

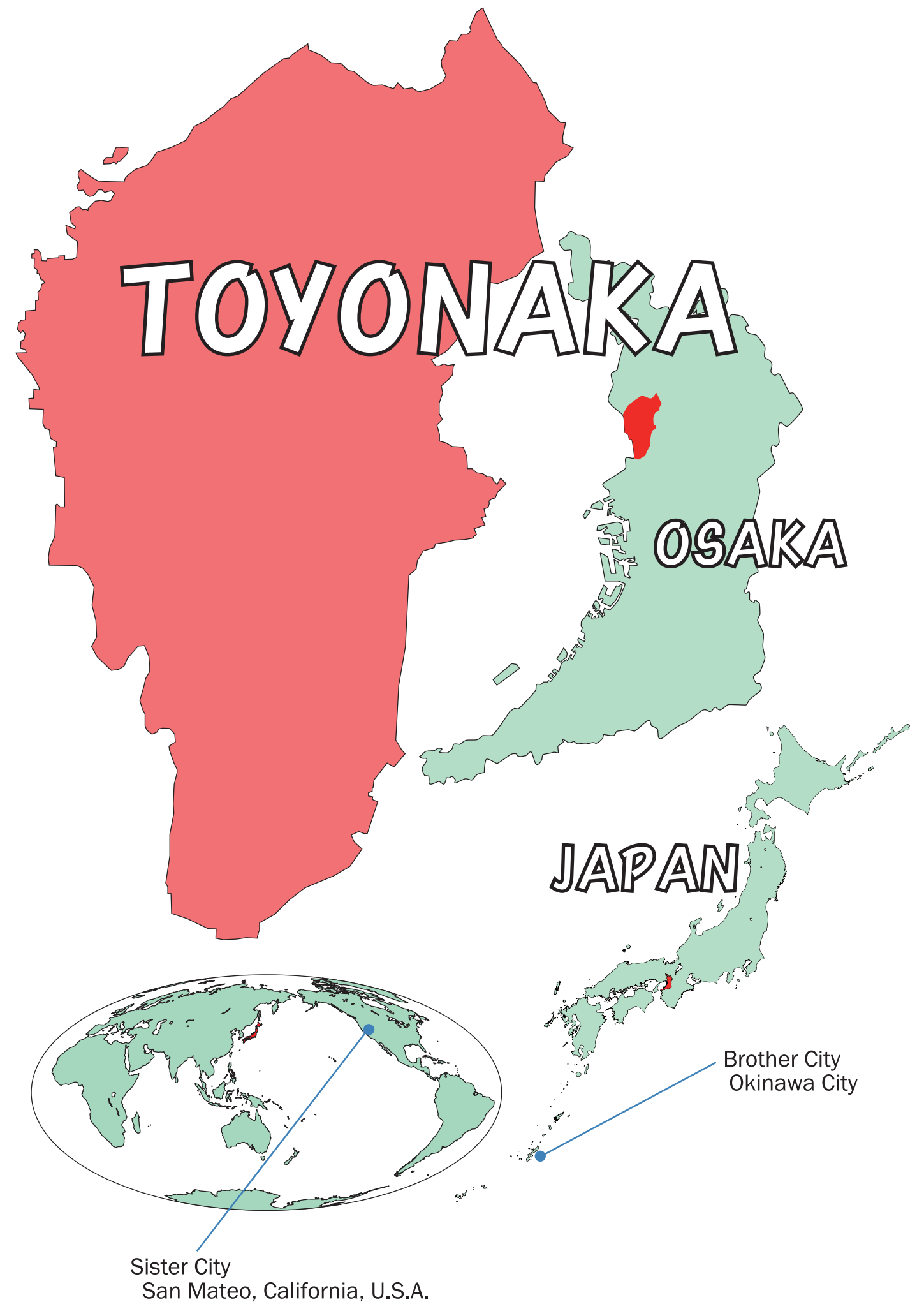


City Declarations

- ◆ Human Security City Declaration (1961)
Toyonaka City places importance on the safety of the citizens and aims to develop a more healthy and comfortable city of culture.
- ◆ City of Peace Declaration (1965)
- ◆ Declaration of Non-Nuclear City of Peace (1983)
Toyonaka City holds the policy of constructing a non-nuclear city of peace.
- ◆ City of Human Rights Declaration (1984)
Toyonaka City aims to create a spiritually affluent city where the human rights of all the citizens are respected.
- ◆ City of Youth Health Promotion Declaration (1985)
Toyonaka City hopes all the youth, the bearers of the future, will grow up to be respectable citizens to open the way for a bright future full of happy prospects.
- ◆ Environmental Local Government Declaration (1993)
Toyonaka City makes efforts to maintain a global environment and to develop an environmentally friendly city.

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Toyonaka City
Public Hearing and Information Division

豊中市 City of Toyonaka

Toyonaka City's Official Symbol

The symbol was established on March 30, 1939, through a public contest. The four projections of the symbol design represent the development of Toyonaka City in all directions.

Location

Toyonaka City is located in the northern part of the central area of Osaka Prefecture, to the north of Osaka city, beyond the Kanzaki River. The city consists of three sections: a hilly district, a tableland, and a low land. The hilly district is in the northern part, and stretches from Machikane-yama and Tone-yama to Shimakuma-yama to the Senri Heights, all of which are 50 to 130m above the sea and have gentle slopes. The tableland is in the center, while the low land is to the south. The climate is mild throughout the year with low precipitation (Seto Inland Sea climate). The average temperature is 16.8 °C and the monthly mean precipitation is 82.2ml.

Modes of Transportation

There are two local train lines - Hankyu Railway, and Kita Osaka Railway. There is also the Osaka Monorail. The bus lines crisscross the city, which enables you to travel in the city, or to Osaka city, in a short time. In addition, Osaka International Airport, which is one of the important backbone airports of Japan, is located in an urban neighborhood in the northwest part of the city.

City system

The Meiji Restoration abolished feudal clans and established prefectures instead. Then municipalism was introduced. As a result, in April 1889, Toyonaka Village was born while the town-village system was being implemented. As Minoh-Arima Electric Railways, the predecessor of Hankyu Railways, started its business in 1910, the areas along the rail lines began to flourish. Toyonaka Village grew to a town in April 1927, and Toyonaka town grew to become a city on October 15, 1936 by annexing nearby villages. Following further annexation of neighboring villages in 1947 and 1953, the present city limits were reached in January 1955 through incorporating Shonai town.

City Tree and Flower

The city tree is the fragrant olive, and the city flower is the rose, as established in October 1966 through a public contest commemorating the 30th anniversary of the city system.

Population • Extent • Number of Households

Extent: East - West 6km, North - South 10.3km
Area 36.6 km²
Population : 388,633 ※As of Jan. 1, 2010
Number of Households: 167,316
※As of Jan. 1, 2010



the fragrant olive



the rose

Toyonaka's the "First in Japan"

◆ Toyonaka was the birthplace of the nation-wide popular National High School Baseball Championship. (Toyonaka Ground)

In 1915, the first National Middle School Baseball Championship, the prototype of the National High School Baseball Championship, was held at Toyonaka Ground. The ground was located in Tamaicho.



◆ Toyonaka was the birthplace of high school rugby and soccer football games, too.

The first Japan Football Championship was held at Toyonaka Ground in 1918.

It was a joint tournament of rugby and soccer football games.

◆ High school American football games in Japan also started here.

The history of high school American football in Japan started at Toyonaka High School in 1946.



◆ Toyotamaphimeia Machikanensis

A fossil of a 7-meter crocodile from 300,000 - 500,000 years ago was found in 1964, at the Toyonaka Campus of Osaka University in Machikaneyamacho.

◆ Senri New Town

Developed by Osaka Prefecture on the hilly areas extending over the eastern district of Toyonaka City and Suita City, Senri New Town was the first full scale satellite town in Japan. The town administration started in 1962, with an original area of 1,160 ha and an expected population of 150,000.



Cultural Properties

◆ Sakurazuka Kofun-gun (old tomb mounds)

In the central part of the city, within an area of 1.2 kilometers from east to west and 1 kilometer from north to south, five old tomb mounds, including Koishizuka Kofun and Oishizuka Kofun, are scattered. These were constructed in early to middle Kofun Age. It is a national historic site.



◆ Imanishi Residence

Imanishi came to Toyonaka at the end of the 12th century (late Heian Period), as the manager (mokudai) of the manor (shoen) that covered Toyonaka area, and also to offer the rituals at Nango Kasuga Shrine.

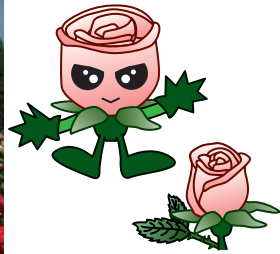
Today, the main house and the main shrine of Nango Kasuga Shrine are at the site. It is a national historic site.



◆ Harada Castle Remains and Former Hamuro Residence

Harada Castle was an Oda Nobunaga's fort noted in the history of the Sengoku period. The Former Hamuro Residence was built on the site in the beginning of Showa. The style is a Japanese and Western mixture. It was

designated a national tangible cultural heritage, as an example of modern architecture showing the suburban lifestyle before World War II.



Spring
Cherry blossoms on the bank of the Tenjiku River
Roses in Ninokiri Park
Renge (Chinese Milk Vetch) Festival
Open day in Miyayama Azalea Garden



Summer
An event of the Peace Month in August
Toyonaka Festival
Japanese irises in Senri-higashimachi Park



Autumn
An event on the Respect-for-Senior-Citizens Day
Hagi (Japanese Bush Clover) Festival at Hagi-no-tera Temple
Shishi Ritual at Harada Shrine
Harvest Festival



Winter
Hattori Ebisu Festival
Tondo Festival
The Coming-of-Age ceremony



Local Development

◆ Education

The city is making efforts to improve school education by developing facilities, adopting school LANs and promoting reading and music programs.



■ The city is making efforts for children to enjoy reading books at elementary and middle school libraries.

◆ Crisis Management and Disaster Prevention Measure



Based on the lesson learned from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, the "District Disaster Prevention Plan" has been developed in coordination with citizens, business owners, and the city government.

Thanks to the close connection between emergency medical personnel, district medical doctors, and citizens and business owners who completed lessons about emergency rescue, the city has achieved the highest level of life preservation in the world. The city issued a proclamation "The Best City of Life-saving in the World".

■ Annual Kick-off Event of Fire Brigade

◆ Child Raising

Consultation services, lectures, and home visits by a nurse or a community health nurse are available at "HOPPE -Child Raising Support Center" and "Chubu Hoken Center". These are located in the complex facility named "Sukoyaka Plaza" to support health, welfare and child raising.

■ Child Raising Class for Fathers



◆ Local Development by Citizens

Based on the "Ordinance for Self Governance", that sovereignty resides with the citizens, the city is working to promote self-governance according to the condition of each district, in order to realize an independent community. The city is developing a system of partnership projects between the city and citizens, as well as providing subsidies for citizen's voluntary social action programs.

■ Children grow plants at school and replant them at a public roadside with a district group.

■ "Public Activities Information Salon" provides information and consultation services regarding public interest activities.



◆ Welfare

The city is leading efforts to promote the independence of senior citizens and develop a structure to encourage them to actively participate in a community with their experience and knowledge.

Additionally, the city is continuing efforts to realize a society where handicapped people can live feeling reassured.

■ "Nukumori Salon Toyonaka" is conducted at public baths in order for senior citizens to enjoy exercise to maintain their health.



◆ Local Revitalization

The city is working with commercial groups and local development groups for business revitalization and local development in the center of the city - around Hotarugaike, Toyonaka, Okamachi and Sone stations.

■ Revitalization is in progress in the Senrichuo area.



■ The Toyonaka station area



◆ Harmonious Coexistence with Our Environment

Aiming for harmonious coexistence with our environment, the city is working with citizens, NPO's, and business owners to maintain a global environment and natural surroundings, as well as to build a recycling-oriented society.



■ Development of a greener town by tree planting leaders



■ Collection of glass bottles to recycle and reduce garbage