

提言報告書



Table of Contents

1. Project Context and Purpose	2
a) History of Sister Cities in Japan	2
b) Current Situation and Issues of US-Japan Sister City Exchange.....	4
c) Project Purpose.....	9
2. Project Overview	11
3. Issues	12
a) Support effort to establish a “new norm”.....	12
b) Understanding and sharing the needs of local communities, citizens, and companies	13
c) Cooperation between communities at various levels.....	14
4. Recommendations	15
a) Promotion of international exchange between local governments in Japan and the US	15
b) Construction of Japan-US sister city cooperation network.....	15
5. References	16
6. Appendix	16
a) Details of the US-Japan Subnational Global Young Professionals Forum	16
b) Surveys.....	23
c) List of US-Japan Sister Cities (03/05/2021)	24

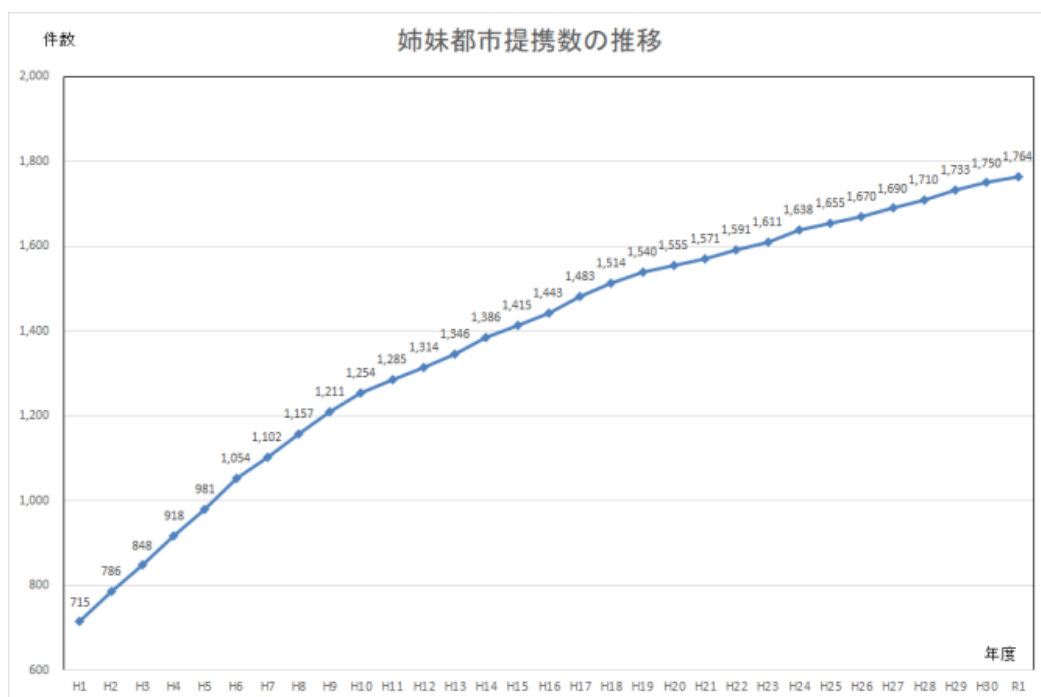
1. Project Context and Purpose

a) History of Sister Cities in Japan

More than 60 years have passed since the first sister city relationship was made in Japan, and with the progress of globalization, we are in midst of an era which citizens and local communities continue to interact across countries, deepening cooperation. According to the Council of Local Authorities for International Relations, there are 1782 sister city arrangements as of March 1, 2021, and the number has been steadily increasing over the past 20 years (see the Figure 1 below). Japan has the most and oldest sister city arrangements with the United States.

The origin of today's sister city system can be attributed to the peace movements in Europe and the United States. In 1951, the European Municipal and Regional Council (Conseil des communes et régions d'Europe) was established, and in 1957, the Fédération mondiale des cités unies was established in France to promote sister city arrangements within Europe, especially between France and Germany. A sister city arrangement was promoted as a reconciliation effort between the two countries, which was accelerated by the Elysee Treaty signed by Germany and France in 1963 ²⁾.

Nagasaki became the first city in Japan to sign a sister city agreement. As one of the victims of a nuclear attack, the city of Nagasaki was invited by St. Paul Minnesota to be a sister city, mediated by the Japan United Nations Association. The following year, in 1956, President Eisenhower announced the "People-to-People Program" to promote private diplomacy, advocating sister city arrangements as a part of this program. As a result, Riverside and Sendai, San Jose and Okayama, Pasadena and Mishima, San Francisco and Osaka, San Diego and Yokohama, Seattle and Kobe have formed sister city partnerships in 1957 ³⁾.



図：姉妹都市提携数の推移 Figure 1.

From the fact that there was only one sister city arrangements made with a non-US city, Kurashiki and St. Pölten (Austria), it is clear that there was a bias towards US cities, especially with California 1). Out of the 78 sister city arrangements made during 1955 to 1964, 57 were with a US city. Being a “sister” city with Japan, a country US was at war with just a decade before, helped to heal people’s emotions ³⁾.

Looking back on Japan's postwar regional-level private exchanges, sister city relationships have played an extremely important role. In particular, sister city exchanges between Japan and the United States have become a driving force for Japan's internationalization. As time passed, forming sister city agreements as a peace movement became obsolete. Recent sister cities are formed for the

purpose of "establishing regional identity," "changing awareness of local residents," "deepening mutual understanding," and "revitalizing the region."

b) Current Situation and Issues of US-Japan Sister City Exchange

Below are four main types of activity done through the US-Japan sister city exchanges

i. Youth Exchange (Educational exchange)

Youth exchange or educational exchange is the most widely conducted sister city exchange project. It allows inter-cultural experience to youths that do not usually have such opportunities.

(ex: homestays, sports matches)

ii. Cultural Exchange

This project is aimed to rediscover the beauty and traditions of the local community through contacting different cultures, and to create new cultural activities by fusing two different cultures.

(Example: Showcase of traditional culture such as Japanese drums, exchange with participants in festivals)

iii. Economic Exchange

Economic exchange aims to create economic connection with a company in a sister city, or to provide opportunities to collect information about the US market and exchange information between staff members.

(Example: Trade fair, business meeting)

iv. Problem-solving exchange

A project that aims to discuss potential clues to solve social problems faced by local communities through exchanges with sister cities.

(Example: Stay-type inspection project for domestic violence)

However, there are reports about the issues these activities currently face ⁴⁾. There is a debate about whether or not the youth exchange is a project that the municipality should pay for as it is a program that only specific youth can participate in. This problem is especially concerning for cities that are large and in which only a small fraction of the youth population can participate. On the other hand, it is less of an issue for municipalities that are small in size where anyone can participate if desired. In fact, the activities gain more support in

these cases as youth exchange programs are more visible to the citizens and the significance of the program benefits from better communication.

With regard to educational exchanges, many local governments are sending young people to sister cities to provide homestays in their partner cities, experience local schools, and engage in community exchange programs with the citizens of those partner cities. In many cases, the main purpose of such projects is to improve the English proficiency of Japanese participants. However, English proficiency cannot be acquired through short-term overseas visits. Rather, improving general communication skills is more necessary than English proficiency. For that reason, there should be an emphasis on training the participating youth to improve the ability to express themselves in Japanese, as well as being able to freely express themselves and make friends with people from other countries. In addition, participating students tend to be selected from those with high academic performance. However, by accepting students with talents in various fields such as sports and music will encourage student diversity in active participation in international exchange.

Furthermore, currently there are not enough opportunities for the students to share their experience abroad. In fact, there is special attention given to participating students to discourage them from spreading their experiences in Japan. In this respect, it is important for the youth exchange program to not only clarify the purpose but also to take detailed measures before and after the program based on the participants' psychology or situation.

Although only a small fraction of students can actually visit their sister cities, it is possible to have a school-wide exchange by creating a system in which the participating students can be positioned as class representatives or group representatives.

There are several challenges in school-level sister city exchange. Even if some faculties are enthusiastic about international exchange at one school, transferring to another school may reduce the international exchange activities of the entire school (while in the United States, teachers generally are not transferred to other schools). Also, even elementary and junior high school teachers are transferred at the prefectural level in Japan rather than at the municipal level, so teachers may commute long distances at county schools and may not have sufficient information of or attachment to the local area. When conducting international exchange with an emphasis on regional characteristics, there is also the problem that the faculty members themselves do not know enough about the local area, making effective international exchange activities more difficult. Also, due to the closed nature of the Japanese education system and its emphasis on tradition, it is difficult to spread activities or institute new activities throughout the school even with the efforts of individual faculty.

In a cultural exchange project, Japanese people re-evaluate the beauty and traditions of their local community by being re-discovered by foreign visitors. In

Europe and the United States, the concept of a "creative city" is being used as a tool to foster creativity, in which attention is given to the artistic potential of the general public and the local community, rather than professional artists. Participation in art activities has seen people become more active in communication, as well as encouraging collaboration between people.

Economic exchanges are of great interest in sister city exchanges, but there are very few successful cases. It is extremely unlikely that an economic exchange will be profitable for an individual company in the region by having some kind of economic connection with a company in a sister city. Companies do business or expand overseas based on economic rationality. Limiting overseas partners to companies in sister cities is not a rational action. Even if such exchange happens, the reputation of a sister city relationship itself is at stake if a loss occurs due to trouble or an unexpected situation.

On the other hand, due to globalization there is a growing importance even for local companies to expand business overseas and have an international perspective. For that reason, if there is a potential partner in the other city, collecting and exchanging information between staff members would be a beneficial activity.

When a municipality assists in economic exchange, local businesses visit the United States with a certain purpose in mind, a mission, and visit a sister city as one of their destinations, even attending trade fairs and business meetings in the case of a large city. The municipality is only an intermediary, and it can be said that the success of economic exchange is dependent on the motivation and ability of each company.

Also, from an individual company's perspective, economic exchange with sister cities is an activity with high risks and high hurdles to overcome, such as differences in language and culture. Without high enthusiasm, it is difficult to succeed in such an exchange.

However, there are successes seen in exchanges that incorporate not just logistics but American lifestyle. Furthermore, successful companies in the region are developing their own global activities without the help of local governments. Municipalities are likely to support companies that have fallen behind in such a trend. Another existing challenge is that there are limited local businesses that are willing to engage in economic exchanges while taking risks while belonging to a closed local economy.

Economic exchange is difficult when considering trade as the only economic exchange, but there is potential for expansion in the fields of community development and human resource development. Also, in tertiary industries, exchanging new service provision methods, store display methods, and the latest information using the internet may provide hints for business sales.

On a positive note, there is an increasing interest in Japanese culture from the American participants, especially in relation to the Japanese food culture.

In order to be successful as an economic activity, it cannot merely be exotic to survive in the US market but must be recognized as top class even in Japan.

Problem-solving exchange projects are experiencing increasing interest among sister city exchange projects in recent years. A problem-solving exchange project is an attempt to focus on the social problems of the local community and obtain clues to solve them through exchanges with sister cities. For example, the City of Okayama visited its sister city of San Jose to solve the issue of domestic violence, as well as the exchange efforts by the city of Yokohama to support foreigners and youths with difficulties. In recent years NPO activities have become increasingly prominent throughout Japan, and we have seen the rise of many NPOs that aim to solve similar problems in the local community. Those NPOs have become participants of the sister city activities as well as NPOs communicating with the partnering organizations of the sister city agreement to mutually exchange information. As many issues involve delicate problems, exchange efforts are only possible because of the trust established through long lasting relationships between sister cities.

Such problem-solving exchange projects tend to be seen in large cities which have complex social problems and active NPOs. Problem-solving exchanges are different from simple past inspections in the sense that it is essential to implement knowledge gained from the partner city to the local community of the visiting city. The foundation of this exchange is to have a keen understanding of the problems the local community faces, so a deep exchange can be forecast. However, it is also true that since it is conducted through a limited number of participants, it can be felt to be separated from the general public.

Since it is premised on having a keen perspective on the problems of the local community, it can be expected to be a deep exchange or conversation, a kind of expert exchange, but from the general public as opposed to government, where only a limited number of people participate. It will also be a difficult exchange to achieve, but not impossible.

From these sister city activities and their respective issues, it can be concluded these points listed below set out the current situation of US-Japan sister city interactions.

i. Financial struggles of local governments and mergers of municipalities

While the financial crisis deepens at the national level, many municipalities also continue to increase their budget deficits and face significant budget cuts. Under these circumstances, budgets related to international exchange are often judged to be less urgent and cost-effective projects, leading to budget cuts. Since 1990, many international exchange associations have been established by local governments as specialized

organizations for international exchange, but now some local governments have begun to consolidate those associations.

Due to financial difficulties of local governments, there is a trend to shift international exchange efforts from the public to the private sector. International exchange should be an activity rooted in citizens, and the attitude of local governments is not necessarily incorrect. However, since international exchange has been led by the government, there are many places where public effort has not yet developed. In those places, withdrawal of the municipality from international exchange will only lead to the weakening of such efforts. Also, even in areas where citizen groups have a certain level of activity, most of them are not self-sufficient in terms of financial resources. Unless the municipality allocates financial resources to such groups, citizen groups will not be able to replace the municipality in continuing these efforts.

ii. Evolutions of the NPO

More than 20,000 NPO corporations have been established since the enactment of the NPO Law in Japan in 1998, with many of them engaging in international activities. However, even in organizations that are qualified as NPO corporations, there are only a limited number of organizations that can hire staff on a regular basis, especially in the field of international exchange. For NGOs engaged in international cooperation activities, there are various financial resource expenditure programs by the government and JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) and donations are relatively easy to collect. This is not the case for international exchange organizations operating at the regional level, resulting in a relatively higher proportion of funds coming from local governments.

Municipalities have planned and executed projects themselves or through international exchange organization established by the local government. Recently, however, they have begun to advocate active participation of their citizens in planning events as well as outsourcing the execution to civic organizations. This can be seen as a growing awareness of the importance of civic groups as bearers of international exchange.

iii. Declining interest in international exchange and the United States

In the 1980s, "regional internationalization" boomed, and many local governments actively engaged in international exchange. However, since the 1990s, not only the financial difficulties of local governments, but also the increase in the number of foreign residents living in the local community in Japan, has created a new theme of "multicultural

coexistence" in the local community. There is an increasing interest in interacting with foreign settlers in the local community rather than the traditional international exchange like the sister city exchanges that consists of visiting foreign countries or welcoming short-term visitors.

These new situations in the community are often dealt by local governments, the Council of Local Authorities for International Relations, and those who have previously been involved in international exchange. For example, although some large cities like Yokohama have included field specialists such as lawyers and doctors to deal with foreign residents, in most cases in suburban cities, those who have traditionally been involved in international exchange are being brought in to deal with multicultural coexistence. It is necessary for local governments to be attentive to problems associated with the increased number of foreign residents, as those problems are often serious and associated with everyday life. Therefore, the increase in multicultural coexistence-related businesses in the face of tight financial resources tends to reduce the budget for sister city exchanges that are often considered to be activities of similar field.

In the late 1980s, many Japanese companies entered the United States and the number of sister city exchanges with the United States increased rapidly. However, since the 1990s relations with China and South Korea have become extremely close, and therefore the relationship with the US has become relatively less important. Although the US is still the country with the most sister city agreements by far, many of the agreements have become obsolete over time, and there is a stagnation of exchange activities compared to newer agreements made with Asian cities.

Despite this situation, the significance of strategic economic exchanges and exchanges with local cities overseas that have little exposure to the international community continues to be significant, especially with English-speaking communities, ³⁾ and due to improvements in communication technologies the cost of communicating with distant areas has become negligible. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also established the Regional Cooperation Promotion Office in 2006 to promote local international efforts ⁵⁾.

However, due to the spread of the new coronavirus pandemic in 2020, 70% of international projects in prefectures and 80% or more in municipalities were forced to postpone or reduce in scale/change structure ⁶⁾.

c) Project Purpose

This project is aimed to promote global leadership development support and mutual understanding and advocate “sub-national diplomacy and international economic cooperation” in youth business leaders of Japan and the US.

International exchange and dialog between citizens is the main activity of sister city exchanges, and the municipality of the two cities play the supporting role in providing citizen interaction. In the United States, there are various forms for managing sister city exchanges. One form is having the private sector completely manage the sister city association, sign an exclusive consignment contract with the local government, and carry out exchange activities from funding by the local government. Another form is having the private sector carry out both fundraising and execution of the activities.

This project is led by private organizations such as KIF Japan, KIF USA, and Junior Chamber International Japan, with participation by youth leaders of various races, ethnicities and areas from Hawaii in the west to Alabama in the east. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there were cities that were undecided about how to continue conducting sister city activities.

Meanwhile, by conducting this forum online, we were able to provide a new sister city activity that reduced travel expenses and other costs and allowed participation from home, expanding reach, and enabling dialog during the pandemic.

It is important to continue the sister city exchanges that, in some places, have existed for 60 years, in the midst of an aging population and declining rural population, with increasing pressure from limited budgeting by the local government.

It is true that physical international exchange allows deepening mutual influence and understanding. However, in order to reduce the financial burden and sustain the sister city exchange between Japan and the United States, providing a sister city exchange in an online format would allow new possibilities in the program.

In addition, the private sector will continue exchanges such as economic, culture, education, and more, by utilizing a mechanism to support subnational diplomacy that conducts international exchanges between regions such as sister city exchanges and conduits like sister cities. There is also a need for a format that can provide financial support.

In addition, it is necessary to construct a supportive structure to continue allowing subnational diplomacy like sister cities arrangements that conducts international exchanges between regions, as well as assisting in sustained financial support to continue private exchanges economically, culturally, and educationally through avenues like the sister city arrangements.

2. Project Overview

The "United States-Japan Subnational Global Young Professionals Forum" is an invitation-only online forum held between sister cities of Japan and the United States as part of the youth leadership project between the two countries. This project is a Japan-US public-private partnership (PPP) project internationally hosted by Koyamada International Foundation (KIF) Japan, KIF America, and Junior Chamber International (JCI) Japan. Each forum was designed to be about 2 hours long.

From November 2020 to February 2021, a total of 6 online forums were held between each sister city. In each forum, we cooperated with embassies and consulates of Japan and the United States, relevant municipalities, sister city organizations, youth conferences, chambers of commerce, and Japan-US associations.

A total of 10 Americans and Japanese were selected for each forum as panelists from sister cities of Japan and the United States. Discussions were done on 10 pre-prepared questions for each theme, generated by the participants and organizations themselves. In addition, US federal lawmakers, envoys / consul generals, mayors / city council members, municipality executives, and sister city association presidents participated as guest speakers in the opening remarks of each forum.

The forum is expected to have lasting positive effects to sustaining and developing sister city relations and cooperation that go beyond cultural exchanges, providing international opportunities and advocating economic development through intercity partnerships in the era of COVID-19 pandemic.

【Background】

In order to implement and promote youth leadership programs around the globe, Koyamada International Foundation (KIF) Global Headquarters in Los Angeles, CA and Junior Chamber International (JCI) Global Headquarters in St. Louis, MO have officially signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) as a global partner in 2019.

In order to further promote the youth leadership initiatives in Japan, KIF Japan, a Japanese national chapter of KIF Global in Tokyo and JCI Japan, a Japanese national chapter of JCI World HQ in Tokyo also have signed a separate MOU as a national partner in 2021 in Japan.

The forum hosted U.S.-Japan sister cities as part of the partnerships between KIF Japan and JCI Japan, as well as a part of KIF's Subnational Diplomacy program called "Subnational X Initiative".

3. Issues

The following three issues have been identified through the project.

- a) Support effort to establish a “new norm”
- b) Understanding and sharing the needs of local communities, citizens, and companies
- c) Cooperation between communities at various levels

- a) Support effort to establish a “new norm”

Due to the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic, communication in a large gathering of people was restricted, causing numerous problems in many communities. Citizens are seeking a “new norm” to address these issues, but there are various challenges faced in establishing such a new norm.

Citizens are trying to communicate using technology to sustain economic activity. However, there are many people who are not accustomed to such new means and cannot respond immediately. It is clear that when comparing direct contact with online contact the former is more effective for those who are familiar with the technology, but there is even greater disparity overall for those who are not familiar with the online world because of lack of equipment, training, education and access. Youth are also missing important social and interpersonal experiences through the sole use of online learning and homeschooling.

In addition, disparities rising from information infrastructure have been pointed out, and the fact that there are fewer opportunities to come into contact with information technology in rural areas than in urban areas also slows down the speed at which rural areas try to respond to a new means of communication.

Even if the COVID-19 pandemic subsides, it is unlikely that everything will return to pre-COVID life. It is expected that the society will be a hybrid that combines the good parts of pre-COVID life and the new norm. Online communication has the advantages of the ability to communicate with people without worrying about distance issues and it reduces time costs, improving efficiency. Therefore, there will be an inevitable gap between those who can adopt the new norm and those who cannot. Various supportive functions such as funding, education, and information are required so that everyone can respond equally to the new societal norm.

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted disparities in different regions concerning many focal points including gender, race, economy, status, to name a few. Disparities such as gender-based employment rates, racial unemployment, and coronavirus mortality are becoming easily identifiable. This is not directly caused by the coronavirus; however, the disparities are amplified due to the pandemic. It is necessary for each person to recognize such problems and to improve their awareness of the situation and systems that create such disparities.

- b) Understanding and sharing the needs of local communities, citizens, and companies

People in both Japan and the United States have been struck hard by the pandemic, and many people are in need of help. People are now coming together to overcome this situation, creating many supporting organizations, whether governments, businesses, or volunteers, to improve the situation.

However, in order to maximize the effectiveness of this support, it is necessary to identify and share what the citizens and local businesses currently need. This must be done promptly in a unique disaster like the current pandemic. Support provided by large organizations such as the national government is effective, but the response tends to be delayed. It is up to the local governments that have a better understanding of the needs of the area to take their own measures.

In that case, simply sharing needs is inadequate. There are problems that are unique to each region, but many of the problems are common across communities, regardless of race or culture. If we can share those common needs that span across countries, regions, or organizations, we will be able to supply what we really need as quickly as it is required.

Technological improvements have made information readily accessible in the event of a disaster, but it also allows inaccurate information to spread as well. This is especially true in networks such as social media. It is important that each individual is careful when sending information. Even mass media that is seen to be relatively reliable can sometimes disrupt the situation with their broadcast, causing, as we've seen, panic which then caused a massive shortage of supplies. Therefore, a publicly known, trusted, reliable source of information is required.

In addition, it is expected that the mechanism for sharing knowledge of local communities, citizens, and companies will be operated not only in the event of a disaster such as the novel coronavirus disaster, but also in normal times. Human activities in Japan and the United States have much in common, and therefore problems faced by each region, people, and businesses are likely to occur

elsewhere. Sharing knowledge with each other may help solve the problem. Because there is no place for information to be managed and collected, individuals are currently handling problems individually.

c) Cooperation between communities at various levels

Society is changing rapidly, and it is predicted that this era will become more complex and uncertain. As a result, the problems that surround us are becoming more complex, and it is becoming overwhelmingly difficult for a single community to solve those issues. One solution to this is to "work with people who have different ideas" ⁷⁾.

There are actual examples where people struck by the COVID-19 pandemic have come together and cooperated to improve the situation.

In order to deal with the economic recovery of small and medium-sized enterprises and the employment problem of the unemployed, there are efforts being made to provide and collect information and cooperate with various communities. These efforts include communities that are counseling those that are unemployed, providing employment support information to the government, matching with companies, and trying to provide support such as education by specialists for employment, lectures, seminars, and other opportunities.

Companies can also work together to create new jobs, thereby creating and protecting employment. For example, taxi companies, restaurants, and restaurants worked together to deliver takeout to protect employment. Also, in small businesses and restaurants that do not have the means to provide preventive measures, prefectures and cities have stepped in to provide acrylic boards and products as recommended for sanitation free of charge to ensure as safe an environment as possible.

For those hoping to start up a company, the main challenges are often psychological barriers. Perhaps people don't have business ideas, aren't confident in starting a business, or face financial barriers. In order to help overcome these barriers, governments, firms, and banks have stepped in. Efforts include partnership with a venture capital firm, accelerating start-up collaborations, mentorship programs for those seeking expert opinions, and grants to help startups get on track. These efforts wholistically advocate jobs and employment. For example, the city of Omaha has a network for helping startups that help develop venture mentality, which includes local universities, aid from the chamber of commerce, and company networks.

Post-COVID-19 collaboration with other communities will be crucial in order to enhance the appeal of the region. By sharing information with other communities, we can expect collective efforts to improve the situation. In addition, sharing not only tourist attractions but also the detailed beauty of each

region can help spread the word of the region as a whole. This can help people become interested in the specialties and new attractions of that region.

4. Recommendations

We propose the following two recommendations through the above-mentioned information.

- a) Promotion of international exchange between local governments in Japan and the US
- b) Construction of Japan-US sister city cooperation network

- a) Promotion of international exchange between local governments in Japan and the US

There should be relationships built not only between countries but also between cities and towns. International affairs between nations often face a conflict of interest, so it is important that there are international relationships built on a smaller scale that will not encounter those difficulties. Cities with such relationships would become stronger and able to overcome tough situations.

- b) Construction of Japan-US sister city cooperation network

It is also important to continue collaborative efforts between different communities, and sister city partnerships are one example of this. However, there are no larger scale cooperation efforts done between sister city agreements. Sharing and collection of information are done individually by sister cities, and there are no opportunities to share information with other sister city agreements. It is necessary to build a system that collects and manages information that is acquired intermittently from occasions such as the forums of this project.

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6. Appendix

- a) Details of the US-Japan Subnational Global Young Professionals Forum
【Date and Time】

-	US	Japan	US Local Time	Japan Time
1	San Jose, CA	Okayama, Okayama	11/18/20 4PM ~ 6PM	11/19/20 9AM ~ 11AM
2	San Antonio, TX	Kumamoto, Kumamoto	11/12/20 6PM ~ 8PM	11/13/20 9AM ~ 11AM
3	Honolulu, HI	Hiroshima, Hiroshima	12/14/20 2PM ~ 4PM	12/15/20 9AM ~ 11AM
4	Omaha, NE	Shizuoka, Shizuoka	1/27/21 6PM ~ 8PM	1/28/21 9AM ~ 11AM
5	Birmingham, AL	Maebashi, Gunma	2/16/21 6PM ~ 8PM	2/17/21 9AM ~ 11AM
6	Birmingham, AL	Ibaraki Prefecture	2/25/21 4PM ~ 6PM	2/26/21 9AM ~ 11AM

【Discussion Theme】

1	Lessons Learned and the Future of Business Post COVID-19
2	Resilience
3	Post COVID-19: Rebuilding Sustainable Business Community Through Sister Cities
4	Entrepreneurship and Intrapreneurship
5	Health Innovation & Health Inequality
6	COVID19: Exposing the Digital Divide

【Participants】

San Jose – Okayama		
Global Hosts	KIF Japan • KIF America • JCI Japan	
Subnational Hosts	San Jose – Okayama Sister Cities Association, JCI Okayama, San Jose City, Okayama City	
MC	Michael Sera	Sera Consulting, LLC CEO, Board Member of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of North America
Guest	Shin Koyamada	Chairman of KIF Global
	Mike Holland	Chair of Asia-Pacific Committee of KIF Global
	Keisuke Shimoyamada	Chair, Committee, JCI Japan
	Koichi Takayama	President of JCI Okayama
	Raul Peralez	San Jose City Councilmember, District 3
	Yoshiyuki Kamei	Director General Citizens Cooperative Bureau, City of Okayama
US Panelists	Ray Furuta	Lecturer, Musical Performance, Santa Clara University, Concertized flutist, Entrepreneur
	Mitchell Tamotsu Beutler	PEAK Creative (Owner), Wells Fargo Internal Investigator, Youth Basketball Coach
	Elanor Jimi Sakamoto	Freelance Translator Localization Specialist, Crunchyroll, JNovel Club, Author: “Left Behind,” “Fancies”
	Irma Garcia	Mineta Transportation Institute Communications & Operations Manager
	Be’Anka Ashaolu	Co-founder and CMO at Nirvana Soul Coffee Purveyors
Japanese Panelists	Koichi Takayama	Entrepreneur, Takayama Sangyo Co., Ltd
	Kiyonari Ishii	Company Officer for Works Smile Company
	Takaaki Kato	Attorney at Law
	Yukihiro Nigaki	Entrepreneur, Businessman, Professional Tax Accounting
	Yuusuke Takabane	Entrepreneur, Businessman, Lifestyle Gallery Co., Ltd
Interpreter	Atsuko Yube	Japanese to English
	Hiroko Ishikawa	English to Japanese

※ Total Participants including the above: 44

San Antonio – Kumamoto		
Global Hosts	KIF Japan • KIF America • JCI Japan	
Subnational Hosts	San Antonio City, Kumamoto City, JCI Kumamoto	
MC	Suhail Arastu	Advancement Musical Bridges Around the World, Former Director of Sister Cities International
Guest	Shin Koyamada	Chairman of KIF Global
	Ted Lieu	U.S. House of Representatives
	Takato Watabe	Deputy Executive Director, KIF Japan
	Keisuke Shimoyamada	Chair, Committee, JCI Japan
	Shunichiro Watanabe	President of JCI Kumamoto
	Shahrazad “Sherry” Dowlatshahi	Chief Diplomacy & Protocol Office and Head of Global Engagement Office, City of San Antonio
	Osamu Yoshizumi	Director of International Affairs Section, City of Kumamoto
US Panelists	Douglas Brooks	Manager, Intelligent Systems Division, Southwest Research Institute
	Gigi Kamali	Founder and CEO, Biome and Golden Juju
	Dominque Liu	President, San Antonio Jaycees; VP, Global Chamber San Antonio; State Secretary, Philippine American Chamber of Commerce of Texas
	Wayne Smith	Regional Sales Executive, CoStar Group; Co-Chair of World Affairs Council of San Antonio Young Professionals
	Faris Virani	President, San Antonio Young Professionals
Japanese Panelists	Shunichiro Watanabe	President, Kaikensetsu (Construction) and President JCI Kumamoto
	Yuto Shogenji	President, Kenkosha (Real Estate) and Board member, JCI Kumamoto
	Shota Yamaguchi	President, Ohana Osteopathic clinic and Board member, JCI Kumamoto
	Miyuki Teramoto	British Antique Furniture Imports and Sales business and Board member, JCI Kumamoto
	Natsuki Yoshimoto	Agriculture Café, English teacher and member, JCI Kumamoto
Interpreter	Andrea Miyata	Japanese to English
	Kohei Hayakawa	English to Japanese

Honolulu – Hiroshima		
Global Hosts	KIF Japan • KIF America • JCI Japan	
Subnational Hosts	JCI Hawai'i, JCI Honolulu, JCI Hiroshima, Japan-America Society of Hawai'i, City of Hiroshima, City of Honolulu	
MC	Gina Maeda	VP of Professional Development, JCI Hawai'i
Guests	Ted Lieu	U.S. House of Representatives
	Richard Mei	U.S. Consul General of Osaka
	Shin Koyamada	Chairman, KIF Global
	Takato Watabe	Deputy Director, KIF Japan
	Keisuke Shimoyamada	Chair, Committee, JCI Japan
	Reyna Kaneko	President, Japan-America Society of Hawai'i
	Kirk Caldwell	Mayor of City of Honolulu
	Kazumi Matsui	Mayor of City of Hiroshima
US Panelists	Delle Tanioka	JCI Hawai'i President, Senior Account Manager for Automated Healthcare Solutions (AHCS)
	Natalie Millon	Director of JCI Hawai'i
	Cosmo Hirai	JCI Honolulu 2020 VP of International Development, Bishop of Todaiji Hawai'i
	Trung Lam	JCI Hawai'i Lifetime Member, Co-Owner of La Tour Café and La Tour Bakehouse
	Tyler Hiranaka	Business Owner, 2018 Hawai'i State President
Japanese Panelists	Aya Sugikawa	CEO, 2021 Daiichi Building Service, Co., Ltd, Director of JCI Hiroshima 2021
	Takashi Ono	JCI Hiroshima (Japan), 2021 VP, Director of Ono Group, Ltd.
	Hideki Hayashi	JCI Hiroshima (Japan) 2021, Chairman of Planning the Next Era City Committee, President & CEO of Yamasaki Honsha, Ltd.
	Hiromi Ikeda	JCI Hiroshima (Japan) 2021 Vice Chairman of the Regular Meeting Committee, Waseda Shrine, Chief Priest
	Hiroshi Michiue	JCI Hiroshima (Japan) 2021 Designing the Next Era Peace Committee, JTB Corp, Competent
Interpreter	Andrea Miyata	Japanese to English
	Kohei Hayakawa	English to Japanese

Omaha – Shizuoka		
Global Hosts	KIF Japan • KIF America • JCI Japan	
Subnational Host	City of Omaha, Shizuoka City, JCI Shizuoka, Omaha Sister Cities Association, Shizuoka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Shizuoka City Association for Multicultural Exchange, Omaha Tomo No Kai	
Host	Larry Uebner	Director of Omaha Sister Cities Association, Director of Sister Cities International
Guests	Ted Lieu	Congressman, U.S. House of Representatives
	Tamaki Tsukada	Deputy Chief of Mission of the Embassy of Japan, Washington D.C.
	Gary Schaefer	Principal of US Consulate, Nagoya
	Shin Koyamada	Chairman, KIF Global
	Anthony Al-Jamie	Chairman, KIF America
	Takato Watabe	Deputy Director of KIF Japan
	Marie Kitamura	Chairman of the Global Business/Promotion Committee of JCI Japan
	Andrew Schilling	Honorary Consul of Japan in Omaha
	Jean Stothert	Mayor of Omaha
	Shogo Nabeta	President of JCI Shizuoka
	Daisuke Watanabe	Omaha Tomo no Kai
	Nobuhiro Tanabe	Mayor of Shizuoka
	Satoshi Kubota	Director of International Affairs, City of Shizuoka
	Akihiro Kosakai	The Shizuoka Chamber of Commerce and Industry
	Erika Gojo	Shizuoka City Association for Multicultural Exchange (SAME)
US Panelists	Becky App	Founder of eCreamery
	Nic Bianchi	Founding CEO of Bianchi Candle Co.
	Claire Devney	Head of Fintech Engagement at First National Bank Omaha
	Nathan Jones	Entrepreneur, Board member of Omaha Jaycees
	Ashley Kuhn	Co-founder of Blair Freeman
Japanese Panelists	Hiroyasu Masuki	President, Information to Connect Agency, JCI Shizuoka
	Tetsuya Nomura	Exe., Nomura Shoten, Co., JCI Shizuoka Member

	Atsuko Suzuki	Dental Hygienist, classical Japanese performing art instructor, JCI Shizuoka member
	Hiroataka Uematsu	President, Takarado Co (Jewelry), JCI Shizuoka member
	Kenichi Nishimoto	Senior Director, Nishimoto Co.
Interpreter	Junko Ozaki	Japanese to English
	Kohei Hayakawa	English to Japanese

Birmingham – Maebashi		
Global Hosts	KIF Japan • KIF America • JCI Japan	
Subnational Hosts	City of Birmingham, City of Maebashi, Birmingham Sister Cities, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Young Professionals of Birmingham	
MC	Bettina Byrd-Giles	Founder and CEO of The Byrd's Nest
Guest	Ted Lieu	Congressman, U.S. House of Representatives
	Tamaki Tsukada	Deputy Chief Mission, the Embassy of Japan, DC
	Michael Turner	Culture and Sports Attaché, US Embassy Tokyo
	Shin Koyamada	Chairman, KIF Global
	Anthony Al-Jamie	Chairman of KIF America
	Mike Holland	Board of Directors, KIF Japan
	Marie Kitamura	JCI Japan
	Randall Woodfin	Mayor of City of Birmingham
	Ryu Yamamoto	Mayor of City of Maebashi
	Gwendolyn Amamoo	Chair of Birmingham Sister Cities
	Corlette Steward Burns	Executive Director of Birmingham Sister Cities
	Fuyuki Hanzawa	President of JCI Maebashi
US Panelists	Takamitsu Saigusa	Associate Professor of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Division of Nephrology, University of Alabama at Birmingham
	Sara Lappen	Faculty member in the Department of Human Studies at the University of Alabama at Birmingham and licensed marriage and family therapist in the state of Alabama
	Leana Miku Crafford	Full-time student Majoring in Biology at the University of Alabama at Birmingham

	Meyer Isuzu	Assistant Professor in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at University of Alabama at Birmingham
Japanese Panelists	Yuichi Tsubaki	Member, JCI Maebashi
	Mayumi Higuchi	Coordinator, Health Promotion Section, City of Maebashi
	Masaki Kato	Coordinator, Sports Section, City of Maebashi
	Shunsuke Osawa	Coordinator, Tourism Section, City of Maebashi
	Jalen Cox	Cultural and International Section, City of Maebashi
	Yutaka Kano	Coordinator, Cultural and International Section, City of Maebashi
Interpreter	Akiko Masuda	Japanese to English
	Junko Ozaki	English to Japanese

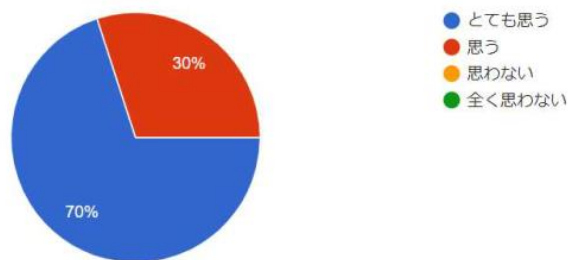
Birmingham – Ibaraki		
Global Hosts	KIF Japan • KIF America • JCI Japan	
Subnational Hosts	JCI Ibaraki, City of Birmingham, Birmingham Sister Cities, TechBirmingham, StreetMetrics	
MC	Nanette Baldwin	VP of Regional Development for the Birmingham Business Alliance
Guests	Ted Lieu	Congressman, U.S. House of Representatives
	Tamaki Tsukada	Deputy Chief Mission, the Embassy of Japan, DC
	Michael Turner	Culture and Sports Attaché, US Embassy Tokyo
	Shin Koyamada	Chairman, KIF Global
	Anthony Al-Jamie	Chairman of KIF America
	Mike Holland	Board of Directors, KIF Japan
	Marie Kitamura	JCI Japan
	Randall Woodfin	City of Birmingham
	Gwendolyn Amamoo	Chair of Birmingham Sister Cities
	Corlette Stewart Burns	Executive Director of Birmingham Sister Cities
	Yusuke Asaka	President of JCI Ibaraki

US Panelists	Earl Hillard Jr.	Senior Director of Government Affairs, City of Birmingham
	Deon Gordon	CEO & President of TechBirmingham
	Drew Jackson	CEO of StreetMetrics
	Shia Hendricks	Senior Manager of Commercial Strategy at Kellogg Company
	Forte	Chief Joy Officer of Birmingham, Ed Foundation
Japanese Panelists	Shunsuke Ueda	Style Shop Mito Store Manager of Homesic
	Yuki Suwa	Officer, Maszen Co. Ltd
	Ayaka Hattori	Managing Director, Kuramoto Odaya
	Toshihiro Kikuchi	Founder, Healthcare Aid Co. Ltd
	Keiji Tsutsumi	President of Tsutsumi Rubiyou
Interpreter	Yoshie Utsukoshi	Japanese to English
	Kohei Hayakawa	English to Japanese

b) Surveys

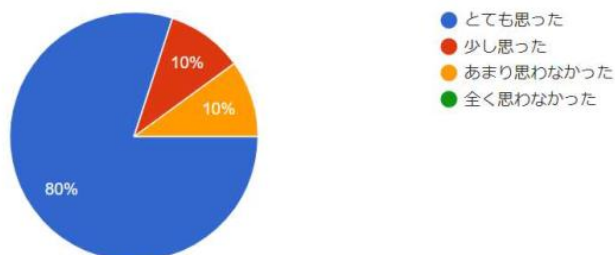
今回の日米青年リーダーシップフォーラムを踏まえ、継続的な交流のプラットフォームが必要だと思いませんか？

10件の回答



今後も、姉妹都市との交流事業を推進したいと思いませんか？

10件の回答



c) List of US-Japan Sister Cities (03/05/2021)

No	Date of affiliation	State	City	Provinces, prefectures, etc.	Partner municipalities
1	1955/12/7	Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	Minnesota	Saint Paul
2	1957/3/9	Miyagi Prefecture	Sendai	California	Riverside
3	1957/5/26	Okayama	Okayama City	California	San Jose
4	1957/7/24	Shizuoka	Mishima City	California	Pasadena
5	1957/10/21	Hyogo	Kobe	Washington	Seattle
6	1957/10/29	Kanagawa	Yokohama	California	San Diego
7	1958/5/17	Shizuoka	Shimoda	Rhode Island	Newport
8	1958/7/11	Chiba	Tateyama City	Washington	Bellingham
9	1958/8/16	Yamanashi	Kofu	Iowa	Des Moines
10	1958/11/29	Nagano	Matsumoto	Utah	Salt Lake City
11	1959/3/5	Kanagawa	Fujisawa	Florida	Miami beach
12	1959/3/14	Nagano	Nagano	Florida	Clearwater
13	1959/4/1	Aichi	Nagoya, Nagoya	California	Los Angeles
14	1959/6/8	Fukuoka	Kitakyushu	Washington	Tacoma
15	1959/6/15	Hiroshima	Hiroshima	Hawaii	Honolulu
16	1959/6/24	Kyoto	Kyoto	Massachusetts	Boston
17	1959/7/14	Fukuoka	Kitakyushu	Virginia	Norfolk
18	1959/10/16	Shizuoka	Shizuoka	California	Stockton
19	1959/11/17	Hokkaido	Sapporo	Oregon	Portland
20	1959/12/23	Tokyo	Tachikawa	California	San Bernardino
21	1960/2/29	Tokyo	Tokyo	New York	New York City
22	1960/3/14	Yamanashi	Yamanashi		Iowa
23	1960/6/10	Yamagata	Tsuruoka City	New Jersey	New Brunswick
24	1960/7/29	Gifu	Takayama	Colorado	Denver
25	1960/8/22	Shizuoka	Gotemba City	Pennsylvania	Chambersburg
26	1960/9/21	Aichi	Toyota	Michigan	Detroit
27	1960/9/23	Osaka	Higashiosaka City	California	Glendale
28	1960/10/5	Iwate	Kuji	Indiana	Franklin City
29	1961/1/10	Okinawa	Naha City	Hawaii	Honolulu
30	1961/4/11	Yamanashi	Kofu	California	Lodi
31	1961/5/24	Hyogo	Ashiya City	California	Montebello
32	1961/7/14	Wakayama	Wakayama	California	Bakersfield

33	1961/9/13	Hyogo	Nishinomiya	Washington	Spokane
34	1961/10/5	Kagawa	Takamatsu	Florida	St. Petersburg
35	1961/12/12	Shizuoka	Shimada	California	City of Richmond
36	1961/12/23	Tokushima	Tokushima	Michigan	Saginaw
37	1962/2/12	Tokyo	Oshima	Hawaii	Hilo, Hawaii County
38	1962/3/16	Yamanashi	Fujiyoshida City	Colorado	Colorado Springs
39	1962/6/18	Gifu	Tajimi	Indiana	Terra Hoult
40	1962/8/1	Yamaguchi	Iwakuni City	Washington	Everett
41	1962/10/11	Hokkaido	Asahikawa City	Illinois	Bloomington and Normal
42	1962/10/13	Fukuoka	Fukuoka City	California	Oakland
43	1962/10/18	Kanagawa	Yokosuka	Texas	Corpus Christi
44	1962/11/6	Chiba	Ichikawa	California	Gardena
45	1962/12/18	Ishikawa	Kanazawa	New York	Buffalo
46	1963/3/22	Aichi	Komaki	Michigan	Wyandotte
47	1963/6/22	Yamaguchi	Suo Oshima	Hawaii	Kauai County,
48	1963/7/1	Shizuoka	Numazu	Michigan	Kalamazoo
49	1963/7/15	Tokyo	Yano	California	Redlands
50	1963/10/7	Mie	Yokaichi	California	City of Long Beach
51	1963/10/8	Osaka	Toyonichi	California	San Mateo
52	1963/10/22	Hyogo	Hyogo		Washington
53	1964/4/10	Osaka	Tomitabayashi	Pennsylvania	Bethlehem
54	1964/8/10	Tokyo	Hachijo	Hawaii	Maui County
55	1964/9/29	Kanagawa	Hadano City	Texas	Pasadena
56	1964/9/30	Kagawa	Zentsuji City	Arkansas	Eldorado
57	1965/1/28	Niigata	Niigata City	Texas	Galveston
58	1965/2/11	Kochi	City of Taka	California	Fresno
59	1965/4/1	Nagano	Nagano		Missouri
60	1965/4/1	Shizuoka	Shizuoka	Nebraska	Omaha
61	1965/4/29	Osaka	Kaizuka	California	Culver city
62	1965/6/14	Nagano	Okaya City	Michigan	Mount Pleasant
63	1965/6/24	Okinawa	Miyakojima City	Hawaii	Maui County
64	1965/8/26	Wakayama	Arita	California	Delano
65	1966/3/24	Mie	Toba City	California	Santa Barbara
66	1966/4/8	Hokkaido	Monbetsu	Oregon	Newport
67	1966/5/6	Saitama	Tokorozawa	Illinois	Decatur City
68	1966/5/17	Hokkaido	Shakotan	Oregon	Seaside
69	1966/8/10	Kochi	Honyama	Pennsylvania	Upper Darby
70	1966/10/15	Hyogo	Miki	California	Visalia
71	1966/11/1	Nagasaki	Sasebo	New Mexico	Albuquerque
72	1966/11/28	Kagoshima	Kagoshima		Georgia
73	1967/9/16	Saitama	Chichibu	California	Antioch
74	1967/11/3	Osaka	Sakai	California	Berkeley
75	1968/3/27	Hokkaido	Obihiro	Alaska	Seward
76	1968/7/3	Wakayama	Nachi Katsuura	California	Monterey Park
77	1968/9/19	Kanagawa	Oiso	Ohio	Dayton
78	1968/11/14	Shiga	Shiga		Michigan
79	1968/12/9	Hyogo	Akashi	California	Vallejo
80	1969/3/28	Shiga	Hikone City	Michigan	Ann arbor
81	1969/4/21	Hokkaido	Chitose	Alaska	Anchorage
82	1969/6/12	Hokkaido	Kitami	New Jersey	Elizabeth
83	1969/7/11	Hyogo	Nishiwaki	Washington	Renton
84	1969/7/11	Kochi	Komi City	Florida	Lago
85	1969/10/1	Shiga	Otsu City	Michigan	Lansing
86	1969/11/17	Osaka	Yao City	Washington	Bellevue City
87	1970/8/20	Hiroshima	Kure City	Washington	Bremerton

88	1971/10/5	Aomori	Kuroishi City	Washington	Wenatchee
89	1971/10/28	Yamanashi	Nirasaki City	California	Fairfield
90	1972/2/3	Aomori	Itayanagi	Washington	Yakima
91	1972/5/20	Okayama	Kurashiki	Missouri	City of Kansas City
92	1972/6/5	Nagano	Shiojiri City	Indiana	Mishawaka
93	1972/8/15	Hyogo	Sasayama	Washington	Walla Walla
94	1972/10/24	Chiba	Chiba	Texas	City of Houston
95	1973/2/15	Miyagi Prefecture	Iwanuma	California	Napa
96	1973/2/17	Hyogo	Ono City	California	Lindsay
97	1973/2/20	Chiba	Kashiwa	California	Torrance
98	1973/11/9	Osaka	Osaka	Illinois	City of Chicago
99	1974/9/4	Nagano	Takehina	Oregon	City of Oregon
100	1974/9/9	Shiga	Ryuo	Michigan	Sault Ste. Marie
101	1974/9/23	Nagano	Suwa	Missouri	St. Louis
102	1974/10/25	Iwate	Kitakami	California	Concord
103	1974/10/27	Osaka	Osakasayama City	Oregon	Ontario
104	1974/12/21	Wakayama	Kushimoto	California	Hemet
105	1974/12/25	Wakayama	Shingu City	California	Santa Cruz
106	1975/1/31	Shiga	Moriyama City	Hawaii	Kauai County
107	1975/3/26	Saitama	Warabi City	California	El Dorado
108	1975/7/21	Shizuoka	Fujinomiya	California	Santa Monica
109	1975/12/19	Hokkaido	Nemuro City	Alaska	Sitka
110	1976/4/12	Shiga	Ritto	Michigan	Birmingham City
111	1976/6/4	Shizuoka	Iwata	California	Mountain View
112	1976/8/2	Shiga	Takashima	Michigan	Petoskey
113	1976/11/3	Hyogo	Himeji	Arizona	Phoenix
114	1976/12/21	Ibaraki	Mito	California	Anaheim
115	1977/2/21	Nagasaki	Tsushima City	Guam	Guam
116	1977/4/8	Toyama	Takaoka City	Indiana	City of Fort Wayne
117	1977/4/19	Chiba	Yokado City	California	Livermore
118	1977/5/10	Toyama	Kurobe City	Georgia	Macon City
119	1977/5/20	Hokkaido	Ebetsu	Oregon	Gresham
120	1977/7/27	Aomori	Tsuruta	Oregon	Hood River
121	1977/9/29	Kyoto	Miyazu	Florida	Delray Beach City
122	1978/1/26	Tokyo	Higashimurayama City	Missouri	Independence
123	1978/4/25	Gunma	Kiryu City	Georgia	Columbus
124	1978/8/1	Shiga	Kusatsu City	Michigan	Pontiac
125	1978/12/19	Aichi	Toyokawa	California	Cupertino
126	1979/6/14	Kanagawa	Kawasaki City	Maryland	Baltimore
127	1979/8/3	Shizuoka	Kakegawa	Oregon	Eugene
128	1979/8/13	Shiga	Higashiomi City	Michigan	Marquette
129	1979/11/19	Saitama	Soka	California	Carson
130	1980/1/26	Saitama	Fukaya City	California	Fremont City
131	1980/5/31	Nagano	Omachi	California	Mendocino
132	1980/8/29	Miyazaki	Nobeoka City	Massachusetts	Medford
133	1980/10/22	Osaka	Ibaraki	Minnesota	Minneapolis
134	1980/10/28	Hokkaido	Saroma	Alaska	Perm
135	1981/1/5	Saitama	Hanno City	California	Blair
136	1981/4/22	Hyogo	Kato City	Washington	Olympia
137	1981/4/23	Kanagawa	Kanagawa		Maryland
138	1981/5/1	Yamagata	Yonezawa	Washington	Moses Lake
139	1981/6/5	Aichi	Handa City	Michigan	City of Midland
140	1981/7/1	Gunma	Takasaki City	Michigan	Battle Creek

141	1981/7/3	Ibaraki	Tokaimura	Idaho	Idaho Falls
142	1981/8/17	Ehime	Matsuyama	California	Sacramento
143	1981/9/21	Kanagawa	Isehara	California	La Mirada
144	1981/9/25	Fukuoka	Fukuoka		Hawaii
145	1981/9/29	Shizuoka	Hamamatsu	Washington	Camas
146	1981/10/2	Shizuoka	Hamamatsu	California	Porterville
147	1981/10/4	Aomori	Misawa	Washington	Wenatchee
148	1981/10/29	Osaka	Takaishi	California	Lomita
149	1981/11/5	Aichi	Tsushima City	California	Hercules
150	1981/11/8	Kanagawa	Odawara City	California	Chula Vista
151	1982/4/23	Ibaraki	Hitachi	Alabama	Birmingham City
152	1982/5/25	Fukui	Fukui	New Jersey	New Brunswick
153	1982/7/1	Kanagawa	Oiso	Wisconsin	Racine
154	1982/7/1	Osaka	Oyagawa	Virginia	Newport News
155	1982/7/4	Aichi	Anjo	California	Huntington beach
156	1982/7/22	Kumamoto	Kumamoto		Montana
157	1983/2/10	Chiba	Choshi City	Oregon	Coos Bay
158	1983/5/18	Yamanashi	Tsuru City	Tennessee	Hendersonville
159	1983/5/31	Kanagawa	Atsugi City	Connecticut	New Britain
160	1983/11/7	Wakayama	Hashimoto City	California	Rona Park
161	1984/2/14	Gunma	Ota	California	Burbank
162	1984/4/7	Hokkaido	Tenso	Alaska	Homer
163	1984/5/8	Ibaraki	Tsukuba	Massachusetts	Cambridge
164	1984/9/21	Kyoto	Nagaokakyo City	Massachusetts	Arlington
165	1984/10/3	Ibaraki	Komitama	Kansas	Abilene
166	1984/10/13	Tokyo	Shinagawa Ward	Mane Province	City of Portland
167	1984/11/16	Kyoto	Muko	California	Saratoga
168	1984/11/27	Aichi	Okazaki	California	Newport beach
169	1985/3/27	Saga	Takeo City	California	Sebastopol
170	1985/5/20	Hokkaido	Iwamizawa	Idaho	Pocatello
171	1985/5/20	Oita	Beppu City	Texas	Beaumont
172	1985/6/14	Okinawa	Okinawa		Hawaii
173	1985/9/5	Miyazaki	Hinan City	New Hampshire	Portsmouth
174	1985/9/20	Kyoto	Kyoto		Oklahoma
175	1985/10/12	Shizuoka	Kannami	California	Carman
176	1985/11/3	Kyoto	Kameoka	Oklahoma	City of Stillwater
177	1986/3/15	Wakayama	Yuasa	Minnesota	Cambridge
178	1986/3/16	Wakayama	Yuasa	Minnesota	Braham
179	1986/4/17	Hyogo	Awaji	Ohio	St. Mary's
180	1986/4/25	Nagasaki	Isahaya City	Tennessee	Athens
181	1986/4/26	Chiba	Narashino	Alabama	Tuscaloosa
182	1986/6/13	Okinawa	Nago City	Hawaii	Hilo, Hawaii County
183	1986/7/18	Gunma	Isesaki City	Missouri	Springfield
184	1986/8/1	Saitama	Kawagoe City	Oregon	Salem
185	1986/8/4	Shiga	Omihachiman City	Michigan	City of Grand Rapids
186	1986/8/12	Kyoto	Yawata	Ohio	Mylan Village
187	1986/10/8	Iwate	Hanamaki City	Vermont	Rutland
188	1986/10/11	Shimane	Izumo	California	Santa Clara City
189	1986/11/7	Chiba	Funabashi	California	Hayward
190	1986/11/9	Ibaraki	Bando City	Arkansas	Pine Bluff
191	1986/12/2	Yamagata	Yamagata		Colorado
192	1987/8/21	Fukushima	Miharu	Wisconsin	Rice Lake
193	1987/10/22	Shizuoka	Gotemba City	Oregon	Beaverton

194	1987/11/9	Niigata	Nagaoka City	Texas	Fort
195	1987/12/2	Kochi	Tosamizu City	Massachusetts	Fairhaven and New Bedford
196	1987/12/28	Kumamoto	Kumamoto City	Texas	San Antonio
197	1988/1/27	Kagawa	Kannonji	Wisconsin	Appleton
198	1988/2/2	Kagawa	Sakaide City	California	Sausalito
199	1988/3/7	Ishikawa	Hakusan	Missouri	Columbia City
200	1988/3/26	Saitama	Sakado City	Alabama	Dothan
201	1988/4/5	Aichi	Hekinan City	Washington	Edmonds
202	1988/4/18	Aomori	Tago	California	Gilroy
203	1988/5/11	Gifu	Gifu	Ohio	City of Cincinnati
204	1988/7/17	Niigata	Tainai City	Illinois	Carbondale
205	1988/7/21	Hokkaido	Shin-Hidaka	Kentucky	Lexington
206	1988/9/23	Saga	Saga	New York	Glens Falls City and Warren County
207	1988/10/1	Tochigi	Maoka City	California	Glendora
208	1988/10/9	Nagano	Kawagoe	California	Watsonville
209	1988/10/17	Fukushima	Kita City	Oregon	Wilsonville
210	1988/10/21	Yamanashi	Hokuto City	Kentucky	Madison County, Velia, and Richmond
211	1988/10/25	Chiba	Futsu	California	Carlsbad
212	1988/11/3	Shizuoka	Fukuroi City	Oregon	Hillsborough
213	1989/4/3	Hyogo	Takarazuka	Georgia	Augusta Richmond County
214	1989/5/12	Toyama	Irizen	Oregon	City of Forest Grove
215	1989/6/13	Toyama	Toyama	North Carolina	City of Durham
216	1989/7/19	Hokkaido	Iwamizawa	Oregon	Camby
217	1989/8/3	Ibaraki	Tsukuba	California	Irvine
218	1989/8/3	Shiga	Moriyama City	Michigan	Adrian
219	1989/8/5	Hokkaido	Nemuro	California	Tracy
220	1989/8/27	Tottori	Hinan	California	Scotts Valley
221	1989/10/23	Chiba	Urayasu	Florida	Orlando
222	1989/11/3	Shizuoka	Shizuoka	Indiana	Shelbyville
223	1989/11/3	Hyogo	Kato City	California	Hollister
224	1989/11/5	Fukui	Fukui	California	Fullerton
225	1989/11/27	Hyogo	Kasai City	Washington	Pullman
226	1989/11/28	Ibaraki	Toride City	California	Yuba City
227	1990/2/7	Hokkaido	Hokkaido		Massachusetts
228	1990/4/7	Shizuoka	Takegawa	New York	Corning
229	1990/4/20	Aichi	Tahara	Kentucky	Georgetown
230	1990/5/3	Miyazaki	Miyazaki	Illinois	Waukegan
231	1990/5/4	Okayama	Takahashi,	Ohio	Troy City
232	1990/5/12	Miyagi Prefecture	Marumori	California	Hemet
233	1990/5/21	Chiba	Chiba		Wisconsin
234	1990/5/25	Nagano	Chino City	Colorado	Longmont
235	1990/6/29	Chiba	Kisarazu	California	Oceanside
236	1990/8/7	Yamanashi	Ichikawasangou	Iowa	Muscatine
237	1990/8/29	Yamagata	Nishikawa	Colorado	Frisco
238	1990/9/12	Miyagi Prefecture	Kakuda	Indiana	Greenfield
239	1990/9/21	Kanagawa	Hiratsuka	Kansas	Lawrence
240	1990/9/28	Akita	Nikaho City	Oklahoma	Shawnee
241	1990/10/3	Miyagi Prefecture	Shichigahama	Massachusetts	Plymouth
242	1990/10/3	Chiba	Isumi City	Minnesota	Duluth
243	1990/10/6	Chiba	Narita City	California	San Bruno
244	1990/10/10	Tochigi	Ashikaga City	Illinois	Springfield
245	1990/10/12	Fukui	Fukui		New Jersey

246	1990/10/18	Miyagi Prefecture	Osaki City	Ohio	Middletown
247	1990/10/22	Saitama	Saitama		Ohio
248	1990/10/22	Shizuoka	Hamamatsu	Washington	Chehalis
249	1990/10/29	Ibaraki	Naka City	Tennessee	Oakridge
250	1990/10/30	Oita	Oita	Texas	Austin
251	1990/11/1	Kagoshima	Kagoshima	Florida	Miami
252	1991/1/16	Hokkaido	Muroran	Tennessee	Knoxville
253	1991/2/8	Hokkaido	Monbetsu	Alaska	Fairbanks
254	1991/4/18	Gunma	Minakami	Texas	Huntsville
255	1991/5/10	Hiroshima	Mihara City	New Jersey	Galloway
256	1991/5/23	Tochigi	Nasu Karasuyama City	Wisconsin	Menomonie
257	1991/8/7	Mie	Suzuka	Ohio	Bellefontaine
258	1991/8/11	Hokkaido	Setana Town	California	Hanford
259	1991/8/29	Hokkaido	Urakan Village	Colorado	Aspen
260	1991/10/18	Chiba	Minamiboso City	Washington	Ferndale
261	1991/10/19	Toyama	Toyama		Oregon
262	1991/10/28	Gunma	Naganohara	Montana	Livingston
263	1991/11/1	Kanagawa	Zama	Tennessee	Smyrna
264	1991/11/17	Ibaraki	Kamisu City	California	Eureka City
265	1991/11/18	Tokyo	Ota Ward	Massachusetts	Salem
266	1991/11/30	Chiba	Kashiwa	Guam	Guam
267	1991/12/2	Shizuoka	Fuji City	California	Oceanside
268	1991/12/20	Aomori	Owani	Michigan	No-by
269	1992/1/22	Akita	Akita	Alaska	Kenai Peninsula County
270	1992/4/6	Hyogo	Mita	Washington	Kittitas County
271	1992/4/15	Fukuoka	Kurume City	California	Modesto
272	1992/5/15	Fukushima	Kuwa orri	Kentucky	Elizabethtown
273	1992/5/16	Chiba	Yachiyo City	Texas	Tyler
274	1992/5/25	Miyazaki	Miyazaki	Virginia	Virginia Beach
275	1992/7/10	Tochigi	Utsunomiya	Oklahoma	Tulsa
276	1992/8/1	Ishikawa	Nanao City	Kentucky	Morgantown
277	1992/8/6	Iwate	Iwaizumi	Wisconsin	Wisconsin Dells
278	1992/10/16	Hyogo	Kawanishi City	Kentucky	Bowling Green City
279	1992/10/30	Osaka	Kishiwada City	California	City of South San Francisco
280	1993/1/15	Iwate	Hanamaki City	Arkansas	Hot springs
281	1993/4/14	Tochigi	Nakagawa	New York	Horseheads
282	1993/5/12	Gifu	Umetsu	Arizona	Avondale
283	1993/5/29	Yamaguchi	Hofu City	Michigan	Monroe
284	1993/5/30	Fukushima	Naraha	Ohio	Euclidean
285	1993/6/5	Hyogo	Shiso City	Washington	Sequim
286	1993/6/22	Akita	Akita	Minnesota	St. Cloud
287	1993/7/3	Saitama	Kasugabe City	California	Pasadena City
288	1993/8/1	Aomori	Hachinohe City	Washington	Federal Way
289	1993/8/2	Shiga	Yasu City	Michigan	Clinton Township
290	1993/8/3	Ibaraki	Moriya City	Colorado	Greeley
291	1993/8/7	Hokkaido	Takikawa	Massachusetts	Springfield
292	1993/8/18	Iwate	Kanegasaki	Massachusetts	Amherst
293	1993/9/20	Yamanashi	Koshu City	Iowa	Ames
294	1993/10/7	Gunma	Ota	Indiana	Lafayette, West Lafayette and Tippecanoe Counties
295	1993/10/20	Yamagata	Hebei	Colorado	Canyon City
296	1993/10/20	Yamanashi	Minami Alps	Iowa	Marshalltown
297	1993/11/8	Chiba	Kamogawa	Wisconsin	Manitowoc City

298	1993/11/10	Chiba	Ichihara	Alabama	Mobir City
299	1993/11/24	Osaka	Izumi	Minnesota	Bloomington
300	1994/3/26	Shimane	Matsue	Louisiana	New Orleans
301	1994/4/8	Osaka	Kawachi- Nagano City	Indiana	Carmel
302	1994/4/21	Miyazaki	Ebino	Texas	Belton
303	1994/4/22	Yamagata	Yamagata	Colorado	Boulder
304	1994/5/13	Tottori	Oyama	California	Temecula
305	1994/5/24	Niigata	Yan City	Michigan	Dandy
306	1994/5/25	Aomori	Aomori		Mane Province
307	1994/6/16	Saitama	Saitama	Virginia	Richmond
308	1994/8/2	Yamagata	Mikawa	Tennessee	McMinnville
309	1994/8/18	Akita	Oga City	California	Livingston
310	1994/10/1	Tochigi	Sano	Pennsylvania	Lancaster
311	1994/10/25	Fukuoka	Omuta	Michigan	Muskegon
312	1994/11/1	Tochigi	Nikko	South Dakota	Rapid
313	1994/11/6	Fukui	Katsuyama City	Colorado	Aspen
314	1994/11/15	Osaka	Osaka		California
315	1995/2/16	Aichi	Miyoshi City	Indiana	Columbus
316	1995/4/26	Kagoshima	Amami City	Texas	Nakaduches
317	1995/5/18	Hiroshima	Sanji	Georgia	Americas
318	1995/5/29	Kumamoto	Kumamoto City	Georgia	Loam City
319	1995/6/20	Niigata	Shinhatta	Iowa	Orange City
320	1995/7/6	Ehime	Imabari City	Florida	Lakeland
321	1995/7/22	Iwate	Yahaba	Michigan	Fremont
322	1995/7/22	Kumamoto	Otsu	Nebraska	Arapaho City, Hasting City
323	1995/8/8	Ehime	Ikata	Minnesota	Red Wing
324	1995/8/14	Aomori	Mutsu	Washington	Port Angeles City
325	1995/8/29	Chiba	Isumi	Wisconsin	Waupun
326	1995/10/4	Wakayama	Wakayama		Florida
327	1995/10/13	Niigata	Kariwa	California	Half moon bay
328	1995/10/27	Mie	Tae	Washington	Camas
329	1995/10/30	Kyoto	Joyo	Washington	Vancouver
330	1995/11/16	Fukuoka	Omuta	Michigan	North Muskegon
331	1995/12/5	Ishikawa	Nanao City	California	City of Monterey
332	1996/1/11	Niigata	Yan City	Wisconsin	Sheboygan
333	1996/2/14	Hyogo	Sumoto	Ohio	Van Wert City
334	1996/4/3	Kumamoto	Tamana City	Iowa	Clarinda City
335	1996/4/13	Hyogo	MinamiAwaji City	Ohio	Celina City
336	1996/5/26	Saitama	Yoshikawa	Oregon	Lake Oswego
337	1996/8/2	Saga	Omachi	New Jersey	Allendale
338	1996/9/30	Akita	Nikaho City	Washington	Anacortes
339	1996/11/15	Hyogo	Kato City	Washington	Chelan
340	1996/11/17	Tottori	Yurihama	Hawaii	Hawaii County
341	1997/1/22	Gunma	Shibukawa	Hawaii	Hawaii County
342	1997/1/28	Kagawa	Mitoyo City	Wisconsin	Waupaca
343	1997/2/1	Shiga	Omihachiman City	Kansas	Leavenworth City
344	1997/4/11	Ibaraki	Ami	Wisconsin	Superior
345	1997/5/19	Nagasaki	Nagayo	Connecticut	Wethersfield
346	1997/5/30	Hiroshima	Hiroshima		Hawaii
347	1997/7/4	Toyama	Namerikawa	Illinois	Schaumburg City
348	1997/8/6	Nagano	Okuwa	Illinois	Shelbyville
349	1997/8/29	Miyagi Prefecture	Sendai	Texas	Dallas

350	1997/9/10	Miyagi Prefecture	Miyagi Prefecture		Delaware
351	1997/11/15	Hokkaido	Nanae	Massachusetts	Concord
352	1997/11/25	Iwate	Shiba	Michigan	Portege
353	1998/5/5	Saitama	Saitama	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh
354	1998/5/29	Miyagi Prefecture	Osaki City	Georgia	Dublin
355	1998/8/14	Shiga	Aiso	Wisconsin	West Bend
356	1998/8/25	Miyagi Prefecture	Wakuya	California	Salinas
357	1998/10/9	Okayama	Shin-Michi	New York	New Paltz Village
358	1998/10/21	Gunma	Maebashi	Alabama	Birmingham City
359	1998/10/25	Fukushima	Minamisoma	Oregon	Pendleton
360	1998/11/3	Tokyo	Akiruno City	Massachusetts	Marlborough City
361	1998/11/12	Aichi	Shinshiro City	Pennsylvania	Newcastle
362	1998/12/10	Niigata	New City	Missouri	Saint James
363	1998/12/18	Yamaguchi	Shimonoseki	California	Pittsburgh
364	1999/3/16	Hyogo	Harima	Ohio	Lima
365	1999/7/16	Tochigi	Tochigi		Indiana
366	1999/7/19	Tochigi	Tochigi City	Indiana	Evansville
367	1999/7/30	Fukushima	Nimotomatsu City	New Hampshire	Hanover
368	1999/10/1	Saitama	Wako City	Washington	Longview
369	1999/10/6	Okinawa	Ishigaki City	Hawaii	Kauai County
370	1999/10/30	Okayama	Tsuyama City	New Mexico	City of Santa Fe
371	1999/11/1	Saitama	Sayama City	Ohio	Worthington
372	1999/11/3	Yamanashi	Southern Alps	Iowa	Winter set
373	2000/4/29	Aichi	Toyohashi	Ohio	City of Toledo
374	2000/7/20	Wakayama	Shirahama	Hawaii	Honolulu
375	2000/7/24	Kagoshima	Kirishima City	California	Sonora City
376	2000/7/30	Hyogo	Asago	Oregon	City of Newburgh
377	2000/11/21	Hyogo	Sumoto	Hawaii	Hawaii County
378	2001/2/3	Aichi	Inuyama City	California	Davis
379	2001/5/24	Nagano	Ueda	Colorado	Broomfield City, County
380	2001/8/23	Aomori	Misawa	Washington	East Wenatchee
381	2001/9/29	Miyagi Prefecture	Miri	Minnesota	Winona City
382	2002/1/16	Okinawa	Okinawa City	Washington	City of Lakewood
383	2002/8/8	Aichi	Tahara	Indiana	Princeton & Gibson Counties
384	2002/10/13	Fukushima	Shirakawa	Minnesota	Anoka
385	2002/10/24	Hyogo	Ichikawa	Washington	Port Townsend City
386	2002/11/21	Fukushima	Aizuwakamatsu City	Missouri	Lee Summit
387	2003/5/14	Toyama	Nanto City	New Jersey	Marlboro
388	2003/11/6	Yamanashi	Yamanashi	Iowa	Sioux City
389	2003/11/17	Miyagi Prefecture	Iwanuma	Delaware	City of Dover
390	2003/11/21	Ehime	Ehime		Hawaii
391	2003/12/8	Oita	Saiki	Hawaii	Honolulu
392	2004/6/14	Ehime	Uwajima City	Hawaii	Honolulu
393	2004/7/23	Okayama	Tamano	Massachusetts	Gloucester
394	2004/8/26	Shimane	Ezu City	California	Corona City
395	2004/11/3	Tochigi	Otawara	California	City of West Covina
396	2005/2/8	Fukuoka	Fukuoka City	Georgia	Atlanta
397	2005/6/15	Gifu	Gero City	Alaska	Ketchikan City
398	2005/6/24	Nagano	Tomi City	Oregon	Madras
399	2005/7/27	Okayama	Okayama City	Oregon	Umatilla Indian Tribes Association, Pendleton City

400	2005/8/17	Gifu	Gero City	Florida	Pensacola City
401	2005/8/22	Gunma	Maebashi	Wisconsin	Menasha City
402	2005/8/22	Gifu	Yama prefecture city	Oregon	Florence City
403	2005/9/1	Kyoto	Seika	Oklahoma	Norman City
404	2005/10/15	Iwate	Otsuchi	California	City of Fort Bragg
405	2005/11/19	Shiga	Koga	Michigan	Traverse City
406	2005/11/19	Shiga	Koga	Michigan	Marshall City
407	2005/11/19	Shiga	Koga	Michigan	DeWitt City and DeWitt Charter Township
408	2005/12/15	Gunma	Showa	Oregon	Eagle Point City
409	2006/5/29	Kumamoto	Amakusa	California	Encinitas
410	2006/7/3	Miyagi Prefecture	Tome City	Texas	City of Southlake
411	2006/7/3	Tokyo	Mizuho	California	City of Morgan Hill
412	2006/7/6	Aomori	Tsugaru City	Mane Province	Bus Market
413	2006/7/25	Yamanashi	Kai City	Iowa	Keokuk
414	2006/8/4	Kagoshima	Ichiki Kushikino City	California	Salinas City
415	2006/10/12	Shizuoka	Hamamatsu	New York	City of Rochester
416	2006/10/25	Hokkaido	Obihiro	Wisconsin	Madison City
417	2006/11/20	Hokkaido	Noboribetsu City	Northern Mariana Islands	Saipan City
418	2007/4/4	Aichi	Nisshin City	Kentucky	Owensboro City, Davis County and Ohio County
419	2007/4/6	Aichi	Toshima	California	City of Rio Vista
420	2007/5/15	Fukushima	Tamura	Ohio	Mansfield
421	2007/8/17	Tokushima	Miyoshi	Oregon	City of The Dalles
422	2007/8/17	Tokushima	Mioshi	Washington	Tukwila City
423	2008/5/17	Hiroshima	Fukuyama	Hawaii	Maui County
424	2008/10/3	Fukui	Echizen	Alabama	Montevallo City
425	2009/4/7	Ibaraki	Tsuchiura City	California	City of Palo Alto
426	2010/3/26	Aichi	Kanie	Illinois	Marion City
427	2010/8/31	Okayama	Okayama City		Guam Territory
428	2011/9/11	Okinawa	Kumejima	Hawaii	Hawaii County
429	2011/9/12	Fukushima	Iwaki	Hawaii	Kauai County
430	2012/3/2	Niigata	Nagaoka City	Hawaii	Honolulu City/County
431	2012/7/7	Niigata	Yuzawa	Utah	Salt Lake County Magna District
432	2012/7/20	Nagasaki	Omura	California	City of San Carlos
433	2013/3/27	Okinawa	Itoman City	California	Redondo Beach City
434	2014/8/11	Shimane	Yunnan City	Indiana	City of Richmond
435	2014/10/14	Tochigi	Mogi	Indiana	Speedway Town
436	2014/10/24	Kanagawa	Chigasaki City	Hawaii	Honolulu County
437	2015/7/21	Okayama	Okayama	California	Menlo Park City
438	2015/8/2	Saitama	Kuki	Oregon	City of Roseburg
439	2015/10/4	Hyogo	Tatsuno	Washington	City of Covington
440	2015/10/10	Shizuoka	Makinohara City	Washington	Kelso City
441	2015/10/19	Fukuoka	Miyako	Hawaii	Hawaii County
442	2015/11/21	Tochigi	Kanuma City	North Dakota	City of Grand Forks
443	2015/12/15	Tochigi	Masuko	Ohio	City of Dublin
444	2016/8/2	Fukushima	Date City	Massachusetts	Livia City
445	2016/12/1	Fukuoka	Izuka	California	City of Sunnyvale
446	2017/3/5	Osaka	Shimamoto	Kentucky	Frankfort City
447	2017/3/12	Kyoto	Kizugawa	California	City of Santa Monica
448	2017/4/19	Yamagata	Sakata	Ohio	City of Delaware
449	2017/5/8	Hokkaido	Hokkaido	Hawaii	Hawaii
450	2017/9/15	Iwate	Tono	Tennessee	Chattanooga City
451	2018/1/25	Nagano	Yamanouchi	Colorado	Bale

452	2018/4/16	Iwate	Rikuzentakata	California	Crescent City and Del Norte County
453	2018/7/18	Tottori	Tottori	Vermont	Vermont
454	2018/8/10	Hyogo	Tanba	Washington	Oban City
455	2018/8/10	Hyogo	Tanba	Washington	City of Kent
456	2018/9/25	Ibaraki	Sakai	Hawaii	Honolulu
457	2019/10/1	Oita	Usa City	Hawaii	Honolulu City/County
458	2020/8/5	Tochigi	Sakura	California	Rancho Palos Verdes