

(For JSPS Fellow)

Form B-5

Date (日付)

22.02.2013 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)**Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-**
(サイエンス・ダイアログ事業 実施報告書)- Fellow's name (講師氏名): Chantal Weber (ID No. P 12727)- Participating school (学校名): 福井県立藤島高校、福井県福井市- Date (実施日時): 20.02.2013 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)- Lecture title (講演題目): (in English) The Japanese culture from the view point of a German researcher(in Japanese) ドイツ人の研究者の目で日本の文化

- Lecture summary (講演概要): Please summary your lecture 200-500 words.

Looking at the Japanese culture from outside is on the one hand a challenge, but on the other hand gives new and different insights. In this lecture, I would like to give first a short introduction focusing on general information about Germany and some specific information about school system and society. Students will get an idea how Germany looks like.

After giving some general information about Japanese Studies at German universities and the reasons and methods of this academic field, I will focus on my specific research interest of the art of fragrance and odor in Japan. The sense of smell has drawn higher attention in the Western academic world from the 1990th on. But it is striking that through all academic fields like philosophy, sociology or anthropology the Asian world has been left behind, though China and Japan have a long and rich tradition in the usage of fragrance in very different ways.

Starting with the Heian period and the Golden Age of Incense – as the beginning of this period is called – the focus lies on the social structure of Heian society and the ways of communication through odor between the court groups and the people. The personal odor plays a big role in this period. In the Muromachi period out the newly established art of kôdô (Way of Odor) marks a significant change in the usage of fragrance. The personality steps back in favor of the amusement in the group – the listening to odor as a play. Whereas the aristocrats of the Heian period mixed their own odor with many ingredients, the kôdô masters of Muromachi period burned mostly incense wood. While Heian courtiers stand out of the people by odor, in later times the right handling of the art shows the higher class. The research about odor can clarify changes in Japanese society over the centuries.

By obtaining the knowledge about another culture the understanding of one's own culture will be increased. This might lead us to cultural awareness and finally to intercultural competence – a soft skill which is even more necessary in a globalized world.

- Language used (使用言語): 英語

- Lecture format (講演形式):

◆Lecture time (講演時間) 60 min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) 30 min (分)

◆Lecture style (ex.: used projector, conducted experiments)

(講演方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講演、実験・実習の有無など))

Powerpoint, Projector, Blackboard

◆Interpretation (ex.: assistance by accompanied person, provided Japanese explanation by yourself)

(通訳 (例: 同行者によるサポート、講師本人による日本語説明))

Provided Japanese explanation by myself

◆Name and title of accompanied person (同行者 職・氏名)

◆Other note worthy information (その他特筆すべき事項):

- Impressions and opinions from accompanied person (同行者の方から、本事業に対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。):