

German-Japanese Cooperation in Asia From De-Mythologized Visions to Realistic Perspectives

Dr. Markus Tidten

It was thanks to an initiative of the German Embassy in Tôkyô that a number of renowned experts from Germany and Japan gathered within the rooms of the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS, Tôkyô) to analyze two current crisis regions from their own national perspective. The meeting was conceived as a one-day workshop and held under the title "Japan and Europe – Possibilities of Cooperation in Conflict Management; from the Middle East to South Asia." In two morning sessions the workshop started with the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and an evaluation of the regional role of Iran within this context. Both of the afternoon sessions were dedicated to examining political perspectives of the Afghanistan-Pakistan region, or the preconditions for a sustain-

able conflict resolution. Seated on the German side of the panel next to German Ambassador Hans-Joachim Daerr was Professor Volker Perthes, Director of the German Institute for International and Security Affairs and world renowned Middle East expert, as well as Klaus Dieter Frankenberger, editor for foreign policy of the "Frankfurter Allgemeinen Zeitung." The Japanese panel consisted of TANAKA Kôichiro, Director of the JIME Center, Professor TATEYAMA Ryôji from the National Defense Academy and Ambassador OKADA Masaki, responsible for the Afghanistan aid program of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The approximate 50 participants included academics from Japanese universities as well as representatives from various EU embassies and ensured that lively

discussions were held, particularly in the afternoon sessions.

A German/European and a Japanese implication as well is of vital relevance with regard to the Middle East region and to Afghanistan or Pakistan. Both the EU and Japan have a vital interest in a peaceful solution of each conflict. While the Middle East has for many years now demanded Europe's close attention with regard to energy (important petroleum producer) and proliferation perspectives (nuclear conflict with Iran), due to well known historical reasons the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as a core problem of the Middle East crisis region does not allow the EU member state of Germany a really neutral position. Discussions quickly revealed that it is easier for Japan



During his visit to Germany, Japan's Prime Minister Aso Taro gave a lecture on global challenges on May 5, 2009, at the Humboldt University in Berlin.

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to take a relatively emotionally-free and sober position. This became obvious during discussions on Israeli policy in the occupied zones, which was clearly elucidated in a series of completely practical examples for Palestinians which examined how they manage their daily lives around the security wall erected by the Israelis.

The Afghanistan-Pakistan complex was the second focus of the workshop. German engagement in both military and civil areas in situ is of a different intensity than Japan's, simply due to the different network of multilateral structures such as NATO, EU and OEF. This was further highlighted during discussions on the Middle East: both countries, Germany and Japan, share a strong common interest in a peaceful solution of the problems in Afghanistan and a stable democratic environment in the region that takes into account human rights. In contrast to the Middle East region, where currently a mix of energy-political and socio-ethnic components is grounded in the strong interest of practically all western-oriented industrialized nations, discussions revealed that the Afghanistan problem will have a whole new threat potential for countries such as Germany and Japan.

The most important result of the workshop came to light in the closing discussions. Here it became relatively clear that bilateral cooperation, and thus the commitment of financial assistance (i.e., tax revenue) and human resources to third-party regions to solve crises and conflicts can only be justified when conflict resolution is a primary goal of the intervention. This goal must steer every "assisting country" toward becoming more independent. The strive for cooperation, or viewing it only then as possible and justified, as would be the case for shoulder-to-shoulder activities of German and Japanese cooperative efforts, is missing in this important approach. Valuable capacities



EDITORIAL

Dear "jdzB echo" readers!

On April 17 this year I commenced as the successor to Ms Satô Hiromi, asked by my former employer, the Japan Foundation. I will play a double role here as I am also a member of the Japanese Cultural Institute in Cologne (JKI) where I am responsible for planning and implementing projects of the Japan Foundation in Berlin and the new German federal states.

The focus of the work of the JDZB is intellectual exchange; the JKI or the Japan Foundation concentrates on cultural exchange. I will strive hard to strengthen cooperative relations working together in project planning etc. There are many highly respected players involved in cultural exchange and intellectual dialog between Japan and Germany. The JDZB and the JKI clearly demonstrate above average results through the quality and quantity of their activities and the networks they have established between the two countries. Media reporting on the other country although seems to indicate that mutual interest has decreased significantly. I am afraid that disinterest among young people in particular will continue to grow. I sincerely hope that we can counteract that tendency by embarking on a new phase of Japanese-German relations with a series of projects of cultural and intellectual exchange that incorporate the intellectual potential and personal connections of the JDZB and JKI, so we can celebrate in 2011 the 150th anniversary of friendly relations between Japan and Germany.

SHIMIZU Yôichi, Deputy Secretary General of the JDZB

Dr. Wilfried Guth †

The JDZB mourns the loss of the Honorary Chairman of its Foundation Council, who passed away on May 15, 2009.

Dr. Guth, co-speaker of the Board of Deutsche Bank AG, was the Chairman of the JDZB Foundation Council from 1989 to 2000. Following this he acted as Honorary Chairman for the Foundation Council where he was able to continue to provide advice to the JDZB in many matters. It was thanks to his efforts that German-Japanese relations were expanded within the framework of the JDZB's activities.

Dr. Guth will warmly be remembered as a friend and patron of the Japanese-German Center Berlin.

and potentials are wasted through the extensive consensus-seeking and adjustment procedures of both countries which have very different competencies and administrative procedures. Both crises regions, the Middle East and Afghanistan, have made it very clear that this open view with regard to the conception and evaluation of bilateral cooperation is to the benefit of a third country or region.

Dr. Markus Tidten is a Member of the Asia Research Group of the German Institute for International and Security Affairs.

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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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Society of Friends of the JDZB: freundeskreis@jdzB.de

In cooperation with the Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft Köln (IW, Cologne) and the Keizai Kôhō Center (KKC, Tôkyô), the JDZB will hold a symposium on June 17 that deals with the effects of the global economic and financial crisis on the societies of Germany and Japan. Below is a related interview given by the Head of Science Department II (Economics and Social Policy) of the IW, Dr Rolf Kroker.

The German Federal Government's Poverty Report 2008 stated a significant increase in poverty levels; in Japan the phase of economic recovery (since approximately 2005) was accompanied by a growing disparity of income. Will the global crisis lead to an acceleration of social inequality?

The data status of the Poverty and Wealth Report of the German Federal Government only goes up to the year 2005. The positive labor market development from the year 2005 to 2008 and its effect on income growth and distribution are not included in this report. We know from previous studies on low income earners and income disparity that growing levels of unemployment increase poverty and inequality, while a successful integration of the unemployed into the labor market will reduce them. Thus we can safely assume that income and distribution levels improved over the last economic growth period. The current crisis will push poverty levels back up again when unemployment increases. In contrast, the financial crisis has affected more the "rich" – they have had to bear a large drop in the value of their assets such as securities and shares.

Do potential regulative policies to overcome structural causes have an effect above and beyond short-term economic growth policies on the political stability of both countries?

In which areas must measures be taken?

Japan, Germany and many other countries have adopted comprehensive economic stimulus packages to soften the impact of the global recession. Basically this is the correct response to the current crisis. Previous crises in Germany were often based in supply-side problems. However, the economies are now dominated by Keynesian crisis symptoms and the aggregate demand has dropped to a previously unknown level and speed. The ability of the economy's supply side to adapt is clearly overstrained. Nevertheless it requires more than just pumping money into the economic cycle; measures must be taken that will support economic growth and which concurrently strengthen foundations for growth of national economies. We examined the Stimulus Package II and came to the conclusion that the direction of the stimulus package was largely correct, taxes and social security contributions were lowered and public investment has been pushed ahead.

In comparison to the year 1980, up until the year 2006 the employment rate in Germany decreased and the number of social welfare recipients increased. What can or must the government do to work against these factors?

Current trends reveal that the Hartz reforms improved the situation, employment rates started to increase again, and the number of people on social welfare decreased slightly. Overall the development elucidates the dramatic effect of an aging population on the relation between the number of employed and the number receiving welfare. I strongly recommend not reversing or softening the core elements of the Hartz reform. This includes coupling performance and reward – "Challenge and Foster" – by limiting partial retirement, by reducing the period individuals can receive the ALG II (unemployment pay scheme II), by expanding contract work and increasing low wages through the ALG II instead of introducing minimum wages.

Germany was the only European country where even in a period of economic growth net incomes rates remained negative, in Japan since the year 2000, the income of the upper 10% has increased disproportionately. What are the consequences for wages and tariff policies of the tariff partners?

It is true that wages policy in Germany has led a moderate course over the past years. This was important to improve the conditions to create more employment and to reduce the number of unemployed. This policy has proven to be very successful and over the past years with the creation of many new jobs, employment numbers increased for the first time to more than 40 million and it was successful in reducing the number of long-term unemployed. The priorities in the wages policy lay clearly in creating new job opportunities and not in increasing the income of those already employed. We need to focus it, not only from a labor market perspective but also with a view toward reducing low income poverty levels. The wages and tariff policies shall continue with this course of action so that jobs remain and become competitive in Germany.



The middle class in Germany and Japan has been getting smaller, and the marginal groups of precarious income earners as well as secure income earners is growing. What are the perspectives for society as a whole in both countries?

The decrease in the middle class in Germany is predominantly due to the fact that there are fewer opportunities to move out of the lower income bracket. Analyses reveal that being gainfully employed increases the chances for upward mobility, while being unemployed has a negative effect. It was noted that household circumstances also play an important role: the transition of a household from a couple with children to becoming a single parent household, i.e., through separation or divorce, reduces the opportunities to move beyond the lower income bracket into a higher one. Poverty, unequal pay and income mobility are thus influenced by socio-political factors. In order to permanently improve the opportunities for individual households within the lowest income group we need to promote education. However, we cannot expect immediate successes; we need to look at long term results.

What sort of results can we expect from the symposium in Japan? What can we expect overall from German-Japanese exchange?

Japan and Germany have many commonalities. Both belong to the strongest export nations in the world, both have considerable trade surpluses with industry enjoying an important position in the economic structure and making up more than a quarter of its total. Both countries have been similarly affected by the global financial crisis, but at the same time receive similar benefits from globalization. Moreover, both countries are facing similar economic and socio-political challenges. Key responses are demanded by ageing societies and in discussions regarding dwindling middle classes. Thus, there are good reasons for a German-Japanese exchange. We can learn much from each other.

Symposium “1968 in Japan, Germany and the USA: Political Protest and Cultural Change”, March 4–6, 2009, Japanese-German Center Berlin (JDZB)

Laura Elizabeth Wong

Considered by many historians to mark the first global revolution of the twentieth century, the year 1968 represents a central node in the period of protest spanning the 1960s and early 1970s. Worldwide, and particularly in the industrialized states, youth-led protest movements shared similar goals advocating the breakdown of the authoritarian structures of educational systems, the overthrow of capitalist economic systems, and the end of superpower intervention in the Third World.

Whether viewed from transnational or particularist perspectives, the Japanese and West German postwar experiences inevitably invite comparison. The effects of American popular and youth culture on the generations coming of age in the late 1960s in West Germany and Japan represent one such significant, but largely unexplored area of comparative study.

The conference “1968 in Japan, Germany and the USA: Political Protest and Cultural Change,” was supported by the JDZB, the German Historical Institute in Washington (GHI), the Heidelberg Center for American Studies (HCA), and the International Center for Protest Research (ICP). The event marked the passing of forty-one years since the events of 1968 with eye-witness accounts from the period, as well as fourteen presentations, two films and much discussion.

Following the welcoming speeches of Friederike Bosse (JDZB), Philipp Gassert (GHI) and Wilfried Mausbach (HCA), Martin Klimke and Joachim Scharloth introduced the three prominent “contemporary eye-witnesses” invited to describe how they experienced 1968.

Ekkehart Krippendorff, a self-proclaimed “65-er”, described how his experience with the comparatively laid-back American university environment he encountered at Harvard equipped him to challenge the relatively authoritarian German university system to which he returned. Rainer Langhans, another active figure from Berlin in the sixties, particularly known for his role in Kommune 1 in Berlin, focused his comments on the spiritual and inwardly-focused nature of his nevertheless

public activities during this period. Historian and feminist HIMEOKA Toshiko described facing riot police in a woman-led protest in Kansai in 1969. Himeoka also compared the Japanese and German atmospheres in the early 1970s, observing that protest culture in Germany had a markedly more personal flavor.

The conference was strongly positioned in a transnational, global framework by the theoretical approaches outlined in talks by Tim Brown and Martin Klimke. Claudia Derichs elaborated on the trajectory of protest in Japan through the 1960s, while Philipp Gassert, and IZEKI Tadahisa explored cultural shifts and the integration of counter-culture into everyday culture. Joachim Scharloth documented the heightened presence of emotion and informality in daily practice and Meike Sophia Baader analyzed the 1960s revolution in child-rearing. Kathrin Fahlenbrach took on the visual icons of revolution in 1968. Talks by MITOBE Yoshie on abortion, HIMEOKA Toshiko on activism, and ISHII Kae and Laura Wong on film considered aspects of women’s activism in Japan and Germany. Participants viewed excerpts from YAMAGAMI Chieko and SEYAMA Noriko’s documentary film on the women’s movement in Japan, *30 Years of Sisterhood* (2004), as well as WAKAMATSU Kōji’s unsettling dramatization, *United Red Army* (2007). Talks by Dorothea Hauser and Jeremy Varon explored Japanese, German and American cultures of violence.

The approaches taken to 1968 in Japan, Germany and the US proved truly diverse – in terms of discipline (history, sociology, sociolinguistics, political science, media studies) and sources (contemporary eye-witnesses,



photographs, painting, film and music). Although a great number of circumstantial parallels between 1968 in Germany and Japan seemed obvious, it quickly became clear that the discourse stemmed from very different traditions and branched out in diverse directions. Overall, the challenge of bringing three distinct cultures and locations together to explore a period whose legacy is still unresolved proved a significant step in generating locally specific, as well as transnationally and transculturally meaningful portraits of 1968 in Japan, Germany and the United States.

Organizers: Wolfgang Brenn (JDZB); Martin Klimke (GHI / HCA); MITOBE Yoshie (Meiji University, Tōkyō); Joachim Scharloth (University of Zurich, Switzerland / University of Freiburg, Germany); Laura Elizabeth Wong (Reischauer Institute for Japanese Studies, Harvard University / HCA).

Conference website:
<http://www.scharloth.com/japan68/>



Intermittently the JDZB introduces institutions that are also active in the fields of academic or scientific cooperation and exchange programs.

Die Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation) has opened a new office in Tōkyō and seeks to intensify German-Japanese academic and science cooperation

Dr. Iris Wieczorek, Director DFG Office Japan

Maintaining and intensifying German-Japanese academic and scientific cooperation is an important task of the DFG and their research promotion. The opening of the Japan office of the DFG is evidence of this commitment. On April 15 this year the President of the DFG, Prof Matthias Kleiner opened the DFG's new office in Tōkyō. This is the fifth overseas representative office following Beijing, Washington/New York and New Delhi.

The opening was held to coincide with a symposium on fostering young researchers, an area which the DFG is supporting in Japan as well. Common initiatives with Japan to promote young academics/scientists have increased steadily over the past few years and are now represented in the establishment of four international graduate schools in the fields of chemistry, biology, social sciences and mathematics.

Speakers at the symposium included presidents from the DFG partner organizations, JSPS and JST, a representative of the Ministry for Education (MEXT) and the German Ambassador Hans-Joachim Daerr. Prof. Kobayashi Makoto (Nobel prize winner of Physics 2008) gave the key note address. The program was enriched with examples from graduate schools, research centers and case studies from two German-Japanese Graduate Schools (University of Halle/The University of Tokyo and University of Münster/Nagoya University). In total approximately 170 people from academe, (science)politics and the economy participated in the event held at the German Cultural Center in Tōkyō. Thus the opening of the DFG Office could be used for manifold German-Japanese scientific(political) dialog. The DFG would like to continue and expand these dialogs with its new Office in the future.

As a self-administrative organization of the German Sciences the DFG follows a bottom-up approach. Standing at the forefront of the DFG – as a service institution – we would like to create opportunities and (free)room for excellent research. In this sense the goal of the DFG Office in Japan is to promote and strengthen the interaction between

academics that work in Germany and Japan. Part of this includes supporting the creation of cooperative projects and holding bilateral workshops and symposia on the activities of the Japan Office.

In all of its activities the Japan Office can build on existing networks and the long tradition of German-Japanese academic and science cooperation – which talks for itself and creates mutual respect and trust. Moreover, Japan and Germany are confronted with similar challenges, they share common interests, and over the past few years have undergone similar developments in their systems of research and innovation. For example, both countries have set themselves the goal of creating a limited number of “universities of excellence” or are intensely fostering private public partnerships (PPP). Promoting young researchers and international cooperation have the highest priority in Germany and Japan. The mutual understanding, respect and trust between researchers that results are important cornerstones of this cooperation.

Nevertheless, German-Japanese cooperation has real value; otherwise academics from both countries would not collaborate. The DFG Office in Japan will support and further strengthen current beneficial cooperative efforts in the future as well. The vision of the new DFG Office is to follow a German-Japanese philosophy of cooperation that benefits both countries. To this end, the DFG Office will seek intensive dialogs and discussions



with academic, scientific and promotional organizations in Japan, not only in Tōkyō but also throughout the different regions. We will analyze, evaluate and then inform German academe of the relevant scientific and political developments in Japan.

Since the beginning of 2009 the DFG is also using the new promotional tool “Initiating and Intensifying Bilateral Cooperation with Japan”; here individuals can apply for up to three-month sojourns as well as submit application for joint projects (see http://www.dfg.de/internationales/internationale_kooperation/kooperationsprojekte/kompaktdarstellung_bilaterale_kooperation.html).

Contact person at the DFG Office regarding cooperation possibilities with Japan is Dr. Ingrid Krüßmann, Head of the East Asia and Mongolia Department, Tel. +49 (0)228 885-2786, E-Mail: ingrid.kruessmann@dfg.de.

The new Japan Office of the DFG is currently located in the German Cultural Center. The contact details are:

DFG Office Japan, Dr. Iris Wieczorek, 7-5-56 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tōkyō 107-0052, Tel.: +81 3 3589-2507, Fax: +81 3 3589-2509, E-Mail: japan@dfg.de, URL: www.dfg.de/japan

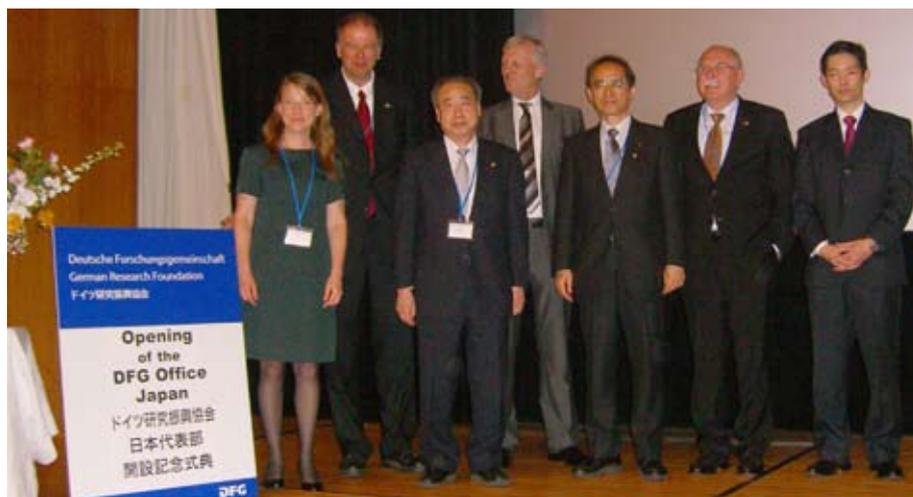


Photo below

Opening of the exhibition “Kôichi KISHI – A Japanese Musician in Berlin” on March 10, 2009, at the JDZB.

This exhibition was held to commemorate the 100th birthday of Kôichi KISHI and was a cooperative project with Kôn-an College (now Kônan University) in Kôbe, which KISHI attended.

KISHI (1909-37) studied in Geneva as well as at the Musikhochschule in Berlin. During his stay in Berlin he worked as both a composer and conductor, and in 1934 conducted the Berlin Philharmonic. Thus he is one of the many Japanese whose life is closely linked to Berlin.

**Photo right**

Panel of the symposium “The Role of Law and Legal Cooperation in the Creation of a Civil Society” on March 12 and 13, 2009, with (from right to left) JDZB Secretary General Dr. Friederike Bosse, Secretary of State Lutz Diwell (Federal Ministry of Justice), Ambassador Dr. SHINYO Takahiro (Embassy of Japan) and Prof. HIROWATARI Seigo (University of Tokyo).

**Photo above**

Joint Japanese-German Choir Concert given by the Jissen Joshi High School (Tôkyô) and the Hildegard Wegscheider High School (Berlin) on March 31, 2009, at the JDZB.

The twelve Japanese students of the school choir of the Jissen Joshi High School visited Germany with the help of the “Takenoko-Fonds for German-Japanese School Exchange” from March 24 to April 1, 2009, in Germany and gave numerous concerts at various schools in Berlin.

The program consisted of Japanese folk and children’s songs, “Die Forelle” and “Heidenröslein” by Franz Schubert as well as “I Got Rhythm” by George Gershwin.

Photo left

Conference “Asia’s Old and New Powers – The Rise of China and India and the Consequences for Japan, Europe and Global Policies” on May 14, 2009, in the atrium of Deutsche Bank, Unter den Linden: (from left to right) The Ambassador of Singapore, Jacky FOO Kong Seng; Dr. P. Christian Hauswedell (Chair of the German Association for Asian Studies); Jürgen Fitschen (Member of the JDZB Foundation Council, Chair of the East Asian Association, Member of the Board of Deutsche Bank AG).

CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

Conference: Kyôto II and the "Green New Deal" – Green Opportunities for Japan, Germany and the US

C: Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Berlin; Fujitsu Research Institute, Tôkyô; Rikkyô University, Tôkyô
June 10, 2009, in Tôkyô

Conference: Global Responsibility in Development Cooperation of Japan and Germany – Nation Building in Asia

C: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA, Tôkyô); Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Berlin
Date: November 2009, in Tôkyô

POLITICS AND POLICY MAKERS

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

C: German Embassy, Tôkyô
Date: October 2009, in Tôkyô

DEMOGRAPHY

Symposium: Metropolitan Peripheries in Japan and Germany

C: Institute of Behavioral Sciences,
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
September 10–11, 2009

GOVERNMENT, CORPORATIONS, CIVIL SOCIETY

Symposium: The Global Economic Crisis and Socio-Political Challenges

C: Keizai Kôhō Center, Tôkyô; Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft, Cologne
June 17, 2009, in Tôkyô

Conference: Social Risks in Japan and East Asia

C: Duisburg-Essen University; Association for Social Science Research on Japan
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
October 2–3, 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

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

Jazz Concert with Ensemble "Origami" on the occasion of JDZB Open House

June 20, 2009, 7 p.m.

94th Dahlem Music Evening

Ensemble „Piano Percussion“
November 5, 2009, 7.30 p.m.

95th Dahlem Music Evening

Christmas Concert
December 11, 2009, 7.30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

"Traditional Mino Washi – The renaissance of 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

From October 9, 2009, until end of December

OTHERS

JDZB Open House

Date: June 20, 2009, from 2 p.m.

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



How do you draw a Manga figure? Marie showed us how at the 2006, 2007 and 2008 Open House – and we were amazed! Particularly the young ones showed great patience in practicing their skills and they tapped into some serious talent... After the great success, we've invited Marie back to host another workshop. The young Berlin illustrator Marie Sann is currently working as a freelance artist, she is attending a course to become a graphic designer.



PROGRAM (Subject to change without prior notice)

From 2 pm

**Ikebana (flower arranging) with exhibition
Japanese food and drinks (until 9.30 pm)
Japanese language courses
Manga and Books (Book Store Yamashina)
Origami (paper folding)
Shūji (calligraphy)**

2:15 pm

Information about the JDZB

2:30 pm–3:15 pm

German-Japanese Youth Exchange – Introduction of Programs

3:30 pm–6 pm Shiatsu (Acupressure)

2:30 pm Stretching Exercises

4 pm Introduction and Demonstration

3 pm + 3:45 pm + 4:30 pm + 5:15 pm

Manga drawing with Marie

(20 persons per workshop)

3:30 pm–6:30 Uhr Go (Game)

Introduction and Demonstration

7 pm

**Jazz Concert with "Origami" Ensemble
with MATSUNO Keisuke**