

## Farewell to the Japanese-German Center Berlin (JDZB)

TAKASHIMA Yûshû, JDZB President

After dealing with Japanese-German relations for many years as a diplomat, I served as President of the Japanese-German Center Berlin (Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin, JDZB) and at the end of May this year, bid it fond farewell. I am very grateful for the huge support I have received during this period from the governments of Germany and Japan, the Senate of Berlin and the JDZB's Foundation Council, Executive Board and Secretariat, and its many other stakeholders. I sincerely hope the JDZB continues to thrive and develop. According to an agreement between Prime Minister NAKASONE and Federal Chancellor KOHL the JDZB was founded in 1985 with the aim to promote bilateral exchanges and dialog. This year we celebrate the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of this event. In 1985 the world was still amidst the Cold War between East and West. The

first domicile of the JDZB was the former Japanese Embassy located in the Tiergarten district, and which had been repaired and renovated for this purpose. At that time, we would never have dreamed that five years later the Cold War had ended, Germany was unified, and the world would be forever changed.

Berlin became the capital of unified Germany and the Japanese Embassy returned to its original building, which is why the JDZB moved to its present location in Dahlem, where it continues its work today. Since then Germany has, as one of the leading countries of the EU, made its contribution to the broadening and deepening of European integration, and moreover plays an important role in the international community.

Japan, on the other hand, is gradually overcoming its ongoing economic diffi-

culties and directs its global interests and commitment not only toward the rapidly developing Asia-Pacific region, but also to the global community.

Both countries are today faced with common universal challenges, for example declining birth rates and rapidly aging populations, promoting the role of women in society, energy issues, fostering innovation, climate change or the reform of the United Nations.

However, with the emergence of the "Islamic State" and other terrorist forces, the conflict in the Ukraine or the development of nuclear weapons in North Korea, today's world is unfortunately not the peaceful, stable world for which we hoped for directly after the end of the Cold War. Even in the economy it remains an ongoing important task to maintain and foster free, open trade and economic systems in



Speech by German Federal Chancellor Dr. Angela MERKEL within a lecture event organized by the daily newspaper Asahi Shimbun and the JDZB on 9 March 2015 in the Hamarikyû Asahi Hall in Tôkyô. The Federal Chancellor took the opportunity to express her "heartfelt congratulations to all those at the Center who seek to foster lively German-Japanese dialog." (photo: The Asahi Shimbun)

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Commemorative speech given by former Federal Chancellor Christian WULFF "Friends Help Each Other – Germany and Japan" on the occasion of the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the JDZB on 13 May 2015 at the JDZB. Also attending were KIUCHI Minoru, State Minister for Foreign Affairs and Member of the Lower House, Dr. Markus EDERER (State Secretary in the German Federal Foreign Office and member of the JDZB Board of Executives) and JDZB President, former Ambassador TAKASHIMA Yūshū. (photo: Andreas SCHÖTTKE)



Commemorative Lecture given by Former German Chancellor Helmut SCHMIDT "Japan, Germany and Their Neighbors" at the occasion of the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the JDZB on October 20, 2010, at Deutsche Bank, Unter den Linden, Berlin (photo: Dirk ENTERS)



Celebration commencing the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the JDZB on 28 April 2005. Front row from left: JDZB's long serving Secretary General, Dr. Thilo Graf BROCKDORFF; Karin SCHUBERT, Mayor of Berlin; Dr. Antje VOLLMER, Vice President of the German Bundestag; Kerstin MÜLLER, State Minister at the Federal Foreign Office; H.E. Ambassador TAKASHIMA Yūshū, Embassy of Japan; Dr. OGATA Sadako, President of the Japan International Cooperation Agency JICA; Dr. Ulrich CARTELLIERI, Chairman of the JDZB Foundation Council. (photo: Hajo ZYLLA)

a world of increasing globalization. Japan and Germany, which share the fundamental values of liberty and human rights, democracy and market economics, are invited to do justice to their shared global responsibility as the third- and fourth most economically powerful countries in the world.

For a while I was worried that the Japanese and Germans may gradually lose interest in each other, but recently this impression gradually changed. The friendship and the support that German people showed for our country after the three-fold disaster in 2011 have left a deep imprint on the hearts of the Japanese. In addition, Japan's interest in Germany continues to strengthen under the influence of energetic German initiatives to stabilize the Euro zone and the positive contributions of the country to solve international problems, such as the conflict in the Ukraine, the problems in Iran etc.

The fact that we must continuously strive to further deepen mutual interest and understanding between Japan and Germany through exchange and dialog goes without saying. Thus, when Prime Minister ABE visited Germany in April last year and the visit to Japan by Federal Chancellor MERKEL in March this year, the two leaders affirmed the stronger use of the JDZB in this sense. It is very encouraging that the intention of the founders of the JDZB 30 years ago is now decisively taken up and carried forward by the leaders of the two countries, for which I once again would like to express my great respect.

#### 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

*The jdzb echo can be downloaded as a pdf-document from the JDZB Homepage or subscribed to by E-Mail.*

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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## Most Important Forum of German-Japanese Dialog. Farewell to the JDZB

**Matthias NAB, JDZB Vice President, Chief International Correspondent (DIE ZEIT, Hamburg)**

Friends are not only found in the neighborhood. Few countries lie farther apart than Japan and Germany, and yet both nations are connected to each other in friendship.

This friendship has a solid foundation. It is based on the affection for the culture of the other, on the respect for its economic, scientific and technical achievements and on the respect for its political importance. And it is based on the knowledge of the same challenges that we face as highly developed industrialized nations with rapidly aging populations.

Science, culture, economics, politics, the arts: There is no aspect of Japanese-German relations that would not eventually find itself on the agenda of the JDZB. For twelve years I was able to participate as Vice President of the JDZB in exchanges between our two countries. For that, I am extremely grateful.

I have participated throughout this period in many conferences and seminars, as a speaker, presenter, or even as a listener. These events had, thanks to the excellent preparatory work of the staff of the JDZB, a consistently high intellectual level. We have made it our mission to bring together not only Japanese and Germans to the table or in a conference room, but scientists, experts, politicians, entrepreneurs, artists and journalists from

all countries of Europe and Asia and beyond, such as the United States.

The JDZB is today, 30 years after its founding by Federal Chancellor Helmut KOHL and Prime Minister NAKASONE Yasuhiro, the most important forum for academic and cultural exchange between Japan and Germany. We can thank here the political support of both countries and the City of Berlin, the efforts of the two embassies in Berlin and Tôkyô for the Center, the good collaborations with universities, foundations and corporations - and especially the daily and ongoing commitment of the JDZB staff. The Center is a place of critical dialog, open to thematic requests that are brought to our attention, but independent and free in designing programs.

Much time and effort have gone into securing the financial future of the JDZB over the past few years. Similar to other foundations, the JDZB also felt the effects of the international financial crisis; income from the endowment declined, decreases were offset by a re-allocation of assets through donations and grants. We achieved this with the support of both governments and especially the Senate of Berlin. In these efforts, the close cooperation between the Executive Board and Foundation Council has preserved us. I would like to thank warmly all those concerned.

Cooperation among Board members was carried out over the years in a spirit of trust and friendship. There was not a single topic that was not discussed and in close collaboration quickly and amicably mutually agreed upon in the Executive Board and between the Executive Board and the Foundation Council.

I would particularly like to thank the management and employees of the JDZB. For many of them, the Center has become a mission in life to which they devote themselves wholeheartedly. Their commitment never impressed me more than in the days and weeks that followed the three-fold catastrophe in 2011, when the helpfulness of the Germans needed a point of contact and found a willing partner in – among other organizations – the JDZB.

I felt supported in my work by the JDZB staff in every conceivable way. Thus, I never felt my duties to be a burden but as an enrichment and an honor, as a duty that I carried out with joy. My farewell from the JDZB also fills me with sadness. Nevertheless, I will remain connected to the Center as Co-Chairman of the German-Japanese Forum.

I wish the Japanese-German Center Berlin, its staff, its supporters and friends a very prosperous future!



Photo (Photo: Andreas SCHÖTTKE)

President TAKASHIMA with Vice President NAB (right) and the recent Chairman of the Foundation Council, Prof. Bernhard SCHEUBLE, who was awarded on May 13 the Japanese order "The Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Star" in honor of his achievements. The successor of Prof. SCHEUBLE is Gerhard WIESHEU, Partner of Bank B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Holding AG in Frankfurt.

The successor of President TAKASHIMA is former Ambassador SHINYO Takahiro, and successor to Vice President NAB is Prof. Werner PASCHA, Chair of East Asia Economics/Japan and Korea from the University of Duisburg-Essen.

## “Civil Diplomacy and International Relations in East Asia”

Lecture by KUDŌ Yasushi, President of the *Genron* NPO

Nakamura Masato, Freelance Journalist

On 9 February 2015, the JDZB with the Tōkyō Office of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES) co-organized an evening lecture with the President of Japanese *Genron* NPO, KUDŌ Yasushi, on “Civil Diplomacy and International Relations in East Asia”. *Genron* NPO is a private think tank that seeks to improve relations between Japan and its neighbors.

### Summary of the Presentation

#### History of the Sino-Japanese Dialog Forum

I made the decision to turn to dialog with China in 2005. At that time, the escalation of Sino-Japanese relations brought the government to a diplomatic standstill, the media focused on the criticism of others and the public climate worsened. Against this setting I traveled alone to Beijing and spoke with members of the Chinese government and various organizations, and was able to implement the “Tokyo-Beijing Forum” organized by *Genron* NPO. It was important to us that the Forum was open to the public and was based on opinion polls. Thus, we learned that 60% of all Chinese saw Japan as militaristic society without a free press and freedom of speech. In China, there was still a media-fed, erroneous image of Japan, and this fragile understanding of each other was the backdrop for the deterioration of public opinion in both countries. In August 2006, I met the then Chief Cabinet Secretary ABE and Deputy Foreign Minister SHIOZAKI. We talked about whether it would be possible to improve the relationship between the two governments through our Dialog Forum. Due to this conversation ABE visited China two months later, directly after he took office as Prime Minister, whereupon Japan and China then sought to improve relations. Later, bilateral relations cooled down again, but even today, when government diplomatic relations is suspended, experts from both countries have continued to meet regularly for the past ten years in the “Tokyo-Beijing Forum”.

#### Public Opinion in China and Japan

Research carried out by *Genron* NPO revealed that in 2014 about 90% of people in China and Japan have a negative image of the other country. China’s view is based on the Japanese war of aggression; Japan, in turn, reacts negatively to the rejection of its apologies. Since

about 2010, issues such as the strong Chinese economy or the problem of the *Senkaku* Islands are also influencing public opinion.

#### “Promise Not to Wage Wars”

In the autumn of 2013, we set ourselves the significant challenge of a “promise to not to wage war” at the civilian level in both countries. Initially *Genron* NPO wanted to strengthen exchanges and seek to include youth as well. Since 2010, it became increasingly obvious there was a need to address bilateral issues in the civil sector. The current focus is on the question of territorial affiliation of the *Senkaku* Islands. In an opinion poll, 48.9% of Chinese regarded Japan as “hegemonistic”, and the purchase of the *Senkaku* Islands by the Japanese government was seen as a violent alteration of the status quo. This perception is very concerning. Since there is no consensus in this conflict between Japan and China, government diplomacy is not forthcoming. Therefore, we have agreed, waiving the usual language between governments, on a “promise to not wage war”; we advocate that both countries resolve all conflicts peacefully. Subsequently, Chairman XI Jinping announced that “Civil Diplomacy for Neighborhood Diplomacy is Extremely Important”, whereby the Chinese leadership also recognized the role of the civil sector in diplomacy.

#### Future of Civil Diplomacy

Of course, government diplomacy insists on its primacy, but if the media is competing and the public climate worsens, it comes to a standstill. Civil diplomacy, however, follows

the approach of dealing with the current situation by making specific topics a foundation of its work. Citizens should be included to develop a sense of responsibility and create a better environment for discussions. In addition to the “Tokyo-Beijing Forum”, since the year before last we have been organizing with South Korea the “Japan-Korea Future Dialogue”. The “promise not to wage wars” should apply not only bilaterally, but for the entire Northeast Asian region. This year we want to call for a multilateral dialogue between Japan, China, South Korea and the United States to strengthen the stage for civil diplomacy in the interest of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

### Questions and Answers

After the presentation Dr. Sven SAALER from the FES invited the audience to ask Mr. KUDŌ questions and lead a discussion. The audience expressed open questions and opinions on, for example, historical consciousness in Japan, the apologies offered toward China and Korea or the Yasukuni issue. Mr. KUDŌ concluded by saying: “According to surveys, 70% of Japanese and Koreans want to improve the current situation. However, the media disseminate only contradictory, negative news. The experts who participated in the “Tokyo-Beijing Forum” and the “Japan-Korea Future Dialog”, do not wish to represent the positions of their own countries, rather they wish to resolve bilateral issues. We need a movement that against the backdrop of the historical past turns towards the future. I would like us all to understand that we have started at the civilian level a significant development for the creation of a peaceful order in Asia.”



**In September 2015 the JDZB will hold an experts' workshop and a public symposium on the topic "The Future of Structural Reforms in Germany and Japan". Below is an interview with Dr. Martin SCHULZ from the co-organizing partner Fujitsu Research Institute in Tôkyô.**

*A few years ago, Japan and Germany made various efforts to meet the challenges of structural change - particularly resulting from demographic shifts - by responding with reforms, keywords: Agenda 2010 and Koizumi's Reforms. What sort of efforts did these two countries carry out?*

Both countries are facing major challenges because even aging societies are rapidly changing; they just lack the momentum for growth which helps younger societies master structural changes. In Japan words and deeds for necessary reforms are farthest apart, and indeed within just 20 years the country has metamorphosed from being a young to a "super-aging" society. Without major changes Japan will soon no longer continue to grow, but to shrink. Even in Germany we are experiencing a "backlog of reforms" that can hardly be dealt with through the "gentle hand of policy", and they only appear moderate due to the major current crises of the surrounding countries. Although "large" reform packages, such as Agenda 2010 and Koizumi's Reforms have in the past brought measurable progress, they are practically only enforceable after major crises and often quickly lose their effect. Rather, in the future, continuous reform processes to increase sustainable growth will be required in both countries.

*In recent years, increasing attempts have been made to stimulate growth and productivity, and not just to improve infrastructure, but to keep pace with increased competition in Asia and the United States as well. Key terms include Industrie 4.0 and Abenomics. How successful are these efforts?*

The comparison of Germany and Japan is particularly interesting because both countries are following quite different paths to similar problems. Germany, thanks to European integration, is already much stronger in international competition and is now seeking innovation in the IT sector in order to make its industry base permanently competitive. Japan, on the other hand, is trying to strengthen the growth momentum of its national, service-based economy by breaking through deflationary tendencies, stimulating labor markets with greater employment participation of women, and en-

forcing comprehensive reforms of regional agriculture and health care systems. So far at least, Germany with its strong focus on deregulating markets and exports is clearly the more successful, probably due to the reason that international competition and market growth are important drivers of continuous change and reform. Germany's "Industrie 4.0" initiative is therefore receiving a lot of attention in Japan as well.

*With the so-called DACH Reform Barometer, institutes from Germany (D), Austria (A) and Switzerland (CH) measure the momentum of reforms in their respective countries on the basis of indicators from labor market policy areas, social security systems, taxes, financial markets, competition, innovation and infrastructure. In the latest study the three countries have been attested with reform fatigue, and even "reform political inactivity reached a peak in 2013." Are there any reasons for this? And what is the situation in Japan?*

The results of the Germany-initiated and managed DACH Reform Barometer by the Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft (Institute of the German Economy, Cologne) are an extremely important source for the economic effects of structural reforms. For example, Agenda 2010 created a significant dynamic in the pace of growth from the year 2003. However, the reforming zeal of such "sensational masterstrokes" quickly evaporates again: with the economic recovery up until 2007 hardly any positive reform initiatives were added, and even the financial crisis which begun in 2008 only led to some overdue financial reforms. In Japan, however, about every five years a large wave of "structural reforms" are introduced (Hashimoto 1997, Koizumi 2002, Democrats 2009, Abenomics 2013), but they never resulted in the "breakthrough" which was hoped for by so many in accelerating growth. The reasons for this lie less in a "policy failure", but rather in the huge inertia attributable to aging societies and the relative success of both countries in preventing stability crises that would force changes.

*The so-called Tankan Survey exists in Japan which is a regular economic barometer of the Federal Reserve. Would it be interesting*

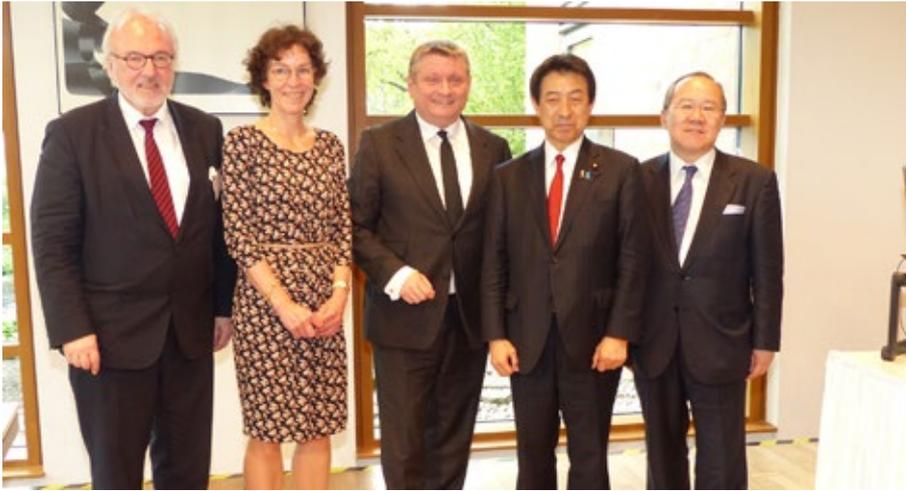


*to create a reform barometer based on the DACH model for Germany and Japan? How could we go about creating a comparative study of policies?*

The Tankan survey in Japan is very closely monitored because it gives an outlook of the future expectations of companies. A reform barometer, which gives a realistic assessment of the impact of government policies, would be an excellent addition to this. Since the gap between "reform hopes" and the assessments of implemented reforms seem particularly high in Japan. By making discussions more objective and through an international comparative study, more continuity could be brought into policy initiatives here.

*Obviously profound structural reforms in Japan and Germany are only very difficult to enforce - are there other effective reform initiatives in both countries, e.g., in education or in the labor market?*

This question will be a central theme of our workshop and symposium. In the future we will probably need to rely less on the hopes for "large" structural reforms but rather focus on continuous structural adjustments. To this end, policy does not play the only role. The "high-level" politics in grand coalitions rarely lead to a "turning point", but they can play a major role in the internationalization of a company with free trade agreements and regional integration. The company can make an enormous contribution to growth through initiatives aimed at "location quality", through research and better integration of education. Local politics and growth initiatives, such as in the energy sector, can set an example for a future-oriented policy, especially in seemingly deadlocked aging societies.



Experts' Meeting on "Prevention in the Aging Society" held on 4 and 5 May 2015 at the JDZB.

Photo, standing from left: MP Rudolf HENKE, JDZB Secretary General Dr. Friederike BOSSE, German Federal Minister for Health Hermann GRÖHE, the Japanese Minister for Health, Labor and Welfare, SHIOZAKI Yasuhisa, and the Ambassador of Japan to Germany, H.E. NAKANE Takeshi.

The themes of the meeting were: Commonalities and Differences in Prevention Policies in Japan and Germany, Promoting Good Health in the Workplace, Preventing Dementia in Aging Populations.



Symposium "Technological and Educational Resources for the Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities" held on 21 April 2015 in Ōsaka, in collaboration with the German Research and Innovation Forum Tokyo (Deutsches Wissenschafts- und Innovationshaus Tōkyō DWIH), the TU Dresden, and the University of Fukui.

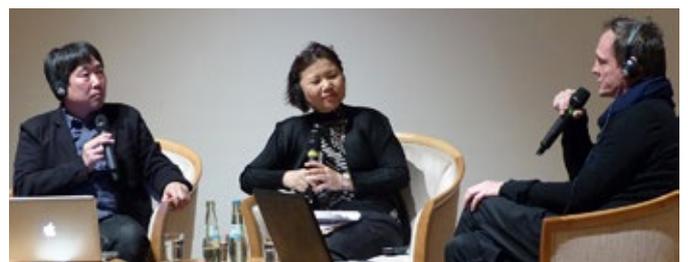


Right photo: Talk with film director SAKAI Kō after the premier of his documentary film "Voices from the Waves (Kesennuma)" four years after the catastrophe in Northeast Japan on 11 March 2015 in the JDZB, in cooperation with the Embassy of Japan (Berlin), the German-Japanese Association Berlin (Deutsch-Japanische Gesellschaft Berlin e.V.) and Kizuna in Berlin e. V.

Left photo: Photographer ISHII Kanako at the opening of the exhibition "Borders" on 24 April 2015 at the JDZB. The exhibition was held within the framework of the 6<sup>th</sup> Berlin Foundation Week (Stiftungswoche) and is on display at the JDZB until 26 June.



Round table discussion on the topic "Sustainable Student Exchange – how do I maintain contact with Japan after studying in an exchange program there?", held on 6 March 2015 in the JDZB, in collaboration with the Embassy of Japan (Berlin), the Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne (The Japan Foundation) and the German Academic Exchange Program (Bonn).



Salon talks with the multimedia artists SHIMABUKU and Carsten NICOLAI who reside in Berlin about the intersections of their art, living environments and cultural backgrounds on 8 April 2015 at the JDZB.

## CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

### GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

#### Conference: Security Missions Abroad

C: Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Berlin; Institute for International Policy Studies, Tôkyô  
30 September 2015, in Tôkyô

#### Security Policy Workshop, Track 1.5

C: German Federal Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Tôkyô  
30 October 2015, in Tôkyô

#### Conference: Fiscal Integration in East Asia and Europe – Has the Global Financial Crisis Promoted the Development of Regional Institutions?

C: Institute for Asian Studies, German Institute for Global and Area Studies GIGA, Hamburg  
Date: Autumn 2015, in Tôkyô

### ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

#### Conference: Energy Transformation: China – Germany – Japan

C: Mercator Institute for China Studies MERICS, Berlin  
9 June 2015

#### Symposium: Developing Cities – Resilience, Climate Protection and Energy Safety in Japan and Germany

C: Climate Alliance, Frankfurt/Main; Nagoya University  
Date: November 2015, in Tôkyô

### DEMOGRAPHY

#### Symposium: Decent Work for All – Why Families in Germany and Japan are Reliant

C: Gießen University; Tsukuba University  
22–24 October 2015, in Tsukuba and Tôkyô

### PROGRESS THROUGH KNOWLEDGE

#### Denkwerk 3 (Think Tank 3) “Japan in the 21st Century – Society in Transition?”

C: FU Berlin; Robert Bosch Foundation, Stuttgart  
30 June 2015

#### Conference: Transformation of Everyday Nutrition in Family Households in a Japanese-German Comparison

C: Gießen University  
Date: December 2015



### STATE, ECONOMY, SOCIETY

#### Conference: Antitrust Compliance for German and Japanese Enterprises

C: German-Japanese Lawyers Association, Hamburg  
15 June 2015

#### Conference: Diversity – Women in Science/Academia

C: University Halle Wittenberg; The Japan Foundation, Tôkyô; Science Council of Japan  
4 September 2015, in Tôkyô

#### Conference: The Future of Structural Reforms in Germany and Japan

C: Fujitsu Research Institute FRI, Tôkyô; Institute of the German Economy, Cologne  
8 September 2015, in Tôkyô

#### Conference: Risks

C: German Institute for Japan Studies, Tôkyô  
24 November 2015

### DIALOG OF CULTURES

#### Symposium: 70 Years after the End of World War II – Remembering the Deployment of Nuclear Weapons in Political Discourses in Japan and Germany

C: Graduate School of East Asian Studies, Free University of Berlin, Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Berlin  
16 October 2015

### SPECIAL PROJECT

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

C: Federal Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Tôkyô  
28–29 October 2015, in Tôkyô

### CULTURAL EVENTS

#### DAHLEM MUSICAL SOIREE

#### 10 Minutes: German-Japanese Jam Session of Young Musicians

Date: Autumn 2015

### EXHIBITION

#### “Borders” Photographs by ISHII Kanako

On display: 27 April until 26 June 2015

#### “MITATE/als wenn” by Eva-Maria SCHOEN (paintings) and SUZUKI Nanae (paintings & photographs)

Opening: 26 August 2015

On display: 27 August until end of October 2015

#### Paintings by MURAYAMA Nobuhiko

On display: November 2015 until January 2016

### LECTURE

#### “SHIMURA’s Colors in Berlin. About the Origin of Colors in Japan” SHIMURA Fukumi + SHIMURA Yôko

17 June 2015, 7 pm

#### “History of Clothing in Japan – The Development of the Kimono from the Ancient to the Present” Prof. TAKEDA Sachiko (Otemon Gakuin University)

28 August 2015, 7 pm

#### „Fighting Poverty in Japan and Germany” Prof. YUASA Makoto (Hosei University, Tôkyô) and N.N.

C: Embassy of Japan, Berlin; International Youth Service of Germany, Bonn  
5 September 2015, 3 pm

### OTHERS

#### JDZB Open House: 20 June 2015

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### 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
- 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 Dahlem Musical Soirees will open close to the date

C: = in cooperation with

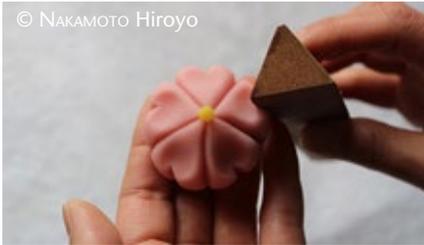
Venue: JDZB, if not stated otherwise

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



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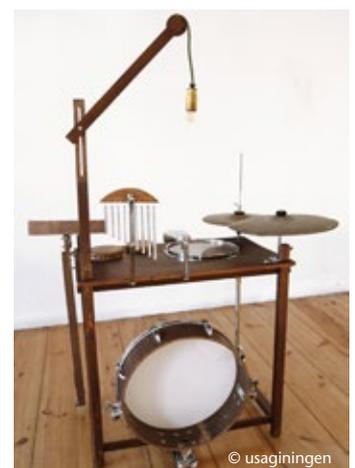
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**PROGRAM** (subject to change, no admission fee,)

**2 pm: Greetings and Information about the JDZB**

**2 pm until approx. 9.30 pm: Japanese Food and Refreshments**

**2 pm–6.30 pm:**

**Exhibition "30 Years JDZB"**

**Ikebana (Flower Arranging), Demonstration 3.30 pm + 5 pm, with exhibition  
Japanese Language Courses**

**Manga and Japanese Books (Book Store Yamashina)**

**2 pm + 3 pm + 4 pm + 5 pm**

**Wagashi: Sweet Works of Art from Japan (10 participants/workshop)**

**2 pm + 3 pm + 4.15 pm + 5.15 pm**

**Works of Art (Phantasy Figures and Animals) from Aluminium (25 part./workshop)**

**2 pm + 3.15 pm + 4.30 pm + 5.45 pm: Shūji (Calligraphy)**

**2.30 pm–3.30 pm: Panel Discussion "JDZB + 30 Years of German-Japanese Relations"**

**2.30 pm–6.15 pm: Infos on German-Japanese Youth Exchange  
with Lectures, Photos and Videos**

**3 pm + 4 pm: Reading for Children in the Library "Urashima Tarô"**

**3 pm + 3.45 pm + 4.30 pm + 5.15 pm**

**Manga drawing with Marie (20 persons per workshop)**

**3.30 pm–6.40 pm: Lectures on Japan-related topics (topics on website [www.jdzb.de](http://www.jdzb.de))**

**7 pm–8.15 pm (break 7.30 pm–7.45 pm)**

**usagingen: live cinema-performance part I and II (Music and Light Art)**