

The Ruling in the Case “Philippines v. China”: Ambivalent Consequences

Dr. Michael PAUL, German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Berlin

In the more than two decades of ongoing territorial dispute with China, the Philippines referred the case for arbitration on 22 January 2013. The Philippines has been a party to the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) since 1984 and China since 1996. Beijing rejected the legal proceedings for several reasons: it made a declaration in 2006 that excluded disputes such as those of maritime boundaries from the compulsory process for conflict resolution. Beijing has since then confirmed its claim to islands and waters and declares that the arbitral ruling will be neither accepted nor recognized. However, the absence of a party is not an obstacle for arbitration. China therefore reiterated in a position paper its contrary legal position on 7 December 2014, and declared the ruling was “null and void” and had no effect on China in October 2015.

The Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) in The Hague decided surprisingly clear on all 15 applications except one according to the terms advocated by Manila on 12 July 2016 in the case “Philippines v. China”. The tribunal found, *first*, that the historical claims of the nine-dash-line, are not, as claimed by Beijing, consistent with the Convention and are therefore legally invalid. *Second*, the Court of Arbitration in distinguishing between islands, rocks and low-tide-elevations came to the conclusion that none of the high-tide-elevations in the area of the Spratly Islands are “islands” according to maritime law and thus have no exclusive economic zone (EEZ); a few reefs are not rocky outcrops, rather they are elevations without twelve-mile zones. Moreover, it was noted that, *third*, China has prevented the Philippines from exercising the exploration of oil and gas deposits and fishing in its exclusive economic

zone since 2010, and through measures for land reclamation has further violated more articles of the Convention and sovereign rights of the Philippines. *Fourth*, through various measures China has further expanded the dispute since the beginning of the arbitration process in 2013.

The ruling shall be binding to both parties in dispute, however, in international law there are no instruments to enforce it (and China would have to agree to self-sanction as a member of the UN Security Council). Nevertheless, several partially contradictory consequences that are relevant to the international debate on a possible political settlement of the disputes have arisen as a result of the ruling.

The President of the Philippines Rodrigo DUTERTE had hinted prior to the decision that he wanted to move away from the hard position of his predeces-



Volker KAUDER in discussion with JDZB-President SHINYO Takahiro (left) and the Japanese Ambassador YAGI Takeshi. The chairman of the CDU/CSU party in the Bundestag was guest of honor at a reception held at the Embassy of Japan on the occasion of a conference on higher education and society in the JDZB on 28 and 29 June 2016. (Photo © Dirk ENTERS)

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sor. The ruling now has the paradoxical result that Manila has indeed been awarded the rights but stands in no better position against Beijing. Instead of making a clean break from the AQUINO era, DUTERTE is now confronted with the Chinese demand to consider the ruling as a “worthless piece of paper”. Manila is also responsible to follow international calls for de-escalation, without undermining the interests of ASEAN partners. The interest of Philippine policy is for the resumption of fishing in their own economic zone, without further harassment by Chinese ships. The confirmation of claims under maritime law makes a political solution more difficult for both sides. Promising negotiations are therefore held preferably without preconditions. The Taiwan Island Itu Aba (Tai-ping) lost its island status due to the restrictive definition of the arbitration and therefore its exclusive economic zone (EEZ) – trilateral talks could offer opportunities for the management of this region. The rejection of the ruling by Beijing and Taipei created a rare agreement that could serve as the basis for talks with Manila. Their EEZ will no longer be affected by Chinese claims, which could enable new solutions.

The maritime ambitions of China are the result of its national policies, which are brought into question by its uncompromising persecution of the ruling. China is trying to behave as if it can continue to exercise self-imposed rights without limitations; thus it's only a matter of time until a confrontation at sea or in space occurs in the areas claimed by China. However, will Beijing continue in the long term to pursue a foreign policy where might makes rights and is more important than the rule of law? The international community should insist on the observance of international law, so that China ends its policy of salami tactics for appropriating disputed sea areas. In the end, compliance with central principles – like freedom of navigation – is in the interests of all states. Instead of increasing US patrols or Chinese naval manoeuvres with Russia, it would be more helpful to seek common approaches (for example in fisheries

management) and establish mandatory practices (Codes of Conduct) to build trust and prevent conflict. In the long term, only an acceptable *modus vivendi* in accordance with UNCLOS can secure critical sea-lines of communication, enable a balanced use of marine resources and promote the protection and preservation of the marine environment – at best with the United States as member of UNCLOS.

The rejection of an arbitration ruling is not unusual for a member of the Security Council. However, this does not mean that the unilateral revision of territorial claims of other countries is acceptable. China's behavior threatens to undermine the very foundations of an international order, on which also the Federal Republic of Germany stands. Based on the declarations of the G7 Foreign Ministers of Lübeck 2015 and Hiroshima 2016, Germany will therefore have to engage in an open debate with Chinese partners. Moreover, dialogues with democratic countries in the Pacific region such as Australia, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan should be intensified and possibilities for further cooperation should be explored. This includes a push for the completion of a binding Code of Conduct between ASEAN countries and China according to the G7 Foreign Ministers' declarations within the framework of the G20.



Dr. Michael PAUL is a senior fellow at the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik SWP, Berlin) and was a speaker at the conference “Law of the Sea and Maritime Security” on 26 February 2016 at the JDZB (Photo © SWP)

Dear Readers!

At the end of February we discussed with experts in the JDZB the importance of international maritime law for maritime safety and the processes for dispute resolution – drawing on the ongoing process of the Philippines against China. The surprisingly clear decision made by the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague in July and its consequences have been analyzed by Michael PAUL in our main article. However, we cannot expect a sudden end to the conflict, the governments of Germany and Japan will therefore continue to need to work together for the enforcement of the “Rule of Law”. The JDZB will revisit this issue in the context of its security policy meetings where it will continue to support a common approach.

Similar to every year, summer is the time of exchange programs, the Japanese delegations of young scientists (Junior Experts), young professionals and the volunteer youth leaders all completed their intensive study visits and in September the eleventh year of Young Leaders will meet in Berlin and Potsdam for their Summer School. The Robert Bosch Foundation sponsorship of this program has now finished and will now focus on more multilateral formats. We would like to thank the Robert Bosch Foundation for the valuable collaboration and we are excited to see how the young professionals and alumni participating in the 2016 Forum will deal with the complex issue of digitization and data security. Notwithstanding, we will continue to look for ways to support this valuable German-Japanese network in the future.

Dr. Friederike Bosse
JDZB Secretary General

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The Eleventh German-Japanese Young Leaders Forum will take place in Berlin and Potsdam from 9 to 18 September 2016 under the theme of “Digitization and Data Security”. The Seminar leader of this JDZB and Robert Bosch Foundation organised Summer School is Dr. Stefan HEUMANN, member of the Executive Board of the non-profit Berlin think tank Stiftung Neue Verantwortung (SNV) (Foundation for New Responsibility). The following is an interview with Dr. HEUMANN, who until recently was director of the SNV program “European Digital Agenda”.

We hear more and more about “Industry 4.0” within the context of “Internet of Things, Smart Services and People.” Can you explain these buzz words, are digital technologies taking over our industrial production and our homes?

These buzz words are part of a mega-trend: digital transformation. In recent decades, the internet was used mainly for networking of billions of people. Access to the internet enabled entirely new forms of communication and exchanges of information. As part of the network, we have digitized more and more information, such as photos and text. You could then share this content over the internet. In my view, digital transformation has been shaped by these two core elements. On the one hand, there is more and more information available in a digital format. On the other hand, the network enables the global exchange of information. Industry 4.0, Internet of Things and Smart Services are the next stages of digitization. In recent years, digital transformation focused on communication and media. Production and logistics, household items or services, such as banking transactions are now increasingly part of the global digital information infrastructure. The economy, society and politics cannot escape these trends. The question is how we shape the digital transformation.

Data security in cyberspace or in the cloud – what are the challenges for data security in an increasingly networked world?

Data security is massively increasing in importance due to the growing amount of sensitive data being digitized and exchanged over the network. This includes personal information such as holiday photos and credit card numbers. We increasingly carry out our banking online. With the trends of Industry 4.0 and the Internet of Things, data security continues to increase in importance. For example, in the course of further digitization within the industry sector, data is evaluated for

controlling industrial production via the cloud. However, new risks develop with increasing digitization of the transport sector, health care or the energy sector. Given the damage which arises when this data lands in the wrong hands or is manipulated, data security is a central challenge for our society. In addition, it is difficult to identify in “cyber space” who is responsible for the attacks on IT systems. At a national level, policy-makers have reacted to the threat of cyber attacks with the new German IT Security Act. Within this law, so-called critical infrastructures are defined which require particularly high levels of IT security protection. But the problem won't be solved with legislation. In addition, we need international responses for the global network. Many attacks on German IT systems are performed from abroad. However, international discussions are progressing very slowly because there are very different interests and ideas on how to improve data security internationally. Thus, it will continue to be a burning issue.

How can we reconcile the application of new digital technologies with the right to privacy and the right to self-determine which information is available?

The protection of privacy is a valuable commodity in our society. Basically, citizens should be able to decide for themselves how their data will be dealt with by self-determining which information is available. However, it is a major challenge to achieve this in practice. Many people do not understand how much data they are disclosing on the Internet and what the potential risks are. And there are certainly conflicts of interest, which need to be discussed. Indeed, many interesting new services available on the Internet are based on the evaluation of personal data. We need much more transparency here and further clarification as well. The topics should be taught in schools. And of course the public debate is important as well. But it must be



(Photo © SNV)

said very clearly: anonymity is becoming increasingly difficult to protect. Essentially, new digital technologies are based on the production, exchange and analysis of great volumes of new data.

You are also responsible for a project of the SNV and the Bertelsmann Foundation in which different scenarios for the digitalization of the workplace in Germany have been developed, ranging from successful data storage to the digital failure - which scenario do you think is most likely?

The past teaches us that extreme predictions - complete failure or complete success of digital transformation - are often not forthcoming in technology debates. I do think that we have to deal strongly with scenarios that are quite differentiated. For example, our industry is not so badly placed for digitization. The process of change seems to be more gradual here. We have had high levels of automation for a long time already. However, if we look at the service sector - massive changes are coming to us. Banking and retail traineeships still remain among the most popular professions. But if you use online banking - how often do you go to the bank? And the trend towards online trading is still strong. Job descriptions are rapidly changing. In some industries, many attractive new jobs will be created. In other areas, efficiency gains can be realized through digitization, which can then also cost jobs. In short, there will be winners and losers. Our socio-political challenge is to maximize the share of winners and to develop support strategies for the losers.

Within its offerings of Japanese language courses, the JDZB provides a “Working Group for German-Japanese Interpreters”. Some of the 30 meetings and lectures held each year at the JDZB are simultaneously translated, and the JDZB sees the development of the next generation of interpreters as a part of its responsibilities. In addition to German and Japanese, English is regularly used as a working language, and the JDZB welcomed the involvement of conference interpreters from the International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC). Another reason why the JDZB was happy to offer its facilities for the 7th AIIC Workshop “Interpreting for Interpreters” (16 July 2016) and the 3rd AIIC seminar on German Language and Culture (18-20 July 2016). The following is a report of the workshop, which was attended by several translators working with the Japanese language.

Timing Matters: A Journey through Languages and Sound Bites Almute LÖBER, Training Officer AIIC Region Germany

Interpreters not only transmit content from one language into another. They navigate through various political, economic and cultural worlds, creating new media themselves, which justifies their description as “media professionals”. With each interpreting assignment they transfer spoken content – the original sound – into a new, own medium: the “second track”, an almost simultaneously spoken, faithful translation. Issues of copyright and the similarities and differences to other situational transfer processes were discussed at the 7th interpreters’ workshop of the International Association of Conference Interpreters AIIC. Various professional groups presented their work from voice-over translators, speech-to-text and sign language interpreters to visual facilitators and conflict moderators.

Key contributions were dedicated to the medium of film, which has many points of contact with spoken language: How we understand depends on context. For example, if we watch a movie without sound, without images, or in the original language, we lack the complementary levels of meaning and therefore the key to understanding is often missing. Without noise you see people performing, we do not experience the acoustic context, or we do not understand the original language and thus the dialogs. Without images and despite a soundtrack it becomes a patchy audio film. Complementary texts and a new speaker track, which is laid as a “voice-over” of the original soundtrack, can help fill these gaps. As a result, partly new methods of (live) subtitling and voice-overs are now used for different targeted audiences in television and film. This allows them to broadcast or transfer the content without barriers on the one hand, and, as presented by Bettina ARLT (Dusseldorf), it enables them to maintain the characteristics of the original piece in a

partly-dubbed version on the other hand. Katja SCHULTEN (Cologne) gave an overview of traditional subtitling of dialogue or narrator tracks of films and documentaries, as well as the growing number of live subtitling of TV programs for the hearing impaired. Andreas GRÜNDEL (Berlin) reported on the methods of “audio description” of feature and television films for the visually impaired and subtitling for the hearing impaired. Although each technology and each process has its own requirements for editors, translators, speakers and subtitlers, some similarities emerged: a universal prerequisite is the perfect knowledge of the mother tongue and its rhetorical registers between formal language and the vernacular, the precision and accuracy of formulations and strict compliance with the editing and timing of dialogue, image and sound of the original medium.

According to Andreas MENZER (Ober-schleißheim), in situations with live sign language interpreting, other elements are added, which also characterize the operation of conference interpreters, such as the ability to concentrate, understand and anticipate messages and translate them into another

form of communication. Daniela EICHMEYER (Munich) gave an overview of speech-to-text interpreters who transfer live auditorium lectures for the hearing impaired into writing on the screen, and live subtitlers who speak the broadcasters’ dialogues of live talk shows into language software, which generates subtitles on TV. The important difference to conference interpreting: everything happens in language. Again, it is important to pay attention to the different contexts of communications.

The ability to receive, decode and translate messages into the language of the other person is a firmly anchored competency of university-trained interpreters, and as pointed out by Imke TRAINER (presenter and interpreter, Cologne), enables them to meet the requirements of moderators to help restore understanding in cases of conflict within companies, schools or families. In contrast to conference interpreters, moderators control the communication process and seek to change participants’ perspectives. The widening of the perspective is also the task of a visual facilitator such as Silke SMIDA (Berlin), who graphically records the lectures or discussions. A significant difference to the conference interpreter is copyright: as explained by Ignacio HERMO (AIIC Conference Interpreting and Dubbing, Berlin), unauthorized recordings of interpreting is an infringement of copyright: The audio track should be treated as a private medium whose usage rights need to be formally acquired.

The JDZB proved to be an ideal place for the exchanges: perfect organizational conditions and ideal facilities with well-equipped interpreter booths, which made the simultaneous translation of the workshop a pleasure for the AIIC colleagues.

(Photo © Stefan LEONARDS)



Participation in the Japanese-German Junior Experts Exchange Program (June 2016) ADACHI Takeya, Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED)

“Science has fallen fallow for me”

This line is from MORI Ōgai’s famous story “The Dancing Girl”. Toyotarō, the protagonist, loses his position at the university when his relationship with Elise becomes public, and his studies are said to have “fallen fallow”. But, paradoxically, he expands his horizon and deepens his knowledge through the intellectual debates in the German newspapers. The character of Toyotarō overlaps with Ōgai himself – his experiences in Germany helped him ascend to the top army ranks and his career is symbolic of Japan’s own relationship with Germany. Taking part in the JEX Program has allowed us, the participants, to let our “sciences fall fallow” and to remember just how important the relationship between Japan and Germany is. Below, I would like to report on the contents of the program.

The 2016 JEX Program on the Theme of “Aging Society”

This project, jointly funded by Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Germany’s Federal Ministry of Education and Research, has taken place annually for the last 10 years and is aimed at young researchers specialising in the natural sciences. This year’s theme was the “Aging Society”. Young Japanese researchers from all over the world were invited and doctors (dermatologists; brain surgeons; pathologists), researchers (from Harvard University; the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology; Kōbe University), funding agencies (Japan Science and Technology Agency, AMED) and businesses (Olympus) were selected to attend.

In order to devise an effective solution to the problem of an ageing society, each participant made use of their differing experiences and knowledge and deepened the discussion about the importance of the relationship between Japan and Germany.

Problems of the Aging Society – Similarities and Differences in Japan and Germany

An ageing society is determined by the ratio of the population aged 65 and over. Japan has the highest ratio in the world (25.8%), with Germany coming in second (21.1%). We face many problems related to an ageing society – a higher life expectancy with “sub-optimal” health, rising medical care costs, a wider discrepancy of urban/rural needs, etc. Japan and Germany share a similar history of population movement, and are faced with similar problems.

Until the problem can be solved, steps towards social implementation of research results

based on public/private funding and cooperation between companies, are required. While each participant was responsible for facilitating this step according to our own specialisations, attention was also paid to the differences and similarities between Japan and Germany.

[Fundamental Research]

The Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research has the 3rd highest number of citations in the academic world and has produced 18 Nobel Prize winners. The Leibnitz Institute on Aging has a very high proportion of overseas researchers (around 50%) and of female researchers (around 55%). Much of Germany’s funding focuses on young people and kick-starts their careers. These are some examples of the differences between Germany and Japan.

[Practical Research]

We visited the TUM’s Department for Dermatology and Allergy, which has a system for carrying out a variety of quick allergy tests and an on-line registration system for test results covered by 50 institutions. We also learned about the popularity in Germany of medical treatments combining Japanese herbal medicine with Western medicine.

[Industry]

The Bayer company is constantly achieving great results in in-house development in Japan and has had much success in research including screening design. The Fraunhofer Institute for Integrated Circuits, famous for developing the MP3, lends support to other businesses on issues of regulation and new strategy development. Germany places more importance on research but the established system of strong cooperation between business and academia also contributes to a highly effective form of research development.

[Funding System]

The federal and state governments as well as the DAAD, the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and the German Research Foundation have played central roles. Germany’s strength is its support of research and its diversity of researchers, while projects in Japan also enjoy generous support and careful management. Both countries have a low level of funding for the commercialisation of research results.

[Social Implementation]

We visited the Universities of Erlangen-Nürnberg and Cologne. To help old people live self-reliantly, our research tackled the issue from a variety of occupational perspectives, such as physical exercise, practical health-related technology, dietetics, etc. It was impressive how often the possibility of robot technology was mentioned when discussing Japanese-German exchange.

Synthesis

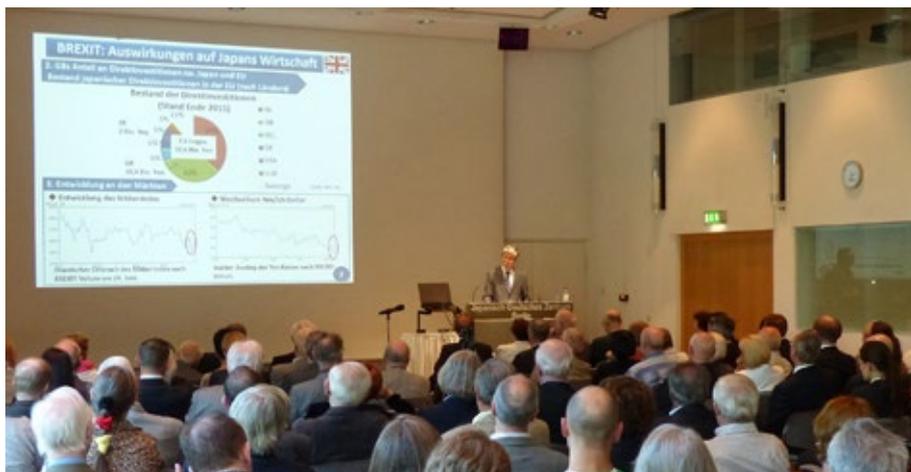
We all face a great number of problems concerning our ageing societies, and Germany and Japan have many in common. We stand on foundations of differing culture, science and technology, genes, etc., and may settle on different approaches to this problem but it is highly important to share these.

Final Thoughts

This event has provided extremely meaningful and valuable experiences, so I would like to offer my deepest gratitude to everyone involved in this Japan-Germany partnership, such as the coordinators Tatjana WONNEBERG and Amanda SCHÜTZE from the JDZB, and Professor INOUE Shigeyoshi from the Technical University of Munich.

This program has brought about many short-term results, such as the initiation of collaborative research between Japan and Germany and German exchange in post-doctorate studies. As a long-term result, it may spark a more widespread discussion on why Japan and Germany should collaborate. And it is with an expression of my respect for this on-going history that I now conclude this report.





Lecture by the Ambassador of Japan, H. E. YAGI Takeshi, on “East Asia in Transition and Japanese-German Relations” held at the JDZB on 7 July 2016.

Ambassador YAGI – who took on his role as Ambassador of Japan to Germany in January 2016 – outlined the current state of German-Japanese relations and expounded on major current developments, such as the “Brexit” from a Japanese perspective.

Concert: Bamboo Tones and String Sounds – Old and new music for the Shakuhachi flute and Koto zither/vocals, with TAJIMA Tadashi and GOTŌ Makiko on 4 July 2016 at the JDZB.

The concert offered a diverse overview of the different styles and forms of Japanese Shakuhachi and Koto music from ancient and modern times.



The highlight of this year’s Open Day on June 10 was a concert given by the Japanese Taiko (drum) group Masa Daiko from Bremen, which played excerpts from its rich repertoire for an enthusiastic audience in the crowded hall – a real drumming fireworks!

In addition to popular and tried and tested demonstrations such as Origami, Ikebana, manga drawing and calligraphy, this year there was also a demonstration of how to make wagashi (Japanese candy), a panel discussion, readings for children and adults, and short talks about Japan-related topics – all accompanied by a rich culinary offering.

Lecture by TORII Rei on “Japanese Culture and the Ise Shrine” on 26 May 2016 at the JDZB.

The Nihonga painter talked about the important significance of the spirit of harmony (between man and nature) and the risks of a society in which humans place only themselves at the center.

This presentation was part of the exhibition “Torii Rei: Ise” at the Museum of Asian Art, National Museums in Berlin. This exhibition is on display until 8 January 2017.



CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

Security Policy Workshop, Track 1.5

C: Federal Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō
21 October 2016

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Conference: Future Electricity Systems, Grids and Storage – Flexibility in Electricity Generation and Consumption, Solutions of the Next Generation

C: Federal Ministry of Economics and Energy, Berlin; ECOS Consult, Osnabrück; New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization, Tōkyō
1 November 2016

Conference: Energy as a Market: China, Europe, Japan

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

Symposium: Guardianship Law

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

Conference: Education in Nursing and Care Professions

C: Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Berlin; Sophia University, Tōkyō
Date: Autumn 2016, in Tōkyō

PROGRESS THROUGH KNOWLEDGE

Conference: The Relevance of Area Studies for Sciences and Public Policy

C: German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hamburg; Tokyo University; German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tōkyō
14–15 November 2016, in Tōkyō

Conference: Food Education in Japan and Germany

C: Graduate School of East Asian Studies, FU Berlin
Date: December 2016

STATE, ECONOMY, SOCIETY

Conference: Innovation Beyond Technique

C: Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris; École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris; Research Institute of Science and Technology for Society, Tōkyō (Japan Science and Technology Agency, Tōkyō)
12–14 September 2016, in Tōkyō

Symposium: Skilled Manpower in a Digitalized World – Challenges for Japan and Germany

C: Robert Bosch Foundation, Alumni Association of the German-Japanese Young Leaders Forum
16 September 2016, at the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, Berlin

Conference: Inclusive Cities – Tōkyō and Berlin

C: Japan Foundation, Tōkyō
29 September 2016

Symposium: The State of the Union – Europe and the Brexit

C: Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft, Köln; Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs, Tōkyō
9 December 2016, in Tōkyō

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

Exhibition by Students of the Berlin Weißensee College of Arts

Opening: 23 June 2016
On display: 24 June–31 October 2016

„THE BIB JUBILEE“ Art Works of the Biennial of Illustrations Bratislava 1967–2015

C: Slovakian Cultural Institute, Berlin
Opening: 23 November 2016, 7 pm
On Display: 24 November 2016–Beginning of February 2017

CONCERT

Reading “Gōshu, the Cellist” with visuals and music after the novel of the same name by MIYAZAWA Kenji, composed and directed by YAMAMOTO Shigehiro.

6 September 2016, 6.30 pm
C: German-Japanese Society Berlin

Quartet Berlin-Tokyo meets Karl LEISTER

16 December 2016, 7.30 pm

LECTURES

Ambassador Dr. Hans Carl von WERTHERN: Germany and Japan – Competitors or Partners on the World Stage?

C: German-Japanese Society Berlin
5 September 2016, 6 pm

NAITŌ Tsuneo, master of *Tesuki Washi* (handmade Japanese paper), followed by a talk with the Berlin master papermaker Gangolf ULBRICHT

Z: Foundation German Museum of Technology, Berlin
27 September 2016, 7 pm

EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

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



"In'ei raisan" means „In Praise of Shadows“ and is borrowed from the eponymous essay by TANIZAKI Jun'ichirō, in which he describes the Japanese ideals of beauty. Based on aesthetic observations he presents basic questions about cultural identity that are still relevant today and form the starting point of this exhibition. Some of the works are directly related to the essay and follow individual motives or thoughts. Others survey the topic through the interplay of cultural differences and thus open up the poetic work of TANIZAKI for other interpretations.

The JDZB has hereby sought to offer young German and Japanese artists a platform. 15 students are involved in the project supervised by Prof. Albrecht SCHÄFER and Vlado VELKOV. During the exhibition period, some works are replaced and others are expanded. The exhibition can be visited until 31 October 2016 at the JDZB. Opening times are Monday to Thursday 10am to 5pm, Friday from 10am to 3:30pm, admission is free.

