

## Global Warming and Innovations

Prof. Dr. YAKUSHIJI Taizô

Lively international debates about the problem of global warming ensued with the first entry into force of the reduction obligations of the Kyôto Protocol. In July this year Japan will host the G8 Summit in Tôyako on the island of Hokkaidô, and environmental and climate change will be the focus of discussions.

Our country has proclaimed its commitment both nationally and internationally to halve greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2050. It is undisputed that the fundamental solution is to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a pollution flow and stabilize the atmospheric concentration of these gases as a contamination stock.

We need to implement short and medium-term as well as medium and long-term counter measures, a strategic compatibility alignment of the economy

and environment, and a rapid adoption of a "low-carbon society" i.e., a society with low levels of fossil fuel consumption. The key to this lies in the development and proliferation of innovative technologies that will drastically reduce green house gas emissions. I am convinced that these technologies will lead to new industry structures in the future and bring greater prosperity to member states and the world. Japan must play a leading international role in the development and proliferation of innovative environmental energy technologies that support the economy yet concurrently offer new reforms to society, which will aid and accelerate the reorganization of industry structures. In other words, we urgently need to create and promulgate innovations that will lead to a radical reduction of green house gas emissions

as well as a shift toward a "low carbon society."

I would like to add a few remarks here. In the short and medium-term (up until 2030) we are concerned with improving and popularizing existing methods. This means that we are committed to increasing the potential of technologies that have the greatest ability to reduce emissions, to make these more affordable and to promote improvements of energy efficiency at the regional level. The latter is not only limited to individual appliances but also embraces housing, offices, means of transportation and public utilities. Japan already has internationally leading technologies in the area of highly efficient thermal power plants, high-power thermal pumps etc, and these technologies ensure that the country will take on a leading role in the world.



Deputy Minister NAKANO Masashi (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) welcomes the participants to the conference "Technology Roadmaps and Knowledge Transfer" that the JDZB carried out in cooperation with the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI – German Association of German Industries) on April 22, 2008, at the Hanover Trade Fair.

### CONTENT

Global Warming and Innovations YAKUSHIJI Taizô	1-2
<i>Editorial</i> KUME Kunisada	2
<i>Conference Report</i> Perspectives of Academic Libraries	3
<i>Exchange Programs</i> Junior Experts in Japan	4
<i>Questionnaire</i> on updating database	5
<i>Other Events</i>	6
<i>Preview of Events 2008</i>	7
JDZB Open Day 2008	8

However, on the other hand it is impossible to halve greenhouse gas emissions by simply improving and proliferating already existing procedures. In the medium and long term (after 2030) we should implement innovative technologies that can reduce overall emissions to zero. And in fact, we can predict that third-generation solar cells, next generation light-water reactors, rapid incubators etc., will bring about a drastic reduction. Even with regard to technologies whose practical implementation is extremely long term – for example after 2050 – (e.g., nuclear fusion and solar energy production in space) it is enormously important to strategically promote research and development.

Every innovative technology is useless if it is not met with social acceptance. Thus, popularization measures, which are equal to or reach beyond technological developments are very important indeed. Dissemination of information is decisively influenced by national policies. And indeed environmental energy technologies are often difficult to achieve so they are often left to the market. Instead, economic impulses must be given. It is essential to change the consciousness of citizens. We need to lay the foundations for a “low carbon society” through changes to how each and every person lives by making “visible” the amounts of green houses gas emissions and using other measures.

The problem of global warming must be approached supra-nationally, and we expect Japan to comprehensively promulgate the approaches outlined. So that individual countries in their struggle to reduce green house gas emissions are able to use the diverse practices, we should make available to the world Japan’s excellent environmental technologies and measures to increase their popularity. In particular we should disseminate and transfer these available technologies to developing countries as well as improve concurrently their capability to solve problems. This is particularly important in order to realize the compatibility of the economy and the environment in these countries as well. On a similar note, it is equally important to support the creation of suitable finance mechanisms with re-

gard to our efforts to further expand the emissions reduction framework in industrialized countries by providing financial support for reductions in developing countries. Currently in Japan a so-called “Environmental Energy Technology Revolution Plan” is being formulated under the direction of Prime Minister FUKUDA. I am leading the working group that is formulating the plan. This is a government program that will outline the future steps with regard to innovations to radically reduce greenhouse gas emissions. By the time you read this article the plan will have already been published. The plan reflects the viewpoints of many committee members and the above mentioned perspectives will be acted upon in concrete terms. In the future, Japanese policies will build on this program to develop environmental energy technologies, and I hope it will provide an important contribution toward solving the problem of global warming.

Similar to Japan, Germany already has excellent environmental energy technologies. It would be magnificent if the cooperation of both countries would lead to innovations that could be internationally beneficial. The world needs advanced technological development through competition as well as the creation and popularization of new technologies through cooperation.



Prof. Dr. YAKUSHIJI Taizō is member of the Council for Science and Technology Policy (CSTP) and of the Japanese-German Forum.

Dear “jdzb echo” readers!

The JDZB has two focal areas in which they are seeking to particularly intensify dialog and cooperation between Japan and Germany: key tasks that need to be addressed by the global community with the involvement of both countries, as well as common social problems. Above all the topic “Global warming and innovations,” is the focus of the newsletter’s leading article written by Prof. Yakushiji, and without doubt the subject is highly topical and contentious and needs to be approached by both countries working together. Following the G8 Summit in 2007 in Heiligendamm under the German presidency, the next Summit meeting in July in Tōyako on the island of Hokkaidō under the aegis of a Japanese presidency will provide another favorable opportunity for close cooperation between both countries.

Such opportunities must be taken up for wide-reaching dialog between Japan and Germany. The JDZB has been promoting various projects since last year: one of these is a symposium planned to take place at the end of June in Tōkyō about energy and climate security measures. Even the program for the Japan-visit of German “Junior Experts” in March, as described by Mr Trümper in his contribution, pay tribute to this topic and aims to promote mutual understanding between young experts.

Japan has developed excellent technologies with regard to global warming and energy, and these are of interest to Germany as well. Japan still has much to learn from Germany in various fields, such as raising the understanding of the problem among the general populace, or the taxation system. Indeed, I hope these related projects of the JDZB will continue in the future to make a small contribution toward strengthening dialog and exchange between both countries.

Former Ambassador KUME Kunisada  
JDZB President

#### jdzb echo

Published quarterly in March – June – Sept. – Dec.

Publisher:

Japanese-German Center Berlin (JDZB)

Editor: Michael Niemann

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

*The jdzb echo can be downloaded as pdf-document from the JDZB Homepage and subscribed by E-Mail.*

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>

Opening hours of the Library:

Tues, Wed and Thu 10.00 am – 4.00 pm

Society of Friends of the JDZB: [freundeskreis@jdzb.de](mailto:freundeskreis@jdzb.de)

## German-Japanese Symposium “Perspectives of the Development of Academic Libraries in Germany and Japan” and Workshop “Researching Japan-Information for Japan-related libraries in Europe”

Prof. NEMOTO Akira  
Graduate School of Education, Tōkyō University



As a participant in the symposium and workshop recently carried out by the JDZB, two things became apparent to me that I would like to bring to your attention here.

The first is libraries in Japan and Germany are accorded a different position in each country. The first day of the symposium discussed the current situation of academic libraries and librarianship training. On the third day we visited the National Library in Berlin and we were given the opportunity to visit a few other libraries on our own. Naturally we were only able to gain a superficial understanding; nevertheless we had the feeling that “science” in Germany is continually and firmly anchored into society and daily life. The infrastructure to secure this continuity is not only made up of support from the higher education sector but also libraries, museums and other cultural institutes.

In Japan higher academic learning was once considered the pastime of intellectuals; today more emphasis is placed on its “practicality.” In both cases it is an affair for researchers and teachers at university and there is little effort to transform it into something accessible to society as a whole. Current discussions are centered on making universities accessible to municipalities and society, and indeed university libraries are being opened to the general public. However, when we observe how academic libraries in Germany are opening to the general public through the deployment of a large budget and highly trained and learned staff, we can see clearly the different contents and dimensions.

There appears to be enormous differences above all in the size and substance of the libraries’ collections. German libraries can often look back on more than 300 years of history. Moreover, their collections are

not focused on local or national publications; rather they are expansive – with collections ranging from handwritten manuscripts to scripts and geographical maps, even to foreign works. Such extensive collections influence the fundamental components of culture and science and enable informed and rich creations. The shallowness of Japanese culture and sciences seems to be grounded in a lack of infrastructure.

The second point is the position of libraries in international exchange.

It is a widely acknowledged that in Europe and America libraries play an exceptionally important role in international exchange. For example, official publication and relevant information of governments have been regularly exchanged between countries since the 19th century. Moreover, international organizations distribute their publications to their member countries. Quite often national and university libraries adopt these materials as part of their collections. Indeed, this was a necessity back in the days when transport and communication links were not as quick or as comfortable as they are today. At the same time under circumstances the exchange of scripts of the ensuing ages conserves important evidence, which is why we hold fast to these ideas even today.

Many government bodies establish libraries in other countries and make available important information about their own countries or states. During the occupancy period after the Second World War 24 libraries were established even in cities in Japan under the Occupation; the “CIE Information Centers” (SCAP) (Civil Information and Education Section) of “Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, note of the translator) were heavily used by Japanese citizens as a source to obtain direct information about the USA.

Even today many countries’ embassies and cultural organizations around the world house libraries.

For me one interesting aspect of the symposium was to learn more about the duties of librarians who are actively seeking to mediate information about Japan in Europe. In addition to representatives from Germany, speakers came from Paris, Zurich and Oslo. They are all part of “one-person libraries” that are very passionate about their work. The German and Dutch librarians also had the Japanese language abilities to enable them to easily participate in discussions at the workshop.

The views raised clearly expressed that these one-person librarians, even when they are so small, perform a very important role in their own countries as the base for cultural foreign relations. This point is worth while taking into account and discussing within the context of Japan’s library and foreign cultural policy. As remarked in the beginning, a new evaluation of the roles of libraries in Japan must be made. I suggest that we use this symposium and workshop as an occasion to create an international network to discuss such issues.

On a last note I would like to thank warmly all the participants and staff of the JDZB and the Japan Foundation who organized such a rare opportunity for discussions and their kind invitation to us to participate. I would like to extend special thanks to Dr KUWABARA Setsuko who has led the library for 18 years at the JDZB and who kindly coordinated the project planning.

Literature:

Nemoto Akira, “Kōryū no Ba Toshokan: Nihon de no Kanōsei” (Libraries as locations of exchange: Possibilities in Japan), *Kokusai Kōryū* (“International Exchange” [Japan Foundation Journal]) No. 103, April 2004, pp. 65-70.

### “Junior meets Senior” – Exchanging Scientists between Laboratories and Temples

German Junior-Experts visit leading Japanese research institutes in innovative energy and CO<sub>2</sub>-Avoidance.

By Sören Christian Trümper.

Mr Trümper works in project management for hydrogen and fuel cell technology as well as policy analysis for the engineering office PLANET, located in Oldenburg.

“Ohayô Gozaimasu” means good morning in Japanese, and indeed it was an early start for the six young German scientists. Accepting an invitation extended by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the scientists were given the opportunity to visit Japan for ten days and enter into dialogs with leading scientists in the fields of energy and climate protection to determine differences and commonalities between the two countries.

This annual exchange program was initiated and is coordinated in Germany by the JDZB (in Japan by the Foreign Ministry of Japan). The program is directed toward young German potential leaders from the fields of research and industry. The thematic focus of this year’s program embraced the currently widely topical and broadly discussed field of climate change and related changes to the systems of power generating systems. Thus, the participants were selected from different areas such as the chemical industry, renewable energy and even from the field of policy advisory.

Several official meetings per day offered the participants a unique opportunity to become quickly acquainted with the most important institutes operating in these fields in Japan. These included, inter alia, the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), but also important industrial stakeholders such as Tôkyô Gas – the world’s third largest supplier of natural gas, which allowed the German visitors a rare insight into their laboratories.

The content of discussions was strongly focused on hydrogen and fuel cell technologies. Due to their efficiency and



versatility, fuel cell technology is regarded as the hope for the future within the field of energy applications that seek to minimize resource use. Particularly in the interaction of hydrogen, which through its manifold methods of production possibilities enables the utilization of large amounts of regenerative energy, fuel cells offer many advantages in regard to emissions, flexibility or degree of efficiency. Japan – next to Europe and the USA – is a global leader in the field of Polymer Electrolyte Fuel Cell (PEFC) technology for mobile applications in automobiles. This set the framework for lively discussions between the young German scientists and their Japanese colleagues because in the field of stationary applications – e.g., the combined heat and power unit with fuel cells, particularly with the so-called Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC) – Germany again occupies a leading position in research.

In addition to these technical details the German junior experts were also interested in to which degree long-term research focal points and targets can be determined or supported by policies. Heavily influenced by European policies for common research areas, in Germany there are a number of technology roadmaps that clearly determine concrete measures and benchmarks for the fields of energy and climate protection. For this reason it was curious that in Japan – one of the leading industrialized nations and number four in the world’s largest CO<sub>2</sub> emitter – only a few concrete packages of measures exist for this sector or have at least been published. The critique of a lack of cohesiveness in European research which was sought to be readdressed by

the Lisbon Strategy in the year 2000 appears to outsiders to exist in Japan in the very same fields of research. Indeed it appears to be a uniquely interdisciplinary program!

“Cool Earth 50” as introduced to the public in the year 2007 by Prime Minister Abe Shinzô demonstrates how Japan can participate in global efforts to reduce CO<sub>2</sub>. This program is concurrently very visionary; however with a temporal horizon until the year 2050 it does not clearly demonstrate which path we need to take to reach the set targets – at least according to the young German scientists.

Despite these open questions, the young German experts have many good memories of the warm hospitality of their Japanese colleagues as well as the impressive sights they were shown within the framework of the cultural program. While tours of extensive temple grounds mediated feelings of peace and spirituality, visits to the theatre and even the obligatory drop-in at a karaoke bar enabled a peak into the hectic lifestyle of the Japanese metropolises and allowed the very early starts of the day of the German junior experts to end very late as well.

The most important result of this ten-day visit to Japan was in any case the new contacts and the positive image that the young German scientists were able to win over of the country and its people. They build the foundation on which to deepen and expand intellectual exchange so that the most important phrase at the end of this sojourn was undoubtedly “Sayonara” – until we meet again!

Please return by August 31, 2008 by Fax: +49 (0)30 839 07 220 or by E-Mail: jdzbd@jdzbd.de or send via regular mail

Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin  
EDV  
Saargemünder Str. 2  
14195 Berlin  
Deutschland /Germany

Dear Readers,

How do you like our newly designed "jdzbd echo"? We are currently preparing to send out a short **electronic events newsletter**. We hope this newsletter will complement the jdzbd echo's events calendar and provide you with current information about up-coming events planned for the next one to three months. We would greatly appreciate it if you sent us **your e-mail address** if you are interested in receiving the new service.

The JDZB will successively switch its information services to electronic distribution and therefore would like to update its address database of "jdzbd echo" recipients. We kindly ask you to complete this questionnaire and return it to us even if you do not wish to receive our newsletter any longer.

The "jdzbd echo" will for the time being continue to be published in print format. Please let us know if you want to continue to receive the print version. Naturally we welcome and warmly encourage you to **subscribe to the jdzbd echo yourself via our website**.

**Thank you very much for your cooperation!**

**Details**

Mr / Mrs

Title

First Name

Family Name

Company/Organization

Street

Postcode/Zipcode

City

Country

Telephone

Fax

E-Mail

- I would like to receive the "jdzbd echo" in the future as a pdf-file sent to the above listed e-mail address yes  no

- I have already electronically subscribed to the "jdzbd echo" yes  no

- I would like to continue to receive the "jdzbd echo" as print version yes  no

- I agree to receive a monthly e-mail newsletter of the JDZB sent to the above listed e-mail address yes  no

- I am not interested in subscribing to the "jdzbd echo" yes



The artist Ôshio Sae at the opening of the exhibition "Hokusai's Heritage" showing a display of contemporary woodcuts on May 9, 2008, at the JDZB.

The exhibition will run until June 12. Opening hours: Monday to Thursday 10 am to 5 pm, Friday 10 am to 3.30 pm.



Scenic reading of "The Days with Father (Chichi to kuraseba)" on April 10, 2008 at the JDZB. The actors Jan Single and Christina Wennekamp performed in German the play by Inoue Hisashi.



MP Okada Katsuya (Democratic Party) and JDZB Secretary General Dr. Friederike Bosse at a dinner with German climate change experts on May 5, 2008. The Japanese parliamentary delegation was on an official visit in Germany to gather information about the topic "Climate Protection and Energy".



Conference on "Asia - Partner or Competitor? Asia Strategies of Japanese and German companies" in the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (IHK) Düsseldorf on March 4, 2008, in collaboration with IHK and the Düsseldorf Agency for Economic Promotion.



At the conference "Science between Cultures" on January 28, 2008, at the Berlin Brandenburg Academy of Sciences. Front right to left: Prof. Wolfgang Seifert (Uni Heidelberg), Prof. MISHIMA Kenichi (Tôkyô Keizai University), Prof. Irmela Hijiya-Kirschnerreit (Free University Berlin).

## CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

### GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

**Conference: Managing the Medusa: Global Governance Issues – Japan, US, UK, Germany: Approaches in Comparison**

C: Free University Berlin; Tôkyô University  
Date: December 11-12, 2008

**Conference: Global Responsibility in Development Cooperation of Japan and Germany – Different Approaches, Common Interests?**

C: Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Berlin / Bonn  
Date: mid-December 2008

### RAW MATERIALS, ENERGY, CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENT

**Conference: Global Energy and Climate Security**

C: Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Berlin / Bonn; Fujitsu Research Institute, Tôkyô  
Date: June 30, 2008, in Tôkyô

### DEMOGRAPHICS

**Symposium: Family Policies in Japan and Germany**

C: Tsukuba University; Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign and International Social Law, Munich  
Date: November 13-15, 2008 in Tôkyô and Tsukuba

### PROGRESS THROUGH KNOWLEDGE

**Workshop: Creating Sustainability in the Field of Social Sciences in Japan and Germany**

C: Association of German School Geographers, Berlin; Japanese Society for Geographical Sciences, Hiroshima; Hiroshima University of Economics  
Date: August 19-21, 2008

### STATE, ENTERPRISES, CIVIL SOCIETY

**Symposium: Civil Society in Europe and Asia – Perspectives of Transnational Communication**

C: Halle-Wittenberg University  
Date: October 9-10, 2008, in Halle

**Workshop: Eco-Design**

C: International Design Center Berlin; International Design Center Nagoya; German Chamber for Industry and Commerce in Japan, Tôkyô  
Date: End of October 2008, in Tôkyô and Nagoya

**Symposium: Internationalization of Labor – Academia meets Economics.**

25 Years of DAAD-Program Language & Practice  
C: German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)  
Tôkyô  
Date: October 16, 2008, in Tôkyô

### DIALOG OF CULTURES

**Ninth German-Japanese-Korean Grantee Seminar**

C: German Academic Exchange Service, Bonn  
Date: July 10-11, 2008

**Symposium: Anime - Japanese Comics**

C: Japan Foundation, Tôkyô  
Date: October 30-31, 2008

**Conference: German Soft Power in East Asia: Past and Future**

C: Ôsaka University  
Date: November 21-22, 2008 in Kyôto or Ôsaka

### SPECIAL PROJECT

**17th Meeting of the German-Japanese Forum**

Date: November 25-26, 2008

### EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

**Junior Experts Exchange Program**

C: German Federal Ministry for Education and Research, Berlin; German Federal Ministry for Economics and Technology, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Tôkyô  
Date: June 5-16, 2008 in Germany, Workshop at the JDZB on June 14

**Young Leaders Forum 2008**

C: Robert Bosch Foundation, Stuttgart  
Date: July 20-30, 2008

**For following programs please refer to <http://www.jdzb.de> --> Exchange Programs:**

- Youth Group Leaders Exchange Program
- Study Program for Youth Work Specialists
- Exchange Program for Young Employees
- Takenoko Fund

## CULTURE

### CONCERTS

**“Sakura-Ensemble” and Guests**  
Date: June 21, 2008, 7:30 p.m.

**Dahlem Music Evening in December: Christmas Concert**

### EXHIBITIONS

**“Hokusai’s Heritage”  
Contemporary woodcuts by ÔSHIO Sae**  
Duration: until June 13, 2008

**Photo-Exhibition by Julia Baier  
“Public Swimming Pools and Sentô, the Japanese bathing house”**

Opening: June 21, 2008, 7 p.m.  
Opening hours: Monday to Thursday 10 am to 5 pm, Friday 10 am to 3.30 pm. The exhibition will run until September 5, 2008

**Photo Documentation by SANNO Aenne**

Opening: November 7, 2008  
Duration: until January 16, 2009

### OPEN DAY

Date: June 21, 2008, 2 pm until 9:30 pm  
(see also page 8)

### OTHERS

**Poetry discussion with Ito Hiromi “The extreme in poetry: Modern Japanese lyricism”**

C: Poesiefestival Berlin  
Date: July 7, 2008, 5 pm, in the Akademy of Arts, Berlin

**Calligraphy Workshop**

C: Association for Calligraphy Training, Hamburg + Cologne  
Date: July 17-18, 2008

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

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

Information on all JDZB language courses and other Japanese language courses in the brochure „Nihongo – Learning Japanese in Berlin“, which is published every September by the JDZB.



(C) FUJIKO-PRO, SHOGAKUKAN, TV ASAHI, SHIN-EI ANIMATION, ASATSU-DK 2006

## PROGRAM (Subject to change without prior notice)

From 2 pm

Ikebana (flower arranging) with exhibition  
 Japanese food and drinks  
 Japanese books  
 Japanese language course (trial)  
 Origami (paper folding)  
 Shiatsu (acupressure)  
 Shūji (calligraphy)

2:30 pm + 4:45 pm

Movie: Doraemon Series "Nobita's Dinosaur 2006"  
 (Japanese Anime, Orig. w. English Subtitles)

3 pm + 3:45 pm + 4:30 pm + 5:15 pm

Manga drawing with Marie (20 persons per workshop)

3:45 pm until 4:30 pm

Guided tour on architecture and history of the building

7 pm

Photography Exhibition by the Julia Baier "Public Swimming Pools and Sentō, the Japanese bathing house"

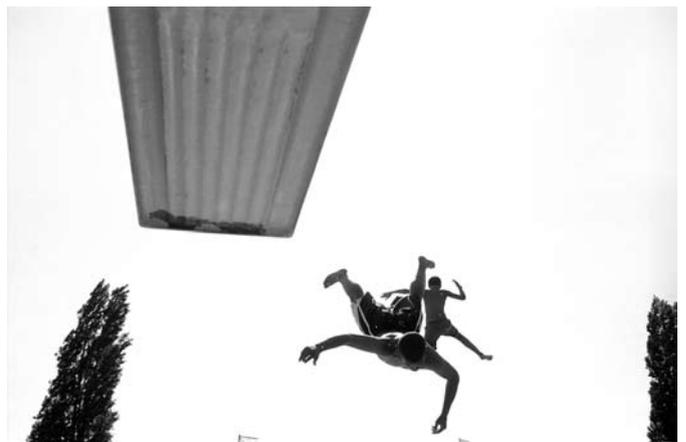
7:30 pm

Concert with "Sakura-Ensemble" and Guests  
 (Japanese folk songs)

In cooperation with the Japanese Cultural Institute (Cologne) the JDZB is showing the German premier of the cartoon movie "Doraemon Nobita's Dinosaur 2006" with the cartoon character Doraemon and the school boy Nobita. The blue and white robot cat Doraemon that was founded in 1969 has been nominated by the Japanese Foreign Minister as Japan's anime-ambassador.

### Photography Exhibition by Julia Baier "Public Swimming Pools and Sentō, the Japanese bathing house"

For the photographer Julia Baier, the public swimming pool is "A location of elementary being". She started the series "Public Swimming Pools" in the year 2002 with pictures of swimming pools in Germany for which she was awarded the Federal German Award for Freelance Photographers in the following year. Three years later she continued this project with a series about Japanese bathing culture in the Sentō, the traditional Japanese bathing house.



Both black and white series that will be on display at the JDZB are based on one narrative approach: they not only show locations but they tell stories of bathing people. By placing these series alongside each other we can see that public bathing culture in Europe and Asia – despite all differences – is governed by a universal standard of behavior for situations where private bodies comes into contact with the public space.

Julia Baier (born 1971) has worked as a freelance photographer for numerous agencies, magazines and newspapers.