

◆ 今回の話題は、国の誤ったハンセン病隔離政策の歴史を後世に伝えるために、療養所の世界遺産登録への機運が高まっているというものです。ハンセン病は伝染病の一つとして歴史的に恐れられてきましたが、感染力は非常に弱く、現在では治療法が確立しているため、長引いた国の隔離政策を不適切なものであったと批判する声が高まっています。病気に関する人々の正しい理解と今後の適切な対応も望まれています。

本文には法律や政治に関わる語句など、社会的な内容を読み解くのに良い訓練になる語句・表現が含まれています。また、年度や人数などの数値データにも気をつけて、正しく読み取る練習をしましょう。

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次の文章は、2019年7月10日にTHE JAPAN NEWS by Yomiuri Shimbunに掲載された“Handing down the history of Japan's sanatoriums for Hansen's disease”という見出しの記事である。これを読み、以下の設問に答えよ。なお、*のついた語には注がある。

OKAYAMA — Japan's first national sanatorium for Hansen's disease patients, called Nagashima-Aiseien, opened in Setouchi, Okayama Prefecture, in 1930. Now, momentum is ①gradually rising over a plan to register it as a *UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site.

Efforts to achieve the registration began in 2013 with the aim of passing down knowledge of the government's policy — now acknowledged (A) wrong — of *quarantining patients with Hansen's disease.

Since then, ordinary people and local governments have joined the effort, and the number of visitors to the sanatorium's historical museum has been on the rise.

“When a patient married, he or she was forced to be *sterilized,” a male resident of the sanatorium, at the age of 82, told about 20 visitors. The sanatorium is located on Nagashima island in the *placid Seto Inland Sea.

The resident continued: “⁽¹⁾As not only the patients but also their parents and siblings were discriminated against, if you entered this kind of sanatorium, your family members would tell others that you had died. That's how we were treated.”

The resident, a Tokushima Prefecture native, was sent to the sanatorium in 1957. He said his relatives did not (B) him of the deaths of his parents, and even a doctor working at the sanatorium would not enter his room when he was sick.

He criticized the *now-defunct *Leprosy Prevention Law, which included the ②segregation of the patients, for “not having recognized the patients as humans.”

He said, “I don't want discrimination like this ever to exist again, in any country.”

Hansen's disease is an infectious disease caused by leprosy bacteria. Norwegian doctor Gerhard Hansen discovered the bacteria in 1873.

The bacteria's infectiousness is very low, but there are cases in which infected patients suffer from deformations of the face, hands or legs, which led to discrimination against them.

Japan's quarantine policy continued from 1907 to 1996. In the late 1950s, about 12,000 patients lived in such sanatoriums. A 2001 ruling by the Kumamoto District Court in a lawsuit demanding ③state compensation said that “after at least 1960 the quarantine policy was not necessary.”

Nagashima-Aiseien and Oku-Komyoen — another national sanatorium, which opened on the island in 1938 — housed about 3,000 patients at one time.

An effective remedy for the disease was developed in the 1940s, and a policy to free patients from such sanatoriums began in other countries. But ⁽²⁾in Japan, the quarantine policy was maintained until 1996, when the law was abolished.

Many sanatorium residents need nursing care because of the aftereffects of the disease or their advanced (C). But having no one they can rely on in their hometowns, they must continue to live in the sanatoriums. According to the two sanatoriums, a total of 241 people lived there as of the end of January.

Registration hurdles

(3) With [history / on / to / of / this negative / the aim / passing] future generations, the efforts for UNESCO registration, with the heads of the two sanatoriums playing leading roles, began in autumn 2013.

They established a preparatory panel, and Oshimaseishoen, another national sanatorium in Takamatsu, joined the activity.

An official at the National Hansen's Disease Museum in Tokyo, said, "The Japanese policy, in which both the public and private sectors thoroughly isolated patients, was remarkably harsh compared with other parts of the world."

The main office building of Nagashima-Aiseien was converted into a history museum in 2003. Items such as ④ currency that could be used only at the sanatorium are exhibited there.

Residents at the sanatorium continue to tell their experiences to others. But most of them are now aged 80 or older. "The time left for us is short," The resident in Nagashima-Aiseien said.

(4) Yui no Kai, a volunteer group that assists Hansen's disease patients, cooperated in the sanatorium's fund-raising activity. A *crowdfunding campaign also began.

The Setouchi city government has shown willingness to assist Hansen's disease sanatoriums with revenue from the furusato nozei local tax donation system.

The number of visitors to the history museum, which had been on the decline, (D) the 10,000 level for the first time in fiscal 2014, reaching 12,093 in fiscal 2017.

[注] *UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site 世界文化遺産

*quarantining (伝染病予防のために)隔離すること

*sterilized 断種させられた

*placid 穏やかな

*defunct 現存しない

*Leprosy Prevention Law らい予防法

*crowdfunding クラウドファンディング(不特定多数の人々がインターネットを通して人や組織に財源の提供などの協力をすること)

[設問]

問1 下線部①～④の語句の意味を、当該の文脈において最も正しく表している日本語を次の(ア)～(エ)から一つずつ選べ。

① gradually

(ア) おのずと

(ウ) 長らく

(イ) 徐々に

(エ) 盛大に

② segregation

(ア) 差別

(ウ) 選定

(イ) 受託

(エ) 分離

③ state compensation

(ア) 有罪判決

(ウ) 国家賠償

(イ) 自主裁判

(エ) 人的損害

④ currency

(ア) 家具

(ウ) 建築部材

(イ) 通貨

(エ) 通信手段

問2 空所(A)～(D)にふさわしい語句を、次の(ア)～(エ)からそれぞれ一つずつ選べ。

(A)

(ア) as

(ウ) that

(イ) for

(エ) thus

(B)

(ア) inform

(ウ) rob

(イ) notice

(エ) tell

(C)

(ア) age

(ウ) level

(イ) country

(エ) technology

(D)

(ア) falling

(ウ) surpassing

(イ) fell

(エ) surpassed

問3 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。

問4 下線部(2)とあるが、日本での政策は他の国々に比べてどうだったと述べられているか。最も適切なものを次の(ア)～(エ)から一つ選べ。

(ア) 1940年代に治療薬が開発され、海外に先駆けて療養所の開放が始まった。

(イ) 治療法の確立により、世界各国と足並を揃え、1996年に隔離政策が廃止された。

(ウ) 有効な治療法が確立されず、1996年までは予防のために隔離政策が続行された。

(エ) 海外の療養所開放の波からは遅れ、1996年ようやく隔離政策が廃止された。

問5 下線部(3)が文脈に合った意味を表す英文になるように、[]内にある語句を正しく並べ替え、3番目と6番目にくる語句を答えよ。

問6 下線部(4)には、「老朽化した療養施設の修復・保存には資金が必要だ」の意味の英文が入る。適切な文を次の(ア)～(エ)から一つ選べ。

- (ア) The aging sanatorium needs to repair and preserve facilities funding.
- (イ) Funding the aged sanatorium needs facilities to repair and preserve.
- (ウ) Funds are needed to repair and preserve the aged sanatorium facilities.
- (エ) To fund and repair the aging sanatorium, it needed preserving facilities.

問7 本文について正しく述べているものを、次の(ア)～(オ)から二つ選べ。

- (ア) 入所者の男性は、「らい予防法」を「患者を人と認めなかった法律」と批判した。
- (イ) 2001年の国家賠償請求訴訟の判決では、「遅くとも70年代以降は隔離の必要がなかった」とされた。
- (ウ) 瀬戸内市も、療養所施設の支援のためにクラウドファンディングを行なっている。
- (エ) 世界遺産登録への準備会には大島青松園を含めた3園が加わった。
- (オ) 長島愛生園歴史館への来館者数は、2017年に初めて1万人の大台に乗った。