

150 Years of Friendship – 150 Years of Judicial Policy Dialog

Sabine Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger MP, German Federal Minister of Justice

150 years of German-Japanese friendship also commemorates 150 years of judicial policy cooperation between our countries. When Japan and Prussia signed the first trade treaty on the 24th of January 1861, the foundation stone was laid for more intensive judicial policy dialogs. Since then, the close academic exchange and the similarity of our judicial systems have led to the development of an intensive partnership in the field of law with Japan, which Germany hardly shares with any other country.

During the Meiji Period in Japan, a rising interest in western legal systems was awoken – and then ignited – with the flow of trade. In 1878 Professor Hermann Roesler from the University of Rostock accepted an invitation from the Japanese government to take on the position

of legal adviser. During the ensuing period numerous German legal experts collaborated on new drafts of Japanese law or taught at Japanese universities. The Japanese side was not interested in simply transferring European rules of law, but harmoniously combining the achievements of western judicial thought with the Japanese legal tradition. This process of reception led to a high level of agreement in fundamental areas of German and Japanese legal systems, for example in civil and criminal law, in the constitution of the courts and legal procedures.

These historically wide-reaching similarities are what makes judicial dialog so interesting and fruitful even today, and they bring together a large number of German and Japanese law practitioners.

The German Federal Ministry for Justice promotes these meetings and for 30 years – another anniversary to celebrate in the year 2011 – has implemented a German-Japanese exchange program for legal practitioners: each year it dispatches a judge or public prosecutor for a two-month study sojourn to the Japanese judiciary, and, in return, numerous Japanese legal practitioners attend German courts and public attorney's offices as observers. This is an important contribution to improve links between legal practitioners of both countries with one another, and as a result we will continue this exchange in the future.

The German Federal Government strongly values our judicial policy dialogs. New impulses were given to government within the framework of the series of



German Federal President Christian Wulf extends his deep commiserations to the Ambassador of Japan, Dr. Shinyo Takahiro, and to all the staff of the Embassy of Japan after the catastrophic events in Japan (Embassy of Japan, Berlin, March 14, 2011).

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events held in the year of “Germany in Japan 2005/2006”. We would like to follow on from this by co-hosting a symposium on law in April in Tôkyô entitled “Judicial Transfer in Japan and Germany.” The German-Japanese Lawyers Association, the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), the Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin and Keiô University in Tôkyô are the co-organizers of this symposium. Judicial transfer and international judicial cooperation are highly valued by both Germany and Japan. Both countries support many developing countries and emerging economies in their construction of judicial structures, which is why this topic is of enormous significance to the German Federal Government. For this reason, Germany will send its highest representative to the conference: my State Secretary, Dr. Birgit Grundmann will travel to Tôkyô in April.

Particularly important to me personally are the judicial policy discussions held between the Ministers for Justice of both countries. Since 2006, under the heading “Social Changes and the Modernization of Justice”, we have held regular meetings to exchange information and opinions. A conference is held on current judicial political issues each year alternating between Tôkyô and Berlin. Until now discussion topics have included legal studies and electronic justice, collective actions in civil law suits, and effective crime prevention measures, as well as the role of ministries of justice in the global financial and economic crisis. I am certain that the next meeting later this year will be very fruitful for judicial policy in Germany and Japan.

The close cooperation in the fight against transnational crime is a clear indicator of how productive judicial policy dialogs are. Transnational crime is a by-product of increasing globalisation and our criminal justice offices have prepared themselves: this is the reason why at the beginning of the year a new legal assistance agreement came into force to significantly facilitate the cooperation of justice. Since then witness hearings are also permitted by video and confiscation of funds is now more effectively carried out in order to make clear, literally, that crime does not pay. As an expression of the deep trust between the two countries is that in the future rogatory letters will not be transferred through the diplomatic representative office, rather central German and Japanese authorities will deal directly with each other. This will facilitate procedures and make law enforcement easier.

In the agreement signed 150 years ago it stated “there shall be eternal peace and constant friendship between... their heirs and successors, as well as between the subjects of both sides.” As a result, constant friendship between Germany and Japan are today firmly established in law and justice. And this cooperation in justice reaches far beyond governments; it embraces the economy, science and academe, and civil society as well. In the age of globalization it is now more important than ever to further deepen and develop this friendship and cooperation.



Events in Germany:

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

Events in Japan:

<http://www.dj150.jp/d/events.php>

Dear Readers!

On March 11 an earthquake struck the Tôhoku Region that reached 9 on the Richter scale, the epicentre of the earthquake was located just off the coast of Sanriku. This was the strongest earthquake Japan has ever experienced and it has resulted in extensive damage. The quake was soon followed by a devastating Tsunami that completely destroyed cities and towns; the photos and images of the destruction depict an absolutely devastated landscape that resembles a wasteland. People had no time to flee, and thus we expect more than ten thousand deaths with many more people still missing.

Japan is a country that regularly experiences seismic activity, and this is why many new technologies to prevent catastrophes have been developed there. Yet, the people now feel powerless against the forces of nature. Moreover, we cannot rule out extensive radiation damage following accidents in several nuclear power plants. We must still reckon with aftershocks that may even reach 7 on the Richter scale.

Staff at the JDZB has many friends and colleagues in Japan and we must hope for their personal safety. We pray for the souls of the many victims, and we are moved by the suffering of those affected by the catastrophe and of the entire Japanese people; we extend to them our strongest sentiments of solidarity. Yet, we cannot give up. I strongly believe that the Japanese people will pull together in this unprecedented national crisis and will unite in their strength to reconstruct this devastated region and regain their spirit for life again.

Shimizu Yôichi

Deputy Secretary General of the JDZB

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Since 2006, the JDZB in cooperation with the Robert Bosch Foundation has organised a German-Japanese Young Leaders Forum which is a ten-day Summer School program on a relevant topic for 16 potential young leaders from Germany and Japan. The topic for 2011 is “Improving Learning and Education: Challenges for Highly Industrialized Societies”. As Head of the Summer School we managed to secure the President of the Social Science Research Center Berlin (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung WZB), Prof. Jutta Allmendinger. The following is an interview given by the member of the JDZB Foundation Council on the Summer School to be held in Tôkyô in June.

What do you think constitutes a successful education in a globalized world?

Globalization continues unabated. Increasingly people, labor, products, capital, and knowledge do not stop at national borders. Thus, our knowledge about other cultures becomes even more important; competencies in social and communication skills move to the fore. In the information age we need more theoretical abstract knowledge. Previously when there was more emphasis on product-related manufacturing labor, experiential knowledge played a much greater role. There is a global trend moving toward service and knowledge societies.

In export-oriented countries such as Germany and Japan we are already facing labor shortages that will worsen in the foreseeable future through shifts in demographics. According to an OECD report, the potential labor supply is decreasing at a much faster and sharper rate in Japan and Germany than in most other OECD countries. This deficit will have a negative effect on the entire economy. How can we counteract this?

On the one hand we need to mobilize more labor. More women could – and want to! – be gainfully employed, others would prefer a position that offers more than part-time work. We could develop incentives for older workers to continue working past their retirement age. We lose so many skills and knowledge from the workforce when people retire. And we could recruit workers from other countries as well. We also need a broad training and education offensive. Germany and Japan must understand education as a life-long process that begins in early childhood and does not finish with the first job. The first education is no longer enough to last a lifetime. With decreasing longevity of work-related knowledge we are seeing a growing demand for further education. The level of education attained must be maintained and updated with ongoing further training and education, and adapted to personal life circumstances. Sometimes people can't avoid having to seek a completely new education - in particular

when the education received for a specific vocation has limited applicability. Moreover the first education should create a wide foundation of knowledge, thus it should not be strongly specialised. Because job profiles in the workforce are becoming broader, the variety of tasks is increasing. Specialized knowledge can then be continually acquired throughout life.

The – national and international – demand for qualified employees is also a decisive factor for the innovation potential of the domestic economy.

In the future, labor will be embedded in a stronger communication and knowledge context. From changes to economic structures to knowledge intensive sectors and above all the intensification of knowledge within the sectors demands an additional demand for university graduates. Mobility must be created in two ways. On the one hand it's about increasing the ability to transfer between vocational training and university education as well as between the labor market and higher education. Access to university education is still very reliant on socio-economic background. Companies have a fundamental interest in ensuring that vocationally qualified employees have the chance to further their education at university level. The dual system is an interesting model. However, students must be allowed to transfer their studies across states and countries as well. We need to set some standards. This is currently happening in Europe - despite all difficulties – within the framework of the Lisbon Process and the creation of a European qualifications framework.

What sort of influence does education have for access to opportunities in the job market?

Those people with limited education or training are particularly susceptible to unemployment, this include overwhelmingly individuals from lower socio-economic backgrounds, migrants and increasingly men. If children and youth are not given the opportunity to become



well educated they are often excluded from working life and are dependent on welfare and social services. Nonetheless, the challenges for the education system not only consist of training qualified employees - education is also a vehicle for social integration in an increasingly heterogeneous society. A good secondary and tertiary education is the key to participation in society and for the prevention of socially undesirable developments, such as criminality. Thus, countries should not only aim for a high average level of performance but ensure that as many students as possible are able to reach that level.

Which policy and economic measures should or could be implemented to improve the fields of education and training?

Essentially we need to develop a different education policy that offers qualitative education, training and further education to more people. In the early education phase and during elementary and secondary school we have to offer not only traditional subjects such as mathematics, language and natural sciences, but we must also foster social competencies such as independent problem-solving, ability to think abstractly and how to learn. Foreign languages are just as important in the age of globalization. By awarding scholarships and stipends the economy could help foster the qualifications of young people. By offering more internships and practicum young people could be introduced to working life. Vocational training should be supported by an accompanying theory-based training.

What are you expecting in these areas as a result of these German-Japanese discussions?

Germany and Japan are facing similar challenges in many areas. In particular the diverging viewpoints of the participants toward the problems that we're facing, but also the solutions to the problems can assist us in all moving forwards. I personally hope that discussions and presentations will provide us with many new ideas, suggestions and knowledge.

Symposium “Fostering Mathematics and Science Education in Japanese and German Schools”

Prof. Petra Skiebe-Corrette (Project and Laboratory Manager, TuWaS! Project / Laboratory for Secondary School Students NatLab, Department of Biology, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Free University of Berlin)

On November 23, 2010, a symposium on mathematics and science education was held at the Japanese-German Center Berlin (Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin, JDZB). The event was organized by the JDZB, the Free University Berlin and the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) in cooperation with the Museum for Natural History Berlin.

A part of the duties of schools is to allow our children “[...]to support the development of their individual personalities and enable them to actively participate in social life” (General education curriculum Berlin). Because mathematics, science and technology continue to play an ever important role in both personal and working lives, we need to ensure that all current school children have a basic education in math, science and technology if we are to solve global problems – such as access to clean water, sufficient energy, and food for all. At the same time, results from various research projects reveal that the younger generation’s interest in science and mathematics has drastically decreased, both in Japan and Germany. Thus, various institutions in Japan and Germany have realized that fostering a wide basis of knowledge as well as fostering talent in the so called MINT disciplines (Mathematics, Informatics (ICT), Natural Sciences and Technology) will become increasingly important.

The conference commenced with an overview given by Prof. OGURA Yasushi (National Institute for Educational Policy Research NIER) and Prof. Ortwin Renn (acatech – Deutsche Akademie der Technikwissenschaften – German academy of technological sciences) to outline the current situation in both countries. This was then followed by papers given by Christian Bänisch (Senate Department for Education, Science and Research Berlin) and IWABUCHI Haruyuki (Planning Manager, Japan Science and Technology Agency JST).

It was surprising to determine how similar the situation is for both industrialized countries with respect to educating the next generation of scientists (further information can be found under Events 2010 on the JDZB website where the papers of the participants are available). Thus, it was exciting to find out whether these beacon projects introduced by both countries have similar strategies.

The following projects were outlined from Japan:

1. The training of assistants for science teaching – teaching assistants for elementary teachers to carry out experiments (Prof. CHIBA Kazuyoshi, University of Ochanomizu)
2. Super Science High Schools: Selective secondary high schools with intensive and advanced mathematics and science programs (HASEGAWA Taiji, Head, Japan Science and Technology Agency JST)
3. Program for children and teachers (SAKAGUCHI Masanobu, Executive Director, Sony Foundation for Education)

The beacon projects from Germany included:

1. TuWaS!, a program to foster teaching of sciences and technology at elementary schools (Prof. Petra Skiebe-Corrette, Free University Berlin)
2. School laboratories in Germany – BayLab Plastics in Leverkusen (Karl-Heinz Wagner, Baylab plastics, Bayer MaterialScience AG)
3. Roberta – Learning with robots; a program specifically designed for girls (Thorsten Leimbach, Fraunhofer Institute for Intelligent Analysis and Information Systems IAIS)
4. In contact with real scientists: experiences of the NaT-Working Program (Atje Drexler, Robert Bosch Foundation)

It was striking how similar both countries’ strategies are. In both countries the economy or private foundations actively foster education initiatives, which to some extent are working closely together with universities. In both countries there are wide-reaching as well as high-achieving initiatives – nevertheless all participants agreed that the current initiatives



are not sufficient and above all are not directed enough at school pupils.

Some of the discussions were also exciting, for example, *Jukus*. *Jukus* are private schools in Japan that offer after-school tutoring or help to prepare students for the entrance examinations of prestigious universities. The German audience was particularly keen to hear more about *Jukus*, and the opinion of the Japanese participants towards them was divided. Most were concerned with the issues: How much free time does a student need to learn? How many contact hours should students spend learning and how should they learn? Some of the Japanese participants thought that Japanese youth who attended school and *Jukus* did not have enough free time to develop their character and personalities. Others were of the opinion that *Jukus* provide a good supplement to normal schools: on the one hand their preparatory work for university entrance demands peak performance of students, and on the other, they provide individualized and wide-reaching support through after-school tutoring. In view of the sharp increase in the number of after-school tutoring centers in Germany and the demands of many communities for more intensive support of gifted students, these discussions proved to be very interesting to the German participants and they demonstrate how important and fruitful discussions between Japan and Germany are.



Reception for the participants at the Museum for Natural History.

The JDZB provides regular opportunities for cooperation partners to introduce themselves to the jdzb echo readership. The following article is by Timo Prekop, Managing Director of the German Asia-Pacific Business Association.

Since its establishment in 1900 the German Asia-Pacific Business Association (OAV) has broken much new ground for bilateral economic relations in the Asia-Pacific region. Starting out as an initiative of the northern German trading houses, the Business Association has continuously adapted its structures to meet the demands of German business activities throughout Asia, and, in turn, considerably influenced them. Today the Association works across Germany as a representative of industry and services as well as trade. The Association has established many traditions and regular events, including the East Asia Gala Dinner. This annual event with distinguished guests and speakers from Asia and Germany is the main networking event of the German-Asian business sector. At the 111th East Asia Gala Dinner held in March 2011 in Hamburg, the guest of honour to give the keynote speech was German Federal President Christian Wulff.

The Association offers its members opportunities to meet and discuss individual topical issues such as building knowledge and contacts in business and politics in Germany as well as in targeted countries. Thus, it contributes to the successful operation of its business members in Asia. Our business members profit from the network of independent transnational studies on political and economic development, market analyses and challenges. We discuss and examine business strategies as well as practical issues and solutions to problems and source evaluations and experiences from the companies working in our network.

In November 2010 I took on the position of Managing Director, and I look forward to working with the Association's business members and partners. Asia is a fascinating and above all economically dynamic region. The opportunity to support German businesses seeking to expand or establish their companies in the region is a very interesting task to which I am wholeheartedly committed. While working for Deutsche Bank for ten years I gained wide-reaching experience in assisting German clients from medium-sized enterprises in their operations; I bring all of these experiences with me to my work at the Association. During a four-year posting to Vietnam from 2005 to 2009 I provided support

not only to international businesses but to local clients as well and became very familiar with the customs of an Asian country. In Hanoi and Ho-Chi-Minh-City I was the chair of the German Business Association and worked closely with it to lead discussions related to national developments and concepts for policy papers.

I have had close contact with the Asian region even during my university studies of economics. Privately I travelled to many different Asian countries. Moreover I initiated education and training projects in Vietnam and Laos and supported the construction of school buildings in the region. I am also very familiar with Japan and the JDZB through my participation in the German-Japanese Exchange program for young employees, which was a very exciting and valuable experience for me. Japan plays an important role for the Association as a high-tech country and location for research. In 2010 we organized a successful delegation of business people to Tōkyō to learn more about the topic of technology cooperation in nano and micro technology.

We are very committed to the development of networks, which is an integral component of the JDZB's activities and its many exchange



programs, and we regard it as the very basis of our work. In 2001 the Association established a Junior Forum for regular discussion of topical issues of the Asian economy. The Association's Junior Forum is developing young leaders for the future of those companies operating in Asia. The goal of the Forum is to promote the exchange of experiences with experts of the Asian economy.

I look forward to working more closely with Japan and Asia in my new position and warmly invite all businesses and cooperation partners to become more active with the team of the German Asia-Pacific Business Association.



From left: Jürgen Hambrecht (BASF CEO, Chair of the Asia-Pacific Committee of the German Economy), German Minister for Economics Rainer Brüderle and Jürgen Fitschen (OAV Chairman, Member of the Management Board of Deutsche Bank AG and Member of the JDZB Foundation Council) at the East Asian Gala Dinner in March 2010 in Hamburg.

**Left**

Opening of the exhibition: "Wood and Copper" with woodcuts by Olaf Dahlhaus and copper etchings by NAKAHARA Kazuki on December 10, 2010. The exhibition was on display until mid March in the JDZB.

Below

JDZB presentation for students of Ritsumeikan University (Kyôto) with a lecture given by the constitutional lawyer and former Senator for Justice of Berlin Prof. Rupert Scholz on 18th February 2011 at the JDZB.

**Left**

The inventor of the therapeutic robot seal Paro (front), Dr. SHIBATA Takanori (National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology AIST, Tôkyô) during the

symposium "Human-Robot Interaction from an Intercultural Perspective – A Comparative Study of Japan and Germany," that was held from December 7–8, 2010, at the JDZB.



Guest performance by the Lasenkan Theater Ensemble Berlin performing the new play by TAWADA Yôko "Kafka Kaikoku" over six evenings in February 2011 at the JDZB. Directed by SHIMADA Saburô, the Lasenkan Theater Ensemble performed in German an exciting adaptation of Kafka's "Metamorphosis" that deals with the opening of the nation – Japan (Kaikoku), and the effects of modernization on culture and the people.

CANCELLATIONS AND POSTPONEMENTS POSSIBLE, PLEASE CHECK ALL EVENTS WITH OUR WEBSITE!**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 14–15, 2011, in Tôkyô

Conference: Asia After the Crisis

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

Symposium: Germany – Japan – Russia Potentials for the Future

C: Konrad Adenauer Foundation
October 7, 2011, in Tôkyô

German-Japanese Workshop on Security Problems

C: Heinrich Böll Foundation, Berlin
December 2, 2011

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**Symposium: Growth in Sustainable Industry Structures in Japan and Germany**

C: Fujitsu Research Institute, Tôkyô
June 28, 2011

Conference: Long Term Care II

C: German Federal Ministry of Health, Berlin; Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Tôkyô)
August 29–30, 2011
(by invitation only)

PROGRESS THROUGH KNOWLEDGE**Symposium: Innovation and Challenges to Support Researchers who will take a Lead for Future – Approaches for Japan and Germany**

C: DFG German Research Foundation, Tôkyô; Japan Science and Technology Agency, Tôkyô
July 15, 2011, in Tôkyô

Symposium: History and the State of the Nation – Current Views of German-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
July 6–7, 2011

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

C: Goethe Institut Japan, Tôkyô; Festival „You Are Here: Berlin – Tôkyô”
Date: Beginning of November 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

SPECIAL PROJECT**19th Meeting of Japanese-German Forum**

C: Japan Center for International Exchange, Tôkyô
October 4–5, 2011

CULTURE**CONCERT**

105th Dahlem Musical Soiree
June 10, 2011, 7.30 p.m.

106th Dahlem Musical Soiree
September 16, 2011, 7.30 p.m.

OPEN HOUSE

Saturday, June 25, 2011, from 2 p.m.

EXHIBITION**“Nô Costumes”**

Venue: Museum for Asian Art, Berlin
On display until May 1, 2011

Photo exhibition by SHIMMURA Takuji “Topographies – Berlin, Yerevan, Paris”

Opening: Friday, April 1, 2011, at 7 p.m.
On display until June 3, 2011

Retrospective “Katsushika Hokusai”

Opening: August 25, 2011, at 7 p.m.
Venue: Martin Gropius Bau, Berlin

LECTURE**“On the Making of Nô Costumes” by YAMAGUCHI Tomoko**

Venue: Museum for Asian Art, Berlin
April 29, 2011, at 6 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, above and right

Nô Theater in Berlin: The Komparu Ensemble performing the pieces "Funa Benkei" and "Aoi no Ue" on January 19 and 20, 2011, at the Haus der Kulturen der Welt in Berlin (in Japanese language with German subtitles).

This guest performance in Berlin to an enthusiastic audience was the inaugural cultural event of the events series "150 years of friendship Germany-Japan." Further performances were held in Erfurt, Munich and Düsseldorf.



Left

Members of the Komparu Ensemble teach students studying Japanese at the Free University Berlin the typical stylised movements of Nô-Theater during a fun-filled workshop held on January 21, 2011, at the JDZB.



Above: The JDZB's Deputy Secretary General, SHIMIZU Yôichi, at the opening of the exhibition "Costumes used in Nô-Theater" from the collection of the Yamaguchi Research Institute for Nô Costumes (Kyôto) at the Berlin Museum for Asian Arts on January 18, 2011.

Left: The Nô costume from the JDZB collection was a feature of the exhibition. The exhibition is open until 1 May 2011 at the Berlin Museum for Asian Arts.