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Water is Life

- Environmental Technology Made in Germany
- Expo 2008 Zaragoza • Biodiversity

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Water – Environmental Technologies – Biodiversity



Water is the subject of Expo 2008 and one of the main themes of this edition

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Symbol for more respect in our dealings with nature: polar bear Knut from Berlin Zoo is the mascot of the UN Biodiversity Conference in Bonn

Editorial

Into the Future

People seldom find their way to Aurich without a reason. You really must want to go to Aurich. Perhaps because you're a fan of East Frisia, enjoy Frisian tea and like North Germany – or you want to visit Enercon. Then the journey to the provincial Lower Saxon town can provide highly beneficial insights. Enercon is *the* flagship company for Germany's booming environmental technology industry. With a workforce of 10,000 employees worldwide, business operations in India, Brazil, Turkey, Sweden and Portugal, 13,000 installed wind turbines, an undiminished pace of innovation and a powerful job engine, it represents an amazing success story. At the same time, it also heralds the imminent dawn of a third industrial revolution based on renewable energies. Some 750 kilometres south of Aurich, in Freiburg, on the sun-drenched slopes of the Black Forest, the solar industry has found an internationally respected centre where it is successfully combining innovative solar research with high-performance products. "Global challenges like climate change and shortages of water and raw materials can only be solved if new technologies are developed and then distributed worldwide," says Federal Environment Minister Sigmar Gabriel in a *Deutschland* interview. Aurich and Freiburg – two cities where the future is already the present, two examples of innovative environmental technologies "Made in Germany" (page 40).

When Expo 2008 opens in Zaragoza on 14 June, the Expo theme "Water and Sustainable Development" is not only intended to raise awareness among the expected six million visitors, but also to draw attention to a subject that concerns us all far beyond the boundaries of the Expo city. After all, this vital resource is precious – and scarce. Insufficient drinking water, unequal access, bad or non-existent sanitation are also potential causes of conflict. The German Expo Pavilion has been designed as a scientific landscape that explores the water cycle in a creative way and presents interesting technologies, such as the world's smallest sewage treatment plant. We invite you to a special preview (page 18).

In May at the United Nations Biodiversity Conference in Bonn 5,000 experts will be discussing biological diversity and formulating answers to the question of how to halt the rapid rate of species extinction. Expectations are high: "The year 2008 must see a breakthrough in intelligent, sustainable management of the Earth's biological diversity, and Bonn is the stage on which this breakthrough should and must take place," writes UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner in his article (page 60). One magazine, four locations, one theme. Our future. Peter Hintereder, Editor-in-Chief



- 01 Foreign Minister Steinmeier at the German School in Jakarta
- 02 The next generation
- 03 "Multilingualism opens new horizons": Foreign Minister Steinmeier at the launch of the schools initiative



01



02

Schools: Partners for the Future

Federal Foreign Office Initiative

Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier wants to open the way for an "international learning community" with a new initiative entitled "Schools: Partners for the Future". A global network of 1,000 partner schools is being created



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Creating mutual understanding, facilitating access to the German language and arousing greater interest in modern Germany are the goals of the "Schools: Partners for the Future" initiative that Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier launched in February at the German School in Jakarta, Indonesia: "We need, more than ever, places where children can meet, learn and be creative together." The initiative wants to strengthen and expand the network of 117 existing German Schools abroad, where some 70,000 children and young people are taught, and schools that offer the German Language Diploma (DSD). This is intended to create a network of at least 1,000 partner schools spanning the entire

globe. The initiative, which has been allocated funds of 45 million euros for 2008, aims to develop dynamic long-term links with Germany and encourage teachers and students to participate in an open exchange of views and engage in cooperation. A series of new educational programmes will be made available for teachers and students. Additionally, the number of full scholarships to study in Germany will be doubled from 60 to 120 for graduates of German schools abroad and partner schools. Even more foreign students will also have the opportunity to visit Germany for several weeks. The initiative will enable many schools to offer German-language tuition for the first time.

Partners of the Schools Initiative

The schools initiative is coordinated by the Federal Foreign Office and implemented jointly with the Central Agency for Schools Abroad (ZfA), the Goethe Institute (GI), the Educational Exchange Service of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs (PAD) and the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). Thus, for example, the ZfA is expanding the network of German schools abroad and German Language Diploma schools, while the GI is supporting local schools with teacher training programmes, teaching materials and an Internet study platform. The DAAD is providing more scholarships and building links between German higher education institutions and the partner schools. The PAD is further expanding student exchanges and school partnerships.



www.auswaertiges-amt.de/SchulenPartnerDerZukunft

10x Munich

*On the City's
850th Anniversary*

From a small community of monks to one of Europe's most successful big cities: from June to September, Munich, a city with charm and charisma, is celebrating its founding in 1158

By Janet Schayan



On a warm spring day we're sitting outside Café Frischhut, blinking in the bright sunshine. We can hear the lively chatter wafting over from the Viktualienmarkt with its colourful fruit and vegetable stands, from our table a yeasty aroma rises from the Schmalzknudel accompanied by a strong coffee. That's the taste of Munich. And there we are, right in the midst of the parallel universe in the capital of the Free State of Bavaria. Where people say "Grüss Gott" instead of "Guten Tag", where traditional costumes are still worn on special occasions, and where the sky really does seem to be a bit bluer. Clichés and surprises, a touch of tradition and a feeling for the future, international standing and regional eccentricity happily coexist here. Escada or Haferlschuhe (Bavarian brogues)? In Munich both can be seen.

But which is the real Munich? The fashionable atmosphere of Maximilianstrasse with its expensive boutiques, the light-hearted Munich of the sunbathers in the Englischer Garten, the ambitious aura of the two elite

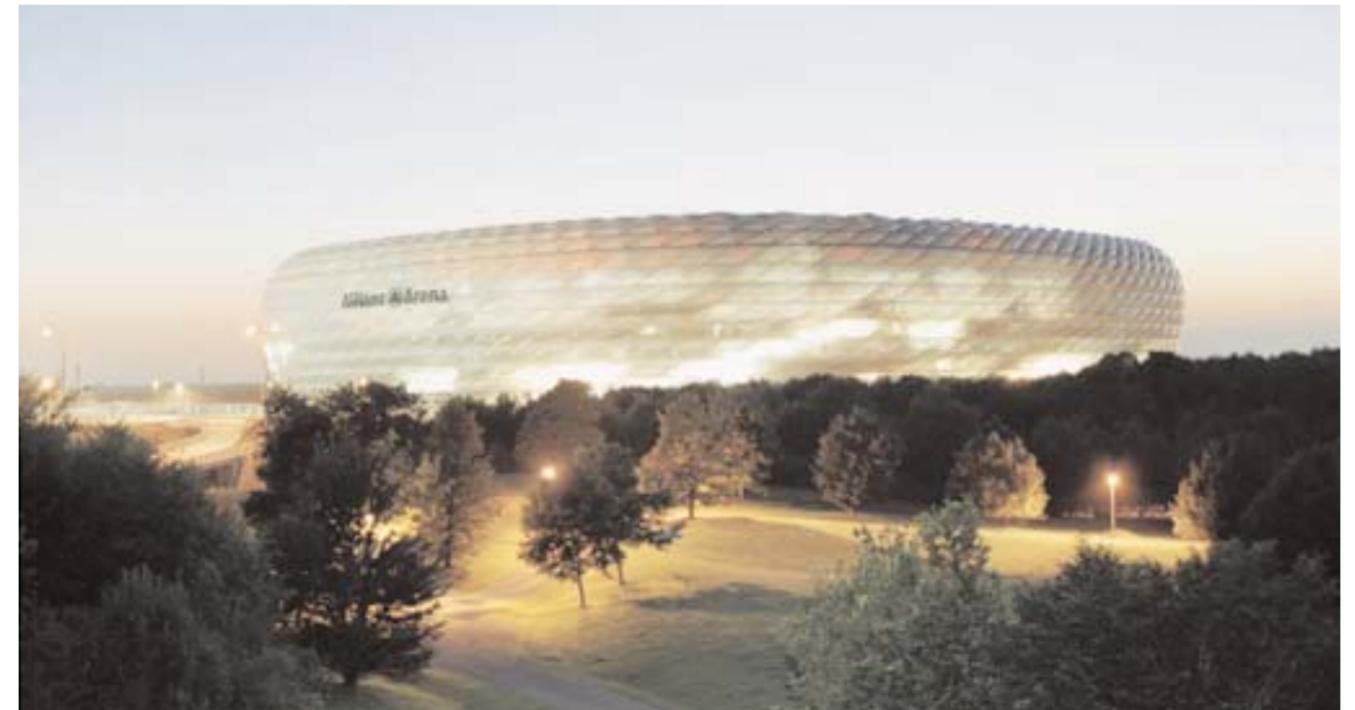
universities, the down-to-earth world of the market women, the splendour of its grand buildings, its rural or international character? It seems there is room for all of these in Germany's third largest city.

The people in Munich effortlessly overcome all of these contrasts with their unshakeable self-assurance – and the pleasure they take in their city. They always welcome the chance to celebrate it and this year's 850th anniversary promises to be overwhelming. The people of Munich are proud of the place that evolved from a small settlement of monks first recorded in 1158 to one of today's most successful European cities. And this will be celebrated throughout the whole of the summer with special highlights including the City Foundation Festival on 14 and 15 June, the Old Town Ring Road Festival in July and the romantic Isar Bridge Festival in August. In addition to this there will be concerts, exhibitions, theatre, readings, citizens' projects – something of everything. Typically Munich. Happy Birthday!

- 01 FC Bayern Munich
- 02 Three Art Galleries
- 03 Englischer Garten
- 04 The Wiesn – Oktoberfest
- 05 Research and Science
- 06 Livable Big City
- 07 Munich Airport
- 08 Goethe Institute
- 09 Munich Theatres
- 10 Global Players from Munich

Facts

- 1158** marks the first documented record of "Villa Munichen", originally a settlement of monks. The city's coat of arms still bears a monk in a black habit
- 20,000** high-tech companies have a Munich address – it's the top spot in Germany
- 1.32 million** people live in Munich. The city is the third largest in Germany and the twelfth largest in Europe. 150 years ago Munich had only 120,000 inhabitants
- 102 million** visitors and 9.5 million overnight stays were recorded by Munich's Tourist Office in 2007



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Facts

- 20** German championships have been won by FC Bayern Munich so far
- 1900** is the founding year of FC Bayern Munich
- 225.6 million euros** in turnover was made by FC Bayern Munich during 2006/2007



02



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01 FC Bayern Munich

When the Allianz Arena glows red like a shimmering spaceship, you know they're playing a home game: the stars of FC Bayern Munich – Miroslav Klose, Bastian Schweinsteiger, Lukas Podolski, Franck Ribéry, Luca Toni, Lucio, Zé Roberto... A German-European-South-American dream team, greatly adored by many: FC Bayern has 2,281 official fan clubs and 11.6 million fans worldwide. It is one of the world's largest football clubs with 135,700 members. Which other German club can say it has a "Kaiser" as its president in the shape of Franz Beckenbauer, or can boast more successes than FC Bayern? These include 20 German championship titles alone and 13 DFB Cup victories –

both of which are records. That's one reason why the Bavarian team is not really everyone's favourite. Another thing is that somehow, especially when they're not playing so well, they always manage to score at the decisive moment after all. Then there are the many seasons when it seems they permanently own first place in the league table. FC Bayern Munich, a red-and-white enigma. Starting this summer ex-national coach Jürgen Klinsmann will be training the famous Munich squad on its way to more titles and international successes. Sometimes the Allianz Arena radiates with blue light: that's when TSV 1860 Munich (the lions) are playing, currently in the second league.

- 01 A prominent landmark: Allianz Arena
- 02 The leadership: manager Uli Hoeness, new coach Jürgen Klinsmann, Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, Franz Beckenbauer (from left to right)
- 03 Charming: FC Bayern Munich's new star striker Luca Toni from Italy
- 04 Red and white rejoicing: Bayern fans often have reason to celebrate



04

Geyer/Bildberg, Simon/Bongarts/Getty Images, Hasenmeier/Bongarts/Getty Images, Action Press/Magics

Facts

Alte Pinakothek

Works from the 14th to 18th century

Neue Pinakothek

Works from the 18th and 19th century

Pinakothek der Moderne

Art and design of the 20th and 21st century

02 Picture Galleries

They stand just a few steps apart and offer a journey through seven centuries of art history: you could spend days discovering the contents of the three Munich Pinakotheken. The most recent gallery, Pinakothek der Moderne, opened in 2002 and is Germany's largest museum of modern art. It unites four major collections from the areas of art, architecture, graphic art and design. The Alte Pinakothek, a treasure trove of art from the Middle Ages to late rococo, contains 80 works by the great Flemish master Rubens alone. All together the Alte Pinakothek has over 700 pictures on show and is ranked as one of the most important galleries in the world. The

Neue Pinakothek is devoted to art of the 19th century and was the first museum dedicated to contemporary art when it opened in 1853.

The people of Munich are indebted to the artistic inclinations of the Bavarian monarchs who collected art for over five hundred years. This love of art was then cultivated by the Free State of Bavaria and generous citizens. But Munich's art experience is created by more than these stunning galleries: Lenbachhaus, Haus der Kunst, Kunsthalle, Antikensammlung (classical antiquity), Glyptothek (sculpture gallery), Villa Stuck – all show collections and exhibitions of a superb standard.

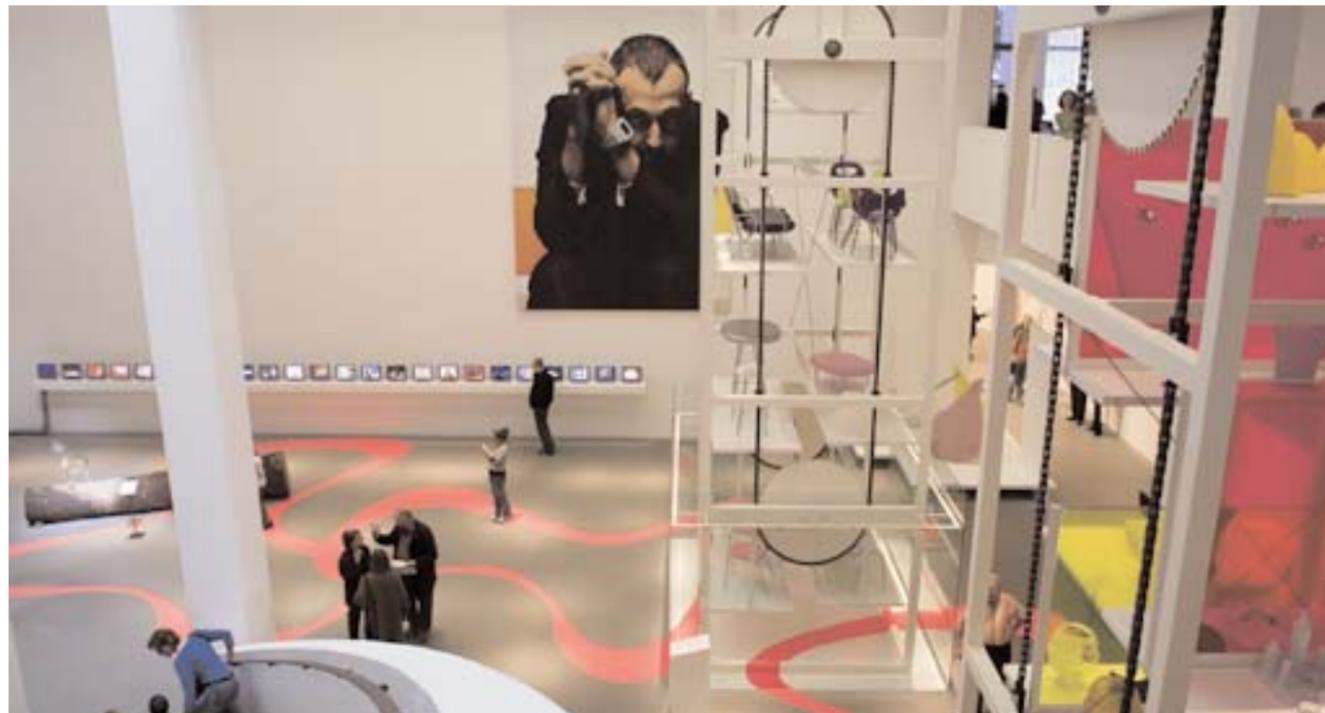


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- 01 Light-filled museum: Pinakothek der Moderne, a building by Stephan Braunfels
- 02 View of the new collection: design is one of four themes at Pinakothek der Moderne
- 03 The sculpture *Autumn* by Henri Laurens



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03 Englischer Garten

Munich's green oasis is bigger than New York City's Central Park or Hyde Park in London: Englischer Garten begins in the city centre and ends beyond the city limits. In summer, if you enter it next to Haus der Kunst from the south, you can watch a technically illegal, but constantly practiced popular sport: beneath a bridge reckless surfers compete to balance on the crest of a permanent, natural river wave in the Eisbach.

Sport options in the Englischer Garten are diverse, fairly harmless and completely relaxed: frisbee and juggling on the meadows, mountain biking and horse riding along special tracks, swimming, rowing, jogging... But a lot of people

choose to simply lounge in the sun or take a stroll from the little Greek-style temple Monopteros to the pagoda-style Chinesischer Turm. By the time you arrive here on a sunny day, in summer or in winter, it's time for a litre of beer (Mass) and a snack (Brotzeit). This is where literally anyone and everyone sits down together beneath the spreading chestnut trees: students from the nearby Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität (LMU), typical Munich characters in lederhosen, company bosses in grey three-piece suits, tourists from around the globe and completely normal citizens. All this is accompanied by the earthy renderings of a brass band playing on the first level of the Chinesischer Turm.

Facts

4.17 square kilometres is the extent of the Englischer Garten
78 kilometres of pathways
1792

was the year the park opened to the public – the first public park on the European continent

- 01 Green Munich: view from the Englischer Garten towards the inner city
- 02 Spectacle: surfers brave the waves on the Eisbach
- 03 Beer garden at the Chinesischer Turm: the most well-known of several large beer gardens in the Englischer Garten



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Bildagentur Huber/R. Schmid, World Levy/Anzenberger, Gumborn/Mauricio, Tom Anzenberger, Adems/G&PF/Latif (2)



01

Facts

- 7.30 to 7.90 euros**
for a litre of beer (Mass) in 2007
- 175th Oktoberfest**
from 20 Sept.– 5 Oct. 2008
- 12,000**
people work at the Oktoberfest
- 42,000 square metres**
is the extent of the festival grounds
- 58,446**
knuckles of pork (Schweinshaxen) are eaten



02

04 The Wiesn – Oktoberfest

Bavarians have lots of expressions known only within their borders: a Gaudi, for instance, is a fun event, and that's something the people of Munich enjoy sharing every year with six-and-a-half million visitors from around the world – at the Oktoberfest. But Munich's inhabitants call it simply "Wiesn", because the world's biggest popular festival is staged on the Theresienwiese.

In September, the festival opens when the Mayor of Munich officially taps the first keg of beer and declares "O'zapft is" (it's tapped). Then the fun begins: 16 days in a "state of emergency" which vary from daytime family outings to

night-time collective inebriation. Hundreds of oxen are roasted, some 70,000 hectolitres of beer are quaffed, there's arm-in-arm singing, swinging, bellowing, dancing. The regional essentials include: the right outfit – dirndl, lederhosen, loden jacket.

Many people have tried to fathom what lies behind this annual revelry: is it simply a popular festival, a rustic tribal ritual, the urge to let go of oneself in the crowd? The truth is: it all began with a prince's wedding in 1810, and the event is celebrated to this day. So, it might be wiser for people of a more delicate nature to steer clear of the Wiesn during the Oktoberfest.



03



- 01 Fun and excitement at the Oktoberfest
- 02 Munich's Mayor Christian Ude
- 03 14 festival tents are erected on the Wiesn
- 04 Hearts for sale – made of gingerbread

picture-alliance/Picture Press, Siliz/dtp, Achernbach/Visum

Jan Grunne, Barth/Lauf, Press/dtp, Adeniy/GAFF/Lauf



04

05 Research and Science

- 01 Interdisciplinary: Munich Center for NanoScience at the LMU
- 02 Nobel Prize winner: quantum physicist Theodor Hänsch teaches and researches in Munich



Munich's economic development agency can rely on several superlatives when advertising the city's status in the knowledge society: companies in the Munich area employ more people in research and development than anywhere else in Europe. The region of Munich/Upper Bavaria is one of the most frequent applicants for patents at the European Patent Office, and one in every three employees works in knowledge-based services. Many research institutes have their headquarters in Munich: for instance, the Fraunhofer Society, the largest organization in Europe for applied research, as well as 4 of its 56 institutes spread throughout Germany. The Max Planck Society, the German Nobel Prize generator, has its head office in Munich along with 11 of the 78 Max Planck Institutes. The German

Aerospace Center and the ifo Institute for Economic Research also have Munich addresses.

The city has seven colleges and three universities making it the second largest seat of learning in Germany. Munich is the only German city able to boast two elite universities chosen within the framework of the Initiative for Excellence: the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität (LMU) and the Technische Universität München (TUM). Munich is also a leader in forward-looking sciences such as nanotechnology and biotechnology. 31 institutes already focus on research and development in the nanosciences. Martinsried (medicine and biotechnology) and Garching (physics, mechanical engineering) rank among the world's most important research clusters.

Facts

- One in three**
students is enrolled on a scientific-technological course
- 2,769**
patent applications to the European Patent Office per year make the Munich/Upper Bavaria region one of Europe's most innovative areas
- 86,000 students**
are registered at Munich's ten colleges and universities



02

06 Livable Big City

How is quality of living measured? Mercer Human Resource Consulting took into account 39 political, social, economic and ecological factors in its international comparison of cities. In 2007 Munich was ranked eighth out of 215 major cities. It will annoy people in Munich that Düsseldorf and Frankfurt am Main were the two German cities with a higher ranking. Munich is accustomed to enjoying first place in Germany when it comes to such rankings: in 2007 a real estate magazine ranked it the German city with the highest quality of life for the eighth time in succession. And in March 2008 *Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung* and Roland Berger Strategy Consultants jointly established that Munich is Germany's most attractive city for the "creative class".

As the poet Heinrich Heine wrote over 150 years ago: "Munich nestles between art and beer like a village between hills." And his comment still applies today. Visitors to Munich are quick to sense what constitutes the city's quality of life. It starts with a relaxed coziness, at least compared to the hectic atmosphere in other cities with populations of over

one million. It continues with the high concentration of historical buildings and churches, such as the massive Frauenkirche or the yellow Italian Baroque-style Theatinerkirche. Then there are the palaces, museums, cultural events, parks and street cafés, plus the unusually attractive surrounding countryside: just an hour to the south lie the first Alpine elevations, Munich's "local mountains." This is where people from Munich enjoy hiking or biking in their leisure time. In winter the hiking boots and the bikes are stowed away in exchange for skis. Just half an hour away from the city is the Starnberger See, Bavaria's second largest lake. From here non-climbers have a fantastic panorama of the Alps whilst avoiding aching muscles. The people of Munich also like to mention how quickly they can be in Verona, Venice or on the Mediterranean coast, despite the fact that they love their city so dearly.

Maybe it's the proximity of art and nature, the dual existence as a village and a big city that gives Munich its special atmosphere. But maybe it's much more poetic. In Thomas Mann's words: "Munich shines."



01

Can./Oberhuesner, Jahreszeiten Verlag, Gero/Wagge, Adonis/Lail, Ziebler, Bildberg, Bild, Bayerische Staatsoper

- 01 Munich's heart: view of the New Town Hall on Marienplatz and the Frauenkirche
- 02 Star chef: Alfons Schuhbeck is one of Munich's leading celebrities
- 03 Earthy: brass band parade on Odeonsplatz, in the background the Theatinerkirche
- 04 Idyll: Nymphenburg Palace



02



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04



07 Munich Airport

Monocle, the trend magazine, chose Munich Airport as the "best international airport." The winning features were its architecture, location and views. The airport, which began operating in 1992, is the second largest in Germany.

08 Goethe Institute

Active worldwide, the cultural institute of the Federal Republic of Germany stands for exciting and open-minded cultural work and modern German language courses. With 147 institutes, it is at home all over the globe, but the head office of this foreign cultural policy organization is located in Munich.

09 Munich Theatres

Some 90 theatres compete for audiences in Munich. The Cuvilliés Theatre in the Munich Residenz is a Rococo jewel. The Free State of Bavaria is financing the renovation of the theatre as a present to its capital on its 850th jubilee. High standards of music theatre are set by the Bavarian State Opera (photograph, above), which is led by star conductor Kent Nagano.

10 Global Players

Some 100 companies have their headquarters in Munich, including 8 DAX 30-listed global players: Allianz, BMW, Hypo Real Estate, Infineon, Linde, MAN, Munich Re Group and Siemens.

Learning through Music

West-Eastern Divan Orchestra

In an orchestra the players have to listen to each other: is there any better place for learning the art of dialogue? Conductor Daniel Barenboim has created one of the world's most unusual musical ensembles in the shape of the West-Eastern Divan Orchestra

By Christine Lemke-Matwey

Daniel Barenboim is unquestionably a highly sought-after celebrity in public life: another major award, another academic lecture, another appointment as patron, or simply the leader of the next series of Wagner operas and Beethoven piano sonatas. The musical director of the Staatsoper Unter den Linden in Berlin is in demand, he is influential, he has enjoyed great musical connections since his early wunderkind years, and wherever something appears worthwhile or promising, he willingly applies his

potential. Admittedly, nobody really believed in this ambitious project at first, including Barenboim himself. But Bernd Kaufmann, artistic director of Weimar as European Capital of Culture in 1999, was determined to win Barenboim's support for the city of Goethe, come what may. Barenboim's response, partly joking and partly because Kaufmann's burning enthusiasm had won his respect, was: "Get me a group of young Israeli and Arab musicians and I'll come and hold a workshop in Weimar!"

Kaufmann didn't need to be asked twice. The immediate response to the first press advertisements in places such as Tel Aviv, Cairo, Tunis and Beirut was so overwhelming that it exceeded all possible expectations. In the end, 200 applications arrived from young musicians aged between 14 and 25 years from Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Israel and Lebanon. Soon afterwards the West-Eastern Divan Orchestra was born – its name borrowed from Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's famous collection of poems inspired by the Persian poet Dichter Hafez. In 2002 the orchestra established its home in Seville, Spain, and is now easily one of the most scintillating, luxurious and idealistic players in the Middle East conflict. Once a year the 80 members of the West-Eastern Divan Orchestra assemble for a workshop lasting several weeks, after which they go on tour together – for instance, with works by Beethoven, Mozart or Verdi.

In Barenboim's opinion this orchestra is unlikely to bring the long-desired peace to the region, but: "When a young Arab and a young Israeli sit side by side at a music stand, when they try to play the same note with the same dynamism, the same stroke of the bow, the same sound and the same expression, when they both do something with wholehearted passion, then they are involved in dialogue. Artistic agreement on one single note simply makes it impossible for the two to remain the same as they were before." A young Palestinian woman violinist puts it this way: "Here we are all simply human beings, and there is no wall between us." When the West-Eastern Divan Orchestra finished its 2005 tour with its very first concert in Palestine, it marked a triumph over all political and bureaucratic barriers and reservations.

Daniel Barenboim's political belief underlying this sonorous "pilot project" is well-known. The internationally celebrated star musician never fails to grasp fitting, or less fitting, opportunities to transform it into

reality and to articulate it: by conducting Wagner with the Berliner Staatskapelle in Israel in 2001; by quoting from the Israeli constitution in the Knesset in 2004 and coming under attack as a result; or by accepting Palestinian citizenship last year as the first and so far only Israeli in the world to do so. All of these activities are based on the same conviction. And the fact that it can be projected onto all areas of conflict without difficulty confirms its intellectual and humanist quality, quite apart from the necessary level of personal courage: Barenboim says, and it sounds so incredibly simple, that in Israel permanent relief from violence and terror can only be achieved together with the Palestinians, never without or even against them.

The founding of the West-Eastern Divan Orchestra is remarkable in another respect as well. It was not simply a well-meaning act based on the idea of human kindness, but more a musical enterprise that places art and practical artistic expression above all forms of ideology. Barenboim developed the project together with Edward Said, the multifaceted Palestinian-born literary theorist and professor who died in 2003. Edward Said put it this way: "We have taken this route for humanist rather than political reasons, based on the conviction that ignorance is not a strategy for lasting survival." This too sounds enticingly simple: people who ignore others in an orchestra, who do not actively listen to each other, will fail. Indeed, such people will never experience what it means to play, breathe and exist in sensitive harmony with others.

In the world of classical music it has long since been the fashion to become involved beyond the personal confines of the stage. But Daniel Barenboim's involvement differs from others, in that his thoughts and actions always evolve from the advantage or disadvantage of his cosmopolitan biography. This makes him virtually invulnerable to attack and highly authentic, and it

01 The man with the baton: Daniel Barenboim now concentrates mainly on conducting
02 In sensitive harmony: West-Eastern Divan Orchestra rehearsing



From Wunderkind to Messenger of Peace

An unusual life, an extraordinary career: musical wunderkind Daniel Barenboim was born in Buenos Aires in 1942, gave his debut performance there on the piano playing Beethoven sonatas eight years later and performed Bach's Concerto in D minor on Mozart's spinet in Salzburg the following year. When he was ten he moved to Israel with his parents, and at 13 he received his diploma from the Accademia di Santa Cecilia in Rome as the youngest master class graduate on record. Then came the concert tours through Europe, America, Australia and the Far East, a life between the continents and cultures followed. Germany always played a special role. Since 1962 Barenboim has concentrated on conducting.

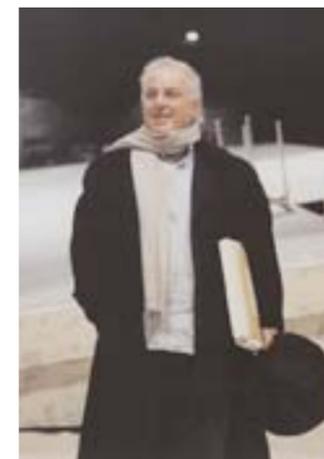
International Successes

Barenboim's greatest successes of the 1980s and 1990s include his conducting of Wagner's *Ring des Nibelungen* directed by Harry Kupfer in Bayreuth. His many appointments include musical director of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and he was the first to conduct the Berliner Philharmoniker after Herbert von Karajan. Since 1992 Daniel Barenboim has been musical director of the Deutsche Staatsoper Unter den Linden in Berlin. He quickly succeeded in taking the Staatskapelle on

numerous tours and asserting its position as a leading international orchestra. In 2007 Barenboim conducted *Eugene Onegin* at the Salzburg Festival and also performed with the West-Eastern Divan Orchestra.

Awards

Daniel Barenboim has received many awards for his dedicated work for peace and understanding between peoples, including the Goethe Medal of the Goethe Institute and the Praemium Imperiale in 2007 alone. Since 2007 Barenboim has also been a UN Messenger of Peace.



makes the West-Eastern Divan Orchestra the superb centrepiece of his professional maturity. Born in Argentina as the son of Russian-Jewish emigrants, Daniel Barenboim grew up in Israel and performed internationally (including especially Germany) at an early age, and he directly experienced what it meant in this world to have no real hereditary home. Barenboim speaks six-and-a-half languages (the half is Russian) – and "none of them properly". Meanwhile, the conclusion he has drawn from the fleeting nature of his existence goes in the opposite direction, away from the usual talk about tolerance, away from the phantom of all ideological fundamentalism. The magic words are dialogue, mediation, education. And the young musicians of the West-Eastern Divan Orchestra are there to prevent them from withering away into a superficial cliché. In turn, the maestro can rely on the support of Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Schönberg & Co. to ensure that he does not succumb to the lure of influence and grandeur. How does Barenboim regard all this? With wisdom and chutzpah: "We not only learn from life for music, we also learn from music for life."

In August 2008 the West-Eastern Divan Orchestra will perform at the Waldbühne in Berlin.

Expo 2008 Zaragoza

Experiencing the World of Water

The Spanish city of Zaragoza is expecting some six million visitors from 100 nations to Expo 2008, starting 14 June. The exposition motto: Water and Sustainable Development

By Oliver Sefrin



02

- 01 View of the Expo grounds: 25 hectares on the banks of the Ebro
- 02 The official mascot of the 2008 World Exposition is called Fluvi
- 03 At the German Pavilion visitors can experience a scientific landscape
- 04 Attraction of the German Pavilion: a raft trip through a virtual water world
- 05 The German Pavilion exhibits strategies for the sustainable water management



03



04



05



Expo Zaragoza 2008 (7)

The unusual journey starts with a raft. Once you go on board and it sets off, you are immediately launched into an intricate water world. The journey starts in the underground caves of groundwater, takes you through a labyrinth of supply mains into a futuristic household, and a few minutes later, you are in the clean and glass-clear water of Cologne Bay, which is actually just a projection. This highly original raft trip through a virtual water world – based on a modern water circulation system – is the focal point of the German Pavilion at Expo 2008 in the northern Spanish city of Zaragoza, the key theme of which is Water and Sustainable Development.

Along with Germany, about 100 nations, regions and international organizations and enterprises will address this theme at Expo 2008, from 14 June to 14 September. Over a period of 93 days they will all be showing innovative technologies and new developments for responsible water management. This vital resource is not only precious, it is also in short supply. One third of the

world's population does not have sufficient water. Lack of safe drinking water and bad or non-existent sanitation are the cause of diseases, social conflicts and international tensions. Scientists anticipate that clashes over water will be one of the main causes of conflict in the future. Although water shortage is an altogether serious topic, visitors to the Expo will be enabled to experience the basic principles of sustainable water management in an enjoyable way, promises Jerónimo Blasco, Vice President of Expo Zaragoza.

Germany will be presenting its ideas about sustainable water management on an area of 1,200 square metres. That is the size of the German Pavilion, which is the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology. It commissioned Hamburg Messe und Congress GmbH with the organization of the Pavilion, where the Expo philosophy, the triad of information, technology and entertainment, has been condensed into an exciting water landscape.

International Water Experts, including DAAD alumni and members of the German Alumni Water Network, will meet at Expo 2008 for a symposium from 7 to 12 July. The event, under the heading Transboundary

Waters: Sharing Information and Benefits, will focus on conflicts related to water supply from transborder river courses like the Nile. It is a contribution to the Expo theme week: Water – a Unique Resource.

- 01 One pavilion shows how people, animals and plants quench their thirst with water
- 02 One of the Expo exhibitions illustrates water threats, such as tsunamis

- 03 Expo logo: the Bridge Pavilion, by the architect Zaha Hadid
- 04 Expo supporter: musician Bob Dylan



01



02



Michael Glos,
Federal Minister of Economics and Technology

"Visitors to Expo 2008 will get to know our country as a competent and environmentally aware partner in the sustainable use of water. The innovative exhibits at the German Pavilion provide insight into our great technological and scientific efficiency."

On the 120-metre-long raft trip through the water world, filter systems are described, the taking of water samples illustrated and processes for purifying waste water presented. A virtual young lady called Wia accompanies the raft travellers, explaining the various stages and showing responsible water management in Germany. After the journey on the raft, visitors are guided to an exhibition in which German companies present innovative technologies for a sustainable water cycle (see page 22). "The German pavilion is a scientific landscape experience. The seven-minute raft trip is intended to entertain, engender an understanding of the water cycle and raise awareness of water technology," says Bernd Reinecke, who developed the concept for the German Pavilion along with his agency Reinecke New Media and the partner agency Totems Communication & Architecture.

Dietmar Schmitz, Commissioner General of the German Pavilion, anticipates about

6,000 visitors a day. Overall, about six million visitors are expected to the three-month Expo Zaragoza 2008. Many of them will be guided to the grounds of the exposition via the so-called Bridge Pavilion. This construction was designed by star architect Zaha Hadid, London, and inspired by the nature of water. It links the city with the grounds of the Expo across the river Ebro, and together with the water tower, resembling a drop, it forms the Expo logo. Another attraction of Expo 2008 is a 9,000-square-metre aquarium – one of the largest in the world – where more than 60 pools illustrate life in river landscapes on five continents.

By the way, Zaragoza itself has achieved a lot in terms of water saving. The city, with its population of 700,000, has the lowest per capita water consumption in the whole of Spain, at 96 litres. Welcome to the "Capital of Water".

Expo 2008 Compact: Programme, Service, Dates



03

From 14 June to 14 September, on 93 days and over an area of 25 hectares, Expo Zaragoza 2008 will present a total of eight thematic exhibitions related to the element of water. The fringe programme includes numerous cultural events to be presented on different stages. Many of the almost 3,400 programme items deal with the overarching Expo theme: Water and Sustainable Development.

Theatre, Dance and Concerts
The programme, involving more than 350 international artists and groups, includes spectacular

shows and colourful parades, plus music, theatre and dance performances.

Germany's Expo Day

In the Expo Calendar, 19 June is listed as the German Nation Day with an official ceremony on the Expo grounds. On that date, there will also be guests of honour at the German Pavilion, including Federal Economics Minister Michael Glos. The partners of the German Pavilion include the Federal Foreign Office, the German Embassy in Madrid, the Consulate General in Barcelona and the German National Tourism

Board (DZT), which promotes Germany as a tourist destination abroad.

Prominent Expo Voice

Bob Dylan, one of the 20th century's most famous musicians, will lend his voice and face to Expo 2008. The 67-year-old American artist has recorded a revised version of his famous song *A Hard Rain's A-Gonna Fall* for the World Exposition and is thus supporting the Expo campaign. A Spanish version of his song is to be recorded by the group Amaral from Zaragoza.



04

Expo Visitor Information

Opening hours:
Day Expo – 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Night Expo – 8 p.m. to 3 a.m.

Admission (adults):

Day ticket – 35 euros
Three-day ticket – 70 euros
Season ticket – 210 euros

More about Expo on the Internet

www.expozaragoza2008.es
www.expo2008-deutschland.de