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### Unit:1

## A 20th-century hero and icon

The Japan Times, December 10, 2013

#### Today's Topic

昨今のグローバル化に伴い、多種多様な背景や価値観を持つ人々と接触する機会が増えています。同時に、個人間でも国家間でも衝突や紛争が目立つようになっています。我々がこの問題を乗り越えるには何が必要なのでしょうか? Nelson Mandelaの生涯は、一つのヒントを与えてくれることでしょう。



Nelson Mandela has died. The man who guided
South Africa to multiracial democracy, winning the
1993 Nobel Peace Prize in the process, was an icon
of the 20th century, a larger-than-life figure who
s embodied for many the eternal fight for justice.

Mandela's life was a testimony to the need to put aside the anger and desire for vengeance that was rightfully his and to embrace the very best in humanity, regardless of race.

The outline of Mandela's life is well known. He was born July 18, 1918, to the chief councilor to the chief of the Thembu people in Transkei, attended an elite black university but left before completing his studies to join the African National Congress (ANC), and set up its youth wing. He worked as a law clerk and became a lawyer despite the limited opportunities available to blacks in that field. Soon after, Mandela was convicted of violating the Suppression of Communism Act, but his sentence was suspended.

icon「偶像、象数」

larger-than-life「誇張された」

testimony to ~ 「~の証明」

embrace「(考えなどを)受け入れる」

Thembu テンブ人(南ア郡族の一つ)

Transkei トランスカイ(南アフリカ共和国にかつて 存在した自治区)

African National Congress 「アフリカ民族会議」

② its は何をさしますか?

3

(2) While Mandela is today associated with peaceful reconciliation, he was one of the first ANC members to advocate armed resistance to apartheid and was forced underground when he established 25 the armed wing of the ANC. He left South Africa to study the best way to advance the armed struggle and build support for the ANC.

Upon his return to South Africa in 1962, he was arrested and sentenced to five years for incitement and illegally leaving the country. During that incarceration he was charged with sabotage and plotting to overthrow the White government in South Africa.

Called a terrorist by the government that
daily terrorized the majority of the South African
population, Mandela was sentenced to life
imprisonment in 1964 and sent to Robben Island, a
penal colony off Cape Town, where he would spend
layears as one of the world's most famous political
prisoners. Several times he was offered a conditional
release; in one instance, he would have to renounce
violence as a political weapon. He declined, insisting
that "What freedom am I being offered while the
organization of the people remains banned? Only
free men can negotiate. A prisoner cannot enter into
contracts."

The effort to isolate and marginalize Mandela
was a failure. Ironically it was South Africa that
was increasingly marginalized in the world, and
Mandela's shadow that grew longer. The majority
population of blacks and "colored" in South Africa
became increasingly restive, and the thin veneer of

apartheid アバルトヘイト(有色人種差別政策)

incliement [編動] incarceration [投獄] sabotage [破壊工作]

penal colony 「液形地」

marginalize [主流から追いやる]

restive 「御し離い」 veneer 「うわべ (の独い)」 legitimacy that cloaked the apartheid government became ever more shabby. When that government so recognized that its time had run out, it turned to Mandela to negotiate a transition to majority rule.

(9) Mandela was released from prison in February 1990, an event that was broadcast live around the world. Talks that were launched while he was in so prison became official negotiations between the ANC and the government, culminating in all-race elections in April 1994, a ballot won by the ANC and taking Mandela to the presidency of South Africa, a post he held for one five-year term.

on the dignity of all humanity, and for refusing, when in prison or in power, to give in to baser instincts. He sought equality and freedom for all South Africans, fighting against white domination and black domination alike. He brought an end to apartheid without sparking a civil war, an outcome many thought inevitable. Not only did Mandela help engineer a peaceful transition, through his efforts he also managed to avoid a mass exodus of the white population as well as the disassembling of the South African economy.

While he was born a leading member of his tribe, Mandela understood the thinking of the people. He appreciated the value of a gesture: His support for the national rugby team, the Springboks, long considered a symbol of white South Africa, won over many Afrikaners. Perhaps his greatest legacy will be the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, which was empowered to grant amnesty for political

legitimacy [正当性] cloak [覆う]

shabby [ぱろぱろの]

culminate in [ついに〜に進する] ballot [投票]

give in to~「~に屈服する」

engineer「巧みに実行する」

exodus 「出エジプト記、多くの人が出て行くこと」

② a mass exodus とは どういうことですか?

disassemble [ಚೆಕಚಕದಂತ್ರ]

gesture「意思表示行為」

Springboks スプリングボクス (ラグビー南アフリカ代 表チーム)

win over 「人の心をつかむ」

Afrikaner アフリカーナー(南アフリカ共和国の白人)

the Truth and Reconciliation Commission [真実和解委員会] ss crimes committed by all sides during the dark years of apartheid if it believed the person seeking amnesty had provided full disclosure.

South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation
Commission is widely considered an outstanding
success and a model for similar reconciliation efforts
around the world. But essential to its success was
the backing of Mandela himself. His unwavering
support for justice, rather than revenge, along with
his calls for respect and tolerance provided both
ballast and guidance for a process that could have
easily gone off the rails.

Of course, there are detractors. For some, an implacable minority, Mandela will always be a communist whose support for liberation movements worldwide—especially those that backed him and his cause when they were outlaws and that Mandela refused to criticize when he was in power—will blacken his image. Some blame him for the failings of subsequent ANC leaders and for the fact that South Africa has failed to realize its potential and is instead mired in political squabbles and corruption.

South Africa may not be all that it can be, but it is an indication of Mandela's remarkable achievement that his country did not fall apart when he left office.

Mandela insisted that "he wanted to be remembered as an ordinary South African who, together with others, has made his humble contribution." Nothing could be further from the truth.

amnesty 「特赦」

disclosure [ # #]

its は何をさしますか?unwavering (動物しない)

ballast[底荷、安定] go off the rails [脱線する] detractor [中傷する人]

Implacable 「铁锡な」

outlaw 「法律上の保護を奪われた者」

❹❺ its は何をさしますか?

mire [編らせる] aguabble にっきかい]

all that it can be とは どういうことですか?

leave office 「辞職する」

# Questions

- [A] 本文に基づいて、以下の問いに答えてください。1. マンデラの生涯は何を証明するものと述べられているか、説明してください。
  - 2. マンデラはアフリカ民族会議で当初どのような活動をしていましたか。
  - 3. マンデラが釈放の申し出を辞退したのはなぜでしょうか。
  - 真実和解委員会とはどのようなものでしょうか。

[B] 本文の内容を200字以内の日本語で要約してください。

5. マンデラの債業は何だと述べられているか、説明してください。

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#### Discussion & Essay Theme

多種多様な背景や価値観を持つ他者と共生してゆくには、何が重要でしょうか?本文の趣旨を踏まえて、 自分の意見を論述してください。

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