

LEGEND

SIDE 1

Places & Spaces

SIDE 2

Personal City Perceptions

Historic Timeline

Joint Actions

People & Personalities

Ideas for the Future

BERLIN-BEIJING LEARNING CITIES MAP 北京柏林学习中的城市地图

Mapping the Existing – Revealing Opportunities 记录当下,展望未来 宜居城市建设的互相学习和不断创新 For the twin cities to further learn and innovate for liveable city making



Actual proportions of the cities in comparison

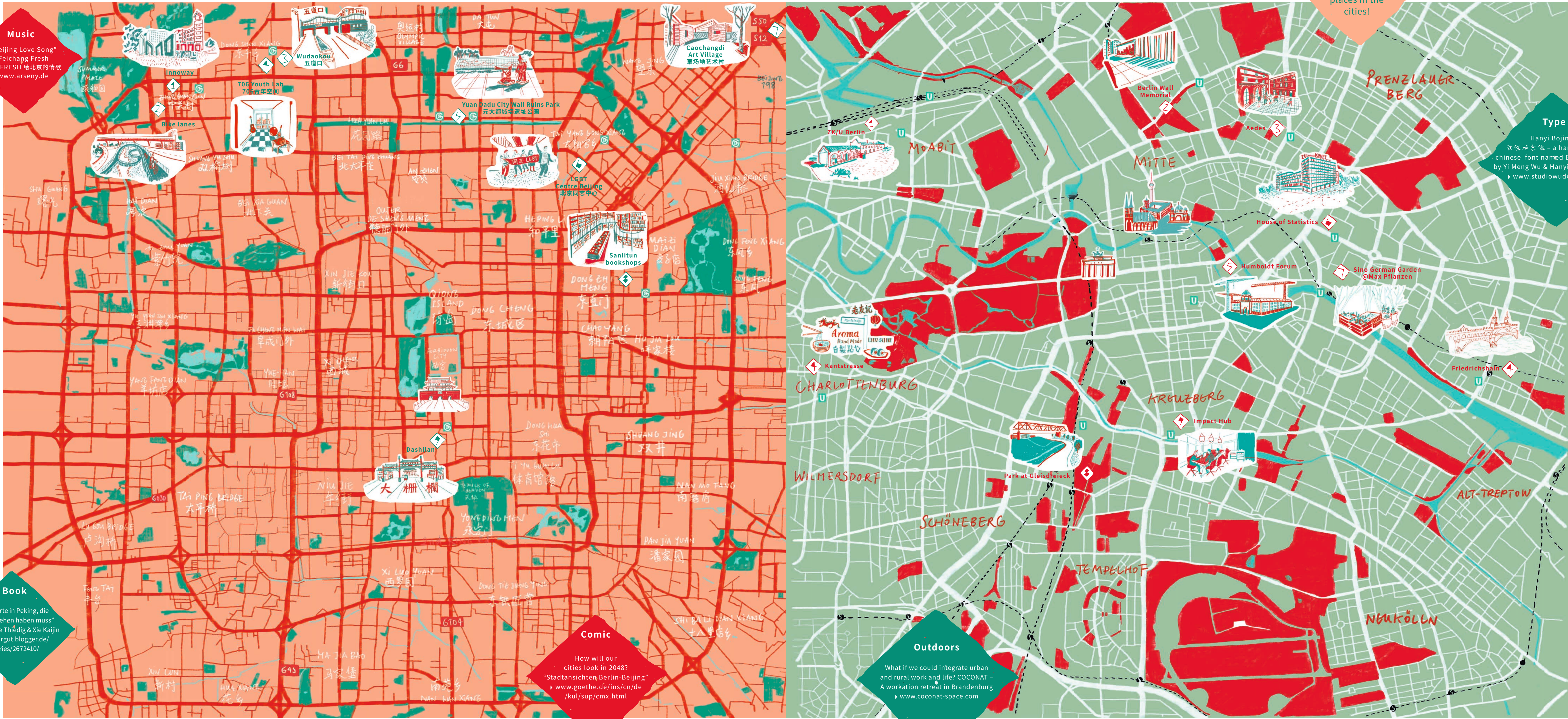
- 16,808 km²
- 21.7 million
- 16 districts
- 892 km²
- 3.6 million
- 12 districts

New Places?

Contact us for further interesting places in the cities!

Type

Hanyì Bojingtí
汉仪站象体 – a hand-written
chinese font named Beijing-Berlin
by Yi Meng Wu & Hanyì Fonts Beijing
www.studiowudesign.com



PLACES & SPACES

selected locations representing aspects and concepts for creative, liveable and sustainable cities

Innoway 中关村创业大街
#entrepreneurship, innovation, startup

Strategically located in "China's Silicon Valley" Zhongguancun, Innoway supports international startups to land in Beijing and the rest of China, helps to find the right investors, location and partners, and offers a platform to exchange with some of the largest companies and leading universities in the world. Since June 2014, Innoway has incubated over 1,900 startups, with more than 222 international ventures. It is a partner of StartUp Asia Berlin Beijing.

Beijing, Haidian District, Zhongguancun, No. 48, Haidian West Street 海淀区西大街48号

en.z-innoway.com

Bicycle Highway 自行车公路
#mobility

China was known as the 'Kingdom of Bicycles'. The private car boom since around 2003, however, has led to traffic congestion and bad air quality in Beijing. The emergence of shared bicycles and the 6.5 km-long bicycle-only highway, which is planned in Zhongguancun, is creating new groups of users who may well demand their right to the city in the future.

From: Int. Tongcheng St./Wenhua Rd., Changping Dist. To: Int. Shangdi West Rd./Houchangcun Rd., Haidian Dist. 从: 北昌平同成街/文华路 到: 海淀区上地西路/后厂村路

Wudaokou 五道口
#cautious urban renewal, city culture diversity

With its proximity to several universities, the area around Caijing Dong Street is known for its restaurants, bars, vibrant nightlife, and international influences represented by its South Korean community. With the remnants of Qinghuayuan Railway Station, built in 1910 as part of China's first railroad, it contains a mixture of old and new. In summer 2018, local authorities decided to preserve this architectural relic from the Qing Dynasty.

Haidian District, Wudaokou 北京海淀区五道口

706 Youth Lab / 706 青年空间
#future of work, co-living

Founded in 2012 by a group of young entrepreneurs around Wudaokou, 706 Youth Lab is building an utopian space where young graduates can experience and experiment with an alternative lifestyle. In an agglomeration of co-living, co-creating, and six labs, resident-initiated lectures, workshops, exhibitions, and salons take place every weekend.

Haidian District, Huaqingjiayuan 北京海淀区五道口华清嘉园

Yuan Dadu City Wall Ruins Park 元大都城墙遗址公园
#cultural memory, recreation, city as a museum

Many parks in Beijing serve as recreational areas for the local residents and their innumerable activities. Some have a strong historic flavour and some are newly established. This park was created as recent as 2003 in the Northern part of the capital and commemorates Beijing's history under the Mongol Yuan dynasty. Employees from nearby offices take their lunch breaks here.

Beijing, Haidian District, near Beitucheng Station, Metro Line No. 10 北京市朝阳区北土城西路

LGBT Center Beijing 北京同志中心
#diversity

Founded in 2008, in less than 10 years the centre has become both a place of cultural activity for the Beijing lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender communities and a meeting place where one can find friends and like-minded people. It promotes diversity and constantly expands its radius of activity in the city.

Xintiandi Plaza, 1 Xibabe Nanlu Jia, Chaoyang District 北京市朝阳区西坝河南路1号新天地

www.bjlgbtcenter.org.cn

Caochangdi Art Village 草场地艺术村
#art scenes, cultural spaces

Caochangdi Art Village is a cluster of world-class galleries, non-profit art organizations, artists' studios, and cultural spaces situated in an urban village in a north-eastern Beijing suburb. The art scene here has grown organically following to the relocation of Ai Weiwei's studio in 1999. Caochangdi is a hidden gem for international and local art professionals and art lovers. However, in the face of ongoing redevelopment, its future is uncertain.

Caochangdi Village, Chaoyang District 草场地艺术村, 北京市朝阳区

Sanlitun bookshops 三里屯书店
#city culture, books

The Sanlitun area is known for its shopping malls, bars, and nightlife, but it also hosts three distinguished bookshops that can be visited in one afternoon: the Bookworm, which caters to English speakers and hosts an annual International Literary Festival; Page One 一页, which specializes in architecture and art & design books. And from April 2018, Sanlian Taofen Bookstore, one of Beijing's eleven innovative 24-hour bookshops.

Sanlitun, Chaoyang District 北京市朝阳区三里屯

Dashilar 大栅栏
#urban regeneration

Dashilar area (大栅栏) is part of an urban preservation project, which started in 2011. With a total land area of 1.27 km² it holds a population of 56,000 residents. The area is characterized by its diverse building periods including housing of Ming and Qing Dynasty and Early Republic of China. Dashilar Project has established itself as an urban platform in China focusing on organic renewal for historical cultural neighborhood involving different stakeholders and residents.

Yangmeizhu xiejie, around qianmen area 杨梅竹斜街

ZK/U Zentrum für Kunst und Urbanistik
#artistic urban research/ projects

The idea of a Center for Art and Urbanistics (ZK/U) was initiated by the artist collective and non-profit organization KUNSTREPUBLIC. It is funded by the European Cultural Fund and the Capital City Cultural Fund, both supporting processual artistic urban projects. Artists, practitioners, and scholars are invited to work on the phenomenon of "the city" as part of a residency program at a former railway depot in Moabit.

Siemensstrasse 27-49, 10551 Berlin

www.zku-berlin.org

Berlin Wall Memorial
#cultural memory, history, city as a museum

The evening of November 9th, 1989 is known as "the fall of Berlin Wall" (der Mauerfall). The wall divided the western part of the city from the socialist eastern part between 1961 and 1989. Following the traces of the border strip with its preserved parts at the memorial site provides an opportunity to remember the period when Germany was divided.

Bernauer Str. 111, 13355 Berlin

www.berliner-mauer-gedenkstaette.de

Aedes Architecture Forum & ANCB
#contemporary architecture, international discourse

The Aedes Architecture Forum (since 1980) with the ANCB – The Aedes Metropolitan Laboratory is an independent institution: a gallery, campus and platform for global discourse on contemporary architecture and urban design. Aedes is a unique nucleus for Sino-German architectural exchange being the first Western gallery to present Chinese Contemporary Architecture with the exhibition "TUMU" in 2001 and since then having had numerous China collaborations.

Christinenstr. 18-19, 10119 Berlin

www.aedes-arc.de

Kantstraße & Friedrichshain
#history of Chinese in Berlin

Kantstraße in Charlottenburg and Friedrichshain behind Ostbahnhof were the areas where Chinese settled in Berlin in the first half of the 20th century. Due to its proximity to Technische Universität Berlin in Charlottenburg, Kantstraße primarily attracted students from bourgeois family backgrounds, whereas Friedrichshain was home to Chinese small business owners and sailors – many from Zhejiang Province. Today, there still is a concentration of Asian restaurants and shops in Kantstraße.

Humboldt Forum
#shared heritage, Asian art, discourse

Opening in 2019, the Humboldt Forum will house the collection of Chinese and other Asian artefacts from the former Museum für Asiatische Kunst (Museum for Asian Art). One of the exhibition modules was designed by Wang Shu, the Chinese architect and Pritzker Prize winner (2012). How to present these non-European collections which were acquired during the era of colonialism is still open to discussion.

Schloßplatz 7, 10178 Berlin

www.humboldtforum.com

House of Statistics "future through encounter"
#reuse, new socio-cultural spaces

What to do with 40,000 m² of vacant space located at Berlin Alexanderplatz? Serve the public interest through an innovative constellation including the senate, county, state-owned companies, and a cooperative. The result: an integrated urban complex that offers affordable housing, workshops, and socio-cultural spaces located in Beijing Chaoyang's partner district, Mitte.

Karl-Marx-Allee 1, 10178 Berlin

www.hausderstatistik.org

Sino German Garden @Max Pflanzen
#Sino-German community, gardening

Growing from the Robert Bosch Foundation-funded CITYMAKERS China – Germany project, a group of Berliners has initiated the Sino-German Urban Garden Group in cooperation with Max Pflanzen in Mitte. In addition to growing Chinese vegetables, the group organizes events engaging and educating neighbours on urban gardening practices under the heading "Classroom under the tree".

Max-Planck Oberschule, Singerstraße 8A, 10179 Berlin

www.facebook.com/groups/maxpflanzen/

Park at Gleisdreieck
#cautious urban renewal

(Gleis = rail track; Dreieck = triangle) It all started in 1900, with children pressing their noses against the windows of the elevated subway because of the interesting trackage at Berlin's railway junction. On the ground, the former wasteland was transformed into a city park in 2013, preserving its industrial heritage and the particular fauna and flora that developed during years of neglect. It is now a place where locals and tourists meet.

Möckernstraße 26, 10963 Berlin

Impact Hub
#(social) entrepreneurship, startup community

Impact Hub Berlin is a community of changemakers and part of a global network. It offers programs such as idea incubation and business development, and a co-working space. Other hubs in Berlin include SOCIAL IMPACT LAB founded by pioneers of social innovation in Germany, or the more tech-driven Techcode financed by China.

Impact Hub Berlin GmbH, Friedrichstraße 246, 10969 Berlin

www.berlin.socialimpactlab.eu

www.techcode.com



PERSONAL CITY PERCEPTIONS

Die Pekinger Mischung

von Christian Y. Schmidt

◆ Nein, man kann nicht sagen, dass Peking eine schöne Stadt ist. Sicher: Es gibt eine Menge prächtiger Sehenswürdigkeiten von Welttrag – die Verbotene Stadt, den Himmelstempel, den Sommerpalast, den Lama Tempel und das, was von der Hofhausbebauung der Altstadt übrig geblieben ist. Und auch das neue Peking kann mit Glanzstücken aufwarten, wie mit der von Rem Koolhaas gebaute CCTV-Zentrale, dem Kunstdistrikt 798, Zaha Hadids Galaxy Soho, der neuen Magnetschwebebahn in Mentougou oder dem Citic-Tower im Central Business District. Doch wirklich schön – so wie etwa Paris, Rom, Stockholm oder München – ist der Rest der Stadt nun wirklich nicht.

Doch dieser Mangel fiel in der Vergangenheit kaum ins Gewicht. Er wurde nämlich durch eine gewisse Unaufgeräumtheit und Verklemmung ausgeglichen. Selbst in den sterilensten Hochhausvierteln fanden sich Tante-Emma-Läden, kleine Straßenmärkte, fliegende Händler und Snackverkäufer, illegale Bars und zusammengezwängte Restaurants. Bevölkert wurde diese facettenreiche Stadt nicht nur von alteingesessenen Pekingern, sondern auch von Zuwanderern aus dem Rest des Reiches, aus Anhui, Sichuan, Guizhou oder Yunnan. Hatten diese nur eine Zeit lang Stadtluft geatmet, erwiesen sie sich als mindestens ebenso gewitzt, rentient und begabt in Improvisation wie die Ureinwohner. Dazu gesellten sich Wahlpekinger aus aller Welt – Amerikaner, Australier, Koreaner, Afrikaner und Europäer. Viele wollten nur ein paar Wochen bleiben, blieben dann aber kleben, weil sie sich der einzigartigen Peking Mischung aus Tradition, Improvisation und Moderne nicht entziehen konnten.

Seitdem nun aber die Stadtreinigung beschlossen hat, die Hauptstadt herauszuputzen, um sie auf Weltmetropolenniveau zu bringen, ist diese eigentliche Schönheit bedroht. Alles illegal Errichtete und übermäßig Bunte soll aus Pekings Straßen verschwinden: Läden, Bars, Galerien, Stände der Lammspiegler und Pfannkuchenverkäufer. Sogar zu groß geratene Schriftzeichen an Polizeistationen und auf Dächern von Staatsverlagen fallen dem Reinemachen zum Opfer. Barviertel verwandeln sich in posche, plastikblumengeschmückte Fußgängerzonen, in denen jetzt nach Einbruch der Dunkelheit so viel Leben herrscht wie auf dem Babaoan-Friedhof im Westen Pekings. Zugegeben, nicht alles an der großen Umgestaltung ist schlecht: An der Peripherie der Stadt sind im Norden, Westen und Süden gewaltige Parks entstanden, sämtliche Kohlekraftwerke auf dem Stadtgebiet wurden abgerissen und auch Kohlehausbrand ist jetzt verboten. Das hat die Luftqualität in der Stadt dramatisch verbessert. Und darüber, dass den zweiten Ring jetzt ein Grünanlagenband einrahmt und über das perfekt funktionierende, sechshundert Kilometer lange U-Bahnnetz, kann man nun auch nicht meckern.

Doch mit den Eckgeschäften und Restaurants, den Märkten, Kneipen und Galerien sind auch viele der Menschen verschwunden, die das Leben in Peking so abwechslungsreich machten. Geblieben sind die mittleren und höheren Angestellten und alle anderen, die sich das Leben in der oberaufgeräumten und inzwischen auch recht kostspieligen Stadt leisten können. Sie leben nun wie höhere Angestellte überall auf der Welt.

Ich bin mir aber sicher, dass dieser Trend zum Uniformen nicht von langer Dauer sein wird. Peking zeichnet sich nämlich auch dadurch aus, dass die Stadt immer wieder eine andere wurde. Selbst der Ort, an dem sie vor rund 3000 Jahren gegründet wurde, lag rund zwanzig Kilometer vom heutigen Stadtkern entfernt. Danach ist die Stadt dann immer weiter nach Nordosten gewandert, und nahm auf dem Weg immer neue Namen an: Ji, Yanjing, Zhongdu, Dada, Beijing, Beijing. So glaube ich auch, dass in dem Moment, in dem die Stadtreinigung für ein paar Augenblicke nicht aufpasst, sich die alte unaufgeräumte Schönheit wieder herstellt. Dann kommt auch die alte Pekinger Mischung zurück, die diese Stadt so attraktiv gemacht hat.

◆ Christian Y. Schmidt, geb. 1956, Journalist, Satiriker und Schriftsteller, lebt in Peking und Berlin. Er schrieb diverse Bücher über China, darunter die Reiseerzählung „Allein unter 1,3 Milliarden. Eine chinesische Reise von Shanghai nach Kathmandu“. Letzte Veröffentlichung: der Mysterienroman „Der letzte Huelsenbeck“ (Rowohlt, Berlin 2018).


HISTORIC TIMELINE

◆ selected events 'China and Chinese encounters in Berlin' ◆


- 1822 The first two Chinese men from Guangzhou arrived in Berlin and were "put on display" on Behrensstraße.
- 1901 18-year-old Prince Chun visited Berlin to atone for the Boxer Rebellion at the Marmoraal in Potsdam.
- 1922-1923 The future Chinese premier Zhou Enlai lived in Berlin to recruit for the Communist Party.
- 1923 Tientsin restaurant opened in Charlottenburg, the social center of the more affluent members of the Chinese community.
- 1952 East Berlin: China invites GDR Bauhaus-inspired architects to design a military factory (Joint Factory 718) in Dashi. Since 1995 Dashi is the site of Beijing's art district "798."
- Jul 1954 ZHOU Enlai visited Berlin, the capital of the GDR, in the wake of the Geneva Conference.
- 1965-1970 Architect Chen Kuen Lee designed and executed a "housing-scraper" with 1,240 residential units in Märkisches Viertel in West Berlin.
- 1973-1979 The PR China's 'embassy in the German Democratic Republic was located on Heinrich Mann Straße 9.
- 1981 Freie Universität signed the first German-Chinese partnership agreement between universities with Peking University.
- 1993 China Avantgarde in Haus der Kulturen der Welt was the first exhibition of contemporary Chinese art in Europe.
- April 5, 1994 A joint declaration and memorandum on exchange programs formed the basis of the partnership between the two capitals.

JOINT ACTIONS

◆ selected Sino-German projects showcasing good practices for liveable city making ◆



Future of Living
#architecture, housing, case study, prototype



Beijing22
#urban transformation research, dialogue, art

Why: Based on the vision that co-housing is not only one of Berlin's secret success factors to liveable city making, but also holds a potential for application in China. Co-housing as a business model approach to make the future of living a place where you can share your time and skills, where neighbours inspire and help you. A place with shared spaces and costs where life together is better than alone.

What: A study conducted by a team of German and Chinese academics and practitioners kicked off in the context of the CITYMAKERS China – Germany program supported by Robert Bosch Foundation, resulting in a presentation and manual with 10 case studies from Germany and China. The next step: to create a prototype with real estate developers in China.

Who: Iris Belle, CAUP – College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University; Erhard An-He Kinzelbach, Founder KNOWSPACE, Berlin; and Binke Lenhardt, Co-Founder Crossboundaries, Beijing.

► www.stadtmacher4986.com/content/language1/downloads/201804_Future_of_Living_Teil1.pdf



DIY Beijing – Fluid Spaces
#Urban transformation studies, exhibition, publication

Why: Since the 1980s, transformation processes have changed the urban fabric of Beijing. Among the lesser known phenomena of urban development is the informal economy of housing estates built in the 1950s–1980s. Initiated and driven by the residents, their conversion has been gradual. Resident groups also stimulated the current debate on mixed use, re-densification, and public space.

What: Conversions into shops and restaurants ranging from simple additions to independent building structures. Nine settlement units were selected to illustrate forms of transformation. The relevant research results were exhibited in Kaiserslautern, Kassel, Stuttgart, and Hanover, and at Make City Festival 2018 in Berlin.

Who: A Sino-German team of students and professors: Prof. Ulrike Böhm, University Stuttgart, FG Freiraumgestaltung; Prof. Katja Benfer, V. Prof Cyrus Zahiri, Dr. WU Xiangjin, bzl böhm benfer zahiri Berlin

► www.stadtland.studio/diy-beijing-stu/
► www.bbzl.de/diy-beijing_fluid_spaces/
► www.cafa.edu.cn/2018cafa/



URBAN[XX]
#Sino-German community, urban issues

Why: Developing cities in a sustainable, inclusive way is one of the most complex challenges of the 21st century. Multilateral networks of alumni from the fields of science, business, culture, and politics can create innovative solutions.

What: URBAN[XX] is an interdisciplinary German-Chinese alumni network system around the topics of urbanization and urban development. It interconnects Chinese and German institutions and professional actors from the natural, economic, political, and social sciences, encouraging knowledge exchange and partnerships dealing with shared urban issues of the 21st century. URBAN[XX] is also a partner of the long-term research project called Urban Rural Assembly unit on urban-rural connections in China led by the Habitat Unit of TU Berlin, starting in 2019. For the China interested community in Berlin URBAN[XX] offers regular "Urban Lunch Talks".

Who: China Centre (Centre for Cultural Studies on Science and Technology in China), Technical University Berlin

The program is supported by the German Ministry of Education and Science (BMBF), philipp.mahltig@tu-berlin.de

► www.china.tu-berlin.de/menue/urbanxx/

JOINT ACTIONS

◆ selected Sino-German projects showcasing good practices for liveable city making ◆



University Alliance for Sustainability
#higher education exchange for sustainability



Beijing22
#urban transformation research, dialogue, art



StartUp AsiaBerlin
#responsible entrepreneurship, startup ecosystems

Why: StartUp AsiaBerlin wants to facilitate market access, finance, and the exchange of knowledge and experience between startups and ecosystem players from the cities in the network.

What: StartUp AsiaBerlin (SUAB) includes the most important and dynamic startup hubs in Germany and Asia, and is building an open platform to connect these ecosystems with each other and beyond. The SUAB platform involves German and Asian ecosystem builders from the startup hubs in Berlin, Beijing, Shenzhen, Hong Kong, Delhi, Bangalore, Jakarta, Singapore, and Manila. Delegation trips for which local hub managers in each city facilitate introductions are one tool for making this happen. SUAB is a project established by the State of Berlin in cooperation with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). It is supported by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by start-up-connect by enact.

Who: Oleksandra Kovbaso, enact e.v. (startup-connect)

► www.startup-asiaberlin.com/?page_id=957



ALBA BERLIN Exchange
#sports

Why: Many Beijing youngsters learn German in PASCH schools whereas most of the German kids in Beijing go to the German Embassy School. The problem: the groups have few contact points. They either live in a "German bubble" or learn a foreign language without any personal contact.

What: In 2013, ALBA BERLIN, Germany's most popular professional basketball club, started to organize basketball tournaments at the German Embassy School in Beijing. Since then, students from the German school and Beijing PASCH schools have come together every year. ALBA is using basketball as a bridge between cultures and a platform for practicing language skills on and off the court. ALBA BERLIN also works with the Beijing Basketball Association and the professional basketball league CBA.

Who: ALBA BERLIN, German Embassy School Beijing, PASCH schools, Beijing Basketball Association, Conrad Ziesch, Conrad.Ziesch@alba-berlin.de

► www.alba-berlin.de/club/weitere-bereiche/china-programm/



School Partnerships
#youth exchange, cross cultural understanding

Why: International exchanges between high school and even elementary school students will deepen the participants' knowledge of each other in their formative years. Friendships are forged by direct contact, including teachers and family members, and exchanges generate awareness of cultural and lifestyle diversity. Chinese learners have the chance to apply their skills in real life.

What: About 18 school partnership – including primary, high and vocational schools – have been established. Two selected examples interviewed in the mapping process are the Humboldt-Gymnasium and Bruno H. Bürgel Elementary School.

Who: Humboldt Gymnasium, Frau Melina Rath, rath@humboldtschule-berlin.de & Frau WU Jiang, wu@humboldtschule-berlin.de

► www.bruno-h-buergel-grundschule.de
► www.humboldtschule-berlin.de



Live with Less LWL
#sustainable living

Why: The planet's resources are limited and rapidly depleting. Conscious consumerism is one important way to contribute to sustainable living.

What: LWL is a project run by Crossboundaries, a Sino-German architectural office in Beijing. It focuses on conscious consumerism, promoting sustainable habits, and environmental and societal values. LWL explores an approach to talking mass production and consumption by raising awareness through community-driven activities, public swapping events, and school workshops.

In the future LWL is intending to grow the initiative further globally and also reach out to like-minded organizations in Berlin to join forces for increasing awareness on sustainable consumption across country borders.

Who: Natalie Bennet, n.bennett@crossboundaries.com

► www.crossboundaries.com

PEOPLE & PERSONALITIES

◆ who connects the cities, has lived in both and knows them equally? ◆



Jing Bartz 王竟



Jana Brokate 王雅娜



Philipp Grefer 古文非

Profession: Founder of WISE – The Future Think Tank, co-founder of NEUCHINA – a festival about the future and everything and FakeMusicMedia – an artist management agency and label.

Year of Birth: 1981

Since when in the city? First time in Beijing 2007; first time in Berlin 1989. Spent more than a decade commuting between the two cities.

Why in the city? Music, creativity, culture, technology, international relations.

What do you think connects the two cities? The above.

What could connect the cities more? There should be a regular Beijing-Berlin Creative Industries & Tech Roundtable.

► www.wisenotwise.com
► www.neutechchina.de
► www.fakemusicmedia.com



Lu Mei 卢玫

Profession: Gallerist, curator, collector, founder of Migrant Bird Space gallery, Berlin

Year of birth: 1975

Since when in the city? Born in Beijing, since 2014 in Berlin

Why in the city? Curiosity. I want to understand why Berlin is acclaimed as a city where "everything is possible" and why the global creative class flows to Berlin.

What do you think connects the cities? Berlin and Beijing are cultural hubs that attract global creative crowds in quantity and generate creative ideas of quality. Although there are curiosity, interest, and expectations vis à vis each other, a sense of distance and misinterpretation still remains.

What could connect the cities more? We need more projects that bring people together for new forms of dialogue, observation, and solution-finding.

► www.migranbirdspace.com



Eva Sternfeld 艾娃

Profession: Sinologist, at present science advisor for Sino-German Agricultural Centre in Beijing

Year of birth: 1957

Since when in the city? In Berlin since 1976. In Beijing: 1979, 1986–89, 2000–2008 and since April 2018

Why in the city? Beijing: first to study and later to work

What do you think connects the two cities? The 1950s master plans for East Berlin and Beijing were influenced by Soviet city planning, both cities had walls that disappeared, both cities are flat (good for cycling), both cities are northern capitals, local people have a northern temperament: sometimes rude but honest and straightforward. However, both cities have a gentrification problem, forcing poorer people out of the city center.

What could further connect the two cities? Ask Beijing to help Berlin to finish the airport and subway line no. 5. Ask Berlin to bring some cultural events to Beijing.

► eva.sternfeld@gmx.net



Cheng Yu 于澄

Profession: Independent consultant and project manager with a focus on social impact investment, entrepreneurship, and philanthropic topics.

Year of birth: 1985

Since when in the city? In Berlin since 2016. I came with a German Chancellor Fellowship and a research project hosted by the Social Impact Lab. I grew up in Beijing, studied law at Beijing University of Technology, and later worked in Beijing with Chinese foundations such as YouChange Foundation China.

What connects the cities? Berlin and Beijing are cities where people can daydream. In comparison to other fully developed metropolises, they are full of possibilities. They keep their own unique characters alongside diversity, which they contain below the chaos on the surface.

What could connect the cities more? How about a project with the title "Daydream City Berlin's"?!

► chengyu@gmx.de

IDEAS FOR THE FUTURE

◆ Sharing the Chinese Way of Getting Old / Aging Society ◆
◆ City Typography Walks ◆ Urban Resources ◆ Smart City Network ◆ E-Mobility ◆ Regional Cooperation: Berlin in Brandenburg & Beijing in Hebei ◆ Northern / North-Eastern culture ◆ Migration ◆ Gentrification ◆ Social Mobility ◆ Use of Urban Space: Walls, Screen, Public Spaces ◆ Internet Information Exchange ◆ Digitalization for Sustainability ◆ Connecting Leaders of Organizations and Municipalities ◆ Exploring City Identity via Literature Exchange ◆ Sister-City Writers in Residence ◆ 'Night Economy': Connecting Night-Clubs ◆ Re-Use and Industrial Heritage Conservation ◆ Climate Change Awareness through Arts ◆ German Asians ◆ Women Leadership Exchange ◆ Citizen Science ◆ Creative Industries ◆ CITYMAKERS Festival ◆ Gastronomy: Beijing Food Market in Berlin ◆ Berlin Night market in Beijing ◆



Popo Fan 范坡城



Roman Kierst 小罗

Profession: Editor at Goethe-Institut in Peking

Year of birth: 1989

Since when in the city? In Beijing since July 2018

Why in the city? Head of the online editorial team of GI-Peking

What do you think connects the two cities? A desire to leave and stay at the same time.

What could further connect the two cities? Pointing out the many commonalities that outweigh any differences. E.g. one of our projects: we sent cityscapes from Berlin and Beijing to 30 cartoon artists, 15 from Germany and 15 from China with the question: What is the situation in 30 years? The artists had completely creative freedom. The drawings, partly individual pictures, sometimes short comic strips, are sometimes funny, sometimes critical, even apocalyptic, all included.

► stadtmacher-interview:www.stadtmacher4986.com/content/language1/html/55561.asp

► www.goethe.de/ins/cn/

PERSONAL CITY PERCEPTIONS

Jahre verfliegen

von Shi Ming

◆ Jahre verfliegen. Mit ihnen oft Erinnerungen. Und mit Erinnerungsschwind bisweilen jenes Gefühl, das einen an seine Heimat bindet, etwa mich an meine Heimatstadt Beijing.

Zu meiner Verteidigung: Mein Gedächtnis arbeitet makellos. Noch. Nur die Gegenstände, an die meine Erinnerungen gebunden sind, verschwinden. Immer schneller und totaler: Die engen Gassen, Hutongs genannt, etwa. Die Meisten sind abgerissen. Ein Teil der übrigen sind mit Fake-Restaurationen zum Kitsch degradiert. An manchen Türen hängen heute sarkastische Transparente des Protests: „Wir sind keine Affen im Käfig. Gaffer unerwünscht“.

Verschwinden sind auch die Garküchen. Wegen der Luftverschmutzung. Morgens, wenn ich daheim bin, hole ich mir heute bei Starbucks ein Croissant anstelle einer Dampfnudel von der Bude nebenan.

Bitte verstehen Sie mich nicht falsch: Imposant sind die Stahl-Glas-Konstruktione, die meine Heimatstadt heute bewaldern, allemal. Viel mehr Wohlstand genießen meine Landsleute dort schon eine ganze Weile. Doch nur mit mich gegen den Ruf des nostalgischen Nörglers zu wehren, will ich mich Huldigern möglicher, scheinbar für ewig fortwährender „Fortschritte“ in Form von Hochhaustürmen und Blechkolonnen, die täglich zehn Stunden und mehr auf Betonstraßen mehr stehen als fahren, nicht anschließen. Weniger, weil ich auf Umweltschäden und die auseinander klaffende Lücke zwischen Arm und Reich, White- und Blue-Collar hinweisen könnte. Der Hauptgrund für mich liegt woanders. Er liegt mir auf der Zunge.

Jene Zunge kannte man in meiner jetzigen Wahlheimat Berlin einst ja auch: die Berliner Schnauze, die sarkastisch, auf ersten Ansehen mürrisch, im Kern oft so entlarvend Menschen aus der Seele spricht.

Ach meine Beijinger Zunge! Gerne denke ich an diese alte überlieferte Episode: Ein Rebell sorgte für Aufsehen, als ihm um die Wende vom 19. zum 20. Jahrhundert auf dem Schafot ein Bein abgehackt wurde. „Erschreck nicht, seht her, was für ein wunderbares Stück Schinken!“ rief er den Schaulustigen zu.

So eine Zunge, ähnlich wie die Berliner Schnauze, ist gewiss nicht jedermanns Geschmack. Aber man findet sie heute noch: Ist der Preis im Restaurant zu hoch, schreibt ein junger Beijinger auf WeChat „Ach, mein Herz blutet, Tropfen um Tropfen.“ Das Foto, das er beifügt, zeigt allerdings, wie er gerade leidenschaftlich ein Stück köstlich geschmortes, blutrot gefärbtes Fleisch verpestet.

Im Sommer 2012 suchte ein Wolkenbruch Beijing heim. Binnen zweier Stunden standen alle Straßen unter Wasser und alle U-Bahnen waren bedroht. Binnen 20 Minuten erschien auf unzähligen Smartphones in Beijing ein Witz, der eine Stationsansage nachahmte: „Liebe Fahrgäste, der nächste Halt ist Jishitan (wo sich das Wasser sammelt)“. Binnen weniger als einer Minute antwortete darauf eine andere „Stationsansage“: „Liebe Fahrgäste, für Schwimmer unter Euch ist der nächste Halt Shuifang (das Olympia-Schwimmstadion). Für Nichtschwimmer ist der nächste Halt Babaoashan“ (ein Peking Friedhof).


Nicht, dass es denart sarkastischen, bisweilen fatalistischen Humor nicht auch woanders gibt, aber dennoch: Die Beijinger Zunge und Berliner Schnauze liefern immer noch ein Modell zum Nachahmen. Der Sachse Erik Kästner wurde unter anderem berühmt durch seine verfilmten Erzählungen wie „Drei Männer im Schnee“, in denen erflirt berlinert wurde. Kulturhistorisch nachgewiesen liefert die Beijinger Zunge die Grundlage für die einzige Bühnenkomikunst in ganz China – den Xiangsheng.

Ich bin dankbar für das Geschenk, das mir aus meiner Heimatstadt zuteil wurde. Nicht bloß eine Art zu sprechen, sondern auch eine urbane Lebenshaltung: Gerade wenn es hart wird, gerade wenn das Leben einem wehzutun beginnt, fängt man mit an, wenn du die bedrückendste Realität beim Namen nennst, unverfügbar bis unerschröcken.


◆ Shi Ming ist freier Journalist, und lebt seit 1987 in Deutschland, seit 5 Jahren in Berlin. Er ist 1957 in Peking geboren, studierte Germanistik und Jura in Peking und arbeitete als Journalist und als Jurist. Er veröffentlicht regelmäßig auf Deutsch für ARD, ZDF, Deutschlandfunk sowie für renommierte deutsche Printmedien. Auch berät er insbesondere deutsche Kommunen in ihrer Zusammenarbeit mit China und nimmt an deutsch-chinesischen Urbanisierungsdialogen teil.

PEOPLE & PERSONALITIES

◆ who connects the cities, has lived in both and knows them equally? ◆



Jana Brokate 王雅娜



Popo Fan 范坡城



Roman Kierst 小罗

Profession: Editor at Goethe-Institut in Peking

Year of birth: 1989

Since when in the city? In Beijing since July 2018

Why in the city? Head of the online editorial team of GI-Peking

What do you think connects the two cities? A desire to leave and stay at the same time.

What could further connect the two cities? Pointing out the many commonalities that outweigh any differences. E.g. one of our projects: we sent cityscapes from Berlin and Beijing to 30 cartoon artists, 15 from Germany and 15 from China with the question: What is the situation in 30 years? The artists had completely creative freedom. The drawings, partly individual pictures, sometimes short comic strips, are sometimes funny, sometimes critical, even apocalyptic, all included.

► stadtmacher-interview:www.stadtmacher4986.com/content/language1/html/55561.asp

► www.goethe.de/ins/cn/



Sandra Schulze 苏卓儿

Profession: Area manager China, Berlin Partner for Business and Technology

Year of birth: 1980

Since when in the city? Born in Berlin; after years abroad back in the city since 2011. Lived in Beijing from 1981-1990 and 2006–2008.

Why in the city? After years in China, there is no other city in Europe that I could picture myself in. I just love the innovative and creative spirit of Berlin. And most importantly, you can get decent Chinese food in Berlin!

What do you think connects the cities? In both cities, I feel the same innovative, energetic atmosphere. People are creative and think of new ways of living together in the urban space. Both cities face similar urban challenges.

What could connect the cities more? Get more people connected through more exchanges and cooperation in the social, business, cultural, and educational areas.

► www.berlin-partner.de

► WeChat ID: gh_128a9843a4ca

TO BE CONTINUED...

This map gives a snapshot of a Berlin-Beijing ecosystem curated by the CITYMAKERS-team in 2018. It provides the framework for continuing mapping, revealing more opportunities, and growing the community.

Share your projects, story or ideas and stay in touch:
► www.facebook.com/Stadtmacher4986
► lk@constellations-international.com

Kindly supported by:



The Governing Mayor of Berlin – Senate Chancellery



Robert Bosch Stiftung



CONSTELLATIONS INTERNATIONAL



STUDIO WU

Contacts of Berlin institutions and their China liaison persons:

► The Governing Mayor of Berlin – Senate Chancellery, International Relations: Petra.Schwarz@senatskanzlei.berlin.de
► www.berlin.de/tmskz/politik/internationales/staedtepartnerschaften/
peking/article/0959.php

► Berlin Partner: sandra.schulze@berlin-partner.de
► IHK Berlin: Sami.Bettajieb@berlin.ihk.de
► Berlin Economic Senate: Bettina.Heinen@senweb.berlin.de
► Berlin Representative Office Beijing: Sabine.Yang.Schmidt@senweb.berlin.de

Imprint

► Initiative & support: The Senate Chancellery of the Governing Mayor of Berlin and its International Relations Office within the framework of the 2018 fostering Berlin's City Partnerships support program.

► In cooperation with: CITYMAKERS China – Germany, supported by Robert Bosch Stiftung, www.stadtmacher4986.com

► Concept & implementation: CONSTELLATIONS International
► Lead: Katja Hellkötter, kh@constellations-international.com, www.constellations-international.com

► Editorial team: Maja Linemann, Silvan Hagenbrock, GAO Xiaoxue, Ines Eiben, Rucknitz, ZHANG Zhen and Luisa Kohnrecht

► English language editing: Katja Abbott, www.communication3.de

► Design & layout: Studio Wu 吴 (Berlin), www.studiowu.design.com

► Network partners: Goethe-Institut China, Crossboundaries, Public Art Lab, Creative City Berlin.

January 2019