

“Back to the Future – Moving Another Step Forward”

Dr. SHINYO Takahiro, Ambassador of Japan

Celebrating “150 Years of Japan-Germany Relations” in 2011.

On October 1, H.R.H. Crown Prince NARUHITO and German Federal President Christian Wulff took on the role of patrons for the friendship year “150 Years of Japan-Germany Relations.” In his welcoming address, the Crown Prince stated, “I hope this event, held to celebrate this historical anniversary, may contribute to deepening mutual understanding and creating stronger ties between the people of both countries.” Federal President Wulff in his welcoming address quoted the German poet Schiller who is well known to the people of Japan through Beethoven’s ninth symphony, “I hope a ‘schöner Götterfunken’ (beautiful spark of divinity) ignites the numerous events and an enthusiasm develops for the friendship between both of our countries; a friendship supported by all generations and whose future will be vigorously shaped by

the young. Thus, both patrons expressed their great expectations for the events planned for the 150th anniversary.

The events for this ‘Year of Friendship’ have already commenced in both countries. On October 16 the opening ceremony for the anniversary was held at the German School in Yokohama and attended by numerous Japanese and German representatives, including Minister of State of the German Federal Foreign Office, Cornelia Pieper, and Vice Foreign Minister of Japan, BANNO Yutaka. In Germany a whole series of preliminary events were held from June to celebrate “150 years of Japan-Germany Relations.” This included a speech given by Former German Chancellor Schmidt to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the JDZB on October 20 in Berlin, which I am sure can be counted as one of the highlights of these events. The death of Mrs Schmidt

on the following day filled me with great sorrow and I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincerest condolences to Chancellor Schmidt.

In the coming year Nô theater performances will be held in Berlin, Munich, Erfurt and Dusseldorf, and on January 19, the first day of the performances, the opening celebrations of the year of friendship “150 Years of Japan-Germany Relations” will be held in the House of World Cultures in Berlin.

150 years ago, in the autumn of 1860, the Prussian fleet led by Count Eulenburg landed in the Bay of Edo. On January 24, 1861, a friendship and trade treaty was signed and diplomatic relations officially commenced between our two countries. At the start of the Meiji Period the Iwakura Mission toured America and Europe; as a result of this tour Japan adopted wide-reaching knowledge from the fields of law,



Commemorative Lecture given by Former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on “Japan, Germany and Their Neighbors” at the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the JDZB on October 20, 2010, at Deutsche Bank, Unter den Linden, Berlin (available as a JDZB special publication) (Photo: Dirk Enters)

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science and arts from Germany. One well known example is how Irô Hirobumi used the Prussian constitution as model to create the Imperial Constitution. In the following decades numerous young Japanese looking to further their education, such as medical students or young officers from the army and navy, went to Germany to study and carry out research. This includes MORI Ôgai and KITASATO Shibasaburô who studied in Germany during the 1880s.

Japan and Germany, on the basis of mutual respect and inclination have learned much from each other and created friendly relations. When the people in Japan hear the word Germany they think of a leading economic and technological nation built on the impressive abilities of its people; they think of a cultured country with great artists such as Beethoven or Goethe, or of the forests and a land blessed with natural beauty and cherished by the people. And in my country we have many fans of German cuisine who dearly love beer and sausages. Indeed, many of my fellow citizens have a huge respect for how the Germans managed to unify Germany after the fall of the Berlin Wall, and despite all difficulties how they have made tremendous progress to create a common wealth and break down the "wall within the hearts."

In Germany we also find great fondness and respect for Japan; a respect for my country's ability, similar to Germany, to implement an impressive economic rise where for 42 years (since 1968) it has remained the second largest economy in the world; a respect for its own rich cultural heritage expressed in Kabuki and Ukiyo-e. Over the past few years, Japan has seen the development of its pop culture such as manga and anime, or Japanese cuisine, which is experiencing a boom in Germany. In addition Japan has had considerable influence on western countries including Germany as a science and technology nation which has raised a number of Nobel Prize winners over the past few years.



Further information at <http://www.de.emb-japan.go.jp/dj2011/index.html>

This long history of more than 150 years of exchange between Japan and Germany is the result of continuing the untiring efforts of our predecessors, and this year of friendship gives us the opportunity to reflect on this engagement with gratitude. At the same time, this year offers us the chance to further deepen cooperation and promote exchange between our two countries for the future. Building on the basis of close bilateral relations as well as common values and interests we would like to continue in the future to expand exchange in the fields of politics, the economy, science and academe, sports, and civil society.

The anniversary events planned for Germany include a Nô performance in January and a Hokusai exhibition in August representing traditional culture, the Japan Weeks to be held in May in Düsseldorf represent future-oriented events in the program; so does, for example, the symposium to develop academic exchange between Japan and Germany or fostering economic exchange and investment between Japan and the new German federal states. Moreover, the JDZB, which enjoys a leading position in promoting academic exchange between our two countries is also planning a whole series of events to mark the occasion.

These anniversary celebrations will be supported by a number of organizations, such as German-Japanese Associations, as well as a number of individuals. I would like to extend in advance my most heartfelt thanks to all the people involved in the events of "150 Years of Germany-Japan Relations." I hope as many of you as possible may actively contribute toward helping shape the future relations between Japan and Germany.



Ambassador SHINYO at the Commemorative Lecture given by Former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (Photo: Dirk Enters)

Dear Readers!

Former Federal Chancellor Schmidt's speech and a concert given by the young pianist Mona Asuka Ott were just some of the highlights of the JDZB's anniversary year. We were very pleased to celebrate these events with so many friends and new acquaintances.

The next anniversary is just around the corner; in 2011 we will commemorate 150 years of Germany-Japan relations. This will not only give us occasion for reflection, but opportunities to consolidate partnerships and expand on friendly relations for future decades; and these are reflected in the events preview for 2011. In view of the common interests and values as well as challenges shared by Germany and Japan, the future will continue to bring us topics and issues that we can explore in greater detail together with our partners.

The entire JDZB team wishes you all happy holidays and a prosperous New Year 2011.

Dr. Friederike Bosse
Secretary General of the JDZB

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In February 2011 the Lasenkan Theater Berlin will perform the new play by TAWADA Yôko "Kafka Kaikoku."

Tawada Yôko was born in Tôkyô and studied literature in Japan majoring in Russian Literature. She first visited Germany in 1979 arriving via the Trans Siberian Railway, and lived in Hamburg from 1982 to 2006 where she studied Modern German Literature with Sigrig Weigel and completed her PhD. Her first literary works were published in 1986 in the "Japan-Lesebuch" (Konkursbuchverlag, Tübingen) and her first book was published in Germany in 1987 and in Japan in 1992. (For more information please refer to www.yokotawada.de) She writes in German and Japanese.

Below is an interview with the author who currently resides in Berlin.

"Kafka Kaikoku" is your latest play. What is it about?

It's about the German word "Ungeziefer" (insect/vermin), which I've always found very interesting. As we all know Gregor Samsa is transformed into an Ungeziefer. One day I looked up the word "Ungeziefer" in an etymological reference work and found out that it originally meant "an unclean animal", possibly referring to an "animal unsuitable for sacrifice."

As an "Ungeziefer" Samsa was unable to continue working as a salesman. Or, he no longer needed to work. It is thought he had to meet the debts of his parents, yet later when he no longer works, this doesn't seem to be a problem for the parents. How do we interpret this? The story ends with anticipation of his sister's wedding. How do we interpret this concept of the future? My play deals with these questions, which is an adaption of Kafka's novella Metamorphosis. At the same time it deals with the opening of Japan (kaikoku). The Japanese author IZUMI Kyôka also has an important influence. I think he was the author who after Japan's modernization didn't simply forget the spirits of the Edo Period; rather he rescued them in modern language. "Kafka Kaikoku" refers to his play "Yashagaike."

What sort of influence does Franz Kafka have on your own writing?

For me, Kafka's literature is one of the few examples of German literature that reveals how the magic of language and the surreal affect each other. I liked reading Kafka while I was at school without really understanding why. Thanks to Walter Benjamin I later rediscovered Kafka. I also think that Kafka can be a key to modern world literature. During my many trips I started to see passionate young readers of Kafka from many different cultures. I not only met Japanese or American, but also Chinese and Arabic authors, and students who were avid readers of Kafka and integrated this influence in their own works.

You write both in German and Japanese. In which language did you write your latest play, and why did you choose this language?

I wrote "Kafka Kaikoku" in German because this project is about a cultural exchange in which we don't export a finished product, rather we learn from the creative process about the location in which we live, practice and play (the Lasenkan Theater performs plays and I play with words). The "location" is in this case "the German language." However there are a few Japanese parts in the play that can be understood onomatopoeically.

The Lasenkan Theater Berlin has performed your works since 1997, including "Sancho Pansa," "Butai Dobuzu" and "Das nackte Auge (The naked eye)." It claims to "develop a modern form of theater situated on the boundaries of language and culture." You're also regarded as a boundary rider between German and Japanese languages and cultures. Is this a meeting place for kindred souls?

I don't have just one soul but many, and I hope I may find as many kindred souls without formally having to establish a family.

The Lasenkan Theater has continuously worked with my plays since 1992 and developed their own aesthetic that isn't to be found elsewhere. Today, there are many intellectuals and artists living in places where their native language is not understood. Playing with foreign words is part of a lifestyle that determines our modern age.

People speak with gaps, bridges, divides, defects, deformities and displacement, and it's here where we recognise something worthwhile knowing.

You write lyrics, essays, prose, plays, and radio pieces, and you've been a guest performer at the JDZB with pianist TAKASE Aki. Is there a genre that you prefer or that has most influenced you as a writer?

I have always loved reading dramatic works: starting with Shakespeare, Chekhov and the classical Greek tragedies, and then later reading works by Kleist, Büchner and Heiner Müller. Still, I couldn't say that I prefer reading or writing poems or prose over drama. Every text must find a form best suited. For this reason I write in various genres.

"Kafka Kaikoku" will be performed within the framework of the event series "150 Years of German-Japanese Friendship" at the JDZB. Does the piece contain statements about German-Japanese relations?

At the close of the 19th century Japan opened its humble doors, which had previously been closed for 250 years, to the world. Prussia was chosen as a model for Japan's modernization because Prussia had undergone rapid development. However, what does rapidity mean to culture and people? Ghosts, spirits, fantastical creatures and other figures from the Edo Period did not have enough time to disappear. Thus they appear today in the midst of modern technology, in manga and anime. However, the enforced rapidity also exhausted the people. Japan raced through modernization, militarization, the colonization of other Asian countries, war, democratization, industrialization etc, just to keep up. Now the time has come to rest and look back and critically review our own history.



TAWADA Yôko (3rd from left) and the theater group Lasenkan at the JDZB.

German-Japanese Solar Day

TSUZAKI Michimasa

Solar Cells Group, New Energy Technology Department

New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO)

On October 5, 2010, the German-Japanese Solar Day was held at the Tôkyô International Exchange Center. The event was co-organized by the Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy (ISE), the JDZB and the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organisation (NEDO), and supported by the German Federal Ministry for Education and Research, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Protection and Reactor Safety, as well as the Japanese Ministry for Economics, Trade and Industry. The symposium, attended by approximately 300 participants, was also a pre-event of celebrations in 2011, celebrating the 150th anniversary of the beginning of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

Welcoming addresses were given by Dr. Friederike Bosse (JDZB Secretary General), Mr MURATA Seiji (President of NEDO) and Prof. Eicke R. Weber (Head of the Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy). The symposium consisted of lectures and discussions over four sessions and finished with a panel discussion. Below is a brief summary of the day.

Session 1: New political frameworks for solar energy and renewable energies

Harald Neitzel from the environment department "Cooperation with OECD member states" of the the German Federal Ministry for the provided an overview of the goals of introducing renewable energy in Germany, the EEG reforms, tariffs etc. KOIZAWA Kazuaki, special advisor from METI for international affairs, spoke on political measures as well as research and development.

Session 2: Current situation and perspectives of the photovoltaic market and technologies in Germany and Japan

Pierre-Pascal Urbon, CFO at SMA Solar Technology Ltd, spoke on the German photo voltaic market. He pointed out the growing importance of demand management, energy management as well as monitoring systems, and he discussed the significant role of the inverter. Urbon also gave an overview of SMA Ltd and the field of research and development.

The president of RTS Corporation, IKKI Osamu, outlined the Japanese photovoltaic market and sketched the current situation in Japan.

Prof. Eicke R. Weber, Head of the Fraunhofer

ISE, dedicated his presentation to photovoltaic technology in Germany. In the overview of his institute he advised they have a budget of 56 million Euro (2009) to carry out research and development in areas such as photovoltaic, solar energy, energy-saving building constructions and water management etc.

Prof. YAMAGUCHI Masafumi from Toyota Technological Institute works with photovoltaic cells in Japan. He reported on the NEDO projects (future technologies, innovation, high performance cells of the next generation) and gave an overview of the research field "Creative Clean Energy Generation Using Solar Energy" of the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST).

Session 3: Latest developments in Research and Development

YAMAMOTO Masamichi, head scientist of NEDO's New Energy Technology Department spoke on the National Photovoltaics project in Japan and introduced the "PV Roadmap toward 2030 and Beyond."

The paper given by Prof. ÔSHITA Yoshio, Toyota Technological Institute dealt with the topic "Leading Edge of Japanese Si-solar Cell Research." In his presentation he clarified the task of reducing costs and optimizing performance of mono and poly crystal silicium. Future processing technologies were also outlined.

Dr. KONDÔ Michio, Head of the Research Center for Photovoltaic of the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), dealt with the "Development of Evaluation Technologies of Solar Cells, Including Concentrator Photovoltaic (CPV) in Japan." He outlined the results of the internal and external measurements of solar cells, including the external measurement results of the large AIST Photovoltaics system "Mega Solar". He then followed with an overview of the development of innovative solar cells, emphasizing the necessity to standardize evaluations.

The Deputy Head of the Fraunhofer ISE, Dr. Andreas Bett, spoke on the topic of "High Performing Solar Cells and Concentrator Photovoltaics" and outlined various associated tasks. He presented an ISE-multi junction solar cell with a conversion efficiency of approx 30% as well as a FLATCON Concentrator Model developed at the Institute.

Dr. Udo Gommel, Head of the Department for Cleanroom Manufacturing and Microfabrication of the Fraunhofer Institute for Production Technology and Automatization (IPA), gave a talk on the topic "Quality Induced Mass Production for the Photovoltaic Industry." He outlined the government projects associated with crystalline solar cells.

The Head of the Department for Energy Policy of the Fraunhofer ISE, Gerhard Stryi-Hipp, gave a paper on the topic "Solar Heating Technology for Heating and Cooling," in the market and branches.

Session 4: Mega Solar Projects

Ernst Rauch, Head of the Corporate Climate Centre of the Munich-based "Desertec Industrial Initiative Ltd" spoke on the topic of "Solar Power Generation in the Desert – from Vision to Reality". He presented an overview of DII Ltd. which was established to implement projects to introduce renewable energy in Europe, Middle and Far East as well as in North Africa.

The leading scientist of the Smart Community Promotion Department of NEDO, Dr. MOROZUMI Satoshi, outlined in the "Mega Solar Demonstration Projects of NEDO." NEDO projects in the Japanese city of Ôta and in New Mexico (Los Alamos, Albuquerque, United States).

Closing Panel Discussion: The solar energy markets in Germany and Japan and potential for collaboration in research and development.

Chair: IZUMI Akira, Head of the New Energy Technology Department of NEDO. Discussions were led by Messrs KOIZAWA, YAMAGUCHI and KONDÔ on behalf of the Japanese side, as well as Messrs Neitzel, Weber and Rauch on behalf of the German side. Topics included market prognosis for photovoltaics, technological trends and opportunities for collaboration. With regard to the photovoltaic market, they discussed the fundamental role of the government, the necessity of support measures after reducing costs, and training of highly qualified specialists. With regard to technological trends and cooperation, the panel discussed investors and new forms of partnerships, wide-reaching cooperation between different sectors, recharging batteries, recycling including system areas, standardizing, as well as setting priorities in research and development. Lively discussions ensued with strong opinions voiced by the audience so that we experienced a comprehensive day of exchange about future German-Japanese cooperation.

Reflections on the “Junior Experts Exchange Program”

MIYAKE Jirô

Product Development Division, Tôkyô Gas Co., Ltd.

(Photo: the participants, author is 3rd from right)



“The promotion of environmental technologies tolerates no delay!”

The protection of the environment is recognised as a common global task, even if at varied levels. Many people concurrently demand sustainable economic and industrial development, and the role of technologically progressive countries such as Germany and Japan to create a balance between both of these positions has become increasingly important.

Against this background and within the framework of the Junior Experts Exchange Program a visit was hosted in February this year of German experts to Japan and in September a return visit of Japanese experts to Germany was made. The theme for both visits was “Electro-mobility and Batteries,” and participants toured universities, research institutes and companies of the partner country. The program seeks to deepen mutual understanding and create new personal networks. Below is a brief report about the experiences and impressions I gained during my visit to Germany.

I was twice surprised about the state of research in Germany. The first surprise was about investment in basic research with accumulators. Investment in environmental technologies is rapidly growing around the world. In addition to investment in applied research, Germany has a clear focus on basic research, creating thereby a state-of-the-art research sector strongly fostering studies on numerous accumulators for the next generation. In Japan private sector players drive forward the development of electrical automobiles. In contrast to Germany, in Japan the focus is on applied research.

My second surprise was the successful joint research carried out with public funding. In Japan the direction of research tends toward more independent and original research carried out by companies. However, in Germany more emphasis is placed on the further development and success of research through comprehensive publication of

information and the interplay with other countries and institutions, which has a significant effect on mitigating associated financial losses. Despite the innate danger of information leakage, I think the German method of environmental research as an affair of global interest is sure to be useful.

With regard to our national characteristics I had the feeling that certain time-bound windows of opportunities in Germany and Japan differ from each other. In Germany legislation regulates shops and stores to close on Sunday. Except for a few exceptions (e.g., certain national holidays) in Japan opening hours of shops are the prerogative of business owners, small corner shops or convenience stores are always open.

Offices, for example, are often fitted out for individual staff members in Germany. A strong individualism is clearly apparent. Success is potentially more important than a small administration.

In comparison to Japan where population is concentrated in metropolises, Germany has several regional cities, which hinders extreme urbanization. The introduction of car pools, electrical bicycles etc., seems easier for this reason. Moreover in Germany – perhaps because there are no earthquakes – most construction is brick and apartments in tenement blocks (known as Nagaya in Japan) are very common. In Germany central heating prevails facilitating the combined heat and power. The next generation of cars will be electrical and it is increasingly obvious that fuel cell technology will be the next generation. We can assume that stationary fuel cells will play a very active role.

A common characteristic shared by both countries is their often cited seriousness and diligence. Even their understanding of time appears to be similar. To build business networks and relations these sorts of agreements are indispensable, and the most important foundation for common efforts of Germany and Japan exists already.

Thus personal exchange is very important within this program’s framework.

While both countries are considered successful in the fields of research and development, they are often outflanked by other country’s companies in the transfer of results into industrial applications. It would be in the interest of both countries to solve this problem. And indeed the RWTH Aachen Technical University has carried out concrete field research, for example studies on the construction of a plant for mass producing electric cars, and in Japan Keiô University has made similar efforts with the ELIY Power Co. Ltd as the first mass producer of lithium ion batteries.

I would like to finish by sharing a few thoughts. It felt like a very short twelve-day trip and we would like to have stayed longer. Physically the itinerary was quite exhausting. Matching itinerary with the participants’ expertise and developing focused and meaningful discussions must take physical limitations into account. I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks for the very kind welcome we received at universities, institutes and companies. I would also like to thank the staff of the Japanese-German Center Berlin for their huge efforts in trying to accommodate our needs, and organizing the bus journeys so that they had the least physical impact on us.

Summing up, Germany and Japan play an important role in the development of environmental technologies. Thus I think it is important that future program takes into account more cooperative research efforts. I hope this extraordinarily worthwhile program may continue for many years to come.



Left: The symposium “Guardianship Law,” co-organized by the Japan Adult Guardianship Law Association (Tôkyô), Mainichi Shimbun, German Institute for Japan Studies (Tôkyô), Friedrich Ebert Foundation and University of Tsukuba, was held in Tôkyô on September 29 and 30, 2010.



Above: Opening of the exhibition with paintings by MIYATAKE Kikue on October 4, 2010, at the JDZB. Standing left is the Deputy Secretary General of the JDZB, SHIMIZU Yoichi. Mrs MIYATAKE is the only artist from Japan who painted on the Berlin Wall (East Side Gallery) in 1990.

Below: Celebratory concert for the JDZB’s 25th anniversary held on November 10, 2010. The young pianist Mona Asuka-Ott delighted the full audience with a performance of pieces by Mozart, Chopin, Schubert and Liszt.



Above: Performance by Prof. MIYATA Ryôhei (President of Tôkyô University of the Arts and member of the JDZB Foundation Council) during the lecture on the “Power of Art” in the Embassy of Japan on November 10, 2010.

Below: Opening of the exhibition “Gasagoso” – art books by Veronika Schäpers – on October 14, 2010; discussion between the artist and TAWADA Yôko, whose latest work “Okonomiyaki” was illustrated by Mrs Schäpers.



19th meeting of the Japanese-German Forum on November 12 and 13, 2010, at the JDZB. This year the group discussed, among others, relations with China and the training of future executives.

CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

Conference: Judicial Transfer in Japan and Germany

C: German-Japanese Lawyers Association, Hamburg; Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (Bonn); Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Bonn; Keiô University, Tôkyô
April 13-16, 2011, in Tôkyô

Conference: Asia After the Crisis

C: German Association for Asian Studies, Hamburg
June 16-17, 2011

German-Japanese Security Workshop: One Year After the NPT Conference

C: Heinrich Böll Foundation, Berlin
Date: Summer 2011

Symposium: European-Russian Relations

C: Konrad Adenauer Foundation
Date: not yet determined, in Tôkyô

RAW MATERIALS, ENERGY, CLIMATE,
ENVIRONMENT**Symposium: Sustainable Tourism**

C: Bayern Design GmbH, Japan Industrial Design Promotion Organization, Tôkyô
Date: Beginning of November 2011 in Tôkyô

Symposium: Cultural Landscapes – Biodiversity in Shifting Socio-Economics

C: University of Gießen, University of Tôkyô; Global COE "Asian Conservation Ecology"
Date: not yet determined

DEMOGRAPHY

Conference: Long Term Care II

C: German Federal Ministry of Health, Berlin; Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Tôkyô)
September 6–7, 2011
(by invitation only)

Symposium: Growth in Sustainable Industry Structures in Japan and Germany

C: Fujitsu Research Institute, Tôkyô; Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Berlin
Date: not yet determined

PROGRESS THROUGH KNOWLEDGE

Symposium: Research and Risk – What Sort of Research can Germany and Japan Afford?

C: DFG German Research Foundation, Tôkyô
Date: April 2011 in Tôkyô

Symposium: History and the State of the Nation – Current Views of Germany-Japanese Academic Relations

C: University Halle-Wittenberg
Date: Summer 2011

STATE, ENTERPRISE, CIVIL SOCIETY

Conference: Leadership and Professionalism in Japan and Germany

C: FU Berlin; Shibusawa Eiichi Foundation, Tôkyô; Waseda University, Tôkyô; Portland State University
Date: September 2011, in Tôkyô

Conference: Happiness – Does Culture Matter?

C: German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tôkyô
November 21–22, 2011

DIALOG OF CULTURES

150 YEARS FRIENDSHIP GERMANY–JAPAN

5th German-Japanese Korean Grantee Seminar / 12th Meeting of DAAD Grantees

C: German Academic Exchange Service, Bonn
May 23-24, 2011

Panel Discussion: Cultural Institutions in Berlin

Date: September/October 2011 in Tôkyô

Conference: The Jômon Period Phenomena and the Eurasian Neolithic

C: German Archaeological Institute, Berlin; Hakodate City Archaeological Organization
October 28-30, 2011 in Hakodate

Conference: German-Japanese Digital Memory

C: University of Bonn; Bürkner & Bürkner GbR
Date: 2nd half of 2011

Symposium: The Image of Japan and Germany in the Media of the Other Country

C: Robert Bosch Foundation, Stuttgart; Keizai Kôhō Center, Tôkyô
Date: Fall 2011 in Tôkyô

CULTURE

CONCERT

103rd Dahlem Musical Soiree: New Years Concert
January 14, 2011, 7.30 p.m.

THEATER

Nô-Ensemble Komparu "Funa Benkei" and "Aoi no Ue"

Venue: House of World Cultures, Berlin
January 19 + 20, 2011 Tickets: www.hkw.de/komparu

Lasenkan-Theater "Kafka Kaikoku"

February 9–11 + 16–18, 2011, at the JDZB

EXHIBITION

"Wood and Copper" with Wood Prints by Olaf Dahlhaus and Copper Engravings by NAKAHARA Kazuki

On display until February 2011

"Nô Costumes"

Venue: Museum for Asian Art, Berlin
Opening: January 18, 2011

LECTURE

"Nô Costumes" by YAMAGUCHI Akira

Venue: Museum for Asian Art, Berlin
January 28, 2011, 7:30 p.m.

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
- Takenoko Fund

For details of the programs, please refer to "<http://www.jdzb.de> --> Exchange Programs"

Opening hours of exhibitions:

Monday to Thursday 10 am to 5 pm, Friday 10 am to 3.30 pm.

C: = in cooperation with

Venue: JDZB, if not stated otherwise.

For more information please refer to: <http://www.jdzb.de> --> Activities

For information on JDZB language courses please refer to: <http://www.jdzb.de> --> Japanese Courses

**Left**

German Federal Chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel with participants of the second Young Leaders Forum held in Tôkyô on August 30, 2007 (photo: German Government/Kugler).

Right below

JDZB Secretary General Angelika Viets welcomes participants to the opening conference of the science pillar of the event “Year of Germany in Japan 2005/2006” on April 9, 2005, in Tôkyô.

**Left above**

The participants of the 13th Meeting of the Japanese-German Forum during a visit to the residence of Prime Minister KOIZUMI Junichirô on October 14, 2005 (photo: Office of the Prime Minister).

Left

“Small Fishes, Big Fishes”: the fluorescent light art installation in the heavily snowed garden of the JDZB was part of the “Aquarium” exhibition by Jârg Geismar, on display from October 9, 2009, until January 15, 2010, at the JDZB.



Current leaders of the JDZB: President Fmr. Ambassador KUME Kunisada (since 2003), Vice President Matthias Nass (Chief International Correspondent DIE ZEIT, since 2003), Secretary General Dr. Friederike Bosse (since 2006), Deputy Secretary General SHIMIZU Yôichi (since 2009)