

chapter 5 Literature & Contemporary Art

第5章 文学・現代芸術

1 Etchu Man'yo Beautiful scenery of Etchu kept in excellent waka poems

越中万葉 秀歌に残る越中の風景

Man'yo-shu is the oldest existing collection of Japanese poetry (*waka*). Otomo no Yakamochi was a statesman, a *waka* poet, and one of the compilers of *Man'yo-shu*. From 746 to 751 he was out of Nara, which was the capital at that time, and stayed in Takaoka as the governor of Etchu province. 473 *waka* from his works were collected in *Man'yo-shu*. Among them, 223 *waka* were written during his 5 years in Etchu. He expressed his deep emotions about the grand, beautiful and severe nature and climate in Etchu in his many works. His works still appeal to people, about 1,300 years later.

たちやま ふ おおきゆきを となつ みれども飽かず 神からならし
立山に 降り置ける雪を 常夏に 見れども飽かず 神からならし
On Tachiyama
snow that falls and stays
I never tire of seeing,
even during summer.
It is divine, it seems.

Tachiyama ni
Furi okeru yuki wo
Tokonatsu ni
Miredomo akazu
Kamu kara narashi

たちやま ゆきくらしも 延槻の 川の渡瀬 鑑浸かすも
立山の 雪し消らしも 延槻の 川の渡瀬 鑑浸かすも
From Tachiyama
the snow is melting, it seems,
for passing the shallows
of the Hayatsuki River,
my stirrups I soaked.

Tachiyama no
Yukishi kurashimo
Hahitsuki no
Kawa no watarize
Abumi tsukasumo

はる そのくねなる 桃の花 下照る道に 出で立つ少女
春の苑 紅にほふ 桃の花 下照る道に 出で立つ少女
The spring garden,
glowing red,
peach flowers,
and on the path they illuminate,
there appears a maiden.

Haruno sono
Kurenawi nihofu
Momo no hana
Shitaderu michi ni
Idetatsu wotome

あゆのかぜ いたく吹くらし 奈呉の海人の 釣する小舟 漕ぎ隠る見ゆ
東風 いたく吹くらし 奈呉の海人の 釣する小舟 漕ぎ隠る見ゆ
The wind of *Ayu*
is blowing hard, it seems,
for fishing boats
of the seamen of Nago
I see rowing and going out of sight.

Ayu no kaze
Itaku fukurashi
Nago no amano
Tsuru suru wobune
Kogi kakuru miyu

あさどに きき 遠くはる 射水川 朝漕ぎしつ 歌ふ船人
朝床に 聞けば遠くはる 射水川 朝漕ぎしつ 歌ふ船人
In the morning on my bed,
I hear very far away,
on the Imizu River,
early in the morning while rowing,
the boatman singing.

Asadoko ni
Kikeba harukeshi
Imizukaha
Asakogi shitsutsu
Utafu funabito

ものふ やそをとめ くみまがふ 寺井の上の 堅香子の花
物部の 八十少女らが 汲みまがふ 寺井の上の 堅香子の花
By the fountain of the temple,
many maidens
come and scoop water by turns,
the flowers of *katakago*.

Mononofu no
Yaso wotomeraga
Kumimagafu
Terawi no ue no
Katakago no hana

Point

- 大伴家持とはどこから来た何の役職の人でしたか。
- 万葉集はいつの時代の歌集ですか。また、家持の歌は何首ありますか。
- 家持の歌についての感想を述べてみましょう。



Statue of Otomo no Yakamochi
大伴家持の像

Reading Guide

compiler 編者



=エミリー =さくら

Sakura explains to Emily about *Man'yo-shu*.

What a beautiful flower! Is it a cherry blossom?

No, it isn't. It is a peach flower. Some man a long time ago depicted his girlfriend standing under the tree in his poem.

You know very well about ancient times.

It is because people left an anthology, named *Man'yo-shu*, 1,300 years ago.

Do you understand such old language? It is far longer ago than English was developed as we know it today.

Yes. It is certainly old Japanese, but by studying a little we can understand what the poems mean.

By reading *waka* poems you can resonate with people of 1,300 years ago. That's great!

越中万葉を全国に発信



Takaoka Man'yo Historical Museum
高岡市万葉歴史館 (高岡市万葉歴史館提供)

Sending information on Etchu Man'yo nationwide

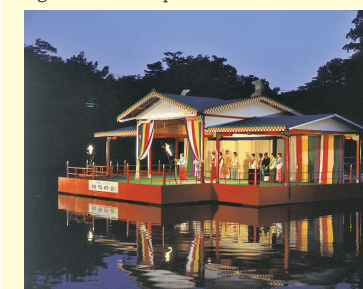
Since more than 300 *waka* called Etchu *Man'yo* are collected in *Man'yo-shu*, Takaoka Man'yo Historical Museum was opened in 1990. The exhibits express the world of *waka* poems by sounds and images. Literature and documents are displayed systematically. The museum is a mecca for studying *Man'yo-shu*. Any researcher wants to visit it once at least.

column

A recital of the 20-volume *Man'yo-shu*

万葉集全20巻朗唱の会

A recital of the 20-volume *Man'yo-shu* is organized in October every year as the main event of Takaoka Man'yo Festival. More than 2,000 people who wear the traditional clothes of the Man'yo Period, recite a total of 4,516 *waka* of 1,300 years ago, one after another for three days and nights, on a special aquatic stage in Takaoka Kojo Park. This is an event in which you can see the culture and history of Japan, and understand again how important it is.



2 A prefecture advanced in the arts

芸術の先進地富山

Performing arts festivals to meet people and be more creative

交流・創造する舞台芸術祭

In the “World Festival of Children's Performing Arts in Toyama,” children from around the world show their performances, such as ballet, musicals, dance, or Japanese traditional dance, very brightly on the stage.

In Nanto City there is a park named “TOGA ART PARK of Toyama prefecture.” This is a place for creating new performing arts in the artistic atmosphere of Toga. Every summer an international drama festival is organized there, including SCOT Summer Season.

There is another international festival there. It is “SUKIYAKI MEETS THE WORLD.” This is an event for international exchange and world music.

A bridge between Eastern and Western arts

東西の美術のかけ橋

Hayashi Tadamasu, born in Takaoka City, played an important role in introducing Japanese arts, including *ukiyo-e* and other national artistic treasures, to the Western world from the latter half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century.

Hayashi majored in French at the University of Tokyo. He served as an interpreter in the Paris Exposition in 1878. Afterwards, he became an art dealer and deepened exchange with Claude Monet and Édouard Manet. Although he was a private citizen, he served as the secretary-general at the Paris Exposition in 1900. It was he who introduced Impressionism to Japan for the first time.

An advanced group of museums

先進的な美術館群

Toyama Prefecture has several museums which keep unique collections. In the Museum of Modern Art, Toyama, you can enjoy works of Picasso, Rouault, and other artists of Surrealism. Since Takiguchi Shuzo, a poet and an art critic from Toyama City, had personal exchanges with Miro, the museum was able to obtain these collections. The Suiboku Museum, Toyama, exhibits ink-wash paintings, which show us the beautiful nuance in tonality of shading. In the museum, ink-wash paintings of excellent modern artists, including Kaho Akira, and Yokoyama Taikan, are presented systematically.

ちょっとひと息

富山の街がギャラリーに

富山市では、1991年に全国で唯一の公立の富山ガラス造形研究所を開校しました。卒業生は国内外のコンクールで実績をあげています。1994年には、ガラス造形作家の活動拠点となる富山ガラス工房を開校しました。富山市内の街角では、気軽にガラス・アートの展示を楽しむことができます。



吹きガラスを体験する子ども

Point

- 県内で行われる舞台芸術の国際的なイベントは何でしょう。
- 林忠正はなぜ「東西美術交流のかけ橋」といわれるのでしょうか。
- 県内の美術館で数々の著名な作品を鑑賞できるのはなぜでしょう。



SCOT Summer Season
SCOTサマーシーズン



The Suiboku Museum, Toyama
富山県水墨美術館

Reading Guide

World Festival of Children's Performing Arts in Toyama **とやま世界子ども舞台芸術祭**
Paris Exposition **パリの万国博覧会**
private citizen **民間人**
Impressionism **印象派**
Surrealism **シュルレアリスム**
tonality of shading **墨の色調**



dialogue
話してみよう!!

=エミリー =健太 =さくら

Emily tells Kenta and Sakura about the collection of the Museum of Modern Art, Toyama.



I was surprised to see paintings of Picasso and Miro here in Toyama.



Oh. You've been to the Museum of Modern Art, Toyama.



It is so wonderful to see the tide of modern art in the world all at once.



You know, Hayashi Tadamasu introduced Japanese arts to the Western world more than 100 years ago. He was from Takaoka City.



He also introduced Impressionism to Japan.



The museum in Toyama is a real one!

Yes, but not only that! We also have the World Festival of Children's Performing Arts in Toyama, SCOT Summer Season, and SUKIYAKI MEETS THE WORLD, one of the biggest world music festivals in Japan.



I know the world famous hit song named “Sukiyaki.”

The name “Sukiyaki” represents the fusion of Eastern and Western cultures.

【板画家】棟方志功



Print art by Munakata Shiko
棟方志功の版画

Munakata Shiko

Munakata Shiko was born in Aomori. He was inspired by Vincent van Gogh's “Sunflowers” so much that he went to Tokyo and learned painting. In 1945 he evacuated to Fukumitsu and stayed there as the base of his activity for 7 years. In 1956 he was awarded the Grand Prix at the Venice Biennale, which made him famous in the world.

column

A large-scale international exhibition contest of posters, the only one in Japan

日本で唯一、大規模な国際ポスター公募展

The International Poster Triennial in Toyama is organized once every three years by the Museum of Modern Art, Toyama. This is a contest of posters which are publicly offered from the world. This is one of the five major poster contests in the world. At the 10th contest in 2012, there were more than 4,500 entries from more than 50 countries and territories. This is an event which designers and artists around the world are interested in.



The International Poster Triennial in Toyama
世界ポスタートリエンナーレトヤマ
(富山県立近代美術館提供)

3 Leaders in literature 文学創造の担い手

Writing novels from an international viewpoint

国際的な視野で小説を執筆

A novel writer, Hotta Yoshie (1918–1998), was born in Fushiki, Takahashi City. His family's business was a shipping agency. Through this business he had a wider view of the world. In addition, he realized that everything was uncertain when his family's business declined. He stayed in Shanghai during the turbulent time in China after World War II. As a consequence, watching times change from an international viewpoint became an important theme throughout his literary career.

He won the Akutagawa Prize for his work, "Hiroba no Kodoku," in 1951. He served as the secretary-general and the chairperson of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association. He continued to show the proper image of what a contemporary writer should be.

Novels associated with Toyama made into movies

多くの富山ゆかりの文学作品が映画化され話題に

"Tsurugidake Ten no Ki," a novel written by Nitta Jiro, is the story of a survey team that reached the summit of Mt. Tsurugidake in 1907. This novel was made into a movie with the same title. For shooting, the cast and crew went through almost the same route as the survey team of 100 years ago. They had a very hard experience under the severe condition of nature.

"Kurobe no Taiyo," written by Kimoto Shoji, depicts the difficulties and accomplishment of constructing Kurobe Dam. It was also made into a movie and a TV drama.

"Nagai Michi," written by Kashiwabara Hyozo, is a story of the difficult days and friendships of a boy who evacuated to Toyama during World War II. This was made into *manga* by Fujiko Fujio with the title "Shonen Jidai," and into a movie with the same title. The theme song was sung by Inoue Yosui and became a big hit.

Exhibiting literature related to Toyama 富山ゆかりの文学を紹介

In the center of Toyama City there is a museum focused primarily on literature. It is KOSHINOKUNI Museum of Literature. The first director is Nakanishi Susumu, a scholar of *Man'yo-shu*. Its exhibitions are about writers, literary works, movies, comics and animations, all of which are associated with Toyama.

There is a very unique exhibit, *Man'yo Tobashi*, there. You catch an image describing Otomo no Yakamochi's poem of 1,300 years ago, and throw it toward a big screen.

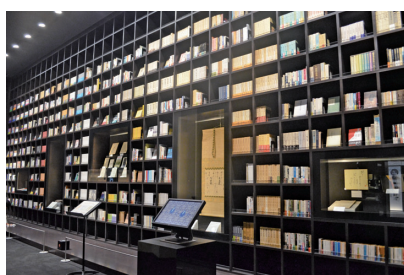
You will be fascinated with the exhibitions of books and manuscripts written by many authors who are associated with Toyama, such as Henmi Jun, who was a non-fiction writer and poet. Children get interested in *Fushigina Hon*, a device to show the process of producing comics or animations.

Point

- 堀田善衛はどのような国際的な活動に取り組んだのでしょうか。
- 富山を舞台にした映画を挙げてみましょう。
- 高志の国文学館には何が展示されていますか。



Mt. Tsurugidake in winter 冬の剱岳



KOSHINOKUNI Museum of Literature 高志の国文学館

Reading Guide

- turbulent time 激動の時期
- Afro-Asian Writers' Association アジア・アフリカ作家会議
- shooting 撮影
- evacuate 疎開する



=さくら =エミリー

Emily is interested in Japanese literature. She talks about it with Sakura.



Why did you decide to study in Japan?



I was so impressed with "Coffinman: The Journal of a Buddhist Mortician" that I wanted to read Japanese literature more.



Oh, you read "Nokanfu Nikki" by Aoki Shinmon. You know, he is from Toyama! Now, I want to recommend another writer. That is Hotta Yoshie.

Thank you.



Some novels related to Toyama were made into movies.

What do you recommend?



"Tsurugidake Ten no Ki." It is a story about a survey team that climbed Mt. Tsurugidake. The movie was made on the mountain during winter and it has a big impact on the screen. In addition, a novel, "Nagai Michi," was made into *manga* and a movie, "Shonen Jidai." Its theme song was a big hit, too.



Novel, *manga*, and song. All of them are interesting.



You know, there is good information about Toyama's literature in KOSHINOKUNI Museum of Literature. Why don't we go?

Sure!



column

"Wolf Children Ame and Yuki," set in Kamiichi

「おおかみこどもの雨と雪」

In the field of animation, a film director from Toyama is very active today. In 2012 an animated film, "Wolf Children Ame and Yuki" was released. Hosoda Mamoru from Kamiichi Town, Toyama, wrote the original story and script and directed it. A nineteen-year-old girl, Hana, met a wolfman and fell in love with him. Then she gave birth to two wolf children and raised them. The story tells Hana's devotion and the children's growth for 13 years. The setting of the story is a forest, *sato-yama*, in Toyama. Beautiful scenery of Kamiichi and its neighbor town, Tateyama, is presented in the film. The film was released in July, 2012, nationwide. It became a big hit.



Old folk house which was a model for a house where the heroine, Hana, lives with her children in the movie. 主人公の花とその家族が暮らす家のモデルとなった古民家

1 Toyama, a prefecture of welfare

“Toyama-style day care service” is getting attention nationwide

全国が注目「富山型デイサービス」

“Toyama-style day care service” is defined as a facility to provide welfare services for babies and the elderly together, regardless of disabilities. In 1993 three nurses of the Toyama Red Cross Hospital opened the facility named “Kono Yubi Tomare (come and join us)” to provide the nursing care service. Their concept inspired other people. Since then, similar facilities have been established in the prefecture. Toyama Prefecture has also supported them. This is why this service style is called Toyama-style.

Typically the facilities are established by renovating an ordinary house, so people feel at home. There, elderly people and children play together, and people with disabilities work with staff. This is an interactive environment of mutual benefit.

Improving welfare services is an issue now. “Toyama-style day care service” is getting attention nationwide.

Enhancing support for child rearing

充実した子育て環境

In the Capital region or big cities, one of the big issues is the large number of children waiting to go to a certified nursery school. However, there are no such children in Toyama. Toyama Prefecture emphasizes child care support and countermeasures against the falling birth rate in order for parents to manage to work and raise their children. For example, childcare service has been improved by offering overtime childcare and encouraging workers to take childcare leave. The concept is that a mother should not be isolated nor be too much burdened. The prefecture is working on developing human resources and supporting child rearing circles. There is another approach in which special coupons are provided to families with children.

Combining ideas to develop welfare devices

福祉機器開発にアイデア結集

In order for the elderly and people with disabilities to have a better quality of life and be independent, welfare devices are one of the key factors. Those devices should reflect the opinions of users and caregivers. In Toyama Prefecture, welfare devices have been developed through industry-academia-government-civilian collaboration. Ideas on the devices are gathered and an excellent one is given an award. Prototypes of devices reflecting opinions of staff of welfare facilities are tested in the facilities or users' homes to improve them for commercialization. Technical high school students in the prefecture produced a device. It was highly evaluated and obtained a patent.

福祉の富山

Point

- 「富山型デイサービス」はなぜ全国から注目を集めているのでしょうか。
- 富山県はどのような子育て支援策を提供していますか。
- 福祉機器の開発を支援するための取り組みは何ですか。



Toyama-style day care service
富山型デイサービス



Nursery school children in Toyama Prefecture
富山県内の保育園児

Reading Guide

Toyama Red Cross Hospital 富山赤十字病院
childcare leave 育児休業
child rearing circle 子育てサークル



=さくら =マイク

Sakura and Mike talk about welfare in Toyama.



You know, there is a unique welfare facility in Toyama where elderly people who need nursing care, children, and people with disabilities stay together.



I see. It is very good that different people stay together. I hope that the welfare services become more substantial.



Toyama Prefecture gathers ideas about more usable welfare devices. Mike, why don't you apply?



Well, I'm thinking. I have a very good idea about a nursing care robot.



It's a great idea that robots help humans.



Oh, by the way, you have the issue of falling birth rates in Japan. How about in Toyama?



We have various means of support to help working women raise children. You know, there are no children waiting to go to a nursery school.

That's great!



Nursing care device (lifter and mover) developed by high school students
高校生が開発した介護用機器（移乗機）

column

Paro, a healing robot

人を癒すロボット パロ

Paro is a robot modeled on a baby harp seal. It reacts to a human voice and behaves like a pet. It is recognized that interacting with Paro is effective to improve cognitive symptoms. Paro is registered in the Guinness Book of Records as the robot with the best therapeutic effect in the world. It gathers worldwide attention. Paro has been developed by a researcher, Shibata Takanori, from Nanto City and is produced there. He says, “Paro touches your heart. Only things which are sincerely produced can appeal to people.”



2 Toyama is active in sports スポーツが盛んな富山

A ball sport originated in Toyama goes nationwide

富山で生まれた球技が全国に普及

Beachball originated in Asahi Town. It is easy to play for anyone who is old or doesn't usually exercise. A team consists of 4 players. A badminton doubles court with its net is utilized. A set continues until the first team scores 9 points. Matches are best-of-three sets. Various generations from young to old enjoy playing beachball and competitions are held. Now, beachball is widespread in Japan.

Three professional sports teams are supported by people in the prefecture 県民の声援受け3つのプロチーム活動

There are three professional teams in Toyama, namely KATALLER TOYAMA in football, the TOYAMA THUNDERBIRDS in baseball, and the TOYAMA GROUSES in basketball. Their team colors are blue, green, and red, respectively. They have their own mascots, Raika-kun for KATALLER, Lighty for the THUNDERBIRDS, and Glucky for the GROUSES. Teams' members contribute to sports promotion and regional vitalization. For example, they organize classes for children and participate in volunteer work.

Various sports available to various people at various levels

複数のスポーツを幅広い年代、レベルの人が楽しむ

A comprehensive community sports club is an organization based in a gymnasium or a swimming pool in a municipality. Various people at various levels of skills can enjoy various sports in the club. Fukuno Sport Club was started in 1998, which was the earliest in Toyama Prefecture. Club members can measure their own physical fitness and take classes. There are a number of options to meet the demands of different members, such as "I want to practice this sport only," "I want to lose weight by enjoying various sports," "I want to enjoy walking with my friends," etc. The club can also develop players to be the best in a sport.

ちょっとひと息

公共体育館面積、総合型地域スポーツクラブ数 トップクラス

富山県内では2000年に国体が開催され、全市町村がいずれかの競技会場になったため、県内全域にスポーツ施設が整備されました。人口あたりの公共体育館の延べ面積は全国トップクラスです。住民が運営し各種のスポーツに参加できる総合型地域スポーツクラブの数も、人口あたりトップクラスです。充実した競技施設が総合型地域スポーツクラブの拠点として活用されています。



ふくのスポーツクラブの活動

Point

- ビーチボールと普通のバレーボールの違いは何ですか。
- 富山にある3つのプロスポーツチームの名前を挙げてみましょう。
- 総合型地域スポーツクラブの特徴を挙げてみましょう。



A beachball match
ビーチボール競技 (朝日町提供)

Reading Guide

regional vitalization 地域活性化
measure one's own physical fitness
体力測定をする



dialogue
話してみよう!!

=健太 =エミリー

Kenta and Emily like sports very much. They talk about various sports.

Emily, what sports do you like ?

I like volleyball.

Do you know beachball? It originated in Toyama. In a beachball match, we use a big, light ball to play. The ball moves in a tricky way.

It sounds interesting! What are your favorite sports?

I'm on my school's baseball team.

I heard there is a professional baseball team in Toyama.

Yes, there is. That's the TOYAMA THUNDERBIRDS. We also have a professional football team and a basketball team.

Oh, by the way, I see many people in the neighborhood take sports lessons.

We have community sports clubs throughout the prefecture, which are open to various generations.

People are very active and enjoy sports very much here.

column

Speed skaters Tabata and Hozumi receiving a prefectural honor award

スケートの田畑、穂積選手が県民栄誉賞

Speed skaters Tabata Maki and Hozumi Masako won a silver medal in the Vancouver 2010 Winter Olympics. After the Olympics, they received a prefectural honor award from Toyama. This occasion led to creation of "Prefectural Sports Supporters." This is a system for gathering donations from people to develop top athletes.



Speed skaters, Tabata (right) and Hozumi
スピードスケートの田畑選手(右)と穂積選手

1 One of the best places to live 住みよさ全国トップクラス

The best place to work 安心して仕事ができる富山県の魅力

By taking a look at some statistics, you can understand how liveable Toyama is. The employment rate is near the top in Japan. On the other hand, the unemployment rate is very low. Toyama is the best place to work with less anxiety. Real income per household in Toyama City is one of the highest. Typically, a family has more members and there are more dual-income families in Toyama. The rate of recipients of welfare was ranked the lowest, 47th, in 2011.

Very high level of well-being in Japan 幸福度日本トップクラス

Hosei University released the rankings of 47 prefectures in terms of well-being. The study group of the university selected 40 indices and classified them in four main areas, namely, "life and family," "labor and company," "safety and security," and "medical care and health." According to the rankings, Toyama Prefecture is ranked very highly overall. Toyama is ranked at or near the top on some indices, including the homeownership rate and the total floor space per home. The residential environment is generally better in Toyama. In addition, Toyama was ranked 5th (in 2010) in the rate of three-generation households and 3rd in the rate of dual-income (in 2005). There is no child waiting to go to a certified nursery school. Grandparents have higher awareness of raising children. This is one of the reasons for a couple to work outside. The most distinctive feature of the lifestyle in Toyama is to realize a steady and diligent life and to cherish the family.

Emphasis on the community bond 地域のきずなを大切に

Community relations are strong in Toyama. Municipal activities are lively. The participation rate in senior citizens' clubs was the highest in Japan in 2011. What supports the better quality of life in Toyama is people's mind to help each other and to emphasize the relationship between family and community.

火災発生率が最低、犯罪発生率が低い



Patrol by residents
住民による防犯パトロール

The lowest incidence of fire and a lower crime rate

Learning from the big fires in the past, people in Toyama have higher awareness of fire protection. Now incidence of fire is the lowest in Japan. In addition, an ordinance on community safety development became effective in 2011. Since then, the concern for community security has been higher. The crime rate in Toyama ranked 6th lowest among 47 prefectures in 2011. Toyama is a secure prefecture.

Point

- 富山県の住みよさの魅力から考えてみましょう。
- 富山県の共働き率が高い理由は何でしょうか。
- 住みよい暮らしを支える県民性について考えてみましょう。



Houses and rice fields 家屋と水田



Computer class for elderly people
地域の高齢者のためのパソコン教室

Reading Guide

- unemployment rate 失業率
- rate of recipients of welfare 生活保護率
- indices (単数形 index) 指標
- municipal activity 自治体活動



dialogue 話してみよう!!



=エミリー



=健太

Emily and Kenta talk about life in Toyama.



You are so lucky to live in such a big house.



In Toyama it's not special at all. Toyama ranks at or near the top in Japan for homeownership rate and average floor space.



The house is so big that you can live with grandparents.



My parents say they can work without anxiety about us since my grandparents live together with us.



My host parents are also a dual-income couple. People in Toyama work hard.



The average real income in Toyama is also at or near the top in Japan.



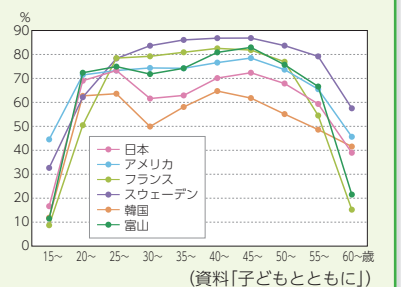
I understand from statistics that Toyama is a wonderful place to live.



According to the rankings of 47 prefectures in terms of well-being, released by Hosei University, Toyama ranks 2nd among the 47 prefectures. That is a result of people's efforts. I appreciate Toyama once again.

発展

次のグラフは女性の年齢別就業者率で、いわゆる「M字カーブ」といわれるものです。



この図から、富山県の女性の就業者率についてどのようなことが読み取れますか。また、その要因についても考えてみましょう。

2 A prefecture of education and passion to develop people

人を育てる熱意 教育県富山

Raising children in the society 社会が子どもを育てる

In Toyama Prefecture the whole society, including families, communities, schools and companies, is trying to raise and develop children. Toyama Prefecture was the first to start a system named "14-Year-Old Students' Challenge in the Community." Students in the second year of junior high school (14-year-olds) are away from school for a week to have working experience or participate in welfare and volunteer activities. The system is carried on thanks to the cooperation of companies and communities. For high school students, there is an internship system. They also have working experience in companies. It is a good opportunity for them to think about their own futures.

Business people supporting education 企業人が教育を支援

Education in Toyama has been supported by people's passion and dedication. For example, Baba Haru, owner of a shipping agency, donated money, equivalent to more than 2 billion yen at today's value, to establish Toyama High School (under the old education system). Furthermore, she donated Lafcadio Hearn's private library. Hearn is famous for having introduced Japanese culture to the world. Kuroda Zentarō, a businessman from Toyama City, donated Kuroda Hall to the University of Toyama. Another example is businessmen from Oyabe City. They were brothers, Otani Yonetarō and Takejiro. They also donated a large amount of money to establish an elementary school and a junior college.

Learning together 社会人が高校生とともに学ぶ

For various people who work in the daytime or attend school according to their own schedule, there are part-time high schools and a correspondence upper secondary school. They have shown successful results. Toyama Prefecture promptly introduced a credit-based system without grade levels. All part-time high schools in 4 districts in Toyama Prefecture have a Prefectural People's Lifelong Learning College Community Center with them. It is a very unique system in which adults and high school students learn together.

Point

- 「社会に学ぶ14歳の挑戦」とはどのような取り組みですか。
- 馬場はるの寄付によって設立した学校は何ですか。
- 富山県の定時制・通信制高校の特徴は何ですか。



14-Year-Old Students' Challenge in the Community 社会に学ぶ14歳の挑戦



Toyama High School (now the University of Toyama) 旧制富山高校 (現 富山大学)



Kuroda Hall at the University of Toyama 富山大学内にある黒田講堂

Reading Guide

Lafcadio Hearn's private library ラフカディオ・ハーンの蔵書

Kuroda Hall 黒田講堂

credit-based system 単位制

Prefectural People's Lifelong Learning College Community Center 県民生涯学習カレッジ地区センター

ちょっとひと息

ふるさとの歌「ふるさとの空」

ふるさとの空

♪耳を澄ませたなら 川の清き音 かたかごの花が 朝の里を飾る一。「ふるさとの空」は、故郷への思いや富山の情景を織り込んだ歌です。公募で選ばれた布村勝志さんの歌詞を、射水市出身の音楽プロデューサー・作家の須藤晃さんが補作し、日本を代表する作曲家である久石譲さんが作曲しました。「ふるさとの空」は4番まであり、立山やおわら、五箇山こきりこなど富山を象徴する歌詞が美しい旋律によって響きます。



Emily and Sakura talk about education in Toyama.

When I went to a grocery store the other day, junior high school students were working there. I was surprised.

Oh, that's because of the 14-Year-Old Students' Challenge in the Community. Second-year junior high school students have working experience away from school for a week.

It is a good opportunity for them to think about their own future.

As for me, I like Toyama very much, so I would like to continue my education after I graduate and find a job, both here in Toyama.

Which university would you like to attend?

The University of Toyama. It was established based on a donation amounting to 2 billion yen from a business woman. Her name is Baba Haru.

People in Toyama gave their money generously for the education of its youth.

Lafcadio Hearn's private library was also donated by her.

Oh, Lafcadio Hearn. I've read books which he wrote. I'm interested in the library.

Let's go to see the library someday.

Yes, sure!



Lafcadio Hearn Library at the University of Toyama 富山大学附属中央図書館内にあるヘルン文庫

column

The Science Olympics, Toyama's unique approach

富山独自の科学オリンピック

The event named Toyama Science Olympics has been organized since 2011. This is Toyama's unique approach to increasing children's motivation for studying science and to enhancing their abilities and possibilities. The questions are mainly on nature, history, industry and people of Toyama Prefecture. There are categories for elementary, junior high and senior high schools.



Toyama Science Olympics とやま科学オリンピック

3 Traditional culture of slow food

Food culture brought in by *kitamae-bune*, northern bound ships

北前船がもたらした食文化

Kelp, *konbu* in Japanese, is not taken from Toyama Bay, but Toyama is ranked 1st in the annual consumption of kelp. In the Edo Period *kitamae-bune*, northern bound ships, transported goods like rice to Hokkaido and came back with kelp or herring. *Baiyaku-san* sold kelp to China through the Satsuma domain and bought materials for medicines from China. It is said that Satsuma could improve its finances by this trade and play an important role in the Meiji Restoration. In Toyama, people use kelp not only for soup stock but also for various dishes, such as *konbumaki*, *konbujime*, *konbumaki-kamaboko*, and *tororokonbu-onigiri*. There are many kinds of traditional foods with kelp to enjoy as specialties of Toyama.

Healthy traditional dishes developed in the local climate

風土が生んだヘルシーな伝統料理

In Toyama there is a lot of snow in winter. To survive the severe winter, people tried to find the best way to preserve foodstuffs, which resulted in a variety of traditional dishes.

One of them is *kaburazushi*. This is a typical dish of the Hokuriku region in the winter time. Winter yellowtail or winter mackerel is salted. A piece of them is sandwiched in a sliced turnip. Then, it is preserved together with fermented rice.

Kurozukuri is a delicacy which is produced only in Toyama. It is made from squid, squid ink and liver. The ancient wisdom, not to waste any of the harvests from the ocean and to preserve them as long as possible, has been passed down to the present.

Promoting local production for local consumption and slow food

地産地消・スローフードの推進

Slow food is an ecological movement in which less transportation of food is required. Toyama Prefecture has promoted "local production for local consumption." For example, "a point system for purchasing local food of Toyama" was started. Produce of Toyama is recommended as good ingredients for school lunches. Furthermore, there is a list of companies or individuals that support "*Toyama no shun* (delicacies in seasons in Toyama)." They positively consume the local food. By these approaches, fresher and safer food becomes more available. These approaches are also expected to reduce food miles, leading to less environmental load.

伝統が今に生きるスローフードの食文化

Point

- 北前船がもたらした食材は何ですか。
- かぶら寿司は何を漬けてこんで発酵させていますか。
- 地産地消とはどのような取り組みですか。



Konbujime 昆布じめ



Kaburazushi かぶら寿司

Reading Guide

mackerel さば
turnip かぶ
local production for local consumption 地産地消
food mile フードマイレージ



dialogue
話してみよう!!

=マイク =エミリー
=さくら =健太

Emily, Sakura, Mike, and Kenta have a party at Kenta's house.



While living in Toyama, I enjoy the really delicious food very much.

Toyama's food is very good. What is this?



That is *tororokonbu-onigiri*, a rice ball covered with kelp. Toyama uses *konbu* the most in Japan.



Konbu gives a very good flavor to raw fish sandwiched by it. Of course *konbu* itself tastes good. Most of the food here today is from Toyama.



That is slow food. Food is fresh and you don't have to think about storage nor long transportation. It is really ecological.



Kaburazushi is my favorite now. I like *masuzushi*, too.



I like *kurozukuri*, but what is this black stuff, actually?



That's squid ink. This *genge* tempura is Toyama's specialty.



Mike, Emily, you are *kito kito* Toyama people!

ちょっとひと息

新湊漁港、昼のセリ市

富山湾でも有数の漁港である新湊漁港は、水揚げされる魚種も漁獲も多く、四季を通しておいしい魚介類に恵まれています。漁場が非常に近い新湊漁港市場では、早朝のセリ市だけでなく、全国でも珍しい午後1時からのセリ市が行われています。これを地元では「七時(などき)のセリ」と呼び、夜の食卓にも、どこでも味わえないぎときとの魚介類を届けることができます。



新湊漁港のセリ市

column

An ecological fishing method getting attention in the world

世界が注目するエコロジカルな定置網漁

An Etchu-style fishing method with a fixed net has a history of 400 years in Toyama Bay from the Edo Period. People fix the net and wait for fish to get in the net. Little fish can go through it. It has a smaller impact on the ocean ecology. The fishing area is along the coast, so a ship does not require much fuel. It is an energy saving method. In Toyama there was a conference on the fixed net fishing method. Technical guidance has been given to distribute the method to Southeast Asia and Africa.



Fixed net fishing method in Himi
氷見沖の定置網漁

Pick up Toyama East

施設紹介 富山県東部地区



1 夢創塾

自然を活用し、守り、育てる「自然体験塾」を開催。
 所 朝日町蛭谷 469 ☎ 090-4680-5338

2 沢スギ自然館

国指定天然記念物「杉の沢スギ」の散策、映像などの展示。
 所 入善町吉原 950 ☎ 0765-72-1710

3 米澤記念館

富山県分県に関する資料や米澤家の文書などを紹介。
 所 入善町入膳 5230-5 ☎ 0765-72-1100(入善町教育委員会)

4 YKK センターパーク

ファスナー製作体験など、ものづくり技術を実感できる。
 所 黒部市吉田 200 YKK グループ黒部事業所内
 ☎ 0765-54-8181

5 魚津埋没林博物館

特別天然記念物の埋没林を保存・研究。蜃気楼の展望地。
 所 魚津市釈迦堂 814 ☎ 0765-22-1049

6 魚津歴史民俗博物館

川原田政太郎の発明品や江戸時代以降の民俗資料などを展示。
 所 魚津市小川寺字天神山 1070 ☎ 0765-31-7045

7 ほたるいかミュージアム

ほたるいかの標本や不思議の海富山湾の海底見本などを展示。
 所 滑川市中川原 410 ☎ 076-476-9300

8 西田美術館

東西文明と自然観・宗教観が分かる展示。
 所 上市町郷柿沢 1 ☎ 076-472-0061

9 舟橋村立図書館

富山地方鉄道の舟橋駅舎に併設されたユニークな図書館。
 所 舟橋村村内 602 ☎ 076-463-5831

10 立山町立立山図書館

富山地方鉄道の五百石駅舎に併設されたユニークな図書館。
 所 立山町前沢 1169 ☎ 076-463-0634

11 富山県 [立山博物館]

立山信仰や曼荼羅の世界観を体験できるフィールド・ミュージアム。
 所 立山町芦峯寺 93-1 ☎ 076-481-1216

12 立山カルデラ砂防博物館

立山カルデラと富山の砂防事業の歴史を学ぶことができる。
 所 立山町芦峯寺字ブナ坂 68 ☎ 076-481-1160

13 北前船廻船問屋森家

東岩瀬廻船問屋型町家の一つであり、国指定重要文化財。
 所 富山市東岩瀬町 108 ☎ 076-437-8960

14 中島閘門

パナマ運河方式。昭和の土木建造物で全国初の国指定重要文化財。
 所 越中中島駅下車徒歩約 15 分
 ☎ 076-437-7131 (富山港管理事務所)

15 富山市民俗民芸村

美術館、陶芸館、富山の歴史や文化のフィールド・ミュージアム。
 所 富山市安養坊 1118-1 ☎ 076-433-8270

16 いきいき KAN (富山観光物産センター)

名産品を販売し、観光客に情報を提供、イベントも開催。
 所 富山市新富町 1-2-3 ☎ 076-444-7120

17 富山県水墨美術館

水墨アートを中心としたユニークな展示。
 所 富山市五福 777 ☎ 076-431-3719

18 ヘルン文庫 (富山大学附属中央図書館内)

ラフカディオ・ハーンの貴重な蔵書 2400 冊などを収蔵。
 所 富山市五福 3190 ☎ 076-445-6895

19 高志の国文学館

万葉集から現代まで富山ゆかりの文学者などの作品や業績を展示。
 所 富山市舟橋南町 2-22 ☎ 076-431-5492

20 富山市ファミリーパーク

自然体験センターを併設、里山をテーマとした動物園。
 所 富山市古沢 254 ☎ 076-434-1234

21 池田屋安兵衛商店

和漢薬や薬草を薬剤師が調合・販売。薬膳レストラン併設。
 所 富山市堤町通り 1-3-5 ☎ 076-425-1871

22 富山市郷土博物館

富山産業大博覧会会場。中世以来の富山城の歴史を紹介。
 所 富山市本丸 1-62 ☎ 076-432-7911

23 富山市科学博物館

ノーベル賞受賞者の紹介、雪氷体験やプラネタリウムも。
 所 富山市西中野町 1-8-31 ☎ 076-491-2123

24 富山県立近代美術館

ピカソ、ミロなど 20 世紀の美術の流れを展示。
 所 富山市西中野町 1-16-12 ☎ 076-421-7111

25 四季防災館

富山の自然の特性と防災について展示。春夏秋冬の災害を体験。
 所 富山市惣在寺 1090-1 ☎ 076-429-9916

26 富山県立イタイイタイ病資料館

イタイイタイ病を分かりやすく解説、健康や環境の大切さを学ぶ。
 所 富山市友杉 151 (とやま健康パーク内) ☎ 076-428-0830

27 越中八尾観光会館 (八尾町曳山展示館)

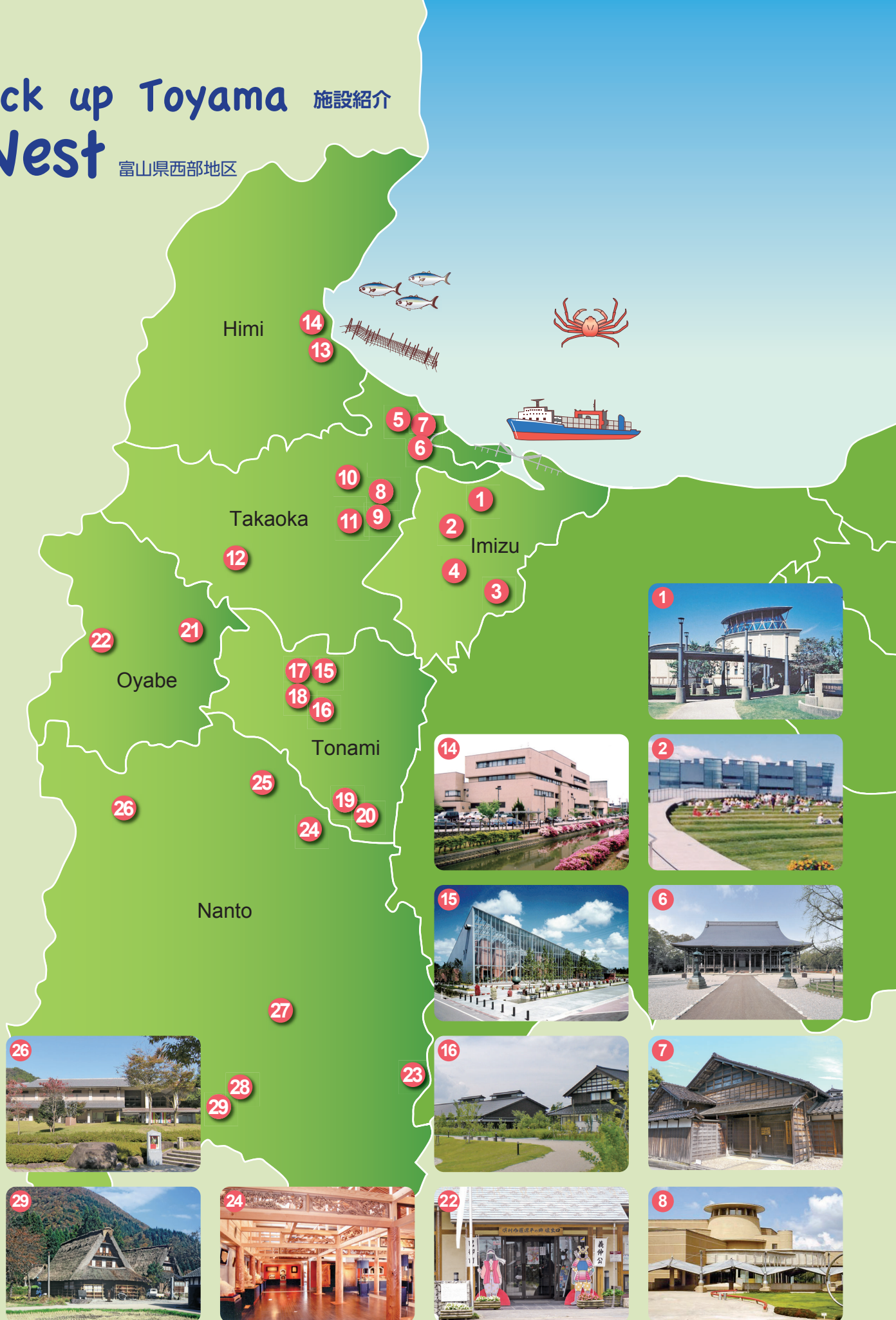
祭りで動かされる豪華な曳山 3 台を展示。おわら体験も。
 所 富山市八尾町上新町 2898-1 ☎ 076-454-5138

28 八尾おわら資料館

おわら風の盆に関する数々の貴重な資料を展示。
 所 富山市八尾町東町 2105-1 ☎ 076-455-1780

Pick up Toyama 施設紹介

West 富山県西部地区



1 射水市新湊博物館

和算、測量学地図や射水の歴史など、多彩な企画展を開催。
 所 射水市鏡宮 299 ☎ 0766-83-0800

2 射水市大島絵本館

感じる、伝える、作るをテーマに絵本の魅力を発信。
 所 射水市鳥取 50 ☎ 0766-52-6780

3 富山県こどもみらい館

集い、遊びながら学ぶ場として様々な活動を展開。
 所 射水市黒河 県民公園太閤山ランド内 ☎ 0766-56-9000

4 陶房「匠の里」

陶芸品展示と、自然に囲まれた中で陶芸体験。
 所 射水市水戸田 17 甲 ☎ 0766-54-1201

5 高岡市万葉歴史館

『万葉集』をテーマとする全国初の博物館・研究機関。
 所 高岡市伏木一宮 1-11-11 ☎ 0766-44-5511

6 勝興寺

国指定重要文化財。「七不思議」や改修工事も見どころのひとつ。
 所 高岡市伏木古国府 17-1 ☎ 0766-44-0037

7 高岡市伏木北前船資料館

北前船で繁栄した伏木の手船問屋。
 所 高岡市伏木古国府 7-49 ☎ 0766-44-3999

8 高岡市美術館

伝統的な美術工芸や将来性のある若手作家の作品を紹介。
 所 高岡市中川 1-1-30 ☎ 0766-20-1177

9 高岡市立博物館

前田利長や高峰謙吉、林忠正の関連資料を展示。
 所 高岡市古城 1-5 ☎ 0766-20-1572

10 金屋町

高岡の鑄物の町。国の重要伝統的建造物群保存地区。
 所 高岡市金屋町 (JR 高岡駅から徒歩 20 分)
 ☎ 0766-28-6088 (高岡市鑄物資料館)

11 瑞龍寺

高岡の開祖前田利長公の菩提寺。県内で初の国宝指定。
 所 高岡市関本町 35 ☎ 0766-22-0179

12 ミュゼふくおかカメラ館

クラシックカメラの展示や国内外の作家の写真展を開催。
 所 高岡市福岡町福岡新 559 ☎ 0766-64-0550

13 氷見市海浜植物園

亜熱帯の植物や、全国の海浜植物を展示。
 所 氷見市柳田 3583 ☎ 0766-91-0100

14 氷見市立博物館

氷見の歴史や民俗、プリ定置網などについて紹介。
 所 氷見市本町 4-9 ☎ 0766-74-8231

15 チューリップ四季彩館

砺波チューリップ栽培の歴史を紹介。
 所 砺波市中村 100-1 ☎ 0763-33-7716

16 となみ散居村ミュージアム

散居景観や伝統文化の歴史と魅力について展示。
 所 砺波市太郎丸 80 ☎ 0763-34-7180

17 砺波市美術館

企画、常設展示や市民ギャラリー、アトリエなど交流の場。
 所 砺波市高道 145-1 ☎ 0763-32-1001

18 砺波郷土資料館

明治期の旧中越銀行本店を活用。郷土の歴史・民俗などを展示。
 所 砺波市花園町 1-78 ☎ 0763-32-2339

19 庄川水資料館

庄川の治水・利水・流送の歴史を映像や模型で展示。
 所 砺波市庄川町金屋 1100 ☎ 0763-82-3373 (庄川美術館と共通)

20 小牧ダム

浅野総一郎が計画した、日本初の重力式コンクリートダム。
 所 砺波市庄川町小牧 ☎ 0763-82-4278 (関電小牧ダム管理所)

21 小矢部ふるさと博物館

市内の貴重な民俗・歴史資料を広く市民に公開。
 所 小矢部市水落 104 ☎ 0766-68-2717

22 倶利伽羅源平の里 埴生口

倶利伽羅合戦や木曾義仲に関する資料を展示。
 所 小矢部市埴生 2996-5 ☎ 0766-67-5645

23 富山県利賀芸術公園

合掌造りを改修した劇場やギリシャ風野外劇場。国際演劇祭を開催。
 所 南砺市利賀村上百瀬 48 ☎ 0763-68-2028

24 井波彫刻総合会館

欄間、天神様をはじめ井波彫刻の作品を展示。
 所 南砺市北川 733 ☎ 0763-82-5158

25 南砺福野高校蔵浄閣

県内唯一の明治期の学校建築で、国指定重要文化財。
 所 南砺市苗島 443 ☎ 0763-22-2014

26 南砺市立福光美術館

地元ゆかりの棟方志功の調査・研究。石崎光瑤の作品を収蔵。
 所 南砺市法林寺 2010 ☎ 0763-52-7576

27 五箇山和紙工芸館 (五箇山和紙の里)

五箇山和紙の歴史、製品、製造工程などを紹介。
 所 南砺市東中江 215 ☎ 0763-66-2223

28 世界遺産相倉合掌造り集落

「南砺市相倉民俗館」で民俗資料を当時のままに展示。
 所 南砺市相倉 ☎ 0763-66-2123 (世界遺産相倉合掌造り集落保存財団)

29 世界遺産菅沼合掌造り集落

「五箇山民俗館」で生活用具約 200 点を収集、展示。
 所 南砺市菅沼 ☎ 0763-67-3652 (五箇山民俗館)

Discover Toyama with statistics!

統計からとやまの魅力を発見しよう!

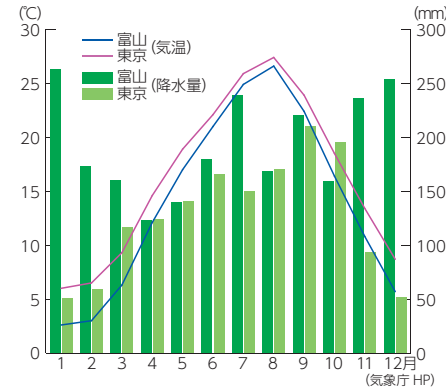
統計数字の向こうから、富山の素顔が見えてくる。暮らしや産業などさまざまな分野の統計から、富山の特色や魅力を見つけてみよう。
Looking at various statistics you will understand what makes Toyama special.

富山県のプロフィール Basics of Toyama Prefecture

位置…北緯 36 度 16 分～36 度 59 分
Location 東経 136 度 46 分～137 度 46 分
面積…4,247.61 平方キロメートル
Area (東西約 90km、南北約 76km)
人口…108 万 1,478 人 (2013 年 1 月 1 日現在)
Population
県庁所在地…富山市
Capital city
市町村数…15 (10 市 4 町 1 村)
Number of municipalities

Nature

月別平均気温と降水量 (昭和 56 年～平成 22 年平均値)
Monthly average temperature and precipitation (1981-2010)



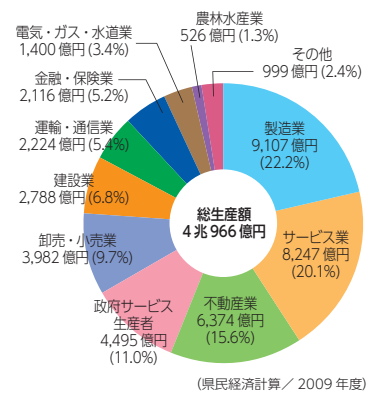
指標名 Index	指標値 Value	全国順位 Ranking in Japan	全国平均 National average	年次 Fiscal year
年間降水量 Annual precipitation	2786.5mm	7	1847.5mm	2010年
年間降水日数 Annual number of days with precipitation	192日	2	126日	2010年
植生自然度 Natural vegetation area	30.0%	3	18.9%	1998年度
自然公園面積割合 Natural park area	28.2%	5	14.5%	2010年度
鳥獣保護区面積割合 Wildlife Protection Area	25.2%	1	9.8%	2008年度

Safety & Disaster Prevention

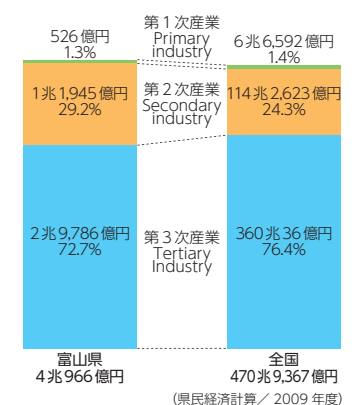
指標名 Index	指標値 Value	全国順位 Ranking in Japan	全国平均 National average	年次 Fiscal year
火災発生件数 (1万人あたり) Incidence of fire (per 10,000 people)	2.01件	47	3.67件	2010年
保安林率 Percentage of protected forest	69.1%	1	47.7%	2009年度
刑法犯検出件数 (1万人あたり) Crime rate (per 10,000 people)	70.2件	42	123.8件	2010年
公害苦情受理件数 (10万人あたり) Complaints regarding pollution (per 100,000 people)	36.0件	43	62.5件	2010年度

Industry

県内総生産額と構成比 Prefectural gross product and composition ratio



産業別生産額の構成比 Composition ratio of production value by industry



指標名 Index	指標値 Value	全国順位 Ranking in Japan	全国平均 National average	年次 Fiscal year
就業者割合 (第2次産業) Percentage of workers employed in secondary industry	34.77%	1	26.12%	2005年
自動車貨物輸送トン数 (1,000人あたり・千トン) Motor freight amount (per 1,000 people, in 1,000 tons)	49.5t	2	33.9t	2009年度
医薬品生産金額 (1人あたり) Medical products manufactured (per capita)	43万円	1	5万円	2010年

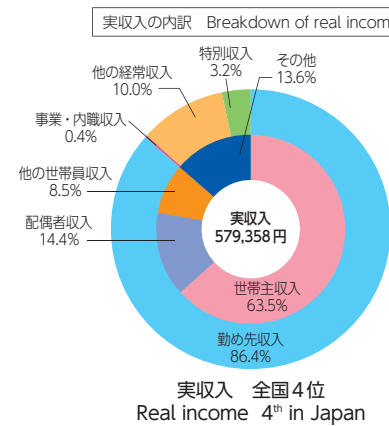
指標名 Index	指標値 Value	全国順位 Ranking in Japan	全国計 Total in Japan	年次 Fiscal year
アルミニウム製サッシ・ドア出荷額 Aluminum sash and door shipment	150,940百万円	1	476,192百万円	2009年
チューリップ球根出荷量 Tulip bulb shipment	23,799千球	1	45,887千球	2010年
水稲種子県外出荷量 Rice seed shipment to outside the prefecture	2,198t	1	4,187 t	2010年

Welfare & Sports

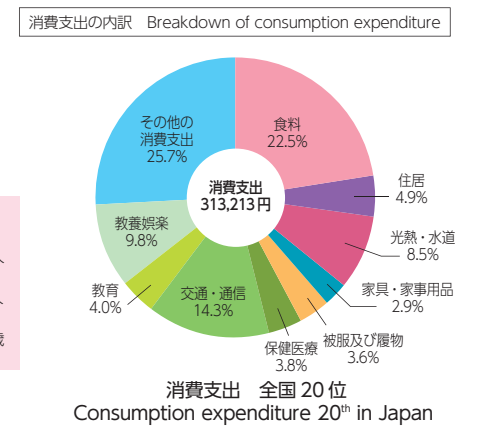
指標名 Index	指標値 Value	全国順位 Ranking in Japan	全国平均 National average	年次 Fiscal year
公共体育館面積 (1,000人あたり) Floor space of public gymnasiums (per 1,000 people)	279.3㎡	2	118.5㎡	2005年度
総合型地域スポーツクラブ数 (10万人あたり) Number of comprehensive community sports clubs (per 100,000 people)	5.6カ所	2	2.2カ所	2011年度
老人クラブ加入率 Participation rate for senior citizens' clubs	46.9%	1	17.1%	2010年度
介護保険施設定員 (65歳以上、1,000人あたり) Capacity of care facilities (65 years old or over, per 1,000 people)	36.5人	5	26.9人	2010年

Life

勤労者世帯 (富山市・2人以上の世帯) Working family (households with 2 or more members, Toyama City)
1世帯当たり1カ月の収入と支出 Monthly household income and expenditure



世帯平均 Household averages	値 Value
世帯人員 Household size	3.48人
有業人員 Working members	1.84人
世帯主の年齢 Age of head of household	47.5歳

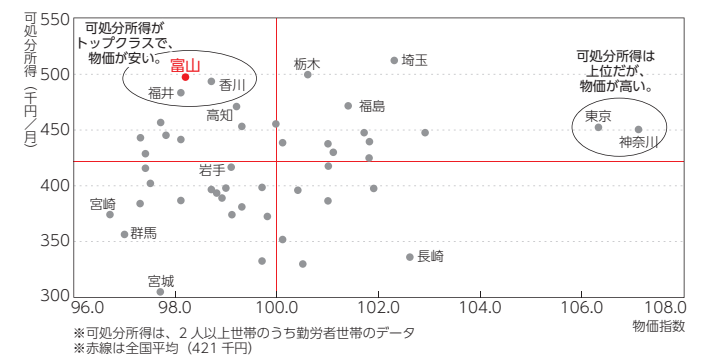


消費支出 全国 20位 Consumption expenditure 20th in Japan (家計調査/2011年平均)

指標名 Index	指標値 Value	全国順位 Ranking in Japan	全国平均 National average	年次 Fiscal year
持ち家率 Homeownership rate	78.3%	1	61.9%	2010年
1住宅あたり延べ面積 (専用住宅) Total floor space per home	148.7㎡	1	92.4㎡	2008年
3世代同居世帯割合 Rate of three-generation households	16.1%	5	7.1%	2010年
文化会館数 (100万人あたり) Number of cultural halls (per million people)	29.1館	1	14.8館	2008年
市町村立図書館数 (10万人あたり) Number of public libraries (per 100,000 people)	4.92館	3	2.44館	2010年
公立図書館蔵書冊数 (100人あたり) Number of books in public libraries (per 100 people)	413.4冊	9	308.0冊	2009年度
博物館数 (100万人あたり) Number of museums (per million people)	31.8館	3	9.8館	2008年

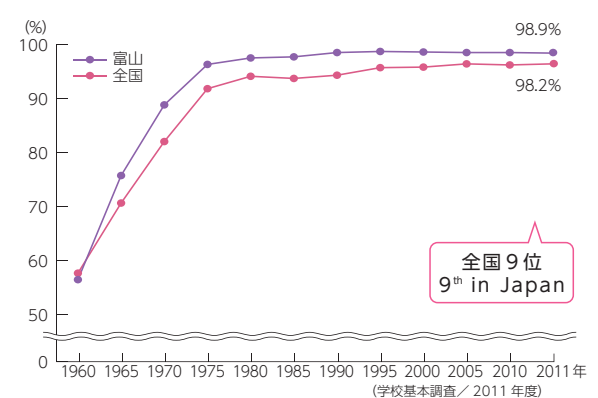
指標名 Index	指標値 Value	全国順位 Ranking in Japan	全国平均 National average	年次 Fiscal year
就業率 (15歳以上) Employment rate (15 years old and over)	60.7%	5	57.8%	2005年
有効求人倍率 Ratio of job offers to job seekers	0.75倍	3	0.56倍	2010年度
女性就業率 Employment rate of women	50.8%	5	46.4%	2005年
共働き率 Rate of dual-income households	56.8%	3	45.2%	2005年
雇用者に占める正社員の割合 Regular employees among total workforce	66.7%	1	60.2%	2009年

可処分所得と物価指数 Disposable income and price index



Education

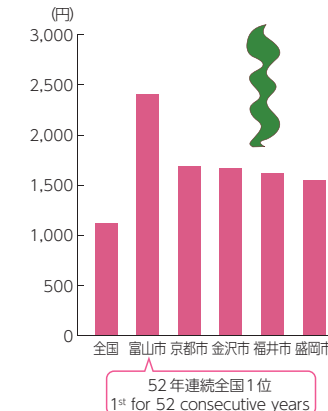
高等学校等進学率 (各年3月) High school entrance rate (in March each year)



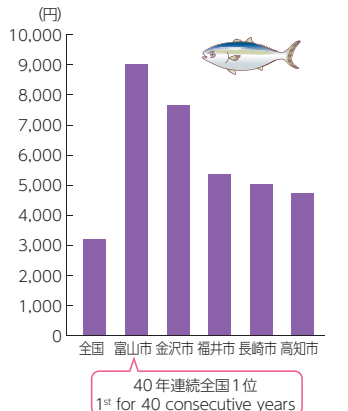
指標名 Index	指標値 Value	全国順位 Ranking in Japan	全国平均 National average	年次 Fiscal year
小学校普通教室のLAN整備率 LAN capability in elementary school classrooms	97.9%	1	79.8%	2010年度
大学・短期大学等進学率 University/college entrance rate	54.2%	17	53.9%	2011年
県内就職率 (高校卒業生) Rate of employment within the prefecture (high school graduates)	93.6%	2	81.0%	2011年
高校卒業後無職・無業率 Not in employment nor in education after high school	1.1%	47	4.9%	2012年度

Food

年間昆布消費額 Annual kelp consumption



年間ブリ消費額 Annual buri (yellowtail) consumption



*1世帯当たり年間支出金額 都道府県庁所在地別順位 2009～2011年の3年平均 2人以上の世帯 (家計調査/2011年)

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高志の国文学館	富山県生活環境文化部文化振興課	萩野病院
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高校生とやま英語表現ハンドブック
Let's talk about KITOKITO TOYAMA

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