

## Museums and Softpower

Gereon SIEVERNICH, Director, Martin-Gropius-Bau, Berlin

*Each part of the world recapitulates, shares in and experiences the history of the world as a whole.*

Fernand BRAUDEL

The next World Congress of the ICOM (International Council of Museums) takes place in Kyōto in 2019, one year before the Olympic Games in Tōkyō. This is a good opportunity to deal with the importance of museums for our societies and intercultural dialogue.

Under the heading “Museums as Cultural Hubs: The Future of Tradition”, more than 4,000 participants from 130 countries will gather in the old imperial city of Kyōto. The last ICOM World Meeting – which takes place every three years – was held in Milan under the heading “Museums and Cultural Landscapes”.

ICOM is an organization of UNESCO. In 1945 UNESCO was founded with the

intention of promoting and preserving peace. Education, culture and science should help to fulfil the motto of UNESCO, as it is stated on their website: “Building peace in the minds of men and women”. In order to achieve this ambitious goal, museums are ascribed a very important task. In 2015, UNESCO adopted the “Recommendation on the Protection and Promotion of Museums and Collections, Its Diversity and Its Role in Society” at its 38<sup>th</sup> General Conference. The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which the participating nations adopted at the 17<sup>th</sup> General Conference in 1972, is one of those initiatives as well. In 1978, the first sites of world cultural heritage were named, there are 53 today in Japan, and 86 in Germany.

Museums are social capital and are always part of cultural diplomacy. Although ICOM does not know exactly

how many museums exist in the world today, it is estimated there were more than 22,000 museums in 1975 and more than 55,000 in 2014. In Germany and Japan, there are currently about 6,000 in each country, and 35,000 museums in the USA. 20,000 museums are represented in ICOM, and there are 35,000 members of the organization today. ICOM is the world’s largest active museum institution.

In 2019, the museum experts will meet in Kyōto, one of the world’s most beautiful cities. The historical part of the city has been world cultural heritage of humankind since 1994. Hopefully, and not only in an imaginary visit, guests shall also explore the nearby historic City of Nara, a world cultural heritage site since 1998. And perhaps in one of Nara’s museums an exhibition will be held devoted to the world’s oldest museum, the Imperial Collection *Shōsō-in*, whose history begins



Parliamentary Secretary of State, Elke FERNER (German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth) at the Symposium “Demographic Change as a Local Policy Challenge – Solution Strategies of Japanese and German Municipalities” at the Mitsubishi Research Institute, Tōkyō (photo © MRI)

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in the 8th century. And just a short train ride away is one of the oldest Buddhist sanctuaries in Japan, the *Hōryū* Temple, whose history dates back to the seventh century and has been a world heritage site also since 1998. After the meeting, before departing Tōkyō, a visit to the national museums in Ueno Park should be recommended - especially the grandiose museum building of TANIGUCHI Yoshio from 1999 dedicated to the treasures of this *Hōryū* temple.

TANIGUCHI – we'll stay in the museum world – was commissioned in 2000 to build an extension to the garden of the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York, which was opened on the occasion of the 75<sup>th</sup> birthday of the MoMA in 2004 and could be described as ingenious. The credo of the architect: "Art, architecture and people contribute to the museum atmosphere – just like in the Japanese tea ceremony where the tea cup is a very simple shape and color. Once filled with tea, it turns into a new object".

But what future does the museum have in a world increasingly dominated by digitized content? Will the original masterpiece in the museum, or even the museum itself, be able to compete with the internet and the smartphone. There are good reasons to accept the latter.

The word museum is derived from the Greek "musaion". It was the place where, according to Hesiod, the nine Muses, the daughters of the Mnemosyne, were revered in antiquity. Mneme means memory. Museums, an invention of the 18th century in Europe, can be regarded as those places where memories are preserved and explained. The museum reflects the identities of the surrounding culture. Museums are our memory.

Invented in 1994 the smartphone is today ubiquitous. It is at the same time a film or video camera, a digital camera, television, telephone, fax, calendar, typewriter and calculator. Never before in the history of mankind has a device united so many purposes, at less than the size of

a handpiece. However, museums must face the challenge of the internet and the smartphone, and see the "device" as an opportunity.

Young people in Germany aged between 12 and 19 years use the smartphone for 179 minutes each day, of which 100 minutes are spent on games. 94% of the 6- to 18-year-olds use the "device", which is revolutionizing our communication channels. The museums have to work against this "use of time". Or better, they should use it for their purposes. 2.3 billion people use the "device" worldwide. This offers great opportunities for that part of the economy called the Creative Industries.

Economists are also interested in museums: the 35,000 museums in the US earn \$24 billion a year and have 850 million visitors. The Economist devoted a large article to the theme in 2013 and reported the following annual visitor numbers: China 500 million, Japan 161 million, Germany 109 million. And Themed Entertainment Association (TEA) compares the great museums of the world in 2015 with theme parks. The museums are, after all, enjoying handsome visitor figures: the Louvre has 8.7, the National Museum Beijing has 7.3, and the British Museum has 6.8. The Metropolitan Museum of New York has 6.3 million visitors annually. Disneyland Florida comes to 20 million. So there's lots to do for museum experts.



Prof. Gereon SIEVERNICH is Director of the Martin Gropius Bau of the Berliner Festspiele in KBB Ltd and a member of the JDZB Foundation Council (photo © Jirka JANSCH)

Dear Readers!

My name is KIYOTA Tokiko. On 20 April, I succeeded SAKATO Masaru, the former Deputy Secretary-General of the JDZB. I would like to take this opportunity to send a personal greeting to you.

For more than 30 years, I have been a member of the Japan Foundation dedicated to promoting cultural exchange between Japan and overseas. In particular, during three periods of employment, I spent a total of 13 years dealing with Japanese-German relations at the Japanese Cultural Institute in Cologne, and it seems to me that I have now been called to the JDZB on the basis of this professional experience. The focus of my work so far was cultural and artistic exchange as well as fostering Japanese education and studies. Intellectual dialogue and youth exchange as main fields of activity of the JDZB are thus new challenges for me.

When exploring the city as a new resident of Berlin, I hear foreign languages as often as I hear German. I experience Germany, the "country of immigration", where the energy of people from all over the world generates great vitality. Moreover, in the presence of signposts and information boards everywhere, I am conscious of the fact that I am in a place of contemporary history, which triggers a desire for peace. At a time when uncertainties are growing both in Europe and Asia, I am confident that the diverse activities of the JDZB, especially in Germany and Japan, will bear fruit based on the cooperation of many people and institutions. I would like to hope that I may count on your kind help and friendly support.

KIYOTA Tokiko  
Deputy General Secretary of the JDZB

#### jdzb echo

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The JDZB is organizing the symposium “The Aging Society and the Responses of the Law in Japan and Germany” at the beginning of July 2017 in cooperation with the German-Japanese Lawyers Association, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the Waseda University in Tōkyō. The following is an interview with Prof. Rainer SCHLEGEL, President of the Bundessozialgericht (Federal Social Court of Germany) and one of the speakers at the symposium.

*The shaping of demographic change has already been discussed in political, economic and academic terms at the JDZB – in which areas does the law offer particular answers?*

Demographic change itself is hardly affected by legal measures. This is shown in the relative ineffectiveness of numerous family policy measures. In Germany to date, these policies have not led to a sharp rise in birth rates. Demographic trends are a process that is only slowly changing over decades, and government regulation is largely absent.

However, the law can address the consequences of demographic change and try to mitigate or compensate for negative effects. Demographic trends mean, among other things, that a declining number of workers must provide for an increasing number of older people living on social services. This is a challenge not only in financial terms. Demographic trends will create tensions within different population groups as well as between generations.

*What measures are there in the legal framework for demographic change – for example, within the social security systems for the age of retirement and pension levels?*

Demographic trends must in the first instance deal with the issue of financing social security systems. The basic social security schemes (social security for job seekers and social welfare assistance) are financed by taxes. Social security (health, care, unemployment, accident and pension insurances) is currently largely financed by contributions and, thus, depends on income from employment. For that reason, it's important to ensure that the economy remains profitable in order to finance the social security systems in the future as well. On the other hand, social security systems must be

examined to see whether they need to be re-adjusted.

The German legislature, as well as social partners and corporations, have recognized the need for action and have already started progressing reforms, particularly in pension schemes, and further steps have been announced. For example, retirement age limits were raised from 65 to 67 years. Further increases to the retirement age are being discussed, albeit very controversially, in politics. Previous negative incentives for early retirement have been eliminated by introducing pension premiums and positive incentives to work beyond the regular retirement age. In addition, the possibilities for a more flexible transition from working life to retirement are being improved from a legal perspective.

*What can be done to prevent age discrimination – or are there justified restrictions on business transactions and labor law?*

The German anti-discrimination law, which refers back to European law, excludes age discrimination in principle, but allows in exceptional cases (§ 10 No. 5 AGG) different treatment for the aged. The prerequisite is that the differentiation is objectively and reasonably justified by a legitimate aim.

*Can (and should?) there be a right to the generational equity of generations, for example through constitutional arrangements?*

A constitutional arrangement would be difficult because fundamental rights are at the core of civil rights against the State, and generational justice in particular has a temporal dimension. Generational justice ultimately implies a comparison of groups of persons on an axis of time, which could conflict with the constitutional authority of the respective acting legislator. It is questionable



Photo © Bundessozialgericht

how a governmental objective such as “generational justice” or “sustainability” is implemented in government and the court of law practices.

Within the social security systems, the basic social security schemes are financed by taxes, whereas social insurance is currently largely financed by contributions; until now only a pension insurance (the so-called “Bundeszuschuss” (federal subsidy)) has been subject to a considerable tax share within social insurance. On the whole, demographic trends hardly makes it possible to shed light on the range of services and, in particular, the level of social welfare protection. Similarly, it is always necessary to clarify how the necessary funds are to be raised, and which groups are to be burdened with contributions and taxes.

Pay-as-you-go systems must be reliable, i.e., they must be foreseeable and stable in their foundations. Pay-as-you-go systems have to be accepted by all the parties involved. This requires sufficient transparency of the financial streams. No group is allowed to feel like they are being exploited or overwhelmed at the expense of another. Even the younger generation must have the certainty and confidence not only of paying into the systems, but of being able to draw on some of these benefits. The distribution of the social welfare load must be accepted. This is supported when the social security systems’ meaningfulness is evident and uncontroversial.

## Symposium: Global Africa: Japan-Germany Spheres of Interaction 6 March 2017, Japanese-German Center Berlin (JDZB)

Dr. Corey WALLACE, Graduate School of East Asian Studies, Freie Universität Berlin

The symposium was organised by the Japanese-German Center Berlin (JDZB) in cooperation with the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP). The conference was opened by two scene-setting speeches by the representatives of the JDZB and SWP. The key insight was that both countries are increasingly modifying their traditional aid and security approaches by connecting them to trade and investment policies for the purpose of making a deeper contribution to African regional and sub-regional development, as well as for their own national interests. Also noted was that homogeneous, simplified views of Africa as a place of crisis and dependency were giving way to a greater realisation of Africa's dynamic engagement with globalisation, which demanded new policy approaches by outside actors.

In the first discussion panel on Japanese-German foreign policies priorities in Africa, a German official reaffirmed that parts of Africa represented increasingly stable configurations of state-society relationships as opposed to crisis hotspots. Nevertheless, even the more stable countries needed assistance with state capacity in terms of state capacity not only to prevent civil unrest but also to deal with the globalisation of crime and disaster prevention. Germany's proposed Marshall Plan with Africa was anticipated as focusing on dealing with these issues. One scholar noted that the Japanese government had overtime already developed its own mature approach to Africa through the TICAD (Tokyo International Conference on African Development) process. TICAD had come to increasingly emphasise 'African ownership and partnership', as well as a whole of society approach through NGO and business participation alongside government. A third discussant, an official from a regional institution in Africa, generally saw Germany and Japan as being constructive partners for Africa, although did lament that both countries were not as assertive as other OECD nations in putting their views forward.

The second panel looked at the increased economics focus in aid and diplomatic cooperation with Africa. A lack of greenfields development of

business and industries was identified as an issue because of a gap between primary and tertiary industries in Africa. Manufacturing and value-added secondary industries based on local resource and labour inputs were not developing as fast as the more transient tertiary industries. There was an identified need for greater downstream linkages from resource mining in particular to ensure value-chains remained in the country. Sustainable private investment, infrastructure building and human resource and vocational development were also identified by this panel as priorities as a way to supplement the main priority of ensuring 'young Africans find their place in globalisation.' The Japanese government was already moving along in this sense by increasingly emphasizing economic and industrial development through the deployment of infrastructure, technology transfer, human resource development, and the enhancement of distribution and logistics networks regionally and globally.

Panel Three discussed the Horn of Africa where both Germany and Japan have made significant contributions to regional security. In collaboration with many other international actors, it seems that security efforts in this region are paying off. The piracy issue has dramatically reduced, and Somalia is on a positive trajectory in terms of political stability. The many challenges remaining can only be addressed, however, through a comprehensive approach to security in the region that go beyond building military



and law enforcement capacity, an approach which is shared by both the German and Japanese governments. A critical insight raised during this panel was that human security risks in Africa were not solely the fault of failed and fragile states, but various incarnations of authoritarianism and militarism within strong states could spread conflict to other parts of the region.

Panel four focused on the potential for future collaboration between Japan, Germany and African nations. One panellist noted that from 2008 the tone of TICAD changed as African countries pushed for a more economic growth-orientated model of cooperation based on accelerating infrastructure deployment. The evolution of TICAD could serve as a model for German-Japanese collaboration. An official from the German government noted that some foreign ministry-level discussions had taken place between Germany and Japan on developmental aid over time, and there might be opportunities to link at the highest political levels the two nations' strategic agendas for Africa (German Marshall Plan and TICAD). A third panellist noted that while the promotion of manufacturing industries is important for Japan-German collaboration, an important piece of the puzzle is agriculture, due to the relationship between increased agricultural productivity and its knock-on nutritional and labour surplus effects on industrial urban agglomerations.

Two major themes were constantly raised during the proceedings. One theme was that Africa will continue to experience population growth, and that an expanding youth demographic means that Africa has great potential as a future market and site for production bases - but only with management and support. Imbalances in terms of the dominance of resource-extractive industries and service sectors will need to be addressed in particular. Another prominent theme was the fact that there are new and different types of donors very active in Africa who differ in important ways from the established OECD donors like Japan and Germany. A key question raised was how to coordinate and integrate approaches rather than compete with them. Where Japan and Germany could play a valuable role in this context would be in the development of a code of conduct for aid and facilitated investment in fragile states.

**Hallo Germany and the 11<sup>th</sup> German-Japanese Youth Summit:  
The programs of the German-Japanese Youth Society 2017  
Ariane HEROLD, Chairman of the German-Japanese Youth Association**

Since 2006 the German-Japanese Youth Association (DJJG) has organized the programs “Hallo Japan” and “Hallo Deutschland”. The aim of these two events is to provide young people with a diverse insight into the everyday life and culture of each other’s country. In addition to a weekend stay with a host family, the Association also organizes a one-week youth summit for 18-30-year-olds from Germany and Japan. In five working groups dealing with the fields of politics, education, the environment, culture and society, the teams research their topics, visit interesting places and discuss different perspectives. The participants thereby further develop their intercultural skills. All participants already have basic Japanese and German skills. This aspect is important and differentiates us from other exchange programs. Our experience shows that those who learn the foreign language either as part of their studies or along the way, have an additional motivation to become more involved in long-term exchange between Germany and Japan.

The 11<sup>th</sup> German-Japanese Youth Summit from 27 August to 3 September 2017 has the overarching theme “Freedom - with Borders?” Young people are spoiled for choice all over the world: whether deciding on their profession, place of residence, consumption, communication or political participation. But are the opportunities all the same? Is the trend towards even more freedom, or are there limitations? Are there perhaps obstacles that we do not see in the first glance? We will examine these questions in the summer.

The closing date for applications has already passed, but the final presentations of the Youth Summit will be held once again at the JDZB, which will provide us with free use of its amenities and provide administrative support in organizing the event. This collaboration already has a long tradition; the first JDZB Secretary General and later President of the Association of German-Japanese Societies, Dr. Thilo Graf BROCKDORFF, was the initiator of the Hallo Germany and Hallo Japan programs. If you would like to come along and gain an insight into our work on the morning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> of September, please register via [2017@djjg.org](mailto:2017@djjg.org).

Regular visitors to our closing events will see familiar faces because many of our alumni actively contribute to the work of the Association in subsequent years. Whether they become part of the organizing team, a group leader, webmaster, social media manager, interpreter, graphic artist or helper on the ground - almost everyone has been involved in a DJJG program in the past. And the exchange has given them lots back: ideas for final-years theses, new job prospects, inspirations for trips, studies or jobs abroad. Each year countless new friendships develop. Our network is growing steadily and our alumni meetings, either in small gatherings or larger, more formal formats keep the memories fresh.

We want to make these opportunities continue for many years to come, so we take the time to carefully plan a unique program, on

top of our study or work commitments. It is quite a challenge since our members are located all over Germany and Japan, and we meet online via Skype. In addition, we use tools such as Google Drive, Etherpads, or other free project management tools such as Trello. In this way, without even having an office or full-time staff, we have managed to secure grants or permanent honorary programs working at a high professional standard. From the very beginning, we worked closely with the Robert Bosch Foundation, to whom we are very much indebted as it now sets new priorities for its work. The search for further sponsors is therefore particularly important for us in 2017. We would like to cordially thank Bankhaus Metzler, the associations of German-Japanese and Japanese-German Societies, the German Society of JSPS Fellows and the Embassies of Japan and Germany for their generous support.

Since 2012, the DJJG has also been organizing Japan-related activities in Berlin, Düsseldorf and Frankfurt. We are working closely here with other German-Japanese Associations. A few examples include: sampling Japanese restaurants in our Nomikai club, going to karaoke or celebrating Hanami. With the support of the Embassy of Japan in Berlin, we have organized twice the exchange trade fair #Seitenwechsler (side swappers), in which not-for-profit vendors are able to network with German-Japanese youth exchange participants and introduce themselves to young Japanese fans. We document all our activities on Youtube, Facebook or on our website [www.djjg.org](http://www.djjg.org). We look forward to welcoming new faces to our events, the Association and our circle of supporters.



Participants and organizers of the Hallo Deutschland 2015 program after their final presentations in front of the JDZB.



The Contemporary Duo with MURATA Kōsei (trombone) and NAKAMURA Kazue (piano) performing contemporary pieces by Japanese and German composers on 17 May 2017 at the JDZB.



Symposium “Promoting Children, Making Older People More Active – Shaping Demographic Change” on 10 May 2017 at the International House of Japan in Tōkyō (a report on this event will follow in the next issue for the jdzb echo).



The new Deputy General Secretary of the JDZB, KIYOTA Tokiko, welcomes the participants of this year's nationwide Boys' Day on 27 April 2017, at the JDZB.



Opening of the exhibition “History is Ours – Portrayals of Women in the Media” with images and installations by IMAMURA Aya and Roman FRECHEN, on display at the JDZB from 29 March to 31 May 2017.



Concert with OYAMA Yutaka and NITTA Masahiro (both Tsugaru Shamisen) with Special Guest TSUJIMOTO Yoshimi (Shakuhachi) on 2 March 2017, at the JDZB.



Lecture by Japanese Nobel Prize Laureate AMANO Hiroshi about his research into efficient blue light emitting diodes and the long journey to the Nobel Prize on 15 March 2017, at the JDZB.

## CONFERENCES BY FOCAL AREAS

### GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

#### Workshop: Germany's and Japan's Role in Global Health

Z: Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva; Waseda Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, Tōkyō; Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō  
12-13 October 2017

#### Workshop on Security Policy

C: German Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō; Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Berlin  
Date: Autumn 2017

#### Conference: Globalisation Processes and Democratic Legitimation – A Comparative Study of Japan and Europe

C: Free University Berlin; Sophia University, Tōkyō  
11-12 December 2017

### DEMOGRAPHY

#### Symposium: Aging Society and the Answer of the Law in Japan and Germany

C: German-Japanese Association of Jurists (DJJV), Hamburg; Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Tōkyō Office; Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection (BMJV), Berlin  
7 July 2017, in Tōkyō

### STATE, ECONOMY, SOCIETY

#### Conference: Digitalization and Industry 4.0: China – Europe – Japan

C: Mercator Institute for China Studies (MERICS), Berlin  
12 June 2017

#### Symposium: Digital Transformation and Globalization in Germany and Japan

C: Cologne Institute for Economic Research (IW); Fujitsu Research Institute (FRI), Tōkyō  
13 June 2017, in Cologne

#### Symposium: Sports, Arts and Inclusion

C: Nippon Foundation Paralympic Support Center, Tōkyō; Tokyo University of Arts  
29 September 2017, in Tōkyō

#### Conference: Structural Changes of Labor Markets in Japan, Germany and France

C: École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Paris; German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ), Tōkyō  
6/7 October 2017, in Paris

#### Symposium: Democratization of Society through Equal Participation and Diversity in Japan, Korea and Germany

C: Düsseldorf University; Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES), Berlin  
30 November + 1 December 2017

### DIALOG OF CULTURES

#### Symposium: Living Cultural Heritage – The Preservation of Intangible Cultural Assets

C: The Association for the Socio-Culture (ASC), Tōkyō; Hildesheim University; Association of German-Japanese Societies; German Museum of Technology, Berlin  
7 September 2017

### SPECIAL PROJECT

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

C: German Foreign Office, Berlin; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tōkyō; Japan Center for International Exchange, Tōkyō  
16-17 November 2017, in Tōkyō

### CULTURAL EVENTS

#### EXHIBITION

#### “The Human Dimension” Photographs by NAKAZATO Katsuhito and Stefan CANHAM

Opening: 29 June 2017, 7 pm  
On Display: 29 June until 11 August 2017

#### “The 36 Views of Mount Fuji after Hokusai in Oshie-Technique” Silk Relief Paintings (Oshie) by NAKAMURA Yōko

Opening: 1 September 2017, 7 pm  
On Display: 1 September until 20 October 2017

### CONCERT

#### Trio INOUE, DARBELLAY, DARBELLAY with INOUE Satoko (Piano), Noëlle-Anne DARBELLAY (Violin), Olivier DARBELLAY (Horn), :

Contemporary Chamber Music  
15 November 2017, 7.30 pm

### OTHERS

#### 2017 Open House

24 June 2017, 2 pm until 9.30 pm  
7 pm Japanese Rap  
7.30 pm Jazz Concert

### 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  
- JDZB SCIENCEYOUTH PROGRAM  
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 concerts opens 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



Julian NAGANO © Non Matsu

PROGRAM (subject to change, as of end of May, latest->[www.jdzb.de](http://www.jdzb.de), 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 and Information on JDZB Activities
- Information on Japanese Language Courses and "Name Writing" in Japanese
- Japanese Books and Manga (Book Shop Yamashina)
- Kendama – Japanese Game of Skills
- Go – Japanese Board Game

Workshops

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

Chigiri-e – Paper Art: 2.30 pm + 3.30 pm + 4.30 pm + 5.30 pm

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

Ocha – Tea Ceremony: Demonstration and Lecture 2:30 pm + 3:30 pm

Introductory Japanese Language Course:

2.30 pm + 3.15 pm + 4 pm + 4.45 pm + 5.30 pm + 6.15 pm

Information on German-Japanese Youth Exchange: 2.30 pm + 4 pm

Lectures on Japan-related Topics: 2.45 pm to 6.15 pm

Reading for Children in German and Japanese "The Forbidden Treasury": 3 pm + 4 pm

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

7 pm Japanese Rap with Julian NAGANO

7.30 pm Jazz Concert with Kaori and Bagabonds



Kaori &amp; Bagabonds © Stefan KUDZINSKI