

兵庫県

HYOGO PREFECTURE

兵 库 县



K931.32
361

教师阅览室

516344



Dear Visitors: 光临本县的各位人士:

With all citizens of Hyogo, I heartily welcome you to our prefecture.

Hyogo is a unique prefecture where culture, industry and communal amenities are combined in a compact and balanced setting, giving it the nickname of "Miniature Japan".

This small literature attempts to shed light on Hyogo's various aspects and traditional backgrounds, not only from a tourist but from as many other viewpoints as possible.

We should be much delighted if this booklet might serve as a handy guide in your understanding our Hyogo Prefecture as an integral and typical society of Japan.



热烈欢迎来县参观。我们兵库县是，在文化、经济、社会生活各方面，调合成浑然一体的也可称为日本的缩影。这本册子，介绍兵库县的特性，以各种角度和观点来做以介绍。虽然在有限的纸面上，从这丰富多彩的内容，显示了具有日本代表性的，自治体方面兵库县的状态。借此机会理解我县、那么我将感到非常荣幸。

惠赠

年 月 日

志村井下

Tokitada Sakai

Governor

知事



90070454

THREE BASIC IDEAS UNDERLYING THE ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES

县政的三原则

The great challenge on our administration today is to build an idealistic society in the 21st Century. To attain this end, it is most important that all of us bring our heart together to form an integral and interdependent society. With this in mind, the prefectural government has set forth the following three basic ideas that underlie our administration.

1. To heighten the standards of education and culture;
2. To promote people's health and welfare; and
3. To foster industrial activities and secure employment.

在兵库县，展望未来的二十一世纪为实现理想社会而奋进。为此奠定基础，“人类共存”这样一应的概念成为最重要的课题。“同一理想而活”做基本立了县三原则。

1. 提高教育和文化
2. 增强健康和福利
3. 振兴企业和安定雇用

*Hyogo Prefectural Government buildings and the
Port of Kobe*

从諏访山展望县厅大厦和神户港



516344



兵庫県

HYOGO PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

兵库县

ORGANIZATION 组织

The Hyogo Prefectural Government is made up of two organs, namely, the executive organ represented by the Governor, who is the chief executive, and the legislative organ which is the Prefectural Assembly.

The Governor is elected to office by direct vote of the prefectural citizens for a term of four years. He is empowered to execute the administrative affairs proper to the prefecture as a local autonomous body as well as to perform the functions delegated to the prefecture by the national state.

The Vice-Governors and the Treasurer are each appointed by the Governor for a term of four years with the approval of the Prefectural Assembly and serve as auxiliary organs to him.

The administrative departments that constitute the Governor's office are shown in the organization chart on next page.

In addition, there are established independent administrative commissions charged with the management of affairs relative to public education, election, personnel administration, labor relations, auditing and inspection, and public safety. Each of these commissions is invested with authority to act independently of the Governor and carry out on its own responsibility specific administrative functions entrusted to it, except that the Governor has the power to exercise control over its budgetary matters.

The members of these administrative commissions are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Prefectural Assembly. However, the members of the Election Administration Commission are appointed on election by the Prefectural Assembly.

The Prefectural Assembly is a unicameral legislature having a membership of 91. These Assemblymen are elected by direct vote of the prefectural citizens for a term of four years. The Prefectural Assembly has the right and power, among other

things, to enact, amend or repeal the prefectural laws and regulations; to decide upon the prefectural budget; and to investigate into any aspect of administrative affairs.

The Prefectural Assembly holds its regular sessions four times a year, namely, in February, June, September, and November. Extraordinary sessions are convened as occasion demands. All of these sessions, both regular and extraordinary, are called by the Governor.

The Prefectural Assembly, by mutual election of its members, appoints eight standing committees, i.e., general affairs & planning, welfare & community life, public health & environment, industry & labor, agriculture & fishery, construction, education, and police.

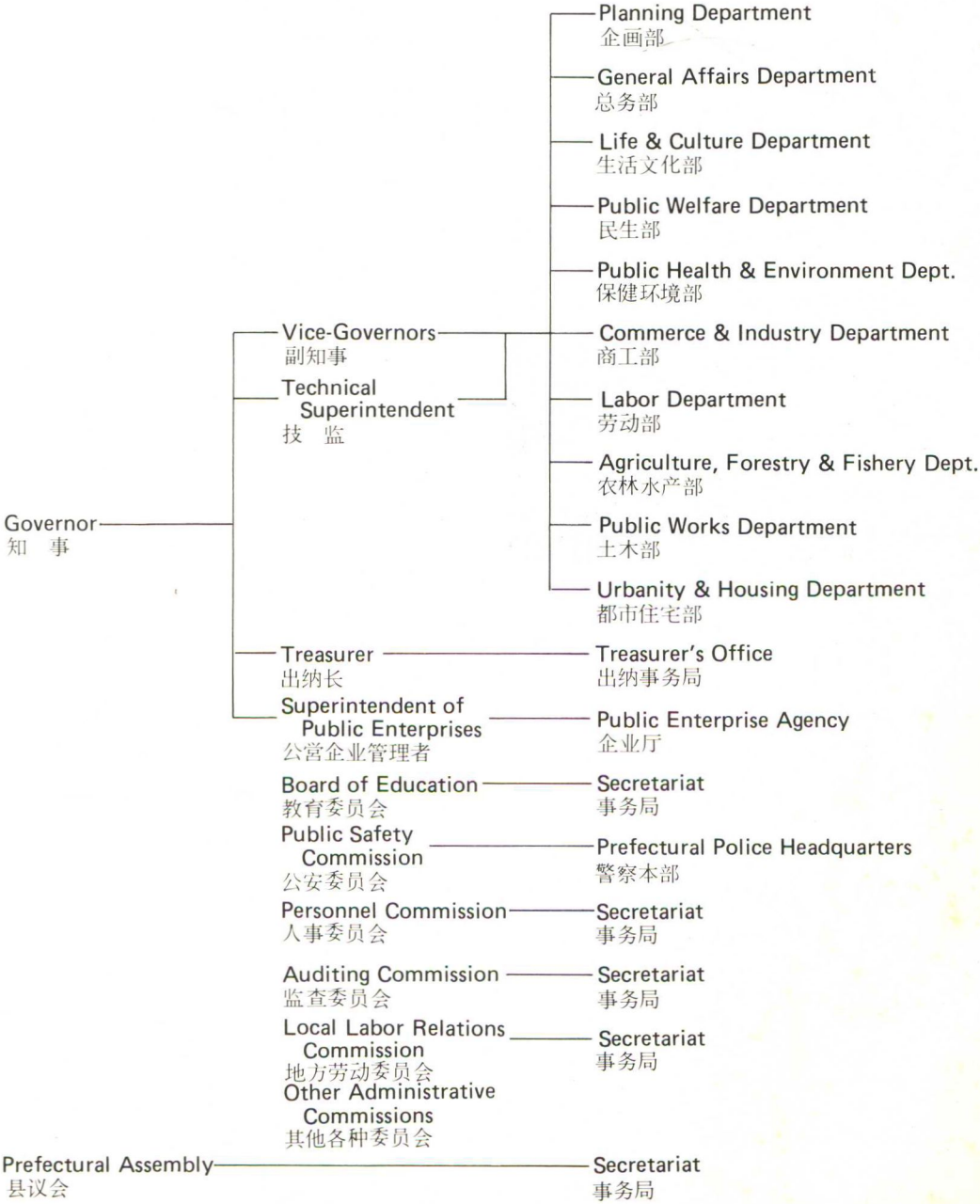
兵库县的行政组织是，执行机关的知事和表决机关的议会相关连而构成的。

知事是由县民直接选出的，任期4年。知事是执行县内固有事务，并且执行从国家委任的事务。副知事和出纳长是得到议会同意，由知事任命任期是四年。

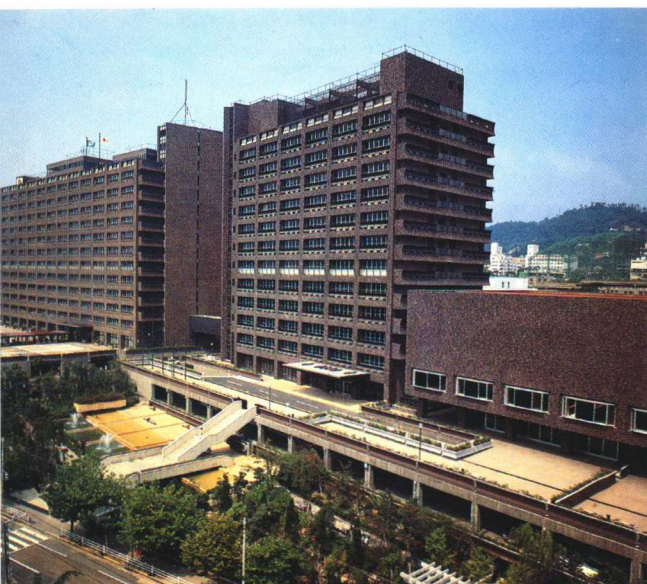
知事部局构成的行政各部、局、课、请看组织图。另外教育、选举、人事、劳动、监查、公安等方面各有行政委员会执行。行政委员会，除决定予算等若干例外，由知事那分开而独立，以自有的责任来担当行政。选举委员会委员是由议会的选举产生。此外行政委员会委员，得到议会的同意由知事任命。

县议会是一院制，由九十一名议员组成。议员是县民直接选出任期4年，议会是制定条例、改革废出予算的决议，对于执行机关的检查、行政事务的调查等。通常议会是一年四次，二月、六月、九月、十一月、临时议会是，由知事召集随时召开。由议员中组成总务计划、民生生活、保健环境、商工劳动、农林水产、建设、文教、警察等八个常任委员会主持日常工作。

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART 组织图



ADMINISTRATION 概要



Prefectural Government buildings

兵库县厅大厦全景

The first autonomous body called Hyogo Prefecture came into being in 1868, but it was not until 1876 that it grew large enough to cover the same jurisdiction as it does today. The incumbent governor is serving as 43rd governor, while the incumbent speaker of the Assembly as 84th.

There are now 21 cities and 70 towns in the Prefecture. As administrative units these cities and towns are independent local autonomous bodies having for their executive and legislative organs mayors and assemblymen of their own, respectively, who are elected by their citizens.

Hyogo Prefecture exercises jurisdiction over all of them and carries out administrative activities involving wider areas than a single city or town, and also those in which it is desirable to set forth uniform standards for their proper functioning.

兵库县诞生于一八七六年，已经有一世纪以上的历史了。现知事は第四十三任，县议会议长已第八十四任了。

县内有二十一市、七十町。在行政单位他们是独立的地方自治体，分别有住民们选出的：市长、町长及市町议会议员。所谓县，县内跨两介市町以上大范围，及统一基準的行政事务。

FINANCE 财政

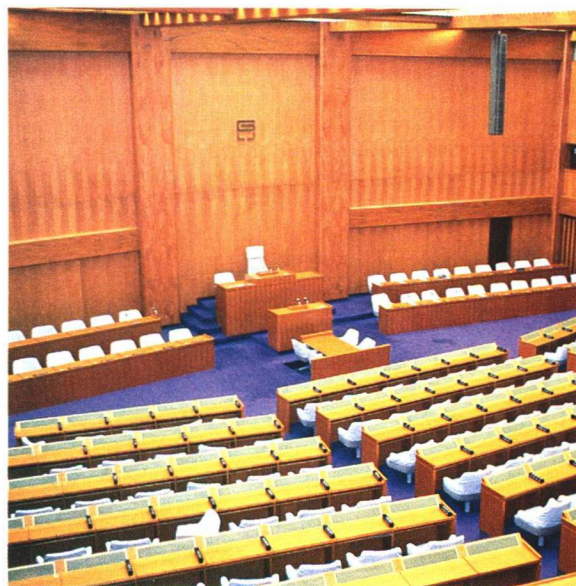
The fiscal year of the Hyogo Prefectural Government begins on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the following year, as is the case with the national state and all the other local autonomous bodies in Japan.

The initial budget, covering the estimated expenditures for the entire fiscal year, is submitted to the regular February session of the Prefectural Assembly for its approval. The supplementary budget is drawn up covering any additional expenditures found necessary after the initial budget has been resolved upon, and submitted to the Prefectural Assembly for approval, too.

The resources to cover the requisite expenses for prefectural administration are composed of, in the main, the prefectural taxes, defrayment by the National Treasury in the form of subsidies for various projects and also as grants-in-aid in the form of national taxes ceded by the Central Government, and receipts from public loans, amounting in total to 917.9-billion yen (about US\$3,671-million) for the fiscal 1984.

The prefectural taxes, the greatest of these resources, amount to 373.8-billion yen (about US\$1,495-million), representing 40 percent of the total annual revenue. The principal prefectural taxes are: enterprise tax, prefectural inhabitant's tax, automobile tax, light oil transaction tax, and eating, drinking and related consumption tax.

Chief among the prefectural expenditures in the 1984 budget are public education expenses amounting to 271.1-billion yen (about US\$1,084-million), or about 28 percent of the total; public works expenses 173.5-billion yen (about US\$694-million) and police and public safety expenses 82.0-billion yen (about US\$328-million).



Prefectural Assembly Hall

兵库县议会会议堂

兵库县的会计是单年度主义的，会计年度是日本政府及其它地方自主体同様，从四月一日起，第二年的三月三十一日终。最初予算是，执行二月份召开县议会提出的决议，要当初予算决议後如仍需经费，则作为补充予算由县议会来计算。

财源是县税、国库拨款、地方交纳税、县公债等。县税占年入的40%。县税方面有事业税、县民税、汽车税、石油交易税、饮食等消费税。

年度支出、占最多的三位是，教育费2,711亿元、土木费1,735亿元、警察费820亿元。（日元）

兵庫県の特徴

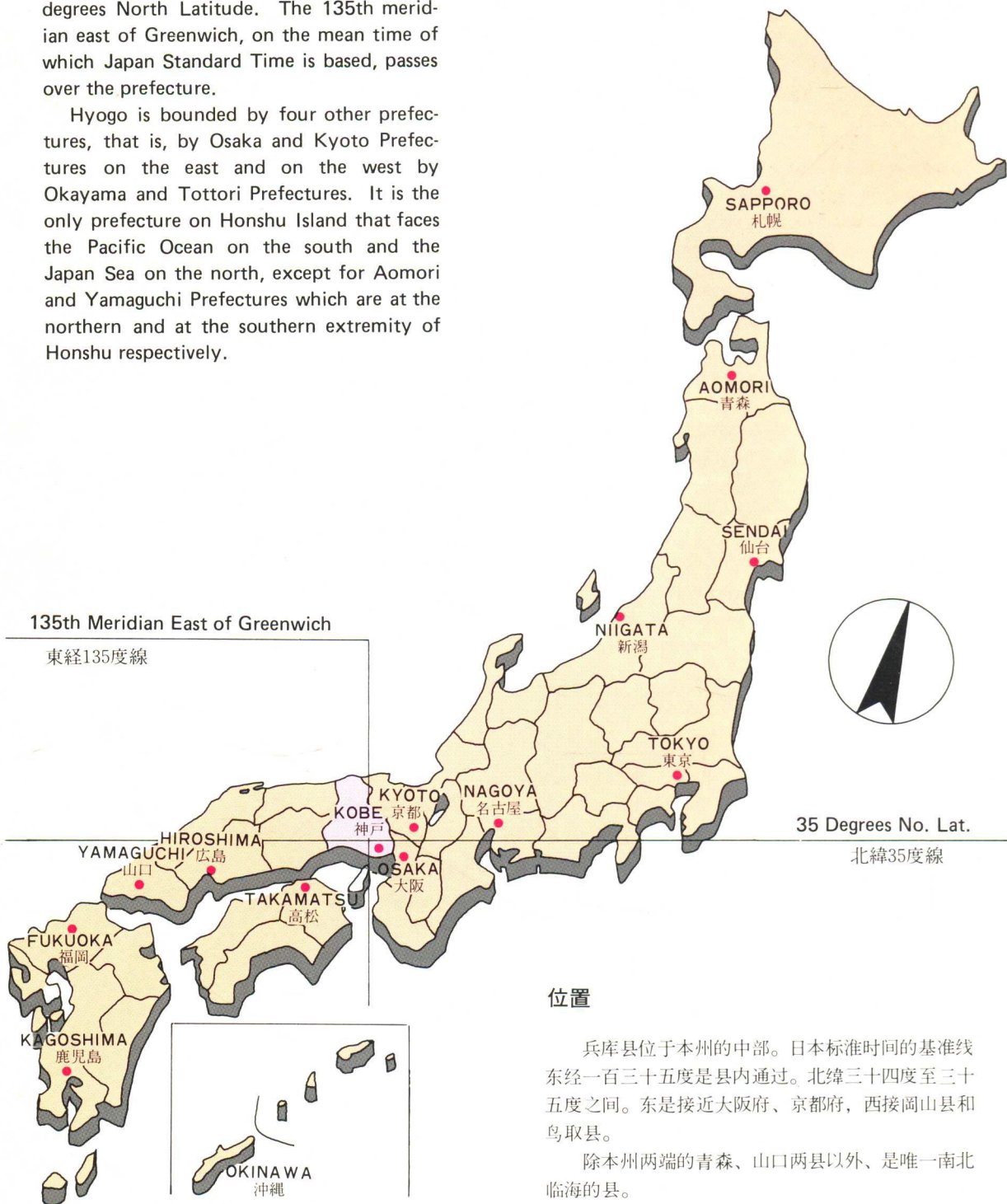
BRIEF SKETCH OF HYOGO PREFECTURE

兵庫县的特色

LOCATION

Hyogo Prefecture is located about the middle of Japan, extending from 34 to 35 degrees North Latitude. The 135th meridian east of Greenwich, on the mean time of which Japan Standard Time is based, passes over the prefecture.

Hyogo is bounded by four other prefectures, that is, by Osaka and Kyoto Prefectures on the east and on the west by Okayama and Tottori Prefectures. It is the only prefecture on Honshu Island that faces the Pacific Ocean on the south and the Japan Sea on the north, except for Aomori and Yamaguchi Prefectures which are at the northern and at the southern extremity of Honshu respectively.

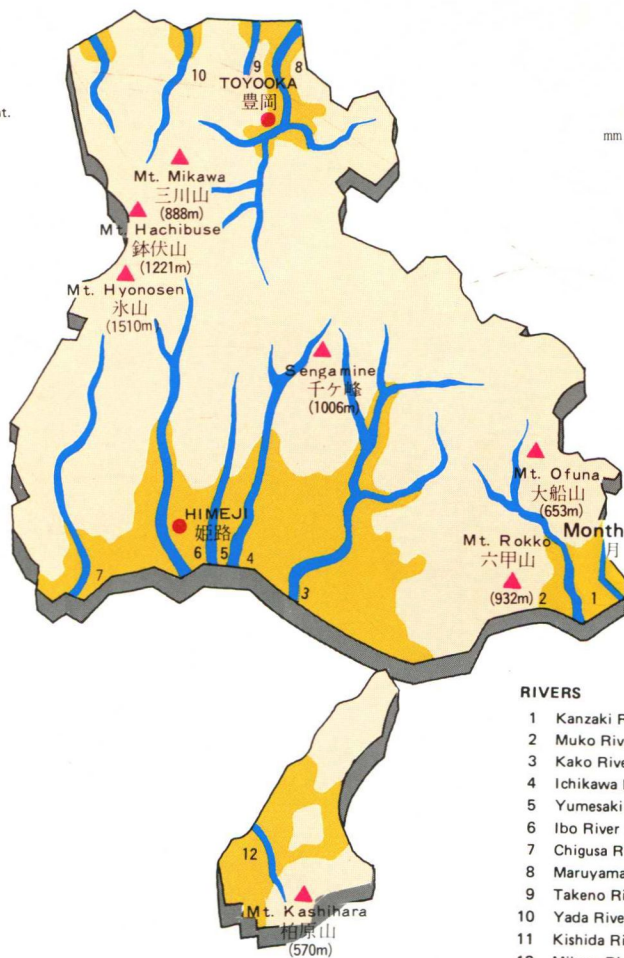
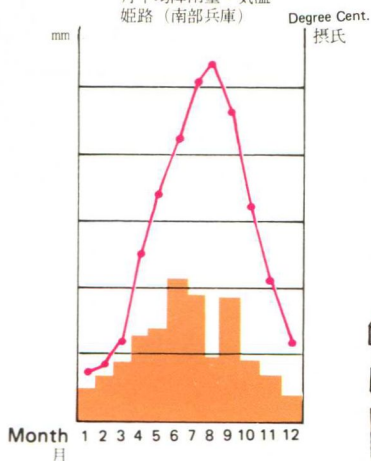


位置

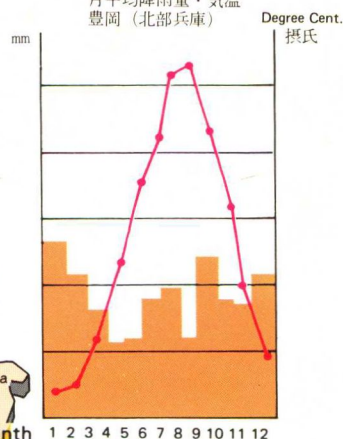
兵库县位于本州的中部。日本标准时间的基准线东经一百三十五度是县内通过。北纬三十四度至三十五度之间。东是接近大阪府、京都府，西接岡山県和鸟取县。

除本州两端的青森、山口两县以外，是唯一南北临海的县。

**Average Monthly
Temperature & Precipitation
in Himeji (south Hyogo)**
月平均降雨量・気温
姫路 (南部兵庫)



**Average Monthly
Temperature & Precipitation
in Toyooka (north Hyogo)**
月平均降雨量・気温
豊岡 (北部兵庫)



RIVERS

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| 1 Kanzaki River (20km) | 神崎川 |
| 2 Muko River (65.4km) | 武庫川 |
| 3 Kako River (86.5km) | 加古川 |
| 4 Ichikawa River (75.8km) | 市川 |
| 5 Yumesaki River (39.9km) | 夢前川 |
| 6 Ibo River (69.7km) | 揖保川 |
| 7 Chigusa River (67.6km) | 千種川 |
| 8 Maruyama River (67.3km) | 丸山川 |
| 9 Takeno River (21.2km) | 竹野川 |
| 10 Yada River (34.7km) | 矢田川 |
| 11 Kishida River (23.9km) | 岸田川 |
| 12 Mihara River (11.1km) | 三原川 |

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE

The Chugoku Mountain Range traverses the prefecture from east to west a little to the north of its middle, forming a divide that splits the entire prefecture into the northern and southern halves. This circumstance gives rise to a wide variety of areas, differing sharply from one another in point of climate conditions and social environments, so that Hyogo is aptly called an epitome of Japan.

Southern Hyogo has a rather mild climate

with a comparatively small precipitation and a moderate temperature. Northern Hyogo, on the other hand, has much more precipitation owing to heavy snowfall during chilly seasons.

地形、气候

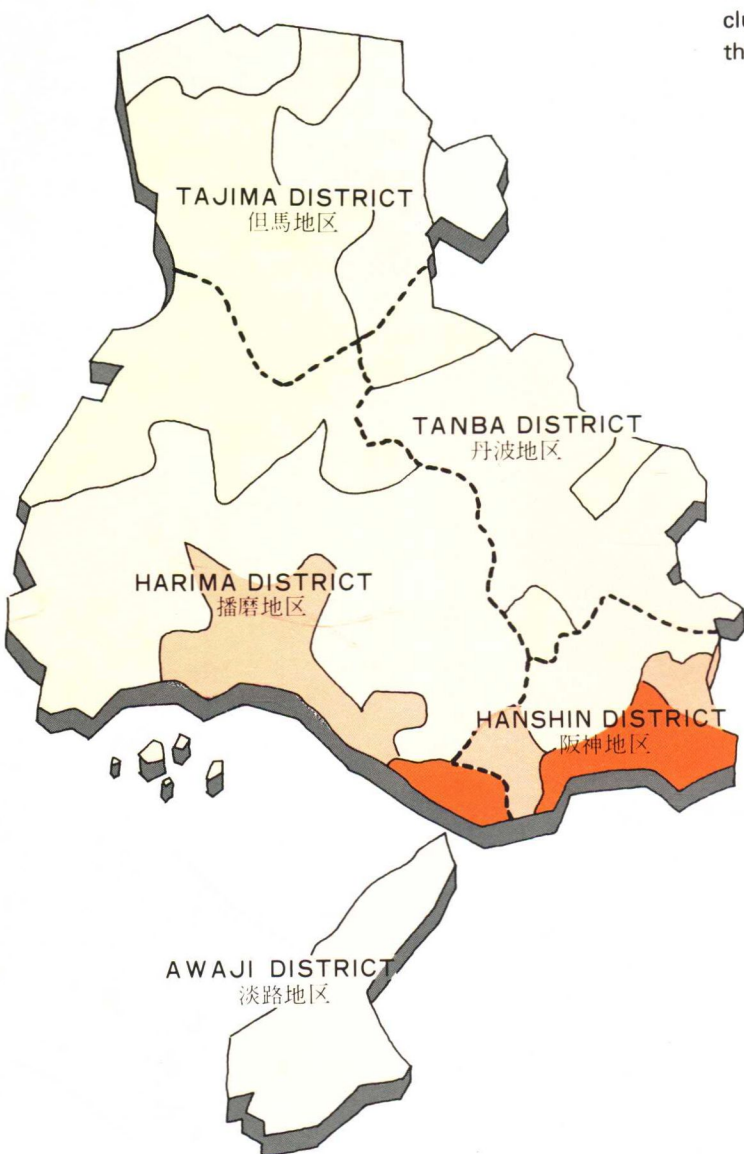
兵庫県、由于中国山脉自东至西横贯中央部的原故、兵庫県是在自然条件和社会环境与它县不同的地区、素有“日本的缩影”之称。

如果南北分类的话、南部降雨量少、以平均气温来看也是较温和的。北部雨量多、冬季降雪量较多。

面积、人口

兵庫县的面积是大约8400km²。日本全国面积的22%。从面积的次位来看、都、道、府、县的十二位。

兵庫县的人口大约五百三十万人口占全国的第七位。人口逐渐增加都市集中化方面倾向，特别是阪神、播磨两地区的都市周围人口增加显著。

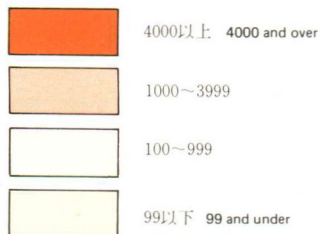


AREA AND POPULATION

Hyogo Prefecture covers a total area of about 8,400 square kilometers, which is roughly 2.2 percent of the nation's land, and ranks 12th in size among the prefectures of Japan including Tokyo and Hokkaido.

The population of Hyogo Prefecture totals some 5.3-million, ranking 7th among all the prefectures of Japan. It is on the increase as a whole. Especially, a steady centralization of population is going on of late in urban areas, centering around the cluster of cities along the southern coast of the mainland Hyogo.

Population
Density (per sq.km.)
人口分布 (1km²当り)



SHORT HISTORY

兵库县简史

Warlord Hideyoshi Toyotomi becomes the ruler of Japan	1590	丰臣秀吉全国统一
Tokugawa Shogunate initiated	1603	德川幕府开府
Himeji Castle built by Warlord Terumasa Ikeda	1609	池田輝政建成姬路城
(U.S. Declaration of Independence)	(1776)	(美国独立)
Kobe Port opened to the world	1867	神户港开港
1st Hyogo Prefecture, comprising present Kobe and a few nearby communities, established	1868	5月第一次兵库县设立 知事 伊藤博文 (不是现兵库县域, 而是幕府的直辖领等, 以神户为中心的各村的总称)
1st Governor of Hyogo Prefecture, Hirobumi Ito, installed		明治维新
Meiji Restoration		
(Suez Canal opens)	(1869)	(苏伊士运河开通)
2nd Hyogo Prefecture, enlarged but still far smaller in area than its present jurisdiction	1871	11月第二次兵库县设立(在原兵库县以外, 饰磨县、丰冈县、名东县四县诞生)
3rd Hyogo Prefecture, amalgamating 3 other prefectures of Shikama, Toyooka and Meito to cover the same area as at present	1876	第三次兵库县设立: 原兵库县、饰磨县、丰冈县、名东县都合并成现兵库县
Hyogo Prefectural Assembly instituted	1879	兵库县议会开设
Constitution of the Empire of Japan promulgated	1889	大日本帝国宪法颁布
2nd World War breaks out	1939	第二次世界大战开始
Constitution of Japan put in force	1947	日本国宪法施行
(People's Republic of China founded)	(1949)	(中华人民共和国成立)
Present Prefectural Office building completed	1964	县厅新舍落成。在东京召开奥林匹克
100th anniversary of establishment of Hyogo Prefectural Government	1967	兵库县厅开厅100年
(1st lunar landing by crew of Apollo-Saturn 11)	(1969)	(阿波罗宇宙飞船在月球着落, 人类初次到达月球)
(Chinese Communist Party's 9th national deputies' conference)		(中国共产党第九次全国代表大会)
Present Prefectural Assembly Hall and Prefectural Office building No. 2 completed	1971	县议会新议会堂县第2厅舍落成
"Portopia '81", an international exposition commemorating completion of the man-made Kobe Port Island	1981	神户人工岛完成, 纪念 举办人工岛 "81" 博览会



Iejima Group in the Seto Inland Sea, to the south of Himeji City in southwestern Hyogo 家島群島 浮現在瀬戸内海の大小島



Sun Zhong Shan Memorial Hall, first built as a villa of a Chinese trader, now remodelled to the Memorial Hall displaying many works and personal items of the "Father of Chinese Revolution," located in western Kobe City. 孙中山纪念馆早在大正初期华侨贸易商为做别墅建起的，而今是展出了中国革命的先驱者孙中山先生有关的作品及遺物等。

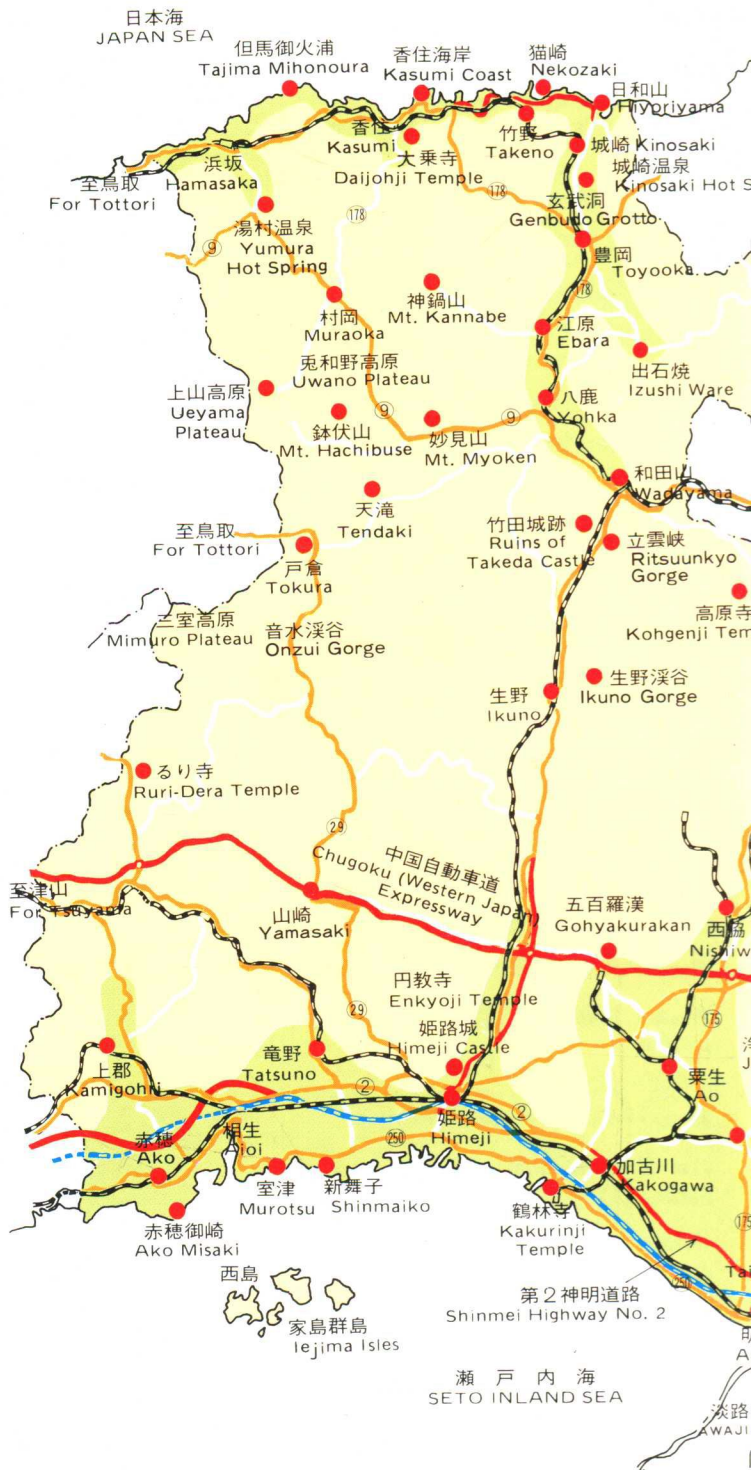


"Awa" Dance, performed at Awaji Island Festival in August every year

阿波舞 在淡路島、每年到了八月穿上夏季和服男女狂舞，成夏季的“即景诗”。

MAP OF HYOGO

兵庫

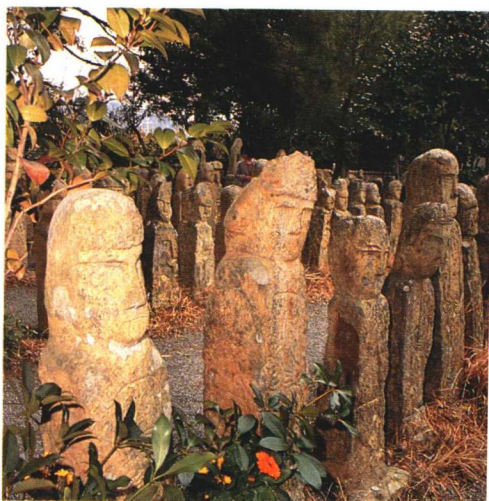


PREFECTURE
县 图



Hyogo Prefectural Flower Center in Kasai City in central Hyogo

县立花园中心 日本第一的大温室中，一年中盛开着秋海棠、兰花等被称为“花的世界”“花的天堂”诱惑人们来观赏。



A cluster of stone images called "500 Buddha Images" in the suburbs of Kasai City

“五百罗汉”经过几百年的风云已然沉睡者石佛群，不知何年间，何人刻的这一切都不祥。



Multi-purpose open stage in Takino Town, northwest of Kobe

野外俱乐部 在野外演出音乐、戏剧、各种文艺活动等用的露天剧场。(滝野町)

EDUCATION

Education covers a notable policy area of the prefectural administration, and has two major targets of promoting school education for young citizens and strengthening life-long education for adult citizens of Hyogo Prefecture.

The expenditure for education, including school and social education to attain its purpose of character-building, amounts to more than one-third of the total prefectural expenditure, the largest single item in the budget.

Organization

The administration of education in Hyogo Prefecture is carried on jointly by the prefectural board of education and the governor.

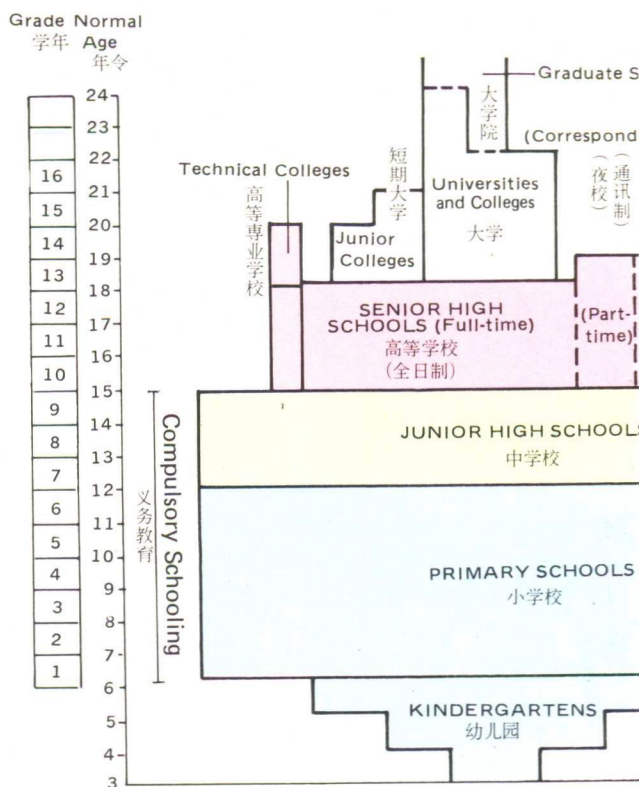
The prefectural board of education is an executive organ, composed of five members. There is also a superintendent of education who works in an auxiliary capacity for the board of education. The superintendent and his secretariat carry out all matters over which the board has jurisdiction.

The prefectural board of education exercises control over schools (except colleges and universities), libraries, museums and other facilities established by the prefecture. It has the authority to employ or dismiss teachers and other office staff, organize curriculums and select textbooks and teaching materials, as well as to employ teachers and office staff of primary and secondary schools established by cities and towns and give advice and guidance to boards of education of cities and towns. It also has charge of the management and execution of all matters concerned with social education, preservation and protection of cultural assets, physical education, etc.

The governor, on the other hand, has jurisdiction over matters concerned with prefectural colleges and universities as well as private schools (except private colleges and universities).

Diffusion of education

The standard of education in Hyogo Prefecture is extremely high as compared with that in the majority of prefectures in Japan. The universities



and colleges in the prefecture number as many as 51. Ninety-five percent of those who have finished compulsory primary and junior high school education proceed on to continue their studies in senior high schools, and 40 percent of the high school graduates go on to enter colleges and universities.

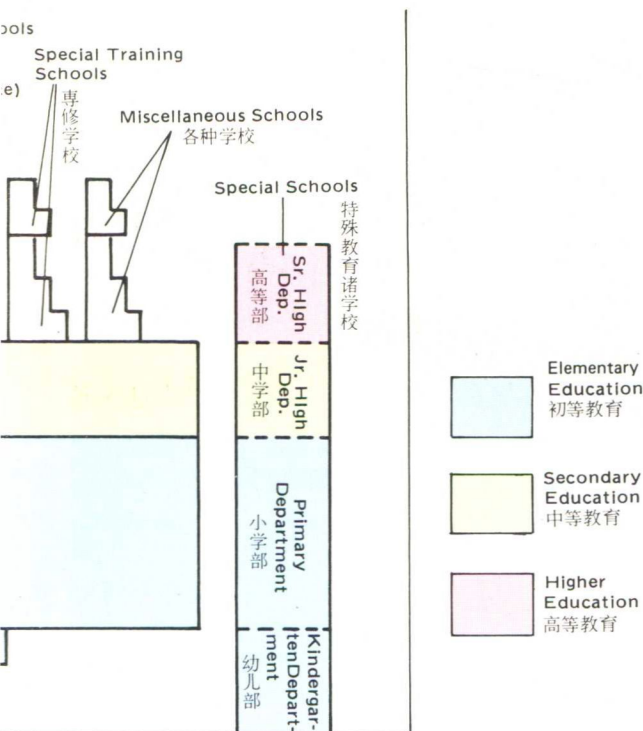
Measures for promoting education

Continuous efforts are made to expand facilities, better their quality and otherwise improve the universities and colleges in the prefecture.

To conform with the basic principle of a new formula for high school education as set forth by the Central Government, each senior high school in the prefecture is encouraged to develop individual traits of students by newly offering such highly specialized courses as art, music and information science.

In an effort to keep up with the international age, certain high schools provide a course called "international culture", which aims at further fostering, through by-lingual teaching, such valuable abilities as the repatriated youths have acquired

教育



during their overseas life.

Another measure in similar line is the English course given at high schools in which invited British instructors teach not only up-to-date English conversation but also what to know and how to act in an international society.

At primary and junior high school level, educational programs are tailored to the individuality of each school and community so as to let pupils acquire basic academic ability by study through actual experiences. We also endeavor to ensure pupils of sufficient lessons on woodwork, pottery-making and gardening so that they may learn the pleasure of creative works and deepen their concept of professions.

Future programs

One of the prefecture's long-term educational schemes is to build "college towns" at three sites in the prefecture: a college town of arts and culture, that of health science and hygienics, and a town of higher-and-secondary education under a consistent policy, respectively.

为了发展未来着重培养人材。确保充实的学校教育。另外推进终生教育，这也是执行县政的重要课题之一。

为培养卓越的人材，为求得确保学校教育，社会教育为此所付出的教育费占支出总额的第一位，即34.3%。

组织

教育行政方面，五位德高望重的人构成的教育委员会，做辅助机关设置教育长为首的教育委员会事務局，执行有闕此方面的事务。该委员会主要掌管的事务是：县设置的学校(除大学)、图书馆、博物馆、其它教育机关的管理、教职员的任免、教育课程、学习指导、有闕教课书的选定等此外，对市、町立小、中学校教职员的任免，和对市、町教育委员会指导助言的权力。此外负责社会教育的振兴、文化财产的保护、体育振兴等事务。知事所掌管的教育工作是县立大学、私立学校(除大学)的有关事务。

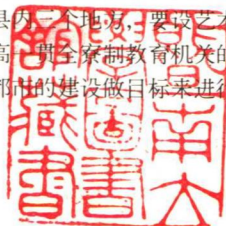
兵库县的教育水准是非常高的，县内大学是国、公立、私立大学共五十一校。义务教育完了进学高等学校的人大约百分之九十五，昇大学、短大有百分之四十。

各县立大学扩充和整备的同时，对高等学校教育发挥其特色的新教育课的研究。如果在艺术方面，有卓越才能的人，尊重他们的特长来培养。

近年来，由于国际化的进展从海外归国来的子女他们有着他国语言基础，所以要保留两国语言，为此执行国际文化路线，招请外国人任教英语。通过活的语言教学广开视野，致力培养丰富的国际思想的人材。

小、中学校教育方面，与学生及学校和地区相适应的，进行实践教育。以学力做基础，选学木工、陶艺、园艺等並实习，能够对未来的职业选择加深认识。

另外，做长期构想、兵库县学园都市群的有关规划，在县内三个地方，要做艺术系大学、健康科学大学、中高一贯制教育机关的实现，以上述做基础，为学园都市的建设做目标来进行。



PROMOTION OF CULTURE 文化行政

Culture, as this prefectural government conceives it, is basically the way of human life itself. The scope of our efforts for promotion of culture, therefore, is not limited to artistic and cultural works or cultural assets of historical value. We take up any subject that serves the purpose of enriching our life on both mental and physical phases as the objective of our administrative functions.

"Culture should infiltrate into our Daily Life" was the theme for which the Department of Life and Culture was set up in the prefectural government. We boast of this step as outrunning any other prefecture in that it aims at comprehensive policy-making in this particular sector. The related policies are decided by an arts and culture commission and a cultural council, both formed by leaders in our society. They work on the basis of annual sampling of general citizens' opinion.

There are four cultural halls set up by this government, which provide citizens with opportunity for life-long study, and also serve as local agencies for implementing the government measures concerned.

Major measures for fostering culture include:

Encouraging life-long study

The "culture classes" and the "sports classes" are continually open for adult participants. Informative data on cultural heritage in each locality are available to interested citizens and enable them to foster a new culture characteristic of our age.

Also, we carry on training courses, called "animators' bank," by which to cultivate leadership of citizens who will work for voluntary activities and recreational and cultural movements in their own communities.

Nurturing culture of our own

"Festivals of Arts and Culture" are annually held at many places in the prefecture to give local residents opportunity to appreciate arts and cultural objects of high level, and to participate in creative activities for themselves; and in so doing to help them foster the culture firmly rooted in each local community as well as the culture unique to Hyogo Prefecture as a whole.



"Piccolo Theater", giving young musicians and stage artists opportunity for their debuts (Amagasaki)

青年剧场 为青少年演出、音乐会、演剧、发表会
所利用的剧场。(尼崎市)

Planting 10-million trees

Campaign is set in motion for urging citizens at large to plant and grow trees by their own hand along streets and highways, and at schools, parks, factories and other installations all over the prefecture. The movement's effect is already visible in environmental improvement and increased amenities in citizens' daily life, both in mental and physical aspects.

Construction of cultural installations

A youths' imaginative theater, an open-air stage, a modern fine arts museum and a museum of history are among major cultural facilities already complete under the prefecture's long-term construction schedule. These institutions, together with many others listed on the future schedule, are expected to play principal roles in embodying various government policies for promotion of culture.

On top of those mentioned above, there are a great many cultural structures provided and operated by local authorities as well as by private bodies in the prefecture. It is an important function of the prefectural administration to coordinate, patronize and encourage programs conducted at these local establishments so that cultural activities in every corner of the prefecture will develop in a balanced fashion with each other from the viewpoint of our comprehensive cultural policy.