

## Preface

The Internet has revolutionized the way we get news. So much information is now available to us at the click of a mouse that some people have predicted that traditional forms of printed texts such as books, magazines and newspapers will disappear.

So far, however, this does not seem to be happening. Printed newspapers still have one huge advantage over the Internet: they are portable. We can read them at the breakfast table or standing on a crowded commuter train; we can fold them up and put them in a bag or even read them in the bath. Even though Bill Gates of Microsoft has presented a new hand-held “e-paper” — a device on which the contents of various newspapers can be downloaded — we still don’t know whether it will be cheap or convenient enough to replace the traditional newspaper.

Even though conventional newspapers are likely to be with us for many years to come, today’s newspapers cannot exist without publishing an online edition. No matter which newspaper is our favorite, we can access the contents on the Internet. Different newspapers provide their web content in different ways. In the U.K., for example, The Times ([www.timesonline.co.uk](http://www.timesonline.co.uk)) and The Guardian ([www.guardianunlimited.co.uk](http://www.guardianunlimited.co.uk)) provide their content completely free. The Independent ([www.independent.co.uk](http://www.independent.co.uk)) allows free access to news articles but charges a fee for comment and analysis. In the United States, USA Today ([www.usatoday.com](http://www.usatoday.com)) and The Los Angeles Times ([www.latimes.com](http://www.latimes.com)) give unlimited access, whereas The Washington Post ([www.washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com)) and The New York Times ([www.newyorktimes.com](http://www.newyorktimes.com)) give limited access but require registration (which is free) for full access.

Rather than seeing online newspapers as a potential threat, it is more useful to regard them as a medium that supplements what conventional newspapers provide. As the title of this book suggest, they offer “new windows on the world” because they have features that are impossible for conventional newspapers to replicate. As we have seen above, a huge amount of content can be accessed free of charge without having to leave your desk. In addition, if we are particularly interested in a certain topic, we can easily access previous articles on the same subject and related subjects by clicking on links or by checking through the newspapers’ online archives. This is a particular advantage if we are trying to understand complex issues such as the situation in the Middle East.



This book contains 22 articles, with related comprehension exercises, drawn from a selection of leading newspapers. The U.K. is represented by The Times, The Independent and The Guardian, while the U.S.A. is represented by The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Los Angeles Times and the International Herald Tribune (which is published in Paris but has mainly American content). Also included at the beginning of each chapter is a section titled “Preliminary Understanding,” which explains some of the key background information for improved comprehension of the article.

We hope that these articles and the related exercises will help students improve their English skills and deepen their understanding of what is happening in our complex modern world. But we also hope that they will stimulate students to look at online newspaper articles for their own pleasure and interest, and make use of the incredible opportunities these new windows on the world give us.

Bill Benfield



## 本書について

各ユニットの記事は、英字紙の電子版から各新聞社の許可を得て、転載したものです。

前半 (Units 1 - 11) はワシントン・ポスト、ニューヨーク・タイムズ、ロサンゼルス・タイムズ、インターナショナル・ヘラルド・トリビューンの4紙から、後半 (Units 12 - 22) はガーディアン、インディペンデント、タイムズの3紙からの記事を使用しています。記事は前半がアメリカ英語 (録音もアメリカ英語)、後半がイギリス英語 (録音もイギリス英語) ですが、記事以外ではアメリカ英語を使用しています。

## 本書の構成

### 写真と写真説明

写真の英文説明は、記事と一緒に写真説明より長くしてあり、それ自体で記事内容が完結するようにしてあります。

### I. Preliminary Understanding

新聞記事の中では 詳しく言及されることのない「既知の事柄」「文化的常識」(背景・経緯) と 記事の内容把握で不可欠な「英語句」— などについて、実際の記事に入る前段階で理解してください。

### 英文記事

ほとんどの記事は500～550語の長さです。

### II. Main Idea

記事の主な内容を問う正誤問題が5問あります。

### III. In-Depth Study

記事の詳しい内容を問う問題が5問あります。

### IV. Vocabulary Study

重要頻出語の意味を、記事の内容・脈絡から推測する問題が5問あります。辞書を使用せずに、推測してください。

### V. English Translation

記事中の重要語句・英文をまねて実際に“再構築”する作業を通して、英語句・文の習得を完全なものにしてください。

### (VI. Japanese Translation)

このセクションは教科書には載っていませんが、記事を完全に理解した後で、写真説明の英和翻訳に挑戦してみましょう。



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## Unit 1

# Rosa Parks: Mother of the U.S. Civil Rights Movement

ローザ・パークスさんと同郷のライス米国務長官は「彼女がいなければ、今日のわたしの地位もなかった」と故人をしのんだ



MONTGOMERY, ALA.: Mrs. Rosa Parks, 43, sits in the front of a city bus here Dec. 21, 1956 as a Supreme Court ruling which banned segregation on the city's public transit vehicles took effect. Mrs. Parks' arrest on Dec. 1, 1955, for sitting in a bus forward of white passengers touched off the boycott of Montgomery blacks against the city's bus lines.

Congress on November 18, 2005 agreed to place a statue of Rosa Parks, who died October 24, 2005, in the Capitol's Statuary Hall.

PHOTO: UPI-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

You need to understand the following to get a clear picture of the article.

### 1. House; Senate

☞ The U.S. Congress is made up of the House of Representatives, (the lower house of the parliament), and the Senate, (the upper house). A member of the House is called Representative (abbreviated as Rep.) and a member of the Senate is called Senator (abbreviated. as Sen.). The titles Congressman or Congresswoman mainly refer to a member of the House.

### 2. Ala.

☞ Ala. stands for Alabama — the state of Alabama in the Deep South of the United States. Abbreviations for state names are frequently used after the names of cities, towns and counties: for example, Ill. for Illinois, or Mass. for Massachusetts.



### 3. African American

☞ An African American is an American whose ancestors were born in Africa. The term, replacing "black" or "Black", won acceptance in the media alongside similar forms such as Asian American, Italian American and Jewish American. Media try to use the term preferred by the group or person being described. According to the U.S. Census 2000, the black or African



American population represents about 12.3 percent of the total population of the U.S.

#### 4. **Civil Rights; Civil Rights Movement**

☞ Civil rights are the rights belonging to an individual by virtue of citizenship, especially the fundamental freedoms and privileges guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution and by subsequent acts of Congress, including civil liberties, due process, equal protection of the laws, and freedom from discrimination. (American Heritage Dictionary)

☞ The civil rights movement was the national effort in the 1950s and 1960s to eliminate segregation and gain equal rights. A high point of the movement was a rally by hundreds of thousands in Washington, D.C., in 1963, at which a leader of the movement, Martin Luther King, Jr., gave his “I have a dream” speech. (The New Dictionary of Cultural Literacy)

#### 5. **Segregation; Desegregation**

☞ Segregation is the policy of separating people of different races, classes, or ethnic groups, as in schools, housing, and public or commercial facilities, especially as a form of discrimination.

(American Heritage Dictionary)

☞ Desegregation means ending segregation.

House of Representatives 「上院」 Representative 「上院議員」 Senate 「上院」 Senator 「上院議員」 Deep South 「ディープサウス」 米国の東南部地方；通常「深南部」と訳し、South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana 諸州を指す。 county 「郡」 米国の州 (state) の下部の行政上の最大区画；cityやtownはこの行政区画と重複して存在する場合もある。 African American 「アフリカ系アメリカ人」 U.S. Census 2000 「2000年に実施された米国の国勢調査」 civil rights 「公民権」 civil rights movement 「公民権運動」 the 13th and 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution 「米国憲法修正第13条・第14条」 第13条は奴隷制度の廃止（1865年） 第14条は黒人の市民権承認（1868年） act of Congress 「法律，国会制定法」 segregation 「(人種的) 分離」 Martin Luther King, Jr. 「マーティン・ルーサー・キング・ジュニア」 米国のバプティスト派の牧師。非暴力主義の立場で黒人公明権運動に指導的役割を果たした。1964年にノーベル平和賞を受賞。68年に凶弾に倒れる。 desegregation 「差別撤廃」 discrimination 「差別」



## ..... Rosa Parks to Get a Capitol Statue .....

By Darryl Fears

Washington Post Staff Writer

Saturday, November 19, 2005



1-2

With less than two weeks remaining before the 50th anniversary of Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her bus seat to a white man in Montgomery, Ala., the House and Senate yesterday unanimously approved legislation that will make Parks the first African American woman to be honored permanently in National Statuary Hall.

The legislation directed the Architect of the Capitol to commission a statue of Parks, a woman whose courageous stand on Dec. 1, 1955, helped to <sup>(1)</sup>**ignite** the modern civil rights movement and usher in the desegregation of America. Her likeness will stand beside presidents and <sup>(2)</sup>**staunch** segregationists in the hall, including Confederate heroes Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis.

Parks, 92, died of natural causes last month in her Detroit home. In a gesture marking her importance, she became the first woman and the first African American woman to lie in honor at the Capitol Rotunda.

She was also eulogized in Montgomery, near her birthplace in southern Alabama, and in Detroit, where she moved to find work and escape death threats from segregationists who <sup>(3)</sup>**denounced** her action.

Tens of thousands of Americans lined up in all three cities to view her coffin, which lay open only in Detroit. She was <sup>(4)</sup>**hailed** as the mother of the civil rights movement in life and in death.

"This is an extraordinarily historic day for



U.S. Capitol's National Statuary Hall  
Photo courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol

Rosa Parks, for her legacy and all who have benefited from the extraordinary achievements of this woman," said Rep. Jesse Jackson Jr. (D-Ill.), who sponsored the House bill.

Jackson said that he and the 40 black members who joined his bill would not be in the House were it not for Parks. White members also got behind the bill, giving it more than 200 co-sponsors.

The Senate passed its own version of the legislation, sponsored by Sen. John F. Kerry (D-Mass.), as night fell.

The bills were <sup>(5)</sup>**tailored** so that a full statue of Parks would stand beside the nation's greatest leaders, and not suffer the fate of Martin Luther King Jr., whose bust was commissioned decades ago by a Capitol architect who was given a choice between that and a full statue.

King's likeness was placed in the Rotunda, away from the more distinguished group, Jackson said.

Parks was with King when he made his first fiery sermons in Montgomery's Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, where he was pas-



60 tor. He was chosen to lead the movement she almost single-handedly started.

It has been said that Parks stood her ground when police ordered her to stand at the back of a crowded bus so that a white  
65 man could sit because she was tired.

But while eulogizing her in Montgomery, Jesse L. Jackson Sr., the congressman's fa-

ther, said she told him she defied the law because of the brutal lynching of black teenager Emmett Till by two white half-brothers in 70 Money, Miss., that summer.

"She did more to build a more perfect union than most statues in the room" where her likeness will stand, Jackson said.

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legislation 「立法」 the Architect of the Capitol 「連邦議会事務総長」 Confederate heroes 「南部連合軍の英雄」南北戦争は1861-65年。 Robert E. Lee 「ロバート・E・リー (1807-70)」米国の軍人・教育者；南部連合軍の総司令官 Jefferson Davis 「ジェファークソン・デービス (1818-89)」米国の政治家；南部連合大統領(1861-65) Capitol Rotunda 連邦議会議事堂内の丸天井の円形大広間 (D-III.) = (Democrat-Illinois) (民主党員、イリノイ州) イリノイ州選出の民主党議員。共和党員 (Republican) であればR-III.となる。 bill 「法案」 billが議会を通過し、大統領署名をへてlawとなる。 bust 「胸像」 Emmett Till 「エメット・ティル」1955年、当時14歳の黒人少年エメット・ティルがミシシッピ州で複数の白人に惨殺された。この事件で白人2人が逮捕・起訴されたが、陪審員が全員白人の評決によって無罪となった。

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements.

1. The coffins of several American heroes have rested in honor at the Capitol Rotunda before burial. T / F
2. Memorials for Rosa Parks were held in two cities. T / F
3. State legislation is needed to place statues permanently in National Statuary Hall. T / F
4. Representatives, both black and white, co-sponsored the bill authorizing a statue of Rosa Parks to be exhibited in the National Statuary Hall. T / F
5. Rosa Parks' defiance of the segregation law eventually helped start the civil rights movement. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions.

1. Rosa Parks was born in:  
a. Detroit      b. Illinois      c. Montgomery      d. Southern Alabama



2. The mourners were able to see the face of Rosa Parks in:
  - a. Detroit
  - b. Montgomery
  - c. Washington, D.C.
  - d. None of these
3. The statue of Martin Luther King Jr. is displayed in:
  - a. the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.
  - b. the Rotunda.
  - c. the National Statuary Hall.
  - d. None of these
4. According to Jesse L. Jackson Sr., Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat for a white man on a bus because:
  - a. she was just too tired to stand up
  - b. she wanted to denounce a murder committed by white men in Mississippi.
  - c. she was a freedom fighter.
  - d. she thought men were supposed to give up their seats to women.
5. Rosa Parks moved to Detroit:
  - a. to actively participate in the civil rights movement.
  - b. to run for election.
  - c. because she was threatened with death in the South.
  - d. None of these

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

1. ignite                      a. defy                      b. remain                      c. spark                      d. strike
2. staunch                      a. changeable                      b. courageous                      c. committed                      d. distinguished
3. denounced                      a. condemned                      b. directed                      c. honored                      d. refused
4. hailed                      a. approved                      b. benefited                      c. placed                      d. praised
5. tailored                      a. adapted                      b. chosen                      c. passed                      d. suffered

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. 米上院はローザ・パークスさんの彫像を連邦議会議事堂内のナショナル・スタチュアル・ホールに設置する立法を全会一致で承認した。  
  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. ローザ・パークスさんは、今までに連邦議会議事堂内の円形大広間での遺体安置の榮譽を受けたわずか30人の米国人の中の1人となった。  
  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Unit 2

# U.S. Supreme Court Justice

憲法解釈を左右する最高裁判事の人事は米国の最も重要な政治決定の1つ



U.S. President George W. Bush greets newly sworn-in Supreme Court Justice Samuel Alito (R), as he makes his way into the House Chamber to deliver his annual State of the Union Speech before a joint session of Congress at the U.S. Capitol in Washington January 31, 2006.

The Senate today confirmed, by a vote of 58 to 42, Alito as an associate justice of the Supreme Court. His confirmation is expected to tilt the balance of the court to the right. PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

You need to understand the following to get a clear picture of the article.

### 1. Senate

- ☞ The total membership of the body is 100. There are 55 Republican senators, to 44 Democrats and one Democrat-leaning independent, as of January 31, 2006.

### 2. U.S. Supreme Court

- ☞ The court is made up of nine members: the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.

### 3. Confirmation Hearings

- ☞ Confirmation hearings are meetings held by the Senate to gather information about candidates for federal office nominated by the president of the United States. Under the Constitution, the president has the right to appoint whomever he wants to various government offices, including members of the cabinet and federal judges, but each appointment must be approved by the Senate as part of the separation of powers. (The New Dictionary of Cultural Literacy)

### 4. Filibuster

- ☞ A filibuster is a strategy employed in the United States Senate, whereby a minority can delay a vote on proposed legislation by making long speeches or introducing irrelevant issues. A successful filibuster can force withdrawal of a bill. Filibusters can be ended only by cloture. (The New Dictionary of Cultural Literacy)



## 5. Roe v. Wade

- ☞ Roe v. Wade is a case decided in 1973 by the U.S. Supreme Court. Along with Doe v. Bolton, this decision legalized abortion in the first trimester of pregnancy. The decision struck down dozens of state antiabortion statutes. The decision was based on two cases, that of an unmarried woman from Texas, where abortion was illegal unless the mother's life was at risk, and that of a poor, married mother of three from Georgia, where state law required permission for an abortion from a panel of doctors and hospital officials. The decision gave rise to a vocal antiabortion movement that put pressure on the courts. In a 1989 case, Webster v. Reproductive Health Services, the court, while not striking down the law, limited its scope, permitting states greater latitude in regulating and restricting abortions. (The Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia)

Republican 「共和党議員」 Democrat 「民主党議員」 independent 「無所属議員」 Chief Justice 「連邦最高裁長官」 Associate Justice 「連邦最高裁判事」 confirmation hearing 「公聴会」 candidate 「候補者」 nominate 「指名する」 constitution 「憲法」 members of the cabinet 「閣僚」 federal judge 「連邦裁判事」 approve 「承認する」 separation of powers 「三権分立」 filibuster 「議事妨害」 withdrawal of a bill 「法案撤回」 cloture 「討論打ち切り」 Roe v. Wade 「ロウ対ウェイド（裁判）」 1973年の連邦最高裁判決で妊娠中絶が合法化された。 legalize 「合法化する」 abortion 「妊娠中絶」 statute 「制定法」 illegal 「違法の, 非合法の」 Georgia 「ジョージア州」 latitude 「自由裁量」 regulate 「規制する」 restrict 「制限する」



# ..... Alito Sworn In as Supreme Court Justice ..... ●

## Senate Confirmed Nomination, 58-42, Following Morning Debate

By Fred Barbash  
Washington Post Staff Writer  
Tuesday, January 31, 2006



Samuel A. Alito Jr., who was confirmed by the Senate on a 58-42 vote this morning, was quickly sworn in as an associate justice of the Supreme Court today, completing a  
5 makeover that the Bush administration hopes will turn the nation's highest court in a more conservative direction.

The oath was administered by Chief Justice John Roberts at the justices' conference room at the Supreme Court building about  
10 12:40 p.m. EST, court officials told the Associated Press. Alito's wife, Martha-Ann Bomgardner, was there, along with other members of the court and their spouses.

15 Alito is expected to take his place with the other justices at the State of the Union Speech tonight.

There was speculation that Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, who has retired, may be at  
20 the speech as a guest of the president.

The swearing in came a little more than an hour after the Senate vote concluded.

All Republicans but Sen. Lincoln Chafee (R.I.) voted for Alito.

25 All Democrats voted against confirmation except for Sens. Robert Byrd (W. Va.), Kent Conrad (N.D.), Tim Johnson (S.D.) and Ben Nelson (Neb.)

The outcome is a blow to liberal advocacy  
30 groups, such as People for the American Way and the Alliance for Justice, which had hoped to <sup>(1)</sup>muster a much greater level of

opposition to Alito and perhaps generate a filibuster.

But Republican control of the Senate 35 meant that more than a few GOP senators plus Democratic opponents would have had to go against Alito or at least agree not to block a filibuster.

Alito's record and his generally careful 40 performance during confirmation hearings failed to yield an issue that aroused public opinion, however. Nor did he provide sufficient ammunition for those choosing to <sup>(2)</sup>argue that he was "out of the mainstream" 45 in a way that would justify a filibuster.

The confirmation of Alito cements President Bush's stamp on the court. Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist died in September and Bush appointed Roberts to replace him. 50

While the outcome of today's vote was never in doubt, Alito received more votes in opposition than any confirmed justice since Clarence Thomas, who was opposed by 48 senators. 55

The opposition <sup>(3)</sup>stemmed from disapproval by most Democratic senators of his 15-year record as a judge on the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals and concern, based on memos he wrote as a Reagan administration 60 Justice Department lawyer, expressing opposition to Roe v. Wade, the 1973 ruling legalizing abortion, and to many decisions of the Warren Court in the fields of voting rights, civil rights and criminal law. 65

The replacement by Alito of O'Connor, a swing vote on many major social issues, is



generally <sup>(4)</sup>**perceived** as moving the court in a rightward direction to the extent that  
 70 Anthony M. Kennedy becomes the new justice in the middle of the most controversial cases.

Supreme Court appointees, however,

have a history of <sup>(5)</sup>**defying** expectations both in the long run and the short run, as  
 75 they serve life terms unaccountable to the president who appointed them or the Senate that confirmed them.

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sworn in 「宣誓就任する」 oath 「宣誓」 EST = Eastern Standard Time 「東部標準時」 Associated Press 「AP通信社」 米国最大の通信社 State of Union Address 「一般教書演説」 米大統領が年に1回、上下両院合同会議で施政方針を示す。 advocacy group 「支持団体」 GOP = Grand Old Party 米国の「共和党」を指す。 the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals 「第3巡回控訴裁判所」 Reagan administration Justice Department 「レーガン政権下の司法省」 the Warren Court 「Earl Warrenが長官在任中の連邦最高裁（1953-1969）」 controversial 「物議を醸す，賛否両論の」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements.

- In less than a half year, two Supreme Court justices have been replaced by seemingly conservative jurists. T / F
- Justice Alito's nomination was confirmed by a sharply divided Senate, which voted largely along party lines. T / F
- Democrats failed to stage a filibuster against Alito's nomination. T / F
- Justice Alito is expected to become the court's pivotal swing vote on such issues as abortion and gay rights. T / F
- The justices of the nation's highest court often vote in unexpected ways during their life terms. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions.

- How many Democratic senators voted for Alito?  
 a. None                      b. One                      c. Four                      d. 42
- How many members of the Senate voted across party lines?  
 a. None                      b. One                      c. Four                      d. Five



3. When did the full Senate's vote on the confirmation take place?
  - a. Before Bush's State of the Union Address
  - b. During Bush's State of the Union Address
  - c. Before the confirmation hearings
  - d. During the confirmation hearings
4. The margin of the 58-42 vote on Alito's confirmation was the narrowest except for:
  - a. Kennedy's.
  - b. O'Connor's.
  - c. Roberts'.
  - d. Thomas'.
5. Who succeeded the late Chief Justice Rehnquist?
  - a. Alito
  - b. Kennedy
  - c. Roberts
  - d. Thomas

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

1. muster                      a. administer      b. expect              c. justify              d. generate
2. argue                        a. advocate        b. claim                c. mean                d. swear
3. stemmed from           a. arose from        b. associated with    c. completed          d. concluded with
4. perceived                a. dismissed        b. seen                c. stopped            d. threatened
5. defying                    a. blocking          b. controlling        c. disregarding        d. providing

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. ブッシュ大統領は、引退するオコナー判事の後任にアリート氏を指名した。

---

2. アリート氏の承認は、最高裁をより保守化させるとみられている。

---



## Unit 3

# Basque Terrorists Agree to Lay Down Their Arms

スペイン北部で独立に向け30年余にわたって武装闘争を続けてきた非合法組織「バスク祖国と自由」(ETA)が「恒久的平和宣言」を発表



People watch a TV showing a video of three masked suspected members of Basque separatist group ETA in a bar in Vitoria March 22, 2006.

ETA declared on Wednesday a permanent ceasefire after almost four decades of bombings and shootings that marked its campaign for independence from Spain. Some Spaniards were skeptical that ETA would hold to the truce because ETA have frequently broken truces in the past. Some are hopeful as it is the first time the separatists have used word 'permanent.'

PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. The Basques

☞ The Basques are an indigenous people who live in parts of Spain and France. Their historical homeland is in the western Pyrenees mountains, spanning the border between France and Spain. During the period when Spain was ruled by General Francisco Franco, their language was outlawed. Some Basque nationalists want the Basque country to become independent from Spain. The Spanish government has awarded the Basque region local autonomy.

### 2. ETA

☞ Basque nationalist activity has a violent form in ETA, an armed organization that has used murder, bombs and kidnappings against what they hold as "Spanish interests." ETA is considered a terrorist organization by both the European Union and the United States of America. During the last 40 years, ETA has killed over 900 people and injured thousands.

(Wikipedia)

### 3. General Francisco Franco

☞ (Born Dec. 4, 1892, El Ferrol, Spain - died Nov. 20, 1975, Madrid) Spanish general and head of the government of Spain (1939-75). A career army officer, he was noted as a skillful leader and became army chief of staff in 1935. He joined the insurgents in the Spanish Civil War and was



named El Caudillo (“The Leader”) of the Nationalist forces (1936). In 1937 he reorganized the fascist Falange party into a more pluralistic group and made it the regime’s official political movement. Though in sympathy with the Axis Powers in World War II, Spain remained formally neutral, but after the war Franco was ostracized as the “last surviving fascist dictator.” Relations with other nations regularized with the onset of the Cold War, as Franco became a leading anticommunist statesman. In the 1950s and ’60s, his domestic policies moderated, and Spain made great economic progress. He provided for his succession by an official referendum in 1947 that made the Spanish state a monarchy, ratifying his powers as regent for life. In 1969 he designated Prince Juan Carlos as his successor. (Britannica Concise Encyclopedia)

Basque 「バスク人」 indigenous people 「先住民」 Pyrenees mountains 「ピレネー山脈」  
General Francisco Franco 「フランシスコ・フランコ将軍」 outlaw 「禁止する」 nationalist 「民族  
主義者」 local autonomy 「地方自治」 ETA 「バスク祖国と自由」スペイン北部のバスク地方の分  
離・独立を目指す非合法組織 the European Union 「欧州連合」 Spanish Civil War 「スペイン内  
戦（1936 - 36）」フランコ将軍らが率いる右翼勢力の反乱軍が人民戦線政府を倒した内戦 Falange  
party 「ファランヘ党」スペイン内戦以来政権を握ったファシスト党 pluralistic 「多元的な」  
regime 「政権」 Axis Powers 「枢軸国」 referendum 「国民投票」 monarchy 「君主国」 ratify 「承  
認する」 designate 「指名する」 Prince Juan Carlos 「フアン・カルロス王子」現国王



## • • • Basque Separatists Declare a 'Permanent Cease-Fire' • • •

By Pamela Rolfe and Molly Moore  
Washington Post Foreign Service  
Thursday, March 23, 2006



MADRID, March 22 — The Basque paramilitary group ETA on Wednesday announced a “permanent cease-fire,” signaling a possible end to one of Europe’s longest-

5 running armed conflicts, four decades of bombings and assassinations aimed at creating an independent Basque homeland on the border of Spain and France.

In a video delivered to a Basque television station, a woman clad in <sup>(1)</sup>**combat** fatigues, white face mask and black beret said that ETA was ready to shift from violence to “a democratic process in which our rights as people will be recognized.” Flanked by two

15 people in identical masks and dress, the woman said the cease-fire would begin Friday.

“Any peace process after so many years of horror and terror will be long and difficult,”

20 Prime Minister Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero told the Spanish parliament in an address carried live on national and international television.

Victims of ETA’s violence expressed

25 <sup>(2)</sup>**skepticism** that the group would adhere to a cease-fire, noting it had broken past truces. “With the perspective of a memory of 45 years of murders interspersed with announced truces and cease-fires, it’s clear that

30 ETA is trying to trick us again,” said Daniel Portero, who heads an ETA victims’ organization. His father, a regional attorney general, was assassinated by the group in 2002.

For centuries, the scenic mountainous region straddling the borders of northern 35 Spain and southern France has been home to the Basque people, who have a <sup>(3)</sup>**distinct** language and culture. Since ancient times they have struggled to preserve their independence.

The ETA name is an abbreviation of Basque language words meaning Basque Homeland and Freedom. The group was founded in the late 1950s as a student movement opposed to the dictatorship of Gen. 45 Francisco Franco. In the 1960s, it switched to increasingly violent <sup>(4)</sup>**tactics**.

Under current Spanish law, the Spanish Basque region already has broad autonomy. But the small, secretive ETA has demanded 50 nothing less than full independence.

Rumors of an imminent ETA cease-fire had surfaced in recent weeks. It had been widely reported in Spanish political and media circles that <sup>(5)</sup>**intermediaries** for the 55 government and ETA had been conducting secret negotiations to set the stage for the announcement.

“ETA has shown its desire and will that the process now begun should achieve true 60 democracy in the Basque country, overcoming long years of violence and constructing a peace based on justice,” the ETA statement said. “Here and now, it is possible to overcome the conflict.”

What set this cease-fire announcement apart from those in the past was the use of the term “permanent cease-fire” for the first time.



70 After the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks, the United States and European Union labeled ETA a terrorist organization. The Spanish government, then led by Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar, along with neighboring  
75 France, launched a major crackdown on ETA leaders and their financing networks, weakening the organization.

Some political observers said ETA's tradi-

tional base of support eroded after the March 11, 2004, Madrid train bombings, which killed 191 people. Though investiga- 80  
tors concluded that Islamic radicals carried out the attacks, they so horrified the nation that some ETA sympathizers turned against the group because of its use of similar tactics. 85

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<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/03/22/AR2006032200397.html>

declare 「宣言する」 cease-fire 「停戦」 conflict 「衝突」 assassination 「暗殺」 Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero 「ホセ・ルイス・ロドリゲス・サパテロ」 スペイン首相 (2004-) adhere to... 「...を順守する」 truce 「停戦 (協定)」 dictatorship 「独裁体制」 secretive 「打ち解けない」 Jose Maria Aznar 「ホセ・マリア・アスナール」 前スペイン首相 (1996 - 2004) Islamic radical 「イスラム過激派」 tactics 「戦略」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements.

1. The announcement of the cease-fire was broadcast live on television. T / F
2. Some people doubt that ETA is sincere in declaring a permanent cease-fire. T / F
3. Students founded the ETA movement in the 1960s. T / F
4. It is thought that the Spanish government secretly played a part in negotiating the truce. T / F
5. ETA also announced a permanent cease-fire in the past. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions.

1. Who announced the cease-fire?
  - a. The Spanish prime minister
  - b. The head of ETA
  - c. A female ETA member
  - d. A victims' organization
2. Who is Daniel Portero?
  - a. A member of ETA
  - b. A Spanish politician
  - c. The son of an ETA victim
  - d. An attorney general



3. What is the aim of ETA?
  - a. To achieve full independence for the Basque country
  - b. To destroy the Spanish government
  - c. To win greater autonomy for the Basque country
  - d. To have the Basque country join France
4. How was the current announcement different from previous announcements?
  - a. It was broadcast on television.
  - b. The government did not believe it was sincere.
  - c. It contained the word “permanent.”
  - d. It was made using the Spanish language.
5. What happened to ETA after the September 11 attacks in the United States?
  - a. It decided not to hijack airplanes.
  - b. It made links with Islamic radicals.
  - c. It lost supporters.
  - d. It changed its leaders.

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

- |                          |                |                |                |                  |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. <u>combat</u>         | a. dirty       | b. disguised   | c. cloth       | d. fighting      |
| 2. <u>skepticism</u>     | a. happiness   | b. doubt       | c. interest    | d. unwillingness |
| 3. <u>distinct</u>       | a. varied      | b. dead        | c. unique      | d. difficult     |
| 4. <u>tactics</u>        | a. weapons     | b. personnel   | c. fights      | d. methods       |
| 5. <u>intermediaries</u> | a. go-betweens | b. politicians | c. journalists | d. police        |

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. ETAの暴力による被害者は、ETAが停戦を順守するかどうかに懸念を表明している。

---

2. ある政治評論家たちは、2004年3月11日のマドリード列車爆破事件以来、ETAの伝統的な支持者数は減少した、と語った。

---



## Unit 4

# The Politics surrounding Embryonic Stem Cell Research

米上院がES細胞研究推進法案を可決、大統領は拒否権を行使



U.S. Representative Diana DeGette (D-CO) (L) talks with Jeff McCaffrey, who suffered a spinal cord injury in a car accident, during a news conference on stem cell research on Capitol Hill in Washington July 19, 2006.

During an important election year, the Senate has passed a measure calling for the expansion of federal funding of embryonic stem cell research. But President Bush is expected to exercise his veto right for the very first time, even though polls show a majority of Americans in favor of stem cell research.

PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. Stem Cells

- ☞ Stem cells in animals are primal undifferentiated cells that retain the ability to produce an identical copy of themselves when they divide and differentiate into other cell types. Stem cells have the ability to act as a repair system for the body, because they can divide and differentiate, replenishing other cells as long as the host organism is alive. Medical researchers believe stem cell research has the potential to change the face of human disease by being used to repair specific tissues or to grow organs. Yet there is general agreement that, “significant technical hurdles remain that will only be overcome through years of intensive research.” (Wikipedia)

### 2. Presidential Veto

- ☞ The word “veto” comes from Latin and means “I forbid.” If a person has the power of veto, this means that he or she can unilaterally stop changes from happening. The U.S. president has the power to veto legislation that has been passed by Congress, although this power has not often been exercised.



### 3. Parkinson's Disease

- ☞ Parkinson's disease is a neurodegenerative disorder that causes slowed movements, tremor, rigidity, and a wide variety of other symptoms. "Neurodegenerative" refers to the degeneration, or death, of neurons, the type of cell in the brain that is the basis for all brain activity. (Thomson Gale Neurological Encyclopedia)

### 4. Alzheimer's Disease

- ☞ Alzheimer's disease is a neurological disorder characterized by slow, progressive memory loss due to a gradual loss of brain cells. Alzheimer's disease significantly affects cognitive (thought) capabilities and, eventually, affected individuals become incapacitated. Alzheimer-related issues can cause emotional and financial upheaval for both the individuals with the disease and their families. Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of dementia (loss of intellectual function). (Thomson Gale Neurological Encyclopedia)

### 5. Dogmatic Segment of the GOP

- ☞ GOP stands for "Grand Old Party" and is a nickname for the U.S. Republican Party. There is a certain segment of the Republican Party membership that is deeply opposed to tampering with human fetuses for any reason whatsoever. This opposition comes from their religious principles, as they believe all life is created by God and is therefore sacred. As a result they are strongly against both abortion and stem cell research.

embryonic stem cell 「胚(はい)性幹細胞, ES細胞」 undifferentiated cell 「未分化細胞」  
differentiate into... 「...に分化する」 replenish 「補充する」 tissue 「(細胞の)組織」 organ 「臓器」  
veto 「拒否権」 unilaterally 「一方的に」 Parkinson's disease 「パーキンソン病」  
neurodegenerative disorder 「神経変性障害」 Alzheimer's disease 「アルツハイマー病」  
neurological disorder 「神経障害」 become incapacitated 「行動不能になる」 upheaval 「激変」  
dementia 「認知症」 dogmatic 「教義上の」 tamper with... 「...に手を加える」 fetus 「胎児」  
sacred 「神聖な」



# ●●●Senate Approves Funding for Stem Cell Research●●●

## Bush Has Vowed to Veto the Bill

By Chuck Babington and Bill Brubaker  
Washington Post Staff Writers  
Tuesday, July 18, 2006



1-5

The Senate today approved legislation that would expand federal funding of embryonic stem cell research, a measure President Bush has <sup>(1)</sup>**vowed** to veto as soon as it reaches his desk.

The veto, expected tomorrow, would be the first of Bush's five-and-a-half-year presidency.

Senators voted 63-37 to approve a House-passed bill that would pour millions of dollars into a field of medical research that is promising but also controversial, because it would lead to the destruction of unused embryos from fertility clinics. Bush announced five years ago that he would allow no further government funding for such stem cell colonies.

The Senate bill fell four votes short of the two-thirds majority needed to override a veto. The House, which passed the embryonic stem cell bill last year, appears well short of achieving that majority. The House override attempt, expected within hours of Bush's veto, will kill the issue as a legislative matter for the 109th Congress but not as a point of debate in congressional elections this November.

Backers of the legislation included several prominent Republicans, among them Nancy Reagan, Sen. Orrin G. Hatch of Utah and California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger. <sup>(2)</sup>**Proponents** said expanded stem cell re-

search could find cures for conditions such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases.

"Think of the lives that these embryos might save someday," Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) said on the Senate floor, shortly before the vote was taken this afternoon. "People paralyzed. Juvenile diabetics. Young people with Parkinson's Disease that can't move, have trouble speaking."

Polls show that a solid majority of Americans support embryonic stem cell research, and Democrats <sup>(3)</sup>**portrayed** Bush and his allies as <sup>(4)</sup>**captives** of a dogmatic segment of the GOP that is blocking possible cures for major diseases.

"This is the kind of issue that voters use to distinguish members who are beholden to the far right," said Rep. Chris Van Hollen (D-Md.), a chief recruiter of Democratic House candidates for this fall's elections. "Every family in America is touched by someone who could benefit" from embryonic stem cell research, he said.

Along with the funding bill, the Senate approved by unanimous votes two relatively uncontroversial measures intended to give Bush some stem cell-related legislation that he can sign, perhaps softening the political impact of vetoing the broader stem-cell measure.

The two bills would encourage research into creating stem cell lines without destroying human embryos, and ban the creation of human fetuses solely for the purpose of harvesting body parts. The House passed the



second of the two measures but balked at the other one last night.

70 Several Republican Senators <sup>(5)</sup>touted the two bills as important ethical safeguards, while the Democratic leader, Sen. Harry Reid (Nev.), said they were politically motivated.

75 “The only reason they’re here is to pro-

vide cover to the opponents of this legislation,” Reid said, moments before voting.

“The opposition knows that their opposition to stem cell research is outside the American mainstream so they want to give themselves political cover by voting for two meaningless bills.” 80

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<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/07/18/AR2006071800182.html>

measure 「法案」 promising 「前途有望な」 override 「(大統領の拒否権を) 覆す」 109th Congress 「第109議会」 2年を1期として歴代議会の番号が付けられ、2005-06年は第109議会。  
paralyze 「まひさせる」 juvenile diabetic 「若年層の糖尿病患者」 poll 「世論調査(の結果)」  
beholden to... 「...に義理がある」 Democratic leader 「民主党院内総務」 political cover 「(真の動機などを隠す) 政治的な口実」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements

1. The Senate measure would increase U.S. government funding for a procedure that uses and destroys human embryos in an effort to discover cures for diseases. T / F
2. Bush has expressed his objection to the additional funding of embryonic stem cell research. T / F
3. Both houses of Congress have the necessary votes to override a presidential veto. T / F
4. Bush and his supporters are voting in accordance with the viewpoint shared by the general American public. T / F
5. The controversy over embryonic stem cell research is expected to be a heated issue in the upcoming congressional elections. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions

1. What is the main reason why Bush opposes the use of embryonic stem cell research?
  - a. Democrats are in favor of the procedure.
  - b. It could possibly lead to a cure for Alzheimer's.
  - c. It is supported by the majority of the American public.
  - d. It leads to the destruction of unused embryos from fertility clinics.



2. What is predicted to happen to the measure calling for an increase in federal funding for embryonic stem cell research?
  - a. Bush will exercise his veto right.
  - b. The Senate will override any presidential veto.
  - c. The House of Representatives will override any presidential veto.
  - d. None of the above
3. Which of the following people is NOT a supporter of embryonic stem cell research?
  - a. Nancy Reagan
  - b. Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger
  - c. Senator Harry Reid
  - d. President George W. Bush
4. Which of the following bills is being considered or has already been passed by the Senate?
  - a. An increase in federal funding for embryonic stem cell research
  - b. A ban on growing human fetuses for the sole purpose of harvesting body parts
  - c. Support for research into creating stem cell lines without destroying human embryos
  - d. All of the above
5. What do Democratic leaders insist is the reason for the existence of the other two non-controversial bills?
  - a. The bills are important ethical safeguards.
  - b. The bills are an attempt to illustrate to the American public that Bush does not entirely oppose stem cell research.
  - c. Both A and B
  - d. None of the above

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

1. vowed                      a. promised                      b. approved                      c. supported                      d. estimated
2. proponents                      a. debaters                      b. supporters                      c. supervisors                      d. voters
3. portrayed                      a. defended                      b. practiced                      c. estimated                      d. described
4. captives                      a. elders                      b. leaders                      c. competitors                      d. prisoners
5. touted                      a. rejected                      b. promoted                      c. criticized                      d. considered

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. 上院は、大統領の拒否権を覆すのに必要な票を集めることはできなかった。
2. 上院は全会一致で、比較的物議を醸すことのない法案を可決した。



## Unit 5

# Rising Sea Levels

地球温暖化で減っていく北極海の海氷、海面上昇の原因に



Icebergs dot coastal waters on the shores of Greenland in this view taken from a commercial airliner flying at 37,000 feet on September 2, 2004. The photo was taken just north of Godthåba or Nuuk in the local language, on the west coast.

Two studies featured in the journal *Science* discuss the rise in sea level due to the melting of the polar ice caps. One study predicted that sea levels could rise by between 13 and 20 feet by 2100.

PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. Global Warming

- ☞ Increase in the global average surface temperature resulting from enhancement of the greenhouse effect, primarily by air pollution. In 2001 the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change estimated that by 2100 global average surface temperatures would increase 2.5 to 10.4°F (1.4 to 5.8°C), depending on a range of scenarios for greenhouse gas emissions. Many scientists predict that such an increase would cause polar ice caps and mountain glaciers to melt rapidly, significantly raising the levels of coastal waters, and would produce new patterns and extremes of drought and rainfall, seriously disrupting food production in certain regions. Other scientists maintain that such predictions are overstated. The 1992 Earth Summit and the 1997 Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change attempted to address the issue of global warming, but in both cases the efforts were hindered by conflicting national economic agendas and disputes between developed and developing nations over the cost and consequences of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.

(Britannica Concise Encyclopedia)

### 2. Polar Ice Caps

- ☞ Earth's north pole is covered by floating pack ice (sea ice) over the Arctic Ocean. Portions of the ice that don't melt seasonally can get very thick, up to 3 - 4 meters thick over large areas, with



ridges up to 20 meters thick. One-year ice is usually about a meter thick. The area covered by sea ice ranges between 9 and 12 million km<sup>2</sup>. The landmass of the Earth's south pole, in Antarctica is covered by the Antarctic Ice Sheet. It covers an area of almost 14 million km<sup>2</sup> and contains 30 million km<sup>3</sup> of ice. Around 90% of the fresh water on the Earth's surface is held in this ice sheet.

(Wikipedia)

### 3. Greenland

- ☞ An island of Denmark in the northern Atlantic Ocean off northeast Canada. It is the largest island in the world and lies mostly within the Arctic Circle. Inhabited by Inuit peoples as early as 3000 B.C., it was discovered by the Norwegian navigator Eric the Red in the tenth century A.D., became a Danish colony in 1815, and was granted home rule in 1979. Godthåb (Nuuk) is the capital. Population: 56,400.

(The American Heritage Dictionary)

enhancement 「増大」 greenhouse effect 「温室効果」 air pollution 「大気汚染」 greenhouse gas emission 「温室効果ガスの排出」 predict 「予測する」 polar ice cap 「極地の氷冠」 mountain glacier 「山岳氷河」 drought 「干ばつ」 disrupt 「妨げる」 the 1992 Earth Summit 「地球サミット」 1992 = 環境と開発に関する国連会議」 1992年にブラジルのリオデジャネイロで開催され、約180の国・地域の代表、102人の首脳、多数のNGOなどが参加した大会議。地球環境問題への関心の高まりを背景に、その対策の国際的合意を目指した。 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 「気候変動枠組み条約締約国会議」 1997年に京都で開催された第3回会議で京都議定書 (Kyoto Protocol) が採択された。 dispute 「論争」 consequence 「影響」 sea ice 「海水」 Arctic Ocean 「北極海」 Antarctic Ice Sheet 「南極氷床」 Arctic Circle 「北極圏」 Inuit 「イヌイト」 グリーンランドの先住民



## ..... Climate Data Hint at Irreversible Rise in Seas .....

By ANDREW C. REVKIN  
March 24, 2006



1-6

Within the next 100 years, the growing human influence on Earth's climate could lead to a long and irreversible rise in sea levels by eroding the planet's vast polar ice sheets, according to new observations and analysis by several teams of scientists.

One team, using computer models of climate and ice, found that by about 2100, average temperatures could be four degrees higher than today and that over the coming centuries, the oceans could rise 13 to 20 feet — conditions last seen 129,000 years ago, between the last two ice ages.

The findings, being reported today in the journal *Science*, are consistent with other recent studies of melting and erosion at the poles. Many experts say there are still uncertainties about timing, extent and causes.

But Jonathan T. Overpeck of the University of Arizona, a lead author of one of the studies, said the new findings made a strong case for the danger of failing to <sup>(1)</sup>curb emissions of carbon dioxide and other gases that trap heat in a greenhouselike effect.

<sup>25</sup> “If we don’t like the idea of flooding out New Orleans, major portions of South Florida, and many other valued parts of the coastal U.S.,” Dr. Overpeck said, “we will have to commit soon to a major effort to <sup>30</sup> stop most emissions of carbon to the atmosphere.”

According to the computer simulations, the global nature of the warming from greenhouse gases, which <sup>(2)</sup>diffuse around

the atmosphere, could <sup>(3)</sup>amplify the melting around Antarctica beyond that of the last warm period, which was driven mainly by extra sunlight reaching the Northern Hemisphere.

The researchers also said that stains from dark soot drifting from power plants and vehicles could <sup>(4)</sup>hasten melting in the Arctic by increasing the amount of solar energy absorbed by ice.

The rise in sea levels, driven by loss of ice from Greenland and West Antarctica, would occur over many centuries and be largely irreversible, but could be delayed by curbing emissions of the greenhouse gases, said Dr. Overpeck and his fellow lead author, Bette L. Otto-Bliesner of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo.

In a second article in *Science*, researchers say they have detected a rising frequency of earthquakelike rumblings in the bedrock beneath Greenland's two-mile-thick ice cap in late summer since 1993. They say there is no obvious explanation other than abrupt movements of the overlying ice caused by surface melting.

The jostling of that giant ice-cloaked island is five times more frequent in summer than in winter, and has greatly intensified since 2002, the researchers found. The data mesh with recent satellite readings showing that the ice can <sup>(5)</sup>lurch toward the sea during the melting season.

The analysis was led by Goran Ekstrom of Harvard and Meredith Nettles of the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory in Pal-



isades, N.Y., part of Columbia University.

H. Jay Zwally, a NASA scientist studying the polar ice sheets with satellites, said the seismic signals from ice movement were  
 75 consistent with his discovery in 2002 that summer melting on the surface of Green-

land's ice sheets could almost immediately spur them to shift measurably. The meltwater apparently trickles through fissures and lubricates the interface between ice and un-  
 80 derlying rock.

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2006/03/24/science/earth/24melt.html>

irreversible 「不可逆の」 erode 「徐々に破壊する」 Science 「サイエンス」 米国の科学雑誌  
 carbon dioxide 「二酸化炭素」 Antarctica 「南極（大陸）」 Northern Hemisphere 「北半球」  
 bedrock 「岩盤」 ice-cloaked 「氷で覆われた」 NASA = National Aeronautics and Space  
 Administration 「航空宇宙局」 seismic signal 「地震波」 fissure 「亀裂」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1. The melting of the polar ice caps is leading to a lowering of sea levels.  | T / F |
| 2. Computer simulations predict a future increase in average temperatures.  | T / F |
| 3. The last period of global warming was due to natural forces.   | T / F |
| 4. The increase in the number of glacial earthquakes recorded in Greenland support the data of surface ice melting. | T / F |
| 5. Emissions of carbon dioxide are contributing to rising sea levels.   | T / F |

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions

- What has been forecast to occur within the next 100 years?
  - A rise in greenhouse gases
  - A lowering of sea levels
  - A four degree higher average temperature
  - Extra sunlight reaching the Northern Hemisphere
- What has been said to increase the amount of solar energy absorbed by ice?
  - A drop in sea level
  - Emissions from power plants and vehicles
  - The rising frequency of earthquakes
  - None of the above



3. Who believes that the rise in sea levels could be delayed by lowering the emissions of greenhouse gases?
  - a. Goran Ekstrom of Harvard
  - b. Meredith Nettles of the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory
  - c. H. Jay Zwally, a NASA scientist
  - d. Jonathan T. Overpeck of the University of Arizona
4. According to an article featured in the journal Science, when was the rising frequency in the number of glacial earthquakes first noticed?
  - a. 129,000 years ago      b. 2002      c. 1993      d. None of these
5. At what time of the year are the earthquake-like rumblings in Greenland's ice cap most frequent?
  - a. Winter      b. Summer      c. Spring      d. None of these

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

- |                   |             |            |             |              |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. <u>curb</u>    | a. attract  | b. reveal  | c. grant    | d. limit     |
| 2. <u>diffuse</u> | a. descend  | b. remain  | c. spread   | d. penetrate |
| 3. <u>amplify</u> | a. restrain | b. magnify | c. lead     | d. conserve  |
| 4. <u>hasten</u>  | a. quicken  | b. shorten | c. indicate | d. restrict  |
| 5. <u>lurch</u>   | a. shatter  | b. sway    | c. descend  | d. restrain  |

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. この最新の研究の結果は、ほかの類似した研究の結果と一致している。

---

2. この研究は、二酸化炭素の排出規制の重要性を示している。

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## Unit 6

# Same-Sex Unions Legalized in U.K.

英国で「市民パートナー法」施行、同性同士の結婚を事実上認める



Roger Lockyer and Percy Steven hold hands after their civil partnership ceremony at Westminster Town Hall in central London December 21, 2005.

Lockyer, 77, and Steven, 66, became the first same-sex couple to register their partnership at Westminster Town Hall after spending 40 years together. The British law allows gay couples in civil partnerships to receive some of the same financial advantages as heterosexual couples. The rock star Elton John has announced his intention to enter into a civil partnership with his long-time partner, David Furnish.

PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. Gay

- ☞ Gay is an adjective meaning “carefree”, “happy”, or “bright and showy”; however in modern usage, gay is a word usually used, as either a noun or adjective, to refer to same-sex sexual orientation; homosexuality. “Gay”, when used as an adjective, sometimes describes traits associated with homosexual men and women, culture or lifestyle. The term lesbian on the other hand, is used exclusively in a gender-specific way to describe women who prefer sexual relations with other women. (Wikipedia)

### 2. Gay Rights Movement

- ☞ The gay rights movement refers to organized efforts to end the criminalization of homosexuality and protect the civil rights of homosexuals. While there was some organized activity on behalf of the rights of homosexuals from the mid-19th through the first half of the 20th century, the modern gay-rights movement in the United States is usually said to have begun with the Stonewall riot (June, 1969) in New York City, which resulted from a police raid on an illegal gay bar. A number of groups formed to work for the repeal of laws prohibiting consensual



homosexual conduct; for legislation barring discrimination against gays in housing and employment; and for greater acceptance of homosexuals among the rest of the population.

(The Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia)

### 3. **Homophobia**

- ☞ Homophobia is the fear of, aversion to, or discrimination against homosexuality or homosexuals. It can also mean hatred or disapproval of homosexual people, their lifestyles, sexual behaviors or cultures. (Wikipedia)

### 4. **Civil Partnerships in the United Kingdom**

- ☞ Civil partnerships in the United Kingdom became available to same-sex couples in December 2005 and grant rights and responsibilities virtually identical to marriage. Registered Civil Partners are entitled to “a range of property rights, the same exemption as married couples on inheritance tax, social security and pension benefits, and also the ability to get parental responsibility for a partner’s children,” as well as responsibility for reasonable maintenance of one’s partner and their children, tenancy rights, full life insurance recognition, next-of-kin rights in hospitals, and others. (Wikipedia)

trait 「特徴」 gender-specific 「一方の性に特定した」 criminalization 「犯罪化」 on behalf of... 「...の（利益の）ために」 repeal 「廃止」 consensual 「合意のうえの」 homophobia 「同性愛嫌悪」 aversion 「嫌うこと」 discrimination 「差別」 hatred 「憎悪」 grant 「与える」 property right 「財産権」 exemption 「免除」 inheritance tax 「相続税」 social security 「社会保障制度」 pension benefit 「年金受給」 next-of-kin 「近親者」



## • • • New British Law Allows Same-Sex Civil Partnerships • • •

By ALAN COWELL  
December 5, 2005



1-7

LONDON, Dec. 5 — From Brighton to Birmingham and beyond, gay and lesbian couples began registering today for the first ceremonies later this month permitting a  
5 form of same-sex marriage in Britain.

As a new law permitting what are called civil partnerships came into effect, at least 1,200 couples scheduled ceremonies to take place beginning Dec. 19 in Northern Ire-  
10 land, Dec. 20 in Scotland and Dec. 21 in England and Wales.

“This is an important piece of <sup>(1)</sup>legisla-  
tion that gives legal recognition to relation-  
ships which until now were invisible in the  
15 eyes of the law,” Meg Munn, a government minister, said.

The Times of London, once the staid voice of the establishment, extended the “Births, Marriages and Deaths” column in  
20 its Court and Social Register pages today to include a new <sup>(2)</sup>category “Civil Partnerships.” In it, two male couples and a female couple announced their intentions.

Some of the first to register were couples  
25 in longstanding relationships like Roger Lockyer, 77, and Percy Steven, 66, of central London.

“Britain has been in the Dark Ages over this, but today we have made the first step  
30 into the 21st century,” Mr. Steven, a former actor and lecturer, told the Press Association news agency.

The largest number of registrations, 510, was recorded in Brighton on the south

coast. In a sampling of registrations else- 35  
where, 140 couples registered in central London and 5 in Aberdeen, in the north of Scotland.

The law allows gay couples in civil partnerships to benefit from some of the same fi- 40  
nancial advantages as heterosexual couples — like tax breaks on inherited real estate and pension rights. The ceremony will resemble civil marriages between heterosexuals performed in a register office. 45

But a broader <sup>(3)</sup>significance was seen by some of those registering today. “It is very important to the heterosexual community to realize that there are homosexual couples and give them their due rights,” Mr. Locky- 50  
er said.

Homosexuality is still a divisive issue within the Anglican church, and soccer crowds have been singled out as instigators of homophobic abuse. Generally, however, 55  
homosexuality seems more accepted than a generation ago. The British military lifted a ban on openly gay people five years ago.

The rock star Elton John has announced plans to enter into a civil partnership on 60  
Dec. 21 with his longtime partner, David Furnish, a 43-year-old filmmaker.

“It is a major, major change,” Mr. Furnish said in a recent interview with the gay men’s lifestyle magazine Attitude. “It is one of the 65  
defining issues of our times. And I <sup>(4)</sup>ap-  
plaud Britain for embracing the diversity of our society.”

Across Europe, the Netherlands, Belgium and Spain have, like Canada, enacted laws 70



legalizing same-sex marriage, but other countries offer gay men and lesbians forms of partnership with more <sup>(5)</sup>**restricted** rights than heterosexual marriage. In 1999, France  
 75 introduced a civil contract for cohabiting couples irrespective of their gender, and Germany has enacted legislation for “life partnerships” for gay people. Elsewhere, South Africa’s highest court ruled last week  
 80 that the prohibition of same-sex marriage was unconstitutional.

In the United States, federal law does not recognize same-sex unions, and many states define marriage as the union of a man and a woman. But others have introduced their <sup>85</sup> own legislation.

Same-sex marriage is now legal in Massachusetts. Connecticut followed Vermont last September in recognizing same-sex civil unions, and California has a broad domestic <sup>90</sup> partnership law.

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2005/12/05/international/europe/05cnd-gays.html>

Northern Ireland 「北アイルランド」 アイルランド島の北東部地域で、英国の一部を成す。 The Times 「タイムズ」 ロンドンで発行される伝統ある日刊紙 heterosexual 「異性間の」 tax break 「減税」 divisive 「賛否両論のある」 Anglican church 「英国国教会」 英国の国教 instigator 「扇動者」 embrace 「(主義・思想などを) 受け入れる」 diversity 「多様性」 enact 「(法律などを) 制定する」 cohabit 「同居する」 irrespective of... 「...に関係なく」 rule 「判決を下す」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements.

1. The article reports on same-sex unions that have already taken place in Britain. T / F
2. The Times of London has changed one of its pages in response to the new law. T / F
3. The largest number of registrations occurred in Scotland. T / F
4. Homosexuality is becoming much more widely accepted in the U.K. T / F
5. Same-sex unions are not legally recognized in the United States. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions.

1. Who were among the first people to register for civil partnerships?
  - a. People living in Brighton
  - b. People living in Birmingham
  - c. Two male couples and two female couples
  - d. Couples who had been living together for a long time



2. What is the main advantage for same-sex couples in a civil partnership?
  - a. They will benefit financially.
  - b. They will be eligible to receive a pension.
  - c. They will be able to live wherever they like.
  - d. They will be able to marry in a registry office.
3. Which group seems to have accepted homosexuality?
  - a. The Anglican Church      b. Football supporters      c. The British army      d. The EU
4. What do the Netherlands, Belgium, Canada and Spain have in common?
  - a. They offer same-sex couples civil unions with limited rights.
  - b. They allow same-sex couples to marry.
  - c. They are considering changing their laws on same-sex unions.
  - d. They are trying to change EU law on same-sex unions.
5. What is the situation regarding same-sex unions in the United States?
  - a. Same-sex marriage is legal in most States.
  - b. Many states have allowed same-sex unions.
  - c. Only California recognizes same-sex marriage.
  - d. Some states have gone against federal law.

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

1. legislation      a. court      b. innovation      c. law      d. business
2. category      a. page      b. section      c. journalist      d. discussion
3. significance      a. signal      b. danger      c. trend      d. importance
4. applaud      a. appreciate      b. disrespect      c. understand      d. question
5. restricted      a. limited      b. extensive      c. free      d. severe

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. 新法は同性カップルに対して、異性間夫婦が享受している経済上の優遇措置の一部を認めている。  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 米国では連邦法は同性間の結婚を認めていないが、いくつかの州では独自の州法が導入されている。  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Unit 7

# Pakistan Earthquake

パキスタン地震発生から8カ月、被災者の生活再建進まず



A Pakistani earthquake survivor Amin Ahmed collects stone from the debris to reconstruct his house in Balakot, some 30 km northwest of the earthquake-devastated city of Musaffarabad May 2, 2006.

More than 73,000 people died and about 3 million became homeless in the 7.6 magnitude quake. Even 8 months after the devastating earthquake in Pakistan, thousands are yet to begin the process of rebuilding their homes and lives.

PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. Kashmir Earthquake, 2005

☞ The Kashmir earthquake of 2005 was a major earthquake whose epicenter was the Pakistan-administered disputed region of Kashmir. The earthquake occurred at 08:50:38 Pakistan standard time on October 8, 2005. It registered a minimum magnitude of 7.6 in magnitude, making it a major earthquake. As of 8 November, the Pakistani government's official death toll was 73,276, while officials say nearly 1,400 people died in Indian-administered Kashmir and two people in Afghanistan. Some estimate that the death toll could reach over 100,000. (Wikipedia)

### 2. Kashmir

☞ Region of the northwestern Indian subcontinent. It is bounded to the northeast and east by China, to the south by India, to the west by Pakistan, and to the northwest by Afghanistan. The land is predominantly mountainous and includes K2 and other peaks of the Karakoram Range. India and Pakistan have disputed over the region since India's partition in 1947. Pakistan occupies the northern and western portions, and India administers the largest area, in the south and southeast, organized as the state of Jammu and Kashmir. In addition, China has administered portions of the northeastern section since 1962. (Britannica Concise Encyclopedia)



### 3. Pakistan

- ☞ Pakistan, officially Islamic Republic of Pakistan, republic (2005 est. pop. 162,420,000), 310,403 sq mi (803,944 sq km), S Asia. Pakistan is bordered by India on the east, the Arabian Sea on the south, Iran on the southwest, and Afghanistan on the west and north; in the northeast is the disputed territory (with India) of Kashmir, of which the part occupied by Pakistan borders on China. Islamabad is the capital and Karachi is the largest city.

(Columbia University Press Encyclopedia)

### 4. Monsoon

- ☞ Major wind system that seasonally reverses its direction (e.g., one that blows for six months from the northeast and six months from the southwest). The most prominent examples occur in Africa and southern Asia. The primary cause of monsoons is the difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea. Most summer monsoons produce copious amounts of rain; winter monsoons tend to cause drought.

(Britannica Concise Encyclopedia)

Kashmir 「カシミール」 パキスタン北東部からインド北西部に広がる地方。領有権をめぐってパキスタン、インド両国が係争中。インドが45%、パキスタンが30%、残りを中国が実効支配する。パキスタンと中国との国境は画定しているが、その他の部分は未画定。 epicenter 「震源地」 Pakistan-administered disputed region of Kashmir 「係争中のカシミールでパキスタンが実効支配する地域」 Indian-administered Kashmir 「インドが実効支配するカシミール地域」 Indian subcontinent 「インド亜大陸」 K2 カラコルム山脈にある世界第2位の高峰 Karakoram Range 「カラコルム山脈」 India's partition in 1947 「1947年のインド（とパキスタン）の分離」 Jammu and Kashmir 「ジャム・カシミール州」 インド北部の1州 Islamic Republic of Pakistan 「パキスタン・イスラム共和国」 イスラム教が国教 Islamabad 「イスラマバード」 パキスタン北東部にある同国の首都 Karachi 「カラチ」 パキスタン南部の港湾都市 monsoon 「モンスーン」 copious 「大量の」



## 8 Months After Quake, Little Relief for Some Pakistanis

By CARLOTTA GALL

June 21, 2006



1-8

MUZAFFARABAD, Pakistan — Safina Bibi stood <sup>(1)</sup>amid the ruins of her home, wiping the sweat from her face. “The way things are in our city, it is very difficult,” she

5 said. “They have not even cleared the rubble from the streets.”

More than eight months after Pakistan’s worst-ever earthquake killed 73,000 people and left three million homeless, families

10 here still swelter in tents waiting for a government <sup>(2)</sup>compensation plan to kick in so they can start to rebuild. They are being told to leave their camps and return to their villages. But with no money, not many can

15 reconstruct their homes.

“Officials are trying to close down the camps, but we tell them where else can we go?” Safina Bibi said. She said she was not sure the government compensation would

20 ever come through.

The government, and the army in particular, have been praised by aid officials and even the earthquake victims themselves for their management of the main relief effort

25 immediately after the Oct. 8 quake. Pakistan successfully <sup>(3)</sup>averted widespread hunger and disease and sheltered tens of thousands who were left homeless just before winter.

“The army did well, there is no doubt,”

30 said Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan, the prime minister of Pakistani Kashmir, who worked out of a tent for months until his offices were made safe. A recent report by the Unit-

ed Nations and the Pakistani government also concluded that the relief effort was <sup>35</sup> “one of the best examples of civil-military cooperation in a post-natural-disaster setting.”

Yet if the emergency relief stage is over, reconstruction has barely begun. There was <sup>40</sup> little sign of it on a recent visit to this city, the capital of Pakistani-administered Kashmir, where a few street cleaners were out clearing debris from the earthquake.

Families are still living in clusters of tents <sup>45</sup> in parks and open spaces in the suffocating summer heat. They said they were <sup>(4)</sup>dread-  
ing the monsoon rains, which come in July.

Since it successfully managed the relief effort, the army has passed the job of recon- <sup>50</sup> struction to the local and federal civilian governments. It is being led by the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority, under a civilian leader.

The reconstruction plan, which was draft- <sup>55</sup> ed with help from international donor countries, relies on the private sector, and intends to pay cash compensation to families to help them rebuild their homes. The government will pay about \$3,000 to every fami- <sup>60</sup> ly that lost its home, and about \$1,300 to families whose homes were damaged, said Muhammad Waqas Hanif, deputy director of the reconstruction authority.

The allotments — totaling some \$2 billion <sup>65</sup> — should each cover 75 percent of the cost of building a simple 400-square-foot house. Since March, about two-thirds of the 300,000



people who were living in the camps have  
70 begun to return home.

Yet the summer building period is rapidly slipping away, and many people are still without money. They will not be able to start

building before the monsoon comes, when heavy rains are expected to <sup>(5)</sup>destabilize 75 many of the hillsides even further, wash out roads and make most construction work impossible.

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<http://www.nytimes.com/2006/06/21/world/asia/21pakistan.html>

Muzaffarabad 「ムザファラバード」 パキスタン側カシミールのアザド・カシミール州の州都  
swelter 「暑さで苦しむ」 relief effort 「救助活動」 hunger and disease 「飢えと病気」 shelter  
「避難させる」 civil-military cooperation 「民間と軍の協力」 suffocating summer heat 「息苦しい  
ほどの夏の暑さ」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements

1. The Pakistani government and army were criticized for their handling of the main relief effort immediately following the earthquake. T / F
2. The army is now in charge of the reconstruction effort. T / F
3. The reconstruction plan consists of distributing cash payments to families that lost their homes or had their homes damaged by the earthquake. T / F
4. Many earthquake victims are unable to return to their villages because they have yet to receive the money necessary to reconstruct their homes. T / F
5. The monsoon season is expected to make construction easier. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions

1. After the devastating earthquake, how many people were left without a home?  
a. 73,000      b. 300,000      c. 3 million      d. About two-thirds
2. How much money will families whose homes were damaged receive?  
a. \$3,000      b. \$1,300      c. \$ 2 billion      d. None of these
3. Since March, how many people have left the refugee camps?  
a. 300,000      b. 200,000      c. 73,000      d. 3 million
4. What is the government providing to earthquake victims?  
a. 75% of the cost of building a 400 square-foot house  
b. \$3,000 to families that lost their homes  
c. \$1,300 to families with damaged houses



- d. All of the above
5. What is hindering the reconstruction stage?
- a. Help from international donor countries
- b. Widespread hunger and disease
- c. Lack of civil-military cooperation
- d. The delay in receiving monetary support from the government

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

- |                        |              |            |                 |                  |
|------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. <u>amid</u>         | a. near      | b. in      | c. for          | d. among         |
| 2. <u>compensation</u> | a. repayment | b. statute | c. construction | d. diplomacy     |
| 3. <u>averted</u>      | a. pleaded   | b. avoided | c. administered | d. discriminated |
| 4. <u>dreading</u>     | a. worrying  | b. fearing | c. appealing    | d. provoking     |
| 5. <u>destabilize</u>  | a. emerge    | b. enlarge | c. weaken       | d. reinforce     |

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. 陸軍は、地震直後の主たる救助活動の運営で高く評価された。

---

2. 地震から8カ月後、復興の表れはほとんど見えない。

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## Unit 8

# Warren Buffett and 'Dynastic Wealth'

「相続批判」の信念を貫く世界第2位の富豪バフェット氏、4兆円を寄付



Chairman of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. Warren Buffett (R) speaks while Bill (L) and Melinda Gates look on during a news conference in New York June 26, 2006. Buffett on Monday signed over much of his \$44 billion fortune to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, uniting the world's two richest people in a bid to fight disease, reduce poverty and improve education. Buffett insists that giving away one's fortune to charity is the best way to prevent 'dynastic wealth' and help the world at large.

PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. Warren Buffett

☞ • Born: 30 August 1930

- Birthplace: Omaha, Nebraska
- Best Known As: Investment genius and head of Berkshire Hathaway Inc.

Warren Buffett is the chairman of Berkshire Hathaway Inc. and is one of the world's wealthiest men. Buffett is known as "the Sage of Omaha" for his remarkable savvy in stock market investments and for the success of Berkshire Hathaway — the textile company he acquired in 1965 and turned into a holding company for investments in many other businesses...Berkshire Hathaway became famously successful: \$1000 invested in the company in 1965 would have been worth over \$5 million by the year 2000... By the late 1990s he was second in wealth only to Microsoft CEO Bill Gates.

(Who2?)

### 2. Bill Gates

☞ • Born: 28 October 1955

- Birthplace: Seattle, Washington
- Best Known As: Founder and head of the Microsoft Corporation

Bill Gates is the head of the software company Microsoft and is one of the world's wealthiest men. Gates and Paul Allen founded Microsoft in the 1970s, though Allen left the company in

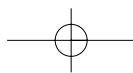


1983. Gates oversaw the invention and marketing of the MS-DOS operating system, the Windows operating interface, the Internet Explorer browser, and a multitude of other popular computer products. Along the way he gained a reputation for fierce competitiveness and aggressive business savvy. During the 1990s rising Microsoft stock prices made Gates the world's wealthiest man; his wealth has at times exceeded \$75 billion, making Gates a popular symbol of the ascendant computer geek of the late 20th century. In June of 2006, Gates announced that he would step down from day-to-day involvement in Microsoft by July of 2008. He said he would then remain chairman of the Microsoft board while focusing on his charitable foundation, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Gates married Melinda French, a Microsoft employee, on 1 January 1994...Gates's personal charitable initiative, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, has focused on global health issues, especially on preventing malaria and AIDS in poor countries. (Who2?)

Omaha 「オマハ」ネブラスカ州最大の商工業都市で、バフェット氏の生地 Berkshire Hathaway Inc. 「パークシャー・ハサウエー」バフェット氏が経営する投資持ち株会社 the Sage of Omaha 「オマハの賢人」 remarkable savvy in stock market investment 「株式市場で投資での卓越した手腕」 holding company for investment 「投資持ち株会社」 ascendant computer geek 「隆盛を極めるコンピュータ “おたく”」 charitable foundation 「慈善基金」 Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation 「ビル・アンド・メリンダ・ゲイツ財団」ゲイツ夫妻が設立・運営する慈善団体





## ..... Buffett Gift to Charity Avoids 'Dynastic Wealth' .....

By Charles Piller and Maggie Farley  
Los Angeles Times Staff Writers  
June 26, 2006



Business titan Warren E. Buffett said today that his decision to donate most of his \$40-billion fortune to the foundation run by Bill and Melinda Gates and other charities instead of his family reflected his long-held belief against creating “dynastic wealth.”

The three — who are the sole trustees of the foundation — held a news conference in New York City today to officially announce the donation.

Buffett, the world’s second-richest person, also sought to <sup>(1)</sup>allay fears among investors in his company, Berkshire Hathaway, that his plan to eventually donate 12 million Class B shares of company stock would hurt the value of their holdings.

“I wouldn’t have done this if I had thought that there was going to be a negative impact,” said Buffett of his philanthropic gift, which some have described as the biggest ever.

Berkshire Hathaway’s high-priced stock today fell \$600 — or 0.65% — to close at \$91,500.

Four foundations controlled by the Buffett family will also receive stock. But the Gates Foundation will receive by far the biggest gift — 10 million shares of the high-priced stock — strengthening its mission to improve public health around the globe.

The gift would double the size of the Gates Foundation, which now has assets of \$30.6 billion. The foundation, which gave

out about \$1.35 billion last year, will be able to double the size of its yearly grants to about \$3 billion, according to Microsoft Chairman Bill Gates.

“It’s a big challenge for us to make sure that this money gets used in the right way, but one that we are thrilled about,” said Gates, who by virtue of his vast holdings of Microsoft stock is the wealthiest person in the world.

“We want to show people that [<sup>(2)</sup>philanthropy] can be a lot of fund and it can have a lot of impact, said Gates.

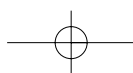
Buffett, who <sup>(3)</sup>disclosed his plans Sunday on Fortune magazine’s website, said that he decided to entrust most of his wealth to the Gates foundation because of his commitment to running Berkshire Hathaway.

“I think they will probably spend more time and energy on it,” Buffett said during the press conference. “I’m having so much fun doing what I do, that for me to say that I’m going to spend a high percentage of my time in another area is not realistic.”

The Nebraska native has long said that he planned to give the bulk of his money to charity instead of his three children

“I don’t believe in creating dynastic wealth,” Buffett said. “In terms of having equality of opportunity in this country and [having] the right people in the right jobs doing the right things, I don’t think they [his children] should inherit my position in society.”

Buffett told Fortune that he hoped his gift would <sup>(4)</sup>spur other wealthy people to con-





70 sider funding existing foundations instead of starting their own.

“I don’t think I’m as well cut out to be a philanthropist as Bill and Melinda are,” he said. “What can be more logical, in whatever you want done, than finding someone better <sup>(5)</sup>**equipped** than you are to do it? Who

wouldn’t select Tiger Woods to take his place in a high-stakes golf game? That’s how I feel about this decision about my money.”

At Friday’s closing price, Buffett’s gift to <sup>80</sup> the Gates Foundation, which is already the nation’s best-funded philanthropic group, was worth about \$31 billion.

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<http://www.latimes.com/business/la-fi-buffett26jun26,1,2603076.story?coll=la-headlines-business>

donate 「寄付する」 charity 「慈善団体」 dynastic wealth 「王家の富」 代々世襲で富を受け継ぐ形  
のものを指す。 trustee 「理事」 assets 「資産」 grants 「助成金」 entrust 「信託する」 inherit  
「継承する」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements

1. Business leader and the world’s richest person Warren Buffett announced that he would donate the majority of his fortune to charity. T / F
2. Most of Buffett’s donation will go to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. T / F
3. As a result of Buffett’s contribution, the assets of the Bill and Melinda Gates foundation will increase twofold. T / F
4. Buffett believes that parents should pass on their fortune to their children. T / F
5. Buffett wants wealthy people to follow in his footsteps and give to charity. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions.

1. How much of his assets does Buffett plan to give away to charities?  
a. \$40 billion      b. 10 million shares      c. 12 million Class B shares      d. \$30.6 billion
2. How did Buffet first reveal to the world his decision to make this donation?  
a. At a news conference in New York City  
b. On Fortune magazine’s website  
c. In a letter to Berkshire Hathaway shareholders  
d. None of the above
3. How much will Buffett’s gift allow the Gates Foundation to hand out in yearly grants?  
a. \$30.6 billion      b. \$40 billion      c. \$3 billion      d. \$1.35 billion



4. Why did Buffett decide to contribute the bulk of his fortune to the Gates Foundation?
  - a. He does not have enough time to manage the funds himself.
  - b. He has a duty to manage his own company.
  - c. The Gates are experts in philanthropy.
  - d. All of the above
5. What will the Gates Foundation use Buffett's money for?
  - a. The promotion of global healthcare
  - b. Dynastic wealth
  - c. The management of Berkshire Hathaway
  - d. None of the above

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

- |                        |             |              |              |             |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. <u>allay</u>        | a. decrease | b. establish | c. irritate  | d. expand   |
| 2. <u>philanthropy</u> | a. effort   | b. academy   | c. charity   | d. art      |
| 3. <u>disclosed</u>    | a. withdrew | b. assembled | c. persuaded | d. revealed |
| 4. <u>spur</u>         | a. scold    | b. drive     | c. cease     | d. release  |
| 5. <u>equipped</u>     | a. prepared | b. admired   | c. disguised | d. dated    |

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. バフェット氏の寄付によって、ビル・ゲイツ基金の資産は倍増するとみられている。  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. バフェット氏の決断は、親はその財産を子供に引き継がせるべきではない、という長年の信念を反映している。  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Unit 9

# The End of a Spanish Tradition

スペインの公務員、長い昼休みの習慣を廃止へ



Two men take a nap after lunch on July 24, 2004 near the river Tago, in Aranjues, on a hot summer afternoon.

The Spanish government has done away with the siesta in order to establish the same work schedule as the rest of Europe and allow working parents to go home earlier. Despite the break with tradition, many Spaniards have welcomed the move because it will cut down the length of their working day, and allow them to spend more time with their families. PHOTO: AFP-Jiji

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### Siesta

- ☞ In Spain, the main meal of the day is lunch. This is usually eaten between 2 PM and 3 PM. Traditionally this meal was followed by a nap, or in Spanish, siesta.
- ☞ The word siesta comes, from the Latin “hora sexto” — “the sixth hour.” Counting from dawn, this would mean around midday, and so siesta has come to mean a rest in the middle of the day, in other words, a short nap taken in the early afternoon, often after the midday meal. Such a period of sleep is a common tradition in many hot countries, but it is particularly prevalent in Spain, and also in Latin American countries (especially Argentina), which have been influenced heavily by Spanish culture.
- ☞ Traditionally, most people lived close to their workplace, and so they would return home to eat a large lunch, often accompanied by a glass of wine, and then take a short nap. The tradition is becoming weaker now because most people no longer live near their workplace and have to commute.
- ☞ Business, shopping, and school hours in Spain still reflect this pattern. There is a long break of between two and three hours in the middle of the day. During this time, almost the only establishments that are open are bars and restaurants. The streets are almost deserted. The main daily television news is broadcast at this time, as are some of the most popular programs.



Work starts again in the late afternoon, between 4:30 PM and 5 PM, and continues until around 8 PM.

- ☞ Dinner is usually a lighter meal than lunch, but it is eaten very late by the standards of other European countries. The usual time is between 9 PM and 10 PM, and but during the hot summer months it can be even later.
- ☞ Another problem with the Spanish working day is that it is out of step with that of the country's EU partners, which use the basic 9 AM to 5 PM model, and this is making it difficult for Spain to achieve full economic integration.

siesta 「昼寝」 スペイン語 nap 「昼寝」 prevalent 「広く行われている」 commute 「通勤する」  
establishment 「施設」 deserted 「人けのない」 economic integration 「経済統合」



## .....For many in Spain, siesta ends.....

By Renwick McLean  
International Herald Tribune  
SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 2006



1-10

MADRID — When Spain's government employees report to work Monday, they will be forced to abandon a tradition that has <sup>(1)</sup>**typified** Spanish life for decades. Instead  
5 of taking the customary two or three hours for lunch, they will be allowed only one.

Under new rules that took effect on Sunday, employees of the central government will adopt the new schedule, eliminating the  
10 long break at midday that pushes the close of the typical Spanish workday as far back as 8 p.m., sometimes later.

The change, announced by the government in early December, is <sup>(2)</sup>**intended** to  
15 align the Spanish work schedule with the rest of Europe's, and to reduce the time that employees, particularly working parents, spend away from home.

Before the days of long commutes and  
20 heavy traffic, most Spaniards returned home for lunch and a siesta at midday. Now a trip home is often impractical, particularly in the large cities, but the traditional work schedule with the long afternoon break has  
25 largely remained.

"Workdays in Spain are extremely long, with people leaving home early in the morning and not returning until 9 or 9:30 at night," said Ignacio Buqueras y Bach, presi-  
30 dent of Fundación Independiente, a research organization in Madrid that has led the campaign for shorter workdays. "People are realizing that we have got to change."

Buqueras and other supporters of the government initiative say that the traditional <sup>35</sup> schedule makes it hard for working parents to balance their careers with the demands of raising children, and that it is incompatible with Spain's growing integration with the modern economies of Europe. <sup>40</sup>

The long days also deprive Spaniards of much-needed sleep, they <sup>(3)</sup>**contend**, hurting worker productivity and increasing accidents in the workplace. Spaniards sleep an average of 40 minutes fewer per night than <sup>45</sup> the average European, according to a study by the Fundación Independiente.

The government's decision to adopt the new rules represents a stark change from four years ago, when Buqueras first began <sup>50</sup> lobbying for shorter workdays. "There was total <sup>(4)</sup>**skepticism**," he said. "People said this was Utopian, that it would never happen."

A central goal of the new rules is to boost <sup>55</sup> productivity in the workplace. The Spanish work more hours per week than residents in most advanced economies, but spend as much as 40 percent of their time inefficiently, according to a study released in Decem- <sup>60</sup> ber by the Círculo de Empresarios, a business group based in Madrid.

"The Spanish workday," the study said, "is characterized by being in the workplace for a very prolonged period of time, and a <sup>65</sup> culture that tends to place greater emphasis on the amount of time worked than on the quality of the work."

Government officials say they hope that



70 the new schedule, generally 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.,  
will set a trend.

“We want to serve as an example for the  
rest of society,” said a spokesman for the  
Ministry of Public Administration, which is  
75 responsible for carrying out the new rules.  
“Our aim is that the private sector will do

this too, although that is going to be difficult.”

The official was granted anonymity out of  
respect for Spanish <sup>(5)</sup>**protocol**, which gen- 80  
erally prohibits ministry spokesmen from  
being identified by name in the news media.

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<http://www.iht.com/articles/2006/01/01/news/spain.php>

report to work 「職場に出勤する」 abandon 「捨て去る」 take effect 「発効する」 adopt 「導入する」  
eliminate 「撤廃する」 align...with~ 「...を~と連動させる」 Spaniard 「スペイン人」  
incompatible 「相いれない」 deprive...of~ 「...から~を奪う」 lobby for... 「(議員に) ...を働きかける」  
boost productivity 「生産性を高める」 advanced economies 「先進経済諸国」  
inefficiently 「非効率的に」 place greater emphasis on... 「...を重視する」 Ministry of Public  
Administration 「公共行政省」 private sector 「民間部門」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements

1. All Spanish workers will no longer take a two-to-three-hour lunch. T / F
2. The current custom of taking a siesta is beneficial for working parents. T / F
3. Eliminating the siesta will make the Spanish work schedule similar to the timetable used  
by other EU countries. T / F
4. The new practice is designed to increase workers' efficiency. T / F
5. The Spanish government hopes that the private sector will also abandon the siesta. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions.

1. Around what time does the Spanish workday normally end?  
a. 9:00 P.M.      b. 5:00 P.M.      c. 8:00 P.M.      d. 9:30 P.M.
2. Who headed the movement to shorten the Spanish workdays?  
a. The Spanish government  
b. Working parents  
c. Fundación Independiente  
d. The private sector



3. Compared to the average European, how much do Spaniards sleep?
  - a. 40 minutes more per night
  - b. 40 minutes less per night
  - c. The same amount
  - d. None of the above
4. What negative consequence is associated with the traditional Spanish work schedule?
  - a. An increase in worker productivity
  - b. A decline in work-related accidents
  - c. A decline in worker productivity
  - d. None of the above
5. At the workplace, what does the traditional Spanish culture place importance on?
  - a. Quality of work    b. Productivity    c. Amount of time worked    d. Shorter workdays

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence

- |                      |                |                |               |               |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. <u>typified</u>   | a. existed     | b. represented | c. altered    | d. preserved  |
| 2. <u>intended</u>   | a. suspended   | b. abolished   | c. combined   | d. designed   |
| 3. <u>contend</u>    | a. insist      | b. approve     | c. estimate   | d. wonder     |
| 4. <u>skepticism</u> | a. disturbance | b. doubt       | c. enthusiasm | d. resistance |
| 5. <u>protocol</u>   | a. authority   | b. industry    | c. rule       | d. custom     |

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. 新政策の中心目標は労働者の生産性を高めることだ。

---

2. 新しい規則は、労働の質に重要性を置いている。

---



## Unit 10

# Google: Censorship in China

米グーグル、検閲に協力して中国進出



A Chinese Internet user browses for information on the popular search engine Google in Beijing January 25, 2006.

The Internet search giant will block politically sensitive terms on its new China site in a voluntary concession set on January 24, 2006, bowing to conditions set by Beijing in return for access to the world's number-two Internet market. Google is beginning to express uncertainty over the controversial self-censored search engine it has produced in China. On its China site, Google lets users know when results have been eliminated. PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. Google

- ☞ (Google, Mountain View, CA, [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)) The largest search engine on the Web, launched in 1999. By 2005, Google's index pointed to more than eight billion documents. Usenet discussion groups are also found in the Google Groups section.
- ☞ In addition to information, Google offers a variety of applications for the user, including mail and desktop search.
- ☞ The Google name was chosen to represent the gigantic amount of material available on the Web. It comes from "googol," the number 1 followed by 100 zeros. The name is also used as a verb; for example, "to Google something" means to search the Web for it. (TechWeb Tech Encyclopedia)

### 2. Tiananmen Square Protest,

- ☞ 1989 protest in Beijing, the culmination of a series of student-led prodemocracy demonstrations in China. The events leading up to the Tiananmen Square protest began with the death of Hu Yaobang, a former general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), in April 1989. Hu had become a hero to Chinese liberals after he refused to halt unrest in January 1987. Following Hu's death, students began peaceful memorial demonstrations in Shanghai, Beijing, and other cities. The memorial escalated into a prodemocracy movement, with protesters demanding the removal of China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping and other Communist officials. The

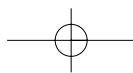


government's order to end the demonstrations on April 20 was ignored. On May 4, approximately 100,000 students and workers marched in Beijing demanding democratic reforms. On May 20 the government declared martial law; however the demonstrations continued while the government wavered between the leadership of Premier Li Peng and CCP General Secretary Zhao Ziyang. Eventually choosing the hard-line approach of Li Peng, with the support of Deng, the government ordered troops to Tiananmen Square. On June 3 and 4, 1989, the People's Liberation Army brutally crushed prodemocracy supporters, killing hundreds of supporters, injuring another 10,000, and arresting hundreds of students and workers. Following the violence, the government conducted widespread arrests, summary trials, and executions; banned the foreign press; and strictly controlled the Chinese press. Although the government had quelled similar protests since the mid-1980s, the extremely violent suppression of the Tiananmen Square protest caused widespread international condemnation of the Chinese government.

(msn Encarta)

Tiananmen Square 「天安門広場」 culmination 「最高潮」 prodemocracy demonstration 「民主化要求デモ」 Hu Yaobang 「胡耀邦」元総書記（1980 - 87）経済の対外開放、農村経済改革を進めた。 former general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party 「中国共産党の元総書記」 paramount leader 「最高指導者」 Den Xiaoping 「鄧小平」 declare martial law 「戒厳令を布告する」 Premier Li Peng 「李鵬首相」元首相（1988 - 98） CCP General Secretary Zhao Ziyang 「趙紫陽・中国共産党総書記」1987 - 89に総書記。民主化を要求する学生を擁護したため失脚。 People's Liberation Army 「人民解放軍」 summary trial 「即決裁判」 execution 「死刑執行」 quell 「鎮圧する」 suppression 「弾圧」 condemnation 「非難」





## ..... Google is voicing some doubt over China ,.....

By Thomas Crampton  
International Herald Tribune  
THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 2006



1-11

PARIS — Sergey Brin, a co-founder of Google, is not fully convinced that the Internet company's self-censorship approach in China is correct and raised the <sup>(1)</sup>prospect <sup>5</sup> that it could abandon its Beijing-approved search engine.

Early this year, the company established Google.cn, an <sup>(2)</sup>explicitly self-censored version of the search engine that operates on <sup>10</sup> servers based in China and <sup>(3)</sup>eliminates topics likely to upset the Chinese government.

The company aimed to balance the self-censorship with the company values and <sup>15</sup> motto — “Don't be evil” — while still offering the company's uncensored search engine, Google.com.

This week, Brin sounded less certain. “We felt that perhaps we could compromise <sup>20</sup> our principles but provide ultimately more information for the Chinese and be a more effective service and perhaps make more of a difference,” Brin told reporters Tuesday in Washington, the Associated Press reported. <sup>25</sup> “Perhaps now the principled approach makes more sense,” he said.

But Brin also said Google was working to improve the censored search service before deciding whether to reverse course. If the <sup>30</sup> company cannot strike a balance between an information service and accommodating the Chinese government's demands, it would re-evaluate, the company said.

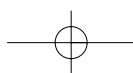
Such self-questioning is not entirely new to Google, but in the mass of criticism the <sup>35</sup> company faced from human rights groups after the censorship began, its willingness to adjust its approach was lost.

Elliot Schrage, the company's vice president for global communication and public af- <sup>40</sup> fairs, in testimony to a U.S. congressional committee on human rights in February, said: “We will carefully monitor the conditions in China, including new laws and other restrictions on our services,” Schrage said, <sup>45</sup> adding, “We will not hesitate to reconsider our approach to China.”

Brin himself, whose parents left a repressive regime in Russia when he was a child, has previously acknowledged some self- <sup>50</sup> doubt. “Where this will go? I'm not sure,” Brin said last month at the annual shareholder meeting. “There are a lot of complicated political, technical factors and we don't know where this will end up.” <sup>55</sup>

Unlike its rival search engines in China that also agree to censorship rules, like Yahoo, Google.cn explicitly tells users when results have been eliminated from a search. Yet despite Google's efforts at transparency, <sup>60</sup> no other search engines faced as much international criticism, Brin said on Tuesday.

“It's perfectly reasonable to do something different, to say, ‘Look, we're going to stand by the principle against censorship and we <sup>65</sup> won't actually operate there.’ That's an alternate path,” he said. “It's not where we chose to go right now, but I can sort of see how people came to different conclusions





70 about doing the right thing.”

While both Google.com and Google.cn exist side by side, Brin said that only 1 percent of Chinese surfers use the censored site. But the American site is frequently  
75 slow and <sup>(4)</sup>intermittently inaccessible inside China.

The quality and substance of results on Google.cn can vary <sup>(5)</sup>radically from the main search engine.

Searching for “Tiananmen massacre,” for 80 example, shows 826,000 results on Google.com, compared with 441 hits on Google.cn. Top results on the Chinese site tend to be passing references rather than the news reports featured on Google.com. 85

A number of sites do not appear at all when searching via Google.cn, including Human Rights Watch and Human Rights in China.

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<http://www.ihf.com/articles/2006/06/07/business/google.php>

self-censorship 「自己検閲」 upset 「動揺させる」 reverse course 「針路を反転する」 reevaluate 「見直す」 self-questioning 「自問」 testimony to a U.S. congressional committee on human rights 「米下院の人権問題（小）委員会での証言」 repressive regime 「抑圧的な政権」 self-doubt 「自己不信」 shareholder meeting 「株主総会」 explicitly 「はっきりと」 transparency 「透明性」 massacre 「虐殺」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements

1. At the beginning of the year, Google created a government-censored search engine for China. T / F
2. The company is questioning its decision to establish a censored search engine in China. T / F
3. Google encountered little criticism from human rights groups. T / F
4. Internet users in China have the choice of using Google.com or Google.cn T / F
5. Google.cn tends to have more search results compared to Google.com. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions.

1. What reasoning did Google use to defend its decision to create a censored search engine in China?
  - a. Its self-censorship system in China was the correct action to take.
  - b. The company was adhering to its principle against censorship.
  - c. The company was putting its motto, “Don’t be evil,” into practice.
  - d. The company believed that in the end, they could provide more information for the Chinese by compromising their principles.



2. Whose parents left their native country to escape an oppressive government?
  - a. Those of Google's vice president for global communication and public affairs
  - b. Those of Google's co-founder
  - c. Both A and B
  - d. None of the above
3. Compared to other search engines that also use censorship in China, how much criticism did Google receive?
  - a. Less criticism
  - b. More criticism
  - c. No criticism
  - d. The same amount of criticism
4. How many people are estimated to be using Google.cn in China?
  - a. The majority of Internet users
  - b. A minority of Internet users
  - c. All Internet users
  - d. Only the Chinese government
5. What appears when "Human Rights in China" is searched for using Google.cn?
  - a. 826,000 results      b. 441 results      c. No results      d. A passing reference

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

- |                          |                  |                 |                 |               |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. <u>prospect</u>       | a. authority     | b. possibility  | c. argument     | d. influence  |
| 2. <u>explicitly</u>     | a. clearly       | b. commonly     | c. vaguely      | d. rarely     |
| 3. <u>eliminates</u>     | a. includes      | b. approaches   | c. improves     | d. removes    |
| 4. <u>intermittently</u> | a. increasingly  | b. decreasingly | c. occasionally | d. steadily   |
| 5. <u>radically</u>      | a. significantly | b. suddenly     | c. slightly     | d. officially |

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. グーグルは利益を上げることと同社の主義（理念）を両立させなければならない。

---

2. その会社は、さらに効果的なサービスを提供することを目指している。

---



## Unit 11

# West African Migrants

豊かな生活を求めて、アフリカ西部から大量の不法移民が小型船で欧州に流入



A would-be immigrant crawls after his arrival on a makeshift boat on one of Spain's Canary Islands, May 5, 2006.

The scene was a reminder of the desperation that drives people to leave their homes and loved ones and cross dangerous seas for unknown shores. Each year, thousands of West Africans risk their lives sailing to the Canary Islands, hoping for a better life in Europe. As a result of Spain blocking easy overland routes, Senegal has become the new point of departure. PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. Senegal

- ☞ Senegal is Africa's westernmost country. Its capital is Dakar, and it has a population of about 9.4 million people. It is a former French colony and its official language is French.

### 2. Mauritania

- ☞ Mauritania is also on the west coast of Africa, just above Senegal. Its capital is Nouakchott, and it has a population of about 2.7 million people.

### 3. The Canary Islands

- ☞ The Canary Islands are an archipelago belonging to Spain consisting of seven islands in the Atlantic Ocean. They are located off the north-western coast of Africa. After Spain made it more difficult for would-be immigrants to enter Ceuta and Melilla (see below), the Canaries became the most popular destination for Africans attempting to enter Spanish territory.

### 4. Ceuta and Melilla

- ☞ Ceuta and Melilla are two territories belonging to Spain but actually situated on the continent of Africa, next to Morocco. These two areas were formerly a popular destination for Africans wishing to immigrate to Europe because they could be reached overland. They are part of the European Union as part of Spain. Their currency is the euro. They have a combined population of 145,336. This is roughly divided half and half between Ceuta and Melilla, although Ceuta is



marginally the more populous. When Spain relinquished its protectorate over the North of Morocco and recognized its independence in 1956, it did not give over these cities since Spain has held them since the 15th and 16th centuries and they were part of Spain, not a part of the protectorate. They are part of the Greater Morocco claimed by nationalist movements in Morocco. (Wikipedia)

## 5. The Red Crescent

- ☞ The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is an international humanitarian movement whose mission is to protect human life and health, to ensure respect for human beings, and to prevent and alleviate human suffering, without any discrimination based on nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. The Red Crescent usually operates in predominantly Muslim countries. (Wikipedia)

Dakar 「ダカール」セネガル (Senegal) の首都 Nouakchott 「ヌアクショット」モーリタニア (Mauritania) の首都 Canary Islands 「カナリア諸島」モロッコ沖の大西洋にある火山群島。スペインの17自治州の1つ。 destination 「目的地」 Ceuta 「セウタ」 Melilla 「メリリヤ」ともにモロッコ沿岸にあるスペインの海外領土 relinquish 「放棄する」 protectorate 「保護領」 Red Cross 「赤十字社」 Red Crescent 「赤新月社」イスラム教を国教とする32カ国がRed Crescentの名称を使用している。 alleviate 「軽減する」



## ..... Senegal a new point of departure .....

By Meg Bortin  
International Herald Tribune  
FRIDAY, MAY 26, 2006



DAKAR, Senegal — Senegal, Africa's westernmost country, has become a major new departure point for thousands of mainly young West Africans seeking a better life in Europe, an official of the International Organization for Migration said Friday.

The migrants are leaving from various points along Senegal's coast, crowded into wooden fishing boats in groups of up to 60, for a <sup>(1)</sup>perilous sea journey to Spain's Canary Islands, about 1,350 kilometers, or 840 miles, to the north, said Vijaya Souri, program officer in the organization's office here.

Last weekend, the Senegalese Navy picked up about 200 migrants on rickety boats who were trying to reach the Canaries, which lie off the coast of southern Morocco.

"There are masses of people in the Canary Islands who claim to have arrived from Senegal," said Souri, who is working on problems of irregular migration from the office in Dakar.

Sea journeys to the Canary Islands by migrants seeking to reach Europe have increased dramatically this year. After Morocco cracked down last autumn on <sup>(2)</sup>thongs of West Africans seeking to enter the Spanish enclaves of Melilla and Ceuta on the Mediterranean, the migrants moved south to Mauritania, choosing its northernmost port, Nouadhibou, as their departure point

for the Canaries, Souri said.

In March, when Spain began working with the Mauritanian authorities to make it more difficult for the migrants to leave, she said many headed south to Senegal and were now attempting to leave from the port of Saint-Louis in the north, from the fishing town of Mbour south of Dakar, and other sites along the coast.

"In recent weeks, the migration has shifted southward as Spain has increased <sup>(3)</sup>surveillance and land routes have become less practical," Souri said. She said the Spanish were providing the Mauritanians with equipment while also increasing sea surveillance with their own ships.

More than 7,000 migrants have reached the Canaries so far this year, up from 4,751 in all of 2005, and numbers are expected to rise. According to some reports, which Souri did not dispute, up to 15,000 Africans from Ghana, Mali, Senegal and other countries are currently camped out in Nouadhibou, waiting for passage, <sup>(4)</sup>undeterred by the fact that many have died making the crossing.

The head of the Red Crescent in Mauritania, Ahmedou Ould Haye, said in April that more than 1,500 had died. "It's collective suicide," he said.

And yet the migrants keep crossing, drawn by the fact that, as part of Spain, the Canary Islands are effectively Europe.

If the authorities there are unable within 40 days to <sup>(5)</sup>repatriate migrants who come ashore, the West Africans are flown by Spain



70 to the mainland and released in cities like Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia, according to a Spanish diplomatic source who requested anonymity because that is government policy.

75 From there, many make their way to France and other countries in Europe.

Spain is taking the problem so seriously that it has dispatched a special ambassador on migration to Senegal as part of an “Africa Plan” passed by Parliament in Madrid last 80 week to try to get a grip on spiraling numbers.

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<http://www.iht.com/articles/2006/05/26/news/senegal.php>

rickety boat 「壊れそうな船」 migration 「移住」 crack down on... 「...を厳しく取り締まる」  
 enclave 「飛び地」 Mediterranean 「地中海」 dispute 「異議を唱える」 Ghana 「ガーナ」 Mali  
 「マリ」とともにアフリカ西部の国 according to a Spanish diplomatic source 「スペインの外交筋に  
 よると」 anonymity 「匿名」 dispatch 「派遣する」 spiraling 「急増する」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements

1. West Africans are risking their lives for a chance to have a better life in Europe. T / F
2. Spanish officials have increased their observation of West African migrants. T / F
3. Migrants set out for the Canary Islands because the islands are essentially a part of Africa. T / F
4. It is the Spanish government's policy to send migrants who are able to return to their homeland within 40 days to Spain. T / F
5. The number of West Africans migrating to the Canaries is predicted to decrease. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions

1. Why has the point of departure shifted to Senegal?
  - a. Too many people have died trying to make the journey.
  - b. A special ambassador on migration to Senegal was sent.
  - c. Spanish officials made it difficult for migrants to leave from other ports previously used as a point of departure.
  - d. None of the above
2. Before Senegal, where was the common departure point?
  - a. Melilla
  - b. Ceuta
  - c. Mauritania
  - d. Spain's Canary Islands



3. As of April, how many West African migrants were estimated to have died while attempting to cross over to Europe?
  - a. More than 7,000      b. 4,571      c. 15,000      d. 1,500
4. How many migrants from West Africa made it to the Canary Islands in 2005?
  - a. 7,000      b. 4,751      c. 15,000      d. 1,500
5. What has Spain done in response to the increase in migrants from West Africa?
  - a. Supplied the Mauritians with surveillance equipment
  - b. Sent an ambassador to Senegal
  - c. Passed an “Africa Plan”
  - d. All of the above

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

1. perilous      a. hazardous      b. swift      c. brief      d. long
2. throngs      a. nomads      b. residents      c. crowds      d. migrants
3. surveillance      a. departure      b. regulation      c. relief      d. observation
4. undeterred      a. unaware      b. unexposed      c. unharmed      d. not discouraged
5. repatriate      a. resolve      b. hinder      c. resettle      d. reassure

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. 今年、欧州の地に入ろうとする西アフリカからの移民数は急激に増加した。

---

2. スペイン政府は不法移民を厳重に取り締まっている。

---



## Unit 12

# Pope Visits Former German Death Camp

ドイツ出身のローマ法王、アウシュビッツ強制収容所跡地で平和を祈る



Pope Benedict XVI walks through Auschwitz's notorious gate during his visit to the former Nazi death camp May 28, 2006.

Pope Benedict visited the camp as "a son of Germany" on Sunday to meet former inmates and view an execution wall and starvation cells where some of the 1.5 million victims died. He asked people not to confuse ordinary Germans with Adolf Hitler and Nazi criminals. The Pope walked through the gates, just as prisoners once did, rather than drive in like former camp staff.

PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. The Pope

- ☞ The Pope is head of the Roman Catholic Church and spiritual leader of the world's nearly 1.1 billion Catholics. He lives in the Vatican City in Rome. A Pope serves for life. On the death of a Pope, a new one is elected by the Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church. The Pope's views on religion, morality and society can have a huge influence on Catholics worldwide.

### 2. Pope Benedict XVI

- ☞ Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger became Pope on the death of Pope John Paul II in 2005, taking the official title of Pope Benedict XVI. He was born in 1927 and grew up during the Nazi era in Germany. Like other German teenagers of the time, he was obliged to join the Hitler Youth movement, and was also drafted into the German army toward the end of World War II.

### 3. Auschwitz

- ☞ Auschwitz, a village in Poland (now known as Oswiecim), was the site of one of Nazi Germany's death camps from 1940 to 1945. The Nazi government operated a policy of genocide toward the Jews, and it is estimated that it murdered around 6 million. To speed up the process of killing,



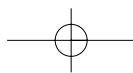
Germany built camps that were specially set up for this purpose, mainly through the use of gas. It is estimated that 1.5 million people were killed in Auschwitz, 90 percent of whom were Jews. Special groups of inmates were employed to deal with the huge number of dead bodies. Before burning the bodies in the camp's crematoria, these inmates had to remove the victims' hair, gold teeth and any items of jewelry they could find.

#### 4. Poland in World War II

- ☞ Poland was invaded by Nazi Germany on September 1, 1939. On September 17, 1939, the Soviet Union invaded Poland from the east. Poland was divided between Germany and the Soviet Union based on a pact the two countries had agreed in August the same year. Germany set up six death camps in occupied Poland during World War II, possibly to hide their activities from the German population.

Pope 「ローマ法王（日本のカトリック教会正式呼称はローマ教皇）」 Roman Catholic Church 「ローマ・カトリック教会」 Vatican City 「バチカン市（国）」ローマ市内にある面積0.44平方キロの世界最小の独立国。人口は約800人で、大半は法王庁の聖職者と衛兵。 cardinal 「枢機卿」新法王は80歳未満の枢機卿による法王選挙会（コンクラーベ）で選出される。 Pope Benedict XVI 「ローマ法王ベネディクト16世」ヨゼフ・ラツィンガー（Joseph Ratzinger = ドイツ出身）枢機卿が、2005年に死去した法王ヨハネ・パウロ2世（Pope John Paul II）の後継者として選出され、法王名はベネディクト16世とした。 Hitler Youth 「ヒトラー青年隊」ナチスの青少年組織 Auschwitz 「アウシュビッツ」ポーランド名はオシフィエンチム。ナチス・ドイツの強制収用所があった。 genocide 「大虐殺」 crematoria 「火葬場」 invade 「侵略する」





## ..... Pope bows down for the victims of Auschwitz, ..... killed by his countrymen

Daniel McLaughlin in Auschwitz  
Monday, May 29, 2006  
Guardian



With slow steps, Pope Benedict walked silently through the gates of Auschwitz death camp yesterday, to pray for the 1.5 million people murdered there by his countrymen during the Second World War. After passing beneath the iron arch emblazoned with the lie “work brings freedom”, the man who was unwillingly enrolled into the Hitler Youth and the Nazi army said he bowed before the victims as “a son of the German people”.

“To speak in this place of horror, in this place where unprecedented mass crimes were committed against God and man, is almost impossible, and particularly difficult for a Christian, for a pope from Germany,” he told camp survivors and religious leaders. “In a place like this, words fail. There is only a stupefied silence and a cry to God.”

He insisted: “I had to come here as a duty to truth and to those that suffered.” But, speaking in Italian, he also asked that ordinary Germans not be <sup>(1)</sup>condemned for the crimes of Adolf Hitler and his “group of criminals”.

“Our people were used and abused as a tool of their [the Nazis’] mania for destruction and domination,” the Pope said as the rain that had lashed his four-day tour of Poland gave way to blue skies.

His aides said he insisted on visiting Auschwitz, and also upon walking into the

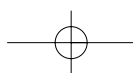
camp in the way many prisoners had, rather than driving in like their jailers. He travelled to the camp not in the popemobile, but in a black limousine with yellow-and-white Vatican flags fluttering on its bonnet, for the <sup>(2)</sup>climax of a tour that took him to Warsaw, Krakow, Poland’s holiest shrines and Wadowice, the hometown of his predecessor, John Paul. In Wadowice, he delighted Poles by telling them that he hoped “in the near future we will be able to enjoy the beatification and canonisation of John Paul II”.

At Auschwitz, the white-robed Benedict led a phalanx of black and purple-clad senior <sup>(3)</sup>clergymen as he walked with hands clasped into the camp, occasionally lifting his eyes to the bells tolling above what is regarded as the largest Jewish cemetery in the world.

Once inside, the Polish president, Lech Kaczynski, and other political and church officials watched him pray alone at the wall where thousands of Jews were summarily shot, before turning to meet a group of 32 Auschwitz survivors, some of whom wore blue-and-white caps and scarves that evoked their prison uniforms.

One to kiss the papal ring was Henryk Mandelbaum, who as a teenager was forced by his Nazi guards to empty the gas chambers of the bodies of his fellow Jews.

“I thought I was in hell. I had to clean the gas chambers and put the bodies in the crematoria, or burn them outside when the <sup>(4)</sup>extermination was in full swing and the





crematoria were not enough," the 83-year-old said before meeting the Pope. "I was  
 70 young. I wanted to live and I had to do this  
 (5) inhumane work. Before we burnt the  
 bodies, we had to remove gold teeth, jewellery that people hid in different parts of  
 their bodies ... cut women's hair."

After talking to the survivors, Pope Benedict 75  
 descended into the cell into which the  
 Franciscan priest Maximilian Kolbe was  
 thrown after offering his life to save another  
 inmate. Kolbe was eventually killed in 1941  
 and Pope John Paul made him a saint in 80  
 1982.

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<http://www.guardian.co.uk/pope/story/0,,1785247,00.html>

emblazon with... 「...で飾る」 unprecedented mass crimes 「前例のない大罪」 Adolf Hitler 「アドルフ・ヒトラー」 popemobile 「ローマ法王専用車」 Warsaw 「ワルシャワ」 ポーランドの首都  
 Krakow 「クラクフ」 ポーランド南部の都市 Wadowice 「バドビツェ」 クラクフ郊外の町  
 beatification and canonisation 「福者そして聖者の列に加えること」 with his hands clasped 「両  
 手を握り合わせたまま」 Lech Kaczynski 「レフ・カチンスキ」 ポーランド大統領（2005年12月就任）  
 papal 「ローマ法王の」 Franciscan priest 「フランシスコ修道会の聖職者」 make...a saint 「...を聖  
 人の列に加える」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements.

1. As a young man, Pope Benedict was a member of a Nazi organisation. T / F
2. Pope Benedict thinks all Germans in World War II bore equal responsibility. T / F
3. Pope Benedict went to the camp by car but walked through the gates. T / F
4. Pope Benedict prayed with 32 survivors of the death camp. T / F
5. Henryk Mandelbaum was forced to help his Nazi captors burn bodies. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions.

1. How did Pope Benedict want the victims to view him?
  - a. As a religious leader
  - b. As a German
  - c. As a former Nazi
  - d. As a simple man
2. What did Pope Benedict say it would be difficult to do?
  - a. To speak in a place like Auschwitz
  - b. To forget his years in the Nazi army
  - c. To be a Christian
  - d. To have victims forgive him



3. Where did Pope Benedict pray?
  - a. At the gate of the camp
  - b. At a church inside a cemetery
  - c. At a site where many Jews were killed
  - d. Inside the gas chambers
4. Apart from his visit to Auschwitz, what was significant about the Pope's visit to Poland?
  - a. He was born in Poland.
  - b. It has many Catholic shrines.
  - c. It was his first visit to the country.
  - d. It is the homeland of his predecessor.
5. What was Henryk Mandelbaum forced to do?
  - a. Kill other Jews
  - b. Burn bodies
  - c. Steal jewels
  - d. Join the German army

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

1. condemned      a. executed      b. imprisoned      c. criticized      d. complained
2. climax      a. duration      b. peak      c. end      d. tiredness
3. clergymen      a. guards      b. staff      c. workers      d. priests
4. extermination      a. killing      b. plan      c. ending      d. war
5. inhumane      a. animal      b. difficult      c. tiring      d. cruel

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. ローマ法王は、アドルフ・ヒトラーの罪によってドイツの一般市民を責めることのないように、と人々に求めた。  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. ローマ法王は、数千人のユダヤ人が銃殺された壁の前で一人で祈りをささげた。  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Unit 13

# Montenegro Becomes Europe's Newest State

かつて6つの共和国で構成された旧ユーゴスラビアが完全に解体



Pro-independence supporters celebrate on the streets of Podgorica May 21, 2006. Montenegro voted by a narrow margin in favour of independence on Sunday in a referendum on ending its state union with Serbia, according to unofficial projections of the result. Serbia was unhappy with the result, disputing the accuracy of the vote count. Javier Solana, the EU foreign policy chief, has become an unpopular figure for saying that the "yes" vote will not speed up Montenegro's application to join the EU.

PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. Yugoslavia

- ☞ A former country of southeast Europe bordering on the Adriatic Sea. It was formed in 1918 as the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and was renamed Yugoslavia in 1929. Under the leadership of Marshal Tito the country became a Communist-led regime after World War II. After Tito's death in 1980, a collective presidency assumed power, but economic problems and ethnic tensions grew. Communist party control ended in 1990, and four of the six constituent republics (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia) declared independence in 1991. The two remaining republics, Serbia and Montenegro, formed a new country in April 1992. Belgrade was the capital.

(American Heritage Dictionary)

### 2. Montenegro

- ☞ A constituent republic of the federation of Serbia and Montenegro, in the southwest part of the country bordering on the Adriatic Sea. An ancient Balkan state, it did not come under Turkish control until the end of the 15th century, and from 1910 to 1918 it was an independent kingdom. Montenegro then joined the newly formed Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, which became Yugoslavia after 1929. In 1991 four of the six Yugoslav republics declared independence, leaving Montenegro and Serbia to form a new republic in 1992, which was renamed Serbia and



Montenegro in 2003.

(American Heritage Dictionary)

### 3. Referendum

- ☞ A direct popular vote on an issue of public policy, such as a proposed amendment to a state constitution or a proposed law. Referendums, which allow the general population to participate in policymaking, are not used at the national level, but are common at the state and local levels. A referendum is often used to gauge popular approval or rejection of laws recently passed or under consideration by a state legislature. A referendum can also be used to initiate legislative action.

(Houghton Mifflin Dictionary)

### 4. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

- ☞ Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), international organization established as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in 1973, during the cold war, to promote East-West cooperation.

(Columbia University Press Dictionary)

Adriatic Sea 「アドリア海」 collective presidency 「集団指導体制による大統領職」 ethnic tensions 「民族間の緊張」 six constituent republics 「(旧ユーゴを)構成する6共和国」 Slovenia 「スロベニア」 Croatia 「クロアチア」 Bosnia and Herzegovina 「ボスニア・ヘルツェゴビナ」 Macedonia 「マケドニア」 Serbia and Montenegro 「セルビア・モンテネグロ」 referendum 「国民・住民投票」 proposed amendment 「修正案」 initiate 「提案する」 Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) 「欧州安保協力機構」 Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE = 欧州安保協力会議) として発足し、1995年から名称を OSCEに変更。加盟国は欧州諸国と旧ソ連諸国、米国、カナダなど計55カ国。



## ..... Europe's newest state wins seal of approval from poll monitors ,.....

- Montenegro celebrates despite Serbian protests
- Solana dampens down ambition to join EU

Ian Traynor in Zagreb  
Tuesday, May 23, 2006  
Guardian



Montenegro's historic decision to <sup>(1)</sup>dis-  
solve almost a century of union with Serbia  
and embark on a new era as a tiny indepen-  
dent nation received its international stamp  
5 of approval yesterday. The parliament in  
Podgorica is to assemble within a fortnight  
for what will be a celebratory session pro-  
claiming independence, the first new state in  
Europe since 1993.

10 Following Sunday's referendum, which  
delivered an 11% majority for independence  
but an extremely close <sup>(2)</sup>margin of victory  
beyond the 55% required by EU rules, inter-  
national monitors applauded the fairness  
15 and the conduct of the vote, while Brussels  
announced it would recognise Montenegrin  
independence.

Official results yesterday reported a very  
high 87% turnout, with 55.4% voting to sever  
20 the three-year-old loose union with Serbia.

Under terms dictated by the EU, 55% had  
to vote for independence for it to be accept-  
ed by Brussels. The margin of victory was  
little more than 1,600 votes in an <sup>(3)</sup>elec-  
25 torate of 485,000, although in straight ma-  
jority terms the yes camp inflicted a decisive  
defeat on the pro-Serbia side.

As daylong celebrations took hold in inde-  
pendence strongholds such as the old capi-  
30 tal of Cetinje and other countries from for-

mer Yugoslavia congratulated the Montene-  
grins, the Serbian nationalist government in  
Belgrade reacted <sup>(4)</sup>sourly and sought to  
cast doubt on the vote count. The margin of  
victory was "worrying", said an adviser to 35  
the Serbian prime minister, Vojislav Kostuni-  
ca. But the Organisation for Security and  
Cooperation in Europe, monitoring the bal-  
lot, dismissed any talk of irregularities. In-  
ternational organisations were ubiquitous in 40  
Montenegro for the ballot, with 3,500 moni-  
tors deployed, about one for every 140 vot-  
ers.

"In a demonstration of direct democracy,  
the people of Montenegro conducted a genu- 45  
ine and transparent referendum and  
should be congratulated for their construc-  
tive approach in making this historic deci-  
sion," said Nevzat Yelcintas, head of the  
OSCE monitoring operation. 50

A European Parliament mission said it  
was "very positively impressed" by the con-  
duct of the ballot.

The unionist camp was furious that the  
victors jumped the gun on Sunday night, 55  
with the prime minister, Milo Djukanovic,  
declaring a triumph before official results  
were known, particularly when the margin  
of victory was so slim.

But by last night the independence <sup>(5)</sup>mo- 60  
mentum appeared unstoppable. Javier  
Solana, the EU foreign policy chief and an  
unpopular figure among the independence



supporters, said the Montenegrin and Ser-  
 65 bian authorities would now have to negoti-  
 ate a modus vivendi.

While the yes camp has always insisted  
 that independence would put Montenegro  
 on the fast track to EU membership, Mr  
 70 Solana sought to diminish such expecta-  
 tions. "I cannot tell you exactly when we will  
 start talking to them," he said in Brussels.  
 "It is more important that they now talk be-

tween themselves."

The outcome of the referendum makes 75  
 Montenegro the last republic of five in the  
 former Yugoslavia to split with Serbia.

"Yesterday we were witnesses to the end  
 of the Yugoslav project, which was created a  
 long time ago with good intentions," said 80  
 Vlado Buckovski, prime minister of Macedo-  
 nia. "We hope this will sober up Belgrade."

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<http://www.guardian.co.uk/serbia/article/0,,1780901,00.html>

embark on 「乗り出す」 Podgorica 「ポドゴリツァ」モンテネグロ共和国の行政首都 proclaim  
 independence 「独立を宣言する」 Brussels 「ブリュッセル」ここでは欧州連合（EU）を指す。EU  
 本部がブリュッセルにあることから。 turnout 「投票率」 yes camp 「賛成派」 cast doubt on... 「...  
 に疑いを投げ掛ける」 Vojislav Kostunica 「ボイスラブ・コシュトニツァ」セルビア共和国の首相  
 ballot 「投票」 ubiquitous 「至る所に存在する」 unionist camp 「国家連合支持派」 Milo  
 Djukanovic 「ミロ・ジュカノビッチ」モンテネグロ共和国の首相 Javier Solana 「ハビエル・ソナ  
 ラ」EU共通外交・安全保障上級代表 modus vivendi 「暫定協定」 Vlado Buckovski 「ブラド・ブ  
 チコフスキ」マケドニアの首相

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements.

1. The Montenegrin parliament has already celebrated the country's independence. T / F
2. Eighty-seven percent of Montenegrin voters voted for independence. T / F
3. Serbia was not pleased with the result of the vote. T / F
4. Montenegrin independence supporters consider EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana as  
 a hero. T / F
5. The EU is unlikely to start membership talks with Montenegro any time soon. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions.

1. What percentage of people voted for independence?  
 a. 11 percent      b. 55 percent      c. 55.4 percent      d. 87 percent



2. What role did the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe play in the vote?
  - a. They checked that it was conducted fairly.
  - b. They organized the election.
  - c. They counted the votes.
  - d. They explained to voters what they had to do.
3. Why were people who wanted to remain with Serbia angry with the prime minister?
  - a. He made fun of them on television.
  - b. He made many mistakes before the election.
  - c. He declared victory before official results were known.
  - d. He suggested that he would use violence if he lost.
4. What did Javier Solana suggest should happen in Montenegro?
  - a. The government should have discussions with Serbia.
  - b. The votes should be counted again.
  - c. The country should apply for EU membership immediately.
  - d. The country should check that the vote was fair.
5. What was the significance of the result of the vote?
  - a. Montenegro and Serbia are the only republics left in Yugoslavia.
  - b. No countries are joined with Serbia any more.
  - c. Montenegro will now join a union with the other former Yugoslav republics.
  - d. Montenegro will have a new democratic government.

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

- |                      |                |                |               |               |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. <u>dissolve</u>   | a. undo        | b. remake      | c. disagree   | d. find       |
| 2. <u>margin</u>     | a. celebration | b. declaration | c. gap        | d. prediction |
| 3. <u>electorate</u> | a. poll        | b. district    | c. government | d. voters     |
| 4. <u>sourly</u>     | a. happily     | b. patiently   | c. angrily    | d. carelessly |
| 5. <u>momentum</u>   | a. time        | b. force       | c. movement   | d. result     |

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. 公式結果によると、昨日の投票率は87%で、55.4%がセルビアとの連合の解消に投票した。  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 欧州連合はモンテネグロの独立を承認すると発表した。  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Unit 14

# The Galileo Project

「ガリレオ計画」の初の衛星打ち上げ、米GPS独占打破へ第一歩



A Russian Soyuz rocket carrying a Galileo satellite blasts off from Balkonur cosmodrome in Kazakhstan December 28, 2005.

A European Union consortium on Wednesday took the first step to creating a hoped-for global navigation system when its satellite went into orbit after blast-off on a Russian rocket. Europe is developing Galileo, its own global positioning satellite system in order to establish its independence from the U.S. military-run GPS. An added benefit for Europe is that Galileo could be used to make money.

PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. Galileo Galilei

📖 Astronomer/Mathematician

- Born: 15 February 1564
- Birthplace: Pisa, Italy
- Died: 8 January 1642

Galileo's achievements include: demonstrating that the velocities of falling bodies are not proportional to their weights; showing that the path of a projectile is a parabola; building the first astronomical telescope; coming up with the ideas behind Newton's laws of motion; and confirming the Copernican theory of the solar system. He was denounced for heretical views by the church in Rome, tried by the Inquisition, and forced to renounce his belief that the planets revolved around the sun. The Vatican officially recognized the validity of Galileo's work in 1993.

(Who2?)

### 2. European Space Agency (ESA)

📖 Western European space and space-technology research organization headquartered in Paris. It



was founded in 1975 from the merger of the European Launcher Development Organisation (ELDO) and the European Space Research Organisation (ESRO), both established in 1964. Members are Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. Canada, through a special cooperative agreement, participates in some projects. The ESA developed the Ariane series of space launch vehicles, and it supports a launch facility in French Guiana.

(Britannica Concise Encyclopedia)

### 3. Global Positioning System (GPS)

- ☞ The Global Positioning System, usually called GPS, is the only fully-functional satellite-navigation system. A constellation of more than two dozen GPS satellites broadcasts precise timing signals by radio to GPS receivers, allowing them to accurately determine their location (longitude, latitude and altitude) in any weather, day or night, anywhere on Earth. GPS has become a vital global utility, indispensable for modern navigation on land, sea, and air around the world, as well as an important tool for map-making and land-surveying. GPS also provides an extremely precise time-reference, required for telecommunications and some scientific research, including the study of earthquakes.

(Wikipedia)

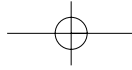
### 4. The Space Race

- ☞ The Space Race was an informal competition between the United States and the Soviet Union that lasted roughly from 1957 to 1975. It involved the parallel efforts by each of those countries to explore outer space with artificial satellites, to send humans into space, and to land people on the Moon.

(Wikipedia)

velocity 「速度」 projectile 「(空中へ) 投げられた物」 parabola 「放物線」 law of motion 「運動の法則」 Copernican 「コペルニクスの」 heretical 「異端の」 the Inquisition 「異端審問所」 renounce 「否定する」 the Vatican 「ローマ法王庁」 validity 「正当性」 European Space Agency (ESA) 「欧州宇宙機関」 French Guiana 「フランス領ギアナ」 南米大陸北部にあり、南と東はブラジルに、西はスリナムに接する。クールーにはESAの衛星打ち上げ基地があり、アリアン型の大型ロケットが打ち上げられている。 Global Positioning System (GPS) 「全地球測位システム」 a constellation of... 「...の一群」 longitude, latitude and altitude 「経度、緯度と高さ」 land-surveying 「土地測量」





## ..... Europe's space race with US begins .....

Ian Sample, science correspondent  
Tuesday, December 27, 2005  
Guardian



2-3

At 3am tomorrow morning a Russian Soyuz rocket is set to streak into the skies over Baikonur Cosmodrome in Kazakhstan carrying a satellite that is purpose built to  
5 break one of the most <sup>(1)</sup>**ubiquitous** monopolies on Earth.

If all goes according to plan, the rocket will soar to a height of 14,000 miles before releasing Giove-A, a wardrobe-sized box of  
10 electronics, into orbit. Once in position it will gently unfold its twin solar panels and begin to loop around the planet twice each day. In doing so, Europe's most expensive space project, a rival to the US military-run  
15 global positioning system GPS, will have taken its first step.

Giove-A is a test satellite that paves the way for a network of 30 more to be launched in 2006 and beyond. Together they will  
20 form Galileo, a £2.3bn global positioning system more reliable and accurate than GPS.

Galileo has been hailed in Europe as a means to make money. The highly accurate  
25 tracking system means road charging could be automated, air traffic monitored with unprecedented precision and goods tracked to people's doors. With mobile phones due to include satellite-positioning receivers, emer-  
30 gency calls will be traced to within a metre. If industry embraces Galileo, it could drive a multibillion euro market, say experts.

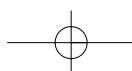
But Galileo is largely a political project,

aimed at <sup>(2)</sup>**asserting** Europe's independence. Although GPS is free and ubiquitous, 35 it is optimised for America and the accuracy of the system can drift by more than 30ft. GPS is controlled by the US military which has the power to degrade or switch off the signal at will. Because Galileo will be a high- 40 ly accurate civilian system run by a private consortium, supporters believe it will <sup>(3)</sup>**usher** in a new range of safety-critical services, such as aircraft and emergency vehicle guidance systems. 45

Richard Peckham of EADS Astrium, a partner in the project, says that the Galileo network is being launched at a time of increasing dependence on satellite positioning systems. "Car satellite navigation systems 50 seem to be this year's top selling Christmas gadget," he said. "It is becoming an <sup>(4)</sup>**intrinsic** part of life."

With Galileo, services that can position goods, people and vehicles to within three 55 feet will be possible. While ramblers might make do with the free signal, emergency services could use an <sup>(5)</sup>**encrypted**, more accurate signal to guide ambulances, fire engines or police cars to their locations with 60 unprecedented precision.

Mike Dillon of ESYS, an electronics company involved in the project, says that ultimately Galileo could be used for automatic road charging, and improving safety on Eu- 65 rope's roads by warning drivers of accident blackspots, junctions or curves in the roads. "Right now there are around 1.3bn accidents causing 40,000 fatalities each year," he said.





70 “That’s the equivalent of two jumbo jets full of passengers crashing every day.”

Although the European Space Agency is forbidden to take part in military projects, officials accept that once the signals are  
75 being broadcast the defence industry will undoubtedly take advantage of them, and

develop devices that can operate with both GPS and Galileo.

According to plans, the Galileo satellites will be launched into orbit eight at a time. 80 There they will form three rings around the Earth, with the full cluster of 30 due to be in place and working by 2010.

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<http://www.guardian.co.uk/print/0,3858,5363153-113162,00.html>

Soyuz 「ソユーズ」旧ソ連、ロシアの3人乗り宇宙ロケット Baikonur Cosmodrome 「バイコヌール宇宙基地」カザフスタンにある。 monopoly 「独占」 pave the way for... 「...のための道を開く」 Galileo (project) 「ガリレオ計画」欧州連合（EU）が2008年に運用開始を目指す独自の全地球測位システム（GPS）。同計画には中国、インド、イスラエル、韓国などが参加を表明している。 road charging 「道路利用料」 private consortium 「民間の合併企業」 gadget 「（個人用の）小型電子機器」 rambler 「ぶらぶら歩く人」 accident blackspot 「事故多発地点」 fatalities 「死亡者（数）」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements

1. Currently, Europe is dependent on the United States global satellite positioning system. T / F
2. Galileo is the name of the government- run global positioning system being developed in Europe. T / F
3. One advantage of the United States GPS system is that it can be switched off for public users. T / F
4. Galileo is expected to be used for air traffic control, automatic road charging and traffic safety. T / F
5. Galileo will be more precise than the GPS run by the U.S. government. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions

1. What is a disadvantage of the U.S. military run GPS?
  - a. Lack of precision
  - b. The U.S. military has the authority to turn off signals
  - c. It is optimized for America
  - d. All of the above



2. Galileo is expected to be able to trace people, goods, and vehicles to within:
  - a. 30 ft.
  - b. a meter.
  - c. 3 ft.
  - d. None of these
3. How will global satellites be able to lower driving fatalities?
  - a. By establishing Europe's independence from the U.S.
  - b. By increasing the accuracy of air traffic control
  - c. By tracking the location of people
  - d. By warning drivers of accident blackspots, or curves in the roads
4. How is the defense industry expected to respond to Galileo?
  - a. The defense industry is expected to express no interest in the project.
  - b. The military is expected to use the system and develop devices that will be able to use both GPS and Galileo.
  - c. The defense industry is forbidden to use the system.
  - d. None of the above
5. How many satellites will be launched at a time?
  - a. 1 satellite
  - b. 8 satellites
  - c. 30 satellites
  - d. None of these

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

1. ubiquitous      a. influential      b. common      c. massive      d. favorable
2. asserting      a. declaring      b. discouraging      c. examining      d. preserving
3. usher      a. invade      b. introduce      c. postpone      d. prohibit
4. intrinsic      a. reliable      b. liberal      c. essential      d. controversial
5. encrypted      a. encoded      b. routine      c. elaborate      d. personalized

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. ガリレオ（計画）は、米軍運営GPSから独立するための手段として、欧州で歓迎されている。
- 

2. 米軍は任意に、信号を中断させる権限を持っている。
-



## Unit 15

# EU Commission Report

欧州委員会の報告書、EU域内の労働者の自由移動制限の撤廃を求める



Polish plumber Ryszard Walkowicz works at an apartment in Warsaw February 13, 2006. The European Commission plans to open the huge European Union services market to cross-border competition and hundreds of Polish firms are awaiting news from the European Parliament this week on the fate of the proposals. At present, thousands of workers from Eastern Europe have traveled to the older countries of the EU, particularly the UK, Ireland and Sweden, to find work, as these countries allow complete freedom of movement for workers.

PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. Free Movement of Workers within the European Union

- ☞ Ever since 1957, the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community has contained provisions to ensure the free movement of workers within the Community. This right has become a reality as a result of various Community instruments. The idea of the free movement of persons has gradually become established by means of the creation of the single market. Since 1993, all EU nationals have been able to move and reside freely within the European Union (Article 14 of the EC Treaty), as this right is inherent in European citizenship (Article 18).

(Europa, <http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l14001.htm>)

### 2. EU Expansion and Workers' Rights

- ☞ On May 1, 2004 the EU expanded its membership to 25 countries by accepting the following countries: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. Britain, Ireland and Sweden decided to grant free movement to workers from these new member states, allowing them to enter the countries to seek employment. Other EU members imposed restrictions on free movement of workers from these countries, but are now being encouraged to remove them.



### 3. European Commission

- ☞ The European Commission is the executive body of the European Union. Alongside the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, it is one of the three main institutions governing the Union. Its primary roles are to propose and implement legislation, and to act as “guardian of the treaties” that provide the legal basis for the EU. The role of the European Commission has many parallels with the executive body of a national government.

(Wikipedia)

### 4. The “Polish Plumber” Row

- ☞ Many Polish workers have taken advantage of the freedom of movement in some EU countries to migrate in search of work. They have been warmly welcomed, especially in the UK, because many of them are skilled workers who are providing services that would otherwise be in short supply. Critics, however, have argued that a large influx of cheap workers from Eastern Europe will cause wages to drop and take work away from local people. The symbolic figure in public debate about this matter was “the Polish plumber,” as many of the Poles who came to work are skilled in this line of work.

European Union (EU) 「欧州連合」1993年、欧州連合条約（マーストリヒト条約）発効により欧州連合（EU）創設された。2005年の加盟国は25カ国。1957に調印されたローマ条約により発足した欧州経済共同体（EEC）など3機関が、67年に統合され欧州共同体（EC）が出来上がった。その後93年のマーストリヒト条約により、ECを基礎に欧州連合（EU）が発足。 European Commission 「欧州委員会」EUの行政執行機関。 European Parliament 「欧州議会」2004-07年は議席数732。 Council of the European Union 「閣僚理事会」 migrate 「移動する」 in short supply 「不足して」 a large influx of cheap workers 「低賃金労働者の大量流入」 the Polish plumber 「ポーランドの配管工」 EUは2004年5月に中欧など10カ国を仲間に加え、一気に25カ国に拡大した。その結果、新規加盟国から安い労働力が流入し、05年にフランスとオランダで行われたEU憲法条約をめぐる国民投票では、仕事を脅かす象徴として「ポーランドの配管工」問題が挙げられ、両国の否決につながった。2004年5月のEU拡大以前の加盟国（15カ国）：ベルギー、フランス、ドイツ、イタリア、ルクセンブルグ、オランダ、デンマーク、アイルランド、英国、ギリシャ、ポルトガル、スペイン、オーストリア、フィンランド、スウェーデン



## ..... Migrant workers from east helping to boost EU's fortunes, says report .....

Nicholas Watt in Brussels  
Thursday, February 9, 2006  
Guardian



France, Germany and other members of “Old Europe” were urged yesterday to throw open their borders to migrant workers as figures showed that east European  
5 workers were contributing to high economic growth.

The European Commission called on Berlin and Paris to follow the example of Britain, Ireland and Sweden, which <sup>(1)</sup>grant-  
10 ed free movement to workers from the new members of the EU.

Vladimir Spidla, the former Czech prime minister, who is now the European employment commissioner, said: “Free movement  
15 of workers is economically <sup>(2)</sup>rational and is enshrined in EU treaties. We have not seen any <sup>(3)</sup>catastrophic tendencies since enlargement.”

Mr Spidla was speaking at the launch of a  
20 European commission report on the impact of workers from the eight eastern European countries that joined the EU in May 2004. Malta and Cyprus, which joined the EU at the same time, are not included as they face  
25 no labour limits.

Most of the states that have been in the EU for a longer time — 12 of the 15 — decided to <sup>(4)</sup>impose restrictions on migrants from the new member states amid fears that  
30 such workers would undercut the wages demanded by the domestic workforce. Germany has granted 500,000 work permits

with time limits; the Netherlands allowed in 24,400 workers in 2004.

Imposing restrictions had led to “undesir- 35  
able side-effects, such as higher levels of undeclared work”, as well as “bogus self-employed work”, the report said. By contrast, Britain, the Republic of Ireland and Sweden, which opened their borders, had “seen a 40  
drop in unemployment, a rise in employment and high economic growth”, Mr Spidla said.

Britain allowed in 292,000 workers, the Republic of Ireland accepted 160,000, and Sweden 8,000. 45

Critics of Mr Spidla said that the strong economic growth in the three countries predated the 2004 EU enlargement.

Under the rules governing the new countries’ entry to the EU, the 12 “old” EU mem- 50  
bers must decide by the end of April whether to keep the limits. If they decide to lift them, they will have the right to re-impose them until April 2011, at which point borders must be opened for good. 55

France, Germany, Italy and Austria, where growth is <sup>(5)</sup>sluggish, are expected to keep the restrictions. Finland and Spain are considering lifting the restrictions.

The commission report pleaded with the 60  
“old” EU members to look east to fill labour shortages and boost tax revenues by formalising the status of migrant workers who tried to get work illegally. Eastern Europeans “positively contribute to the overall 65  
labour market performance, to sustained economic growth and to better public fi-



nances”, the report said.

The eight new eastern and central European EU members are the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland and Slovenia. Their combined population is about 75 million within the EU’s total of 454 million.

Britain last night welcomed the report. A government spokesman said: “Contrary to concerns ... that the UK’s labour market

would suffer from a flood of migrant workers from eastern Europe, [the] report shows that the UK has benefited from opening its labour markets.”

The report comes as the “Polish plumber row” resurfaces. The European parliament will next week vote on an amended version of a directive which would allow skilled workers to set up shop in other EU countries under the laws of their home country.

Guardian Unlimited © Guardian Newspapers Limited 2006  
http://www.guardian.co.uk/eu/story/0,,1705656,00.html

migrant worker 「移動労働者」 Vladimir Spidla 「ウラジミール・シュビドラ」 欧州委員（雇用・社会問題・機会均等担当）；元チェコ首相 enshrined in... 「...に明記されている」 work permit with time limits 「期間限定の労働許可証」 predate... 「...の以前である」 plead with...to~ 「...に~するよう訴える」 contrary to concerns 「懸念に反して」 row 「騒ぎ、論争」 an amended version of a directive 「(EU) 指令（法律）の修正案」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements

1. EU countries that did not impose restrictions on the movement of workers from new member countries of the EU experienced a rise in unemployment. T / F
2. Many members of the EU limited the entry of workers from new EU members because of concern that such workers’ wages would be higher than those of domestic workers. T / F
3. Countries that created barriers to migrant workers entering their countries saw a decrease in the level of undeclared work. T / F
4. The European Commission asked members of “Old Europe” to lower restrictions on migrant workers. T / F
5. Critics of the European Commission report argue that Britain, Ireland and Sweden’s economies were experiencing strong economic growth before new members of the EU were welcomed in. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions

1. Which countries opened their borders to workers from the new members of the EU from the



- very beginning?
- Finland and Spain
  - Britain, Ireland and Sweden
  - France, Germany, Italy and Austria
  - The Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland and Slovenia
- What did the European Commission report find?
    - A reduction in unemployment in countries that restricted the entry of workers into their country
    - High economic growth in countries that restricted the entry of migrant workers
    - A rise in employment in countries that opened their border to migrant workers from the east
    - Low economic growth in countries that opened their borders to migrant workers from the east
  - Which country accepted 292,000 workers from new member EU countries?
    - Germany
    - Netherlands
    - Britain
    - Ireland
  - Which group of countries is expected to continue enforcing restrictions on workers from new member EU countries?
    - Finland and Spain
    - Britain, Ireland and Sweden
    - France, Germany, Italy and Austria
    - The Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland and Slovenia
  - Until what year can the 12 “old” EU members restrict their borders to new EU member workers?
    - 2004
    - 2006
    - 2011
    - None of these

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

- granted      a. hesitated      b. allowed      c. influenced      d. extended
- rational      a. deceitful      b. typical      c. hazardous      d. logical
- catastrophic      a. disastrous      b. swift      c. scarce      d. moderate
- impose      a. restrain      b. inquire      c. resign      d. establish
- sluggish      a. immense      b. visible      c. slow      d. ideal

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

- 東欧の労働者たちは、持続的経済成長に貢献している。
- 

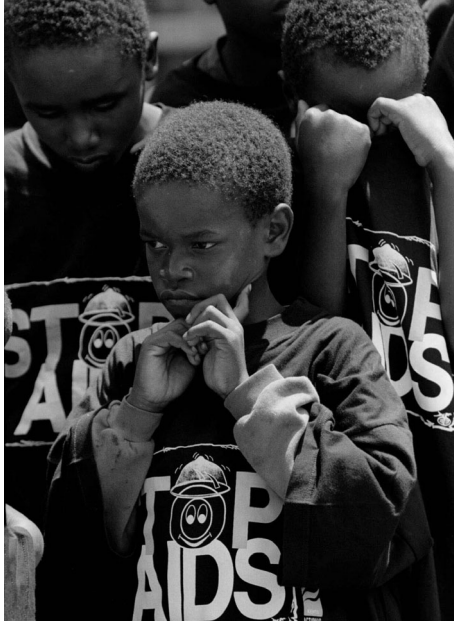
- 3カ国は労働者の移動制限を撤廃することを決めた。
-



## Unit 16

# The Ultimate Victims of Aids

アフリカのエイズと失われた世代



Street children participate on December 1 in a minute of silence for the hundreds of thousands of Kenyans who have died of AIDS. They were participating in activities marking International AIDS Awareness Day in the Nairobi slum area of Dandora.

The spread of Aids has resulted in the loss of an entire generation across Africa, leaving children raising children. PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. HIV/AIDS

☞ HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a retrovirus that causes AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome). AIDS causes the human immune system to fail and leaves the patient at risk of dying from a great number of opportunistic diseases. HIV is transferred from person to person by the exchange of bodily fluids, mostly through sexual activity, though before the transmission of the disease was fully understood, there were a considerable number of cases caused by blood transfusions. When the disease first came to public notice in the West in the 1980s, homosexual men were most badly affected. This gave rise to the mistaken belief that HIV/AIDS was specific to gay men. It was subsequently discovered that HIV/AIDS can also be transferred between men and women. The main method of infection in Africa is through sexual activity between men and women.

### 2. Uganda

☞ Uganda is in East Africa bordering Kenya. Its capital is Kampala. Its population is about 22 million, and its official language is English. Uganda used to have one of the worst HIV/AIDS



problems in the world, but the government reacted by developing a national AIDS policy and managed to bring the spread of the disease under control.

### 3. Zimbabwe

- ☞ Zimbabwe is in the southern part of Africa and is a neighbor of South Africa. Its capital is Harare, and it has a population of around 12.6 million people. The country has a very serious problem with HIV/AIDS infections, with an estimated 200 people dying from the disease each day.

### 4. South Africa

- ☞ South Africa is situated at the very southern tip of Africa. Its capital is Pretoria, and it has a population of around 43 million people. South Africa has more than 5 million AIDS sufferers, the highest number in the world. It is estimated that 21.5 percent of the population is infected with the disease, with 800-900 people dying of it each day. South Africa has the strongest economy of all African countries, but AIDS may affect it negatively.

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) 「エイズウイルス, ヒト免疫不全ウイルス」 retrovirus 「レトロウイルス」他の生物の細胞に進入し、自分のRNAを進入先の細胞のDNAへ注入することで自らの複製を作らせるもの。 AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) 「エイズ, 後天性免疫不全症候群」 opportunistic disease 「日和見(ひよりみ)疾患」健康な人には通常発症しないが、エイズなどにかかっている免疫不全の人には病状が発生する。 blood transfusion 「輸血」 Uganda 「ウガンダ」 Zimbabwe 「ジンバブエ」



## • • • Aids and a lost generation: Children raising children • • •

By Anne Penketh, Diplomatic Editor  
Published: 16 May 2006



Ruth Nakabonge crouches on the ground clutching a handful of earth to fling over her father's coffin. She is too <sup>(1)</sup>**distressed** to cry, her tiny body contorted by grief as a relative gently strokes her forehead.

Ruth was eight when her father Samuel died of Aids in their Ugandan village. She has not just lost a father, she has also been <sup>(2)</sup>**deprived** of a childhood, like millions of other children across the continent.

Samuel Nakabonge is not just another Aids statistic. He is a symbol of how the Aids pandemic is still cutting down the breadwinners of Africa in their prime, leaving behind an army of orphans. Girls like his daughter Ruth suddenly find themselves <sup>(3)</sup>**thrust** into the role of parent, responsible for the welfare of their siblings.

Samuel lost 10 members of his family to Aids before he succumbed to an opportunistic disease that took his own life, his body wasted from the virus that was once known as "the slims" in his country.

It is easy to see how Aids is responsible for creating a missing generation across Africa, <sup>(4)</sup>**devastating** economies, and crippling health sectors as it strikes. Across the continent, 6,500 Africans are dying every day, the equivalent of a village being wiped from the map every 24 hours. A further 9,000 are infected each day by HIV/Aids, which is the leading cause of death in Africa.

In Uganda, 84 per cent of Aids victims contract the disease through heterosexual

contacts. The men go first, followed by their wives. Fourteen per cent of children are infected by mother-to-child transmission. Up to 6.6 per cent of the adult population in Uganda is infected with HIV. If you are an adult male in Uganda suffering from Aids, you are unlikely to live beyond the age of 47.

In Zimbabwe, the population is already struggling to survive an economic crisis and an inflation of 1,000 per cent, brought about by the policies of their tyrannical leader President Robert Mugabe. Now, one in three children in Zimbabwe are Aids orphans, and the anti-retroviral drugs are running out.

In the continent's economic powerhouse, South Africa, 800-900 people every day are dying from Aids. The country holds the dubious record of having 5 million HIV/Aids sufferers: the highest number in the world, with 21.5 per cent of the population infected. "President Thabo Mbeki and Health Minister Manto Tshabalala-Msimang have failed to provide unambiguous and clear leadership on Aids," says Mark Haywood of the Treatment Action Campaign, which successfully sued the South African government to roll out anti-retrovirals. "South Africa is getting it wrong at the very top."

"They [the leaders] still send out confusing signals doubting the efficacy of ARVs. Some people are now actually scared of treatment. It's a tragedy," Mr Haywood added.

Africa still lags <sup>(5)</sup>**lethally** behind the West, which has taken great strides thanks



to life-saving anti-retroviral drugs. Falling al funding are needed to help it catch up.  
drugs prices and new sources of internation-

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<http://news.independent.co.uk/world/africa/article484993.ece>

crouch 「しゃがむ」 clutch 「握る」 contorted by grief 「悲しみで身をよじって」 pandemic 「全  
世界的流行病」 breadwinner 「(一家の家計を支える) 稼ぎ手」 in their prime 「働き盛りの」  
orphan 「孤児」 sibling 「兄弟・姉妹」 succumb to 「(病に) 倒れる」 tyrannical 「専制的な」  
Robert Mugabe 「ロバート・ムガベ」 ジンバブエ大統領 (1987- ) anti-retroviral drugs 「抗レトロ  
ウイルス薬」 economic powerhouse 「経済大国」 dubious 「はっきりしない」 Thabo Mbeki 「タ  
ーボ・ムベキ」 南アフリカ大統領 (1999- ) unambiguous 「明確な」 anti-retroviral 「抗レトロウ  
イルス薬」=ARV efficacy 「有効性」 lag 「立ち遅れる」 take great strides 「躍進する」 funding  
「財政支援」 catch up 「遅れを取り戻す」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statement

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. AIDS is the leading cause of death in Africa.                               | T / F |
| 2. Because of the AIDS epidemic, the number of orphans in Africa is declining. | T / F |
| 3. Across Africa, a whole generation is disappearing because of AIDS.          | T / F |
| 4. There is a large quantity of anti-retroviral drugs available in Africa.     | T / F |
| 5. African leaders have succeeded in providing leadership on AIDS.             | T / F |

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions

- In Africa, how many people are estimated to be infected with the disease each day?  
a. 800-900      b. 9,000      c. 6,500      d. 5 million
- In Uganda, what is the most common way for people to get HIV/AIDS?  
a. Mother-to-child transmission  
b. Heterosexual relations  
c. Both a and b  
d. None of the above
- Which country has the largest number of HIV/AIDS victims in the world?  
a. Zimbabwe      b. Uganda      c. South Africa      d. None of these
- How many children in Zimbabwe have become orphans as a result of AIDS?  
a. 5 million      b. One in three children      c. 800      d. 14 percent of children



5. What is necessary to help solve the AIDS problem in Africa?
- Affordable medication
  - Additional funding from abroad
  - Strong leadership
  - All of the above

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

- |                       |                |                  |              |               |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. <u>distressed</u>  | a. threatened  | b. upset         | c. cheerful  | d. honest     |
| 2. <u>deprived</u>    | a. rebelled    | b. robbed        | c. stated    | d. noticed    |
| 3. <u>thrust</u>      | a. viewed      | b. prevented     | c. pushed    | d. receive    |
| 4. <u>devastating</u> | a. creating    | b. shrinking     | c. insulting | d. destroying |
| 5. <u>lethally</u>    | a. beautifully | b. significantly | c. legally   | d. deadly     |

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

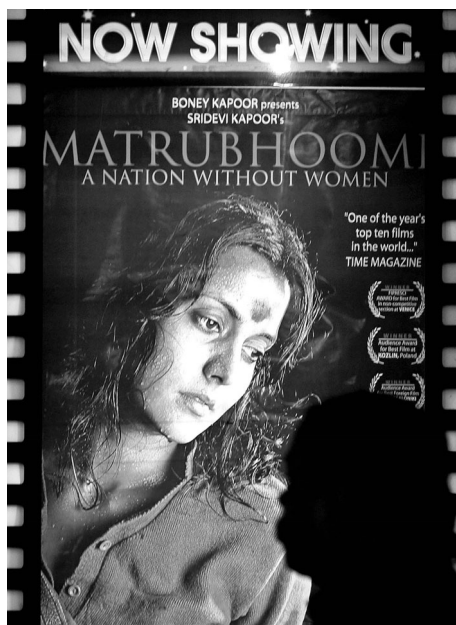
1. 日本では、がんが死因の第1位だ。
- \_\_\_\_\_
2. 南アフリカは、エイズ患者に抗レトロウイルス薬を提供する点で、西側（諸国）に遅れを取っている。
- \_\_\_\_\_



## Unit 17

# Selective Abortion in India

インド、出生前性別検査を実施した医師を収監



An Indian woman walks past a Bollywood film poster "Matrubhoomi" in New Delhi July 13, 2005. "Matrubhoomi" is a wakeup call in a country plagued by two horrific crimes against women: infanticide and female foeticide. Experts say the number of women dropped to 933 for every 1,000 men in 2001 from 941 in 1961, largely because of a long history of infanticide and more recently, sex selective abortions. Sex determination tests are illegal but common, and many families abort female fetuses to avoid huge dowries later. PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. Gender Imbalance in India

- ☞ According to a recent report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) up to 50 million girls and women are missing from India's population as a result of systematic gender discrimination in India. In most countries in the world, there are approximately 105 female births for every 100 males. In India, there are less than 93 women for every 100 men in the population. The accepted reason for such a disparity is the practice of female infanticide in India, prompted by the existence of a dowry system which requires the family to pay out a great deal of money when a female child is married. For a poor family, the birth of a girl child can signal the beginning of financial ruin and extreme hardship.

([http://www.indianchild.com/abortion\\_infanticide\\_foeticide\\_india.htm](http://www.indianchild.com/abortion_infanticide_foeticide_india.htm))

### 2. Dowry

- ☞ Money, goods, or estate that a woman brings to her husband in marriage. The dowry has a long history in Europe, South Asia, Africa, and other parts of the world. Some of its basic functions are to protect the wife against ill treatment by her husband, since a dowry can be a conditional



gift; to help the husband discharge the responsibilities of marriage, since the dowry makes it possible for the young man to establish a household; to provide the wife with support in case of her husband's death; and to compensate the groom's kin for their payment of bridewealth.

(Britannica Concise Encyclopedia)

### 3. Foeticide

☞ Foeticide as a legal term refers to the deliberate or incidental killing of a foetus due to a human act. In India the term is used to refer to the widely condemned practice of killing female fetuses in an effort to secure male offspring while not having too many children. (Wikipedia)

### 4. Haryana State

☞ The population of Haryana, according to the 2001 census, is 21,083,000, with 11,328,000 males and 9,755,000 females. The population density is 477 people/sq km. Hindus are about 80% of the population, Sikhs 16%, Muslims 4% and Christians 0.10%. (Wikipedia)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) 「国連児童基金 = ユニセフ」 発展途上国の子供の生活、保健衛生、教育の向上を目的としている。 gender discrimination 「性別による差別」 disparity 「相違」 infanticide 「幼児殺害」 dowry 「持参金」 financial ruin 「破産」 hardship 「苦難」 estate 「不動産」 ill treatment 「虐待」 kin 「親族」 discharge responsibility 「責任を果たす」 compensate for... 「...を相殺する」 foeticide 「胎児殺し」 deliberate 「意図的な」 incidental 「偶発的な」 foetus 「胎児」 offspring 「子供」 Haryana 「ハリヤナ州」 インド北部の州 Hindu 「ヒンズー教徒」 Sikh 「シーク教徒」 Muslim 「イスラム教徒」



## ..... First doctor jailed over India's aborted girls .....

By Justin Huggler in Delhi

Published: 30 March 2006



2-6

A doctor in India has been jailed for revealing the sex of a female foetus and then agreeing to abort it, as the country moves to enforce tough laws that are designed to curb the widespread practice stemming from a parental preference for male children.

Dr Anil Sabsani, a radiologist, was jailed for two years yesterday. He was found guilty after he told an undercover investigator she was carrying a female baby, but that it could be “taken care of”. Although abortion is legal in India, gender testing on foetuses is not.

Many Indian parents routinely choose to terminate pregnancies if the child is a girl because they are seen to be a financial <sup>(1)</sup>**burden**. The result is that there are only 927 women for every 1,000 men in India, and the number has been steadily falling for years.

A study by Indian and Canadian researchers published earlier this year found that selective abortion was causing the loss of 500,000 baby girls a year.

In traditional sections of Indian society, women's parents still have to provide them with <sup>(2)</sup>**extravagant** dowries when they marry. Boys, by contrast, bring money into the family when they marry, and have better employment prospects.

Before laws against pre-natal sex-determination tests were introduced, clinics used to advertise with the slogan: “Pay 1,000 rupees now for a test, rather than 100,000 rupees

later.” The practice has started to have severe social consequences, with a shortage of women of marrying age and an increasing number of Indian men unable to marry.

Strict laws against sex-determination tests have been in place for 12 years, but — until now — enforcement has been poor.

More than 4,000 cases have been brought before the courts but the conviction rate has been very low. Even in rare cases where doctors have been found guilty, sentences have been as low as a £12 fine.

In several cases, witnesses have regularly turned hostile when the cases came to court, refusing to testify against doctors amid widespread suspicions that they have been bribed or intimidated.

Witnesses in Sabsani's case also failed to testify, but the prosecution succeeded because undercover investigators had secretly videotaped a consultation in which he told a pregnant woman the sex of her baby for an extra £20. He told her it was a girl, and <sup>(3)</sup>**insinuated** that the pregnancy could be terminated.

The authorities in Haryana state said they had sent in an undercover team after receiving complaints about Sabsani. Haryana has one of the worst female foeticide rates in the country and has 861 women for every 1,000 men in the state.

“In 12 years of the law being in force, this is the first time that the government has taken action,” said Ranjana Kumari, an Indian activist from the Centre for Social Research.



“Revealing that the foetus is female results in it being aborted. That is <sup>(4)</sup>akin to murder and the punishment should have been more severe. We hope that Tuesday’s

judgment will act as a <sup>(5)</sup>deterrent for other <sup>75</sup> doctors who would consider doing something like this.”

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http://news.independent.co.uk/world/asia/article354483.ece

reveal 「明かす」 abort 「妊娠中絶する」 enforce tough law 「厳しい法律を執行する」 curb 「抑える」 stem from... 「...に起因する」 radiologist 「放射線医」 undercover investigator 「おとり捜査官」 routinely 「ごく普通に」 selective abortion 「選択的中絶」 pre-natal sex-determination test 「出生前の性別検査」 bring before the court 「提訴する」 conviction rate 「有罪判決率」 £12 fine 「12ポンドの罰金」 testify 「証言する」 bribed or intimidated 「買収されているまたは脅迫されている」 prosecution 「訴追」 in force 「施行されて」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements

1. In India, it is usual for a doctor to reveal the sex of a baby. T / F
2. Because of the dowry system, Indian couples prefer to have girls rather than boys. T / F
3. The Indian government has been strict in making sure that sex-determination tests are not being performed. T / F
4. There are more men than women in India. T / F
5. The Indian authorities hope the doctor’s jail sentence will prevent other doctors from performing similar actions. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions

1. What is illegal in India?  
a. Abortion      b. Gender testing      c. Both A and B      d. None of these
2. What is causing the decline in India’s female birth rate?  
a. The increasing number of Indian men unable to marry  
b. Strict laws against sex-determination tests  
c. Selective abortion  
d. Hostile witnesses
3. When was the law banning sex-determination tests introduced?  
a. Two years ago      b. This year      c. 12 years ago      d. None of these



4. What is the ratio of women to men in Haryana, India?
  - a. 927 women for every 1,000 men
  - b. 861 women for every 1,000 men
  - c. 500,000 baby girls a year
  - d. None of the above
5. Which of the following statements is true regarding Sabsani's case?
  - a. An undercover investigation was performed.
  - b. All witnesses testified.
  - c. Sabsani has never received a complaint.
  - d. Sabsani was found not guilty.

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

- |                       |              |               |                |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. <u>burden</u>      | a. fortune   | b. trouble    | c. leader      | d. symbol    |
| 2. <u>extravagant</u> | a. graceful  | b. expensive  | c. sincere     | d. customary |
| 3. <u>insinuated</u>  | a. suggested | b. authorized | c. anticipated | d. required  |
| 4. <u>akin</u>        | a. harmful   | b. contrary   | c. beneficial  | d. similar   |
| 5. <u>deterrent</u>   | a. step      | b. prevention | c. example     | d. measure   |

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. この慣行は両親が女兒を欲しがることに起因する。

---

2. その女性は医師に不利な証言をすることを拒否した。

---



## Unit 18

# English: The Official Language, or “the Common Unifying Language,” of the United States

「英語の公用語化」米で論争、揺れる移民大国



Undocumented immigrants (R) are led by a U.S. Border Patrol agent to an area where they will board a bus and be transported to the Mexican border at the U.S. Border Patrol detention center in Nogales, Arizona, May 31, 2006.

The debate over current immigration law has led to discussion over the national language of the United States. As a result, the Senate has passed two amendments, one making English the national language, the other declaring English to be only “the common unifying language of the U.S.”

PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. Languages in the United States

- ☞ Although the United States currently has no official language, it is largely monolingual with English being the de facto national language. English is spoken by about 82% of the population as a native language and nearly everyone in the United States uses it as a daily language. Approximately 336 languages are spoken by the population, of which 176 are indigenous to the area. (Wikipedia)

### 2. Hispanics in the United States

- ☞ There are an estimated 40 million Hispanics in the U.S., making them the country’s largest minority group. Forty-nine percent live in California and Texas, but there are also large numbers in other states, especially Florida. The Hispanic population is growing more rapidly than the Caucasian population, and it is estimated that by 2050, there will be more than 100 million Hispanics in the U.S., accounting for 24 percent of the nation’s total population.

### 3. Amnesty

- ☞ The term “amnesty” means “a pardon.” In certain circumstances, a government may pardon people who have been convicted of crimes or who have broken the law in some way. Some



countries give an amnesty to illegal immigrants, allowing them to become legal immigrants even though they have entered the country without permission.

#### 4. “Sticks and Carrots”

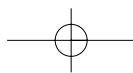
- ☞ This is an idiom in which “sticks” refers to a punishment and “carrots” refers to a reward. The meaning can be easily imagined if you consider how a farmer, for example, might get an animal such as a donkey or a horse to move. He can either force it to move by beating it with a stick (a punishment) or hold a carrot (a reward) in front of it to encourage it to move.

#### 5. House; Senate

- ☞ The U.S. Congress is made up of the House of Representatives, (the lower house of the parliament), and the Senate, (the upper house). A member of the House is called Representative (abbreviated as Rep.) and that of the Senate is called Senator (abbreviated. as Sen.). The titles Congressman or Congresswoman mainly refer to a member of the House.

official language 「公用語」 monolingual 「単一言語の」 de facto 「事実上の」 national language 「国語」 indigenous to the area 「地域固有の」 Hispanic 「スペイン語を話す中南米系市民」 Caucasian 「白人」 amnesty 「恩赦」 convicted of crime 「有罪を宣告された」 punishment 「罰すること」 reward 「ほうび」 House of Representatives 「下院」 Representative 「下院議員」 Senate 「上院」 Senator 「上院議員」





## ..... At last, America has an official language , ..... (and yes, it's English)

By Rupert Cornwell in Washington

Published: 20 May 2006



2-7

In a new twist to the contentious immigration debate, the Senate has voted to designate English the national language of the United States, and to effectively ban federal  
5 government ordinances and services in any language other than English.

The 63-34 vote, on an amendment offered by the Oklahoma Republican James Inhofe, split the Senate along largely party lines,  
10 with only nine of the 44 Democrats voting for it, and just one Republican voting against.

The amendment has mainly symbolic significance and may not make it into the immigration bill that eventually emerges from the  
15 Senate, let alone into the final version that must be agreed with the House for Congress to send to President George Bush to sign.

But in a confusing debate passions ran  
20 high, with the Democratic minority leader Harry Reid labelling the amendment “racist”, and Ken Salazar, a Colorado Democrat of Hispanic ancestry, calling it “divisive and anti-American”. Not only does it over-  
25 rule any claims to multilingual services, but the measure also stipulates <sup>(1)</sup>**rigorous** testing to ensure would-be citizens have a sound knowledge of both the English language and US history.

30 Muddying the waters further, the Senate then passed by a 58-39 margin a more moderate amendment that declares English merely to be the “common unifying lan-

guage of the US”.

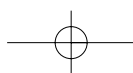
The <sup>(2)</sup>**furore** over the language proposals 35 is more evidence of how Mr Bush’s prime-time address on immigration, when he proposed a “sensible middle way”, has failed to bridge the gulf between the two sides.

In his speech on Monday, the President 40 announced the dispatch of 6,000 National Guardsmen to beef up controls along the 2,000-mile US/Mexico border, but also urged a mechanism that would permit long-term illegal immigrants to apply for citizen-  
45 ship.

The aim was to offer enough sticks to <sup>(3)</sup>**placate** conservatives, and enough carrots to satisfy the pro-immigrants, thus consolidating support among Hispanics which  
50 Republican strategists see as a key part of a long-term majority for the party in US politics.

But the Republican right is still outraged by what it considers “<sup>(4)</sup>**amnesty**” by another name, and party leaders in the House have vowed to block any such provision. The bipartisan measure now under debate in the Senate allows a guest-worker programme — capped at 200,000 a year — and  
60 provides for illegal immigrants who have been here for at least five years to embark on the road to citizenship.

The pro-immigrant lobby is increasingly worried about the rightward tilt of the debate. 65 The Senate passed a separate amendment this week backing construction of a 370-mile-long “fence” along the border, and





the move to formally <sup>(5)</sup> **designate** English as  
 70 America's national language is seen as yet  
 another gambit by immigration foes to  
 toughen the final bill.

Even so, the Senate version is far less  
 harsh than the measure passed by the Re-

publican-controlled House of Representa- 75  
 tives. This contains no procedure leading to  
 citizenship, would turn the border into a  
 quasi-militarised zone, and impose tougher  
 sanctions on illegal immigrants and those  
 who employ them. 80

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<http://news.independent.co.uk/world/americas/article548909.ece>

contentious 「論争を呼び起こす」 ordinance 「条例」 the Oklahoma Republican James Inhofe  
 「オクラホマ州選出のジェームズ・インホフ共和党（上院）議員」 make it into... 「...まで進む」  
 Democrat minority leader Harry Reid 「(上院の) ハリー・リード民主党院内総務」 overrule 「却  
 下する」 stipulate 「要求する」 prime-time address 「(テレビのゴールデンアワー時の演説)」  
 bridge the gulf between... 「...の間の橋渡しをする」 National Guardsmen 「州兵」 beef up 「強  
 化する」 apply for citizenship 「市民権を申請する」 consolidate 「集約する」 capped at... 「...を  
 上限として」 lobby 「圧力団体」 gambit 「策略」 foe 「反対者」 Republican-controlled House  
 of Representatives 「共和党が多数派の下院」 quasi-militarised zone 「“準” 武装地帯」 sanction  
 「処罰」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements.

- Both the Senate and the House of Representatives passed a bill establishing English as the national language of the United States. T / F
- Democrats were largely in favor of the amendment offered by Senator James Inhofe. T / F
- In order for a bill to become a law, it must be approved by both houses of Congress, as well as the U.S. president. T / F
- President Bush has called for the strengthening of the U.S./Mexico border, as well as the establishment of a procedure that would allow long-term illegal immigrants to become citizens. T / F
- The House of Representatives passed an equally harsh amendment regarding the strengthening of the U.S./Mexico border, and the naturalization of illegal immigrants. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions.

- The Senate passed an amendment:
  - establishing English as the national language of the United States.
  - declaring English to be the “common unifying language of the U.S.”



- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above
- 2. How many Democrats voted for Senator Inhofe's amendment?
  - a. 44                      b. 9                      c. 1                      d. 63
- 3. Who described the Senate's new amendment as "racist"?
  - a. Ken Salazar      b. James Inhofe      c. President Bush      d. Harry Reid
- 4. In his presidential speech, President Bush called for:
  - a. an increase in the number of National Guardsmen along the U.S./Mexico border
  - b. the establishment of a procedure that would allow long-term illegal immigrants to become U.S. citizens
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of the above
- 5. The Senate passed an amendment backing the creation of:
  - a. a 370-mile long "fence" along the U.S./Mexico border.
  - b. a guest-worker program.
  - c. a quasi-militarized zone along the U.S./Mexico border.
  - d. a procedure allowing long-term illegal immigrants a way to apply for citizenship.

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

- |                     |             |             |                 |              |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. <u>rigorous</u>  | a. symbolic | b. strict   | c. confusing    | d. historic  |
| 2. <u>furor</u>     | a. debate   | b. contrast | c. racism       | d. anger     |
| 3. <u>placate</u>   | a. honor    | b. calm     | c. confuse      | d. cooperate |
| 4. <u>amnesty</u>   | a. justice  | b. courage  | c. independence | d. pardon    |
| 5. <u>designate</u> | a. appoint  | b. pass     | c. block        | d. remove    |

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. 上院議員たちは、ほぼ各党の路線に沿って投票した。  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 民主党議員たちは、その修正案には反対票を投じると明言した。  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Unit 19

# Bottled Water and the Environment

ボトル入り飲料水が地球環境破壊



A bulldozer scrapes up piles of empty plastic bottles at a recycling plant in Tokyo August 19, 1998. Worries about the safety of tap water are boosting sales of bottled water and tea in Japan, leaving piles of empty plastic bottles behind in a country that is already running out of garbage dumps. Industry officials say they will reach 3.5 billion to four billion units this year, nearly the double the 2.2 billion used last year and compared with just 640 million in 1996.

PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. Biodegradation

- ☞ Biodegradation is the process by which organic substances are broken down by other living organisms. Biodegradable matter is generally organic material such as plant and animal matter and other substances originating from living organisms. (Wikipedia)

### 2. Earth Policy Institute (EPI)

- ☞ Earth Policy Institute is an environmental organization based in Washington D.C. in the United States. It was founded by Lester R. Brown. The goal of the Earth Policy Institute is to raise public awareness to the point where it will support an effective public response to the threats posed by continuing population growth, global climate change, the loss of plant and animal species, and the many other trends that are adversely affecting the Earth. The purpose of the Earth Policy Institute is to provide a vision of what an environmentally sustainable economy will look like, a roadmap of how to get from here to there, and an ongoing assessment of this effort, of where progress is being made and where it is not. (Wikipedia)



### 3. Friends of the Earth

- ☞ Friends of the Earth is an international network of environmental organizations in 70 countries. It is structured as a confederation, each member organization being autonomous. In turn the national groups are composed of grassroots local groups working in their own areas. The groups which make up Friends of the Earth conduct their own campaigns and coordinate their activities through the umbrella body Friends of the Earth International (FOEI). (Wikipedia)

### 4. Mineral Water

- ☞ Mineral water is water containing minerals or other dissolved substances that alter its taste or give it therapeutic value. Salts, sulfur compounds, and gases are among the substances that can be dissolved in the water. Mineral water can be prepared or can occur naturally. In modern times, it is common for mineral waters to be bottled at source for distributed consumption. Traveling to the mineral water site for direct access to the water is now uncommon, and in many cases not possible (because of exclusive commercial ownership rights). There are over 3000 brands of mineral water available commercially worldwide. (Wikipedia)

biodegradation 「(微生物の作用によって) 生物分解」 organic material 「有機物」 Earth Policy Institute 「地球政策研究所」 Lester R. Brown 「レスター・ブラウン」 1974年、ロックフェラー財団の支援を受けて、環境問題のシンクタンク「ワールドウォッチ研究所」を設立。環境と人間を総合的に研究し、世界をリードする分析と提言を続けている。同研究所から毎年出されている『地球白書』は、世界20数カ国で翻訳されている。2001年、「地球政策研究所」を創設して所長に就任。 raise public awareness 「一般の人々の意識を高める」 posed by... 「...によってもたらされる」 adversely affect 「悪影響を与える」 environmentally sustainable economy 「環境的に持続可能な経済」 assessment 「評価」 Friends of the Earth 「地球の友」 米国の環境運動家、デビッド・ブラウアーの「国際的な環境保護のネットワークを作りたい」との提唱により設立(1971)。アムステルダムを拠点として、約100万人のサポーターによるネットワークを有する国際的環境保護NGO。日本では、1980年に「地球の友・日本」が設立され、2001年にNPO法人化に伴い「FoE Japan」と改称している。 umbrella body 「連合体の統括組織」 at source 「水源で」







enough to fuel 100,000 cars for a year.

Peter Ainsworth, the shadow Secretary of State for Environment, said: "It doesn't take  
70 a huge leap of the imagination to work out

that they're on to something here. It is obvious that there are big environmental issues around bottled water, and people need to be made more aware of them."

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<http://news.independent.co.uk/environment/article344959.ece>

eau 「水 (フランス語)」 Oh, no. に語呂合わせをしている。 tap water 「水道水」 distribute 「流通させる」 alert 「警告する」 consume 「消費する」 garbage 「ごみ」 voice 「表明する」 having 「欲張りな」 Bob Geldof 「ボブ・ゲルドフ」 アイルランドのミュージシャン。アフリカ救済のためのチャリティー・コンサート「ライブエイド」(1985)の発起人の1人。 bollocks 「ばかげたこと」 ridiculous 「ばかげた」 energy-efficient 「エネルギー効率の良い」 fossil fuel 「化石燃料」 Helsinki 「ヘルシンキ」フィンランドの首都 Saudi Arabia 「サウジアラビア」アラビア半島の8割を占める国 shadow Secretary of State for Environment 「(英国の保守党の)影の内閣の環境・食料・農村相」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements

- The decline in the consumption of bottled water is being criticized for harming the environment. T / F
- Environmental experts contend that water in a bottle is better regulated, purer and safer than most tap water. T / F
- The high cost of bottled water can be attributed to the cost of packaging and delivery. T / F
- Most packaging of plastic bottled water biodegrades quickly. T / F
- Significantly large amounts of fossil fuels are utilized in the transportation of bottled water. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions

- According to a Washington-based environmental group, what can be observed about the public's water-drinking habits?
  - The majority of consumers prefer tap water.
  - The consumption of tap water is on an upward trend.
  - In the past five years, there has been a notable increase in the purchase of bottled water.
  - None of the above



2. Which of the following statements is true.
  - a. Bottled water is delivered in an energy-efficient manner.
  - b. The popularity of bottled water is of no concern to environmentalists.
  - c. The distribution of tap water is more energy-efficient than that of bottled water.
  - d. It is rare to transport bottled water over large distances.
3. In 2004, how much fuel was utilized in the transport of bottled water to the United States?
  - a. 154 billion litres
  - b. 26 billion liters
  - c. 1.5 million barrels
  - d. None of the above
4. What can be directly connected to the increase in greenhouse gases?
  - a. A fall in the use of tap water
  - b. The extensive amount of garbage associated with the disposal of plastic bottles
  - c. The burning of fossil fuels
  - d. Climate change
5. What other subjects has the Earth Policy Institute (EPI) studied?
  - a. The environmentally hazardous effects of China's industrialization
  - b. The rise in sea levels due to the melting of the ice caps
  - c. The spread of deserts
  - d. All of the above

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

- |                          |              |                |               |                  |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. <u>irrelevant</u>     | a. neutral   | b. efficient   | c. technical  | d. unrelated     |
| 2. <u>staggering</u>     | a. distinct  | b. astonishing | c. humble     | d. destructive   |
| 3. <u>insatiable</u>     | a. neglected | b. specific    | c. greedy     | d. elaborate     |
| 4. <u>exacerbating</u>   | a. worsening | b. protesting  | c. preserving | d. encouraging   |
| 5. <u>infrastructure</u> | a. division  | b. system      | c. area       | d. demonstration |

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. その調査報告書は、世界に向けてペットボトル入り飲料水の悪影響を警告した。  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 環境保護活動家たちは、ペットボトルの環境への影響についての報告書に賛意を表明した。  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Unit 20

## Refugees

UNHCRが6年ぶりに「世界難民白書」を発表



An Iraqi woman carries a child between tents in a refugee camp for Sunnis in Baghdad July 22, 2006. Raging sectarian bloodshed has forced a sharp increase in the number of Iraqis fleeing their homes this month, the Migration Ministry said, calling it a “dangerous” rise of about 32,000 refugees in three weeks to about 162,000.

The United Nations is bringing attention to the plight of refugees around the world, who are increasingly finding it more difficult to seek asylum. PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

## 1. The War on Terror

☞ The War on Terrorism or War on Terror is a campaign by the United States, enlisting the support of NATO members and other allies, with the stated goal of ending international terrorism by preventing those groups said to be terrorist in nature from posing a threat, and by putting an end to state sponsorship of terrorism. This campaign was launched by the United States following the September 11, 2001 attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C. by al-Qaeda.

(Wikipedia)

## 2. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

☞ Office established in 1951 to give legal, social, economic, and political aid to refugees. The UNHCR is the successor of the International Refugee Organization. Its first efforts focused on Europeans displaced by World War II; it has since assisted refugees in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Yugoslavia. It is based in Geneva and is financed by voluntary government contributions. The office won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1954 and 1981.

(Britannica Concise Encyclopedia)

## 3. Refugees

☞ A refugee is a person seeking asylum in a foreign country in order to escape persecution, war, terrorism, extreme poverty, famines, and natural disaster. Those who seek refugee status are



sometimes known as asylum seekers and the practice of accepting such refugees is that of offering political asylum. The most common asylum claims to industrialized countries are based upon political and religious grounds. (Wikipedia)

#### 4. Asylum

- ☞ Protection from arrest and extradition given to political refugees by a country or by an embassy that has diplomatic immunity. No one has a legal right to asylum, and the sheltering state, which has the legal right to grant asylum, is under no obligation to give it. It is thus a right of the state, not the individual. Its traditional use has been to protect those accused of political offenses such as treason, desertion, sedition, and espionage. Beginning in the 20th century, asylum also was granted to those who could demonstrate a significant risk of politically motivated persecution if they returned to their home countries. (Britannica Concise Encyclopedia)

p. 97に挿入

enlist 「協力を求める」 NATO members and other allies 「北大西洋条約機構 (NATO) の加盟国とその同盟国」 the September 11, 2001 attacks 「9・11同時多発テロ」 al-Qaeda 「アルカイダ」 国際テロ組織 (Office of) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 「国連難民高等弁務官 (事務所)」 難民の国政的保護、救済および難民問題の恒久的解決を目指して1951年に発足。本部はジュネーブ (Geneva)。 refugee 「難民」 famine 「飢饉 (ききん)」 asylum seeker 「亡命希望者」 extradition 「身柄引き渡し」 political refugee 「政治難民」 diplomatic immunity 「外交特権」 sheltering state 「身柄を保護した国」 accused of political offense 「政治犯として告訴されて」 treason 「国家への反逆」 desertion 「脱走」 sedition 「扇動行為」 espionage 「スパイ行為」 politically motivated persecution 「政治的動機に基づいた迫害」



## ..... Millions of refugees are hidden victims of the West's war on terror, warns UN .....

By Andy McSmith and Anne Penketh

Published: 19 April 2006



Refugees fleeing persecution or civil war are becoming the hidden victims of the West's obsession with combating terrorism, the United Nations will warn in a report  
5 published today.

Only a fraction of the world's 9.2 million refugees have the <sup>(1)</sup>**means** to reach the industrialised world to seek asylum. Those who do are increasingly likely to be treated  
10 like criminals as rich countries put up the barriers to keep out terrorists and economic migrants.

"More and more, asylum-seekers are portrayed not as refugees fleeing persecution  
15 and entitled to <sup>(2)</sup>**sanctuary**, but rather as illegal migrants, potential terrorists and criminals — or at a minimum, as 'bogus'," the report by the office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), warns.

20 The UNHCR singles out a Europe-wide initiative launched by Tony Blair in 2003 as an example of how the industrialised north is trying to make the developing world cope with more than its share of refugees. "Are  
25 affluent states about to outsource refugee protection to low-cost, no-frills countries? Some observers would <sup>(3)</sup>**affirm** that this is already happening, with the deflection policies of the north leaving the south with a  
30 disproportionate share of the protection burden," the report says.

As an example, it cites an attempt by Britain, Denmark and the Netherlands to in-

troduce a new policy under which some classes of asylum-seekers would be re- 35 moved to centres outside Europe while their cases are processed. The move, backed by Tony Blair, was defeated by Germany, France and Sweden.

Antonio Guterres, the High Commission- 40 er, is to launch the report, The State of the World's Refugees, with Hilary Benn, the International Development Secretary. It is the first major survey of its kind since 2000.

The good news is that the total number of 45 refugees in the world is at its lowest level for 25 years. The number of asylum-seekers is also at its lowest for many years — in Britain, it has fallen to a 13-year low. The total number of migrants of all kinds around 50 the world is about 175 million, barely one in 20 of whom is a refugee.

Millions of refugees have been repatriated or resettled over the past five years, including more than four million who have gone 55 home to Afghanistan, and hundreds of thousands who have returned to Angola, Sierra Leone, Burundi and Liberia. But the total figure for refugees may mask the increasing difficulty the displaced are having finding 60 any form of sanctuary, even in neighbouring countries. This is the "biggest failure" of world humanitarian efforts, Mr Guterres says. "People who would otherwise seek safety in neighbouring states are more fre- 65 quently compelled to remain within the borders of their own country, most often in similar conditions as refugees," the report says.



As of 2004, there were up to 25 million inter-  
nally displaced people around the world, a  
big increase since the era of the Cold War.

Another source of concern is the plight of  
refugees in protracted exile — 5.7 million  
people. But as the effects of globalisation  
have brought a <sup>(4)</sup> **surge** in the number of  
people leaving their home countries for eco-

nomie reasons, there are fears that the  
rights of genuine asylum-seekers and  
refugees may be <sup>(5)</sup> **undermined**. The re-  
port says: “In the past few years, asylum is-  
sues and refugee protection have become in-  
extricably linked with the question of inter-  
national migration, particularly irregular mi-  
gration.”

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<http://news.independent.co.uk/world/politics/article358573.ece>

flee 「...から逃れる」 obsession with combating terrorism 「テロとの戦いへの執着」 bogus 「偽者」 single out 「...を選び出す」 Tony Blair 「トニー・ブレア」 英国の首相 (1997-) affluent states 「豊かな国々」 deflection policies 「偏向政策」 disproportionate share 「不均衡な配分」 cite 「引き合いに出す」 Antonio Guterres 「アントニオ・グテレス」 国連難民高等弁務官 (2005-) Hilary Benn 「ヒラリー・ベン」 英国の国際開発相 migrant 「移民」 repatriated 「本国に送還される」 Angola, Sierra Leone, Burundi and Liberia 「アンゴラ、シエラレオネ、ブルンジ、リベリア」 すべてアフリカの国々で、内戦で国を逃れた多数の難民が帰還している。the displaced 「難民・避難民」 humanitarian efforts 「人道支援活動」 compelled to... 「...せざるを得ない」 the plight of... 「...の窮状」 in protracted exile 「亡命者・難民として生活が長期にわたって」 inextricably linked with... 「...と密接なつながりがある」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements

- The industrialized countries of Europe are removing barriers to allow refugees to enter their countries. T / F
- The number of people displaced within their own country has increased. T / F
- Overall, the number of people leaving their own country to escape persecution is at its highest level in many years. T / F
- Refugees are increasingly being portrayed as potential terrorists or illegal migrants. T / F
- One of the main reasons why refugees fail to leave their own country is a lack of finances. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions

- Who issued a report regarding the refugees' situation?
  - The industrialized nations of Europe
  - The developing countries of the world
  - The United Nations
  - Tony Blair



2. What measure did a few countries in Europe consider?
  - a. The treatment of refugees as criminals
  - b. The temporary movement of refugees to areas outside Europe during processing
  - c. The repatriation of refugees
  - d. The internal displacement of refugees
3. In total, how many migrants are there estimated to be in the world?
  - a. 9.2 million      b. 175 million      c. 25 million      d. 5.7 million
4. According to a recent survey, what has been on the decline?
  - a. The number of internally displaced people around the world
  - b. The movement of people for economic reasons
  - c. The total number of refugees
  - d. None of the above
5. How many refugees are in extended exile?
  - a. 25 million      b. 9.2 million      c. 4 million      d. 5.7 million

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

- |                      |             |                |              |              |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. <u>means</u>      | a. occasion | b. supervision | c. funds     | d. poverty   |
| 2. <u>sanctuary</u>  | a. facility | b. isolation   | c. labor     | d. refuge    |
| 3. <u>affirm</u>     | a. deny     | b. declare     | c. oppose    | d. revolt    |
| 4. <u>surge</u>      | a. growth   | b. conflict    | c. conquest  | d. reduction |
| 5. <u>undermined</u> | a. disputed | b. fulfilled   | c. condemned | d. weakened  |

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. 報告者は、難民の数はこの四半世紀で最も低い水準だとしている。

---

2. 経済的理由から自国を出る人々の数が急増している。

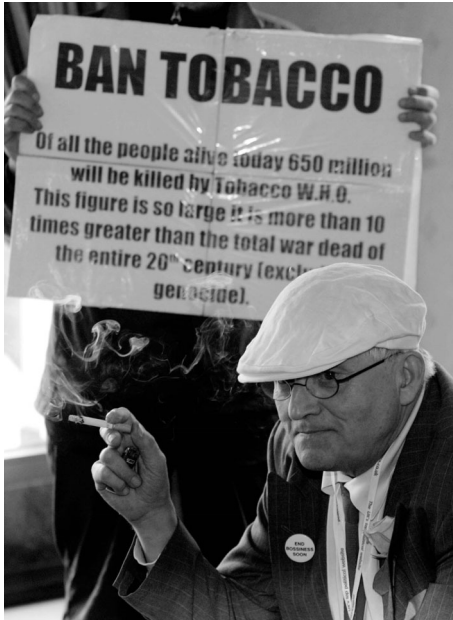
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## Unit 21

## British Ban on Smoking

英国でパブや職場が全面禁煙に



Anti-smoking campaigner Stuart Holmes interrupts a photocall with British artist and pro-smoking campaigner David Hockney (R) during the annual Labour Party conference in Brighton September 28, 2005. Hockney will later speak at a fringe meeting and attack the government's plan to ban smoking in most public places.

The British government passed a law that would prohibit smoking in all public places beginning in the summer of 2007. Smoking will still be allowed in the home, and at prisons, care homes and hotels.

PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. England/The United Kingdom

- ☞ The official name of the country often referred to as “Britain” is The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, or the U.K. for short. The U.K. is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. These are not simply regions — they are actual countries. The terms the U.K., the United Kingdom or Britain are used to refer to the whole country. All of these countries are governed from London, but Scotland and Wales also have their own assemblies with wide decision-making powers. Northern Ireland also has an assembly but at the time of writing (September 2006) it is suspended.

### 2. U.K. Legal System

- ☞ For historical reasons, the United Kingdom has three different legal systems: one for England and Wales, one for Scotland and one for Northern Ireland.

### 3. The British Parliament

- ☞ The British parliament is often called “The Mother of Parliaments” because so many parliaments around the world have been modeled on it. It has two chambers, the House of Commons and the



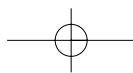
House of Lords. The House of Commons (where the prime minister, the government and the opposition sit) has 646 members, who are elected by the British people. The members of the House of Lords are not elected but are either appointed or have their place because of their position in society or through heredity. Many people in the U.K. believe that it is wrong to have an unelected chamber in a democracy, and so there has been a lot of discussion on how to reform the House of Lords.

#### 4. Free Vote

- ☞ If parliament is going to decide an important issue, each party expects its members to vote in support of its policy and tries in many ways to force them to do so. However, with certain issues that have more social than political importance, the parties do not force their members to vote in a particular way but allow them to vote in accordance with their personal beliefs. This is called a free vote.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 「大ブリテンおよび北アイルランド連合王国」英国は大ブリテン島、アイルランド島北部の北アイルランドから成る島国。イングランドは大ブリテン島の南東部、ウェールズは西部、スコットランドは北部。 the House of Commons 「下院」下院議員はMember of Parliamentと呼ばれ、MPと略記される。保守党 (Conservative Party) 労働党 (Labour Party) の2大政党体制となっている。 the House of Lords 「上院 (貴族院)」下院を通過した法案に超党派、良識の立場から修正を加えるのが任務。1999年、世襲貴族の議席を全廃する法案が議会を通過し、暫定措置として世襲貴族議員を92人に削減。 heredity 「世襲」 free vote 「自由投票」





## ●●●●●●●●●● Britain gives up smoking ●●●●●●●●●●

The Times

February 15, 2006

By Philip Webster and David Charter



2-10

SMOKING will be banned in all pubs, clubs and workplaces from next year after historic votes in the Commons last night.

After last-minute appeals from health  
5 campaigners, MPs <sup>(1)</sup>**opted** for a blanket prohibition which will start in summer 2007, ending months of argument over whether smoking should be barred in pubs and restaurants only. They voted to ban smoking  
10 in all pubs and clubs by 384 to 184, a surprisingly large majority of 200.

Smoking will still be allowed in the home and in places considered to be homes, such as prisons, care homes and hotels. But there  
15 are difficult decisions to be made on <sup>(2)</sup>**ex-  
emptions** for places such as oil rigs, where smoking outside the workplace would be dangerous.

Smokers lighting up in banned areas will  
20 face a fixed penalty notice of £50 and spot fines of £200 will be introduced for failing to display no-smoking signs, with the possible penalty if the issue goes to court increasing to £1,000.

25 Caroline Flint, the Public Health Minister, also announced that the fine for failing to stop people smoking in banned areas would be increased to £2,500 — more than ten times the £200 originally proposed.

30 The Bill also allows the Government to increase the age for buying cigarettes. Ministers will consult on raising it from 16 to 18.

Smoking could still be banned at outdoor

locations that are “<sup>(3)</sup>**substantially** enclosed”, such as football grounds and rail- 35 way platforms. The details will be contained in regulations after a three-month consultation.

No decision has yet been made on whether smoking will be banned in cars car- 40 rying passengers.

Last night’s votes bring England into line with the rest of the United Kingdom. The Bill now goes to the Lords but will be through by the summer <sup>(4)</sup>**recess**. 45

Even a plan to allow smoking to continue in private clubs was thrown out as MPs on all sides were given permission to vote with their consciences rather than on a party line. 50

Patricia Hewitt, the Health Secretary, who had earlier in the day backed the private clubs concession, changed her mind during the day.

Tony Blair, who also voted for the com- 55 plete ban, had given his MPs a free vote after it became clear that the partial ban for pubs and clubs serving food, which was promised in the election manifesto, would be defeated in favour of a more hardline po- 60 sition.

With some ministers worried about a voter backlash if the ban applied to private clubs, Ms Hewitt had earlier in the day said there were strong arguments for excluding 65 such <sup>(5)</sup>**premises**. During a passionate debate she even promised new safeguards, suggesting that smoking in private clubs would be subject to annual votes of mem-



bers and that smoking would not be allowed in the bar.

But just before voting began at 6.50pm, her spokesman said she would be supporting the full ban after being swayed by the debate.

Ms Hewitt said the Health Bill would ban smoking in “virtually every enclosed public place and workplace” in England and save thousands of lives a year. Smoke-free work-places and public places “will become the

norm”.

She said: “An additional 600,000 people will give up smoking as a result of this law and millions more will be protected from second-hand smoke.”

Peter Hollins, director-general of the British Heart Foundation, said: “The vote is a landmark victory for the public health of this country and will save the lives of many people.”

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<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/article/0,,2-2041159,00.html>

blanket prohibition 「全面禁止」 oil rig 「石油掘削施設」 penalty notice 「違反金支払い通知」  
spot fine 「その場で科される罰金」 enclosed 「閉鎖された」 football ground 「サッカー場」  
conscience 「良心」 Patricia Hewitt 「パトリシア・ヒューイット」 保健相 concession 「特権」  
election manifesto 「選挙公約」 voter backlash 「有権者の反動」 swayed by... 「...によって左右さ  
れる」 smoke-free 「禁煙の」 second-hand smoke 「受動喫煙」 landmark 「画期的な」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements

- The British Parliament has passed a law prohibiting smoking inside all offices, pubs, clubs and restaurants. T / F
- The ban on smoking passed by a slim margin. T / F
- The British Public Health Minister switched her position on the day of the vote. T / F
- Fines and penalties related to smoking were lessened. T / F
- The ban on smoking is expected to have a negative impact on the health of many people. T / F

## III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions

- How many members of Parliament voted to continue to allow smoking in all public places?  
a. 384                      b. 184                      c. 200                      d. None of these
- What will the new fine for failing to stop people smoking in banned areas be set at?  
a. £50                      b. £200                      c. £1,000                      d. £2,500



3. How were MPs instructed to vote?
  - a. On a party line
  - b. Against a party line
  - c. With the majority
  - d. According to their own consciences
4. What was a concern of some ministers regarding the inclusion of private clubs in the ban on smoking?
  - a. It would lead to a voter backlash.
  - b. It would be harmful to the general public's health.
  - c. It could lead to an increase in the age for buying cigarettes.
  - d. None of the above
5. According to the Health Secretary, what will happen as a result of the law?
  - a. A voter backlash
  - b. An increase in people quitting smoking
  - c. An increase in smoking-related deaths
  - d. None of the above

#### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

- |                         |                  |                |                |               |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. <u>opted</u>         | a. inquired      | b. decided     | c. penetrated  | d. restored   |
| 2. <u>exemptions</u>    | a. rates         | b. districts   | c. exceptions  | d. anxiety    |
| 3. <u>substantially</u> | a. significantly | b. reluctantly | c. privately   | d. slightly   |
| 4. <u>recess</u>        | a. demonstration | b. break       | c. institution | d. session    |
| 5. <u>premises</u>      | a. disputes      | b. property    | c. exhibits    | d. provisions |

#### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

1. 英下院は、パブやレストラン、職場などすべての公共の場を全面禁煙とする法案を可決した。  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. ヒューイット保健相は、この新法によって60万人が禁煙することになるだろう、と語った。  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Unit 22

# Kuwaiti Women Enter the World of Politics

クウェートで女性初参加の国民議会選挙



Voters make the sign of victory as they await their turns to cast their votes in Kuwait June 29, 2006. Kuwaitis voted for a new parliament on Thursday with women running for election and casting ballots for the first time in a national poll in the Gulf Arab state.

It is unlikely that many women will win seats, but women make up 57 percent of the country's electorate, and are confident that their entry into the political life of the country will help transform its conservative politics.

PHOTO: REUTERS-SUN

## I. Preliminary Understanding

### 1. Kuwait

- ☞ A country of the northeast Arabian Peninsula at the head of the Persian Gulf. Settled by Arab tribes in the early 18th century, it became a British protectorate in 1897 and an independent kingdom in 1961. Iraq invaded and occupied the country in 1990, sparking the Persian Gulf War (1991), which ended with Iraqi troops being driven out by a coalition of Arab and Western forces. With its major oil reserves, discovered in 1938, it has one of the highest per capita incomes in the world. The city of Kuwait is its capital. Population: 2,330,000. (American Heritage Dictionary)
- ☞ The country is a low, sandy region that is generally barren and sparsely settled. It has a warm climate, dry inland and humid along the coast. The population is predominantly Arab; however, somewhat more than half the population are non-Kuwaitis. Native Kuwaitis have an extremely high per capita income, pay no taxes, and enjoy numerous social services. Since the development of the oil industry, large numbers of foreigners have found employment in Kuwait. Ethnic groups include Iranians, Indians, Pakistanis, Yemenis, and Palestinians. Arabic is the official language, but English is widely spoken. Over 85% of the population is Muslim (about 45% Sunni and 40% Shi'a), and there are Christian, Hindu, and Parsi minorities. The country is a monarchy governed under a constitution promulgated in 1963. The sheikh, the hereditary monarch of the Mubarak line of the ruling al-Sabah family, serves as head of state. A prime minister is appointed by the



sheikh to head the government; until 2003 the prime minister traditionally was the crown prince. The unicameral national assembly has 50 members who are elected by popular vote. There are no official political parties, although several political groups act as de facto parties.

(Columbia University Press Encyclopedia)

Kuwait「クウェート」国家元首にはサバハ家のジャビル分家とサレム分家が交代で即位するのが伝統。保守的なペルシャ湾岸地域では、バーレーンとともに直接選挙制の議会を有する。 the Persian Gulf 「ペルシャ湾」 the Persian Gulf War 「湾岸戦争」 1990年8月、イラク軍がクウェートに侵攻し併合を宣言。91年1月に湾岸戦争に突入、2月に多国籍軍がクウェート市を解放した。 oil reserve 「埋蔵石油」 per capita income 「1人当たりの所得」 barren 「荒地」 Sunni 「(イスラム教の) スンニ派」 Shi'a 「(イスラム教の) シーア派」 monarchy 「君主制」 crown prince 「皇太子」 unicameral national assembly 「一院制の国民議会」 公式の政党設立は禁止だが、各政治勢力や団体が議会内で会派を結成している。 popular vote 「一般投票」



## ..... Women voters make history in desert kingdom .....

Times Online  
June 29, 2006

From Michael Theodoulou, of The Times,  
in Nicosia



2-11

Women in Kuwait have taken part in parliamentary elections as voters and candidates for the first time since assembly elections were introduced more than four  
5 decades ago.

Many queued for several hours at <sup>(1)</sup>seg-  
regated polling stations in the suffocating heat, some after being dropped off by chauffeur-driven cars. Candidates' representatives  
10 used parasols to shield voters from the sun.

Twenty women, many of them Western-educated and with <sup>(2)</sup>prominent roles in society, were among 252 candidates contesting 50 seats after an animated campaign that fo-  
15 cused on electoral reform and corruption.

"Even if I get only one vote, it will still be testimony to tell the men and women of my country that I took on the challenge and that I have entered history," Fatima al-Mutairi, a  
20 candidate, proclaimed as she arrived at a polling station sporting a Kuwaiti flag-coloured scarf over her black abaya.

Only a few women were seen as having any realistic chance of winning, given the  
25 political inexperience of the candidates, stiff competition from experienced male incumbents and the conservative <sup>(3)</sup>outlook of many voters, including other women.

Yet even if none is elected, women are  
30 now confident of transforming the politics of the conservative, American-backed oil-rich emirate. Since they were enfranchised a

year ago, women have gone from being politically voiceless to a political force that cannot be ignored. 35

Because women comprise 57 per cent of the 340,000 eligible voters, even conservative Muslim deputies who had opposed women's suffrage found themselves appealing plaintively for their support in recent  
40 weeks, and were left fielding <sup>(4)</sup>awkward questions from well-informed women voters. Women's issues will now finally be on the table.

Some women were expected to echo their  
45 husband's vote. But many were also thought likely to follow an independent path as their counterparts did in Bahrain, where women were allowed to vote and run for office in 2002, although no women candidates were  
50 elected.

Because many Kuwaitis travel abroad in the summer when temperatures <sup>(5)</sup>soar to nearly 50°C, Kuwait's private, no-frills Jazeera Airways recently offered to fly  
55 women home for free under a "Come Home to Vote" initiative.

However, the fact that some reactionary elements had not reconciled themselves to women voting was clear from the deface-  
60 ment of campaign posters where female features were scrawled over with whiskery additions. Some candidates also said they had faced intimidation, with one claiming that death threats had forced her to withdraw. 65

While some women candidates appeared at rallies in Western clothes and heads uncovered, others sported more conservative



dress and chose not to print their picture on  
70 campaign posters.

The elections followed the liveliest campaign in the 44 years of Kuwait's parliamentary history, with the opposition striving to boost its reformist agenda, including cutting  
75 the number of constituencies as a means of curbing corruption.

Opposition candidates alleged during the campaign that vote-buying by their pro-Government rivals was rife. It was claimed that  
80 designer handbags brimming with cash and

even air-conditioning units were offered to secure votes.

Women can vote and stand for election in four of the six countries in the largely patriarchal Arab states of the Persian Gulf region. They are banned in Saudi Arabia,  
85 where women's rights remain limited.

Kuwait's parliament is considered to be the feistiest, with the assembly often disagreeing in robust fashion with the Cabinet,  
90 where most posts are held by members of the ruling family.

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candidate 「候補者」 queue 「列に並ぶ」 polling station 「投票所」 chauffeur-driven car 「お抱え運転手付きの車」 corruption 「汚職」 testimony 「証明」 proclaim 「声だかに言う」 abaya 「アバーヤ」 アラビアの女性が着用する衣服で全身を包む袖なしのコート incumbent 「現職議員」 enfranchise 「参政権を与える」 suffrage 「参政権」 Bahrain 「バーレーン」 アラビア半島東側のペルシャ湾に位置し、バーレーン島など大小36の島から成る。 reactionary 「保守的な」 defacement 「汚損」 intimidation 「脅し」 rally 「集会」 constituency 「選挙区」 rife 「(好ましくないことが) はびこって」 patriarchal 「家父長制度の」 feistiest 「攻撃的な」 robust 「荒々しい」

## II. Main Idea

Circle T if the statement is true, F if it is false. Correct the false statements.

- Kuwaiti women have been able to vote for four decades, but have recently been allowed to run as candidates. T / F
- There were 20 women among the candidates in the parliamentary elections. T / F
- Women make up a minority of the eligible voters in Kuwait. T / F
- Some women candidates dressed conservatively at rallies, while others wore Western clothes. T / F
- Some candidates complained that the government was offering money to people to buy their votes. T / F



### III. In-Depth Study

Answer the questions.

- How many seats were contested in the Kuwaiti elections?  
a. 20                      b. 44                      c. 50                      d. 252
- When did women win the right to vote in Kuwait?  
a. Four decades ago      b. One year ago      c. In 2006                      d. In 2002
- What happened when women won the right to run in elections and vote in Bahrain?  
a. Very few women voted.  
b. Many women won seats.  
c. Many women showed an independent spirit.  
d. Many women voted in the same way as their husbands.
- How were Kuwaiti women encouraged to vote?  
a. They were offered free flights back to Kuwait.      b. Politicians appealed for their support.  
c. Special posters were put up.                      d. Women-only political rallies were held.
- How can Kuwait's parliament be described?  
a. It now has a few women members.                      b. It has lively disagreements.  
c. It is not as free as Saudi Arabia's parliament.      d. It is the oldest parliament in the region.

### IV. Vocabulary Study

Choose the word that has the same meaning as the underlined part of the sentence.

- segregated      a. overcrowded      b. divided      c. new      d. untidy
- prominent      a. affluent      b. professional      c. important      d. elegant
- outlook      a. views      b. appearance      c. disagreement      d. memories
- awkward      a. intelligent      b. terrible      c. simple      d. difficult
- soar      a. rise      b. fall      c. change      d. remain

### V. English Translation

Translate the Japanese into English.

- クウェートで選挙が導入されて以来初めて、女性が投票し、立候補した。

---

- 多くの女性たちが、初めての一票を投じるため投票所の前に長い列を作った。

---



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