

The Goethe-Instituts in East Asia

Johannes EBERT, Secretary General of the Goethe-Institut, Member of the JDZB Foundation Council

East Asia in Olympic fever: In 2018 the Winter Olympic Games will be held in PyeongChang, South Korea. Japan will follow in 2020 with the Summer Olympics in Tōkyō, which is starting with a Cultural Olympics this year, and China is already positioning Beijing for the 2022 Olympics. This remarkable sequence of events recently brought together the sports ministers of these three countries in Pyeongchang for discussions. In a joint declaration they agreed to work together to make the three major sporting events in the region a success, to promote mutual trust and to create a basis for peaceful coexistence in the region – an “Olympic legacy” as a sustainable contribution to global development.

Through this, the Olympic ideals of international understanding light up in a region, which, from a geo-strategic, political and economic perspective, is currently one of the most important and exciting in the world: a region where moving and pow-

erful impulses from cultural, artistic and creative-styles emerge, but at the same time attracts attention for its historical turmoil and current intra-regional conflicts and disparities. Increased nationalism and a tendency toward “monoculture”, a more stagnant economy, falling birth rates, restrictions on artistic freedom and the press in China, and the nuclear threats emerging from North Korea are only a rough sketch of where the crossbar would sit for this Olympic high jump and the ambitious cooperative efforts of the three countries.

Against this framework, the work of the Goethe-Instituts in East Asia takes place in a cultural and social environment that is characterized by various exciting and seemingly contradictory developments. On the one hand, the concept of “Asia” is undergoing a renaissance: we are increasingly seeing Asia as a common cultural space that allows for its own ideas, cultural expressions and interpretations. On the other hand,

historically determined tensions and the current political topics of contention exist, especially between Japan and South Korea, as well as between China and Japan. At the same time, rapid digitization of almost all areas of life is occurring, which is regarded in a predominantly positive light. Networked societies are emerging, for example in South Korea, which strongly advocate digitization as a design element for a better future.

The countries of East Asia, above all China, Japan and South Korea, are becoming increasingly important for Germany, economically, politically and culturally. The Goethe-Institut, with its core areas of culture, language and information, has therefore important tasks particularly in this region: to ensure high-quality German language teaching for various target groups, to convey an up-to-date image of Germany, to promote cultural exchange and to work with partners and partner in-



German Federal President Joachim GAUCK and Daniela SCHADT during their visit to Japan (13-18 November) in front of the government guest house in Kyōto. From the JDZB, far right Vice President Prof. Werner PASCHA (University of Duisburg-Essen), Secretary General Dr. Friederike BOSSE (3rd from right), far left fmr. Vice President and co-chair of the Japanese-German Forum Matthias NAB (DIE ZEIT). Photo: Federal Government, Steffen KUGLER

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stitutions in the host countries. Germany's image is fundamentally positive in East Asia, where it is considered a credible and trusting partner. The sympathy, the willingness to cooperate, and the viability of networks established over decades allow us to take up decisive impulses for cultural programs, and to encourage and promote an open and partner-based dialogue on issues related to cultural participation and shaping the future.

The project "Discordant Harmony", for example, shows how the Goethe-Instituts in the region tackle complex issues. Taking into account the historical conditions and ideological pressures, the project addresses power relations and interdependencies between different East Asian countries such as China, Korea, Japan and Taiwan, and notes the common concept of Asia as a supposedly uniform society. Starting from this question, four curators from China, Korea, Japan and Taiwan have developed a critical-discursive framework and a two-year transnational exhibition project, which comprises a total of four individual exhibitions from the end of 2015 until 2017 in Seoul, Hiroshima, Taipei and Beijing, each with a new perspective and a different focus.

Under the title "The Future of the Past", another project examines the difficult question of a common history of the nations of East Asia, and, depending on the perspective, examines different perceptions of the present through the medium of film.

Another focus of the work of the Goethe-Instituts in East Asia is the transfer of innovative trends and impulses from Germany. Joint production processes and cooperative presentation formats between artists from Germany and the host countries are encouraged, and we are promoting supraregional networked program activities, which deal critically with issues of participation and the involvement of civil society players. With the residence program "Villa Kamogawa" in Kyōto, the Goethe-Institut in East Asia has a strong well-established location for artistic encounters, which will celebrate its fifth anniversary this year. In return, partner residencies are also created for Japanese artists in Germany to add to this particularly sustainable form of cultural exchange.

New digital formats are becoming increasingly important in the region, particularly for the transfer of information and an up-to-date image of Germany. We are reaching more and more target groups: in Japan, for example, the interest in Germany is oriented toward both classical high culture and new trends and challenges of contemporary art and cultural life. Moreover, there is a young audience interested in specific segments and subcultural niches. Against a background of a high level of networking and a special affinity for digital innovations in all East Asian countries, the Institutes uses the opportunities to combine digital and physical formats at events and projects. A good example of this is the project "Being Faust – Enter Mephisto", a physical game, based on Goethe's "Faust", which explores elements of how and by what means Faust and Mephisto would have met in the digital age through online and social media channels. The Korean-German coproduction celebrated its successful German premiere at the Goethe-Institut's Weimar cultural symposium in June.

The work of the Goethe-Instituts in East Asia is situated at the interface between social change processes and the many-faceted possibilities of a digitized future. With a view to the Olympic fire, which will bring the countries of the region closer to each other through an "Olympic Legacy" in the coming years, our institutes are undoubtedly facing many exciting challenges – both on this side and the other side of Olympia.



Foto: Goethe-Institut/Loredana LA ROCCA

Dear Readers!

This issue's main article outlines the approach to the countries of East Asia, to which multilateral political, economic, cultural and other relations are maintained, and it becomes evident that this is a challenge for Germany's cultural exchange organizations as well. In addition to the mostly bilateral projects that teach German and mediate a modern image of Germany, there are also multilateral projects dealing with the complex relations among the East Asian countries. The objectives are extensive, and results are unlikely to happen overnight. It is important to note that the Goethe-Institut's projects will make a special contribution to attempts to consider in a new light the complex interrelationships between the countries of East Asia.

After the great earthquake in East Japan in 2011, several conferences were held in Japan and Germany on the energy problem, in particular the accelerated introduction of renewable energies. In the interview with Prof. HENNICKE, hope is expressed that the establishment of the "German-Japanese Energy Transition Council" will give these individual efforts a strategic orientation.

Prof. HASEBE reports on the symposium on urban diversity and inclusion. As in the case of the US presidential election in November, it appears that fears are growing of increasing migration as a result of the globalization of the economy and the accompanying decline of the middle classes. But this is not only true for the USA. In view of this tendency, a flexible and persistent philosophy is needed to promote diversity and inclusion.

SAKATO Masaru, JDZB Deputy Secretary General

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With a formalized exchange of experts, the challenges of the conversion of energy systems in Japan and Germany will be better addressed in the future. The first meeting of the German-Japanese Energy Transition Council took place in Tōkyō on 28 and 29 September 2016, the next meeting is planned for the end of January 2017 at the JDZB in Berlin. The following is an interview with the initiator of the GJETC, Prof. Peter HENNICKE, former President of the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy.

How was this Energy Transition Council established and what will be its main tasks?

The idea originated during a visit to the region surrounding the Fukushima Daichi Nuclear Power Plant in the fall of 2013. The devastation caused by the tsunami and the ghostly silence in the radioactive and deserted restriction zone around the power plant are an urgent warning: such a catastrophe should never happen again in the world! We know today from scientific analyses and scenarios that an energy system without uranium, coal and oil is technically possible around the world by the middle of this century. Germany and Japan as rich, technology-advanced nations have the know-how, capital, technologies and also – based on different cultural backgrounds – the commitment through civic engagement to successfully build the way for an energy transition by the end of the century. The more intensive we create the cooperation between the two countries through ongoing and intensified knowledge exchange, the faster and more economically advantageous this enormous transformation process can be realized in both countries. To contribute to this and to strengthen synergies with the variety of current activities at the national level are the general tasks of the GJETC.

Who contributes to the Council, which experts and institutes are involved and how will the Council work?

The Council is financed (for the next two years) by funds from the German Federal Environmental Foundation (Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt DBU), the Mercator Foundation and the German Federal Foreign Office on the German side. The German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi), the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), the German Chambers of Commerce Abroad (AHK), the JDZB and the embassies support the project conceptually. A discussion is planned with the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research. Two renowned think tanks, the Wuppertal Institute and the Institute of Energy Economics Japan (IEEJ), are jointly responsible for the scientific secretariat. As a consortium partner, ECOS (Osnabrück) contributes its many years

of experience in organizing German-Japanese discussions and managing relationships within Japan. On both the German and Japanese sides, the Council is composed of nine leading experts and two co-chairs, TOYODA Masakazu (IEEJ) and myself (cf. names and CVs <http://www.gjetc.org/>). The Council will carry out its work in four meetings, four stakeholder discussions, a study program on five strategic topics, with factsheets, an interim and final report in 2017/2018 as well as public relations activities. With the three-year energy dialogue with Japan, which has just been initiated by the BMWi, there are close contacts which will strengthen synergies, for example, in events, during delegation visits, and in the secondment and placement of experts, and analyses.

Have there been any concrete results from the first meeting, and what are the expectations for the second meeting in January?

Thanks to the support of the DBU, the Council was intensively prepared through a preliminary study and coordinated with the Japanese partners. There is no global blueprint for a bilateral scientific consultation and advisory process, as planned by the GJETC. In this respect, the first meeting of the Council on 28/29 September in Tōkyō was also a test run for an innovative form of international cooperation. We are very happy that this test run was rated as very successful by the Japanese as well as the German sides. Agreement was reached on its common purpose, procedural rules, the strategy themes and tendering process for the bilateral study program. A special highlight was the following stakeholder discussion with industry partners, for which 15 high-level representatives from Japanese and German industry completed a written survey and answered the experts' questions. In addition, intensive talks were held on the margins of the Tōkyō Council meeting with representatives from the Japanese Ministry of the Environment and a delegation from the German-Japanese parliamentary group.

Japan and Germany are faced with similar challenges in energy policy: what issues and strategic areas of cooperation are of interest to the Council?



Foto: VisLab/wupperinst.org

Without prejudice to differences in political assessments of nuclear power and despite considerable differences in geographic, climatic, political and cultural conditions, the intersection of common themes is remarkably extensive. Germany's experience in the implementation of the energy transition can help to speed up the enormous secondary consequences (e.g., massive energy import dependency, drastically rising electricity prices and CO₂ emissions) of the Fukushima disaster. Japan has excellent public transport and long-distance transport and outstanding technical expertise, e.g. batteries, fuel cells, hydrogen, information and communication technologies and e-mobility. Therefore, it's about mutual learning and a dialogue on equal terms. Strategic co-operation areas are energy efficiency (particularly in buildings), the potential and cost development of renewable energies, decentralized players and regional economic effects of the energy transition, future use of information and communication technologies in, for example, integrated energy and smart grids. In consultation with the Japanese experts, the study program will focus on the following four topics:

- The energy transition as a central building block of a future industrial policy - comparison and analysis of long-term energy-transition scenarios
- Strategic framework conditions and socio-cultural aspects of the energy transition
- Distribution of roles and business segments of established and new players in the energy sector currently and within a future electricity market design
- Energy efficiency policy and the development of energy services markets

In addition, the theme "Technical Systems Development and New Technologies on the Road to Energy Transition" shall be addressed in 2017.

Similarities and Differences between Germany and Japan concerning Diversity in Cities, and Future Direction

Conference “Inclusive Cities – Tōkyō and Berlin” on 29 September 2016 at the JDZB
 Prof. HASEBE Mika, Special Lecturer, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies,
 Center for Multilingual Multicultural Education and Research

It seemed to be a premise throughout the symposium that cities come with diversity, and, in particular, that cities differ from nation-states in that way. For a nation-state to come about, there must be a fundamentally homogenous community based on a sense of “we.” However, with globalization and many other significant changes occurring in the world, communities based on homogeneity are facing many difficulties, and it could be argued that it is time to reconsider this homogenous nature.

Cities, on the other hand, do not require the appeal of homogeneity. Here, diversity does not necessarily always have a positive meaning – for example, the disparity between rich and poor – but diversity is fundamentally a driving force for a city, and vitality and cultural innovation are certainly born from this merging of all sorts of people.

The belief that a city’s wealth is in its diversity is one I think is shared in both the cities of Germany, where diversity is already a given, as well as those of Japan, where a traditionally homogenous culture is becoming diversified. In Japan, we often hear the statement “everyone is different, and everyone is wonderful”, when speakers want to acknowledge diversity.

In terms of how these cities are administered in practice based on diversity, there have been some similarities between Germany and Japan, but there have also been major differences.

One example of a similarity is how the government must pragmatically deal with administering a city while ensuring diversity. Dr. Franziska GIFFEY, the mayor of the ward of Neukölln in Berlin, gave an excellent graphical explanation of the distribution of income and capital. In order to protect the rights of diverse individuals, it is necessary to some degree to redistribute capital to people with different social statuses and at the same time, the interests of these “different people” must be respected. It seemed to me that Mayor GIFFEY was arguing that this balance is what it means to run a city while ensuring diversity. This is sometimes a problem in Japan as well. Tōkyō has a new governor, and though he touts the importance of diversity, it is unclear if his

“diversity” includes racial diversity, not to mention whether or not he intends to allocate funds in order to respect that racial diversity.

On the other hand, while both Germany and Japan recognize the value of diversity, there is a large difference with regard to the average citizen’s idea of the extent to which it must be protected.

In Japan, when one mentions “diversity,” there is not always agreement about who is included under the rubric. When you talk about diversity in Japan, you have to clearly define what this means, beyond the simple idea that it is something important that should be encouraged. I think this is utterly different in Germany. The German panelists never questioned the general concept of diversity. It was an understood premise, as people with different standpoints discussed their own activities and thoughts on the matter. That would be very difficult in Japan. Something else I was keenly aware of during the symposium was the way the Germans spoke about diversity founded on a universal respect for the protection of civil liberties. I was even more impressed during the panel discussion, when the German audience, in response to a member of the Japanese panel who works with the disabled, began discussing the treatment of disabled people during the time of Nazi Germany. As they looked back on that dark period in German history and insisted that no one would be-

have like that today, I couldn’t help but feel as though they were showing their devotion to this principle. This is ultimately just my personal opinion, but I don’t think there are any principles that Japanese people would refuse to back down on like that. That is why it would be so difficult to create a firm principle regarding diversity, and why it is necessary to confirm what we are referring to whenever we talk about “diversity.” I feel this was a major difference between Japan and Germany.

I would like to briefly mention a couple of things I found wonderful about the tangible diversity in Germany during my stay, outside of the symposium. The first was when I visited an inner-city garden in Kreuzberg, and I spoke with two young people who said they were from Syria. They had overcome so many difficulties to get there, and I realized that the fact they were even able to say “we came from Syria” in the middle of a German city shows how accepting Germany is. The second was when I ate döner kebab, which originated in Berlin. I thought it was another great example of acceptance that so many people were lining up at a Turkish döner stand (and the fact that when I asked about this eatery at the hotel, they happily gave me directions!). By the way, when I later went to eat döner kebab in Yokohama, Japan, it turned out that the huge kebab meat skewer was imported from Germany. With the influx of refugees in Germany and the acceptance foreign laborers into Japan, I imagine we will see an increase in criticism of racial diversity in the near future. But how the average citizen responds to that is a common issue that both the people of Japan and Germany need to think about.





German delegation of the German-Japanese Exchange Program for Young Volunteers, together with volunteers from the National Iwatesan Youth Friendship Center in Iwate Prefecture in September 2016 (Foto: JACKSON).



Introductory Seminar for the Japanese Delegation of the German-Japanese Study Program for Experts in Children and Youth Work on 14 November 2016 at the JDZB.



The German delegation of the Exchange Program for Young Professionals looking forward to their trip to Japan from 15 to 29 November 2016 (photo: LENSING).



German-Japanese Exchange Program for Young Volunteers
Photo above: Fun and games at the exchange evening for the Japanese and German participants at the joint weekend seminar held at the Ravensbrück Youth Hostel from 16 to 18 September 2016.

Photo below: Japanese delegation at the workshop “Social Participation of Young People” on 14 September 2016 at the JDZB.



German-Japanese Exchange Program for Young Professionals
Photo above: Japanese participants talking with Stefan LOBENSTEIN (President of the Chamber of Trades, Erfurt) on 10 August 2016.

Photo below: Japanese and German participants at the joint weekend seminar from 5 to 7 August 2016 held at the Ravensbrück Youth Hostel (photo: SCHLICHT).





Opening of the exhibition “Olympus of Illustrators – The International Prize Winners of the Biennial of Bratislava BIB” on 23 November in the JDZB. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the BIB (1965-2015), illustrations and picture books for children and young people from Slovakia, Japan, Germany and other countries will be on display at the JDZB until 31 January 2017.



A talk given by NAITŌ Tsuneo, Master of *tesuki washi* (handmade Japanese paper) with the Berlin papermaker, Gangolf ULBRICHT after his lecture at the JDZB on 27 September 2016, where he presented his artworks. Workshops with demonstrations took place over the following days in the German Technological Museum Berlin, with whom the JDZB collaborated.



Reading with visuals and music of “Gōshu, the cellist” after the eponymous tale of MIYAZAWA Kenji, composed and directed by YAMAMOTO Shigehiro, at the JDZB on 6 September 2016. The Berlin premiere of the chamber music piece for flute, oboe, clarinet and violoncello was performed by Japanese musicians living in Germany.

CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

Workshop: EU-Japan Security Relations in Comparative and Interregional Perspective – Comparing Threat Perceptions and Responses between the EU and Japan

C: University of Essex; Heidelberg University; Setsunan University, Ōsaka
9 + 10 February 2017

Conference: Globalisation Processes and Democratic Legitimation – A comparative Study of Japan and Europe

C: Free University Berlin; Sophia University, Tōkyō
Date: 1st half of 2017

Workshop on Security Politics, Track 1.5

C: Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō
Date: to be confirmed, in Tōkyō

Workshop: Global Health

Z: Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva; Waseda Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, Tōkyō; Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō
Date: to be confirmed

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

German-Japanese Energy Transition Council

C: Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment, Energy GmbH; ECOS Consult, Osnabrück; Berlin; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Tōkyō; The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ), Tōkyō
23 + 24 January 2017

Symposium: Geo-Energy and Energy Transition (in Germany and Japan)

C: Helmholtz-Centre Potsdam – GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences; Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Tōkyō
Date: to be confirmed

DEMOGRAPHY

Health Policies Symposium

C: Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW), Tōkyō; German Federal Ministry for Health (BMG), Berlin
Date: 23 + 24 January 2017, in Tōkyō

Conference: Immigration of Foreign Workers

C: Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES), Tōkyō Office; Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE), Tōkyō
Date: February 2017, in Tōkyō

Conference: Changes in Law and Demography
C: German-Japanese Association of Jurists (DJJV), Hamburg
Date: May/June 2017, in Tōkyō

Symposium: Demographic Change in German and Japanese Communities
C: Federal Ministry for Families, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), Berlin; Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Tōkyō; German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ), Tōkyō
Date: Summer 2017, in Tōkyō

PROGRESS THROUGH KNOWLEDGE

Symposium: Smart and Healthy City
C: Chiba University; Embassy of Japan, Berlin
30 January 2017

STATE, ECONOMY, SOCIETY

Conference: Structural Changes in Labor Market in Japan, Germany and France
C: École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Paris; German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ), Tōkyō
28 February + 1 March 2017, in Paris

Conference: Opportunities and Challenges for the Industry 4.0 Concept in Germany, Japan and China
C: Mercator Institute for China Studies (MERICS), Berlin
Date: May 2017

Symposium: Digitization and Globalization
C: Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft (IW), Cologne; Fujitsu Research Institute (FRI), Tōkyō
13 June 2017, in Cologne

Symposium: Diversity – Inclusion through Sports for the Disabled
C: Nippon Foundation Paralympic Support Center, Tōkyō
29 September 2017, in Tōkyō

Symposium: Democratization of Society through Equal Participation and Diversity in Japan, Korea and Germany
C: Düsseldorf University; Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES), Berlin
Date: to be confirmed

DIALOG OF CULTURES

Symposium: Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage – Challenge and Perspectives on Caring for Intangible Cultural Heritage
C: The Association for the Socio-Culture (ASC), Tōkyō; Hildesheim University
7 September 2017

Workshop on Cultural Institutions
C: Goethe Institute (GI) Tōkyō; Berliner Festspiele; Tōkyō Metropolitan Government (TMG)
Date: to be confirmed

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Symposium: Spheres of Interaction: Africa – Japan – Europe
C: Embassy of Japan, Berlin
Date: Beginning of March 2017

26th Japanese-German Forum
C: Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō; Japan Center for International Exchange, Tōkyō
Date: Autumn 2017, in Tōkyō

Symposium: Japan's Spiritual Culture and Religion
C: Botschaft von Japan, Berlin
Date: to be confirmed

CULTURAL EVENTS

EXHIBITION

“Olympus of Illustrators” International Prize Winners of the Biennial of Illustrations Bratislava 1965-2015
C: Slowakian Cultural Institute in Berlin
On Display: 24 Nov. 2016 until 31. Jan. 2017

Paintings and Installations by IMAMURA Aya and Roman FRECHEN
On Display: Ende März bis Ende Mai 2017

“The Human Dimension” Photographs by NAKAZATO Katsuhito and Stefan CANHAM
On Display: mid-June until mid-August 2017

“The 36 Views of Mount Fuji after Hokusai in Oshie-Technique” Silk Relief Paintings (Oshie) by NAKAMURA Yōko
Opening: 1 September 2017, 7 pm
On Display: 2 September until 20 October 2017

“words from a foreign language 2” Paintings and Poems by Liliane BIRNBERG and John BERGER
On Display: Nov. 2017 until end of January 2018

CONCERT

Bärmann Trio: Chamber Music for two Clarinets and Piano
6 February 2017, 7.30 pm

Tsugaru Shamisen Duo: OYAMA & NITTA
Special Guest: TSUCHIMOTO Yoshimi (Shakuhachi)
C: The Japan Foundation
2 March 2017, 7.30 pm

Contemporary Duo: Contemporary Works MURATA Kōsei (Trumbone) and NAKAMURA Kazue (Piano)
17 May 2017, 7.30 pm

Chamber Music – Members of the Young German Philharmony: “Reflections. German-Japanese Encounters”
Date: Beginning of June 2017

Contemporary Chamber Music from Japan: Noëlle-Anne DARBELLA (Violin), Olivier DARBELLA (Horn), INOUE Satoko (Piano)
15 November 2017, 7.30 pm

LECTURES

Lecture by URATA Shūjirō (Waseda University, Tōkyō): Regional Economic Integration of Japan in Asia
Date: February 2017

Lecture by Prof. AMANO Hiroshi (Nagoya University, Physics Nobel Prize Winner 2014)
C: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), Tōkyō; Einstein Foundation Berlin
15 March 2017

OTHERS

Boys' Day
27 April 2017

2017 Open House
24 June 2017

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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

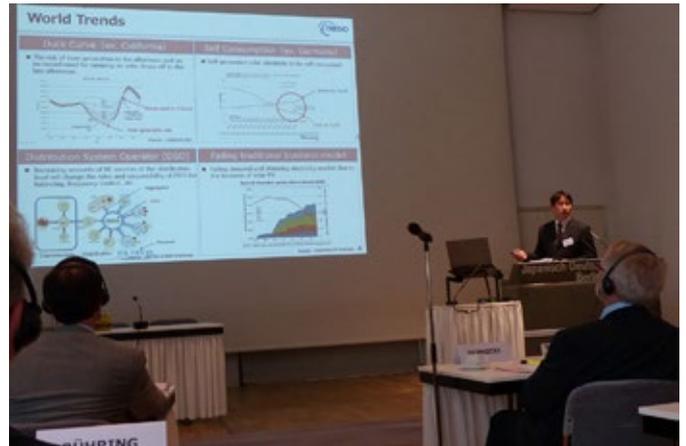
Registration for the Dahlem Musical Soirees will open close to the date

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



Conference “The Relevance of Area Studies for the Sciences and Public Policy” held in Tōkyō on 14 and 15 November 2016, in cooperation with the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA, Hamburg), the University of Tokyo und the German Institute for Japan Studies (Tōkyō).

Conference “Electricity Systems of the Future, Electricity Networks and Storage” on November 1, 2016 at the JDZB, with the German Federal Ministry for Economics and Energy, ECOS Consult and the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (Tōkyō).



Security Policy Workshop Track 1.5 on 21 October 2016 in the JDZB. A workshop carried out since 2014 by the JDZB with the Foreign Office (Berlin) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tōkyō), covering topics such as Cooperation NATO/Germany/EU-Japan and international crises.



Symposium “Protection Law and Guardianship Law” held at the JDZB on 12 September 2016, with the Japan Adult Guardianship Association (Tōkyō) and the Guardianship Court (Bochum), in the context of the 4th World Congress on Guardianship Law in Erkner near Berlin (14-17 Oct).



Public symposium on “Skilled Manpower in a Digitalized World – Challenges for Japan and Germany” on 16 September 2016 at the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research. The symposium took place in the framework of the German-Japanese Young Leaders Forum 2016, a summer school run by the JDZB together with the Robert Bosch Foundation.



Ambassador Hans Carl von WERTHERN during his lecture on “Germany and Japan – Competitors or Partners on the World Stage?” at the JDZB on 5 September 2016.



The participants of the first conference of the Japan Economy Network (JEN) at the JDZB from 30-31 August 2016. The JEN was founded in July 2015 in London by academics interested in the economy of Japan with the aim to promote comparative research and exchange.