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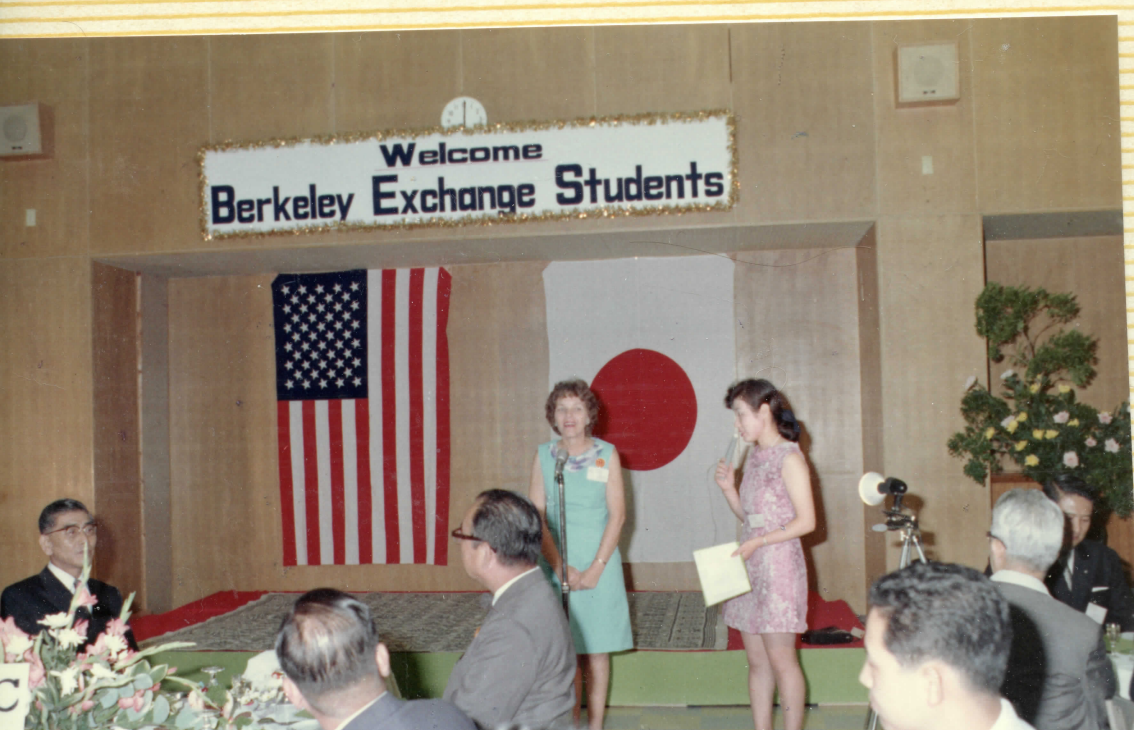
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Welcome
Berkeley Exchange Students



WELCOME PARTY
Citizen's Hall (Shiminkaikan)



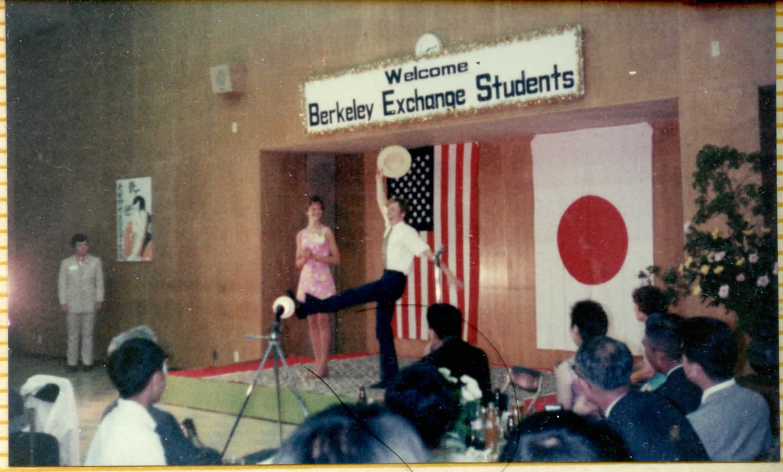
July 27

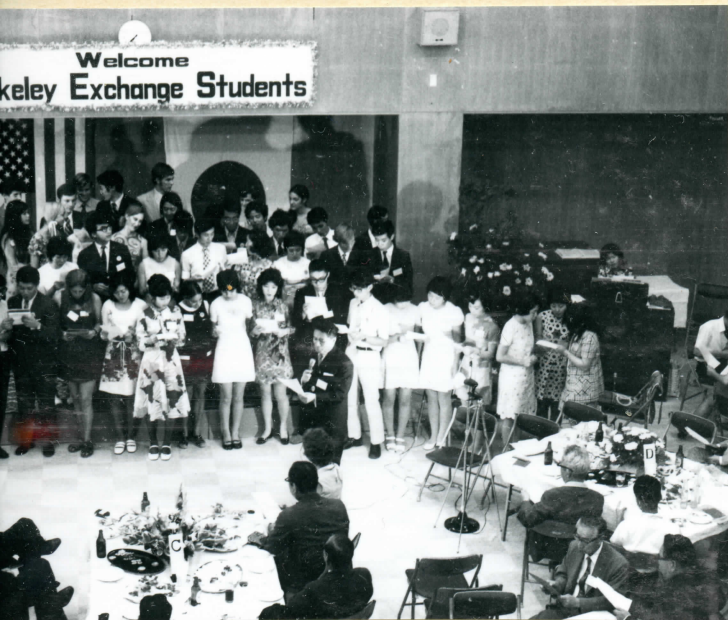
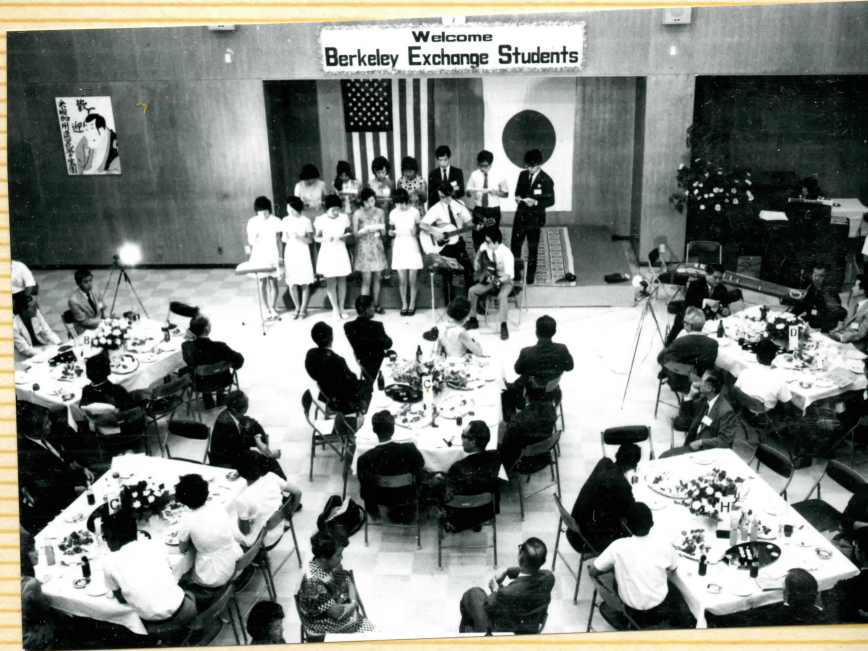
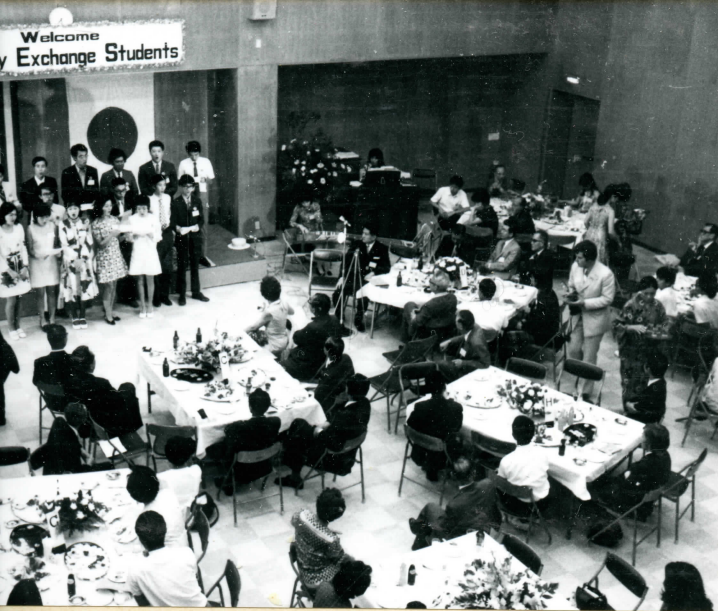
1971

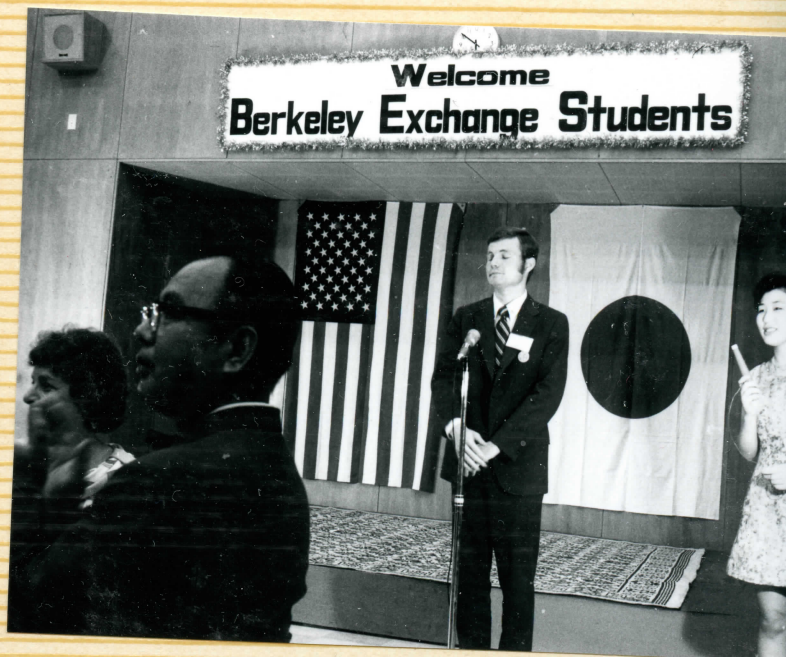
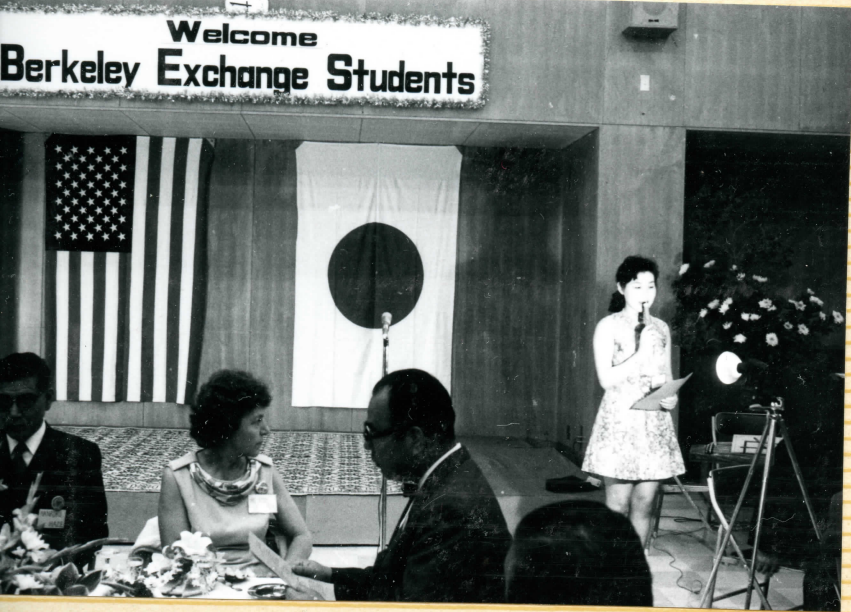


Welcome
Exchange Students











LION'S CLUB LUNCHEON

Chamber of
Commerce Building July 27, 1971



ROTARY CLUBS DINNER
Sakai, Sakai-South, Sakai-Southeast
and Takaishi

Shiminkaikan July 30, 1971





TENRI
August 9, 1971



NARA
August 9, 1971



KATSURA

August 10, 1971



KYOTO

August 10, 1971



SAKAI WOMEN'S SOCIETY
Home of Mrs. Tsutsui Luncheon July 31, 1971



NIPPON STEEL

August 7, 1971



UKAI

August 8, 1971



KOYASAN

July 31, 1971





UNIVERSITY OF OSAKA PREFECTURE



SCIENCE INSTITUTE



NANSHUJI



DISCUSSIONS





SAYONARA PARTY
Shintoyo Hotel August 12, 1971



YOU HAVE BRIDGED THE BERKELEY SA



此のボタンは千九百七十年年度バー
 塚交換学生団訪塚の記念として
 贈るもので 塚市の印の上よカリを
 三州花ポピーの花を配しています。
 バネーと塚は千九百六十七年以來
 姉妹都市として提携し、第四
 回目の学生団訪問であります。
 両市からの訪問に依り親善をも
 増し、更らには世界平和に貢
 献するものと信じてゐるのみあります。

おとうもあひかつり
 農業合衆国加州バネー市
 大阪府堺市と姉妹都市

This button is presented as a gesture of good will from a member of the 1971 Berkeley-Sakai Student Exchange.

Its symbols are the triple trident, City Arms of Sakai, and the Golden Poppy, State Flower of California.

Sakai City, Osaka and Berkeley, California have been Sister Cities since 1967.

This is the fourth Student Exchange. It is hoped that through this annual event the peoples of Sakai and Berkeley can come to know and understand another culture, thus making a contribution toward a more peaceful world.

Sister City Idea Exchange

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA — SAKAI, JAPAN—Berkeley has hit on a way to spread their program through their student exchange. According to Benjamin Gregg, 17 year old Berkeley exchange student, young people going to Sakai received buttons which bore the symbol of the 1971 exchange. Each student had 50 and would give them to people they met while in Japan—host family members, students, guides, waiters, people on the



street or in train stations, etc. Each of the buttons (pictured above) was attached to a red card which has an explanation promoting the program in Japanese with English on the reverse side. The button was designed by Miss Mia Kodani, a member of the 1971 exchange.



The 18 strong 1971 Berkeley-Sakai Student Exchange group pause for an informal photograph in Kamakura, Japan in front of the Kamakura Daibutsu cast in 1252. The author of this article, Benjamin Gregg, is third from right, second row.

A Student's View of Japan

by Benjamin Gregg

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Benjamin Gregg, age 17, is a Senior this year at Berkeley High School and was a Third Place Winner in the 1971 George V. Allen Youth Essay Contest. He wrote the following story at our request about his exchange experiences in Japan this summer. He also attended the 13th annual Town Affiliation Conference in Washington, D.C. in September and, along with another George V. Allen Youth Essay Winner, Paul Ried of Kent, Washington, helped draft recommendations for the Youth Task Force. We predict a great future for the sister city program with young people like these contributing their talents.)

The most rewarding program of the Berkeley-Sakai Association's sister city relationship with Sakai, Japan, founded in 1966, is the annual student exchange between these cities. Since the first student delegation arrived from Japan in 1968, the following years have seen a second exchange from Sakai in 1970, and students from Berkeley traveled to our sister city in 1969 and 1971. Each year fifteen to twenty high school and college students are exchanged in the interests of friendship, understanding and education. The most important aspect of the program is that each individual stays with two local families, each for a week or more.

I was a member of the latest American student contingent to Japan, as a member of the 1971 Berkeley-Sakai Student Exchange. Our group was comprised of seventeen students, ranging from high school juniors to university graduate students, and a leader. The following is a brief account of that experience, from our departure on July 20 to our return August 14.

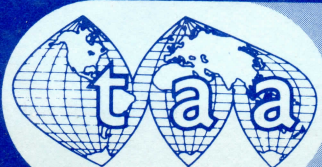
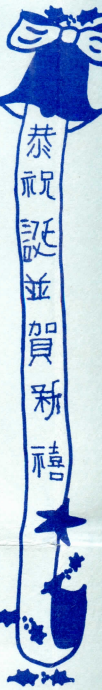
After a flight time of some thirteen hours, we arrived on a warm, humid evening at Tokyo International Airport. The following week would be a tour of northern Honshu (the main island), prefacing our three weeks' stay in our sister city, situated approximately 250 miles southwest of Tokyo. That night and the following two days we stayed at a *ryokon*—the Japanese hotel, where guests sleep on the traditional floor mat, dine while kneeling on the *tatami* mats, and enjoy the *furo*—large communal baths.

During the five days after our arrival, we were given a representative view of Japan's unique contrasts of the traditional and the modern. We saw an advanced technology juxtaposed with an ancient culture, and both surrounded by a lush, green natural landscape. We toured Tokyo, largest city in the world; we took a train to Nikko (north of Tokyo), an art center especially expressive of the Chinese influence on Japan's culture; to reach Lake Chuzenji by the twisting mountain roads, our tour bus had to

negotiate forty-five hairpin curves; in Kamakura we visited a seven hundred year old, ninety-three ton Daibutsu (image of Buddha); we stopped at the Hakone Barrier, an important checkpoint on the Tokaido Road during feudal times; we cruised on Lake Ashi, stayed in another *ryokon* by the shores of Lake Kawaguchi, and climbed Mount Fuji.

Finally, on July 26, our student group took what the western world calls a "bullit train" to Osaka, second largest city in Japan, and from there proceeded to nearby Sakai. There we were greeted by our host families and members of the past two Japanese exchanges. Each student lived with two native families for a period of a week and a half each. During that time he lived as the family normally did, and as such was afforded a first-hand education in the basic unit of any society, the family. During the day the students were involved in activities as a group. Our guides were a mixture of the students in our host-families, past exchange students, and members of English-speaking clubs. We were received by Sakai's mayor, and the spokesman of our group gave him a letter from the mayor of Berkeley; at the various schools we visited we received instruction in some basics of Japanese culture, such as *chanoyu*, or tea ceremony, *ikebana*, the art of arranging flowers, and observed classes in *judo* and *kendo*; students attended *Yoichi*, a traditional fresh fish market and fair, taking place only once a year; one day was spent in discussion groups with students from many parts of Japan; we were shown a segment of the vast industrial might which characterized twentieth century Japan—steel mills, chemical factories, and a visit to the builders of the world's largest super-tankers. Several days were left unscheduled to give each student more time with his host families, and on two occasions we took excursions—accompanied, as always, by the Japanese students who were now close friends. We visited Shikoku Island (below Honshu) for three days, and traveled to Kyoto and Nara—both ancient, former capitals and centers of oriental art and culture for centuries.

This was certainly not the end, however. In addition to our constant correspondence with our friends across the Pacific, the Berkeley students have formed an alumni club which is now planning for the 1972 exchange students from Sakai.



NEWSLETTER

Published by The Town Affiliation Association