

Science and Education in the Age of Diversity: Topics for German-Japanese Dialog

Prof. Gesine FOLJANTY-JOST, Member of the JDZB Foundation Council

The (fictitious) Muslim, Jewish or Buddhist PhD student confined to a wheelchair embodies in a single person the diversity with which universities are dealing with today: gender, ethnicity, religion and disability depict a diversity which in the past was mainly concerned with demands for equal opportunity. Today, as a sign of the declining attractiveness of science as a profession and concerns about declining student enrolments in the discipline, diversity is being discussed in Germany and Japan as both a challenge and an opportunity.

In both countries, universities are faced with complex demands from: politics, which call for the highest possible qualifications of as many people as possible; the economy, which questions the usefulness of science; and the wider public, which expects a contribution toward solving social problems. Universities can

meet these demands if they understand diversity as an opportunity and are willing to take on a leading role in actively dealing with it. German-Japanese dialog is not only about exchanging information and leading discussions, it is the foundation for German-Japanese scientific and academic relations of the future. Indeed, how we define and deal with diversity touches the very building blocks of science and education of a society.

Diversity in Academia

Diversity among members of educational and higher educational institutions is nothing new. What is new is that areas such as internationalization, gender equality and the integration of people with disabilities, which were previously discussed as separate issues, are now united under the heading of diversity, and, from the standpoint of proactive human resources, these areas are receiv-

ing new attention within the context of demographic change. The formulation of an internationalization strategy is now an integral part of universities' "best practise" guidelines. They seek thereby to foster "internationalization at home" and to attract students and scientists from abroad. Scholarship programs, integration assistance or research mentorship programs are just a few examples of these initiatives. The debate about increasing the proportion of women in management positions in Japan through the ABE government's "Womonomics" policy has provided new impetus to old demands for the equality of women in science and academia in Germany. Promotional policies in Germany and Japan share similarities but they also have many differences. Special support programs, mentoring and family support are now often embedded in German universities in a central concept of "gender main-



Parliamentary State Secretary Elke FERNER (Federal Ministry of Family, Senior Citizens and Youth) and KATSUDA Tomoaki (Assistant Minister for International Affairs, Ministry for Health, Labor and Welfare) at the German-Japanese Symposium "Strategies for Coping with Demographic Change in Germany and Japan" held on 13 and 14 January 2016 at the JDZB.

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streaming”, thus the commitment for a consequent and consistently balanced performance review of women and men in all aspects of research and teaching. Institutional support services for university members with a disability can now be found in countless universities.

However, despite these ongoing activities, everyday life in universities in Germany and Japan still reveals a need for action: people with disabilities are not quantified, but we know that dropouts, absenteeism and longer completion times are often due to mental illness. Students from abroad currently make up 4% of total students in Japan and 11.3% in Germany, foreign professors and scientists predominantly have visiting status only. The percentage of women enrolling as new students in Japan in 2013 was 43.4%, in Germany in 2012 it was 49.5%, however the appointment of women to professorships was only 14.4% in Japan, and 21.3% in Germany. It's clear that women, people of different cultural backgrounds and languages, and those with health concerns have enormous potential to contribute toward science and academia. However, to date their contribution has not been adequately recognized. There is evidence to suggest that, due to the inability to break through equality, inclusion and integration policies of universities, the challenges to foster an open culture within universities and to do justice to the goal of bringing together and educating a wide range of world citizens reach far beyond institutional strategies.

Cooperation and Dialog: Diversity as an Opportunity

Diversity is both an opportunity and enrichment. Universities are a social microcosm where diversity can (and should) be promoted by way of example. Currently in Germany and Japan strategies are being developed and tested which still offer plenty of space for joint discussions. The diversity theme leads to further questions that affect both university systems. This includes, for example, issues surrounding the working conditions that universities should offer so they remain attractive to a diverse population of scientists and

academics of the future. How language is used or issues related to conditions of access to higher education are all points worth further discussions. They lead to fundamental questions such as the social responsibility of universities, the role of universities in the formulation of ethical principles for the use of scientific knowledge, and the importance of higher education for the facilitation of self-reflection and critical thinking.

Thus, the theme diversity invites a broader understanding of the order and function of universities in a future-proofed cosmopolitan university system.

The joint work on the visions for a global and non-discriminatory space for education and science, and the understanding of the mission statement for research and teaching promise to be productive fields for shaping the future academic and scientific relations of both countries. In recent years the JDZB has initiated and encouraged German-Japanese encounters in this area. It is ready to act as a catalyst and as a location for the crystallization of these ideas in this coming year as well.



Dr. Gesine FOLJANTY-JOST is Professor at the Institute of Political Science and Japanese Studies in Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg. In 2015 she was awarded the Eugen and Ilse Seibold Prize of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG), together with the family and social rights activist Prof. MOTOZAWA Miyoko (Tsukuba University) for their dedication over many years to fostering German-Japanese scientific exchange; they were especially commended for their contribution to developing mutual understanding between the two countries. (Photo: Halle-Wittenberg University)

Dear Readers!

March 11 marks the fifth anniversary of the threefold disaster that struck Northeastern Japan. The reason why the JDZB invited the Sōma Children and Youth Orchestra (near Fukushima), which was established in 2012, was to help the children who had been traumatized by the disasters through music. In an interview in this echo, one of the initiators outlines this special orchestral concept. Incidentally, the JDZB had already given a share of its donations to schools in Sōma for them to buy new musical equipment to replace the damaged ones. Concerts will be held in Berlin and Leipzig in March as an expression of gratitude of the young people for the support from Germany; the concerts will also serve as timely reminder to not forget the shattered region.

Increasing diversity – the subject of this edition's main story – is a social need and a subject for policy makers in both countries at the same time. However, how we deal with it and the specific priorities differ: thus, dealing with the integration of foreigners due to the high number of refugees currently residing in Germany is our biggest challenge for politics and society; in Japan this is a subordinate concern. In foreign affairs, the two countries agree to tackle the causes of mass migration and refugees within the framework of the United Nations' Agenda 2030. How we bring about even greater cooperation will be dealt with in a symposium in March with representatives from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the UN.

Dr. Friederike Bosse
JDZB Secretary General

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On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Great East Japan Earthquake on 11 March 2016, the Japanese-German Center Berlin (JDZB) has invited the Soma Children's Orchestra from Sōma, Fukushima Prefecture, to hold three concerts in Berlin and Leipzig. Starting with a performance on 10 March 2016 in the Berlin Philharmonie Chamber Music Hall, 37 children and students will also play at the JDZB on 11 March, and in Leipzig's St. Thomas Church on 13 March. Before these concerts, we had some questions for KIKUGAWA Yutaka, director of El Sistema Japan, who co-founded the Soma Children's Orchestra with Sōma City and planned the German performances.

Could you please explain the origin of the "El Sistema" name and its relationship to the Suzuki Method?

"El Sistema" means "The System." It's a synonym for the orchestra education program that was started 41 years ago by politician, economist, and musician Dr. José Antonio ABREU in Venezuela, in which any child from any economic background could participate. It was first used for a public body ("Fundación del Estado para el Sistema Nacional de las Orquestas Juveniles e Infantiles de Venezuela"), but now symbolizes this structure that has spread to and is shared by 60 countries across the world. The Talent Education Research Institute (Suzuki Method) was involved due to interaction between the founder of that method, SUZUKI Shin'ichi, and the founding members of El Sistema. Dr. ABREU requested help from one of their coaches in El Sistema's early stages; KOBAYASHI Takeshi became heavily involved and formed the stringed instrument coaching system. Later, El Sistema introduced methods other than the Suzuki Method, such as the Hungarian Kodály Method, and the Swiss Dalcroze Method, and has since developed uniquely by incorporating various musical education systems from around the world.

What made you establish the Soma Children's Orchestra and what sort of progress have you made since then?

In November 2011, eight months after the Great East Japan Earthquake, many foreign artists cancelled performances in Japan but one of the groups that did put on a great performance for the children of the afflicted areas as UNICEF goodwill ambassadors was the Berlin Philharmonie. At that time, the horn player Fergus McWILLIAM said "Tōhoku needs music right now", inspiring the first El Sistema-style music education initiative in Japan to form in Sōma City.

El Sistema Japan was founded in March 2012 to help children who had been traumatized by the disaster through music. In May that year a cooperation agreement was signed with Sōma City and the program began sending teachers to existing school music clubs. In September

2012, a IPPNW* Charity Concert, mainly by members of the Berlin Philharmonie, was held for the children of Sōma during the Music Festival Berlin to raise funds. We could never have established the Children's Orchestra without them. In spring 2013, we began a class for 30 students. In summer that year, the program was opened up to all schools in the Sōma City area and class size expanded to 90 students between five and 17 years of age. In December, they held their first concert as the Children's Orchestra, which was then followed by the Children's Chorus initiative in April 2014. Now the program has individual practice midweek and group lessons on Saturdays. The full orchestra also involves members of school wind clubs. In March 2015, under the direction of the El Sistema prodigy conductor, Gustav DUDAMEL, the orchestra even held a joint performance with 15 children from YOLA (Youth Orchestra LA), the Los Angeles branch of the El Sistema program.

How do you decide which children can participate in the Children's Orchestra?

Based on the principals of El Sistema, any child that lives in the Sōma City area may participate, regardless of background, free of charge. Other children's orchestras in Japan usually only take children who have a certain amount of experience and involves a fee. This is why the Soma Children's Orchestra is unique. As the orchestra develops, the children's proficiency levels differ, so we separate them into the beginner "lamb class" for around the first six months, then the intermediate "Bach class", then the advanced "Mozart class." The 23 children that will be performing strings are from this Mozart class. The wind percussionists for this performance were selected from the wind clubs of two local schools by their advisors. Proficiency aside, they selected members who they felt could best share their experiences and benefit the most from them.

Many people from abroad, such as the musicians from Venezuela's El Sistema, and lately the Los Angeles Philharmonic led by Gustav DUDAMEL, come to visit the Soma Children's Orchestra. How do the kids benefit?



I think that they see the power of music to transcend language, culture, or country to connect people. Along the same lines, I think that they're also a little frustrated at only being able to connect through music, which encourages many of them to learn English or Spanish.

This performance in March will be the first overseas performance for these kids. What do you think this performance in Germany means to them? And what expectations do you think they have?

Considering how El Sistema Japan began, it is very special that the Soma Children's Orchestra's first overseas performance is in Germany. The JDZB and Sōma City also share a special connection in that the JDZB donated instruments to junior high schools in Sōma City after the earthquake. The kids have been practicing hard everyday bearing that in mind. These performers carry the feelings and expectations of the other members who couldn't go, parents and guardians, teachers, and fellow citizens', on their shoulders, so they plan to give it all they've got.

It's been five years since the Great East Japan Earthquake, but there is still much shock in Germany about what happened. Do you have a message for the German people through this concert?

It's been five years since the earthquake and nuclear incident, and even though Sōma has recovered relatively well compared to other parts of the disaster area, we are still experiencing new indirect issues such as a rise in truancy among school children. The kids would like to repay the kindness of the German people who gave them so much support by giving them a spirited performance to remember.

*IPPNW: International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

Post-Crisis Restructuring of Trade and Financial Architecture: Asian and European Perspectives

Dr. Margot SCHÜLLER, GIGA Institute of Asian Studies, Hamburg

The sluggish economic development following the global financial and economic crisis created major challenges for the countries within Asia and Europe. The global spread of the crisis led to the development of new institutions for financial market stability and enhanced regional cooperation. In order to critically examine the development and identify possible limitations, the JDZB in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI) and the German Institute of Global and Area Studies in Hamburg (GIGA) organized a joint conference on 17 December 2015 in Tōkyō.

Following the welcoming addresses given by the Deputy Chair of the JDZB Advisory Council, KOJIMA Akira, and by the co-organizers, Prof. YOSHINO Naoyuki (ADBI) and Dr. Margot SCHÜLLER (GIGA), the first session was devoted to short and long-term growth prospects in Europe and Asia. Christian DREGER from DIW Berlin outlined how, although the European economy has recovered, this is primarily due to favorable exogenous factors such as falling oil prices and the depreciation of the euro against the US dollar. Although the unconventional monetary policy of the ECB flooded the markets with liquidity, growth in the monetary union remains quite weak. This is also due to the policy of consolidation to resolve the debt crisis, which is not creating sufficient impetus for growth and structural reforms, and these are only sluggishly progressing. There are better growth prospects for Asia, although structural challenges remain in Japan and China. YOSHIOKA Shinji from the Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office,

focused in his presentation mainly on the new Japanese growth strategy, the so-called abenomics. Although overcoming the long-standing stagnation in Japan is proving to be tough and difficult, first successes are now visible. According to YOSHIOKA, new growth prospects for Japan are offered through future-oriented investment, but also through multilateral trade agreements, increasing productivity and improving human capital.

The trends in the financial integration in Europe and Asia were discussed in the second session. Gudrun MOEDE, Head of Representative Office of Deutsche Bundesbank in Tōkyō, presented the establishment of the European Banking Union as a step towards deepening financial integration. The key elements here are the transfer of national powers to a European banking supervision and the ability to handle distressed banks via a single mechanism. According to Prof. KINKYO Takuji from the University of Kōbe, banks are only integrating in ASEAN countries at a relatively low level. Discussions are taking place about a stronger partial integration by 2025. Internationally competitive banks should also be allowed to participate.

The third session dealt with monetary cooperation and integration in Asia and Europe and Prof. Ulrich VOLZ from London University gave an overview of the development of European economic and monetary union. The euro crisis has revealed that there were significant institutional shortcomings in the architecture of the European Monetary Union and insufficient macroeconomic cooperation.

An important step for the future robust development is the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), which can act as a buffer for excessively indebted member states. In his presentation, Prof. YOSHINO Naoyuki from ADBI compared static and dynamic exchange rate regimes in East Asia. On the basis of simulation models, YOSHINO concluded by stating that dynamic regimes manage the shift to other regimes more easily.

The fourth and final session focused on the restructuring of the global order of trade and investment. In her presentation on new China initiated multilateral institutions for development finance, Dr. Margot SCHÜLLER from GIGA examined the motives for their formation and compared their institutional structures with those of the World Bank and IMF. She expects that the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) will predominantly play an important role in the future due to its tremendous need for infrastructure investment. WATANABE Yozumi from Keiō University then gave a presentation on the large transnational free trade agreement TTIP (Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership) and TPP (Trans-Pacific Partnership) before expounding on the free trade agreement between Japan and the EU. Due to its export-oriented economy, Japan has an interest in open markets in the EU and Asia-Pacific. In his presentation, Dr. Matthias HELBLE from ADBI analyzed the impact of the TPP on the development of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The success of the TPP negotiations, HELBLE explained, are primarily due a relatively small group of countries having similar interests and their ability to compromise.

(Photo © ADBI)



Junior Experts Exchange Program, 5 to 12 December 2015

Dr. Bettina WILLIGER, Research on Supply Chain Services, Fraunhofer Institute for Integrated Circuits, Nuremberg

Japan and Germany must face very similar demographic challenges in the coming years. In a global comparison, both countries have one of the highest life expectancies in the world. A child born today in Japan will reach an average age of 84.4 years, in Germany life expectancy currently stands at 81.1 years, and these figures increase with each year. At the same time, Japan and Germany have a low birth rate of 1.27 and 1.34 children per woman. Consequently, both countries have a growing number of older people in their total populations. According to calculations by the United Nations, about a quarter of the Japanese population is currently aged over 65 years, in 2030 it is forecast to be one third. For Germany there is a similar prediction: here the proportion of over-65s in the population will increase in the next 15 years from 20% to about 27%. Overall, these developments mean that both countries need to find solutions to address the decreasing number of people of working age on the one hand, and the increasing demands on health care on the other.

It is thus not surprising that the Junior Experts Exchange Program 2015/2016 was titled "Aging Society". The main focus of the program is "health and technology". The interdisciplinary nature of this topic was reflected in our group and during our travels. Included among the four participants were representatives from biology, pharmacology, sports science and gerontology. During our visit to Japan we learned about university research groups, research institutions as well as companies that deal with the different facets of aging.

Our first stop in Osaka addressed in particular the biology of aging. Experts from the Kansai Center, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) presented us with their new research findings and methods for determining the biological basis of dementia and cancer. The visit to the Quantitative Biology Center of the Riken Institute was included under the theme of cell research.

During a brief stopover in Nagoya Prefecture,

we visited the National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology in Aichi, the largest geriatric clinic in Japan. As part of a tour of the facility we were given an overview of the infrastructure for inpatient dementia care, procedures used for the diagnosis and prevention of dementia diseases, and finally the latest technical solutions for the rehabilitation of motor impairments.

The main focus of the following day was technical aids to assist with motor skills. During our visit to the company CYBERDYNE in Tsukuba we were given the opportunity to learn more about their systems. For example, the exoskeleton HAL supports the movement of the lower extremities and is used in the rehabilitation of movement limitations after a stroke. In a subsequent meeting with the Association for Technical Aids and some development engineers from HONDA, Tōkyō, we had the chance to discuss and personally try out how a hip belt works in assisting strength when walking (Walking Assistance Device).

The Tsukuba Center is the largest in Japan and also the headquarters of AIST. It's here where a number of research groups deal with the biological foundations of aging (e.g., animal models for research into Alzheimer's disease). The focus of our visit was to learn more about the technical tools used to assist with care and independence that were developed here. As part of lectures and lab demonstrations, we learned more about a self-navigating wheelchair, an interactive

system for people with severe paralysis and a corresponding testing device at the Robot Safety Center.

The last leg of our journey took us into the disaster-struck Sendai Prefecture. On arrival we were impressed with how quickly the city was rebuilt after the Tsunami hit in March 2011. Our visit to the Institute of Development, Aging and Cancer of Tōhoku University primarily addressed cognitive aging. The Institute conducts basic research in neuropsychology and neurobiology. In addition, they are developing technical aids to delay cognitive degradation processes (e.g., the computer game "Dr Kawashima's Brain Training") and to reduce social isolation.

Although our schedule was jam-packed, we took advantage of every opportunity to learn more about Japanese culture in addition to research projects. This included, for example, a visit to the Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines in Kyōto, the castles in Ōsaka and Nagoya, the wonderfully peaceful parks in Tōkyō, a view from Tōkyō Tower and finally the chance to participate in a tea ceremony.

I would like to close by thanking the government officials from both countries and the staff of JDZB for financing, planning and coordinating the program. In addition, I would like to thank my colleagues from the Japanese research institutions, who warmly welcomed us and provided us with such keen insights into their research, and lastly our tour guide, who always answered our many questions and made any written guide redundant.



Participants in front of Nagoya Castle, from left to right: Dr. Markus BRECHMANN (Bayer Pharma AG), Dr. Julia von MALTZAHN (Leibniz Institute for Aging Research), Dr. Martin GRIMMER (TU Darmstadt), Dr. Bettina WILLIGER



Opening of the exhibition “Contiguous Notes” Installations, Paper and Text Works by SHIROKI Asako and LIV STRAND. The exhibition is on display at the JDZB from 22 February until 6 April 2016.



Symposium “Sustainability and Innovation – Opportunities and Challenges. Perspectives from Japan and Germany” on 12 February 2016 at the JDZB, in cooperation with the Graduate School of East Asian Studies, FU Berlin.



On 23 and 24 January 2016, the 11th Japan Festival Berlin took place at the URANIA Berlin. Approximately 250 artists (musicians, dancers, designers and performers) and 80 exhibitors displayed the diversity of Japan in the fields of art, culture, lifestyle and tourism.

The JDZB was also present with its own, well-attended booth, which provided information about the activities of the JDZB. Attendees were particularly interested in the language courses and exchange programs.



Talk after the screening of the documentary “Double Heartbeat” (2014, Director SONG Su-Jin) on 4 and 5 February 2016 at the JDZB.

On the panel from left to right: PHAM Khuê (Editor for politics at DIE ZEIT), Director SONG Su-Jin, KAWAGUCHI Akiko (Head of the JDZB Cultural Department) and KAJIMURA Ryōtarō (PR consultant at the Agency for Renewable Energies Berlin).



133th Dahlem Musical Soiree: Christmas Concert given by the Bayreuth Festival Violin Quartet (Michael FRENZEL, Ulf KLAUSENITZER, Bernhard HARTOG und MAMINE Kiichiro) on 17 December 2015 at the JDZB.



Opening of the exhibition “Moons” with images by MURAYAMA Nobuhiko on 20 November 2015. The exhibition was on display from 23 November 2015 to 6 February 2016 at the JDZB.



“Anzen Daiichi - Dealing with Risks in Japan and Germany”, business consultant Wilfried SCHMIDT (center) in discussion with Prof. Dr. Franz WALDENBERGER (Director of the German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tōkyō, at the right) and Prof. Dr. Ortwin RENN, Director of the Center for Interdisciplinary Risk and Innovation Research, Stuttgart University) on 24 November 2015 at the JDZB.

CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

Conference: Leave No One Behind: German and Japanese Contributions to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

C: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō
16 March 2016

Conference: Germany and Japan within the Framework of the G7

C: Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Tōkyō Office
Date: April 2016, in Tōkyō

Security Policy Workshop, Track 1.5

C: Federal Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō
Date: to be advised

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Conference: Challenges for a Sustainable Energy Supply in Germany, Japan and China II

C: Mercator Institute for China Studies, Berlin
Date: September 2016

Conference: Energy Management of the Next Generation – Power Grids and Storage Technology

C: ECOS Consult, Osnabrück; New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization, Tōkyō
Date: to be advised

DEMOGRAPHICS

Symposium: Guardianship Law

C: Japan Adult Guardianship Law Association, Tōkyō; Betreuungsgerechtstag, Bochum
12 September 2016

Conference: Immigration of Foreign Workers

C: Japan Center for International Exchange, Tōkyō
Date: to be advised, in Tōkyō

Conference: Education in Nursing and Care Professions

C: Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Berlin
Date: to be advised, in Tōkyō

PROGRESS THROUGH KNOWLEDGE

Conference: Universities in the Knowledge Triangle of Education, Research and Innovation

C: German Rectors' Conference, Bonn; Japan Committee of Universities for International Exchange, Tōkyō
28–29 June 2016

Conference: The Changing Role of Everyday Nutrition in Family Households – a Japanese-German Comparative Study

C: Giessen University
Date: to be advised

STATE, ECONOMY, SOCIETY

Compliance Workshop

C: German-Japanese Association of Jurists, Hamburg
22 April 2016, in Tōkyō

Conference: Diversity – Inclusion

C: Japan Foundation, Tōkyō
Date: September 2016

DIALOG OF CULTURES

Symposium: Quo Vadis Design. Dieter RAMS and the German Design – Dieter RAMS talks with Japanese Designers and Students

C: DDI – Quo Vadis Design Committee
20 April 2016, 6 pm at the Kyoto University of Art and Design

SPECIAL PROJECT

25th German-Japanese Forum

C: Federal Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Tōkyō; Japan Center for International Exchange, Tōkyō
19–20 October 2016

CULTURAL EVENTS

EXHIBITION

Contiguous Notes: Installations, Paper and Text Works by SHIROKI Asako & Liv STRAND

Opening: 19 February 2016
On display: 22 February until 6 April

SHIRAO Kanari (Soundartist) and Sirio MAGNABOSCO (Photographer)

Opening: 28 April 2016
On display: 29 April until 10 June

Exhibition Project with Students of the Weißensee College of Fine Arts (Kunst-hochschule)

Opening: 23 June 2016
On display: 24 June until end of November

CONCERT

Soma Children's Orchestra/EI Sistema Japan on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the threefold catastrophe in North Eastern Japan

C: IPPNW-Concerts, Berlin; Foundation Berliner Philharmoniker, Berlin; German-Japanese Society Berlin

Under the Auspices of the Embassy of Japan in Germany, Berlin

10 March, 8 pm at the Chamber Music Hall
of the Berlin Philharmonie

11 March, 6 pm at the JDZB

13 March, 3 pm at the Thomas Church, Leipzig

OTHER EVENTS

Boys' Day – Future Prospects for Boys
28 April 2016

JDZB Open House
Friday, 10 June 2016

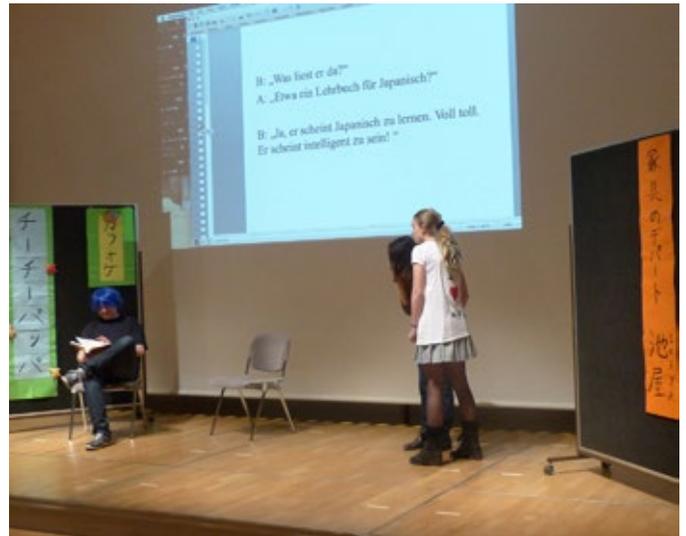


EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

- 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
Registration for the Dahlem Musical Soirees will open close to the date

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



Above left: “Our life” based on the poem by TANIGAWA Shuntarō, Elementary Level 1

Above right: Self-penned drama “Prince Kaguya”, Elementary Level 2

Below left: Japanese-German News Review – Annual Review, Advanced Level 1

Below right: Japan quiz “How well do you know Japan?”, Advanced Level 2



An introductory presentation was given on “The Learning Strategies of an Interpreter” by the conference interpreter and translator Jérôme MERMOD. The end was a get together to meet and exchange information in the atrium of the JDZB, in which works of the participants of the calligraphy course were displayed.



ON OUR OWN BEHALF



Employees of the JDZB for the first time in the history of the foundation elected a Works Council, which presented its duties and future tasks at the first works meeting held on 9 December 2015 (MIURA Nauka, Jörg REINOWSKI, Bettina SOBTZIK).

SUBSCRIPTION jdzb echo

Our trilingual newsletter “jdzb echo” is published in both a print version and as a pdf. Since the JDZB seeks to reduce its costs, we ask all jdzb Echo subscribers who currently receive the print version to change their registration to an electronic subscription by E-Mail in the future.

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