

# jdzb echo

## JDZB Science Award Presented



On March 27, 2006, the JDZB presented the newly established JDZB Science Award. The award with prize-money of 5,000 Euro was established by the JDZB's Society of Friends and seeks to promote young scientists in Germany and Japan. The award will be given each year to a Japanese scientist working in Germany and a German scientist in Japan for outstanding achievement in the field of natural sciences.

*Dr. Arita Ryôtarô with Prof. Günter Stock (standing on the right, Chair of the JDZB Society of Friends and President of the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences) and the presenter of the award Prof. Holger Grah (Paul Drude Institute).*

The first winner for 2005 is Dr. Arita Ryôtarô, who has been honored for his work and publications in the field of theoretical solid state physics – above all in the field of superconductivity, ferromagnetism and material design. Dr. Arita (33) has been a visiting scientist at the Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research since October 2004 on a grant by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation; he returned to Japan in April 2006 and took up a position at the Discovery Research Institute of the institutes association RIKEN (Institute of Physical and Chemical Research) near Tôkyô.

### CONTENT

JDZB Science Award	1-2
Conference Reports	3-9
Other Events	10
Preview of Events 2006	11-12

## Invitation 2006

The Society of Friends of the Japanese-German Center Berlin (Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin, JDZB) presents the „JDZB-Science Award“

for achievements in natural science. This award seeks to promote young scientists working in the natural sciences in Germany and Japan.

### Eligibility

The award will be presented each year to a Japanese scientist in Germany and a German scientist in Japan (not older than 40) for excellent work in science that, as a rule, is post-doctoral.

**Nominations** will be accepted in Spring/Summer each year by the board of the JDZB's Society of Friends. Nominations must be accompanied by a detailed report outlining the reasons for the nomination. The report should document whether the nominee's publications reflect the current state of scientific developments, what contribution he/she made, and which fundamental developments have been achieved. Publications must not be older than two years. When publications have been co-written by several authors, we require a detailed report outlining the nominee's main contribution. Up to five publications can be used to support the nomination. These must be submitted with the report and a CV (five publication samples each). Nominees can be re-nominated. We do not accept self-nominations.

**Please send your nominations until October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2006, to:** Tatjana Wonneberg, Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin, Saargemünder Str. 2, 14195 Berlin, E-Mail: [twonneberg@jdzs.de](mailto:twonneberg@jdzs.de)

### References

Together with the nomination we require the names of two colleagues – preferably located outside of Berlin (from Germany and/or Japan) who can be contacted as referees and who are prepared to write a reference.

### Selection

The winner of the award will be recommended by the Team Natural Sciences of the JDZB's Society of Friends and named by the Board of the JDZB's Society of Friends.

### Award

The award will be presented each year in December. The winner will be presented with a check worth 5,000 Euro at a celebratory colloquium.

The 2005 Science Award was presented on the occasion of the conference “Development into a Biomedical Metropolis: Experiences from Centers in Kôbe and Singapore.” At this conference, co-organized by the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and opened by the Berlin Senator for Economics, Harald Wolf, experts discussed the various methods that could be used to unite the biomedical institutions located in and around Berlin to become strong and innovative centers of global standing, similar to those located in Kôbe and Singapore.



**Workshop “Capacity Building for the Future: Good Urban Governance – What can Representatives from Developing Countries Learn in/from Germany and Japan?” April 3–4, 2006**

Today, at a time when development aid is playing an ever greater role in the world, Germany and Japan are among the most important donor countries, and capacity building projects are a pillar of this aid assistance. InWEnt (Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung GmbH [International capacity building and development Ltd]) from Germany and JICA (Japanese International Cooperation Agency) have already successfully implemented programs along these lines and are constantly looking for other opportunities of cooperation. Against this setting and in view of an increasingly skeptical view toward capacity building projects within the framework of development aid, both sides take as their premise that Germany and Japan – united by their common experiences of reconstruction after the war – should cooperate as proof of their effectiveness.

There are many different sorts of capacity building projects. Where could both sides work together? One possibility is “Urban Governance,” the (good) leadership or administration of cities. The experiences of both countries in this area could well provide important impulses to institutional structures in developing countries. It was on the basis of this knowledge that this workshop was carried out with the support of the JDZB.

In addition to representatives from InWEnt and the JDZB, participants from the German side came from quite diverse fields. These included Professor Gerhard Banner from the University of Speyer, one of the more progressive thinkers in the field of administrative reform. Professor Ichikawa Hiroo (Meiji University, Tōkyō) represented the Japanese side, who together with JICA is an enthusiastic supporter of development aid in the area

of urban governance, as well as two representatives from JICA itself. Since the demands of German-Japanese cooperation in this area must seek to meet the needs of developing countries, workshop invitations were also extended to young professionals from Peru, India, Mongolia, the Philippines and Cambodia who are currently participating in one of InWEnt’s programs, as well as two members of JICA’s alumni who are working on a project directed at “improving the system of local governance” in Palestine.



First Florian Steinburg, expert for housing and urban development at the Asian Development Bank (ADB), presented concepts for the support of urban governance, related to capacity development. Technical cooperation, once often passively accepted as part of aid assistance, is now increasingly being questioned. Within this framework capacity development is a concept that over the past few years is closely being watched by industrialized nations and developing countries. There are many different definitions of this concept and in brief it concerns a “process that generally improves the ability of developing countries to deal with problems at various levels – personal, institutional, social etc.” The following workshop sessions also dealt with this theme.

Using Tōkyō as an example, Professor Ichikawa Hiroo then followed by presenting a paper on good urban governance. He presented a DVD, created by JICA and Meiji University, and explained how this unique megalopolis was created. According to him, Tōkyō’s experience could be greatly beneficial for developing countries and their problems of urbanization.

The first day of the workshop finished with a discussion by the participating interns or alumni of InWEnt and JICA.

Kamel Humaed from the Ministry of Local Government of Palestine, where administrative powers have been sharply reduced, appealed for wide-reaching capacity development of administrative officers in all fields. He listed the following points: 1) in the cramped autonomous regions there are approximately 500 foundation communities that urgently require integration. Within this context it could make great sense to examine actual case studies in the training sessions held in Japan. 2) Capacity should not be built dependent of donor countries, rather they should be able to prove and express themselves. Should an external dependency exist, the capacity already built would fall apart once external aid ceases.

These views expressed by the young professionals show how important demand-driven factors are in training projects. At the same time they remind us that mediating German and Japanese experiences opens up possibilities for developing countries to develop their own capacity development.

This session also dealt with strategies to continue with the results of training projects once the interns have returned home. Representatives from InWEnt and JICA gave some of the following responses: "For us to reliably use the results of our training, the knowledge gained must be practical." "The participants must clearly understand the goals and the results of the training, whereby it is important for them to have their own analyses of the problems before starting." "We need structures where the organizations involved are responsible from the initial phase of choosing candidates onward, and that the participants are aware of the importance of capacity development."

On the second day the strengths and weaknesses of urban governance in Germany and Japan were compared. Professor Ichikawa's presentation developed further the concepts he had introduced on the previous day. He said that although decentralization would be a constant fundament of Japanese policy planning the over-concentration in the Tōkyō area due to market mechanisms could not be eliminated by force. In view of the problems that accompany urbanization we would be better off using technological counter-measures, which led to this globally unique megalopolis and the development of its successful city administration. Professor Banner from the University of Speyer then continued that the focus of local government administration in Germany has shifted from a law-driven approach in the 1990s to a more diverse service-driven administration. In the past few years

a more community-driven approach has emerged. The "New Public Management" that became popular toward the end of the 1990s has had a sustained influence on this shift toward the customer-oriented approach.

This was then followed with examples from the past for the practical support



of developing countries in the area of urban governance by JICA and InWEnt. Kiyoka Masanobu from JICA gave an account of his experiences working with a project in the province of Cebu in the Philippines. The more the staff learnt about local customs the better they were able to react to what was needed. But they had to be aware that this approach also influenced local policy planning. With this in mind they should attempt to create partnerships between areas and to exchange resources and not just those limited to local governments, but also between administrative bodies and private initiatives. Michael Funcke-Bartz from InWEnt then reported on a training-oriented project to strengthen regional administrative bodies in the Philippines. Amongst the many interesting tips he provided in his presentation are, e.g., the necessity of complex and long-term procedures in the reform of urban governance systems, the imperativeness of careful research into what is needed, and that sustainable reform is simply not possible without strong political will and efforts by the developing countries be-

cause the assistance from donor countries cannot replace the efforts toward self-help of the receiver nations.

Based on the papers given and the discussions that followed, the workshop then closed with talks on possible cooperative efforts between InWEnt and JICA. Lively discussions were held on whether a mutual complementary mediation of the Japanese experiences with problems of urbanization and the German experiences with the federal system would not increase the quality of training projects in developing countries and could provide impetus for the "realization" of these countries.

It was very important that the workshop participants agreed to use training projects as a tool of international cooperation and to thereby employ as their starting points common conditions and tasks. Divergent standpoints were overcome and opinions were openly discussed. The event was indeed highly rewarding as the first step in getting to know each other. When we start with an idea of what's achievable, we are aiming for an agreement on concrete forms of cooperation, e.g., sharing project information, announcements about training courses or sending German lecturers to JICA courses. The form of support of developing countries in Germany and Japan is often very similar, and where there are differences, both countries are united by their unique experiences of defeat in war and the reconstruction that followed. I am convinced that these experiences can provide important impulses to developing countries.

Tsutomu Kobayashi  
Program Group, Governance Team  
JICA Tōkyō International Center

*(abridged version)*

 **Specialists' Conference and Public Symposium: Family Policy in the Aging Society – A German-Japanese Comparative Study, March 9 to 11, 2006, in Tōkyō and Tsukuba**

Within the framework of the “Year of Germany” in Japan, a scientific colloquium was held on March 9 and 10, 2006, in Tsukuba on the topic “Family Policy in the Aging Society – A German-Japanese Comparative Study.” The results of the colloquium were then presented and discussed on March 11,

frameworks for families. The emphasis given to families in the current discussions can be traced back to decreasing birthrates in many countries, Japan and Germany in particular. Various courses of action have been chosen in different countries to influence birth rates. A comparative study of Japan and Germany reveals that in Japan special focus has been placed on improving infrastructure (day care centers, kindergartens, etc) while in Germany financial services for families with children have been considerably expanded. Moreover, the northern Euro-

including their effectiveness. A democratic government should focus on creating a family and a child-friendly environment. And this includes how families raise and socialize their children. The colloquium in Tsukuba and the following symposium in Tōkyō revealed the quite astonishing parallel developments not only in basic demographic data (low birth rates and increasing life expectancies), but how family policies in both countries, although not referred to as such in Japan, also reveal quite striking similarities. For example, in Japan the



2006, in a larger symposium held at Yomiuri Hall in Tōkyō. The event organizers were the University of Tsukuba, the Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin, the German Institute for Japan Studies (DIJ, Tōkyō), the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (Berlin) and the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Social Law in Munich. Scientists from Tsukuba University and other Japanese and German universities and research institutions actively participated with speakers and discussants in these very interesting exchanges. Other speakers included representatives from the Cabinet Office of the Japanese government and the German Federal Ministry for Families, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth.

The main issues discussed focused on the family, its historical development and the present situation, and what governments can do to create more favorable

pean countries in particular are proving that a further aspect is of fundamental importance, i.e., the management of raising a family and the division of duties between the parents (marital partnership agreement). The improved compatibility of families and careers for both men and women moreover promotes a number of legislations in labor law and within the public sphere.

Thus, it is obvious that the promotion of families is also a task for governments. The State must create preconditions and guarantee that families can flourish. Hence, the reservations historically held in Japan and Germany against such an understanding of government family policies are not justified. Nevertheless, we must still ask ourselves the question whether government measures should be aimed primarily toward influencing the birthrate. Such a primary natal-oriented policy comes up against provisos,

government increases financial assistance to families at birth; daycare centers are expanding and men are being encouraged to take paternity leave. The discussions on how to implement a planned parental allowance in Germany are heading in exactly the same direction.

These commonalities reveal how interesting and fertile an exchange between Japan and Germany could be for the further development of family policies in both countries. This was also clearly revealed in the closing ceremony of the symposium in Tōkyō: the participants were unanimous in formulating seven demands that deal with the further development of future family policies in Japan and Germany.

Prof. Dr. Bernd Baron von Maydell  
Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Social Law, Munich

## International Symposium "Homelessness in Japan and Germany" – Aid and Civic Engagement Required

The international symposium "Homelessness in Japan and Germany" (co-organizers: Ôsaka City University Urban Research Plaza Committee, Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin and the Goethe Institute Ôsaka, with support from the Yomiuri Shimbun) was held on March 4, 2006, at the Sugimoto Campus of Ôsaka City University. Approximately 450 people attended the specialists' morning conference and the afternoon panel discussion. Lively discussions ensued on the very nature of support for the homeless, and peoples' consciousness of this problem. Following, is a brief summary of the event with a focus on the panel discussion.

### Main speakers

*Dr. Stefan Christian Schneider (Founder of the Association "mob – obdachlose machen mobil e.V." [The homeless get moving]): "Homelessness in Germany: A few remarks on the current situation, assistance offered and the current problems and tasks"*



I manage a self-help program in Berlin for homeless people and help with a street newspaper, temporary accommodation, a daily meeting center, furnishing assistance as well as housing construction.

The first years following the unification of Germany in 1990 led to a dramatic increase in the need for housing and the

number of homeless people. This has lessened over time, but there are still more than five million people unemployed. Globalization has led to a crisis in traditional systems and social relations. Destabilization is now reaching into the middle classes, and thus the risk of losing one's home has increased.

According to a definition of homelessness put forward by the German Städte-tag (cities' convention) from 1987, it includes not only those people living on the streets, but those living with relatives or friends, in various accommodation services or cheap hotels.

There are four strategies against homelessness:

- First, private assistance. This does not change the situation of homelessness but contributes toward survival.
- Second, accommodation in homes/institutions. Local governments are required by law to offer suitable accommodation opportunities. Nevertheless, many people reject these opportunities because they are often enforced communal accommodation of the lowest standard.
- Third, public support within the framework of social security legislation. In this context there are still many that choose to return to the streets because they refuse to provide any personal details.
- Fourth, the exclusion and expulsion by legislative means. For example, there is legislation banning the consumption of alcohol in public spaces, or laws where private operators (of public spaces) can prohibit begging and sleeping in these locations.

From the period of 1989 to 2005 there were at least 143 deaths reported resulting from violent interventions or attacks. We live in indifferent times. The dismissive attitude toward the homeless is becoming stronger; for many people the homeless are just "unpleasant" or "have only themselves to blame." Homeless-

ness is on the rise again, violence and exclusion are increasing, and we are now faced with the fear of social consensus breaking down in a few years.

We can only pass this social test when we manage to include all people, not only those directly affected.

In this respect I was able to witness an extraordinary hive of activity dealing with these issues in Japan. It is not the group stigmatized with the problem, but the cooperative efforts that give people hope. This attitude was clearly recognizable among the Japanese homeless and in the activities to support them, which I found very encouraging. (...)

*Sumitani Shigeru (Deputy Minister for the Environment): "The Problem of Homelessness in Japan – Ideas and Measures to Solve Problems"*



In Japan the problem worsened in the second half of the 1990s, the government then enacted initial countermeasures in 1999. At this time I was in charge of the *Social Welfare and War Victims' Relief Bureau* which was the former ministry for health and social welfare. Those willing to work made up 60 to 70 % of the total number, which is why we established so called "Centers for the Support of the Independence of the Homeless" to assist those looking for employment. In the year 2002 the "Special Measures Law about the Support for the Independence of the Homeless" came into force.

However, it remains questionable whether the passing of such laws signifies concrete progress. In my opinion the laws are not yet sufficient.

The first reason for homelessness is loss of employment. We have seen many jobs lost in the building industry due to changing economic structures; yet the development of the information sector has also led to a deficit in jobs. Companies are increasing the capacity of their staff by employing people on non-permanent contracts.

The second reason includes changes in family structure and the collapse of regional communities.

The third reason is housing policy. Housing problems are not taken into account at all in Japan in social security.

In Europe the share of housing-related positions to social security benefits is approximately 20 %, in Japan however it is only 1 %.

As a consequence we have higher levels of social exclusion. We must take this aspect into account when we witness people dying alone, suicide, the isolation of foreigners living in Japan etc. The necessary principle is "Social Inclusion." Once the powers of exclusion have come into force it is difficult to turn things around.

To improve public welfare in the future we need to look at real needs and to include the citizens, and not just laws or systems. And employment plays a very large role in meeting those needs. It is about hiring people, but also about creating work. As an example we can look at so called "social companies" which developed from a movement of mentally handicapped people in Italy. In approximately 2,000 regional communities there should be at least one sheltered workshop or company where people can earn enough to survive on. It is important to include these institutions in local social welfare planning. (...)

### Specialists' Discussions and Strategies

Dr. Stefan Schneider, Werner Just (Sozialdienst Katholischer Männer e.V., Köln)

as well as representatives from organizations in Ōsaka, Kōbe, Wakayama, Kitakyūshū and Tōkyō participated in the specialists' discussions. They examined methods to best utilize the capabilities of those affected by homelessness, as



well as strategies to change how people think. Dr Schneider explained, "Germany has high levels of unemployment. 'Nobody will give us a job. Nobody needs us anymore.' Many believe this and turn to alcohol or become dependent on medication. They fight alone; they have no feeling of solidarity." He continued: "In Ōsaka they have put up a tent in the park and they have a self-administrative body. The people are motivated and have a sense of their own identity and potential abilities."

Mr. Just then pointed out that the reaction of Japanese society toward the problem would be worse than in Germany. And although there is a public support system in place it is scarcely used. The German representatives were deeply impressed by Japan's efforts to create connections between people, for ex-

ample, by inviting school students on excursions where homeless people act as their guide. At the same time far reaching perspectives are necessary, for which the power of media would be of great use.

### Charity concert by Thomas Beckmann

After the first part of the symposium the world renowned cellist Thomas Beckmann performed a charity concert in front of 200 listeners. Beckmann, who is also the founder of the association against homelessness "Together against the cold," played pieces by François Couperin and Johann Sebastian Bach. In his encore performance he played melodies from "Limelight" by Charlie Chaplin. The work of the association was then introduced in the following panel discussion, whereby the suggestion was put forward to initiate aid activities in cooperation with musicians in Japan as well.

(Excerpt from the feature pages of the Ōsaka Yomiuri Shimbum (morning edition) published on March 18, 2006. Reprinted with photos with the kind permission of the author Hara Shōhei, Science Editor of the Yomiuri Shimbum, Ōsaka)

 **Symposium “New Transport Policy Approaches and Future Technologies for Transport and Mobility,” February 28–March 1, 2006, in Tōkyō**

“Germany and Japan are two high-tech nations with highly developed transport systems and this is a good reason to sound out commonalities for possible cooperative efforts,” said the Japanese Deputy Minister for Transport (MLIT) Sato Nobuaki in his welcoming address at the two-day symposium held in Tōkyō on February 28 and March 1. The symposium offered an opportunity for Japanese and German scientists and entrepreneurs to discuss in depth new transport policy approaches as well as future perspectives for technology, research and development.

This symposium was co-organized by the Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin (JDZB), Forschungs- und Anwendungsverbund Verkehrssystemtechnik (FAV) Berlin/TSB Technology Foundation Berlin as well as by both Japanese partner institutions, the Institute for Transport Policy Studies (ITPS) and the Institute for Behavioral Sciences (IBS). Approximately 200 German and Japanese scientists from the fields of policy/administration, science and the economy attended the event.

State Secretary Maria Krautzberger, who accompanied the Berlin delegation on behalf of the Berlin Senate Administration for Urban Development, spoke about the symposium’s significance for both metropolises: “Contact and cooperation with partners beyond Europe are essential for Berlin’s academe and economic sector as well for the local scientific communities. Despite their cultural differences Tōkyō and Berlin have similar or even identical challenges to face in the development of their metropolises.”

The event received assistance from the Japanese Ministry of Transport, the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research (Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, BMBF) as well as the Berlin Senate Administration for Urban Development. The Berlin delegation consisted of 15 representatives from the Technical University, the IAS Foundation as well as from the company Aerospace Institute, Astro- and Feinwerktechnik Adlershof Ltd., and IAV Ltd. The delegation was headed by State Secretary Maria Krautzberger, Deputy Secretary General of JDZB Prof. Ueda Kōji and Managing Director of FAV/TSB Wolfgang H. Steinicke. In his paper Steinicke emphasized that “the challenges of the 21st century are global and must be address-

ed in a cooperative, integrated and inter-modal transport system. Reducing system operating costs, noise pollution and harmful emissions, increasing transport capabilities, safety and security as well as reliability and meeting client demands are criteria that must be equally addressed in the construction of these transport systems.”

This was also the object of the agreement on a strategic alliance between the FAV/TSB and the ITPS (*photo below: ITPS-President Dr. Morichi Shigeru and FAV-Managing Director Prof. Wolfgang Steinicke*).

The following areas were identified as important areas for Japan and Germany:

- Optimize inter-modal transport systems for passenger and freight transport
- Integrated optimization of technology, costs and temporal aspects to increase security in freight transport
- Technologies to support user-friendly transport choices (Public-Private-Partnerships)
- Integrated transport policy approaches within inter-modal urban transport management
- Transport policy measures to increase road transport safety
- The creation of model and real time simulations of mechatronic systems in motor vehicles
- Possibilities for application and new technologies for small satellites.

The above mentioned topics will now be implemented in agreement with the Berlin Senate, the BMBF and the Japanese Ministry of Transport in joint cooperative efforts. It is hoped that new levels of Japanese-German cooperation shall be reached when progress will be reexamined at the next Asia-Pacific Weeks to be held in Berlin in September 2007.

Lars Holstein  
Project Management, FAV/TSB



**Conference “Higher Education Reform in Japan and Germany – Taking Stock and Looking Ahead,” February 28, 2006, in Tōkyō**

Within the framework of the “Year of Germany” in Japan, the Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin in cooperation with the German Conference of Higher Education Rectors (Hochschulrektorenkonferenz, HRK) and the Japan Committee of Universities for International Exchange (JACUIE) held a conference on February 28, 2006, on the topic of higher education reform in Japan and Germany. The timing was excellent: German universities have been undergoing a process of restructuring over the past few years that on the one hand is driven forward by national reform efforts and on the other by impulses at the European level. New higher education legislation came into force in Japan in April 2004, which has transformed the public universities into statutory bodies. This step shall promote the autonomy and independence of the universities. At the same time, national universities should progressively act in accordance with economic-oriented mechanisms within the framework of national and global competition, which may lead to an increasing alignment of the public and private higher education

sectors in Japan. We expect that in the course of this development – in Japan as well as in Germany – the profile of individual universities will increase in significance.

In addition to taking stock of the reform processes in both countries, the conference offered 240 participants from the fields of science and policy a platform to reevaluate the cooperation between Japanese and German higher education institutions and to make plans for future cooperation. We hope that the individual universities will utilize existing scope to further cooperation in research and teaching for the long term. Thus, universities have had positive experiences with structured forms of exchange on joint study programs, especially at the Masters Level or bi-national post-graduate colleges; these forms of cooperation should also be expanded in German-Japanese economic cooperation. Both the German and the Japanese Rectors’ Associations will look to improve the framework conditions: for example, by facilitating mutual recognition of courses offered or by strengthening cooperation to ensure quality could in the long term support the process of internationalizing higher education institutions.

It became quite clear in the discussions that Japanese and German universities are facing similar challenges: the education mandate of the universities is increasing in importance in a rapidly changing knowledge society, and the public’s expectation of universities is growing. The Rectors’ Conferences of both countries were unanimous that these demands could only be met by independent and concurrently financially secure higher education institutions. The representatives from the higher education institutions were also unanimous that the internationalization of universities must not lead to a standardization of higher education. Rather we should regard linguistic and cultural diversity as a benefit of intercultural cooperation. It was in this spirit that the German and Japanese rectors signed a joint declaration following the conference outlining their further cooperation. The issue of recognizing each others’ study programs will figure prominently.

Marijke Wahlers  
Project Manager Asia, Australia & Oceania  
German Rectors’ Conference



*Seminar and Book Presentation “Policy Coherence Towards East Asia: Development Challenges for OECD Countries” on April 11, 2006, at the JDZB. Listening to the introduction by Alexandra Trzerciak-Duval (OECD Development Co-operation Directorate) on the Panel from left to right: Philippe Bénédic (Resident Director General, Europe, ADB), Prof. Dr. Kawai Masahiro (Head of the Office of Regional Economic Integration and Special Advisor to the President, ADB), Colm Foy (Head of Communication of the OECD Development Center), Dr. Fukusaku Kiichiro (Counsellor at the Development Center of the OECD).*



Talk given by Tanaka Hitoshi (Japan Center for International Exchange, Tôkyô) on March 21, 2006, at the JDZB on the topic "Strategic Partners between Asia and Europe." The former Deputy Foreign Minister of Japan emphasized the huge significance of strategic dialogue between Asia and Europe and outlined the past decade of Asia-Europe relations with a perspective for the future decade.

#### THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF THE JDZB

The Society of Friends is a registered association residing in the JDZB. Its aim is to support the JDZB and its activities conceptually, financially and socially. For the selection and determination of concepts and projects of the JDZB and for their realisation, specialised work groups have been formed for the topics "Natural and Engineering Sciences". and "Economics and Politics".

The Society of Friends invites companies and institutions, which are interested in German-Japanese cooperation, to become a member and help to work for the success of the JDZB.

Contact:

Dr. Gerwald F. Grahe

E-Mail: grahe-g@dic-berlin.de



Exhibition on "Transcultural Communication – Posters Germany >< Japan," a student project by the Academy of Design (Cologne) and the Na-go-ya University of Arts from March 31 to June 30, 2006, at the JDZB. The 18 German and 17 Japanese students created posters to visualize supposed clichés and their own ideas of the other side.



Street dancing from Tokushima held at the JDZB on May 24. The dance troop from the western Japanese island of Shikoku with 22 dancers and seven musicians presented the Awa Odori Dance, that is closely associated with the O Bon Festival ("O" is a monosyllabic prefix that expresses veneration) and held in mid August when all of Japan honors their ancestors mid-year according to the Chinese calendar.

#### THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE JDZB

The Association for the Promotion of the JDZB is a registered association residing in Berlin, its responsibilities embrace all of Germany. Its main tasks are the suggestion of projects for the JDZB, financial support in order to realize the activities of the JDZB, and the promotion of public relations of the JDZB.

Membership is open to Japanese enterprises, organisations and individuals.

Contact:

Takeya Munehisa, c/o Tôyô Global Services GmbH

Tauntzienstr. 9, 10789 Berlin, Germany

Tel.: +49-30-264 930 0, Fax: +49-30-264 930 15

## NATURAL AND ENGINEERING SCIENCES

**Junior Experts Exchange Program with Workshop**

C: German Ministries for Education and Research and for Economics, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tôkyô)  
Date: June 15–26, Workshop on June 24

**Chernobyl Medical Research Symposium at Twenty: Scientific Evidence and Novel Therapy for Radiation-exposed Victims**

C: Nagasaki University; WHO, Geneva  
Date: November 30, 2006

ECONOMICS, POLITICS, LAW  
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**Experts Workshop: Ensuring the Quality of Universities**

C: Institute of Accreditation, Certification and Quality Assurance, Bayreuth; National Institute for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation, Tôkyô; Japan University Accreditation Association, Tôkyô  
Date: June 8–9, 2006

**Conference: Transition and Attractiveness of Central and Eastern European Markets in Enlargement of EU**

C: Keizai Kôhō Center, Tôkyô; Delegation of the European Commission to Japan, Tôkyô; Yomiuri Shimbun  
Date: July 19, 2006 in Tôkyô

**5th International OPI (Oral Proficiency Interview) Symposium 2006**

C: Institute of East Asian Studies, Free University of Berlin  
Date: August 24–26, 2006

**Summer School for Young Leaders from Germany and Japan: East Asian Integration**

C: Robert Bosch Foundation, Stuttgart  
Date: August 27–September 8, 2006

**Experts Workshop: The Image of Germany in the Japanese Media**

C: International Communication Flow Project (ICFP, Tôkyô); German Embassy, Tôkyô  
Date: September 6, 2006

**15th Japanese-German Forum**

C: Japan Center for International Exchange, Tôkyô  
Date: October 12–14, 2006

**Conference: The Role of China and Japan in Asia's Integration Process – More than Economic Partners?**

C: Konrad Adenauer Foundation  
Date: October 30–31, 2006 in Shanghai

**Conference: Homogeneity versus Multiculturalism – Immigration Issues in Japan and Germany**

C: Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation  
Date: Week from November 6, 2006

**Conference: Social Corporate Responsibility**

C: Institute of East Asian Studies, Free University Berlin; Shiseidô, Tôkyô  
Date: November 21–22, 2006

## CULTURE AND LIBERAL ARTS

**Exhibition: Transcultural Communication – Posters Germany >< Japan**

C: Academy for Design, Cologne; Nagoya University of Arts; Japan Foundation, Tôkyô  
Duration until June 30, 2006

**7th German-Japanese Grantee Seminar**

C: German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD, Bonn)  
Date: July 13–14, 2006

**Conference: Varieties of Democracy**

C: Ruprecht Karls University Heidelberg; Japan Foundation, Tôkyô  
Date: September 20, 2006 (tentative)

**Symposium: The Space of the City. Space Theories between Architecture, Sociology, Art and Philosophy in Japan and the West**

C: School of Art and Design, Zurich  
Date: October 19–20, 2006

**Exhibition: Three Painters from Berlin**  
Opening: October 27, 2006**Symposium: Kokoro or Heart: Site, Space and Situation**

C: Center of Philosophy, University of Tôkyô (UTCP)  
Date: November 2–3, 2006

## DAHLEM MUSIC EVENINGS

(7.30 p.m.)

75.: Mandoline Club Yokohama  
Date: August 25

76.: Duo Evening:  
Wakamatsu Kiyoko (Piano)  
Moon Suh-Young (Cello)  
Date: September 29

77.: Trio Evening  
Date: November 24

78.: Advents/Christmas Concert  
Date: December 15

THE JDZB WILL BE  
CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC  
FROM JULY 15 UNTIL AUGUST 13  
(INCLUDING THE LIBRARY).  
JAPANESE COURSES WILL ALSO  
BREAK FOR THE SUMMER  
FROM JULY 15 UNTIL AUGUST 13

For more information please refer to:  
[www.jdzb.de](http://www.jdzb.de) --> Activities

The JDZB has decided to continue publishing a printed version of *jdzb echo*, thus changes to dispatch will not be made.

Thank you to those who sent in their e-mail addresses; we will retain this information for a possible electronic dispatch at a later date.

## NOTE

C: = in cooperation with  
Venue: JDZB, if not stated otherwise.

### JDZB Open Day on Saturday, September 2, 2006

From 2 p.m.

Open House with cultural program

From 7 p.m.

Japanese Traditional Dance (Hayashi Eiko) and Dance Theater (Kawaguchi Yui and Shimizu Ayako)

*Please call (030) 839 07 123 to register for the evening program*

Course	Date	Weekday	Time
Elementary 1a/b	25.10.2005–28.09.2006	Tue+Thu	17.30–19.30 hrs
Elementary 2	24.10.2005–27.09.2006	Mon+Wed	17.30–19.30 hrs
Intermediate 1	25.10.2005–28.09.2006	Tue+Thu	17.30–19.30 hrs
Intermediate 2	26.10.2005–27.09.2005	Wed	17.30–19.30 hrs
Intermediate 3	24.10.2005–25.09.2006	Mon	17.30–19.30 hrs
Advanced	26.10.2005–27.09.2006	Wed	17.30–19.30 hrs
Work Group Translating	to be decided		17.30–20.30 hrs

*(No courses on public holidays, summer break from July 15 until August 13, 2006)*

### New Publications of the JDZB:

- A bilingual (German/Japanese, with English summary) commemorative volume (Festschrift) documenting the work of the JDZB has been published to celebrate the JDZB's 20th anniversary. Order by directly contacting the JDZB by e-mail.

- In cooperation with the Japanese-German Association in Tôkyô a bilingual (German/Japanese) work titled „Brückenbauer – Pioniere des japanisch-deutschen Kulturaustausches“ (Bridge builders – pioneers of Germany-Japan cultural exchange) has been published. Table of contents and how to order:

<http://www.iudicium.de/katalog/539-1.htm>

### Caution! E-Mails

Due to the number of spam mail received, our server will reject E-mails from hotmail.com and yahoo.com; this may also apply to certain attachments.

If you encounter any difficulties sending E-Mails to the JDZB, please call or send a fax. We apologize for any inconvenience.

### NOTE

Conventional Chinese, Japanese and Korean proper name order is generally followed in all texts: family name first.

### THE LIBRARY OF THE JDZB

The library possesses almost 10,000 volumes, of which approximately 60% are in Japanese. The emphasis lies on reference works such as encyclopedia, dictionaries, statistical data etc. In addition, textbooks and special literature on areas such as Japanese economics, politics, society and culture also make up the collection. The library is a reference library only; it is therefore not possible to lend out books. However, a photocopier is available for required literature. The library has the following opening hours:

**Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 10.00 am – 4.00 pm**

For further information, please contact the Head of the Library Dr. Kuwabara.

### LANGUAGE COURSES

Information on all new JDZB language courses and other Japanese language courses are in the brochure "Nihongo – Learning Japanese in Berlin", which is published every September and can be obtained from the JDZB.

### jdzb echo

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Address:

Saargemünder Str. 2

D-14195 Berlin

Tel.: +49-30-839 07 0

Fax: +49-30-839 07 220

E-Mail: [jdzb@jdzb.de](mailto:jdzb@jdzb.de)

URL: <http://www.jdzb.de>

Editor: Michael Niemann

Tel.: +49-30-839 07 186

E-Mail: [mniemann@jdzb.de](mailto:mniemann@jdzb.de)

The JDZB is located in Dahlem (ward of Steglitz-Zehlendorf) at the corner of Clayallee, vis-a-vis the station Oskar-Helene-Heim of subway line U 3.