

One Year After *Fukushima*

Manfred HOFFMANN (Delegate of German Industry and Commerce in Japan)

Assessment

Fukushima has led to a distinct loss of trust in politics, government administration and the media both in Japan and abroad, as well as in the technological capabilities of Japan. On top of this is the anxiety about predicted further earthquakes and insecurities about the current situation in Fukushima, and potential radiation of foodstuffs, waste etc. In spite of all these difficulties and problems, the Japanese economy has to a large extent returned to normal. Even if in daily life there is an external impression that Fukushima is under control, the actual situation remains unclear in many aspects. Needed are fact-based explanations and assessments of the real situation or the mediation of reliable sources of information for actual individual cases.

Japan from a German Perspective

Overall, *Fukushima* reduced Japan's

importance as a location for German companies and associations. Even before *Fukushima*, Japan was regarded superficially as difficult, sheltered, expensive, outdated, inflexible, etc. This catastrophe led to even greater reservations. However, these evaluations and assessments are in no way justified. Against all these difficulties and reservations we should be careful not to overlook how Japan continues to be a leading global industrial power, a "core innovator" at the highest level, a trendsetter with enormous purchasing power and quite often an important competitor; and this will remain for some time to come. Japan continues to set benchmarks of global importance. As a rule, German companies have only niche or marginal market shares in Japan.

As a result often the country is not adequately assessed against its real importance; it is wrongly valued and often

dangerously underestimated. Moreover, our single-minded focus on emerging markets, allows us to overlook absolute numbers, the actual size of the market and other important aspects, for example, Japan's role in the international supply chain or in shaping internal Asian developments. If we look at the importance given to Japan by its Asian neighboring countries, the USA and other countries, we see how German perception does not meet the global benchmark.

German Presence in Japan

Fukushima created or accelerated a timely structural shift for many German companies in Japan. A number of them can be traced back to largely successful crisis management and surprisingly good results in 2011; nevertheless we need to reassess goals and strategies. The repatriation of a number of expatriates (staff on overseas deployments) in particular those



Memorial event held on March 11, 2012, at the JDZB to remember the victims of the earthquake and tsunami catastrophes in Japan. The victims were remembered in moving tributes in front of an overfilled hall of people. Reports were given by former German Ambassador DAERR, as an appointee of the Federal German Government for the catastrophe (photo), and by the German-Japanese Association Berlin, Kizuna in Berlin, Society of Friends in Berlin, JB Network Ltd., and the JDZB about fundraising activities and aid projects. A bazaar was held to raise further funds.

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with small children (the German School has lost more than a third of its pupils and thus most of the children of the expatriates), and the difficulties in deploying new staff has further increased the tendency that fewer German nationals are now appointed to executive positions. A number of companies will lose an important part of their national identity and visible presence through this development.

Business Opportunities in Energy and Reconstruction

Even in Japan itself *Fukushima* has led to massive public discussions about energy policies. For various reasons more than 54 nuclear reactors have been shut down. After the last one was switched off the network at the beginning of May, Japan has in fact – at least temporarily – completely phased out energy supplies from nuclear power plants. Even if there are still many unanswered questions about a new direction and different approaches to solving problems, this could potentially result in interesting business for German companies.

Fukushima as a synonym for the threefold catastrophe from March 2011 stands for the destruction of a coastal strip in northern Japan. The reconstruction of the affected region has only just begun. Even if in the first instance local construction companies, waste removal businesses etc are preferred, in the medium term the demand for products from different areas will be interesting for many German companies. The Japanese Chamber of Industry and Commerce Abroad is at the moment completely inundated with enquiries for further information and evaluations of the energy sector.

Japan: More than Just a Sales Market

Fukushima and the energy issue are exemplary of the similar challenges facing Japan and Germany as high-tech industrial countries. The future of both countries basically depends on their readiness to reform and the strength of their innovations. Both countries need to be concerned about similar future or mega issues. Japan is much more for the German economy than just a sales market. Many German companies located in Japan realized long ago that the importance of location is also

about observation, learning and research. These companies have developed here globally successful quality and technology standards or create valuable references for third markets, particularly in Asia.

Japan: Global Client and Partner

Fukushima accelerated the globalization of the Japanese economy. *Fukushima* and ensuing developments have shown to Japanese companies in a very drastic way the necessity for a more intensive international network. A number of activities and massive investments in neighboring Asian countries and emerging markets prove there's more happening here than just a theoretical business exercise. The high value of the Yen has accelerated M&A activities. This does not only mean increased competition for German companies, but new global business opportunities as well. Experience shows that as a rule it's considerably easier and more promising to work with Japanese companies to enter into third markets, than it is to work in Japan itself. Many German companies exceed their turnover with Japanese companies outside of Japan than within Japan. However, this is often based on an existing presence of the company in Japan already.

Japan as one of the most important G8 industrialized countries and Japanese companies as a global client, partner and competitor continue to play an unchanged and decisive role on the world market, even after *Fukushima*. The often distanced perception of Japan in Germany will not change anything.



Dear Readers!

During my career as a diplomat I had a total of four postings to Germany over a period of eleven years with the last appointment as Ambassador for my country. It is a great honor and a huge joy for me to now renew my ties with Germany-Japan relations as President of the JDZB.

Since the Second World War our countries have undergone a process of reconstruction and developed values based on liberty, democracy and free-market economics. During the Cold War they contributed to spreading these values to counteract socialism. Thankfully the Cold War ended with the collapse of socialism; Germany was able to reunify and attain a strong position within a European Union striving for integration. Japan was also able to create a secure position for itself in East Asia which continues to develop further. I had feared that the people of Germany and Japan within the course of these developments could perhaps lose interest in each other. However, the heartfelt sympathy and support extended by the people in Germany to Japan after the massive earthquakes show just how important and reliable a friend Germany is to Japan.

With ongoing globalization, China, India, Brazil and other developing countries are driving the economic growth in the world, and the international community will experience great changes. It's important in this situation that Germany and Japan and other like-minded countries continue to support stability and prosperity for the world. I would like to ask all our readers for their active support to ensure the JDZB continues to strengthen partnerships between both our countries through exchange and intellectual dialog, and to developments around the world.

TAKASHIMA Yūshū
President of the JDZB

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Editor: Michael NIEMANN

Tel.: +49-30-839 07 186, E-Mail: niemann@jdzb.de

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Address of the JDZB:

Saargemünder Str. 2, 14195 Berlin, Germany

Tel.: +49-30-839 07 0 Fax: +49-30-839 07 220

E-Mail: jdzb@jdzb.de URL: <http://www.jdzb.de>

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Society of Friends of the JDZB: freundeskreis@jdzb.de

The Robert Bosch Foundation's "German Program for Japanese journalists 2012" devoted to the topic "Energy Supply – Energy Security" was held in cooperation with the JDZB and Waseda University (Tōkyō) from March 19–24, 2012. The following is a report written by one of the participants, YOSHIDA Kenji from the Tōkyō Bureau of the western Japanese daily newspaper "Nishinippon Shimbun."

A year has passed since the accident in the nuclear power plant Fukushima 1 of the Tokyo Electric Power Company Inc. (TEPCO), however Japan is still having difficulties with deciding a new energy policy. Thus, this study tour for Japanese journalists on the topic "Energy Supply – Energy Security" sponsored by the Robert Bosch Foundation came at just the right time. Boarding the plane the participants considered the difficult task ahead of not only learning more about the developments Germany has adapted after deciding to phase out nuclear power, but also to report on the situation in Japan where mistakes led to the spread of radiation beyond borders.

It was a full program. And the level of the participants' knowledge with regard to Germany and the program's topic proved to be varied. Nevertheless, the tour's first presentation given by Kathrin GOLDAMMER (IASS Potsdam) proved to be accessible to all because she correlated the course of her own life with the changes made to German energy policies. Dr. GOLDAMMER was introduced as project manager of IASS Potsdam, however on my return to Japan I learned that former German Federal Minister for the Environment Prof. Dr. Klaus TÖPFER (from this research institute) will be appointed to head the Ethics Commission for the Nuclear Phase Out as Executive Director. I am embarrassed by my ignorance, and it is indeed regrettable that if I had known this earlier, more questions definitely would have been asked.

Following this we had the opportunity to speak with Rolf HEMPELMANN MP (SPD), and on the next day we spoke with Dr. Michael FUCHS MP (CDU). Among the members of parliament from the government and opposition parties there are clearly very different opinions on "phasing out nuclear power." However both sides were skeptical about the political situation and the decision-making processes in Japan. Dr. FUCHS explained: "We are free to have our own beliefs. However we adhere to the principles of democracy and follow decisions once they are made." This was an incredibly refreshing approach for someone from Japan who constantly hears "everything is allowed."

It was easy to follow discussions with a representative from Siemens Energy who

explained how this German company sees renewable energy as a growth area and is aligning its operations to national strategies. Nevertheless the economy is not monolithic. Critical voices are also being heard. And perhaps self-interest plays a role here as well...

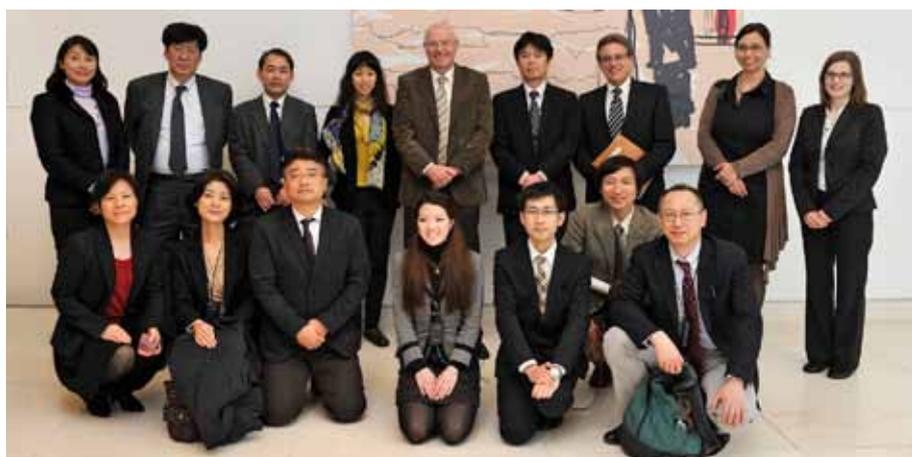
From Berlin we travelled to the "environmental capital" Freiburg. Unfortunately a few of us were unable to follow the basic information given to us during a visit to the Schönau Electricity Plant (EWS). However, for those participants who were well-prepared some of the explanations were a bit unsatisfactory. We then visited a so-called passive house and a plus-energy domicile. We are very grateful to the residents of these buildings for allowing so many people into their homes. Andreas DELLESKE gave an impressive explanation of a small combined heat and power generation system commenting that the "introduction of similar systems to Japan, which is currently facing severe power shortages, would be the quickest solution."

Following this we had two days on our own to collect information and materials. I visited the local authorities of Freiamt and Neckarwestheim. The inhabitants of Freiamt, well-known as "power export village," have moved toward regenerative energies such as wind and solar power. However, it is not just about the local people's environmental awareness, rather, in view of decreasing importance of regional economic sectors, it's the concept of promoting industries by utilizing renewable energy as a regional resource. It relates directly to current discussions in

Japan about decentralized self-sufficiency in energy. A nuclear power plant is located less than one kilometer from a residential area of Neckarwestheim, a distance unimaginably close in Japan. After the credible maximum accident in Fukushima, one of the two Neckarwestheim reactors was closed down following a resolution passed by the German federal government. We were impressed that the shock of Fukushima could have such a wide-reaching effect on such a distant location. Yet the local mayor seemed quite relaxed in our discussions. They had foreseen the decommissioning of the plant over the past decade or so and had been making arrangements. We were convinced by his comment "ten years is enough to prepare for a phasing out of nuclear power."

This sort of study tour has real significance for Japan; the ability to directly view sites was incredibly rewarding for those journalists interested in energy issues. What motivated me: I wanted to be in the arena of issues that led to the shift to phase out nuclear power; I wanted to hear, among other things, the arguments from those who oppose erecting steel masts for high voltage power lines, arguments from businesses which fear increasing energy costs and arguments from the energy suppliers. I think there are ways shown here for Japan to "move away from nuclear energy dependency." Still, I regret that I was completely unprepared for the individual site visits and was thus unable to enter into deeper discussions.

We owe great thanks to many people, above all to Tatjana WONNEBERG and Mai RAPSCH from the JDZB as well as Andrea TISCHER and Anne HEYEN from the Robert Bosch Foundation for their wonderful support during our visit. I would like to express my deep regard for all the institutions involved in organizing the program and I hope this very useful program for Japanese and German journalists may continue in the future.



The journalists visiting MP Rolf HEMPELMANN at the German Bundestag on March 19, 2012

The 116th Dahlem Musical Soiree will be held on June 20, 2012, and will include performances by KUSAKA Sayako with Andreas WILLWOHL on viola and Stefan GIGLBERGER playing the cello. Since her appointment in 2008, KUSAKA Sayako is First Concertmaster of the Concert House Orchestra Berlin (Konzerthausorchester, formerly BSO) and one of the most renowned Japanese musicians in Germany. Below is an interview with her.

After you completed your musical studies in Japan you went and studied in the USA in Dallas for five years and then went on to study with Professor Rainer KUSSMAUL in Freiburg. Where do your musical roots come from and where do you get your musical inspiration?

I was very lucky with my teachers. Even as a child in Japan I had violin lessons with wonderful teachers; and at the Tôkyô University of Arts I studied with Prof. SHIMIZU Takashi. He had successfully performed in Europe and told me so many stories that even back then I wanted to study in Europe. But first my path took me to the USA where I studied with a Russian teacher. After this I felt the pull to come to Europe, the cradle of classical music. I became a student of Prof. KUSSMAUL at the Freiburg Musikhochschule (University of Music). This meant I became familiar with three countries – Japan, USA and Germany – without these different study sojourns I would never have been able to learn and present the experiences I have today.

There are quite a few Japanese musicians who are former students of Professor KUSSMAUL and are now playing concert master roles in well-known German orchestras (KASHIMOTO/Berlin Philharmonic, SUNAHARA/Bamberg Symphony, IDEUE/Baden Baden Philharmonic). Do you all know each other? Is there a network for Japanese concert masters?

Unfortunately I don't have much contact with Prof. KUSSMAUL's former students, and as far as I know there isn't really a network among Japanese concert masters. Occasionally I have contact with Mr KASHIMOTO whom I meet twice or three times a year – and then of course we talk about orchestras.

Before you accepted the role at the Concert House Orchestra, you predominantly worked as a soloist. How does the work of a concertmaster differentiate from a soloist, what other tasks are included?

Before I accepted my current position, I hardly had any experience with the essence of orchestra music. Prof. KUSSMAUL has so much experience as a concert master for an orchestra, and he was a great role model for

me both as a soloist as well as a chamber musician. I wanted to be just like him. In the second year of my stipend from the Japanese Ministry for Cultural Affairs, luckily enough my application for Berlin was successful and I was offered the position as concertmaster here in the Concert House Orchestra.

A concertmaster has the especially important role of mediating between the conductor and the orchestra: a concertmaster has to be able to understand what the conductor wants and communicate or discuss this with colleagues in the orchestra. With a good conductor the concert master's job is easy and you don't need to do much, however if there are misunderstandings between the conductor and the orchestra, it's up to the concertmaster to improve communication between them. Usually there are three first concertmasters, two deputy concertmasters and one lead player.

You play an Italian violin made by Giovanni Francesco Pressenda in 1822. How did you "meet" your violin? What sort of characteristics should the ideal instrument have so that you can do everything that a musician aspires to achieve?

The choice of a suitable violin is extremely important for a violinist. Everything a musician wants to express as an individual, such as sound, tonal quality, can only be expressed into reality with the right instru-

ment. I met the violin I have now back in 2000. Back then I was planning to take part in several international competitions and I needed a really good instrument. An American musician brought it with him; I tried it out and straight away I liked the violin's wonderful timbre and full tone – I still play with this violin. But I still have a dream: one day I would like to play on a real Stradivari or Guarneri! Not that I'm not happy with the instrument I have now – but I would like to try out my limitations with the help of such an extremely good instrument and reach the very highest level of my musical abilities.

Apart from your work as concertmaster are you planning any other musical projects?

Naturally I will continue my work as a soloist, but I will also play as part of chamber music ensembles. On June the 20, 2012, I will have the pleasure of performing a concert with my ensemble at the JDZB. This will serve as a preliminary concert for a concert in Tôkyô that will take place in the wonderful Toppa Hall on July 1 as the final of a series of concerts. The series began three years ago and in Tôkyô the same pieces will be played as at the JDZB. I am also playing the leader of the string chamber orchestra of the Berlin Concert House Orchestra. We perform two or three concerts per year in this group. Next year we will perform a series of concerts in Japan with this ensemble as well.

One last general question: You have lived in Berlin for some time now. What is special about Berlin's cultural scene in general and the music in particular?

In contrast to Dallas, where I lived for a number of years before coming to Germany, Berlin is a very culturally diverse city. Dallas is a very rich city and has distinct cultural centers and excellent concerts are performed there. But when you look at Berlin with its four orchestras and three opera houses, and each house has its own program – you could visit each one after the other and never get bored, you're spoiled for choice. And then there are all the different theatres, galleries, museums. All of these things make the quality of life in Berlin so special.

(Photo: Matthias MARTIN)





Lecture in English “Whither Japan’s Economy: A Growth Scenario in the Making Amidst Mounting Uncertainties” by Prof. TANIGUCHI Tomohiko (Keiō University Graduate School of System Design and Management) on March 22, 2012, at the JDZB.



One year after the earthquake and tsunami catastrophes in eastern Japan: memorial concert with shamisen and piano on March 15, 2012, at the JDZB, held in cooperation with the Embassy of Japan to Germany. The tsugaru shamisen was played by AGATSUMA Hiromitsu, accompanied by AKITA Shinji on the piano.



Memorial event held on March 9, 2012, at the JDZB for long-serving member of the JDZB Foundation Council Prof. Dr. SOTOBAYASHI Hideto who passed away on December 28, 2011, in Berlin. TAKEYA Munehisa, Member of the Board of the Japanese Chamber of Industry and Trade in Berlin, honored the life and work of Prof. SOTOBAYASHI on behalf of the JDZB.



Opening of the exhibition “TEGAMI and latest works from Tōhoku – Perspectives of Japanese artists after March 11” held at the JDZB on March 11, 2012. The event was part of a memorial event to mark the anniversary of the earthquake and tsunami catastrophe in Japan (see page 1). Directly after the catastrophe more than 200 artists from all over Japan sent 355 postcards to Hamburg, which were then exhibited. Works from a further five artists living in areas affected by catastrophes were commissioned especially for this exhibition.



Panel discussion on the topic “Future energy supplies for two countries with limited natural resources” on February 29, 2012, at the JDZB (from left): YAMASHITA Noriaki (Senior Researcher, Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies, Tōkyō); WAKI Yūzō (Deputy Chief Editorial Writer, The Nikkei Shimbun, Tōkyō); KAJIYAMA Hisashi (Senior Researcher, Fujitsu Research Institute, Tōkyō); Prof. Dr. Miranda SCHREURS (Freie Universität Berlin); Dr. Rolf KROKER (Managing Director, Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft, Cologne); Dietmar SCHÜTZ (President, Federal Association for Renewable Energies, Berlin).



New events series at the JDZB: Salon Chats with visiting or resident in Berlin Japanese and German artists. The first Japanese guest on March 28, 2012, was the conductor SADO Yutaka. He gave his debut performance in May 2011 at Berlin Philharmonic and conducted the Berlin Concert House Orchestra at the end of March. The German partner for discussions was Andreas MORITZ, Orchestra Manager of the Komische Oper Berlin since 2008.



Concert performed by Shōkei Gakuin High School in Sendai on March 26, 2012, at the JDZB. The trip to Germany by the school located in the middle of the catastrophe area was originally planned to take place in March 2011, but had to be cancelled and was now finally able to take place.

The concert was also an expression of gratitude for the manifold support given by Germany. In addition to the musical performances, thoughts and feelings about the current situation in Japan were also expressed. The exchange visit was supported by the "Takenoko Fund for German-Japanese Highschool Student Exchange".

The JDZB's new Deputy Secretary SAKATO Masaru welcoming the participants at this year's Boys' Day held at the JDZB on April 26, 2012. In a workshop entitled "How do I organise a binational/international conference?" twelve boys aged between 12 and 16 years had a wonderful time learning about the important tasks needed to prepare and organise a conference, and how the individual departments of the JDZB contribute to the overall event. The JDZB participated for the second time in the counterpart activity for Girls' Day.



Lecture by the Vice President of the Berlin Municipal Court, Dr. Andrea DIEKMANN, during the German-Japanese Symposium on Guardianship Law on May 3, 2012, at the JDZB. On the occasion of a visit of representatives from the Japan Adult Guardianship Law Association, topical issues related to guardianship law were discussed with German experts.

CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

Conference: Rio plus 20

C: German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Berlin
June 5, 2012

German-Japanese Security Workshop II

C: Heinrich Böll Foundation, Berlin; Center for the Promotion of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (CPDNP) at the Japan Institute for International Affairs (JIIA), Tôkyô
July 6, 2012, in Tôkyô

Symposium: China's Role in Asia – Research Approaches in Japan and Germany

C: German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hamburg; German Association for Asian Studies, Hamburg; Japan Association for Asian Studies (JAAS), Tôkyô
July 8, 2012, in Tôkyô

Symposium: Germany – Russia – Japan II

C: Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Berlin; Institute for International Policy Studies, Tôkyô
Date: September 2012, in Moskau

Symposium: Germany – China – Japan

C: Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Berlin; Institute for International Policy Studies, Tôkyô
November 11, 2012, in Tôkyô

RAW MATERIALS, ENERGY, CLIMATE ENVIRONMENT

Conference: Energy Innovation and Green Growth in Asia and Germany

C: Heinrich Böll Foundation, Berlin
July 4, 2012, in Tôkyô

Second German-Japanese Solar Day

C: Fraunhofer Society, Tôkyô; Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems (ISE, Freiburg); New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) Tôkyô (tbc)
November 13, 2012, in Tôkyô

Conference: Resources, Energy and Climate – Opportunities and Challenges in Germany and Japan

C: Wuppertal Institute for Climate the Environment and Energy
December 3 – 4, 2012

DEMOGRAPHY

Symposium: Time Management as a Family Policy

C: Tsukuba University; Gießen University
September 17 – 18, 2012

PROGRESS THROUGH KNOWLEDGE

Symposium: German-Japanese Cooperation in Disaster Protection

C: Association for International Disaster Prevention (DTRG), Berlin
September 10, 2012

Symposium: Internationalisation of Japanese and German Universities – Institutional Strategies and Operational Processes and Structures

C: German Rectors' Conference (HRK), Bonn; University of Cologne
October 17 – 18, 2012

Conference: Improving the Teaching of Mathematics and Natural Sciences II

C: Free University Berlin; Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), Tôkyô
Date: November 2012, in Tôkyô

STATE, ENTERPRISES, CIVIL SOCIETY

Symposium: Compliance – New Challenges for International German and Japanese Companies

C: German-Japanese Lawyers Association, Hamburg
June 14 – 15, 2012

Conference: Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) Europe-Japan

C: German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Berlin
Date: Fall 2012

Symposium: Social Effects of Large Catastrophes on Communities

C: Duisburg-Essen University; The Japan Foundation, Tôkyô
Date: To be confirmed, in Tôkyô or Sendai

DIALOG OF CULTURES

European Policy Seminar

C: German Academic Exchange Service, Bonn
Date: September 26 – 28, 2012

SPECIAL PROJECT

21st Meeting of Japanese-German Forum

C: Japan Center for International Exchange, Tôkyô
November 6 – 7, 2012

CULTURAL EVENTS

CONCERT (7.30 p.m.)

116th Dahlem Musical Soiree, June 20

KUSAKA Sayoko and Ensemble

117th Dahlem Musical Soiree, October 19

NAKAMURA Tempei (Jazz Piano)

118th Dahlem Musical Soiree, November 9

Jacques Thibaud Ensemble

EXHIBITION

"Two Worlds" KATÔ Atsuko (Paintings) and KATÔ Kuniko (Sculptures)

Opening: May 11, 2012
On display until June 29, 2012

OKABAYASHI Mayumi

Opening: September 7, 2012
On display until October 2012

JDZB OPEN HOUSE

on June 9, 2012, from 2 p.m.

7 pm Trio "KOKOTOB"

Jazz Concert with Marimba/Vibraphone,
Piano, Base Clarinet and Vocals

8 pm Motimaru Dance Company

Butoh Dance

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

Right photo:

The Japanese-German Association of Fukushima will enable three youths from Iitate-mura (a location within the evacuation zone of the Fukushima nuclear power plant) to travel to Germany for their vacations. This project will be supported with 30,000 Euro.

(Photo: JDG Fukushima)



Below photo:

The Agricultural High School of Miyagi Prefecture was completely destroyed by the Tsunami. In its temporary accommodation there is still a complete lack of all necessary teaching materials. The purchase of notebooks and an electronic piano will be supported with 75,000 Euro.

(Photo: Josho Gakuen High School)



Above photo:

"German Corner" in the provisional warehouse in Shichigahama (Miyagi prefecture) used as library that was completely destroyed in March 2011. Reconstruction efforts and the procurement of new books will be supported with 50,000 Euro.

(Photo: Shichigahama City)



Left photo:

Wind orchestra of Kōyō secondary school who gave a concert for earthquake refugees at an emergency shelter. The musical instruments were either lost or destroyed in the tsunami. The schools will be supported with new equipment to the value of 59,000 Euro.

(Photo: NPO Seinen Kyōgikai)

Info: www.jdzb.de --> Donations for Japan