

The International Finance and Economic Crisis: Japan's Contribution to Crisis Management

H. E. Dr. SHINYO Takahiro, Ambassador of Japan

Japan is the only country among the leading industrialized nations that has already lived through the bursting of a bubble economy and a resulting deflation. Of course, the current crisis is much greater and the consequences will be wider reaching. However, I think that the Japanese experience can serve as a good point of reference to help overcome the crisis.

After the collapse of the bubble economy in the 1990s, Japan used public funds of approximately 10.4 trillion Yen to guarantee all savings as well as approximately 9.7 trillion Yen to write-off troubled credit. Japan nationalized some of its banks and provided economic stimulus packages of up to several trillion Yen nearly every year.

In this way, Japan was eventually able to overcome this difficult crisis.

In view of the current international financial crisis, Prime Minister Aso spoke out at the Asia-Europe Meeting in Beijing on October 24 last year in favor of strengthening the IMF, providing assistance to developing countries as well as finalizing the Doha Round as quickly as possible. In addition, he proposed expanding the Chenmai Initiative, an instrument for greater cooperation in the financial sector within East Asia, agreed in the year 2000. Following this, on November 15 he announced at the G20 Summit in Washington that he would make 100 billion dollars available for the IMF. The (then) Minister for Finance NAKAGAWA stated that

aid for small and medium-sized developing countries would be increased by a further 3 billion dollars.

At the APEC summit in Lima on November 22 and 23, Prime Minister Aso proposed creating an instrument to counter insure export insurance policies within the Asia-Pacific region. And during the first summit meeting of the heads of state and governments of Japan, China and South Korea on December 13 in Fukuoka he stressed the rejection of protectionism and advocated the swift conclusion of WTO negotiations. Finally, Prime Minister Aso announced at the Global Economic Forum in Davos on January 31 that Japan would make further funds of approximately 1.5 trillion Yen



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Ambassador Dr. SHINYO Takahiro and the President of JICA, Dr. OGATA Sadako, at the joint conference for experts, held by the JDZB and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS) on January 26, 2009, in Berlin. (please see also page 4)

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(approx. 12.5 billion Euro) available for additional development aid to support countries in Asia.

In Japan itself, the Aso government has set up an economic stimulus package of about 75 trillion Yen (approx. 625 billion Euro). At the end of December 2008, the unemployment rate in Japan was 4.4%. As the economic situation worsens we are seeing problems emerging with the dismissal of workers in so-called non-typical employment conditions, such as part-time, casual or contract workers. This is where we are providing support for accommodation and living expenses as well as making it easier for them to meet the requirements to access unemployment insurance schemes; employees in non-typical employment conditions will now have easier access to benefit. As a one-off payment to stimulate domestic demand, each person will receive 100 Euro (12,000 Yen). On top of this, taxes will be lowered by 1 trillion Yen (approx. 8.3 billion Euro). For small and medium-sized enterprises, the scope for loans and credit has been widened; in addition, corporation tax for these companies has been temporarily reduced.

At the end of this year, the 15th conference of countries that signed up to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change will take place in Copenhagen. In view of the goal declared at the Heiligendamm Summit "to seriously consider reducing global CO₂ emissions by at least half by 2050," Japan enjoyed a success at the Toyako summit whereby all G8 nations including the USA agreed to this goal. This excellent cooperation between Japan and Germany is also necessary in order to overcome the financial and economic crises as well as reform the UN and other international organizations. German Federal Chancellor Merkel proposed the passage of a Charter for Sustainable Economic Development as well as the creation of a 'Global Economic Council' alongside the UN Security Council. Japan has not yet taken a position on

Dear "jdzb echo" readers!

Dr. SHINYO Takahiro, the Japanese Ambassador to Germany, quotes in his article Max Weber and Adam Smith, pointing out that market economies facing global and financial crises must be supported by ethics that have a core value in social justice. Japan and Germany, who share a deeply rooted value of trust within their societies, can contribute greatly toward overcoming the financial and economic crises. The Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin will seek to further incorporate this topic into its conferences and exchange projects.

Ambassador Hans-Henning Blomeyer-Bartenstein from the German Federal Foreign Office also emphasizes in his interview that Japan and Germany can contribute toward seeking solutions for global problems. With the rise of China and India new forces are coming into play. Japan and Germany, united by their common values can include these ascending powers in dialogs on multilateral cooperation and promote their defined involvement in the planning of the international community. Indeed, we have great expectations for the Japanese-German conference that will be held in May in Berlin titled "Asia's old and new powers."

This editorial is also my farewell to you all as Deputy Secretary General of the JDZB, a position that I assumed within the framework of an agreement between the JDZB and the Japan Foundation, and to which I will shortly return to its central office in Tôkyô. I am pleased to have contributed to the manifold projects of the JDZB that promote dialog and exchange between Japan and Germany. I would like to thank you warmly for your sincere support and kindness that you have shown me during my stay here.

The agreement between our institutes has been renewed and the Japan Foundation will dispatch a new Deputy Secretary General to commence in April. I kindly ask for your continued support for the activities of the JDZB.

Satô Hiromi, Deputy Secretary General of the JDZB

this proposal. However, we would like to work closely together with Germany in order to bring about the necessary reforms and improvements both in the behavior of individual countries in their financial policy operations as well as regarding the creation of a global system in this sector.

The ideas of the social market economy as they have been put into practice in Germany and the conception of management in Japan, where companies are not solely profit-making instruments but also have social responsibilities – a conception that has moreover created a sense of togetherness between employers and employees – should once again move to becoming the focus of global attention. As far as modern-day capitalism as requires ethics – as Max Weber explains in his work "The Ethics of Protestantism and the Spirit of Capitalism" – the spirit of capitalism is based on "trust." In addition, 2009 marks the 250th anniversary of the publication of "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" by the Englishman Adam Smith. Smith argued that in order for the free

market to be able to increase the wealth of societies, the profit motives of the individual need to be controlled by through a sense of justice, otherwise the market becomes a battlefield. I think that at the current time the writings of the great scholars Max Weber and Adam Smith, who saw so clearly through the nature of capitalism, should be reevaluated.

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Editor: Michael Niemann

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

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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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This year on May 14-15, and in cooperation with the German Association for Asian Studies (Hamburg), a conference will be held at the JDZB entitled “Asia’s Old and New Powers, The Rise of China and India and the Consequences for Japan, Europe and Global Politics.” In anticipation of this event, Ambassador Hans-Henning Blomeyer-Bartenstein, Commissioner for Asia and Pacific Policy of the German Federal Foreign Office, gave the following interview.



In addition to the rapid rise of China, the increasingly important regional and global role of India and the developments within the East Asian power triangle of China, Japan and Korea, we are currently witnessing a transition of political and economic power. Does the rise of Asian powers automatically mean the decline of Europe’s political and economic systems?

The geopolitical changes introduced at the end of the Cold War are certainly not over yet. Asia has developed rapidly – irrespective of which indices you use, whether they are education, living standards or democratic rights. However, the region has at the same time a wealth of potential that still remains untapped.

Nevertheless, the rise of Asia does not mean the decline of Europe – the relative weight of Europe may be reduced, however it is not a zero-sum game. More important are the opportunities for Asian countries to now politically assume part of the responsibilities that they have enjoyed in the economic sector for many years now. The preconditions already exist: China has had a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council since 1971; both Japan and India are striving for permanent membership. China is battling piracy in the Indian Ocean; India has one of the largest number of military personnel working as peace-keepers in the United Nations. Essentially, it is in all our interest that Asian nations use their influence responsibly. We would like to contribute here through dialog, engagement and close cooperation. Europe is in complete consensus with Japan.

The rise of China and India has enormous global consequences whether it be in the areas of energy policies, climate protection, foreign trade or overall economic development. Germany (and Europe) and Japan cannot remain indifferent to this. What are the consequences for both countries?

60% of the world’s population lives in Asia. If our development policy papers are to be taken seriously then we should be pleased that in the medium term this will lead to higher living standards in Asia. And if we

are honest, we must allocate the same CO₂ emission level standards to all citizens. Since US citizen levels would surely result in a climate collapse, we will have to meet somewhere in the middle of current levels. This means that due to their sheer size, China and India’s involvement in overcoming global challenges is indispensable.

For Germany and Japan this means more engagement and cooperation. If we want to strengthen cooperation within the framework of the G8, we need to further develop the framework and engage the important emerging markets. The consequences of the financial market and the economic crises are already topics for the G20 framework. The key terms remain: engagement and dialog.

One example, on January 26, IRENA, the International Agency for Renewable Energy was established. IRENA seeks to equally support industrialized and developing countries in their creation of renewable energy. The founding conference was a great success with 75 signatory nations. Meanwhile, even India has decided to join IRENA. We will continue to seek China’s membership. I am sure that Japan will follow shortly.

With India and China we see not only the introduction of two potentially giant economic powers as new global players, but we also see a democratic and an autocratic model competing. What significance does this have for the development of civil societies in Asia?

I would be very careful with such generalizations. If we compare the China of today with China 30 years ago we can see rapid development in many areas. However, and to be sure, economic growth does not automatically align itself with a democratic system of governance. Still, I am certain that China will continue to make progress in guaranteeing freedom and democratic rights – if only because it is in the interest of its own people.

We should resist the temptation to take on the role of teacher. Our contribution could

also be in the form of maintaining and further developing our own globally open societies that have rule-by-law, human rights and democracy. Our case can only be strengthened by our own good example. Naturally this also applies to our experiences with European integration.

What are the opportunities and risks for German and Japanese policies in the age of globalization between power rivalries and potential conflict in Asia, what does future cooperation in Asia look like?

Germany and Japan are linked by a solid foundation of common values such as democracy, rule-by-law and the respect for human rights. We can look back favourably at the many years of close cooperation and similar analyses and results regarding a number of international issues. This – I am sure – is a good foundation for dealing with ever increasing and new challenges. As members of the G8, it is our common duty to use our capacity and all of our available means to help solve global problems.

The European Union can offer additional experiences from the perspective of regional integration. Currently no political structures exist that are comparable to European institutions. Nevertheless, and from our point of view, there are many promising fora that can make an important contribution toward stability and prosperity in Asia. Perhaps – and I say this looking back at the first independent summit meeting held between China, Korea and Japan in December 2008 – the global economic crisis will stimulate regional structures.

Global responsibility in Development Aid Cooperation between Japan and Germany – Common Approaches for Common Interests? The Case Study of Africa.

Reflections from a joint conference held by the Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation on January 26, 2009, in Berlin

Dr. Gerhard Wahlers

Deputy Secretary General of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation

Each year Germany and Japan spend approximately 20 billion US dollars on development aid (20% of OECD development assistance) and thus they are among the leading donor nations. During the last G8 Summit held in Toyako on the Island of Hokkaidô/Japan and at the Tôkyô International Conference on African Development (TICAD4) 2008, both nations renewed their pledge to commit stronger financial support. This shall predominantly benefit development in Africa. Nevertheless, simply increasing financial aid packages will not suffice. New development approaches are required since it is only through greater cooperation of donor countries that we can optimize these funds and increase returns. Sounding out opportunities for cooperation and utilizing practical and applied development strategies in Africa was the goal of a joint experts' conference that was held by the Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin (JDZB) and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation on January 26, 2009, in Berlin. The event was supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the new umbrella organization of the Japanese government development aid agency.

Japanese and German participants unanimously agreed that preconditions for closer cooperation are good because both sides can build on a partnership of shared values. Both nations have decades of experience in development aid cooperation, particularly in Africa and Asia.

They have developed many concepts and instruments, and they both share the belief that the will and the ability for sustainable development in developing countries must exist there first. Germany is particularly interested in the development of human capital; Japan focuses on a comprehensive approach to "human security."

The president of JICA and former UN Refugee Commissioner, Dr. OGATA Sadako, emphasized in her opening address Japan's readiness to

double financial support to Africa by the year 2010 and to learn from German experiences. Indeed, development on this continent will overwhelmingly decide whether the goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) can be achieved by 2015.

Thus, both countries agree that we must demand more responsibility from governing elites for sustainable development, particularly in Africa. At the same time only an engaged civil society can secure the necessary control to enable the concept of ownership to be implemented in as many countries as possible. Local development approaches must incorporate the creation of legal institutions and a functioning rule-by-law system. Japan and Germany have therefore been working over the past few years on advancing these concepts and institutions within their development aid cooperation.

Experts from Ghana and South Africa emphasized that development assistance must be complementary to the efforts of the African people, and especially at the local level. It should reinforce the ability of the people to participate in the political processes.

For Germany, closer cooperation with Japan offers opportunities for greater consensus between local and regional development aid concepts and for complementary efforts *in situ*. Nevertheless, Germany's bilateral development cooperation, in the sense of a pluralist development aid approach, will gain an important role in the future, too. This is the only way to create own profiles and models for success.

Germany development aid is characterized by close interlinking of government and non-government players. Political foundations play an important role here. Without them, as former German Federal President Roman Herzog once commented, an eminently important field of development would remain untouched. Where political foundations support the creation of democratic and legal structures, they belong to the most effective and proven instruments of German foreign policy. They are a component of "soft power" that influence through their convincing solutions. One of the most important tasks of political foundations in development cooperation is the creation of democratic and constitutional structures.



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Participants and event organizers, the autor in the center (Dr. Gerhard Wahlers, KAS)

Building a “Sustainable Society”

Expectations for the Exchange Project between Germany and Japan

YAMANAKA Kazuyuki

Senior Specialist for International Youth Exchanges; Sports and Youth Bureau, Youth Division; Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

Based on the results of a youth exchange program that has been carried out between the two countries since 1954, the “Japanese-German Study Program for Youth Work Employees” was established in 1972. The program allows both countries to explore together common challenges facing young people and examine concrete measures for practical applications in order to allow them to flow into the activities of their own countries. The program plays an important role for understanding the system and culture of the other country as well as deepening bilateral friendships between them.

Based on the “Common Declaration to intensify German-Japanese Youth and Employee Exchange,” which was signed at the G8 Summit in Denver in 1997, new exchange programs for young volunteers as well as young employees have been created.

The exchange program for employees working in the field of youth work – subdivided into two groups (A1 and A2): and for youth (young volunteers and employees) – is jointly funded by the Japanese National Institution for Youth Education (NIYE), the Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin (JDZB) and the International Youth Exchange and Visitor Service of the Federal Republic of Germany. With the exchange of specialists working in the youth hostel sector and within youth sports, the organizations responsible for these areas in both countries took on the dispatch and reception of representatives and/or visitors. Since 2005, the Japan Art Council (JAC) and the Federal Association for Cultural Education of Children and Youth has been exchanging young specialists from the arts sector.

Once the governments of both countries realized they shared similar youth policy foci, they decided to learn from each other and established working groups in each area. Based on this premise, the governing boards put forward their recommendations and concentrated their efforts toward improving and implementing the programs so that they lead to satisfactory outcomes for all participants.

The JDZB in cooperation with the NIYE implements three programs – for specialists in

youth work (A2), for young volunteers, and for young employees.

As of the year 2009, the A2 Group introduced a new area “Promoting Life Competencies/Promoting Disadvantaged Youth.” Discussions ensued about government measures and the efforts of municipalities and local governments, independent youth organizations etc, and in-depth dialogs have already taken place that will provide useful points of reference to specialists from both of these countries.

In 2009, the exchange programs for young volunteers and young employers will be grouped under the heading “Social participation of young people” or “The significance of work to participate in society from the perspective of young people.” The programs shall enable them to lead informed discussions on the issues during their visit.

Thus, the exchange projects between Germany and Japan differentiate themselves from other international exchange programs. They are marked by the fact that both countries’ governments hold lively discussions about the pressing tasks in educating youth; and the governing boards purposefully request the development of programs that will contribute toward improving the specialists’ expected qualities and strengthening social independence of young people. To this end, the responsible institution will also work closely to organise the delegation or the visitors’ program which in turn will increase its effectiveness. Indeed, before their journey home participants completed surveys and gave positive feedback noting very good impressions of the other country. Once back home, we made intensive efforts to proliferate the results, e.g., in the form of reports given at youth work specialists’ meetings and publications in journals, or we developed new, own initiatives for visitors within the framework of the project.

In order to make all of this possible we held intensive preparatory seminars and kept the program flexible. And indeed the project is characterized by the enormous efforts of the governing boards to build on the participants’ knowledge, for example, by acknowledging and implementing wishes and recommendations, and by constantly evaluating the effec-



tiveness of the program even just before its implementation. The needs of participants were carefully monitored and then incorporated even after the program had commenced. The representatives from both governments will meet annually and hold inter-governmental dialog about future development once the results to date have been evaluated.

The challenges that confront young people in Germany and Japan have many similarities. Nevertheless other underlying factors of culture, education systems and social welfare systems reveal differences both in their causes as well as in the strategies and approaches toward solving problems. Therefore it is relatively difficult to take the knowledge acquired in the host country and use it unaltered in our own programs. Indeed, it is because of the differences that I think it makes sense to learn more from each other. Only then do you look at your own challenges from a different perspective and develop ideas that otherwise would not have been considered if you had only known your own country’s situation.

The demand for social independence of young people is in my view the most important point for the creation of a sustainable society. Young people and specialists come into touch with a foreign culture; they learn about their commonalities and differences; they develop themselves further as people and leaders; and the cultivation of responsible institutions for the coming generation receive a more reliable foundation. Thus, I think the exchange activities between Germany and Japan are very important and I have great expectations for the tireless efforts of all participating institutions. I would like to finish by expressing my sincere hope that we can further deepen German-Japanese friendship through these alliances.

Photo right:

The 91st Dahlem Music Evening was held on January 30, 2009, at the JDZB. This was the first public concert given by the Young Asian Chamber Orchestra Berlin (YACOB), an ensemble made up of 23 young musicians from Asia that are studying, living and working in Berlin.

Photo below:

The exhibition "Japanese people and their spaces" by Sven Ingmar Thies ran from February 6 to March 5, 2009. The exhibition displays a collection of photos of living spaces of Japanese people living in Tôkyô and abroad (Berlin, Vienna, Shanghai and New York).



Photo above:

"Writings to the Other": Dialog with the authors TAWADA Yôko and Itô Hiromi, chaired by Prof. Irmela Hijiya-Kirschner (FU Berlin), on January 16, 2009, at the Literaturhaus Berlin.

Photo left:

Opening of the trilateral symposium on "Care" on February 3-4, 2009, in Tôkyô. From left: Agnès Leclercq (Department Head, European and International Affairs, Ministry for Labor, Social Partnerships, Family and Solidarity of France), Senior Vice Minister ÔMURA Hideaki (Ministry for Health, Labor and Social Affairs) and Marion Caspers-Merk (Parliamentarian State Secretary, German Federal Ministry for Health).



The symposium panel "Managing the MedUSA - Comparing Approaches to Global Governance Issues in US-Japan, US-UK and US-German relations" on December 11-12th, 2008, and was held in cooperation with the Free University of Berlin and the University of Tôkyô. It was the third symposium from a series seeking to compare foreign policy strategies of European countries toward the US, in particular Germany and the UK, with those policies of Japan since the end of the Cold War.

CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

Panel Discussion: Global Governance at the Crossroads? The Effects of the Global Economic and Financial Crisis on International Cooperation between the World's Largest Economies – German and Japanese Perspectives

Date: April 29, 2009

Conference: Asia's Old and New Powers. The Rise of China and India and the Consequences for Japan, Europe and Global Politics

C: German Association for Asian Studies, Hamburg; German Asia-Pacific Business Association (OAV), Hamburg

Date: May 14-15, 2009

Conference: Energy and Climate Security

C: Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Berlin; Fujitsu Research Institute, Tôkyô; Rikkyô Universität, Tôkyô

Date: June 10, 2009, in Tôkyô

POLITICS AND POLICY MAKERS

Workshop: 20th Anniversary Commemorating the Fall of the Berlin Wall

C: German Embassy Tôkyô

Date: October 2009, in Tôkyô

Workshop: Leadership and Professionalism in Japan and Germany

C: Free University Berlin

Date: to be decided in 2009

DEMOGRAPHY

Workshop: Japan – The Silver Market Phenomenon

C: German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tôkyô; German-Japanese Industrial Cooperation Committee (DJW), Düsseldorf; German Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Tôkyô

Date: May 19, 2009, in Munich

Symposium: The Future of the Periphery II

C: Institute of Behavioral Sciences,

Date: October 28-30, 2009, in Tôkyô

PROGRESS THROUGH KNOWLEDGE

Symposium: Sustainable, Life-long Learning and Digital Media

C: Graz University; University of Electro-Communication, Tôkyô

Date: September 10-11, 2009

Workshop: Shifting the Balance of Power between Ministries and Universities and Changing Structures within Universities

C: Association of German Universities, Bonn; Japan Committee of Universities for International Exchange (JACUIE, Tôkyô)

Date: Fall 2009

GOVERNMENT, CORPORATIONS, CIVIL SOCIETY

Conference: A Fair Distribution of Income and Economic Development: A Contradiction or Two Sides of a Coin?

C: Keizai Kôhō Center, Tôkyô; Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft (Institute of the German Economy), Cologne

Date: June 17 or 18, 2009, in Tôkyô

Workshop: Social Risks in Japan and East Asia

C: Duisburg-Essen University; Association for Social Science Research on Japan

Date: November 19-22, 2009

Conference: Corporate Social Responsibility

C: Free University Berlin; Econsense, Berlin

Date: To be decided in 2009

DIALOG OF CULTURES

3rd German-Japanese-Korean Grantees' Seminar (10th meeting of grant recipients from the German Academic Exchange Service)

C: German Academic Exchange Service, Bonn

Date: September or October 2009

Symposium: Tasks for National and State Museums

C: State Art Collection Dresden

Date: October or December 2009, in Dresden

Panel Discussion: The Role of Art Within the Public Space

C: Jürg Geismar, Tôkyô

Date: October 2009

SPECIAL PROJECT

18th Meeting of Japanese-German Forum

Date: November 5-6, 2009

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
- Takenoko Fund

For details of the programs please refer to "<http://www.jdzb.de> --> Exchange Programs"

CULTURE

CONCERTS

92th Music Evening

Ensemble „Anina“

Date: March 26, 2009, 7.30 p.m.

German-Japanese Choir Concert

C: Hildegard Wegscheider High School, Berlin

Date: March 31, 2009, 6.30 p.m.

93rd Dahlem Music Evening

Piano Concert with KANO Mizuka

Date: May 8, 2009, 7.30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

“Kôichi KISHI – A Japanese Musician in Berlin (1928-35)”

Showing from March 10 until April 17, 2009

“Mino-washi (Japan Paper from Mino)” by ICHIHARA Keiko

Opening: June 26, 2009, 7 p.m.

Showing until the end of September

Installation “Aquarium” by Jürg Geismar

Opening: October 2009

OTHERS

JDZB Open Day

Date: June 20, 2009

Opening hours of exhibitions:
Monday to Thursday 10 am to 5 pm,
Friday 10 am to 3.30 pm.

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

Please return by June 15, 2009 by Fax: +49 (0)30 839 07 220 or by E-Mail: jdzb@jdzb.de or send via regular mail

Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin
EDV
Saargemünder Str. 2
14195 Berlin
Deutschland /Germany

Dear Readers,

We are currently preparing to send out a short **electronic events newsletter**, starting in April. We hope this newsletter will complement the jdzb echo's events calendar and provide you with current information about up-coming events planned for the next one to three months. We would greatly appreciate it if you sent us **your e-mail address** if you are interested in receiving the new service.

The JDZB will successively switch its information services to electronic distribution and therefore would like to update its address database of "jdzb echo" recipients. We kindly ask you to complete this questionnaire and return it to us even if you do not wish to receive our newsletter any longer.

The "jdzb echo" will for the time being continue to be published in print format. Please let us know if you want to continue to receive the print version. Naturally we welcome and warmly encourage you to **subscribe to the jdzb echo yourself via our website**.

Thank you very much for your cooperation! (If you sent your data last year already, please ignore this questionnaire)

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