the former governor of North Carolina, James B. Hunt, led a delegation of 45 dignitaries representing for major American universities to visit Japan. During the course of their visit, they conferred with the late Susumu Nikaido, who was the Chief of Cabinet under the Tanaka Administration and Vice-President of Liberal Democratic Party, the former Prime Minister, Tsutomu Hata, the former Minister of Finance, and Health & Welfare, Yoshiro Hayashi and other leading members of Japanese Diet and key government officials both at the central and regional governments, hereupon they submitted a proposal calling for the establishment of an educational project to be known as "American University Campuses in Japan". The late Dr. John B. Tsu was one of the leading members of this mission and played an important role of establishing the branch campuses of American universities in Japan. Working together with Japanese Diet members, central and regional governments as well as Japanese business corporations, US Foundation for International Economic Policy (a non-profit organization) played a hosting role in this project, of which the late Dr. John B. Tsu was a member of the Board of the Directors of the Foundation.

The delegation held a series of meetings with the officials of regional governments in Japan, who became the partner with American universities for the establishment of Japan branch campuses of American universities. The members of the delegation visited the local and regional areas of their choice and interest. The late Dr. John B. Tsu headed one of the teams of the delegation and visited a few local and regional areas such as Kurobe City and Tonami City in Toyama Prefecture and other areas as well. He was getting to be so popular not only by the members of his own team but

also the communities he visited because of his bi-lingual ability to converse with the officials and citizens of the community in Japanese language and the in-depth understanding of the heritage, culture of Japan and the educational system of the both nations, which was so essential to promote this educational project.

The meetings with the host communities were carried out by uniquely arranged hospitality styles in Japanese local areas. The parties and banquets welcomed the delegation from American universities with local hospitality of serving “sake” and Japanese local dishes delighted the visiting members of the delegation. Performance of traditional folk songs and dances were demonstrated in order not only to welcome the delegation, but also tried on the part of the hosting communities to enable the visiting delegation to appreciate and understand the heritage, culture, and social nature of the given local communities. The presentation by the host communities for the establishment of branch campuses of American universities was made with an elaborated presentation format with a great deal of information, stressing the merit of the given communities as the most appropriate hosting communities. It was like the activities demonstrated by a would-be host region or nation for the Olympic Games and The World Soccer Games. Again, the late Dr. John B. Tsu was the center of the events because of his knowledge of Japan and his sincere and unique diplomatic talent that he had demonstrated in his political activities.

Commenting on the invaluable contribution the late Dr. John B. Tsu made for the establishment of Japanese branches of American universities, the Former Governor of North Carolina, James B. Hunt Jr. who is known to be the Governor of Education, stated in his interview with the writer which is as follows: “ I knew that the late Dr. John B. Tsu played the numerous roles and activities he performed concerning the multilateral relationship on political, educational and commercial interactions between and among the States, China, Korea, Formosa and Japan. He served for the nation and collaborated with the Administration under Presidents (Nixon, Ford, and both Bushes), as Chairperson of the various committees including Chairperson of Presidential Commission on Asian Americans and

Islanders with which I am very familiar.” Governor Hunt stated further that, “Because of this unique and abundant experiences he had, the late Dr. John B. Tsu was always be able to come up with new ideas which were informative and valuable for US Foundation for International Economic Policy for its activities and programs which included the establishment of Japan branch of American universities and the trade activities designed to assist small and medium sized American companies to promote their products and technologies in Japanese market place.” At the conclusion of the visit of the delegation from American universities, Governor Hunt said at the press conference in Tokyo that it was his desire that his grandchildren might be one of the students in a Japan branch of American universities. The late Dr. Tsu said that he might come back as a professor at one of the campuses of American universities in Japan. Again, it is not over-stated that the late Dr. John B. Tsu was a born educator and teacher. (See, the summarized essence of the account of the late Dr. John B. Tsu by the former Governor of North Carolina, James B. Hunt Jr. as cited in referenced form).

He was so happy for being together with professors who were the visiting members of American universities. On the subjects of international educational projects at these meetings, he seemed to be most delighted and enjoyed. He presented his own idea of how the branch campuses of American universities should operate in Japan, making it as a basis for the development of tangible international educational interactions among Japanese, American students and the local and regional communities, which would serve as the future assets for more accountable international relationship to be in place. He stressed that those who studied at the branch campuses of American universities could play some significant role for the development of such a desirable international relationship. He kept preaching for the importance of the role that this proposed establishment of the branch campuses of American universities would play for the furtherance of the bilateral relationship on trade, culture and education between Japan and the States.

Those who studied at these branch campuses of American universities advanced their academic challenges at the home campuses of the

universities and continued to pursue their academic interests and challenges. Upon completing their studies, they found themselves to be in the various challenging and rewarding academic and professional assignments in the society. American students who studied at these branch campuses of American universities also found themselves to be in rewarding and challenging positions in their respective fields. This international educational program is in line with what the late Dr. John B. Tsu thought of it to be important for the development and enhancement of harmonious and productive international relations. After all, he was a born scholar and educator with a broad vision.

When the late Susumu Nikaido together with the Former Ambassador to Japan, Walter Mondale, were conferred upon honorary degrees from Minnesota State University at United Nations University in Tokyo, in October of 1995, the late Dr. John B. Tsu was invited as a special guest to attend at the ceremony. The late Susumu Nikaido and the late Dr. John B. Tsu renewed his friendship during his visit to Japan in 1995. Both of them shared their common beliefs and affirmed their continuing efforts of enhancing the bilateral relationship on international education. Beside the subject of importance of international education, their conversations dwelled naturally on American domestic politics and the world affairs, in particular, the tripartite relationship among Japan, USA and People's Republic of China.

Their friendship continued and they travelled together to the various regions on their visit to China in 1998, as the guest of the government of People's Republic of China. The writer accompanied them on their visit which took us to the tour of 北京、大足、成都、重慶、三峽 cruise、上海、 and other regional and local areas in China. On our visit to these local and regional locations, the late Mr. Nikaido and the late Dr. Tsu were very much interested in getting together with the common peoples in order to exchange ideas and opinions how the ordinary Chinese citizens were concerned and interested over the rapidly changing society in China as the government and the Party in People's Republic of China were on the move for the expansion and growth of her economy, industry and social infrastructures. They were also interested in how China would

adopt and implement a new educational policy in order to utilize the merits of high and innovative technologies which were considered as one of the priorities at that period for the making of a new People's Republic of China as we are now witnessing. Their thoughts were on the same page that the key to the making of a new nation is education. They had so much in common: an architect of the restoration of Sino-Japanese and Sino-US relationships, education oriented, talented with diplomacy, compassionate and selfish less motivation on the mission they dreamed of and aspired for.

The writer recalls that on the way down from Chongqing to the destination point by a cruise on the Three Gorges River, the late Mr. Nikaido and the late Dr. Tsu spent a great deal of the time together at which time they conversed with each other on many subjects. They touched upon various subjects such as the state of People's Republic of China on her political situation in terms of her domestic and international relations, industrial and business situation, regional disparity existed and cultural and educational reforms underway during that period. They agreed that China would become one of the rising powers in the world economically and politically sooner than what it was predicted at that time by most of political analysts. This view was passed on to the former President George W. Bush who was preparing for his presidential campaign in the year 2000.

The late Mr. Nikaido also told the late Dr. Tsu about some inside stories of what the role he played as the Chief of Cabinet under Tanaka Cabinet in the process of conducting Japan's rapprochement on the restoration of Sino-Japanese relationship in the year 1972. In his vivid memory, he described how he accompanied the former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in secrecy to the residence of Chairman Mao Tse Tung where Premier Zhou Enlai were waiting for the visit of the former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, his foreign Minister, Yoshio Ohira and Chief of Cabinet, Susumu Nikaido.

Mr. Nikaido recounted his story telling to the late Dr. Tsu that when the three of them arrived at the residence of Mao Tse Tung, the former Prime

Minister, Tanaka was still in the state of being intoxicated with whisky, which he had a lot because of the mounting psychological pressures exhausting on him due to little progress made, in spite of a lengthy time spent for the advancement of the further dialogues and negotiations toward the conclusion of understanding on Japan's rapprochement on the restoration of Sino-Japanese relationship.

As they entered into the residence of Mao Tse Tung, the late Prime Minister, Tanaka asked an old man who was waiting for them if he could use men's room before he was invited to go to see Chairman Mao Tse Tung at his study room. Prime Minister Tanaka thought that it was absolutely necessary for him to be sober before escorted to the study room of Chairman Mao. While the late Prime Minister, Tanaka was in the men's room, this old man was standing in front waiting for the late Prime Minister Tanaka to come out of the men's room. When he came out of the men's room, he appeared to be completely sober and was anxious to meet Mao Tung by composing his posture to be as he was and ready to meet Mao Tse Tung. At this point, the late Mr. Nikaido noticed that the old man waiting for the late Prime Minister Tanaka coming out of the man's room was actually Chairman Mao Tse Tung himself. Mr. Nikaido rushed into the side of Prime Minister Tanaka and told him about the "old man." By that time, the gentleman had left the spot where Mao Tung was standing. The late Prime Minister Tanaka was apparently not able to recognize the presence of Chairman Mao Tung because the late Prime Minister Tanaka was trying to mentally prepare himself to be ready to meet Chairman Mao whom the late Prime Minister Tanaka had already met a couple of minutes ago. This was the account by the late Mr. Nikaido of the historic encounter of Chairman Mao Tung and the late Prime Minister, Tanaka and the late Mr. Nikaido which took place in the beginning of an important dialogue among them.

According to the late Mr. Nikaido, when the three of them were escorted to the study room (the dean) of Chairman Mao Tse Tung, there were Chairman Mao Tse Tung and Zhou Enlai who stepped forward to greet them as they arrived. Chairman Tse Mao Tung with his smiling face, said to the late Prime Minister Tanaka that " he hoped that all of them had

spent by now enough time to battle on many issues with Premier Zhou Enlai.” The late Mr. Nikaido said in his story telling about the historical remarks first made by Chairman Mao was so diplomatic and humorous, in his efforts of bringing about the resolution of the pending issues for the eventual understanding of issuing a joint communiqué for the successful understandings and conclusion of the restoration of Sino-Japanese relationship.

The late Dr. John B. Tsu told me the later year that he spent with the late Mr. Nikaido on his visit to China was one of the most useful and rewarding occasions and opportunities from which he had learned a lot how to deal with the Communist Party and Chinese Government. He told me that when he met the higher echelons of Chinese government, it reminded him of what the late Mr. Nikaido told him about the episode that the late Mr. Nikaido experienced in the process of Japan’s rapprochement with the restoration of Sino-Japanese relationship. Mr. Larry Lee who was a friend of the late Dr. John B. Tsu was also told about this story when he had his interview conducted with the late Mr. Nikaido in his office in Tokyo at which time the writer acted as an interpreter for the late Mr. Nikaido and Mr. Larry Lee because of the request from the late Dr. John B. Tsu to assist him to conduct his interview as a senior reporter for a Chinese newspaper with the late Mr. Nikaido who was the architect of the restoration of Sino- Japanese relationship of 1979.

The desire and aspiration on the part of Dr. John B. Tsu for the realization of the grand design on the eventual unification of the two separated China of the mainland China and Formosa seems to have intensified thanks to the good advice and guidance the late Mr. Nikaido had given to Dr. Tsu. The period from the year 1993 though 2001 under the era of Bill Clinton provided Dr. John B. Tsu with a great deal of time to think of how he should advance his grand design, even though he kept himself busy for his continued involvement of advancement of the well-being of Asian Americans thorough the enhancement of Asian Americans Coalition forces to enable it to be the mainstream of American political arena.

Section 5

Crusader of Small and Medium Sized Businesses

Most of the colleagues, associates, supporters and friends of Dr. John B. Tsu were either owners or employees of small and medium sized companies. The common reasons for this may be due to the fact that Asian Americans were and still are one of the larger groups of minorities in the established business field in American business society. It may also be that the new immigrants that landed in the US from Asian countries had to start their businesses from scratch and takes long time to be on par with the existing establishments in business society. Dr. John B. Tsu knew of how difficult it was for them to become self-sustainable and successful in the process of developing their business in the new world, although America is said to be the land of opportunity. He thought that unless they make their way in business, it might be the case that the well-being of Asian Americans could not be advanced as he had hoped for. As a leader of Asian Americans communities, he took his interest in promoting policies and programs of extending appropriate assistances to them.

As a member of transition team, he worked hard to enable Asian Americans to be assigned as political appointees to the governmental posts by which it may be able to initiate some constructive and effective policies and programs beneficial to those who were in need of the support from the government agencies. Small Business Administration, Dept of Commerce, was one of those government agencies that the late Dr. Tsu focused on. For the same reasons, he worked hard to convince that the government of the state of California provides such programs, too.

Dr. Benjamin Yang and Mr. Olin Yang respectively recall how Dr. John B. Tsu was helpful for Asian Americans who needed for a good advice and guidance as to how business should be started, for which he provided them with the various effective assistances. He was the man who connected those peoples with individuals and companies with whom some business could be initiated. His efforts of involving the State Government

of California on a certain business assistance programs were beneficial to those Asian Americans who were in need of initial support and assistance before they were on their own two feet. (See, the summarized essence of the account of the late Dr. John B. Tsu by Dr. Benjamin Yang and Mr. Olin Yang).

In the interview I conducted with Dr. Benjamin Yang, the writer learned that Dr. Tsu was very conscious person as to what to eat and what not. He tried to take care of his health well. Dr. Tsu was very much interested in promotion of herbal and alternative medicine with its long history of contributing to the longevity of human-beings. He told the writer that he took some Chinese medicines regularly and exercised a lot. He kept distance away from meats dishes and loved to eat fishes and vegetables. Dr. Benjamin Yang was ideal friend and a confident of the late Dr. John B. Tsu because of the two of them have had the common personality and vision which is to think of the others first before thinking of themselves. Dr. Benjamin Yang was one of those who spent much of his time with Dr. Tsu during the tenure of the final days of his life. Working together Dr. Benjamin Yang, Dr. John B. Tsu was able to make Governor Wilson to implement more useful and effective alternative medicines and oriental medical practices in the State of California.

Mr. Olin Yang is a landed imigrant from China. He lived and experienced his life in the era of China's Cultural Revolution. He had to come to the States in order to seek for his plan of developing his own business. He studied at China Academy of Medical Science before coming to the States. In 1995, he established a small company of his own. In 1998, he incorporated a company specializing in the publication of journal on some unique technological products. Dr. John B. Tsu assisted Mr. Yang to establish more wider and quality business connections which enabled him to get his business going forward. Mr. Yang says that he is grateful for the generous assistance Dr. John B. Tsu extended to Mr. Yang. He said that Dr. Tsu volunteered himself to be "a model" featuring his photos for one of the magazines that Mr. Yang published. It was obvious that Dr. John B. Tsu was very much interested in assisting these small and medium sized companies which are still the main bone of American economic and

business activities.

Mr. Quentin Wilson, who was an assistant to the former Majority Leader of the House of Representatives of US Congress, Congressman Gephardt and later assumed the position of Executive Director of US. Foundation for International Economic Policy, says that Dr. Tsu was so energetic and entertaining for Japanese customers enabling them to interact with American delegation of small and medium sized companies participating at GBOC (Global Business Opportunity Convention) held annually in Osaka, Japan. Mr. Wilson recalls that Dr. Tsu maintained that economic growth and its fruits would play larger and greater role rather than that of military for the wealth of the nation and for the peace of the world. (See, the summarized essence of the account of the late Dr. John B. Tsu by Mr. Quentin Wilson in the referenced form). Mr. Wilson served also as the Director of Revenue and the Commission of the Higher Education of the government of state of Missouri and currently serving as President and CEO of All Student Loans which is one of the largest non-profit organizations in the state of California.

While Dr. Tsu was involving himself with the promotion of American goods and technologies at GBOC in Osaka, he was demonstrating his talent of conversing with Japanese business clients in Japanese language to promote American products and technologies. Japan Ministry of Industry and Commerce and its counterpart, US Department of Commerce (US Small Business Administration) worked closely to expand trade opportunities in Japan's market place for US small and medium sized companies. Some of them were so successful in their transactions that they began to grown to be the size of no longer "the small and medium sized companies".

Chapter III

Section 6

Unfinished task

In 2001, the era of George W. Bush as 43rd President of the United States of America began. Dr. John B. Tsu continued to devote much of his time for the furtherance of Asian Americans and its community, trying to provide them with opportunities of serving themselves for the nation through political appointees. Former Secretary of Labor, Elaine Chao was one of those who became Secretary of Labor which owed largely to Dr. John B. Tsu. Secretary sent her letter of condolence addressed to Mrs. Susan Tsu on March 3, 2005, in which Secretary of Labor stated that “ When others became discouraged, he would leap into action, offer encouragement, and never give up. Throughout the years, he worked and fought for more Asian Americans to be appointed to political positions in the government. More Asian Pacific Islanders Americans than ever before are working for the political parties. In President George W. Bush’s Administration, there are over 260 political appointees at the highest level of our government. Asian Pacific Islanders Americans are no longer rarities in government and politics, but (are) an increasingly visible and important part of our democratic institutions”. Former Secretary of Labor, Chao’s account of Dr. John B. Tsu is self-explanatory.

During the first term of Presidency of George W. Bush, in particular, until 2004, Dr. John B. Tsu seems to have had relatively stable and productive years and days. He travelled fluquently domestically and internationally. He was the center of fundraising campaigns not only for a political party but also for non-profit organizations of which he had been active as a vehicle for promotion and implementation of programs designed to strengthen power structure of Asian Pacific Islanders Communities across the nation. These activities in which he was tirelessly involved is what he called as “the national grass-roots movements”, which was in his mind as

a kind of political campaign, targeting for the 2004 presidential campaign. He loved to be a behind scene strategist.

During that period, the writer often got together with him in the States, Japan and China. I began to notice that he was growing his concerns about the rapidly changing international situations in which the United States of America was involving herself deeper and deeper in the regions such as Iraq and Afghanistan. It is being pointed out by some historians that war in terrorism and the invasion of Iraq may have led the States to have escalated her dominant involvements in Iraq and its neighboring countries fighting initially against terrorist activist troops of Osama bin Laden but later the scale of her military deployment grew larger by stretching its combat territories to Pakistan and other regions. As we recall, the initial military deployment was executed without the official blessing of the United Nations.

As the first term of George W. Bush presidency neared its end and he began his re-election campaign, Dr. John B. Tsu seemed to have been not too opportunistic about the re-election of George W. Bush. Although there were strong sentiment prevailed in American society against the terrorism because of the vivid memory of 9/11, Dr. John B. Tsu's view and outlook of the domestic political situation in 2004 and thereafter was totally different from the first term of George W. Bushes' Presidency regardless of who could win the upcoming presidential election. He knew that the military deployment by US in Iraq, Afghanistan and other regions would affect not only on the sentiments of Asian Americans but also Asian nations, which he thought could also impact the progress of the grand design of his own for the detente and the eventual unification of the separated two Chinas; the mainland China and Formosa.

Although he continued to devote much of his time for the advancement of Asian Americans in the States, his visit to China and Formosa increased during the second term of George W. Bush presidency. The writer visited those countries often together with Dr. John B. Tsu and began to sense that he felt the time was opportune for him to fulfill the grand design of his own for the unification of the two separated China. He thought that he

should not miss this opportunity because of the changes of leadership in Formosa, which might break through a long remained barrier existed between the mainland China and Formosa. He kept in touch with former Chinese leader, Jiang Zemin(江泽民主席) in order to keep his grand design of the opening of the dialogues between the leadership in the mainland China and Formosa should be kept alive. He told the writer that he had a sort of the blessing from former President George H. W. Bush for the plan that Dr. John B. Tsu had architected toward the unification of the mainland China and Formosa. With this blessing from George W.H. Bush, Dr. John B. Tsu started his efforts of developing an opportunity; thereby a dialogue between the leadership of the mainland China and Formosa could be initiated. He continued to travel to mainland China and Formosa.

While he continued to explore a tangible way of developing effective dialogues between the leadership of mainland China and Formosa, Dr. Tsu was in touch with the former Executive Chief of Staff for Jiang Zemin and the leadership in the government of Formosa. However, his concerns over the growing voices of so-called conservative group within the Republican Party troubled him because he thought that the intensified military deployment by U.S. in these regions could jeopardize the realization of the grand design Dr. John B. Tsu had, due to the fact that the People's Republic of China's foreign policy toward the war in Afghanistan was not in line with that of U.S. A.

Commenting on the last period of the first term of George W. Bush's presidency, Dr. John B. Tsu viewed that the power structure within the Republican Party was sifting in favor of the rightwing of the Republican Party, noticeably, in the area of U.S. foreign policy which became more high-handed style of implementing both domestic and foreign policy. The U.S. invasion of Iraq and her subsequent deeper military involvements and deployment in Afghanistan and other neighboring regions were said to have been orchestrated by the rightwing group of George W. Bush Administration backed by the right wing force of the Republican Party, which ignited to raise the issue of the pros and cons in the U.S. Congress and the public on the needs of additional deployments of U.S. military

forces in that region.

Dr. Tsu told the writer that he was disappointed to see that the long standing traditional spirit of the Republican Party was then fading away due to the rising power of extreme right wing force within the Republican Party. In fact, he expressed his concerns that the re-election campaign for President, George W. Bush could be very tough. He thought that he needed to draw the attention of the leadership of the Republican Party to urge Bush Administration to modify and correct the extreme policies that the rightwing group of Bush Administration had been promoting for its implementation.

The incumbent President, George W. Bush managed barely to win his presidential race against the Democratic Party's opponent, Senator Kelly in 2004. Based on my observation, Dr. Tsu was inclined to devote more of his energy and time during the second term of George W. Bush Presidency for the realization of the development of tangible dialogues between the leadership of the mainland China and Formosa for leading to the unification of two separated China. In his effort of bring about the realization of the grand design for the unification of the two separated China that Dr. Tsu hoped for, he continued to travel to China and Formosa to advance his endeavor in this regard. Commenting on the efforts on the part of Dr. John B. Tsu, Mrs. Maria Tse who was one of the political appointees under George W. Bush, stated to the writer during the interview I conducted that the way Dr. John B. Tsu had been promoting for the unification of the two separated Chinas became a certain issue within Bush Administration. In spite of some concerns expressed by Bush Administration, Dr. John B. Tsu continued to advance his determined efforts for the realization of the grand design he had laid out for the unification of the two separated Chinas.

Knowing that there would be not much time left for him before he could achieve certain steps, which is to get closer to the grand design he had architected for the unification of the two separated Chinas, Dr. John B. Tsu appeared to be pressuring on himself to move toward the goal he had set forth. He knew firstly that the rising power of the rightwing force

within George W. Bush Administration and the Republican Party might hinder the advancement of the roadmap he had laid out for his grand design of achieving the unification of the two separated Chinas. Secondly, he thought that 2009 presidential election might not be in favor of the Republican Party due to the unpopular sentiments developing in the public on the increasing involvements by US military forces in Afghanistan and neighboring nations designed to fight against insurgent forces operating in Afghanistan. Considering the foregoing situation cited, Dr. John B. Tsu thought that he should not miss the opportunity being ripen to execute his grand design for the unification of the two separated Chinas.

On the domestic side, Dr. John B. Tsu seemed to have been not as aggressive as he used to be for his involvements with the leadership of the Republican Party. His mind had already been focused more on the matter of developing more tangible relationship between the mainland China and Formosa. However, he kept in touch with his colleagues in Asian Americans Coalition forces across the nation. The writer traveled together with Dr. Tsu to China during this period from which the writer was convinced that the foremost interest for Dr. Tsu was the matter of the unification of the two separated China. Another concern he had been to find an individual who could be regarded as his successor to carry out the missions he might have yet accomplished domestically. He did not, however, openly discuss on the matter of who could be regarded as his would-be successor because he did not want to offend his colleagues and supporters. Commenting on this point, Mr. Clayton S. Fong who was one of the assistant and closest colleagues of Dr. Tsu told the writer that “ Dr. Tsu was such a type of person not wishing to be involved himself in power politics on the matter of role of leadership for Asian Americans Coalition, thus, he avoided to name his successor in the role he had been playing.” During the second term of George W. Bush presidency, there were a sign of development of divisions within Asian Americans communities due to the difference of political views which was emerging within Asian Americans communities on US involvements in Afghanistan and the neighboring nations. This developing situation of division within Asian Americans communities forced Dr. Tsu to believe that his grand design

for the unification of the two separated China could negatively be affected. Thus, he thought he had to devote more of his energy and time for the grand design for the unification of the two separated China, which was, in the view of Dr. John B. Tsu, a manifestation of his political philosophy and vision.

As a humanitarian, Dr. John B. Tsu could not go along with the rightwing force of George W. Bush Administration and that of the Republican Party who advocated for the tougher military actions against the insurgents actively involved in Afghanistan and its neighboring nations. Based on my long standing relationship with Dr. John B. Tsu, the writer has always maintained that Dr. Tsu was a respected pacifist. As we know, he was the man of being less-selfishness, compassionate for others, an aspiring leader and not corrupted as some of political leaders are/were. After all, Dr. John B. Tsu may be cited as a man of less-selfishness, compassionated for others, a respected pacifist and an aspiring leader. The writer thinks that it would be difficult to find a person who could succeed to the late Dr. John B. Tsu as an aspiring leader as he was. This view is also shared by Mr. Basilio Chen who is one of the closest friends of Dr. John B. Tsu. Mr. Chen says that it would be almost impossible to find a man who could take the leadership as demonstrated by Dr. John B. Tsu who was less-selfishness and thought of others before placing himself first. He thinks that Dr. Tsu was a national hero and the passing away of Dr. John B. Tsu is a great loss not only to Asian Americans communities but also to the nation (Please see the summarized essence of the interview conducted with Mr. Basilio Chen).

As the second term of George W. Bush's presidency approached its near half way, Dr. Tsu continued to visit China and Formosa. By that time, George W. Bush Administration was chiefly occupied with a policy of how to win the military battle in Afghanistan and its neighboring nations. Great Britain and France had kept distance in their foreign and military policies toward the United States on the matter of policy on Iraq, Afghanistan and even to Pakistan from that of George W. Bush Administration. Dr. John B. Tsu was fully aware of the deep concerns developing over US military involvements in Afghanistan within the

Republican Party, some of leading members of Senate and House of Representatives thought that the next presidential election in 2009 may be negatively affected because of the unpopular foreign and military policies which had grown to be very strong in the public. Dr. John B. Tsu tried to change the tide of these unpopular foreign and military policies by drawing the attention of the core of George W. Bush Administration and the Republican Party. However, the policies of Gorge W. Bush Administration and the Republican Party continued to remain as it had been orchestrated by the rightwing force of the Administration and the Republican Party. Senator McCain was thought to be the next Republican candidate for presidential election in 2009 and the tide that Dr. Tsu wanted to change could not have been successful.

Around that period, Dr. John B. Tsu began to show his concerns over his health condition. He had to cancel some of appointments domestically and internationally that he had made earlier due to his health condition. He had been visiting a couple of medical facilities and hospitals but he continued to spend much of his time to devote himself for the advancement of Asian Americans and its related activities as well as the realization of the grand design he had laid out for the unification of the two separated Chinas. Dr. Tsu had to manage to take care of his health conditions while he had a full of the agendas on his shoulder for the role he had been playing as a leader for Asian Americans Coalition and his own grand design for the unification of the two separated Chinas.

Chapter III

Section 7

Negotiations; Will to survive

The day came for Dr. John B. Tsu to be hospitalized at Seaton Medical Hospital located nearby his home in Millbrae, California. It was in the fall of 2004 first time and re-hospitalized in Spring of 2005. According to Dr. Elick Tsang, who served as a prime medical doctor for Dr. John B. Tsu during the tenure of his last life in hospitalization at the hospital, Dr. Tsu looked like as an ordinary Asian elderly, at least, in the initial observation that Dr. Elick Tsang had about Dr. John B. Tsu. He tried to fight against the illness on one hand and kept himself busy by reading newspapers and documents. He kept himself busier later, trying to make contacts with peoples outside of the hospital. Dr. Elick Tsang observed that Dr. Tsu never tried to impress that he was an influential man. He acted as humble as one could be.

According to Dr. Elick Tsang, Dr. John B. Tsu was very energetic person and a man of being very enduring. Dr. Elick also noted that Dr. John B. Tsu was very kind and compassionated man. While he should have been kept in his bed, he often visited his wife, Mrs. Susan Tsu who was at that time hospitalized in the same hospital. He cared more about his wife than himself who was much more serious in the nature of illness. That shows him to be much compassionated and a kind man as he was. At one point, he was disappointed and appeared to be getting weaker and weaker. However, he revitalized himself and tried to survive himself.

Commenting on the unique quality that Dr. John B. Tsu possessed as a responsible leader, Dr. Elick Tsang said that I had a serious of negotiations with him on the matter of discharging him from his hospitalization at the hospital because he wanted to do something very important he had to perform. Dr. Elick Tsang said that Dr. John B. Tsu asked Dr. Tsang first time if Dr. Tsu could be discharged for a few days.

As a primary doctor, Dr. Tsang said “NO” to Dr. Tsu. A couple of days later, Dr. Tsu came to see Dr. Tsang asking for 3–5 days and kept negotiating with Dr. Tsang. Finally, Dr. Tsu asked Dr. Tsang to let him to be free for just one hour from the hospitalization. Dr. Tsang recalls that he found it later that Dr. Tsu wanted really to execute his political obligation as an active and responsible political leader for Asian Americans. He wanted to cast his ballot at the General Election. Dr. Tsang comments that the quality and responsibility with which Dr. Tsu performed his mission as a respected leader demonstrates his personality and commitment as to how he thought it was important to contribute himself to American society as a citizen more than anything. Dr. Elick Tsang concluded his assessment of the late Dr. John B. Tsu as a man of compassion, kindness, less-selfishness and humble with the quality and talents to earn the respect of people which is the quality required to be a respected and aspiring leader in any field. The writer shares the same conclusion in this regard.

Mr. Olin Yang told the writer during the interviews I conducted in November in 2010, regarding the changes taking place in his health condition that Dr. Tu was experiencing in the fall of 2004. One day, while Mr. Olin Yang was with Dr. Tsu in San Francisco, he noticed that Dr. Tsu was having a strong pains on his body, which necessitated to take him to a Emergency section of Peninsular Medical Hospital for emergency medical treatments and through a comprehensive medical examinations conducted there, Dr. Tsu was diagnosed as having the level 3 of cancer.

This was beginning of his fights against his deteriorating health condition. He kept his health condition secret, in order that Susan, his wife and the members of the family as well as the colleagues and friends of Dr. Tsu should not worry about him. The fight against his health conditions continued. He visited a couple of well noted medical hospitals and medical clinics to see how his health condition could be improved or stop from the further deterioration.

In the secret mission, Mr. Olin Yang contacted some of noted Chinese medical doctors in Beijing, China to see if some Chinese alternative

medical treatments may be able to treat Dr. Tsu. As a consequence, a certain medical doctor who was the Head of Beijing Medical Hospital was kind enough to offer for Dr. Tsu to be treated by the best medical technologies. The head of Beijing University Hospital extended an official invitation to Dr. Tsu to fly into China for the medical treatments at Beijing University Hospital. This eminent medical doctor put a full red carpet treatment service in motion, waiting for the arrival of Dr. Tsu in Beijing in the month of October, 2004. Acknowledging the kindness extended by the Chinese doctor, Dr. Tsu told him that he would visit there for the treatment later days as he had finished the pressing and important matters which were at his shoulder then. Dr. Tsu could not get away from the commitments in the States he was loaded on his shoulder; the responsibilities he had to carry out as Chairman of Presidential Commission on Asian Pacific Islanders, Chairman of US Foundation for International Economic Policy of which the writer was Acting Chairman and Executive Director, Chairman of Asian Americans Coalition Force and other responsibilities he was held to perform. In particular, he has been intensifying his efforts of moving forward the grand design he architected to pave the way for the effective development of dialogues between the leadership of the mainland China and Formosa for the eventual unification of the two separated China.

He died in honor, leaving the step stones laid out for the next generation of Chinese Americans to promote further the unification of mainland China and Formosa. The Conference scheduled in San Francisco on November 6, 2010, designed to move forward to promote the unification of the two separated China drew an enormous attention politically and socially, which were participated by the high-ranking government officials including Chinese Minister in charge, as well as the leadership from the various civic organizations from the mainland China and Formosa in collaboration with the entities and organizations supported by Chinese Americans residing in the States. Mrs. Susan Tsu said that “if my husband, John were alive, he would be there to speak as one of the main speakers.”

During the last tenure of his life, Dr. John B. Tsu may have noticed that

some of his colleagues and supporters were not in harmony with each other on certain issues, in particular, the political stances and views on the unification of the two separated Chinas, for which he devoted his entire life other than anything. This divided political stances and views were reflected at the time of the funeral and memorial services conducted in honor of the late Dr. John B. Tsu, in spite of the irrevocable political and human philosophy that the late Dr. John B. Tsu possessed that "there should be no politics motivated by partisan interest when it came to the matter of unifying the divided nations; the mainland China and Formosa. Dr. John B. Tsu's mind was always kept with his homeland, even though he adopted America as his second home.

At the time of the Memorial Services in honor of the late Dr. John B. Tsu, held at Cathedral of St. Mary of the Assumption in the down-town San Francisco, the writer was asked to express my eulogy and read the letters of condolences from former Prime Minister of Japan, Tsutomu Hata and other eminent political leaders in Japanese Diet with whom the late Dr. John B. Tsu had fostered the long-standing relationships. The passing away of Dr. John B. Tsu saddened many peoples in Japan from whom the late Dr. John B. Tsu had earned the great deal of respects for the mission he had performed and achieved. Many peoples who associated with Dr. Tsu found of him. He was humble with the quality of being honest and compassionate even though he had to place himself in American political arena. He was a realist with the sense of having a big picture in dealing with many issues associated with the advancement of Asian Americans in American society. Despite the fact that he had to go along sometime with the extreme rightwing force on certain issues within the Republican Party, the writer has, however, always felt that Dr. Tsu was a bi-partisan and fundamentally a pacifist and humanitarian. The writer thinks it very fortunate to have developed the close personal relationship and worked together with him on certain projects from which the writer was able to observe and learn what Dr. John B. Tsu had really aspired for. He aspired and devoted for the wellbeing of human beings, without having the sense of the neither vested interest nor motivated selfishness.

Section 8

Dr. John B. Tsu's another dream

Although Dr. John B. Tsu seldom spoke of the future plan or dream of his own personal life because of his endless way of devoting himself for the wellbeing of others first rather than his own benefits and interests, it was very interesting to note that he had another dream for his future life. The dream he had was that he wanted to create the communities in China for the elderly of Chinese background residing in the States who could divide their aging period between the States and China. He said that the majority of Chinese elderly, particularly, those who came to United States as immigrants were anxious to either return to their homeland or at least spend some of their aging period in China.

He told the writer that he had been observing how the most of Chinese elderly residing in the States had been longing for their aging period that could be spent in China. He pointed out that the traditional heritage of Chinese family system had been fading away as their younger generations continued to increase in terms of its population, coupled together with the acceleration of amalgamation of their younger generation into American society, which created an isolated generation of Chinese elderly in Chinese American communities. He said that globalization of the elderly of Chinese origin was very important, in particular, between China and the States. Therefore, he said that the dream he had was to create international communities of elderly where not only the elderly but also younger generation could live together, thus, fostering truly globalized communities with the value of having international experiences which could be shared among Chinese elderly through their interactions in the communities. He said that he would seize such an opportunity of dividing his aging period under such an environment.

Whenever he had the opportunity of visiting facilities for the elderly in the States and abroad, he tried to study what would be the best way to

create such a type of international community in China for the elderly of Asian Americans as he dreamed of. He visited a few facilities of different types for the elderly in Japan during his visit to Japan in the early 2000's. He thought of promoting this project together with his colleagues and friends in China but his busy schedule as well as his health condition prevented him from involving himself more aggressively with the furtherance of this dream he had. The writer was under the impression that Dr. John B. Tsu really thought that there would be the day when Chinese elderly residing both in China and the States would be able to interact and share their mutual way of their lives in this changing world. And, we are now seeing this opportunity happening in China and the States. He had such a farsighted vision for Chinese elderly.

Chapter V

Section 9

Dr. John B. Tsu and Asia

Although he adopted the United States of America as his second home, he thought himself as an internationalist. He spent his youth in China, Japan and then, the States where he schooled for academic programs at universities. As an accomplished scholar, Dr. John B. Tsu pioneered himself in developing and implementing very unique multi-cultural academic programs at the various institutes of higher learning, one of which was the first implementation of Japanese language courses at the public high schools in the States. He enhanced the quality of Asian Study programs and many of his academic disciples became experts later on Asian Affairs either in academic or business and political field.

His enthusiastic teaching style and his personality attracted many students including many foreign students of different ethnical backgrounds. So, the class rooms and seminars where Dr. John B. Tsu acted as if he were Secretary General of the United Nations rather than a professor. The style he demonstrated for his professorship was very unique wherein to create the situation in which his students were participating in deliberations on certain issues by representing for each nation at the United Nations. Dr. John B. Tsu wanted to make his class rooms to be a sort of the United Nations whereby each student would act as the members of the delegation representing their home governments. It enabled students to have more realistic disciplines in learning about the reality of international relations. He wanted to demonstrate his belief not only in his mind but also deeds as an Internationalist. Thus, Dr. John B. Tsu used his unique academic disciplines to enhance the quality of his students to be more aware of the on-going international affairs, particularly, in Asia.

As briefly elaborated in the other chapter on the role Dr. John B. Tsu played in the process of developing academic programs at the branch campuses of American universities in Japan in 1988~1990, it was he who contributed greatly to the successful development of unique academic programs through his valuable advises given at these branch campuses of American universities. He emphasized the importance of international nature and flavor which should be implemented in collaborative atmosphere with the local communities without isolating the branch campuses themselves from the regions and localities in which the branch campuses were to be located. The international vision he had was to create a total amalgamation of branch campuses of American universities with the regions and localities. The vision for which he architected was transformed into a reality at these branch campuses.

Beside academic field, Dr. John B. Tsu aspired for the enhancement of personal interactions among the various nations in Asia and the United States. He has assisted many people from Asian nations to visit the States not just as a guest of US government but on non-governmental basis he promoted for the mutual exchange of visit of people at all level between the States and Asian nations, which fostered the grass-roots movements for truly international interactions. He assisted those who chosen the States as their new country who were in need of finding the way to make their own independent livings in the States. He did also assist many Americans of different ethnic background to visit and live together to promote their interests to interact with peoples in Asian nations.

His relationship with the East is manifested itself in his commitments of advancing the wellbeing of Asian Americans through the policies and activities of some of governmental and private entities such as Presidential Commission on Asian Pacific Islanders, Asian American Coalition, Leadership Foundation, US Foundation for International Economic Policy and other numerous organizations which are involved with the number of activities for promotion and enhancement of bilateral and multi-lateral relationships with Asian nations.

His advocacy for the strengthening of social status of Asian Americans in both public and private sectors has drawn the much attention on the nation-wide basis not only due to the increase of population of Asian American but also the increasing awareness on the part of Asian Americans to participate more positively in American politics. Because of the increasing voices of Asian Americans in US political thereafter, the foreign policy of the United States has been shifting from her traditional pan- Atlantic alliance to ASEAN nations and Pacific Rimes. How the relationship with the East is important in US foreign policy is the one that we have seen in its transformation as demonstrated, for an example, in the emerging rise of Asian nations such as People's Republic of China, India and other major Asian nations. Dr. John B. Tsu had a good insight in this changing situation, which could impact on the foreign policy of United States of America and the role that Asian Americans may play in terms of strengthening further US bilateral and multilateral relationships with Asian nations.

It may be interesting to note that Dr. John B. Tsu was once considered to be a potential candidate as US Ambassador to Thailand under the old Bush Administration but he is said to have declined to accept the post because of the reason that at that time one of the important roles expected of the Ambassador to play there was to enable Thailand to be more closely allied with United States militarily. I understood from Dr. John B. Tsu that the assignment and its responsibility as the Ambassador to Thailand was not, in his view, in line with his political and personal conviction. He said that he was for peace not for conflicts. As it is known, Dr. John B. Tsu was said to be a peace-loving person and longed for the prevalence of the world peace. He is said to have kept some distances from the right-wing group of the Republicans Party with which his political philosophy was not in harmony. After all, he was the man for peace and harmony among peoples with the strong vision for promoting it.

Although he loved his adapted country, the United States of America, he also loved People's Republic of China as his birth place and peoples there. His view of how the future framework of international affairs might shape

could not have been discussed without referring to his homeland of China. He was very frank in noting that People's of Republic of China needed to restructure its political and social structures more positively if she is to become a respected member of the world family as a leading nation. His life time dream of realizing "one China" through the unification of the mainland China and Formosa "is linked to his concept of making China as "none conflicts oriented nation."

He said that China in her past history has been the nation of having invaded from a certain period to another period by foreign major powers such as Britain, Japan, old Soviet Union and other nations from which peoples suffered and the nation was forced to be divided, although the outcome of the civil wars between Nationalist Party and the Communist Party was the immediate cause of the exile of the leadership of Nationalist Party into Formosa, which separated China as we know as the current state of the mainland China and Formosa. He stressed, therefore, that a New China should be "non-conflict oriented nation", not repeating the sad experience of the past as she faced. As China becoming a responsible major power in the world with the sense of wisdom and responsibility to perform as one of the responsible leading nation, other major powers are also needed to work with China in harmonious way as it should be. He stressed, therefore, the importance of Asian nations to be more united in order to make the East as a new basis to promote a new and better international relationship. The unification of the two separated China is said to be the reflection of the wishes of all Chinese people. It is, as he stressed, the manifest destiny of all Chinese peoples, for which Chinese people are held responsible.

When the writer was visiting and staying at the home of Mrs. Susan Tsu in the beginning of November, 2010, trying to complete the writing of a story about Dr. John B. Tsu, the members of the delegation from China was visiting San Francisco to attend to an International Conference, the agenda of which was to focus on "the importance of the unification of the mainland China and Formosa; "Promoting For the Unification of the Mainland China and Formosa". The members of the delegation from People's Republic of China included one of the higher echelon of Chinese

Government officials and some eminent leaders in the public and private sectors from both the Mainland China and Formosa, joined by Chinese Ambassador to USA and other dignitaries from the United States, the mainland China and Formosa. Mrs. Susan Tsu said that if Dr. John B. Tsu were alive, he could have been the center of the Conference. In retrospect, Dr. John B. Tsu had such an in-depth farsight into the shaping of the newly emerging international affairs, as we are currently witnessing.

Chapter VI

Section 10

Dr. John B. Tsu; Wisdom and Education for the Youth

As noted from the foregoing chapters, Dr. John B. Tsu was not only a man who skilled himself in the art of politics, diplomacy and compassion for others. He is regarded as an accomplished scholar. He studied diligently and hard at his schoolings in China, Japan and the United States of America, which enabled him to be truly a man of internationalism. His deep knowledge of heritages, culture, social and political structures of foreign countries, beside his own homeland of China, is beyond the expression. He possessed the sense of profound and in-depth knowledge of foreign countries and the world affairs. Because of the educations he had in the Eastern and Western nations, he urged the youth to focus on the importance of multi-cultural education to foster the sense of balanced insight.

While he was a professor and the head of Department of the various universities such as Seton Hall University and San Francisco State University in the States, he was always open to students not only at his office but also at his home as well. He provided room and board for students who were in need of such assistances. He helped students enabling them to complete their schoolings, particularly those from foreign countries who were not financially affordable to be independent to have their own rented apartments or stay at dormitories on the campuses of the universities where Dr. John B. Tsu was teaching. Many of disciples of Dr. Tsu became leaders in their respective professions around the world. He thought that wisdom and education would provide the youth with the opportunity of advancing their desired missions and goals, so urged the youth to educate themselves and foster the sense of wisdom.

Mrs. Susan F. Tsu, the widow of the late Dr. John B. Tsu, is also an educator. She studied at the various universities majoring in history and education. She earned her PhD from New York University. She taught at public schools and universities. She is skilled in oil paintings and held many exhibitions of her art of paintings in China, the United State of America and Japan. The writer asked her account of her husband, Dr. John B. Tsu. Some of the questions I posed of her included; Why did he decide to involve with social and political mission for the advancement of Asian Americans rather than being a permanent scholar and educator ?. What is her view of strength and weakness if any about her husband because all peoples are inherited with the pros and cons? Why he overworked himself in order to advance the wellbeing of others? What was her assessment of her husband's accomplishments in his life time careers?

Being as humble as her husband, she is quite modest in her account of her husband. She cited that her husband was the man committed to assist others as long as he could because of not only his belief but also the lesson he gained from the education at his youth. Above all, his personality led him to execute his deeds to be translated it into actions. She said that he thought of others first before placing himself for any matters. He was humble and never treated others based on their social status. She said that he was a truly accomplished scholar and educator. He was the man who never tried to impose his own ideas unilaterally but tried to be in harmony with others with the sense of mutual respects.

Commenting on the early days of Dr. John B. Tsu's college life, Mrs. Susan Tsu said that the encounter Dr. Tsu had with Arch Bishop Paul Yuing in the early 1950's may have impacted Dr. Tsu's academic and educational lives as well as the subsequent social and political activities he was involved. While, he was a graduate student at Georgetown University in Washington DC, he received very valuable advices from Arch Bishop Paul Yui Ping, who was originally from China, assisted Dr. Tsu to advance his PhD programs at Fordrum University in New York with 4 year full scholarship granted to complete his PhD programs in Political Science. Arch Bishop Paul Yui Ping guided many foreign

students with his humanitarian vision which urged for the importance of loving other peoples and commit to help peoples in need of help. Needless to say, Dr. Tsu may have been influenced by religious and spiritual environment that Arch Bishop provided while he worked as an assistant to the Arch Bishop, Paul Yu Ping.

Upon completing his PhD programs, he volunteered to teach political science at Institute of Far Eastern Studies at University of Pittsburg as its Director. One year later, he was invited to come to Seton Hall University to be a professor and the Head of Department of Asian Studies that Dr. John B. Tsu created.

Mrs. Susan Tsu said that his determined mission for the advancement of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in American society may have stemmed from some concerns and experiences he had and was confronted over the social condition then existed which he experienced as a minority while he was a student at the universities attending in the States in the early 50's and in that period the nation was then aspired to become truly the land of freedom and opportunity as an epoch-making proposed law was introduced in the US Congress, aiming at the abolishment of notorious segregation situation in American society which was deliberated on the floor of the US Congress. As we know, the US Congress and American people triumphed in achieving this historical mandate. She sums up her account of her husband by citing that Dr. John B. Tsu may be born to be the man destined to be as "a crusader for the needed people and committed himself to devote for the wellbeing of others not for his own personal benefits for whatever he did." She said that he was peace loving person with compassion for others.

As the teaching of Confucius and Taoism taught us, "education" could be either useful or harmful depending on how it is to be utilized for the wellbeing of the human-being. It must be used with the sense of "wisdom", and in order to foster the sense of wisdom, it requires the sense of balanced insight into the complexity of human society, particularly in the modern society where the human-being is spoiled with the emerging of continuing wave of modern technologies and too

capitalistic oriented flavor prevailing as noted like “ extreme money games” being played by money hungry operators and businessmen that have spoiled the precious value of our planet through the abuse of the modern technologies, changing the healthy planet to that of decaying one. Dr. John B. Tsu emphasized the value of being closer to “nature as one should try to be, in terms of being co-existence with the value of the nature.” That is what he kept saying. He was an active advocator and educator on the matter of environment. He was friendly to the nature. He was a crusader for righteousness. No fights, no deceptiveness, no selfishness, no self-focus at the sacrifice of others, no dishonest, no confrontation oriented deeds and acts and so on. He was truly peace-loving man, and the wisdom he fostered enabled him to be a unique educator and leader for the wellbeing of people.

His brother in-law, Mr. John Fu, a successful businessman who came to the United States in 1967 to study at Kent University in Ohio, gives his account of the late Dr. John B. Tsu. Mr. Fu cited that without the assistance of Dr. Tsu, he could not have achieved what he is now. Mr. Fu is another foreign student who benefited from the thoughtful assistance that Dr. Tsu provided to enable Mr. Fu to complete his schoolings in the States and the subsequent professional careers he advanced with the guidance and assistance he received from Dr. John B. Tsu.

He recalls that Dr. John B. Tsu and his wife, Susan were always surrounded by students at home as if their home were the houses of fraternity and sorority where students live together as a sort of family, sharing their college life together and uniting themselves for the common goals. Although Dr. Tsu was not wealthy, he took care of many students in need of help financially in order to enable them to continue their schooling. He was not just an ordinal professor and educator in the class rooms but also at his home for students. Dr. Tsu was truly a God Father to them.

The very nature that Dr. Tsu excelled himself in transforming the in-depth knowledge he fostered during his academic careers as a professor as well as administrator of the institute of higher learning, into

form of an unique academic programs which were manifested itself in the development of multi-cultural and multi- linguistic programs, implemented in the public high schools, colleges and universities. He was the pioneer to implement such academic and educational programs in the United States in the early 1950's. The former Secretary of State, Dr. Kissinger and President George H. W. Bush benefited from the wisdom and in-depth knowledge that Dr. Tsu possessed which he provided with them on the socio-cultural heritage of Asian nations, in particular, that of China, which helped them to achieve American rapprochement with People's Republic of China, in which Dr. John B. Tsu played a significant role behind the scene.

Because of the contributions Dr. John B. Tsu made not only as a scholar, educator but also social and political activist of internationalism, the former colleagues, friends and supporters of Dr, Tsu gathered to incorporate a non- profit organization named as "the John B. Tsu Foundation" in the state of California. This foundation provides scholarship with those students who will be enrolled at their choice of colleges and universities with their aspiration to serve themselves in the public sectors after finishing their schoolings. The purpose of this award of scholarship is aimed at encouragement of the spirit of devotion and contribution as public servants for the advancement and empowerment of people's life who may need some assistance, in line with the spirit of Dr. John B. Tsu who demonstrated to devote his long time career for this cause. It is expected that some day in the future a leader like Dr. John B. Tsu will emerge among young generation of Asian Americans to demonstrate an effective leadership through the spirit of compassion for the advancement of society and its people regardless of their social status and guide peoples with the wisdom of education as Dr. John B. Tsu had performed and demonstrated.

Section 11

Dr. John B. Tsu; Sprit of Enlightening

As it is known, the vision and actions with which Dr. John B. Tsu had demonstrated for the mission he set forth is said to have stemmed from the abundant life experiences he had gained, regardless of whether it was pleasant or painful, in China, Japan and the United States where he spent not only as a student but also as a scholar-educator but also advocator, negotiator, organizer and above all, an effective strategist for the enhancement of the wellbeing of the human being in a broader sense. His determined commitment for the enrichment of academic, educational programs at colleges and universities he taught on one hand and his aspiration on other hand, for the development of dialogues paving the way for the eventual unification of the two separated Chinas and his desire for prevalence of peace in the world is what he aspired for. For this goal, it is now expected that the next generation of leadership in Asian American community must implement and execute what Dr. John B. Tsu had designed as his grand design for the unification of the two separated Chinas.

As one of the prime movers for undertaking this historically epoch-making mission, Dr. John B. Tsu has left this continuing task to the next generation of Asian Americans working with that of the mainland China and Formosa, enabling the eventual unification of China and Formosa to come to reality. In order to accomplish this task, it may require not only political and diplomatic skills but also “education with the wisdom” by which the next generation of Asian Americans may be able to achieve with the sense of a dynamic aspiration for what the late Dr. John B. Tsu had hoped and aimed for. However, he passed away in the midst of achieving this grand mission he had longed for which he had to leave it in the hands of the next generation of Asian Americans to complete it. The deeds and actions that Dr. Tsu demonstrated for the wellbeing of human being was regarded as also his educational message, for the youth of tomorrow, aiming at the enlightening of the spirit of the

youth, which is unselfish and compassionate for others and ready to help those who are in need of assistances. It is the spirit of being “a crusader” in the 21st Century, which is needed to cope with the mounting problems and difficulties in this era of the coming of another wave of tide of turbulence as we are currently experiencing.

Even though he associated with higher echelon of the government officials both in the United States, Japan and China, with whom it necessitated him to conduct highly political discussions and negotiations, he always loved ordinary peoples with whom his grass roots activities had stemmed in his initial task of organizing Asian Coalition forces, which grew more systematically and structurally year after year. He felt that the Asian Americans Coalition forces must be united to be an effective political power to reflect their voices to be heard in American political theater. The peoples supported for these political and social movements are those who shared with the political philosophy of Dr. John B. Tsu that the combined forces of ordinary peoples of Asian Americans could shape the policies of a new era of the United States in order to reflect their ideas and opinions to be incorporate in the domestic and foreign policy of the United States of America. Dr. Tsu thought of this emerging wave of this new political dynamics might be also used as another type of political power to enable to bring about the eventual demise of traditionally established political structure, known as “ the in-breeding political group”, which still exists unfortunately in some sectors and the society in the United States.

What Dr. Tsu envisioned for a new political formation force, if not political structure in the changing American political system, is the one in which the amalgamation of different groups should take place more flexibly by the peoples of the different heritage, ethnic and social and political backgrounds, based on their political and social belief. This would, he said, enrich American political thoughts, creating it to be more dynamic political system and powers. Dr. John B. Tsu knew that American is the land of freedom and opportunity and that of opportunity are to be truly made available to all people, then, he said that America will see its heyday.

Epilogue

As it is known, Dr. John B. Tsu lived in the era of turbulence. He experienced many things under different cultures and social conditions when he studied in foreign countries at his youth and encountered with the Civil War in China, which ultimately, among other factors, led to the division of China into People's Republic of China and Formosa. Dr. Tsu studied at the various universities in Japan, China and the United States, which had enlighten his wisdom of having the sense of unique political and social insights into societies both in Oriental and Occidental societies. Because of his unique background, he was able to get together well with others from the different ethnic backgrounds and heritages. He understood the pros and cons of the inherited political and social structures of Oriental and Occidental society, thus, he was able to act a kind of bridge between the East and West in its relationship of political, educational, business and social affairs.

During his tenure as the leader of Asian Americans, one of the capacities he held, among others, was Chairman of Presidential Commission on Asian Pacific Islanders, designed to advance the status of Asian Americans, enabling them to become the mainstream of American politics. He kept Asian Coalition forces in the States through his skilled diplomacy and the respect he earned from the leaders of the different ethnic groups in Asian communities in the States. As we have noted, Dr. Tsu developed and fostered his relationship with the leadership in foreign nations, notably, in Japan, China, Formosa and Korea. The sense of internationalism with which he performed his activities earned the respect of many leaders in the foreign nations. Even though he spoke very soft not trying to be harsh in his expression, but he kept his conviction and never made any inappropriate compromises when it needs to stand for the beliefs and convictions he had on certain issues, one of which is the issue of the re-unification of the two separated Chinas; the mainland China and Formosa.

As the writer recall, whenever he visited Japan he always got together with his old friends from his school days in Japan and also those with whom he developed and fostered good relationship. He was more open to discuss the matter of political and social affairs of the States and China. He told me, for an instance, that he could be able to see more clearly how the States and China are seen by other foreign countries in terms of how their diplomacy and the conduct of international affairs with other foreign countries were regarded. He loved to exchange frank views and opinions on the issues in the world political affairs about which sometime he was very cautious to speak when he was in the States. He was very enthusiastic about the exchange of views and opinions with such a person like the late Mr. Susumu Nikaido who had also studied in the United States and was regarded as one of the most experienced and knowledgeable statesman on the matter of international affairs, in particular, on the political situation in the States and People's Republic of China. In this way, Dr. Tsu continued to enrich his in-depth knowledge of the current affairs in the world.

Whenever he could be either in Japan, the United States and China, Dr. Tsu loved to be together with the late Susumu Nikaido from whom Dr. Tsu tried to learn how the late Ssumu Nikaido succeeded as Chief of Cabinet under the Tanaka Cabinet in his negotiations with the leadership in People's Republic of China for the restoration of Japan-Sino relationship. The writer recalls that one of the most memorable occasion Dr. Tsu had was, as Dr. Tsu told me, was his cruising he did with Mr. Nikaido on Three Gorges River, starting their cruising journey from the City of Chongqing for 4 days as the guest of Chinese Government in 1990's. The writer was fortunate to be with them on this journey. Dr. Tsu told me that the journey with Mr. Nikaido provided him with an excellent opportunity of discussing with Mr. Nikaido on matter of the unification of China and Taiwan and the world affairs. He strongly thought that the unification of the two separated China is the wishes of all Chinese and it would be unfortunate to be negligent or fail to promote this important task of the re-unification of the separated Chinas, for

which it is expected of People's Republic of China to play more responsible and significant roles for peace and prosperity in the world, so that the People's of Republic of China might have more favorable blessing from the major powers in the world. The shuttling diplomacy he conducted between Beijing and Taipei during his last tenure of his life is now forced to be passed on to the next generation of Chinese peoples, whether they are in People's Republic of China, Formosa or abroad.

It is pointed out that Dr. John B. Tsu's effort, contribution he made in the restoration of Sino-US relationship and his continually aspired devotion for the unification of the two separated China should be appraised equal to Nobel Prize for Peace. He was very fortunate to have had many supports from his colleagues, friends and supporters which enabled him to aspire for the advancement of Asian Americans and other minorities in American society and made the enormous contribution for the betterment of international relationship, particularly, in Asia and Pacific region. Without the deep understanding and support of his wife, Mrs. Susan Tsu, it could not have been possible for him to achieve what he did and had hoped for.

Recognizing the contribution he made for the advancement of wellbeing of Asian Americans in the States, Congressman Mike Honda, a Democrat from San Jose and his colleagues in the US Congress passed a special resolution in the bi-patrician way in honor of Dr. John B. Tsu. He is regarded as one of the most respected Asian Americans by both the Democrats and Republicans on the Hill in Washington DC as well as in Japan and People's Republic of China.

Because of the limited time made available to write about the story of the late Dr. John B. Tsu, the writer wish that the further expanded story of Dr. Tsu may be written in the near future. As we know, Dr. Tsu's involvement with political and social affairs commenced with his task of involving himself by becoming a tutor for the former Secretary of State, Dr. Kissinger and President George H.W. Bush, both of them were then assigned under President Nixon to make "Rapprochement" with People's Republic of China, for which Dr. Tsu played a significant role, among

other important missions, of educating them about the heritage, culture, political and social conditions then prevailing in the People's Republic of China. In his last tenure of life, he devoted much of his energy for development of meaningful dialogues between the leadership of the mainland China and Formosa, paving the way for the eventual unification of the two separated Chinas; mainland China and Formosa, for which Dr. John B. Tsu used up his energy left.

In retrospect, the evidence would seem to indicate that Dr. John B. Tsu lived in the era of turbulence. This story about Dr. John B. Tsu is not an attempt to show the entire tenure of his life he spent in China, Japan and the United States, or to show exclusively certain activities he had involved. It is rather an attempt to concentrate on some selected aspect of the activities he performed in the field of education, social affairs and political matters, by delineating Dr. Tsu's unique approach and strategies he deployed, assess, for an instance, the effect of the "Rapprochement with People's Republic of China and Formosa" in the grand-design he had architected and other important missions which is to enhance the status of Asian Americans, enabling them to become the mainstream of American politics and his most desired and aspired value about which he thought of most importance for the wellbeing of human being, for which he urged the youth to develop the sense of wisdom through education which can be used as an effective tools to care for others. The writer shall never doubt that Dr. Tsu would keep saying; "When you are happy, I am happy." He was Giant of a Man.

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