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20 Years of Support for European Integration Studies: From the Jean Monnet Action to the Jean Monnet Programme.

Session 2: The Global Jean Monnet Network: Enhancing the International Visibility and Understanding of the European Union.

Prof. Toshiro TANAKA, Jean Monnet Chair ad personam, past Director of the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence at Keio University, past President of EUSA Asia-Pacific and currently Director of EU Studies Institute in Tokyo (EUSI).

Thank you very much Prof. Martin Holland.

I would like to congratulate the twenty years anniversary of the Jean Monnet Action and the Jean Monnet Programme. I also would like to join the people who have already expressed the appreciations to those who had contributed the JM Action and the JM Programme. M. Jacques Delors, President of the European Commission when the JM Action was started and M. Emil Noël, Secretary General of the Commission of the EEC since it had started and was the Rector of European University Institute in Florence at that time. As many have already expressed, I would like to appreciate Mme. Jacqueline Lastenouse for making this transnational network of academics with her imagination, courage and energy. I am so glad to be acquainted with her since 1983, and I am proud to say publicly that I am one of Jacqueline's children.

In Japan, we had established Japan Association of EC Studies in 1980 with kind support of the Delegation of European Commission in Tokyo, and we are going to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of its establishment as EUSA-Japan in coming November. When we started, we had only about 150 members, and now we have more than 500 members, specializing in Economics, Political Science, International Relations, Law, History and Sociology etc.

Jean Monnet is not so famous in Japan. There had been a bridged edition of his Memoirs translated in Japanese in the middle of 1980's but full translation was finally published only in last year, 2008. So, we exchange my name cards with Japanese people, almost all people ask me what is Jean Monnet Chair. Thus, the title

of Jean Monnet Chair gives me opportunity to begin conversation.

Anyway, there are only four Japanese Jean Monnet Chairs, including Prof. Kumiko Haba in the floor, although there are seven JM Chairs in China as Prof. Xinning Song has reported. And we have only one Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence at Keio University, where I belong, since September 2007, comparing to two JM COEs in China. The main reason for less representation as Jean Monnet Chairs and JM COE is the traditional division of disciplines in Japanese universities. There are many qualified academics, but they teach the EU affairs as part of their courses in International Economics, International Relations, International Law or Diplomatic History etc. Only large universities can afford to have special courses or seminars on EU Economy, EU Politics, EU Law or European Integration History etc. Therefore, the required qualifications for Jean Monnet Chair and Jean Monnet COE have been comparatively high hurdles to clear for Japanese professors and institutes ¹.

Therefore, Japanese academics go for other funds to promote EU Studies in Japan, especially with financial assistance by DG-RELEX. Two EU Institute in Japan (EUIJ) had been established, in Tokyo (Hitotsubashi University, International Christian University, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and Tsuda College) since 2003 and in Kansai (Kobe University, Osaka University and Kwansai Gakuin University) since 2004. And we are now in the second phase of the EUIJ project for four and half years since December 2008. EUIJ in Kansai has been extended for the second term and EUIJ at Waseda University and EU Studies Institute in Tokyo (EUSI with Hitotsubashi University, Keio University and Tsuda College) have newly established. In addition to three EU Institutes in Japan, three EU Centres have also been established in Korea as Prof. Woosik Moon has reported. And we are now considering how we can cooperate in the form of 3+3 if possible.

Anyway, the European Commission has been very smart and successful to spread the idea of the European Union and European integration through academics even outside Europe with small amount of money. Perhaps, honour and prestige matter more than money for academics. Prof. Alberta Sbragia has reported financial supports in Japanese Studies and Languages in the United States, although I don't think them so successful as she evaluates, because our Governments and Ministry of Education have not systematic strategy as the European Commission.

As you may know, there had been a general election in Japan at the end of August. The long reign of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) is now over. There will be a new Coalition Government, with the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) as a main party. The Leader of the DPJ, Mr. Yukio Hatoyama, will be nominated as Prime Minister of Japan in ten days time (16.09.2009). One of the tradition in Hatoyama family has been “fraternity”, originally from the famous “liberté, égalité, fraternité” in French Revolution. This key word has been transcended from Yukio’s grandfather, Mr. Ichiro Hatoyama, who had also been Prime Minister of Japan in 1950’s. Mr. Ichiro Hatoyama had been acquainted with Count Richard Nicolaus Coudenhove-Kalergi, who had written *Pan Europa* in 1923 and had promoted European integration as political movement in Europe and later in the United States. Incidentally, Richard’s mother had been a Japanese, Mitsuko, and had married with Austrian-Hungarian Diplomat in Tokyo and Richard himself was born in Tokyo.

Then, the idea of “fraternity” has been the family tradition. I am not sure whether a new Prime Minister and his DPJ Coalition Government will going to encourage EU Studies in Japan or not. But, Mr. Yukio Hatoyama has been contributing articles writing that we must return to the idea of “fraternity” and spread the idea not only in Japan but also to our neighbouring region, and would like to crate an “East Asian community” with a common Asian currency in future ². So, we are now watching the revival of the old idea of Count Coudenhove-Kalergi in Japan after more than 80 years. We are not sure whether it will be a haunted ghost or will become imaginative reality or not. We have to wait and see. In the meantime, the European Union is not the only “model” for Asians to emulate. But, it will surely be used as “benchmarks” or “reference” when we are going to proceed for more cooperation and/or integration in our region.

Thank you very much.

¹ For Details, please see Toshiro Tanaka and Silviu Jora, “The Landscape of European Studies Teaching in Asia with a Particular Focus on Japan in Martin Holland, Silviu Jora and Peter Ryan eds., *The Future of European Studies in Asia* ” (Asia-Europe Foundation, EU Institute in Japan, Kansai and National Centre for Research on Europe, 2008), pp.40-51.

² Yokio Hatoyama, “Watashi no seiji-tetsugaku (My Political Philosophy) ”, *Voice*, No. 385, September edition 2009, pp. 132-141. The part of this article has been

contributed as “A Path for Japan” in *The New York Times*, August 27, 2009, which rose some concern in the United States.