

The 20th Anniversary of the Twinning of Berlin and Tôkyô

AKIYAMA Toshiyuki, Vice Governor of Tôkyô

On 14 May 1994, the then governor of Tôkyô, SUZUKI Shunichi, led a friendship delegation to Berlin and signed a joint declaration with then mayor of Berlin, Eberhard DIEPGEN, confirming Berlin and Shunichi as sister cities. Ever since, both cities have strived to encourage cultural and youth exchange as well as deepening the friendship and mutual understanding of their citizens. With the 20th anniversary of the twinning coming up in 2014, I want to look back on those exchanges and introduce some of the efforts Tôkyô is making regarding the Olympic and Paralympic Games to be held in the city in 2020.

The History of Exchange between Berlin and Tôkyô

The cities share a history of regeneration

out of the ruins of the war. Tôkyô kept up a steady exchange with both East and West Berlin through, for example, visits and the gift of linden trees. In 1988 the Tôkyô Metropolitan Government's Head of Foreign Affairs took part in the celebrations for the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berlin and the Governing Mayor of Berlin attended the World City Summit sponsored by Governor SUZUKI. In 1993, one year before the twinning, then vice governor MAKINO attended the jointly-organised Tôkyo-Berlin Symposium held in Berlin.

In 1994 on the occasion of the much-anticipated signing of the twinning treaty, Governor SUZUKI gave a presentation at the Humboldt University entitled "The Promotion of Industry in Tôkyô and Urban Planning" and shared with Berlin's citizens his own personal vision for

Tôkyô's future. Moreover, he was deeply impressed by the restoring and carefully preserving of Mori ÔGAI's former lodgings as a museum.

In 1997, three athletes sent from Tôkyô were cheered on through the beautiful city streets during the 24th Berlin Marathon. In 2006, a team representing Tôkyô took part in a sister-city youth soccer tournament in Berlin. The Tôkyô team went on to win the tournament and were able to present as a souvenir of the trip the news of their victory to then Governor ISHIHARA.

When Governor ISHIHARA visited Berlin in 2009, he was very encouraged by Berlin's promotion of culture and the arts, and initiated the artist residency program between Kunstraum Kreuzberg/Bethanien and Tokyo Wonder Site. I was responsible



Members of the German-Japanese Forum with the Japanese Foreign Minister, KISHIDA Fumio. The 22nd meeting of the advisory board was held in Tôkyô from 28 to 30 November 2013.

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at the time for setting the program up and I'm delighted to see it still running today, exhibiting the talents of so many young artists and helping to expand their personal visions. Furthermore my discussions with Governing Mayor WOWEREIT, last year (2012) at the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), about promoting cultural exchange even further are still fresh in my mind.

The 2020 Tōkyō Olympics and Paralympic Games and the Future with Berlin

And now, under Governor INOSE, Tōkyō has the important task of hosting the 2020 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games. It is an extreme honor and privilege to be able to host the world's largest and most celebrated festival of sport, here in Tōkyō, Japan. We are totally committed to making the 2020 Tōkyō Olympic and Paralympic Games an event that will provide the children of the world, who are our future, with dreams and inspiration. Furthermore, as befits the host city for the Olympic and Paralympic Games, we must aspire to being a global city where one can actually experience "safety, hope and growth", a city where "Each and every individual shines". That is why our vision for the 2020 Games is "Discover Tomorrow".

We the citizens of mature, 21st century cities such as Berlin and Tōkyō live in a wealthy society. We are as such in a position to anticipate the issues faced sooner or later by those cities still at the development stage – global warming,

energy crises, rapidly dwindling birth rate and the aging of society, etc. In this sense, we are the closest in the world to "tomorrow".

Twenty years ago Governor SUZUKI remarked that "To solve the difficult problems that cities the world over have in common, those cities must tackle the issues hand in hand". In the 20 years since, Tōkyō has grappled with various issues, environmental problems such as air pollution, for example, and has come to a solution. However, new, even more complicated problems associated with social change have emerged.

It is our job to overcome such problems and create a new future for ourselves. To that end, Berlin and Tōkyō must share their specialist know-how with each other and tackle the issues faced by world cities together. The bonds that tie together sister cities Berlin, the bridge between eastern and western Europe, and Tōkyō, a city at the heart of Asian culture, business and politics, are far from waning in significance and, on the contrary, are more relevant than ever. Under Governor INOSE the friendship and exchange will surely deepen even more.

Having watched over the progress of Berlin and Tōkyō as they served as a conduit for German-Japanese exchange all these years, as vice governor of Tōkyō I would greatly appreciate your continued support for the exchange between the two cities.



The Governing Mayor of Berlin, Klaus WOWEREIT, and Vice Governor AKIYAMA (Photo: Tōkyō Metropolitan Government)

Dear Readers!

In 2014 we celebrate the 20th anniversary of the twinning between Tōkyō and Berlin. AKIYAMA Toshiyuki, Vice Governor of Tōkyō, where the successful bid to hold the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games in 2020 are being celebrated, has written a retrospective of the exchange between the metropolises. Friendly collaboration between Japanese and German municipalities includes 54 partnerships, under which Tōkyō and Berlin enjoy the widest scope. The coming year is incredibly important for both cities and we hope it will create lots of ideas for other sister city and town twinning partnerships between our countries.

The future of Japan and Germany is our youth. In this Echo, young people report on their experiences and the discoveries they made by participating in two bilateral youth exchange projects. They tried to gather perspectives that reached beyond national borders at the Young Leaders Forum, and during the exchange program for young volunteers they learned the importance of remaining flexible when trying to understand the perspectives of other people from different cultures. I hope in time that these youth will be the bearers of our bilateral relations.

This edition of Echo also reports on the current state of two institutions in Miyagi Prefecture who received donations gathered by the JDZB after the earthquake in March 2011. I am very pleased, like all donors, that these funds could be utilized effectively!

SAKATO Masaru
JDZB Deputy Secretary General

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On 1 November 2013 the JDZB organized in collaboration with Tôhoku University and the Institute of Behavioral Sciences (Tôkyô) a symposium on “Revitalizing Communities with Declining Populations” in Sendai. Here is a summary and two short reports of the visits to two institutions in Sendai, which were supported by the JDZB with donations received for reconstruction efforts following the tsunami. Michael Niemann, Head of Press and Public Relations, JDZB

The focus of the symposium was not the disaster in Japan in March 2011, but the topic of rural migration in the aging society viewed from different perspectives. The starting point was overall demographic development and the strengthening of phenomena by “external” events (threefold catastrophe in Japan, reunification in Germany). In this context, in both countries similar issues play a role in urban and regional planning, energy policies, industrial policies etc.

Against the backdrop of the global phenomena of rural exodus and urbanization and the need for fundamental structural reforms, the following solutions apply in different ways to both countries:

Engaged Solutions

Offering incentives to return to rural areas, creating local jobs, revitalizing regional economies – e.g., rebuilding the flooded areas in Japan through agricultural measures, strengthening local development agencies. Commitment to civic engagement, increased activities of clubs, associations and citizens’ groups often mitigate the rural exodus.

Mobile Solutions

Using multi-use transport (car-pooling, car-sharing), establishing collection buses (school bus!) and providing care services via taxis on-call, car-sharing, combining freight and passenger transport. General theme: use instead of own!

Creative Solutions

Establish regional distribution systems with broadband and internet shopping. Modular designed solutions for services, e.g., utilizing a large space as a community space for branch offices of banks, post office (package depot) and government agencies, to accommodate work and consumption - or the whole thing as a mobile solution. Tourism can also help to ensure that money flows back into the regions, e.g., converting empty houses into holiday houses and apartments.

Structural Solutions

Energy transition is an opportunity for rural areas. Which areas are suitable for this and which could be allocated to renewable energies – wind, solar, biogas? However, avoid Germany’s mistake in planting energy crops

which led to above average increases in land values of regional areas – renewable energies should be seen as part of a regional development, net value added should remain in the communities through decentralization. In addition, adjustments should be made to the legal regulation of regional standards, regional budgets and funds to dismantle villages should be established.

In the final panel discussion, many agreements were reached on problems and solutions, but differences were also identified. For example, measures to revitalize are performed centrally in Japan, but in Germany it’s a more decentralized approach, and together they are top-down strategies that frequently bypass local needs.

Conclusion

It is important that people continue to live in regional areas and have future prospects in these areas through innovative ideas. It was agreed that there should be a society in which we can choose to work in old age, but not have to work.

Learn from each other, engage in lively debates and cultivate a desire for integrated approaches: We need and want further German-Japanese exchange (not only) on this subject!



After the destruction caused by the tsunami, the Agricultural Technical School in Miyagi relocated to a temporary building on the campus of the University of Agriculture and has been teaching there ever since. The school received funds from the JDZB to purchase computer resources to the value of Euro 75,000; as well as funds for an electric piano, which was presented in a music lesson where students played some German songs. The school attaches great importance to music and sports, and the principal SHIRAISHI Kikuo underlined how the students had built themselves the sports courts for baseball or Jûdô. Unfortunately, the temporary location has to last for five years, as a new building for the school will only be ready in the year 2018 – and thus “a whole generation of students will know nothing more than the temporary solution,” said Principal SHIRAISHI with great regret.



After the destruction caused by the tsunami, the book collections of the Library of Shichigahama were resettled in the community center of the city and have since been housed temporarily in the foyer and in the gym. However, book loans and interlibrary loans are now possible thanks to the JDZB donation of Euro 50,000. This donation has made the transition possible from borrowing by index card to electronic loans with a new database system. Mr. IINO Naoki unveiled the plans for the adult education department and the radical modernization of the community center, which will put an end to the temporary location. Unfortunately, construction will only commence in 2014, and completion is scheduled for 2016.

The JDZB would like to thank again all the donors who made it possible for these (and three other projects) to help rebuild!

Each year, the JDZB and the Robert Bosch Foundation organize the Japanese-German Young Leaders Forum (YLF), a summer school for Japanese and German young professionals. Katrin MINK, TV editor at Radio Berlin Brandenburg (rbb), was a participant at the 2013 YLF on “Power Shifts and Emerging Markets” in Tôkyô and Kyôto. These are her impressions.

“BAN Ki-Moon Wants You” – this was the headline for the summer school of the 8th Young Leaders Forum held from 13 to 19 September 2013 in Tôkyô. Nevertheless, the Secretary General of the United Nations had to wait another day. Skytree, Asakusa and Shibuya took precedence: Sightseeing in fast motion, souvenir shopping and the first izakaya experience gave the starting signal for ten exciting days. The German participants were amazed and the Japanese groaned – but that lay solely on the kilometers traveled by foot.

We were to learn quickly what was actually behind the topic of this year’s YLF 2013 on a sunny Sunday in a darkened conference room at the International House of Japan in Roppongi. Prof. Hanns MAULL – who until the end of March 2013 was the Professor for International Relations and Foreign Policy at the University of Trier and is now currently Distinguished Senior Fellow of the Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP) in Berlin – and Dr. Johannes GABRIEL, Director of the Institute for Applied Foresight Intelligence in Berlin, introduced participants to the art of scenario building – because this is the method we would use in our activities over the coming five days. Divided into two groups, we should come up with scenarios for a possible political world order in 2030. Gloomy, chaotic, confident – everything was allowed: “No holds barred!” we were repeatedly assured. Based on this (new) world order we should develop concrete policy recommendations for the reform of the United Nations Security Council.

Perhaps not an easy task, but certainly a good team-building exercise. The experiences participants brought with them from their different professional backgrounds in the fields of economics, science, politics, government administration and the media, led to both constructive discussions as well as a productive working result. Our plans for the future were enriched through input from renowned speakers from Japan and Germany – with a lot of material out of political theory and practice.

In fact, two exciting approaches resulted from

the ideas experiments. The group decided on a „happy, happy world“ scenario: in 2030 various crises have led the world to a more peaceful place. The matching title was thus: “Crises Unite the World.” The other group saw the future rather pessimistic: after an Islamic revolution the global economy collapses, followed by oil crises and failed attempts at fracking; in the end only a few countries cooperate: the world is falling apart – “Oil on Fire”, was its title.

Excursions into the real world outside of the conference room included welcome visits to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the headquarters of the United Nations University in Tôkyô. Participants especially had the opportunity here to present their scenarios and resulting policy recommendations and to undergo a kind of “reality check”. The Vice Rector Govindan PARAYIL and lecturers from various disciplines seemed impressed by our results. This increased our courage for the next day. The program highlight and celebratory close of the summer school was definitely the visit to the German Embassy in Tokyo. After a brief tour of the building and the garden, a delegation of diplomats took the time to evaluate our results in the residence of the German Ambassador Dr. Volker STANZEL – followed by discussions. We

quickly realized, however, that diplomats rarely and very reluctantly leave the political arena – and not hypothetically either. The response of the Russian ambassador to the question: “How do you assess the need for the introduction of a mandatory quota for women in all organizations of the UN and in all the national representatives”, was met with a pause for what felt like ten minutes long, and finally, “I think this would not be very practicable”; this will remain in the memory not only of the participants of the YLF 2013. Prof. Hanns MAULL nevertheless remained optimistic – even if a lot of water diluted our idealistic wine.

With the Nozomi Shinkansen we traveled (as if in sleep...) to Kyôto for the alumni meeting with authentic Japanese atmosphere. At ryokan “Yachiko” about 35 former participants from previous years welcomed us dressed in yukata with a kaiseki dinner. The big party of the first evening was followed by many exciting discussions and presentations with a focus on “risks and opportunities of emerging markets” – for the world political order, the economic powers and particularly for Japan and Germany. Through our visit to HORIBA, based in Kyôto, and the lecture by MUROGA Yuichi (HORIBA Techno Service Co. Ltd.) we were able to get a picture of how the strategy of a Japanese company may look for new markets. However, whether an Italian luxury motorcycle brand and a coffee shop chain would actually rely on the ideas of nearly 50 young leaders for the conquest of new markets – the eight working groups will never find out.



From 10 to 24 September 2013, a Japanese group visited Germany as part of the German-Japanese Youth Leaders Exchange, sponsored by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and the German Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth. The selection and preparation processes are undertaken by the The Independent Administrative Institution National Institution for Youth Education (NIYE) but the Japanese-German Center Berlin is responsible for the planning and implementation of the reception program. The following are reports from two Japanese participants.

My dream of traveling to Germany came true much sooner than I thought but when I arrived in Germany, because the atmosphere was similar to Japan's, it seemed like my world view wasn't expanding as much as I'd expected. Although this was my first foreign country, Berlin and Dresden were so familiar that they felt like home. For example, although I didn't know the streets, I could go jogging or shopping, and I felt it was like Japan.

However, during my stay I came to fully realize the gap between the cultures. When we visited a primary school and interacted with the children there, I became friendly with a Turkish boy from a migrant background. We drew pictures together and he drew a big man with an angry face, shooting at another, small man with a sad face.

I was shocked that this fifth grade boy was drawing pistols as his first pictures, the way a Japanese kid would draw his parents or the power rangers. My first idea was that he was maybe remembering some fear of guns from his past, a thought probably related to a prejudiced view of his immigration background. Making judgements based on a simple drawing is an easy thing to do but leads to misunderstandings and prejudice.

I could see the difference in the values of German culture from practical experience and was very surprised. When confronted with such a situation, I always ask why. We tend to satisfy our question by drawing on our own past experiences. As a result, we perceive everything from just one point of view. In order to avoid prejudice due to a lack of information, it is important to gather information from places outside our habitual sources. The prejudice we carry with us can be transformed and I'm sure I will have the chance in the future to meet and hear the opinions of very many different people. On those occasions I will accept those individual opinions, accumulate

knowledge and add it to my understanding of foreign culture. (KANEKO Tomomi)

Visiting Germany for the first time wasn't like leaving Japan to go to a foreign country, rather it was like making a trip to a different city in your homeland. I had this feeling once before when I visited Singapore but this time it was even more convincing. For example, when I played with my host family's five year-old boy, we couldn't communicate with words but we could look at picture books together and laugh at our pantomimes. I felt that although the way of life and social structure were different, at our roots in such things as emotions and facial expressions, Germany and Japan really aren't so different. Once this had occurred to me, I thought rather than study Germany on this trip, I would travel through Germany and absorb many things as I went along. The following are some of the things I came to realize.

First of all about my "city" Japan. In the travel books, we see Kyôto and the Shinkansen bullet-train rivaling it out as top Japanese must-sees! When the German delegation came to Japan and shared their

impressions, I experienced Japan anew from an outside viewpoint.

Next, set ideas and stereotypes. We discussed in the camp seminars how we all have quite a few set ideas and stereotyped images. For example, our ideas about German people are based on the information we have up to a certain point and after meeting German people some ideas change and some stay the same. I thought that the characteristics of the German people I met this time weren't so different to those of Japanese people but that's based on the information I have so far and the people I met, so it could still change. We discussed how it's easy to make false judgements through lack of information but, although in society there are always people who can't let go of stereotypes, I'm sure we've influenced the images that our partners have of Japan. We must represent Japan, our schools and our volunteer organizations as well as we can.

Being in Germany just before the general election, it was an apt environment in which to consider the induction course theme "The Participation of Young People in Society". I was able to deepen my own thoughts thanks to people like Wencke TRUMPOLD from the Saxony Child and Youth Council, the leader and vice-leader of the delegation and my many excellent peers. The team itself with every single group member demonstrating youth leader abilities and individual opinions embodied the meaning of "Every Individual Participating".

(DOI Ryôtarô)





Q & A session at the symposium "Corporations and Employment in Demographic Change," that was held by the JDZB in cooperation with the Platinum Society Research Association of the Mitsubishi Research Institute in Tōkyō on 6 November 2013. The Platinum Society predominantly deals with the challenges faced by an aging society.



Lecture on the concept of Smart Cities at the symposium "Energy Transition and Climate Change at the Local Level – Perspectives for German-Japanese Collaboration," that was held on 24 October 2013 in cooperation with the University of Nagoya and on its campus. Leading up to this was the visit this year in August of mayors from five Japanese municipalities who travelled to Germany to learn more about measures to counteract climate change and efforts to promote energy transition.



Panel discussion at the symposium "Medical Treatment and Health Care in Guardianship Law," that was held in Tōkyō on 22 November 2013; the partners for cooperation were the Japan Adult Guardian Law Association (Tōkyō) and the German-Japanese Lawyers Association in Hamburg.

CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

Conference: Germany – Japan – Afghanistan
C: Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Berlin, Institute for International Policy Studies (IIPS), Tōkyō
Date: September 2014, in Tōkyō

Workshop: Mega Earthquakes and Tsunami in Subduction Zones: Forecasting Possibilities and Implications for Risk Assessment
C: National Observatory of Athens, Integrated Research on Disaster Risk, Beijing
5–7 October 2014, in Rhodes (Greece)

Security Policy Workshop V
C: Heinrich Böll Foundation, Berlin
Date: To be confirmed

RAW MATERIALS, ENERGY CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENT

Conference: Design in Japan and Germany
C: German Embassy, Tōkyō
Dates: October 2014, in Tōkyō

Symposium: Renewable Energy as a Challenge for Politics, Law and Society
C: Japan Renewable Energy Foundation, Tōkyō; Waseda University, Tōkyō; Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Berlin
Date: To be confirmed, in Tōkyō

DEMOGRAPHICS

Conference: Women in Leading Positions
C: German Institute for Economic Research, Berlin; Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs, Tōkyō; German Embassy, Tōkyō
Date: May 2014, in Tōkyō

Workshop: Cultural Policy for Medium-sized Cities in Demographic Change
C: Kōbe University; Institute for Cultural Infrastructure Saxony, Görlitz; FU Berlin; Japan Foundation, Tōkyō
4–7 September 2014, in Berlin and Görlitz

Conference: Sustainable Urban Planning for Cities Undergoing Demographic Change
C: Meiji University, Tōkyō; Group Architecture and Urban Planning (GRAS), Dresden; Japan Foundation, Tōkyō
Date: To be confirmed, in Tōkyō

PROGRESS THROUGH KNOWLEDGE

Symposium: Preventive Medicine

C: Chiba University; Charité, Berlin
18 February 2014

Denkwerk (think tank) 2 "Japan in the 21st Century – Society in a State of Flux?"

C: FU Berlin; Robert Bosch Foundation, Stuttgart
Date: May 2014

GOVERNMENT, CORPORATIONS
CIVIL SOCIETY

Lecture by TAKENAKA Heizô: Abenomics – Innovation and Structural Reform
27 January 2014

Symposium: New Markets for Germany and Japan in Southeast Asia

C: Fujitsu Research Institute, Tôkyô; German Asia-Pacific Business Association, Hamburg
Date: February 2014

Conference: Independent Directors in Japan within the Evolving Asian Region

C: Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law, Hamburg; German-Japanese Lawyers' Association, Hamburg
17–19 July 2014

Symposium: Smart and Social Cities

C: Senate Department for Urban Development, Berlin
Date: To be confirmed

Symposium: Entrepreneurship

Date: To be confirmed, in Tôkyô

VSJF Annual Meeting: Trust

C: German Association for Social Science Research on Japan (VSJF)
21–24 November 2014

Panel Discussion: Roboethics

C: University of Tsukuba
Date: To be confirmed

DIALOG OF CULTURES

Symposium: Changes of Perspective and Intercultural Dialog

C: Goethe Institute Kyôto
Date: 5 February March 2014

European Policy Seminar

C: European Academy Otzenhausen; Center for German and European Studies at the University of Tôkyô Komaba (DESK)
Date: September 2014

SPECIAL PROJECT

23rd German-Japanese Forum

C: Federal Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Tôkyô
Date: Autumn 2014

CULTURAL EVENTS

DAHLEM MUSICAL SOIREE

New Year's Concert

Date: mid January 2014

Concert with Marimba, Flute & Piano

Date: 21 March 2014

Portrait Concert with Ito Seyko

Date: mid October 2014

Christmas Concert

Date: mid December 2014

Edo Music

Date: To be confirmed

EXHIBITION

(since 11 December 2013)

Group Exhibition "The Unconscious Law of Nature"

On display until 31 January 2014

Dolphine PARODI-NAGAOKA/TAWADA Yôko "The End is Where we Start From" – Fukushima: Photographs and Poems

Opening: 17 February 2014
On display from 18 February to 28 March 2014

"PHYSIS" Group exhibition of young artists

On display from mid April to early June 2014

Music Images by AMADA Mitsuhiro

On display from mid June to the end of August 2014

Dual Exhibition of HATA Yoko GUP-py & Harriet GROSS: GUP-py + Tall "ge schicht en (stories)"

Opening: 11 September 2014
On display from 12 September to the end of October 2014

Paintings and Sculptures: SHIKATA Nana-ko (painter, sculptor) and Stefan SEITZ (sculptor)

On display from early November 2014 to early January 2015

OTHERS

Study Fair Japan 2014

C: Waseda University, Tôkyô; Embassy of Japan, Berlin
30 January 2014

Boys' Day

27 March 2014

Open House

21 June 2014

Salon Chat I, II, III

Date: To be confirmed

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
- 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



JDZB Deputy Secretary General, SAKATO Masaru, welcoming the guests at the photography exhibition by Gerald CHRIST on 10 October 2013, with the artist standing to the left. The photos of the exhibition entitled "SILENCE #1, #2 – The Japanese Series", were the result of a study sojourn in Japan; the exhibition ran from 11 October to 27 November 2013 at the JDZB.



Salon chats with the director Lara PEREZ TAKAGI and the cartoonist Heiko SAKURAI after the German film premier of "HAFU" on 24 October 2013 at the JDZB. The documentary film HAFU (pronounced: Hâfu) portrays in a sensitive manner the social challenges faced by Japanese people of mixed heritage in contemporary Japan (further information about the film can be found at: www.hafufilm.com).

Running as a parallel event to the film premier was the JDZB library's participation in the Berlin-wide event "Long Night of Libraries". Many people took up this opportunity to visit the library and browse through our book collections as well as pick up some general information.



Above photo: Round Table of the German-Japanese Workshops "Universities between Tradition and Innovation" on 21 October 2013 at the JDZB, in cooperation with International Relations in Science (IRIS, Tôkyô), the German Rectors' Conference (Bonn) and the Association of Innovative University Management Japan (Tôkyô).

Photo right: Discussions held on the fringe of the European Policy Seminar, which was held for the second time in cooperation with the European Academy Otzenhausen and Tôkyô University at the JDZB on 26 and 27 September 2013.



Drumming for the panel discussion "New Bridges between Ecology and Society – Japanese and European Experiences at the Science-Policy Interface", held at Potsdam University on 9 September 2013, and organized by the JDZB within the framework of the annual meeting of the Ecological Society.



4th German-Japanese Security Talks on the topic "Outlining Future Cooperation in Light of the Political Declaration between Japan and NATO" held at the JDZB on 6 September 2013; in cooperation with the Heinrich Böll Foundation (Berlin) and the Japan Institute for International Affairs (Tôkyô).