



East Asia and Germany-Japan Cooperation

TANAKA Hitoshi, Chairman, The Japan Research Institute, Ltd.

I left the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2005 as Deputy Foreign Minister. Even after my departure from the Ministry, I have had numerous opportunities to travel for work to Asia, Europe or the USA since then. During my 36 years of service with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs I witnessed the Cold War and other developments up to and including the current huge changes happening around the world. After losing the war, Japan similar to Germany managed to rebuild its economy within a short period and achieve substantial rates of economic growth. As opposed to other rising nations today such as China and India, both countries were highly industrialized, however after the defeat in war and without their own nuclear weapons, their security depended on the USA; the Federal Republic of Germany as a member of NATO and Japan under the Japan-US Security Treaty. Throughout the Cold War they acted harmoniously and in solidarity as part of the Western world. The rapid rise of China and India is leading to completely new international relations. Both of these emerging countries are developing countries whose interests are not in entire agreement with highly industrialized nations. There are many differences in issues such as toward global warming or world trade rounds of the World Trade Organization (WTO), thus political cooperation is not easily shaped. Both China and India are nuclear powers, both without state alliances and with a completely different understanding of security, for example with regard to considerations of threats. Moreover China is ruled by

a single-party dictatorship of the Communist Party. Yet, China, is fundamentally different to the Soviet Union during the Cold War to which a policy of containment was pursued. China, through its membership to the WTO in 2001, has enjoyed strong economic growth within the Western system and its economic relations to North America, Europe and Asia including Japan are marked by strong mutual dependencies. China has a different system of governance and other fundamental values. There are frictions in the field of security. Yet, the further deepening of mutual dependencies is desirable for all regions. As a result, we need to follow two contradictory lines of action: strengthening economic ties and deterrence in security policy. Presumably we will also need to deal with the question "of whether China can change enough to take on the role of a rational, responsible great power." This isn't just a task for East Asia, but also for Europe and the whole world.

China's current behavior toward the international community gives reason for concern, for example, by increasing its military capacity and the country's expanding maritime ambitions. The assertive actions in the South China and East China Seas have triggered great fears in East Asian countries. If China's strong economic growth continues in the future and its military capacity continues to rapidly expand, then East Asia nations will remain reliant on the USA for their security for many years to come. Moreover China is adopting unilateral measures in

its bilateral relations and thus increasing pressure. Unilateral actions run counter to the norms of the international community, for example, increasing tariffs on salmon from Norway as a result of awarding the undesired Nobel Prize, or increasing tariffs on bananas from the Philippines as a result of the territorial conflict in the South China Sea. Against the background of the *Senkaku* Islands issues, China has practically stopped the export of rare earth metals to Japan, and it has dispatched a large number of patrol boats to the area under concern. Moreover China triggered deep concerns with its divergent position toward the international community's collective sanctions against countries, such as North Korea or Iran, who are acting in violation of international laws and regulations.

CONTENT

East Asia and Germany-Japan...	
TANAKA Hitoshi	1-2
<i>Interview</i>	
ÔGIMI Yûki	3
<i>Conference Report</i>	
Telematics in Medicine	4
<i>Cooperation Partners</i>	
G-J Association of Jurists	5
<i>Preview of Events 2013</i>	6-7
<i>Last Page</i>	
JDZB Open House 2013	8

Since 2010 China's behavior toward other countries reveals a growing reluctance to compromise and an externally directed nationalism. The Olympic Games in 2008 in Beijing and the EXPO 2010 in Shanghai followed by the collapse of the global economy, the strengthening of domestic demand during the Lehman Brothers crisis etc, increased the international community's esteem for China and reinforced its self-confidence. China has now taken over Japan in gross domestic product and is now the world's second largest economy, and subsequently it has prompted them to discard traditional restraint, as favored by Deng Xiaoping, with regard to dealing with foreign nations. Leading individuals spoke in the past few years occasionally of a "Chinese dream." We can only hope that this does not envision national expansionism.

What form would Japanese-German cooperation take on in dealing with problems such as China? Japan plays a huge role as an advanced democratic nation in East Asia. I have coined the term "multi-layered functionalism." With this I mean that it would be erroneous in East Asia with its different forms of government, cultures, stages of development etc, to work toward integration based on the EU model. Rather we should strengthen cooperation of different groups with various functions and build international win-win relationships. Certainly it would make more sense to create alongside the bilateral security relations with the USA and also to build a framework for military confidence building between Japan, the USA and China. Japan should strengthen its strategic partnerships with countries such as South Korea, Australia, Indonesia, Vietnam and India. It appears a similar strategic partnership with Russia is currently developing after the recent visit of Prime Minister Abe to Russia. Such a partnership has already existed between Japan and the EU for some time now, however comprehensive discussions about how to build constructive relations with China should be held. With the establishment of economic regulations

it would be desirable to link together in a timely manner the three Free Trade Agreements (FTA) of Japan-EU, EU-USA, and the Trans-Pacific Partnership. As a parallel development Japan is aiming for an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) of Japan, China and South Korea as well as one with 16 other countries from the ASEAN member states, Japan, China, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and India. Overall these agreements aim to include Europe, North America and East Asia. The importance of cooperation of these three regions in the field of energy will increase dramatically with the continuing rapid economic growth in East Asia.

Over the past six months and through my involvement in the Japanese-German Forum and the Annual Meeting of the Trilateral Commission, I have had two opportunities to visit Berlin and meet with German Chancellor MERKEL. Without a doubt the situation in Europe is precarious due to the public debt crisis in Greece and other countries. Still, it is encouraging that Germany has taken on a leading role in this crisis and has been welcomed by neighboring countries. To be sure Japan will have more opportunities to enter into discussions with the EU overall and with Germany. The problems of East Asia as the growth center of the world should be of particular interest for Germany as well, and I hope that Japan-Germany cooperation will continue to be strengthened.



Dear Readers,

Japan's neighbor, China, has been the focus of our activities several times over these past weeks. Our lead article by TANAKA Hitoshi serves as a quasi introduction to the symposium to be held at the beginning of June, and which seeks to examine the different perceptions of China in Japan, Germany and other countries. I'm sure the DGA's meeting on Leadership in Asia to be held toward the end of June will also focus on China's new leadership. The object and purpose of these discussions is to constantly involve all the parties concerned and to coordinate common political approaches.

At the same time we have had and continue to have many young people visiting the JDZB, whether they be school students such as at our Boys' Day where we present our activities, or in the 'Denkwerk' with the Free University Berlin, a visitor's program for young researchers on medical technology, or the many young and even small visitors to our Open House. Early encounters and discussions with other cultures are fundamental prerequisites for all of us to find a place in our globalized world – and we're more than happy to contribute to this through our activities.

Dr. Friederike Bosse
JDZB Secretary General

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Editor: Michael NIEMANN

Tel.: +49-30-839 07 186, E-Mail: niemann@jdzb.de

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Address of the JDZB:

Saargemünder Str. 2, 14195 Berlin, Germany

Tel.: +49-30-839 07 0 Fax: +49-30-839 07 220

E-Mail: jdzb@jdzb.de URL: <http://www.jdzb.de>

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Society of Friends of the JDZB: freundeskreis@jdzb.de

On May 14, 2013, the Japanese-German Center Berlin invited the soccer player ÔGIMI Yûki and former trainer Pierre LITTBARSKI to discuss the current situation in Japanese and German football at its Salon event. ÔGIMI has played for the internationally strong team 1. FCC Turbine Potsdam since 2010, and led the list of goal scorers of the German women's soccer league at the time of the interview. She is also striker of Nadeshiko Japan, the inspirational Japanese women's national soccer team which won the world championships in Germany in 2011 and the silver medal at the London Olympic Games in 2012. Before the event we requested an interview with the sportswoman.

We've heard that you began to play soccer very early as a child with the support of your family. What makes soccer so attractive?

You play soccer with your feet, so there's a greater risk of mistakes than when you use your hands. If I put it another way, there are almost no boundaries for technical improvements and it's wonderful each time you get better. And it's great fun not to be the only one working toward a goal, but rather in a team of eleven.

Why did you turn professional?

Ever since high school I've wanted to be a professional sportswoman. Back then in Japan this wasn't possible, which is why I wanted to join a professional team overseas after finishing high school. My family supported me and I always trained until late in the evening even when I played for NTV Beleza and was still at school. A more immediate reason was participating in the Olympic Games in Beijing in 2008. It seemed to be a realistic goal that I could play for another country. So I went and looked for a German team and approached Turbine Potsdam and they showed an interest in me.

What is your impression of German soccer?

They play really quickly here; in passes, the running speed, how the game develops etc. They also give more importance to the duel, i.e., man against man, or woman against woman. Psychologically the self-assertiveness is very forceful. In the first three to four months after arriving in Germany I had language barriers and made some unpleasant experiences where I wasn't able to assert myself like my team members. Still, I didn't want to admit defeat in any way and thought, "I'll just have to show them what I'm capable of in the game!" These experiences made me stronger.

After winning the world championships in 2011 did anything change?

I think that Japan changed its attitude toward women's soccer tremendously. The reception at the airport was amazing when we returned to Japan after winning. Whether you play well or badly, the most important thing in Japan is the result, and by winning the world championships women's soccer was finally given the attention it deserves. In Germany you're cheered irrespective of whether you win or lose, for which I'm very grateful.

The German team has also taken on elements of Japanese soccer. Until now they always played very long passes. They have now shifted to include shorter passes like the Japanese style.

What does the Japanese team look like? There are always more players that are active on the international



Photo: 1. FCC Turbine Potsdam

field. Are these overseas experiences then reflected in the Japanese games?

Japan holds firm to its style of playing. I would like to see them expand, but I think there are limits. They play toward the opponent's goal whereby they all support each other. But they get through defense and attacks with double the running work which affects the efficiency of their game. This never works when you're playing against a strong opponent and you can't defeat her without the constant help of other players. If you can gain advantages of a strong opponent through body contact – a strength of foreign teams – through the distance of balls played and through conceptual methods, there are more options to play with and things can happen that haven't worked in the past.

You've been the captain in some of the games. What is your role in this position?

My Potsdam team members motivate themselves so I don't need to shout encouragement at them. But because we all like to hear a bit of praise, so I do that occasionally. I was also captain in games in Japan where I needed to motivate more, for example nervous players, than I do in Germany.

What do you do in your spare time? How do you like living in Potsdam?

I'm a bit of a loner, so I like to spend time at home, cooking or doing other things. I rarely watch TV. Recently I've made a few trips further away. My Potsdam team used to invite me to a few parties, they all love to dance. But I'm not very good at it and I turned down a few invites. Now they don't invite me much (laughs). The people in Potsdam are friendly and it's easy to live well in this city. Everyone's nice, you feel like you're part of the family. Whether that's because there are lots of older people here? I'm always happy when the local baker at the supermarket asks me about my next game.

Would you like to say anything more about your sporting goals?

As long as I play football, I would like to experience living overseas. I would like to play for various countries and always be learning something new, the cultures of these countries, the language etc. I want to keep developing as a player.

Third Japanese-German Health Ministries' Symposium Roland LÖCHLI, German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tôkyô

Coordinated by the Japanese-German Center Berlin, the third Japanese-German symposium was held at the Japanese Ministry for Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW, Tôkyô) on April 9, 2013, following on from previous symposiums held in 2009 and 2011. Representatives of both countries from the fields of politics, academe and society gave papers on the topic "Modern Information Structures in the Health Care Sector."

Speakers on the German side included Parliamentary State Secretary Annette WIDMANN-MAUZ and Dr. Matthias von SCHWANENFLÜGEL from the German Federal Ministry for Health (Bundesministerium für Gesundheit, Berlin), Jörg MEISTER as Deputy Managing Director of the German Hospital Federation (Deutsche Krankenhausgesellschaft) as well as Prof. Peter HAAS from the Dortmund University of Applied Sciences and Arts. Speakers from the Japanese side included KARASAWA Takeshi, KUJIRAI Yoshinori and OKABE Fumiya as representatives from the MHLW, and Prof. YAMAMOTO Ryûichi from the University of Tôkyô.

It was soon evident in the opening speeches how both countries are facing huge challenges in the health care sector within the context of demographic change. To better deal with a greater burden on social welfare systems and to ensure comprehensive and high-quality care, both governments support closer linkages of health and information technology (IT). The term telematics plays

a leading role in this process. Coined from the terms telecommunication and informatics, telematics describes the integration, processing and distribution of medical information between all institutions which are involved in treating a specific clinical illness in a patient. Representatives from both sides were able to report on numerous successful tele-medical projects that have led, at least at the regional level, to increased efficiency and cost savings in providing care to the recipient.

Important ethical questions arise within the context of telematics: will doctors be replaced by machines, and how secure is the digital data of patients? Participants were unanimous that within this context anxieties and concerns of the people must be taken into account with the further development of telematic applications in the health care system. The patient should not get the feeling that his/her treating physician is being replaced by a computer; a creeping dehumanization of medical practice must be prevented. At the same time we must avoid replacing individual treatment methods with comprehensive standardized technology-based treatment methods. Lastly we must also take into account each care recipient who is not yet comfortable dealing with the digital world.

The term interoperability was raised during the discussions of current problems. Interoperability is necessary in order to

enable seamless communication between IT systems and to secure and practicably exchange medical data. Thus, the goal is the interchangeability of components and services of various producers or providers, whereby both countries need to meet similar prerequisites for comprehensive cooperation. Decisive here is the construction of a unified national infrastructure, sufficiently available interoperability specifications for the various application as well as viable business models for software producers. At the moment no unified "language" has been developed, which makes more difficult the use and dissemination of telematic applications.

The third Japanese-German Symposium was a success for all participants for exchanging information. In view of current trends, achievements and challenges for the other side, they can now view their own positions from a new perspective. To which degree this newly acquired knowledge can be applied in concrete cases will only reveal itself in the following months, nevertheless numerous transferable ideas and approaches give some cause for confidence.

It became apparent that both countries have developed a greater awareness for the practicality of IT applications in the health care system, and the construction of an IT infrastructure is being driven forward particularly in view of demographic change. A point of no return has been reached, and a return to an unconnected paper-based world is no longer possible.



The JDZB provides occasional opportunities for cooperation partners to introduce their activities. The following is a report by Dr. Jan GROTHEER, President of the German-Japanese Association of Jurists, Hamburg

The German-Japanese Association of Jurists was established more than 25 years ago on June 7, 1988. The association has grown from its 35 founding members, including professors of law, judges, public prosecutors and lawyers, to now more than 700 members not only from Germany and Japan but also from other European countries as well as Australia and the USA.

The association is nation-wide, non-partisan and not-for-profit, and has set itself the goals of:

- Strengthening collaboration between German and Japanese lawyers in all areas and deepening mutual understanding of legal systems;
- Functioning as a forum for exchange between academics and legal practitioners so that academic knowledge and practical experiences from both countries can be utilized; and
- Cultivating and fostering personal and business relations as well as collaborations with individuals and institutions interested in German and Japanese law.

From the start, the Board aimed to link together legal practice and academe so that both fields may learn from each other. Of considerable importance here is the *Journal of Japanese Law (Zeitschrift für Japanisches Recht ZJapR)* published by the Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law; this approximate 300-page journal appears twice a year and is recognized internationally.

Another important activity was the 34 symposia held so far by the German-Japanese Association of Jurists, usually in cooperation with partners from Germany and Japan. The second symposium dealing with the topic “fusion, merger and acquisition of companies and insider-trading in the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan” was held in 1990 in cooperation with the JDZB at its former place of residence, which is now the Embassy of Japan. This cooperation continues even today, recently addressing

the important topic “New compliance challenges for internationally active German and Japanese companies” in the year 2012 in Berlin (*photo below*), and continued as a workshop in Tôkyô on May 16, 2013. The thematic spectrum of these symposia is clearly relevant to practical applications.

In addition to these one and two-day symposia, the German-Japanese Association of Jurists has held more than 140 lecture events throughout various German cities, often incorporating speakers from Japan during their visits to Germany. This also allows the German-Japanese Association of Jurists to fulfill their self-assigned task of providing support to Japanese colleagues and helping them make future contacts. This usually occurs at regular informal meetings held in Munich, Düsseldorf and Hamburg that offer opportunities for informal encounters between lawyers of both countries.

We are also pleased about the good working relations with the German Federal Ministry for Justice as reflected in its participation in individual symposia held by the German-Japanese Association of Jurists, as well as its active participation in the annually organized workshops between the State Secretary level of both Ministries of Justice.

Last but not least I would like to mention the publication series of the German-Japanese Association of Jurists that encompasses 21 volumes and is supplemented



by special editions of the *Journal of Japanese Law*, of which there have been six volumes to date. Numerous volumes have dealt with topics of Japanese law on a more academic level.

The interaction between theory and practice is also clearly pronounced in its Board membership: in addition to the author of this report who was a judge until his retirement, its vice presidents are attorney-at-law KANEKO (Düsseldorf) and Prof. BAUM (Max Planck Institute, Hamburg), its treasurer is Dr. Franz-DEMUTH (attorney-at-law and tax adviser, Düsseldorf), secretary general is public prosecutor RUNDHOLZ (Hamburg) and as assessor Dr. HENKEL (attorney-at-law and tax adviser, Munich), Prof. BÄLZ (University of Frankfurt) and attorney-at-law JOSCH (Stuttgart).

Contact: Secretary General of the German-Japanese Association of Jurists, E-Mail: DJJV-CS@web.de, Web: www.djjv.org
In Tôkyô the German-Japanese Association of Jurists is represented by Attorney-at-Law Thomas WITTY (E-Mail: thomas.witty@arqjv.com)





Cornelia NAGEL at the opening of her exhibition of Raku ceramics on April 5, 2013, at the JDZB. The opening was followed by a concert of Japanese lute (Biwa, Sivain GUIGNARD), Japanese mouth organ (Shô, HAYASHI Tetsuji) and dance (Jiuta-mai, FURUSAWA Yûhi).



Composers from Nagoya University of Arts, Itô Miyuki, Iwamoto Wataru and Tanaka Noriyasu, presented their works at the lecture concert on February 27, 2013; performance by the Berlin Ensemble for New Music *ensemble unitedberlin*.



Participants at this year's Boys' Day listen carefully to the translation of the Japanese-language presentation of the JDZB. Twelve boys enjoyed an informative day at the JDZB on the April 25, 2013.



Above photo: JDZB President TAKASHIMA Yûshû welcomes the participants to the symposium "Japan, Germany, India" on March 26, 2013 in Tôkyô.



Friendship concert given by the Children's Choir of the Berlin Staatsoper Unter den Linden, and Forum 21 Choir from Ichinomiya on March 26, 2013. In addition to folk songs from both countries, the choir sang lyrics that had been composed directly after the catastrophe from March 11, 2011.

Right photo: The memorial event held to mark the second anniversary of the great Eastern Japanese earthquake on March 11, 2013, was called "The long path to reconstruction." In addition to presenting various aid efforts of the JDZB, the German-Japanese Association Berlin and Kizuna e.V., the Commissioner for the Office of Reconstruction, SAKAGUCHI Shinichi, gave a report on the current state and future plans for reconstructing the regions affected by the catastrophe.



CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

Symposium: Perceptions of China and Foreign Policy Options for Germany and Japan

C: Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES), Tôkyô; German Association for Asian Studies, Hamburg
June 4–5, 2013

Workshop: Leadership and Authority in Asia

C: German Association for Asian Studies (DGA), Hamburg
June 20–21, 2013

German-Japanese Workshop on Security Issues IV

C: Heinrich Böll Foundation, Berlin; Center for the Promotion of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (CPDNP) at the Japan Institute for International Affairs (JIIA), Tôkyô
September 6, 2013

RAW MATERIALS, ENERGY, CLIMATE ENVIRONMENT

Symposium: The Role of Local Government in Climate Policies

C: Nagoya University
October 24, 2013, in Nagoya

Symposium: Renewable Energies in Japan and Germany – Implementation and Legal Conditions

C: Waseda University, Tôkyô; Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES), Tôkyô
Date: to be confirmed, in Tôkyô

DEMOGRAPHY

Symposium: Guardianship Law

C: Chûô University, Tôkyô; Japan Adult Guardian Law Association, Tôkyô
October 22, 2013, in Tôkyô

Presentation of Study: Demography and Corporations

C: Munich University; Mitsubishi Research Institute, Tôkyô
Date: November 6, 2013, in Tôkyô

PROGRESS THROUGH KNOWLEDGE

Symposium: Challenges in the Protection and Sustainable Use of Cultural Landscapes in Japan and Germany

C: Tôkyô University; Gießen University; Ecological Society, Berlin
Date: September 9, 2013, in Potsdam

STATE, CORPORATIONS, CIVIL SOCIETY

Symposium: CSR and Corporate Governance

C: Waseda University, Tôkyô; Humboldt University Berlin; Japan Forum of Business and Society, Tôkyô
September 19–20, 2013, in Tôkyô

Workshop: Universities between Tradition and Innovation

C: International Relations in Science (IRiS), Tôkyô
October 24, 2013

Conference: Town and Regional Planning in Tôhoku

C: Institute for Behavioral Studies (IBS), Tôkyô;
November 1, 2013, in Sendai

Conference: Social Inequality in Japan

C: German Association for Social Science Japan Research
November 21–24, 2013

DIALOG OF CULTURES

European Policy Seminar

C: European Academy Otzenhausen (EAO); Tôkyô University
September 26–27, 2013

Symposium: Public Diplomacy

C: The Japan Foundation, Tôkyô
Date: to be confirmed

Panel Discussion: Artists in Foreign Residence – What effects do global circulation and transnational networks have?

C: Goethe Institute Villa Kamogawa, Kyôto; Free University Berlin
Date: to be confirmed

SPECIAL PROJECT

22nd Meeting of Japanese-German Forum

C: German Federal Foreign Office, Berlin; Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tôkyô
October 29–30, 2013, in Tôkyô

CULTURAL EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

Paintings & Sculptures by Axel ANKLAM & Yokoo Tatsuhiko

Opening: August 15, 2013, 7 pm
On display from August 16 until September 27, 2013

Photographs by Gerald CHRIST

Opening: October 10, 2013, 7 pm
On display from October 11 until November 27, 2013

Exhibition by DAAD Grant Recipients

Opening: December 10, 2013, 7 pm
On display from December 11 until the end of January, 2014

OPEN HOUSE

Saturday, June 8, 2013, from 2 pm

EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

- Junior Experts Exchange Program
- German-Japanese Young Leaders Forum
- Youth Group Leaders Exchange Program
- Study Program for Youth Work Specialists
- Exchange Program for Young Employees
- Takenoko Fund

For details of the programs, please refer to "http://www.jdzb.de --> Exchange Programs"

Opening hours of exhibitions:
Monday to Thursday 10 am to 5 pm, Friday
10 am to 3.30 pm.

C: = in cooperation with
Venue: JDZB, if not stated otherwise.

For more information please refer to:
http://www.jdzb.de --> Activities

For information on JDZB language courses please refer to:
http://www.jdzb.de --> Japanese Courses



PROGRAM

(Subject to change)

From 2 pm
Ikebana (flower arranging) with exhibition
Japanese food and drinks
Japanese language courses
Manga and books (Book Store Yamashina)
Origami (paper folding)
Shūji (calligraphy)



2.15 pm Information about the JDZB

2.30 pm + 3.30 pm + 4.30 pm
Traditional Dance + Demonstration of putting on a Kimono

2.30 pm–5.40 pm: Lectures on Japan-related topics
 Please check topics on website



2.30 pm–6 pm Shiatsu (Acupressure)
2.30 pm Stretching Exercises
4 pm Introduction and Demonstration

3 pm + 4 pm + 5 pm: Reading for Children in the Library
 Fairy tales in German and Japanese

3 pm + 3.45 pm + 4.30 pm + 5.15 pm
Manga drawing with Marie (20 persons per workshop)



7 pm Concert by the band OSCA: German-English-Japanese Pop Music from Berlin (Photo: OSCA)