

To Further Strengthen Japanese-German Relations

YAGI Takeshi, Japanese Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany

I was appointed in January this year, and formally began my activities as ambassador after presenting my credentials to President GAUCK on February 3rd. This is the fourth time I am serving in Germany. The first two times were in the embassy in Bonn, and the third time was as envoy in Berlin. It is a great honor for me that I can once again be involved – this time, as ambassador – in German-Japanese relations, which have a long history of more than 150 years.

Besides Germany, I have also worked in the Philippines, the United States, and France (mission to the OECD). Most recently, I served as ambassador to India for three years. As we all know, India is a huge country, with a population of over 1.2 billion (compared to the EU's 500 million) and covering an

area about nine times the size of Japan (and about eleven times the size of the EU). With all states and union territories combined, India has more than thirty provinces, ten of which have a population of more than 50 million people (the largest province has 200 million). Besides the official languages, there are over twenty other languages recognized by the Constitution, and the parliament uses simultaneous translation equipment. Economically, India is the third-largest Asian economy after China and Japan, and it continues to see rapid growth as a so-called “emerging economy”. Relations with Japan are also progressing smoothly; during my tenure as ambassador, India welcomed the Emperor and Empress on a visit, and the prime ministers of both countries met three times. It was an invaluable experience for me to

be able to work in this richly diverse, dynamic country that is of great importance for Japan.

In recent years, Japanese officials have begun to note Germany's increasing importance and central role in issues that affect not just Europe, but also the international community: the Greek debt problem, the problems in Ukraine, the refugee problem, and so on. I became even more aware of Germany's importance after I began my work as ambassador. Germany and Japan are important partners who share fundamental values such as freedom, democracy, and the rule of law, and they are cooperating in many capacities on the international stage. This year, Japan has just taken over the presidency of the G7 from Germany and organized the Ise-Shima Summit



The well-known product designer Dieter RAMS with his ten principles for design. RAMS answered questions from Japanese students and designers in a panel discussion held at the Kyoto University of Art and Design on 20 April 2016. (See report on page 4, Photo © Dieter Rams Archive)

CONTENT

To Further Strengthen... YAGI Takeshi	1–2
Interview Universities and Society	3
Conference Report Talk with Dieter RAMS	4
Cooperation Partners Japanese Cultural Institute	5
Events Reviewed	6
Preview of Events 2016	7
Last Page Open House on 10 June 2016	

on May 26th and 27th. The agenda that Japan proposed, and that was agreed on in the summit declaration, consists of themes that Germany contributed to extensively during last year's Elmau Summit: development, climate change and energy, and health.

In addition to economic problems, there are many unfolding situations that strongly influence our world: terrorism, refugees, the Middle East, Ukraine, North Korea, the situation in the South China Sea, and so on. We must respond to these problems and challenges as a united international community, transcending regional frameworks. It is essential that leading countries such as Japan and Germany cooperate closely towards a peaceful resolution of these issues.

From this perspective, we welcome the increasing exchange between our countries, as exemplified by visits of leading figures and communication between our leaders. Before this year's Ise-Shima Summit, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited Berlin on May 4th to conduct a summit meeting with Chancellor Angela Merkel. Chancellor Merkel and numerous German dignitaries are currently visiting Japan in order to prepare for the Ise-Shima Summit and several ministerial meetings. Because Germany will preside over next year's G20 Summit, many Japanese officials are also expected to visit Germany.

In economic terms, the relationship between Japan and Germany is as close as ever. Germany is Japan's top trading partner in the EU, and Japan is Germany's second largest trading partner in Asia. Since the last time I worked in Germany, the number of Japanese companies expanding to Germany has more than doubled to almost 1800. Both countries are known

as technologically advanced giants of manufacturing, with small and medium-sized companies at the heart of their economies. There is a remarkable degree of industrial cooperation between these companies in fields such as industry 4.0 (which advances the digitization of industry), energy efficiency, and stable supply. The upcoming Japan-EU EPA negotiating round will no doubt strengthen these German-Japanese economic relations. There is also room for strengthening cooperation on challenges that both countries face, for instance by sharing insights on low birthrates and aging societies.

I want to work together with the Japanese-German Center Berlin to encourage cooperation with Germany in fields such as politics, security, economy, and human interaction (culture, art, scholarship, science and technology, sports, etc.).

Lastly, this year marks the fifth anniversary of the Tohoku earthquake and tsunami, which occurred on March 11th, 2011. Reconstruction is well underway in the disaster areas, but a new massive earthquake struck the island of Kyushu on April 14th, with Kumamoto Prefecture being the most affected. I am deeply grateful for the support and solidarity that was shown to us from all sectors of German society after these disasters.

(Photo © Embassy of Japan)



Dear Readers!

We were able to win over the Ambassador of Japan to Germany, H.E. YAGI Takeshi as the author of this edition's main article. Following the G7 summit held in Germany last year, this year's summit took place at Ise-Shima in Japan. Ambassador YAGI notes that sustainable development, climate change, energy, health and other issues are now passing from Germany to Japan, and at the same time it is becoming increasingly important that both countries cooperate closely in tackling various global economic and geopolitical tasks. The JDZB would like to continue to serve as a forum for dialogue and discussion, and thereby contribute toward dealing with how Japan and Germany can unify their efforts to address common bilateral tasks and the global challenges facing the G7.

During his former posting to India, Ambassador YAGI came into close contact with the spectacular diversity and dynamism of that country. It is undoubtedly necessary that in order to solve the global problems facing the G7, we need to involve countries that have huge potential such as India. International conferences organized by the JDZB have in recent years frequently been held with third countries from Asia or Europe. It is expected that, depending on the topic, India will also participate in Japanese-German dialogue forums and intellectual exchange will become even livelier.

The JDZB is organizing a conference at the end of June that will be attended by numerous university rectors from Japan and Germany. In both countries, the situation of universities and academics is becoming increasingly difficult; however, in an interview with Prof. Horst HIPPLER (HRK) and Prof. NAGATA Kyōsuke (JACUIE) it is apparent that humanities and social sciences form a creative basis for reforms, and it is hoped that the universities can better fulfil their role as locations for providing a broad education for highly skilled people.

SAKATO Masaru, JDZB Deputy Secretary General

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At the end of June 2016 the JDZB plans to hold a German-Japanese symposium on “Education, Research and Innovation – Universities at the Crossroads between Fundamental Academic Values and Social Expectations”. We posed three questions on the subject to the presidents of the co-organizing associations, Prof. Horst HIPPLER (German Rectors’ Conference, Bonn) and Prof. NAGATA Kyōsuke (Japan Committee of Universities for International Exchange JACUIE, Tōkyō).

(Photo HIPPLER © HRK

Photo NAGATA © JACUIE)



How can “innovation” and “impact on society” be defined in connection with the various academic disciplines?

NAGATA: Innovation is not only technological renewal: new ideas and concepts create new values and bring about social change which affects the economy, creates material wealth and makes daily life more convenient. New knowledge and information create intellectual and cultural values, which in turn are further developed and create social, not-for-profit values. So I think it’s not just the sciences which are the foundations for innovation, but the accumulation and concentration of wide-reaching scientific research, including the humanities and social sciences. For example, future society is based on the coexistence of humans and robots from the fields of IT and material science, however, co-operation between them and the schools of philosophy, ethics, logic, law and the humanities is also necessary.

HIPPLER: I completely agree with my colleague. “Innovation” and “social impact” shape each discipline differently and each instance is important for the successful cooperation between our universities and societies. I am concerned that in many countries the humanities and social sciences have to fight for their survival, while the importance of technical disciplines and the sciences is generally not questioned. The relevance of the humanities and social sciences in their relation to the individual, the university and society as a whole can not be overestimated. At the same time we have to take into consideration how interdisciplinarity and the “bigger picture” is gaining in importance across all fields. The basic precondition is to link together the disciplines with each other for both technical and social innovation.

Social expectations of universities are often reduced to the applicability of their research

and developing graduates for the economy. What can universities do to widen their claim to social relevance through research and teaching?

HIPPLER: In addition to educating future generations and expanding research to generate new knowledge for society, I see the development of students’ character as a central task of universities. It’s not about educating them for a specific goal, but rather enabling students to gain a general education which makes them citizens of society, and who are capable of acting responsibly with independently and ethically made decisions. Whereby we don’t just train the next generation for the sciences, but also the future managers for business and politics; universities are taking on an important role in society. I would like more recognition of the fact that no technological progress alone will advance society and the economy, but that any knowledge, any technical or social innovation can only be mediated with the help of people in society.

NAGATA: In a rapidly changing global economy, social structures are also changing. Thus, in 10, 20 years professional pathways and industry will have changed significantly; ten years ago smartphones did not even exist. We need science, technology and people to be able to adapt to continuing change. However, this adaption may become quickly obsolete, which is why people should develop science and technologies that can lead society into the future. These are the social expectations placed on the universities because they are where where we encourage free-thinking academic research as well as individuality and the creativity of students. Since one of the greatest strengths of universities lies in their diversity of possibilities, they should be astute in their function of trying to meet expectations. Long-term perspectives are necessary for real innovations, and this

needs to be clearly explained to industry and society. The use of their diverse resources for contributing to the economy and society is also part of university activities, which is why they should pursue active collaborative research projects and exchange personnel with industry.

What do you expect in terms of cooperation between German and Japanese universities?

NAGATA: Economic progress of the two countries is based on science and technology. The higher education system is another commonality between the two countries, whereby Japan learned a lot from Germany after the Meiji Restoration (1868). The theme of the symposium shows that in recent years a similar awareness has developed with regard to the situation of the universities. The exchange of students and researchers, and collaboration in research can be further developed. I hope that the symposium is used as an opportunity by the universities of both countries to individually and together promote bilateral dialogue, and strengthen and enhance cooperation in research and education, contributing to more sustainable development in the world.

HIPPLER: Japan is one of the most innovative countries in the world and a longtime and reliable partner for the German sciences. Cooperation between Japanese and German universities is based on a solid foundation; the current number of more than 600 partnerships between German and Japanese universities is exemplary. However, the potential for a more intense academic cooperation has not been exhausted. I know from previous meetings that the Japanese universities are facing similar challenges to us. The symposium provides a most welcome opportunity for university policy exchange and strategic alignment of opinion.

Symposium: Quo Vadis design – German design and Dieter RAMS

Dieter RAMS Speaking with Japanese Designers and Students,

Kyoto University of Art and Design, 20 April 2016.

In cooperation of the DDI Symposium Committee (Deutsches Institut Design Kyoto and Kyoto University of Art and Design), Technical University of Munich (TUM),

f/p design (Germany and Japan) and the JDZB.

Report: Prof. Fritz FRENKLER, TU Munich

Dieter RAMS, one of the world's most influential designers, renowned for the designs he created for the electrical appliance manufacturer Braun (1955-1995) and his furniture designs for the company Vitsoe (from 1957 to today), has always had a great affinity for Japan, for the gardens and bonsai trees, the traditional architecture and the simplicity and functionality of its equipment and tools.

He formulated his ideas into design rules in the mid-1970s which he developed over the years and refined into ten principles for good design. RAMS understands these principles as an orientation and understanding of design. These principles have never lost their currency and became the foundation for the design and achievements of many successful companies. The global company Apple springs to mind, which decisively refers to the design philosophy of Dieter RAMS.

To demonstrate the extent of this global influence on today's design trends and to introduce it to young Japanese designers, the event organizers invited Dieter RAMS to a symposium in Japan attended by approx. 750 participants who came to listen to him discuss current and future design in Japan. Further invitations to the symposium's panel discussion were extended to Prof. Fritz FRENKLER, designer and Professor of Industrial Design at the Technical University of Munich, who gave an introductory lecture on the origin of design, German design and Dieter RAMS.

In addition, three well-known Japanese designers were invited: KUROKAWA Masayuki (designer, architect and design philosopher from Tōkyō), HASEGAWA Yutaka (Senior General Manager of Sony Creative Center, Tōkyō) and today's most well-known Japanese designer FUKASAWA Naoto (Tōkyō). The panel was moderated by UEMATSU Toyoyuki, a professor of product design of the Kyoto University of Art and Design.

Dr. Friederike BOSSE from the JDZB opened the event by welcoming the guests (Photo right, © OMOTE Nobutada) and outlining the JDZB's activities and expressing her pleasure in being able to generously support this symposium.

Prof. FRENKLER outlined in his presentation the origin of the designs with VITRUV, a Roman architect, engineer and architectural theorist (84-27 BC), who represented general design according to three main pillars: Firmitas (strength, today engineering) Utilitas (utility, today functionality or usability) and Venustas (beauty, today – in general – aesthetics). These pillars play an essential role in the ten principles of Dieter RAMS. Moreover, it was shown that in the creation of artefacts a design process does not always serve as a foundation, and thus an extended definition of the term design is required. FRENKLER divided these into Industrial Entertainment – products that no one actually needs, Industrial Art – where they have their origin “only” through the designers and are therefore regarded as author designs, and Industrial Design – which capture the companies' demands and are thus a product of a designer's ability to translate these demands into a product.

This was then followed by the Japanese speakers who spoke about their encounters with Dieter RAMS or their experiences with his philosophy of design.

FUKASAWA Naoto gave an account of his “Godfather” Dieter RAMS, who he felt looked over his shoulder in all of his design work, which he then vividly presented with images, and then confirmed the accuracy of the model or recommended necessary revisions. He learned the order, the “purity” and the straight lines of Dieter RAMS. According to FUKASAWA, the design of Dieter RAMS was the impetus for him

to study design and to always follow his own concept of functionality.

HASEGAWA Yutaka sees the beginning of design at Sony (1961) as the same time as when Dieter RAMS started designing at Braun. Coincidence? Or was the time ripe for different companies to integrate design in the development phase in their various locations around the world? In the future, Sony wants to use Dieter RAMS's maxim “less but better” in design development and thus return to Sony's former strength of design, whereby the user experience (UX) should play an important role today. ŌGA Norio, President and later Chairman of Sony Corp., once put it: “Good design can touch the heart, just like good music”, and this also seems to conform to the design of Dieter RAMS.

Dieter RAMS directed his responses to the questions from the panel and the audience and then toward his design process and the integration and implementation of his principles in his daily work. He explained how products in conjunction with new technology are of course subject to rapid change, but that they should not follow fashionable trends and that the ecological challenge must be dealt with, even more so than in the past. Moreover, Dieter RAMS drew a line connecting the care of his bonsai trees to “product care” in general. Care should only require small interventions and be barely visible to the observer.

Fritz FRENKLER summarised the discussions and saw in Japanese architecture, but also in the history of product design a close connection to Dieter RAMS's ten principles for good design. The best possible conditions to link together design in Japan with the superordinate values (ten principles of Dieter RAMS), than to continue to follow today's short-lived marketing ideas.



The Activities of the Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne (The Japan Foundation) and Cooperation with the Japanese-German Center Berlin (JDZB)

TACHIKAWA Masakazu, Director of the Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne

The Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne was established in September 1969 and since then has served as a location for cultural exchange between Japan and Germany. It is part of the greater Japan Foundation and is managed as an “independent regulatory body” that comprehensively shapes international cultural exchange with Japan. The task of the Foundation is to carry out its work in all German-speaking countries. The Japanese Foundation Cologne organises its events and activities in accordance with the Japan Foundation’s areas - art and culture, language training, Japan research and intellectual exchange.

The Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne houses a conference room that seats approximately 200 people, a library with a collection of around 25,000 volumes, and four classrooms. The hall hosts concerts of traditional and contemporary Japanese music, screenings of Japanese films, lectures and seminars, which all seek to deepen understanding of Japan. Japanese classes are held within the four classrooms. In addition to regular events held on afternoons and evenings during the week, introductory courses to cater for individual interests, specific courses and classes to experience Japanese culture are offered on Saturdays. In addition, the course “Nihongo Shaberu” (“Chatting in Japanese”), also provides a forum for exchange between students studying Japanese and Japanese native speakers. The library meets the needs of those looking for Japan-related information on a variety of topics, and is also available to Japanese people living in Germany who “miss Japanese writing”. The foyer of the Institute is used as an exhibition space, and regularly displays works of contemporary Japanese art, Japan-related photographs or the work of teams that consist of young artists from both countries.

Interest in Japan intensified in Germany with the growth of the Japanese economy in the 1980s to the 1990s. During the subsequent economic stagnation, interest waned, however, over the last few years it appears to be increasing again due to a growing awareness of Japanese cuisine and popular culture, particularly manga and anime. There is also an increasing number of students studying Japanese in higher education. The Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne, similar to the JDZB, sees its duty to respond to this growing interest in Japanese culture. However the

people who played an active role in Japanese-German exchanges and in teaching Japanese language in the 1980s are increasingly leaving the workforce to retire. This needs to be addressed ensuring a smooth transition to the younger generations. The Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne has set out to strengthen its work aimed specifically at these younger generations.

In recent years, Japan’s interest in Asia has been growing, not only in politics and economics but also in cultural areas. Since relations with Europe, especially to Germany, are strong and stable, we probably don’t pay enough attention to these areas. There is a danger that the funds for exchange between Japan and Europe, and between Japan and Germany, will be reduced. In contrast, China’s presence in Germany is, relatively speaking, increasing substantially, so that the role of Japan, which shares the same basic values as Germany, must be preserved and strengthened. The Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne and the JDZB are both struggling with various budgetary limitations, and yet they have no choice but to expand their activities. In order to promote cultural and intellectual exchange with Japan, the Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne and the JDZB must work together closely.

In addition to the numerous in-house events already held by the Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne, they must also develop activities throughout Germany, as the representative of the Japan Foundation in Germany. This is not an easy task. When the Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne was established in Bonn, the capital of West-Germany, they were close to the seat of government. Following German



reunification, Berlin became the capital of the country. To meet this new situation fairly and to overcome geographical barriers, the cooperation with the Berlin-based JDZB gained in importance.

The Japan Foundation and the JDZB signed an agreement of cooperation in April 2006 and have maintained steady relations ever since. The goal is to widen and implement intellectual exchange proposals and develop cultural activities. Based on this agreement, the Deputy Secretary of the JDZB is an incumbent of the Japan Foundation.

In 2011, we celebrated “150 Years of Friendship Germany-Japan” and together developed major highlights, such as Hokusai retrospective in Berlin’s Martin-Gropius-Bau. This was later followed by readings given by the writer and Akutagawa Prize winner ONO Masatsugu (2015) or a guest performance of the Soma Children’s Orchestra (2016). Even beyond the cooperation of the Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne/The Japan Foundation and the JDZB, there are many evidences of success, such as the language fair EXPOLINGUA Berlin or symposia jointly executed in Japan. We are gaining at an even stronger cooperation that would promote greater understanding of Japan in Germany.





Boys' Day – Boys' Future Day on 28 April 2016. This year the JDZB was again successful in interesting twelve students in its work and activities – which even included an introduction to eating with chopsticks...



Conference "Economic Growth and the Role of Women - Implications of the G7 for Gender Equality" held on 18 April 2016 in Tōkyō. In cooperation with the Japan Office of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, speakers and participants from Asia and Europe – especially female – discussed socio-economic and political roles of women.



Concert of Children's Orchestra Soma (El Sistema Japan) held to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the threefold disaster in north eastern Japan on 11 March 2016 at the JDZB. Other concerts were performed at the Chamber Music Hall of the Berlin Philharmonic on March 10 and at St. Thomas Church in Leipzig on March 13. The concerts were performed as an expression of gratitude for the generous support that flowed from Germany and helped to found the orchestra after the disasters.



Conference "Maritime Law and Maritime Security" held at the JDZB on 26 February 2016. Held in cooperation with the German-Japanese Association of Jurists (Hamburg), international experts came together to discuss the importance of the maritime order, the rights and duties of coastal states and means of conflict management.



Opening of the exhibition "Expression of Entropic Sound, Intimations of Immortality" by the sound artist SHIRAO Kanari and the photographer Sirio MAGNABOSCO on 28 April 2016. The exhibition can be viewed at the JDZB from 29 April 29 until 6 June 2016.



Workshop on "Compliance" held on 22 April 2016 in Tōkyō. This was the fourth event held in cooperation with the German-Japanese Association of Jurists (Hamburg) and concludes the series on this subject.



Conference "Leave No One Behind: German and Japanese Contributions to Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development" held at the JDZB on 16 March 2016: Presentation of the German and Japanese Focus Areas and Discussions on the Goals of Energy, Health and Global Partnership.

CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

Lecture by Ambassador YAGI Takeshi
C: Embassy of Japan, Berlin
7 July 2016

Security Policy Workshop, Track 1.5
C: Federal Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō
Date: October 2016

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Conference: Challenges for a Sustainable Energy Supply in Germany, Japan and China II
C: Mercator Institute for China Studies, Berlin
Date: Autumn 2016

Conference: Energy Management of the Next Generation – Power Grids and Storage Technology
C: ECOS Consult, Osnabrück; New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization, Tōkyō
Date: November 2016

DEMOGRAPHICS

Symposium: Guardianship Law
C: Japan Adult Guardianship Law Association, Tōkyō; Betreuungsgerichtstag, Bochum
12 September 2016

Conference: Education in Nursing and Care Professions
C: Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, Berlin
Date: Autumn 2016, in Tōkyō

Conference: Immigration of Foreign Workers
C: Japan Center for International Exchange, Tōkyō
Date: December 2016, in Tōkyō

PROGRESS THROUGH KNOWLEDGE

Conference: Education, Research and Innovation – Universities at the Crossroads between Fundamental Academic Values and Social Expectations
C: German Rectors' Conference, Bonn; Japan Committee of Universities for International Exchange, Tōkyō
28–29 June 2016

Conference: Relevance of Area Studies for Science
C: German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hamburg; Tokyo University; German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tōkyō
11–12 October 2016, in Tōkyō

Conference: Food Education in Japan and Germany
C: Graduate School of East Asian Studies, FU Berlin
Date: December 2016

STATE, ECONOMY, SOCIETY

First Annual Conference
C: Japan Economic Network, London
30–31 August 2016

Conference: Diversity – Inclusion
C: Japan Foundation, Tōkyō
Date: September 2016

SPECIAL PROJECT

25th German-Japanese Forum
C: Federal Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Tōkyō; Japan Center for International Exchange, Tōkyō
19–20 October 2016

CULTURAL EVENTS

EXHIBITION

SHIRAO Kanari (Soundartist) and Sirio MAGNABOSCO (Photographer)
On display: 29 April until 6 June

Exhibition Project with Students of the Weißensee College of Fine Arts
Opening: 23 June 2016
On display: 24 June – Beginning of November

CONCERT

“Bamboo and String Sound” – Music for Shakuhachi Flute and Koto Cither
TAJIMA Tadashi (Shakuhachi) and GOTŌ Makiko (Koto)
C: Japanese Cultural Institute Cologne
4 July 2016, 7.30 pm

Concertant Opera with Reading “Goshu the Cellist” after the novel of the same name by MIYAZAWA Kenji, composed and directed by YAMAMOTO Shigehiro and Ensemble.
6 September 2016, 7.30 pm
C: German-Japanese Society Berlin

OTHER EVENT

Open House
Friday, 10 June 2016, from 2 pm

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



PROGRAM (subject to change, admission free)

2 pm: Welcome and Information about the Program

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

2 pm to 6.30 pm

- Exhibition "30 Years JDZB" and Information on JDZB Activities
- Information on Japanese Language Courses and "Name Writing" in Japanese
- Japanese Books and Manga (Book Shop Yamashina)

Workshops

Origami – Paper Folding: 2 pm + 3 pm + 4 pm + 5 pm + 6 pm

Shūji – Calligraphy: 2 pm + 3.15 pm + 4.30 pm + 5.45 pm

Manga drawing with Marie: 3 pm + 3.45 pm + 4.30 pm + 5.15 pm

Wagashi – Sweets from Japan: Demonstration and Lecture 2:15 pm + 3:15 pm

Information on German-Japanese Youth Exchange:

Short Video: 2.15 pm + 6 pm, Lectures with Photos: 5 pm

Lectures on Japan-related Topics (www.jdzb.de): 2.30 pm to 5.30 pm

Introductory Japanese Language Course: 2.45 pm + 3.30 pm + 4.15 pm + 5 pm + 5.45 pm

Reading for Children in German and Japanese (Library): 3 pm + 4 pm + 5 pm

Ikebana – Flower Arranging: Demonstration and Exhibition 3.30 pm + 5 pm

Panel Talk on a Current Topic: 4.30 pm to 5.30 pm

7 pm–8.30 pm (without break)

Concert of the Group Masa-Daiko: Taiko – Japanese Drums

