

World Graffiti

ニューヨークタイムズで世界を知る

Edited With Notes and Exercises

by

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EIHŌSHA

World Graffiti
by
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まえがき

洗練された文章と分析力が魅力の *The New York Times* によるリーディング教材をお届けいたします。前作の *In-Depth* と同様、中級レベル以上をめざす学習者を想定し、ここ2年間に書かれた記事の中から、時事性と普遍性とを兼ね備え、なおかつ学生が最も興味を持ちそうな話題を選んでいきます。

今回は全12編とし、人口と移民、美と健康、個人生活、結婚、宗教、ドラッグという6つのカテゴリーに分けて収めました。我々を取り巻く世界は、すでに一定レベルの物質的な豊かさに到達してしまった感があり、同時に、豊かさが必ずしも万人の幸福とは一致しないという矛盾を生み出しているのも事実です。ここに収めた記事はいずれも、まさにそういう時代の潮流を色濃く映し出しています。記事を通して、豊かさが生み出す歪みや、繁栄の影に取り残された人々の姿、また、成熟した世界にはつきものである伝統と革新のせめぎ合い、個人生活と社会・政治との関わりの難しさなど、現代社会が抱える問題の一端を垣間見ることができるでしょう。

各ユニットには、側注のほかに、記事を理解しやすくするための詳注をつけています。時事的な英文を読む際に厄介なのは、まだ辞書に載っていない新語や新しい概念が頻出することですが、これらの注は、そうした困難さをできるかぎり排除することを目的として作りました。また、本文へのスムーズな導入を図るためのウォームアップとして、本文の前に単語補充の練習問題を置き、さらに、読み終わったあとには英問英答の練習を通して学習内容の定着を図れるようにしています。これらの練習問題を活用して、ただ読むだけに終わるのではなく、できるだけ多くの語彙を習得すると共に、英語で表現することに慣れていただきたいと思います。

本書を教室でご使用くださる先生方のためには、充実した教授用資料を用意いたしました。本文を要約した英文を使っての空欄補充問題はミニテストとしても使っていただけますし、音声を利用すれば聴き取り練習も可能です。様々に手を加えて、学習者のレベルや授業内容に合った使い方を工夫していただければ幸いです。

日本語の要約文も参考になさってください。

本書の出版に際しましては、前作の時と同様、英宝社の宇治正夫氏にたいへんお世話になりました。こだわりの強い編注者二人の好みを快く受け入れてくださり、たいへん感謝いたしております。過ぎてしまえば、忙しくも楽しい編集過程を経験することができました。心よりお礼申し上げます。

2005年 盛夏

喜多 留女
細川 祐子

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World Graffiti

Insular Japan Needs, but Resists, Immigration

[July 27, 2003]

By Howard W. French

Let's
warm
up

Look up in your dictionary the unfamiliar words in the following sentences and the list. Then fill in each blank with the most appropriate word from the list.

- 1 Many economists and () say Japan's future success or failure lies in its immigration policies.
- 2 The country is rapidly aging, and some () that it will need 400,000 immigrants every year to maintain its work force and its position as a leading economic power.
- 3 But it has absorbed newcomers only on a much smaller scale partly because of the () held by conservative factions.
- 4 Japanese industry knows that without foreign workers Japan will be less and less capable of () with other nations.

estimate

competing

nativism

demographers



The New York Times

WITH their tidy suburban home here, a late-model Toyota in the driveway and two school-age children whose Japanese is indistinguishable from any native's, Akio Nakashima and his wife, Yoshie, are the perfect immigrants. 5

Though Vietnamese by origin, as fellow Asians they would be hard to pick out in a crowd. Through years of diligent study they have mastered this country's difficult language. They even adopted Japanese names. Outside the workplace, though, in 21 years in this country, where they arrived as 10 boat people in 1982, the Nakashimas have never managed to make friends. Even that is a petty concern compared with the worry that troubles their sleep.

11 boat people 「難民」
⇒ Notes 1 参照

“As far as my life goes, it doesn't matter if I am Vietnamese or Japanese,” said Mr. Nakashima, 36, an engineer at a 15 tire factory. “My biggest worry is prejudice and discrimina-

tion against my children. We pay the same taxes as anyone else, but will our children be able to work for a big company, or get jobs as civil servants?"

Many economists and demographers here and abroad say Japan's success or failure in addressing the concerns of immigrants like the Nakashimas will go a long way toward determining whether this country remains an economic powerhouse or whether its population shrivels and the slow fade of its economy turns into a rout.

JAPAN is at the leading edge of a phenomenon that is beginning to strike many advanced countries: rapidly aging populations and dwindling fertility. The size of this country's work force peaked in 1998 and has since entered a decline that experts expect to accelerate.

By midcentury, demographers say, Japan will have 30 percent fewer people, and one million 100-year-olds. By then, 800,000 more people will die each year than are born. By century's end, the United Nations estimates, the present population of 120 million will be cut in half.

Better integration of women into the workplace may help in the short term, but experts say the only hope for stabiliz-

3 **civil servant** 「公務員」

5 **address** 「取り組む」

6 **go a long way toward** ~ 「～に大いに役立つ」

8 **powerhouse** 「最強国」

shrive 「減少する」

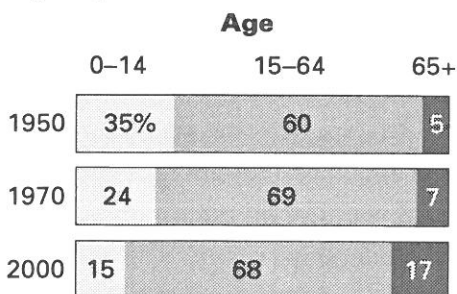
9 **rout** 「壊滅的状况」

10 **leading edge** 「最先端」

BY THE NUMBERS

Getting Older

Japan's population by age groups.



Source: Ministry of Management and Coordination

- 5 **pension system** 「年金制度」
tax base 「税基盤」
 社会保障制度の
 担い手のこと。
- 7 **stave off** 「阻止す
 る」
- 13- **envision** 「想い描
 く」
- 16 **represent** 「相当
 する」
- 17 **amount to** ～ 「(総
 計が) ～に達す
 る」
- 28 **absorb** 「受け入れ
 る」
- 30 **take one's place**
 「交代する, 代わ
 りに席につく」
- 33 **be free of** ～ 「～
 はない」
nativism 「移民排
 斥主義」
- 35 **appraisal** 「判断,
 評価」

ing the population is large-scale immigration, sustained over many years.

Failing that, the consequences could include not only a scarcity of workers and falling demand, but also a collapse of the pension system as the tax base shrinks and the elderly population booms.

To stave off such a disaster, Japan would need 17 million new immigrants by 2050, according to a recent United Nations report. Other estimates have said Japan would need 400,000 new immigrants each year.

But Japan is the most tenaciously insular of all the world's top industrial countries, and deeply conservative notions about ethnic purity make it hard for even the experts here to envision large-scale immigration.

Seventeen million immigrants, as the United Nations forecasts, would represent 18 percent of the population in a country where immigrants now amount to only one percent.

Even that modest figure consists mostly of second- and third-generation Koreans and Chinese whose ancestors were brought to Japan when it maintained colonies on the Asian mainland.

As the Nakashimas, from Vietnam, know all too well, even long-term immigrants face frequent discrimination and are not accepted as “real” Japanese.

“The kind of figures the demographers talk about are unimaginable for Japan,” said Hiroshi Komai, a population expert at Tsukuba University. In a quarter-century we have only absorbed one million immigrants.

“Societies have always risen and faded, and Japan will likely disappear and something else will take its place, but that's not such a problem. Greece and Rome disappeared too.”

Mr. Komai's belief that Japan cannot absorb newcomers is free of the nativism that is common among members of the conservative political leadership.

Rather, he said, it grows out of a realistic appraisal of his country's social limitations, including those of its workplace culture and educational system.

E NGLISH-LANGUAGE skills in Japan, for example, rank along with North Korea's among the worst in Asia, making it difficult to attract international talent to its universities.

5 Because of those issues and the society's insularity, Mr. Komai said, the country can probably absorb no more than 200,000 newcomers over the next decade—a far cry from what the experts say is needed.

7 **far cry** 「はなはだし
い隔たり」

10 The government appears to agree and has planned to encourage only a kind of “high end” immigration that would be limited to those with specialized knowledge or skills.

15 Many critics say even that strategy may fall, as Japan is increasingly incapable of competing for foreign brainpower, not only against the United States and Western Europe, but also against South Korea and China, which are seen as lands of far greater opportunity.

The government's stated preference for highly skilled immigrants also runs up against tradition, which has always favored allowing small numbers of immigrants to perform dirty, dangerous and difficult jobs. In those sectors, signs are multiplying that pragmatic thinking is beginning to win out, as small, mostly illegal communities of immigrants take root here and there.

18 **run up against** 「衝突
する」

21 **win out** 「成功する、
勝利を収める」

25 Already the construction industry makes widespread use of immigrants, mostly from other Asian countries, to fill the most dangerous and low-paying jobs.

30 “We have already reached the point where the Japanese economy cannot function without foreign workers,” said Mioko Honda, a leader of the two-year-old Union of Migrant Workers. “The construction companies use Thais and Filipinos by day, because they are inconspicuous, and Africans and others are used at night or in factory work.”

31 **by day** 「昼間に」

Notes

- 1 1975年のベトナム戦争終結後、新しい社会主義体制下で迫害を受ける恐れのある人や、新体制に不信感や不安を感じた人が、次々に小型船に乗って自国を脱出し、新天地をめざした。同じ年にカンボジア、ラオスも相次いで社会主義体制に移行したため、これらインドシナ三国からの難民の流出は、陸路で脱出した人々も合わせると総数が140万人以上にのぼった。そのうちの多くはアメリカ、カナダ、オーストラリア、日本などに定住したが、その後インドシナ三国の国内事情が安定したため、1990年代後半には難民の流出は終息に向かった。日本にはこの間に1万人以上の難民が定住し、そのうちの約8,300人がベトナム人である。

Questions

1. What is the worry that troubles the Nakashimas' sleep?
2. In a demographic estimate, what will happen in Japan by mid-century?
3. According to some experts, how can Japan stabilize the population?
4. Why is it hard to envision large-scale immigration in Japan?
5. Contrary to the government's stated preference for highly skilled immigrants, what is really happening in Japan?

China's Time Bomb: The Most Populous Nation Faces a Population Crisis

UNIT 2

[May 30, 2004]

By Joseph Kahn

Let's
warm
up

Look up in your dictionary the unfamiliar words in the following sentences and the list. Then fill in each blank with the most appropriate word from the list.

- 1 Behind the miraculous () growth, China is predicted to face a population crisis within a few decades.
- 2 Sex-selective abortion has increased the male population, which could cause heavy () stress.
- 3 Since retirement () for pensions are scarce, and the population is declining, the young male might have to support two parents and four grandparents in the future.
- 4 In short, China will have the social () of a rich country with the income of a poor country.

funds economic burden social



Associated Press

見出し **time bomb**
「時限爆弾」

2 **project** 「予測する」

It is tempting, looking at the locomotive that is the Chinese economy, to project its astounding rate of growth well into the future. China doubled its exports over the past five years, a faster pace of growth than the United States, Germany, Japan or Britain ever experienced in their economic boom times. By the time today's college graduating class reaches retirement age, China may be the world's largest economy.

10 **barring** ～ 「～がなければ」

11 **be on course to** ～ 「予定通り～の方向へ進む」

14 **mature** 「年を取る」

This is a consensus view, but some scholars are focusing on another statistic. Barring a radical shift in social policy, China is on course to age faster than any major country in history, as its median age soars from about 32 today to at least 44 in 2040.

China will mature more in the next generation than Europe has over the past century, according to data compiled