

## 25 Years of the Berlin-Tōkyō City Partnership

Michael MÜLLER, Governing Mayor of Berlin

“The world is at a historic turning point today, moving toward a time when there is hope for closer cooperation and shared prosperity. There is growing interdependence between nations in the world. At the same time, the cities, which bring together the experiences of many generations, will play an important role in making societies more international and building a better world.” This is the introduction to the “Joint Declaration on the Establishment of a City Partnership between Berlin and Tōkyō” signed on 14 May 1994. This year we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of our partnership.

In 25 years, the world has experienced changes and upheavals, but the description of the role of cities is as relevant today as it was then. Using the wealth of cities’ experience to shape how we coexist remains the starting point for the close cooperation between Berlin and Tōkyō.

The history of this connection dates back many years: numerous Japanese scientists, for example, studied in Berlin as early as the end of the 19th century – including the physician and writer MORI Ōgai. The Berlin architects ENDE and BÖCKMANN, in turn, designed the building of the Japanese Ministry of Justice in 1895 and drafted other plans for the development of Tōkyō.

The Japanese-German Center Berlin (JDZB), jointly supported by the State of Berlin, the German Federal Foreign Office, and the Japanese Foreign Ministry, has more recently played an important role in fostering collaboration between Berlin and Tōkyō. The signing ceremony of the above Joint Declaration by Berlin’s Governing Mayor Eberhard DIEPGEN and the then Governor of Tōkyō, SUZUKI Shunichi, was held at a reception at the JDZB in 1994.

In 2014, as Senator for Urban Development, I had the opportunity to visit Tōkyō during the 20th anniversary of our city partnership. I was very impressed by the dynamics of the city, especially by the sustainable urban development, the modernization of public transport, and the way the city is dealing with the challenges of climate change and energy efficiency. My visit made it clear to me that Berlin and Tōkyō face similar challenges in shaping their cities, and that deepening our exchange is very worthwhile.

In this spirit, Governor MASUZOE Yōichi’s visit to Berlin in October 2014 was another important event. The Governor and then Governing Mayor Klaus WOWEREIT agreed in a memorandum to set priorities for future cooperation in the areas of environmental and urban development, as well as cultural exchange. At the same time, a symposium

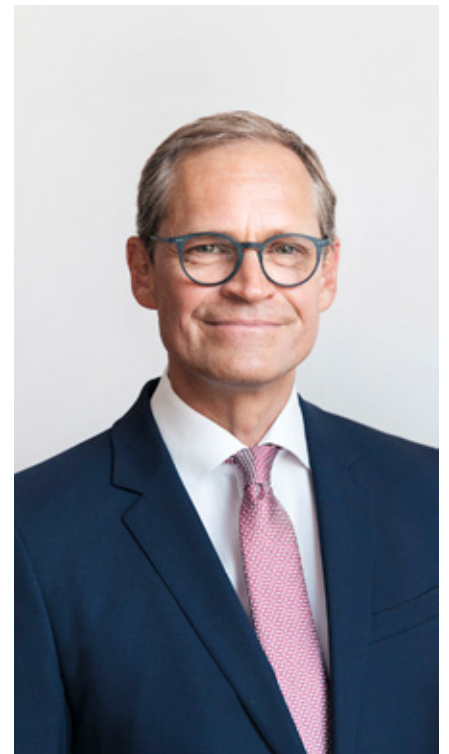


Photo © Lena GIOVANAZZI

### CONTENT

<b>25 Years City Partnership...</b>	
Michael MÜLLER	1–2
<b>Interview</b>	
Electromobility	3
<b>Conference Report</b>	
Demographic Change	4
<b>Exchange Program</b>	
Youth Work Specialists	5
<b>JDZB Events</b>	6
<b>Preview of Events 2019</b>	7
<b>Exhibitions in 2019</b>	8

entitled “Urban Development on the Way to a Smart City” was held at the JDZB.

The partnership between Berlin and Tōkyō is firmly anchored in our urban societies: Berliners have not forgotten the great empathy and joy with which the citizens of Tōkyō greeted the fall of the Wall and German reunification 30 years ago. And today each metropolis holds enormous fascination for young people and young companies in Berlin and Tōkyō. Start-ups and scientific and academic institutions carry out lively exchange programs. There are also many contacts in culture and the arts – for example, between Künstlerhaus Bethanien and Tōkyō Arts and Space. And traditional cultural events from the respective city partners are also very popular. For example, the Berlin Philharmonic regularly – and again this year – gives very successful concerts in Tōkyō. The Deutsches Symphonie Orchester Berlin will visit Tōkyō in October 2019. And before that, the outstanding Tōkyō Noh ensemble Umewaka-Kennōkai will be a guest at the Berlin Philharmonic in September.

It is precisely because Berlin and Tōkyō each have their own, exciting history, in addition to common themes, and are confronted with different framework conditions, that the exchange is so fruitful. For example, Japanese delegations are very interested in finding out how Berlin integrates people with a migrant background. This is a topic of great interest to Japanese cities and Japanese society currently dealing with demographic change. Ensuring social cohesion is also a key issue for both cities. Berlin and

Tōkyō are working together on a global scale as well. Urban 20, in which 27 major cities will put urban concerns on the agenda of the G20 process, is one example. During this year’s Japanese G20 presidency, Tōkyō will be hosting the Urban 20 Mayors Summit in May.

And in 2020, the world will especially be watching Tōkyō during the Olympic and Paralympic Games the city is hosting. Preparations for these games are well under way, with a particular focus on sustainability, minimizing emissions and waste, and biodiversity. I am sure that Tōkyō’s city administration will do exemplary work here together with the Japanese government and the Japanese economy. The solutions developed will enable other cities to learn and benefit.

Looking back and anticipating the future underscore the importance of connecting our cities. The JDZB remains an indispensable partner for this effort and will continue to make many important suggestions in the future. I am pleased it has so actively contributed to the dialogue on issues that are relevant to Berlin and Tōkyō. The anniversary year that has just begun will see our cities celebrating diverse activities in the fields of business, science, academia, sports, and culture and the arts. I hope that many of our residents participate, giving new impetus to our long-standing partnership. Networking and close cooperation are as indispensable today as they were 25 years ago if we want to work toward a world that offers peace and prosperity to all. Together, Berlin and Tōkyō have a lot to contribute.

Dear Readers!

This year, Berlin and Tōkyō are celebrating the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of their sister city partnership – and we, the JDZB, with Berlin embedded in our name, join in. The Governing Mayor of Berlin, Michael MÜLLER, briefly describes the history of relations between the two cities, and then gives an impressive overview of the current issues and numerous activities that bring this partnership to life on all levels. The JDZB will contribute to developing the anniversary celebrations. In addition to two scientific conferences, we are planning a photo exhibition at the JDZB entitled “Tōkyō & Berlin: Two Metropolises – Thousand Villages”, we are also actively involved in organizing the guest performance of the Nō Ensemble Umewaka-Kennōkai, which is organised by the Japan Foundation and the Berlin Musikfest.

Of course there are also other topics on the agenda where the JDZB has been involved in German-Japanese dialog for years. For example, in December, the third symposium of a series on “Strategies to Address Demographic Change” was held and attended by senior representatives from the two relevant ministries. Another symposium in May will be dedicated to the subject of “Electro Mobility and Urban Systems”.

Finally, it should not go unmentioned that the exhibition “Japan’s Wooden Architecture Masterpieces” with photographs by FUJITSUKA Mitsumasa, was on display at the JDZB until the end of February 2019, and has achieved a record-breaking number of visitors. This success will be an additional incentive for future events.

In this spirit, we look forward to your visit.

Claudia SCHMITZ  
JDZB Secretary General

#### jdzb echo

Published quarterly in March – June – Sept. – Dec.

Publisher:

Japanese-German Center Berlin (JDZB)

Editor: Michael NIEMANN

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

Opinions expressed reflect the author’s opinion and not necessarily the opinion of the publisher.

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>

Opening hours of the Library:

Tue + Wed 12 noon–6 pm; Thu 12 noon–6 pm

**On 9 and 10 May 2019, the JDZB will organize a symposium “Electromobility and Urban Systems – Innovation in East Asia in a Global Context” in cooperation with the IN-EAST School of Advanced Studies on Innovation in East Asia at the University of Duisburg-Essen. Below is an interview with its Director, Prof. Markus TAUBE.**

*The symposium is the final event of a German Ministry for Education and Research funded project. What exactly is it about and what are the main focus areas of the project?*

Over the past six years, we have dealt with the question of how innovation evolves in society in different cultural and political contexts. We deliberately looked first at East Asian companies, which have shown an exorbitant growth in innovation in recent years and decades. We then examined how these differ from Germany and Europe, and whether we can perhaps learn something from the East.

We assumed in our work that innovation cannot simply be understood as “finding something new”, rather political structures, social preferences, and cultural influences strongly determine its direction, intensity and dynamics. This determines how (national) innovation environments are conducive for creativity and to what extent new technical solutions in society are then adopted and implemented. The different discussions about innovation in the field of “Artificial Intelligence” (AI) in Europe and East Asia clearly demonstrates this: while the discourse in Europe revolves around dystopian horror scenarios, in East Asia it has taken a more utopian-oriented approach that focuses on facilitating everyday life and improving opportunities using AI. As a result, we can also observe very different dynamics for innovation in AI in Europe and East Asia.

*Why do you focus on the innovation field of electric mobility...*

Innovation is a huge field and manifests itself in all areas of life. As a result we concentrated on a field that has outstanding dynamics and at the same time special social relevance. The development of new driving technologies, and here in particular electric mobility, as well as the inevitable accompanying innovations in our urban environments, perfectly meet these requirements.

The new (electric) mobility that we are currently experiencing in its first mani-

festations should be a key innovation for the next decades. It has the potential to fundamentally change existing structures, influence and power relations. Enabling national and regional systems to institutionalize them will be crucial to their relative competitiveness and to the formation of ‘winners’ and ‘losers’. Questions that arise in this context are, for example, which combinations of political regulations and decentralized innovation performance are productive, which parameters determine the acceptance (innovation, diffusion) of electric mobility in society and by consumers, and which strategies will German automobile companies employ to compete with ever-stronger Asian competitors.

*... and urban systems?*

The second pillar of our work is urban systems. These have established themselves in recent years as a central vehicle for innovation in technology as well as for complementary social reorientation, and they are themselves undergoing profound changes as a result of these processes. Applied innovation research must therefore always keep an eye on developments in our urban living environments. The changes taking place here are sometimes much more radical than we first realize. The nexus between electric mobility and urban systems is extremely pronounced, indeed the first group of topics cannot be processed without the latter. The feasibility of electric mobility as an element of multimodal mobility is directly linked to urban living environments and is directly influenced by (infrastructural and social) urban structures. At the same time, electric mobility creates new scope for coping with infrastructural, ecological, social and other challenges in urban environments.

*What are the similarities and differences between East Asian societies and European societies?*

Societies in Europe and East Asia are facing similar challenges in many areas, but they approach them against a background of



© IN-EAST School of Advanced Studies

different standards and value systems. This includes basic cultural ideas about the “right” individual lifestyle as well as social co-existence. In particular, the importance of individual self-realization is significantly different, which leads to considerable differences in identifying and solving (technical and social) problems. Of course, the different demographic structures and highly divergent political systems have a significant impact on the way in which innovation is fostered or blocked in individual societies. Nevertheless, there are many areas where we can learn from each other. In particular, differences and idiosyncrasies in how we cope with challenges can have a stimulating effect and initiate new solutions in completely different social contexts.

*Ideas overcome boundaries. How can transnational phenomena – “institutional transfers” – be explained?*

We do not live in isolation. Even if current protectionist-nationalist tendencies are gaining popularity in many places, we live in a globalized world. Our wealth and the dynamics of innovation are based to a large extent on cross-border exchange of goods and ideas. And yet the transfer of ideas, knowledge and institutions between societies is by no means trivial. These have emerged in specific social environments and have been “optimized” for them. Transferring them to foreign socio-cultural environments must therefore always be accompanied by adjustments and interpretations. As a result, there are no one-to-one transfers, but only transferable patterns. But this is precisely where important innovations emerge that can show new solutions.

### Symposium “Strategies for Coping with Demographic Change in Japan and Germany” held 3 and 4 December at the JDZB

Anna-Lea SCHRÖDER, Department of Language and Culture of Japan, Hamburg University

This symposium, organized by the JDZB, the German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) and Japan’s Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs (MHLW), was the third dialogue forum on demographic change. Opened by JDZB Secretary General Claudia SCHMITZ, the symposium’s keynote speeches were delivered by Parliamentary State Secretary, Stefan ZIERKE, and by SUWAZONO Kenji, Deputy Minister. Both speakers underlined the importance of exchange between countries to learn from each other and develop best practice.

*Forum 1: Technology and Digitization in Nursing*  
Maxie LUTZE (VDI/VDE Innovation + Technology) gave an overview of the current state of digitization in nursing as well as insights into research and development in the areas of technology and care. For example, in light of the acute shortage of skilled workers in nursing, it is striking that currently 72% of nurses work part-time. The reasons for this are poor work structures, suboptimal working conditions and poor staffing situation. Ms. LUTZE stressed that it is essential to include the experiences of practitioners in all stages of the research and development process for the fields of technology and care.

Prof. KONDŌ Izumi (National Center for Geriatrics and Gerontology) focused on the use of technology and digitization in the three areas of frailty, dementia and end of life. He said that about 80% of those needing care in Japan are 75 years old or older. He then presented several robotics projects, such as computer/device-based balance training and speech-recognition robots that remind patients to take their medication.

In the ensuing panel discussion, both speakers saw the promotion of user acceptance as the first step towards greater use of robotics in nursing, followed by the ongoing development of ethical standards and legal foundations, and financing concepts.

#### *Forum 2: New Initiative for Centenarians*

The gerontologist Prof. SUZUKI Takeo (J.F. Oberlin University, Tōkyō) outlined how seniors are not a homogeneous group, rather a distinction must be made between young seniors and elderly people. For example, young seniors are much healthier than the same age group 30 years ago. Professor Andreas KRUSE (University of Heidelberg) presented that the ageing process can be understood as a natural series of changes

(biomorphosis), which to some extent can be actively shaped through active engagement. Physiologically and psychologically, physical and cognitive training, social interaction as well as preventive medical treatment can alleviate and cushion increasing frailty.

In the panel discussion, both speakers pointed out that with the growing population of very elderly people, the need for care will continue to increase, but with public prevention programs, the risk of disease can be reduced.

#### *Forum 3: Voluntary Care of the Elderly*

Prof. SUWA Tōru (Nihon University) introduced the differences between welfare systems related to care for the elderly. Nursing relatives in Japan are not eligible to receive care allowances, and volunteer activities should not be remunerated. He presented various volunteer activities, e.g., visiting programs led by neighborhood organizations in which senior citizens living alone are regularly visited in their own homes. Since 2015, an increasing number of projects have been developed and supported that create everyday assistance and services in local communities for people who were formerly cared for by the State.



Prof. Andreas HOFF (University of Applied Sciences Zittau / Görlitz) presented the activities of the Independent Advisory Council on the compatibility of caring duties and work, in which he is a member. He outlined how in Germany the overwhelming majority of senior citizens are cared for by family members and outpatient care services in their own homes, and explained that the majority of nursing employees are aged between 45-64 years old with little more than half still working. He pointed out that the reconciliation of caring duties and work has become more difficult with the significant proportional increase of people needing care in the overall population.

In the panel discussion, SUWA and HOFF discussed the future of volunteer work. In doing so, Prof. SUWA pointed out the difficulty of

getting socially unaffiliated people to volunteer. Prof. HOFF emphasized that volunteer work is changing and the role of the church to bring people together is still strong.

#### *Forum 4: Improving Quality and Quantity in Child Care*

Birgit RIEDEL (Deutsches Jugendinstitut e.V.) gave a presentation on the expansion of early childhood education and explained that since the mid-1990s there has been a steady increase in childcare facilities, but demand still far exceeds supply due to a shortage of skilled workers. In addition, since the turn of the millennium, the government has been investing more in educating children to overcome social inequalities through early childhood education. SHIZUME Kenta (MHLW) spoke on the quantitative expansion of early childhood education while improving quality and explained the reasons for the decline in birth rates –marriages at a later age - but pointed to the current build-up of a comprehensive support system in childcare. Regional differences in the quality and quantity of childcare provision should be reduced with the support of public funds and under the supervision of local authorities.

In the panel discussion, it was discussed how the personnel requirements in early childhood education can be safe-guarded in the future. Ms RIEDEL outlined approaches to diversify training

and studies with a focus on practical training; in Japan the profession can be learned within a four-year study program as well. Mr. SHIZUME pointed out that labor shortages in rural areas must be addressed with improved working conditions and higher wages. In addition, flexible work time models are important that offer employees career and promotional options.

Finally, Vice-Minister SUWAZONO and Dr. Matthias von SCHWANENFLÜGEL, Director General of the Division of Demographic Change, Older People and Welfare in the German Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, once again summarized the results of this year’s symposium and encouraged further discussions about demographic change to be continued in the coming year as well.



## German-Japanese Study Program for Youth Work Specialists on the topic “Social work for Children and Youth in the Community”: learning effects of the Japanese delegation

**SHISHIDA Manami (Senior Researcher, Department for Lifelong Learning Policy Research, NIER – National Institute for Educational Policy Research)**

Look up the Japanese word *ibasho* and you’ll find concrete meanings like “the place you are at” and “a place to sit.” But in the last 30 years, the word has come to be used with strong psychological connotations, such as “a comfortable, calming place,” “a place you can be yourself” and “a place to sense your purpose in life.” Rather than a growing interest in Japan in self-fulfillment and well-being, sociologists and psychologists have traced this shift to an increase in people who in their misfortune and isolation feel they don’t have a place to belong. “Creating a place to belong” is a pillar in social work aiming to create a harmonious society that recognizes diversity, or activities that deepen human connection and mutual understanding among local residents.

As an important theme in Japanese extra-curricular education, “creating a place to belong” first drew attention in the mid-1990s. The focus was on children with home or school issues due to bullying or dropping out and creating places where they could socialize away from everyday social or school pressures. Later, the focus became more complex and specialized, and this work successfully expanded.

Recently, the “place to belong” that has drawn attention in Japan is the “children’s cafeteria”; these provide familial support to children who lack a nurturing environment due to the poverty or ill health of their guardians. This work isn’t limited to needy families; it takes the form of local initiatives throughout the country, providing meals and learning support to all children – mostly free of charge – and organizing cross-generation events and leisure activities.

There are also increasing numbers of places providing specialized support to children with relationship and learning difficulties, places that tutor those who can’t or couldn’t go to school for what-

ever reason, and private-sector initiatives offering services that formal schooling, which doesn’t insure diversity, can’t provide. Various “places to belong” are likely to evolve due to the number of families experiencing living challenges. Among these could be places to support the social independence of children and youth affected by delinquency or crime and those where children are provided with safe places to play.

I was given the opportunity to attend the “German-Japanese Study Program for Youth Work Specialists” (4-18 November 2018) as head of the delegation of eight Japanese social work specialists concerned with the continued expansion of “creating places to belong” for children and youth. It was a precious personal experience in which I was able to widen my knowledge of advanced social work in Germany and share ideas with local specialists.

In the presentation on “Proposals for Social Work that Better Supports Children and Youth” to an audience of Japanese/German government officials and the seminar’s German delegations, the Japanese group members engaged in lively discussion and listened intently to each other’s personal experiences. The photo taken of the final preparations show how seriously, and nervously, they took on the challenge.

In doing so, they reached the consensus that their personal mission was not only to find ways to create “places to belong” in the social environment where children can be happy outside school and home, but also to maintain an environment where children can choose “places to belong” that best fit them from an array of options. The discussion looked at various themes, such as “Who could take on the tasks that schools were overly burdened with and to what extent?” and “What support is needed to improve societal trust in non-governmental organizations?” I believe that each member of the group will develop these points and have a positive influence on creating “places to belong” for Japanese children and youth. The social work method of resource orientation (focusing on the strengths/potential of the individuals rather than on weaknesses and considering the social relationships) as well as the examples of public support measures we learned in Germany based on the “non-governmental priority principle”, namely the “subsidiarity principle”, without a doubt also helps make our goals realizable. I look forward to the future work of my group members.

For such a meaningful opportunity, I am deeply grateful to so many: the German Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth; the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology; the JDZB; the IJAB; National Institution for Youth Education; other supporting organizations; the host families and interpreters. I sincerely thank you all for your warm and courteous support.





Reading and discussion with Japanese writer SHIBASAKI Tomoka on 29 January 2019 at the JDZB.

The winner of the 2014 Akutagawa Award read from her novel “Spring Garden” (Japanese original title: Haru no niwa) which was translated into German by Daniela TAN and published in September 2018.

The German-language reading was made by the young actor Tina SCHORCHT (Film University Babelsberg), the discussion was moderated by the Japan Studies and literary scholar Prof. Dr. med. Irmela HIJIIYA-KIRSCHNERIT (FU Berlin).



Carmen X Cage – music, sound, word and art installation on 15 January 2019 at the JDZB. After works from the opera “Carmen” with TAKASE Aki on the piano, Daniel ERDMANN with saxophone and the mezzo-soprano NAKAMURA Mayumi, there was a tribute to the composer and poet John CAGE with compositions by TAKASE and texts by TAWADAYōko – and SHIOTA Ciharu created the artistic stage installation.



Panel of the Symposium “The Legacy of the Meiji Restoration: Paths to Liberal Democracy 1868-2018” on 13 and 14 December 2018 in Halle.



Dialog with the Japanese architect KAIJIMA Mo-moyo on November 30, 2018 in the Technical University of Berlin.

In the third event of the series “RADICAL\_MODERN: Berlin’s avant-garde and its international interactions”, the curator of the Japanese pavilion at the Architecture Biennale in Venice 2018 spoke about “Architectural Ethnography” and discussed her architectural-theoretical thoughts and their practical effects with the Berlin architect Heike HANADA and the Architectural Theorist and Managing Director of the Institute of Architecture (IfA) of the TU Berlin, Prof. Jörg H. GLEITER.

## CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

### GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

#### Symposium: Global Health III

C: Global Health Center (GHC), Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva; National Center for Global Health and Medicine, Tōkyō  
25 October 2019

#### Security Policy Workshop, Track 1.5

C: German Federal Foreign Office; Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō; The Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA), Tōkyō  
Date: Autumn 2019, in Tōkyō

### SUSTAINABILITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

#### 6<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the German-Japanese Council of Experts on Energy Transition

C: Wuppertal Institute; Hennicke Consult; ECOS Consult, Osnabrück; Institute for Energy Economics Japan, Tōkyō  
6–7 March 2019

#### Symposium: Electromobility and Urban Systems - Innovation in East Asia in a Global Context

C: IN-EAST Institute for East Asian Studies, University of Duisburg-Essen  
9–10 May 2019

#### Symposium: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Digitization

Federation of German Industries e. V. (BDI) & Econsense, Berlin; Council for Better Corporate Citizen Chip (CBCCC), Tōkyō; Keidanren (Japan Business Federation), Tōkyō  
Date: October/November 2019, in Tōkyō

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

#### Symposium: Demographic Change in Germany and Japan IV

C: Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Berlin; Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare (MHLW), Tōkyō  
Date: Autumn 2019, in Tōkyō

### DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

#### Symposium: New Skills for Digital Innovation in Japan and Germany

C: German Economic Institute (IW) Cologne; Fujitsu Research Institute (FRI), Tōkyō  
12 June 2019

#### Symposium: Artificial Intelligence as a Challenge to the Law

C: German-Japanese Association of Jurists (DJJV), Hamburg; Tōkyō University  
4 October 2019, in Tōkyō

### STATE, ECONOMY, GOVERNANCE

#### Twenty-five Years of Sister Cities: Berlin-Tōkyō

C: Senate Chancellery Berlin; Tōkyō Metropolitan Government  
Date: May 2019

#### Symposium: Labor Market Policy and Political Participation in France, Germany and Japan

C: German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ), Tōkyō; France-Japon Foundation (FFJ) de l'École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Paris  
19 June 2019

#### Symposium: "Ethics of Care" in Japan and Germany

C: Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf  
Date: October 2019

#### Symposium: Tōkyō and Berlin: Inclusive Cities and "Universal Design"

C: Japan Foundation, Tokyo  
Date: Autumn 2019

#### Symposium: Consequences of Rising Levels of Education in Modern Societies: Reduction of Social Inequality and its Continuation in Germany and Japan

C: Free University Berlin; Dōhisha University, Kyōto  
Date: To be confirmed in 2019

### CULTURE AND CHANGE

#### radical\_modern – German-Japanese Architects' Dialog

C: Association of German Architects, Berlin; Technical University Berlin  
Date: First Half of 2019

### SPECIAL PROJECT

#### 28<sup>th</sup> Japanese-German Forum

C: Japan Center for International Exchange, Tōkyō  
Date: December 2019, in Tōkyō

### CULTURAL EVENTS

#### EXHIBITION

#### Photographs "Tōkyō & Berlin: Two Metropolises – One Thousand Villages"

Opening: 8 April 2019, 7 pm  
On display: 9 April until end of June 2019

"Spagat" (balancing act) Photographs by Laure CATUGIER and drawings by KIMBARA Akane  
On display: mid-Sept. until mid-Nov. 2019

#### "Morning Clouds" HIGASHIYAMA Kaii

On display: end of Nov. until end of Jan. 2020

### CONCERT

#### Reimers Concert 2019: Remembering. German-Japanese Encounters. Wind player quintett by members of the Junge Deutsche Philharmonie

C: Junge Deutsche Philharmonie, Frankfurt a.M.; Werner Reimers Foundation, Bad Homburg; Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne (The Japan Foundation)  
23 May 2019, 7 pm

### SPECIAL EVENT

#### Nō Theater with the Ensemble Umewaka-Kennōkai at the Berlin Musikfest

3 September 2019  
Ort: Berlin Philharmonie  
Organizer: Berliner Festspiele/Musikfest Berlin; The Japan Foundation/Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne

### FILM

#### 3000 Miles Express (1928)

Director: SAEGUSA Genjirō – Japanese silent film with live music by/with Günter A. BUCHWALD (piano) and ensemble  
14 November 2019, 7 pm

### OTHERS

#### JDZB Open House

15 June (Saturday) 2019, starting at 2 pm  
7 pm: „Play Like Children“ Concert with KANEKO Sumie (Shamisen), FUJIOKA Aine (drums) et al.

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

#### Opening hours of exhibitions

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

Registration for the concerts opens close to the date

#### C: = in cooperation with

Venue: JDZB, if not stated otherwise

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

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





**“Tōkyō & Berlin: Two Metropolises – Thousand Villages” Photography exhibition to celebrate the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Berlin-Tōkyō city partnership**

Tōkyō and Berlin, both capital cities of their countries and both centers of political and cultural activities, look back on a long and varied history. Despite their enormous size, both cities consist of many small neighborhoods and boroughs/wards with their own character and flair. Photographers HOÀNG LÊ Kiên, KOJIMA Yasutaka, OHNISHI Mitsugu, TSUCHIDA Hiromi, Harbie YAMAGUCHI und Günter ZORN capture their personal view of these places and their inhabitants.

**Opening:** 8 April 2019, 7 pm

**On display:** 9 April until end of June 2019

Photo left © OHNISHI Mitsugu



**“Spagat” (balancing act) Photographs by Laure CATUGIER and drawings by KIMBARA Akane**

The formal black-and-white photographs of Laure CATUGIER enter into a dialogue with KIMBARA Akane’s minimalist drawings. Despite different approaches, the two artists meet in their focus on the essence of their motives and thus highlight their individual perspectives.

**Opening:** mid-September

**On display:** mid-September to mid-November 2019

Right: Laure CATUGIER, from the series “Architecture is Frozen Music” 2018 © VG Bild-Kunst Bonn.

Left: KIMBARA Akane, fabric, 2015, pencil and ink on paper © KIMBARA Akane



**“Morning Clouds” HIGASHIYAMA Kaiti (1908-1999) Lithographs from the archival holdings of the JDZB on the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of the Japanese Nihonga painter.**

As one of the most well-known exponents of Nihonga painting, he combined East and West in his works like almost no other. In 1933 he came to Berlin for two years to study art history. From 1985 to 1994 he had a close and personal relationship with the JDZB.

In the photo to the right HIGASHIYAMA Kaiti and his wife, left the President of the Japanese-German Society Tōkyō, MARUTA Yoshio, and JDZB President KAI Fumihiko in front of the picture “Morning Clouds” (about 1988).

The JDZB once again honors the painter and his works with this exhibition.

**Opening:** end of November 2019

**On display:** until the end of January 2020

