

最近の時事問題（米誌を通して）

——日本並びに山積する世界諸問題の展望——

村 上 省 三

4年前の石油ショック以来インフレと不況に悩む世界各国は、その後も復調のあとは殆んど見られない。殊に石油資源をもたない発展途上国（主として南方諸国）北方の先進国との南北対立。軍事大国である米ソの対立、中近東のアラブ諸国とイスラエルの問題、続々と白人支配から独立してゆくアフリカ諸国内の共産国と非共産国を巡つて米ソの軍事、経済援助の対立、その上二百哩水域の問題など現在の世界は不安材料に満ちみちていて、今後10年先、否5年先の世界はどうなるか全く見通しのたたないのが現在の世界情勢である。

加うるに人口の増加に追いつかない食料欠乏の恐れ（既報）、飲料水農業工業用水の不足（本論文に掲載）、米国の初め益々石油や天然ガスの消費増大に追いつかない燃料の将来、魚食人種と言われる日本は従来世界最大の漁獲高を誇っていたが、これも米ソを初め世界各国が次々と二百哩漁業権を設定。米以外の食料の殆んど凡てを輸入に仰ぐ日本にとって大打撃。難問題山積の現状である。

その第一の問題は経済財政関係であり、日本は米国、西独乙と並んで経済大国とされている。石油ショック以来石油産出国以外の凡ての国々と同様、日本のインフレと不況は益々烈しく、中小企業の倒産相次ぎ、その金額も莫大な額にのぼり、1977年第2四半期以来殊に著しい。最も悲惨なのはアルミ、繊維産業等である。所謂 stagflation に苦しんでいるのが日本の現状である。僅かに輸出貿易のみは益々増大しているが、これさえ EC 諸国はもとより日本最大の輸出先である米国からも非難が高まって従来の鉄鋼、造船、自動車、テレビの輸出も今後は多くを望めない（但し大企業の

数社は石油ショック直前の好況に近い伸びを示している)。

日本の貿易相手国からの輸入が進めば問題も緩和されようが、日本国内の購買力の低下で少々しくない。しかも政府歳入の最大財源である筈の企業も不況のため税収は著しく減少して本年度の歳入不足を補うための国債 8兆4,800億円(予算総額の16.6%) そのうち赤字国債は4兆0,500億円前年度の3兆7,500億円を上まわつてしまつた。国債依存度29.7%(前年度の29.9%と殆んど変らない) 即ち3割にのぼる借金財政である。

福田首相は今年度の経済成長率6.7%を見込んでいるほか大幅な公共投資、次々と公定歩合の引下げを行っているが、それで現在の不況から脱出できるとは思わない。尤も対米円レートは益々上昇傾向に在り1ドル263円前後となったが、これだけでは輸出抑制の効果はあまり望めない。

米国のmajorを通して中東石油産出国の莫大な預金を保有する米国銀行は発展途上国への貸付を此の預金から融資、メキシコと南米ブラジルの2ヶ国のみでその貸出額は預金総額の半分を占めている。若しこれら債務国が借入金の返済ができない場合は世界の金融界は大混乱に陥ることは必至。但しメキシコは最近大油田を発見してその借入金の返済は可能になるだろうとの見込み。

一方国際政治外交の面でも多難、軍事力では世界最大を誇る米ソ二大国の対立、米国カーター新政権による人権尊重主義はソ連の内政干渉なりとして感情を害したのか、米ソ間の戦略武器制限交渉(SALT)はNixon大統領以来未だに解決の目途も立たない。

中東アラブ諸国とイスラエルはパレスチナ問題を中心として不気味な容相を呈している。アフリカ諸国は白人を追い出して黒人の民族独立運動が支配的、これにソ連と米国の武器資金援助がからんで前途益々多難、独り白人独裁政活を行つてきた南アフリカ共和国でさえ土着民の手に政権が移行するのも時間の問題であろう。また米国が多年独占していたパナマ運河並にその附属地帯も段階的にパナマに返還して紀元二千年には完全に返還する約束の成立など民族の独立が世界各地で行われている。

さて此の度の小論文はこれら焦眉の問題を網羅するどころか、その極く

一部を扱つたに過ぎない。

こゝに挙げた資料は主として週刊誌 TIME と Newsweek のほか英字新聞の過去1年前から現在のものまで。単語や idioms は研究社の中辞典は勿論、日本版の辞書にはないものが多く、1974年版の Webster's College Edition に負う所が多い。なかにはその Webster にさえないものあり、各引例文の一部に注釈を加えておいたが或は筆者の考えちがひもある。諸先輩のご教示を頂ければ幸いである。尚以下例題は凡て米人記者の見解で筆者の意見は例文のあとの注に加えておいた。(1977年8月末)

1. 国内政治と文化

衆議院の選挙で国民は中道派による安定政権を

In December's national elections, Japanese voters ended the year with characteristic restraint, rejecting extremism and easing toward a more moderate brand of conservatism that offered hope for change without loss of stability, (TIME Jan. 1977) 同じ保守主義でも今までよりもっと穏やかな方向へと向った

(注) 1976年の日本の総選挙の結果自民党が激減、公民党、民社党それに自民党から脱退した河野洋平を党首とする新自由クラブの所謂中道派が進出。社会党特に共産党は振わず、その結果衆議院で従来絶対多数を誇っていた自民党と野党との議席数は極めて接近した。

1977年6月の参議院選では保革逆転が予測されたが、一般の予想に反して自民党は辛うじて野党議員数を by paper-thin majority で上まわつた。その理由の一つは一県一人選出の地方区で自民党が圧勝したため。その上、野党間の足並揃わず、野党の大同団結を唱える社会党に対して共産党嫌いの公明党、民社党では野党の大同団結は望めそうにないのみか社党内部にも内紛が起っている。

日本人の5割の若者、老政治家追い出し選挙

50% of all Japanese are now under 30, and the 4.3 million new voters in last week's election showed their weariness with feuding gerontocrats by dumping superannuated candidates of most parties. ¹ 1. 老政治家と争

う ² 2. 老朽化した候補者を追い出す

新自由クラブの誕生

The move by six junior members of the LDP has jolted the conservative political world that has been slumbering for more than two decades.

ゆり動かした

(注) 20余年間国会を独占していた自民党から6人が脱退して新自由クラブを編成。その委員長河野洋平は元首相河野勇人の令息、前参議院議長河野謙三の甥、1976年の衆議院選では目ざましい進出を遂げたが今年6月の参議院選では案外振わなかつた。

沖縄と本土との経済隔差

To make matters worse, unemployment stands at 6%—three times that of the mainland—and last year the Okinawan economy registered a negative growth rate of 4.4% against a real growth rate of 5.7% for the mainland, Island income averages only 75% of that in Japan proper.

マイナス成長

三木首相自民党と調和せず

The premier, Miki's attitude typifies his defiance of L. D. P. tradition, a quality that has irritated, affronted and finally outraged party stalwarts. ¹

1. 特徴を表わす ² 2. 敢然と立ち向う ³ 3. 忠実な党員

自民党と大企業との癒着

Throughout the L. D. P. lived in symbiosis with the industrial giants ¹

of "Japan Inc." At election time, lavish flows of corporate cash fueled the
L. D. P. campaigns. Frequent scandals were quickly buried, and in the
heady atmosphere of growth, few cared. 1. …と共存して 2. 金に
糸目をつけない企業体からの資金が供給された

二百哩時代と日本

The Country's ubiquitous fishing fleets may find their catches cut as
much as 30% by the new 200-mile fishing limits imposed by the U. S.
and a growing list of other coastal nations. (TIME Mar. 1977) 1. 同
時にどこにでも遍在する 2. 2百哩漁業制限 海の話で mile とは
哩のこと。和英辞書では sea mile とか nautical mile とかなっているが。
(注) 2百哩漁業制限の米国の申込みを簡単にのみこんだソ連は今度は
自国の2百哩漁業権を極めて厳しく日本に迫り、蛋白質を専ら魚肉に頼
つてきた日本人にとって実に重大な危機となり、日本も止むなく2百哩
を採用、それより前に南米諸国、アフリカ、北鮮、最近はニュージーラ
ンドなど続々と採用、日本は高い漁業権を支払うか、或は禁漁に近い制
限を受けることとなり、魚や魚を原料とする製品が暴騰した。

日本政界の新分野

The chief beneficiaries of the voter uprising were three moderate
reform groups: the Buddhist-backed Komeito (Clean Government Party),
the Democratic Socialist Party and the New Liberal Club, a maverick
L. D. P. spin-off dedicated to "rehabilitating conservatism."

Lockheed scandal, plus concern over inflation (9.7%), pollution and
soaring medical, housing and utility costs. With only 249 of 511 seats,
Miki's Liberal Democrats could patch together a wafer-thin majority of
three only after gaining the support of nine independents.

For the first time it will be forced to woo opposition groups and
indulge in parliamentary trade-offs and manoeuvres. 1. 受益者

2. 選挙民の離反
3. 従来所属していた政党に従わない
4. 二次的発展
5. 名誉挽回の保守主義
6. 公益事業費
7. とりつくり
8. 極めて少差の勝(紙一重の——paper-thin)
9. 説得する
10. もつと望ましいものを入手するため一つの利益を手放す
11. 作戦的行動

(注) これは1976年12月の衆議院議員選の結果中道派 middle-of-the road parties が議席を増し、与党と野党とは紙一重の差で辛うじて自民党が勝った。しかし社会党と共産党は議席を減少低落傾向にあり、殊に野党第一党の社会党は1977年6月の参院選でも更に議席を減少、成田委員長、石橋書記長は辞意を表明、向阪逸郎理論に指導されるマルクスレーニン主義を motto とする社会主義協会は今後は単なる理論的研究にとどめて政治活動は厳に慎んで党の分裂を回避せよと同党支持団体である総評の榎枝議長からも強く要請されたが、果して副委員長江田三郎を離党に追いこんだ同協会がおとなしく引っこむか疑問。

日本の親孝行は今や昔語

Generations of Japanese schoolchildren were taught the story of Sontoku Ninomiya, the poor peasant boy who spent his days in the forest gathering firewood for his aging mother and father. The lesson of Ninomiya's life was an example of *Oyakoko*, or filial piety, long a mainstay of traditional Japanese culture, nowadays, however, Minomiya has been largely forgotten—oyakoko seems to have gone the way of the samurai. Filial piety has just disappeared from Japan. (Newsweek Aug. 8, 1977)

1. 伝統的日本文化の支柱
2. 武士道と同じ道を辿った

日本人の老齡化

Nearly a tenth of the country's population is over 65 and life expectancy in Japan is now among the highest in the world: more than 72 years for men and more than 77 for women. (50 years ago, averaging life expectancy for men was only about 43 years.)

Most Japanese corporations, however, still set mandatory retirement ages between 55 and 60 and “pensions are so low,” admits one government specialist on the aging, “that many retirees have to seek a second career just to meet expenses.” That’s not so easy to do—a recent survey shows there is only one job opening for every ten elderly job seekers. (N. W. Aug. 8, 1977)

(注) 老齡化は世界的現象で英米でも大学に *gentology* (老人学) の講座が盛んである。

日本は老人自殺国

Such hardships, combined with what many consider inadequate health care for the elderly, are believed to contribute to the high frequency of suicide among Japan’s old people, Japanese between 65 and 74 years old have a suicide rate that is well above the average for most other countries in that age range.

Only limited steps have been taken to ease the plight of Japan’s aged.¹ The government now pays subsidiaries to many firms willing to delay mandatory retirement and some corporations allow older workers to continue at their jobs on the condition that they forgo traditional seniority pay increases.²

1. 日本の老人の窮状を緩和する 2. 従来行われてきた
前任者の昇給の特権を与えないでます

老人の例外は政界

The one conspicuous exception to the rule in Japanese politicians, who traditionally reach the peak of their careers at a ripe old age. But this, too, may now be in the process of changing. In recent years, a younger breed of politicians¹ has clearly begun to challenge Japan’s entrenched gerontocracy.²

1. 変わりつつある 2. 若い政治家たち (breed は米語以外では動植物についでのみ用いるらしい) 3. 堅固に守られてきた老人政治

世代の変化に対応する老人

For all the difficulties, the majority of Japan's older citizens have adjusted to the disintegration of *oyakoko* with surprising resiliency. "I have no complaints,"¹ said Chimyo Sasaki, a 73-year-old resident of the Adachi Home.² "My days are filled with arranging flowers and club meetings," she explains, and then she adds, "and there are lots of old men to keep me company."³

1. 崩壊
2. 弾力性
3. 足立養老院
4. 友だちになつてくれる

2. 国際政治・外交

濠洲の司法大臣就任式

Then, as a 19-gun salute¹ boomed from the army barracks, the Chief Justice, in wig and gown, stepped forward to administer the oath of office. (TIME Dec. 1976)

1. 19発の礼砲
2. 就任の宣誓を執行する

南北の朝鮮国境で米兵殺害

The brutal slaying of the two U.S. officers occurred while most Americans and their political leaders were engrossed in the cliff-hanger at the Republican National Convention. ハラハラする時局に夢中になっていた

国務長官中近東へ

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance began a listening mission in the Middle East. Clark Clifford flew off to help unravel tangled territorial claims¹ between Greeks and Turks on the bitterly divided island of Cyprus. (NW, Feb. 1977)

1. 聴き役の任務の旅
2. 互いに譲らぬ領土権を主張している難問題を解決する

英米のアンゴラ僱兵裁判

Defense attorneys appealed for mercy Tuesday for 13 Americans and Britons sentenced to either death or long imprisonment in a dramatic climax to Angola's mercenary trial, (Japan Times June, 1976) 1. ア

ンゴラ僱兵の裁判 (結局処刑された)

イスラエル首相の失脚となった商工大臣の収賄

Michael Tzur, 53 former director general of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, was sentenced to 15 years in prison in 1975 after pleading guilty to fraud, bribery, illegal currency transactions and embezzlement of \$3 million from a government holding company for tourism and industry that he headed. (TIME Jan. 1977) 1. 服罪する 2. 横

領, 使いこみ

(注) 周囲のアラブ諸国と厳しい緊張関係に在ったイスラエルの官吏には全く見られなかった汚職問題が近頃度々起り, 上記不正事件のため detente 外交に徹していた Rabin 首相は辞任, 代って極右派と目される Begin が首相となった。

北鮮と米国

All week long the North Koreans seemed to be spoiling for a fight although not for a showdown with the U. S. 1. 一戦を交えたたくてう

ずうずしている 2. 米国と対決する為ではない

(注) 日本政府は韓国並びに米国への気がねからか北鮮とは全く外交関係がない, ところが今年8月1日から北鮮が200 浬漁業水域を発令してから国会は超党派議員団を北鮮へ派遣しているが日本政府からの正式交渉がなければ応じられないと北鮮側は言う。

ウガンダの独裁者アミン

Of all the places of Africa, none so epitomized the poet's eye—or

camera's —rarely grasps its lyrical magic, Winston Churchill visited Uganda in 1907 and called it “the pearl of Africa.” There, Lake Victoria flows northward to form the White Nile, whose waters boil over the majestic Murchison (now Kabalega) Falls at the start of their long journey to the Mediterranean, The Ruwenzori mountain range, between known as the Mountains of the Moon, rise to the southwest, while herds of game roam the green plains and rolling hills. Elysium was never more heavenly or tranquil.

Only one shadow mars this idyllic land: that of Uganda's porcine President-for-life, Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada, 49, a man of mercurial personality, who in a short six years has caught the world's attention with his unpredictable and often deadly antics. He is killer and clown, big-hearted buffoon and strutting martinet. He can be as playful as a kitten and as lethal as a lion. He stands 6 ft. 4 in tall and carries a massive bulk of nearly 300 lbs., and within that girth courses the unharnessed ego of a small child, a craze for attention and reverence. Last week Idi Amin was playing to the hilt the role he loves best: he was standing full-glare in the spot-light, forcing a major power into a state of consternation. He had done it before and in all probability would do it again. (TIME Mar. 1977)

1. 要約する
2. 楽土, 理想郷 (iliziəm)
3. 豚のような終身大統領
4. 敏捷な性格
5. おどけてはいるが恐ろしい仕事
6. 道化者
7. 気どってフンゾリかえつて歩くやかましや
8. その肥満体内内で
9. 小さい子供のように何の束縛もなしに利己主義を追求する
10. 徹底的に
11. 衆目を自分一身に集めた

(注) Uganda は世界的に風光明媚の地でありながら、他面何をしでかさか分からない専制権力を恣にしている野人アミン元師の存在と動向が世界の注目を集めている。1977年6月英国のエリザベス二世陛下在位25周年記念祝典に招かれないのに出席すると言って英国を不安がらせたが結局出席しなかった。

中国鄧小平の復活

Until last week, China's more irreverent spirits were fond of telling their own version of an old Polish joke. According to this story, three Chinese prisoners are talking in jail. "I'm here because I supported Teng Hsiao-ping," says the first. "I'm here because I opposed Teng Hsiao-ping," says the second. Then, turning to the third prisoner, a little man who has said nothing, the first two asked: "And you, what did you do?" Shrugging the third prisoner replies: "Me? I'm Teng Hsiao-ping." (NW. Aug. 8, 1977) 非礼な人々

(注) 党副主席、副首相の高い地位から三度も無任無官の地位に下げられながら此の度元の地位に復帰した鄧小平の紆余曲折の生涯には上記物語は如何にもありそうな話。1960年代初期の中国の大飢饉の折生産第一主義をとった実務肌の劉副首相の政策は当時毛沢東の後継者と目されのち失脚した劉少奇や文化大革命、更には紅青女子ら4人組の反感を買って失脚、毛沢東の死去に続いて首席となった華国鋒の柔軟政策により国民の大歓迎裡に元の高位に返り咲いた。

第2回 ASEAN 会議と福田首相

It was only the second time in the organization's ten-year history that such a summit had been convened. After years of squabbling among themselves, the ASEAN nations seemed to be finally willing to put their differences behind them in the interests of unity and cooperation. Publicly, ASEAN leaders maintained that the sole purpose of their summit was to open up new avenues of economic cooperation among themselves and with the non-Communist industrialized nations. Faced with what they perceive as a hostile Communist Indochina and growing subversive movements at home, ASEAN leaders—in the absence of a strong U. S. military presence—are seeking security through economic stability. "The strengthening of our national economies is part of the task of defeating internal insurgencies"

which thrive on poverty and social injustice," Onn (Malaysian premier) told the conferees.

ASEAN's leaders are especially counting on Japan for economic assistance and they are trying to persuade Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda that his country should move into the region to fill the economic vacuum created by the U.S. withdrawal from Indochina. They are asking Fukuda for Japanese financial support for joint industrial projects, technology transfers, lower tariffs on ASEAN exports and a \$400,000 financing system to insure stable earnings on commodity exports that are currently subject to severe price fluctuations.

For the first time, they agreed to monetary cooperation by setting up a \$ 100 million stand-by credit facility to help member states bridge short term liquidity problems. (NW. Aug. 1977)

1. 経済協力という新しい進路を開拓する
 2. 国内での破壊的運動
 3. 国内の反乱
 4. 会議参加国
 5. 技術供与
 6. 現在烈しい価格変動の影響を受け易い
 7. 援助信用貸付制度
 8. 加盟国
 9. 短期流動性諸問題を補充解決する

(注) 加盟五ヶ国夫々の利害関係が複雑で10年間でやつと第2回目の会議、米軍が引揚げたあとの加盟国は専ら経済協力と近隣先進国からの経済援助を主目的とした。そのため今回は特に日本の福田首相、濠洲の Malcolm Fraser 首相、NZ 首相 Robert Muldoon を客員として招待した。しかし濠首相は国内経済問題の難局に当面、又近く行われる総選挙の結果が心配で外国問題どころではなく、NZ 首相も国内の窮迫状態のため外国援助どころではない。結局日本の福田首相にのみ大きな期待がよせられた。福田首相は ASEAN に多額の援助を約束したのみか会議後更に加盟各国の首脳者を歴訪、数十億にのぼる有償無償の援助と技術供与を約束した。これは一つには従来日本は経済大国でありながら途上国に対する援助額が極めて少いと先進諸国から非難されて来たのに応えるため日本の隣接諸国から援助を始めたいとの念願の表れであろう。しかし

ASEAN 諸国側にも尚不安がある。成る程軍備のない日本から嘗てのよう
に軍事的征服は受けないだろうが将来日本の経済支配を受けはせぬか、
三年前田中首相来訪当時の援助約束が殆んど実行されていないこと。又
福田首相は今回もベトナム等共産国をも歴訪して援助約束をしているこ
となど。

核拡散防止とカーター

Halting the spread of nuclear materials and techniques is a moral policy that especially appeals to Carter. President Ford and Henry Kissinger were also worried about nuclear proliferation and, in an attempt to find a means to stem it, were conducting complicated and protracted negotiations with more than a dozen countries. Carter insists on banning the sale of the reprocessing and enrichment plants that might be used to provide materials for nuclear weapons. But the President's style of pursuing the policy has enraged several of America's most important allies. Admitting that he is ready to "risk some friction with our friends," he has publicly and privately tried to stop Brazil from buying the full-cycle plants from West Germany, France from concluding a similar deal with Pakistan, and Japan from building its own reprocessing facility.

The policy has enjoyed some success. While going ahead with the Brazilian transaction, the West Germans, although furious at Washington's interference, have agreed to suspend future sales temporarily; Paris has used the turbulent political situation inside Pakistan as an excuse to delay the French deal with that country. Problems remain, however, for the Administration is convinced that only a ban on the transfer of full-cycle nuclear plants can prevent the spread of weapons-grade materials. Bonn disagrees, fearing that such a ban by Western countries would only encourage potential customers to turn to less scrupulous suppliers, like the U.S.S.R. The Germans thus insist that strict regulation of the operation of the plants is the best means to prevent diversion of nuclear materials to arms. (TIME

Aug. 8, 1977)

(注) カーター大統領就任以来7ヶ月、彼の人道主義的政策の1つとしてウラニウムから核電子力を生産する時発生する plutonium を再処理すれば強力な動力源ができるが、此の plutoniumこそ核兵器の原因となるから廃棄せよと。日本は全然核武器製造の意志がないから再生産を許してくれと米国と接衝中、殊にカーターの plutonium 廃棄処分はソ連を拘束できないから却て利敵行為となるとの西独の言い分にも十分の理由がある。9月初現在の news によると米国は向う2年間日本東海村の再処理工場の存続を認めたと、但し条件つきで。

エリザベス女王と北アイルランド

As Queen Elizabeth stepped from her helicopter on to the manicured lawns of Hillsborough Castle last week, bands played and hundreds of cherub-faced children chanted "We want the Queen." At the same time, in the strife-torn streets of Belfast just a few miles away, 30,000 Catholics, mourning the recent death of a 14-year-old boy shot by British soldiers, marched behind a huge, black banner bearing the bitter legend: "Elizabeth Regina—The Queen of Death."

¹To the Queen, a trip to Ulster seemed a necessary finale to her Silver² jubilee—and opportunity to re-emphasized her commitment to the indivisibility of the United Kingdom. But for Britain's politicians and security forces, the trip was nothing less than a royal headache. The dates chosen for the two-day visit fell between the sixth anniversary of British internment of hundreds of IRA³ agents and sympathizers in 1971 and the controversial annual ceremony commemorating Protestant defiance of a seventeenth-century Catholic siege of Londonderry. Even without the royal visit, the week would have been fraught with dangerous emotion. With it, emotions boiled.

At the New University of Ulster at Coleraine, shortly before the

Queen was to speak, the IRA warned that they had planted a bomb on the campus. Ignoring the threat, which proved to be false, Elizabeth went ahead and spoke to her subjects, beseeching them to show understanding. "People everywhere recognize that violence must be stopped," she said, "That is my prayer."

But prayers alone will not put an end to the bitter divisions between Catholics and Protestants that have torn Ulster asunder for the past eight years. Just hours after the Queen left the grounds of the university, a 7-pound bomb exploded on the campus only a few feet from where she had stood. (NW. Aug. 22, 1977)

1. (L)=queen 2. エリザベス女王在位
25年記念祝典 3. IRA=Irish Republican Army

(注) Ireland は南北に分れ、南は 1937 年独立して Eire と改称、北の Northern Ireland は The United Kingdom として英国女王の支配下にあるが人口の多い Protestants は常に Catholics と紛争が絶えず独立運動が盛ん。

3. 外国の経済

日本の政府と大企業の結合を米国のそれと比較

Big business in Japan is more than a mere conglomeration of large business enterprises working in assorted economic spheres. One characteristic feature is that it is an industrial beaurocratic complex embracing the political world (of conservatives). It in this sense it is quite similar to the beaurocratic symbiosis in the United States, made up of big business with sufficient power to influence the market and a huge state beaurocracy. This is a common pathological feature of modern industrial societies, i.e. the power to manage economies is increasingly in the hands of big organizations moving away from the true sovereign: consumers and citizens, (Christian Quarterly, Winter edition 1977)

1. 集合体 2. 政界を抱

きこんだ産業と官僚の複合体 3. (大企業との)官僚の共存 4. 病的な特色

小売商の不振甚し

Business has dropped off drastically in the retail stores. 客ががた落ちした

西独の自動車の売れゆき

German's auto giants are now luxuriating in overflow orders and rising profits. (NW. Mar. 1976) 1. 恣ままにする 2. あり余る注文

全 上

By ruthlessly slashing employment and halving investment, new VW loss Toni Schimicker was able to trim the firm's mountainous 1974 losses by 80.5 per cent last year and now hopes to clear up all residual losses by the end of this year. (NW. Mar. 1976) 1. 雇用を大幅に切り下げ投資を半減する 2. 切りつめる。減少する 3. 残りの赤字を全部解消する

財政難に苦しむ英国

Industrialized nations were jittery about tumbling pound and Britain's last minute request for a \$3.9 billion world Bank loan. (TIME Oct. 1976)

1. 神経過敏な 2. 暴落するポンド貨 3. どたん場の要請

(注) EC 諸国中ではイタリアに次いで財政難に苦しむ英国、国教会の牧師の給与も子供の教育費が足りない。古いが広い家に住む牧師夫人は内職稼ぎに門柱のそばに“Bed and Breakfast”の看板を立て1泊朝食つき米弗4ドルで客を泊める。その英国も最近(1977年9月)は次第に財政が向上しつつあると。北海油田が実現すれば英国経済は更に好転するであろう。

4. 外国民間人のニュース

東南亜諸都市の人口激増による諸問題

The Changes within many of the region's cities have come with an awesome swiftness that has often caught their governments unprepared.

政府をあわてさせた

(Tokyo) After a hasty breakfast, Tomiji braces himself¹ for a 30-mile, 50-minute train ride to Tokyo. Winter or summer, the trip invariably leaves him drenched with sweat and exhausted. "I cannot lift a foot and lower it without stepping on someone else's toe," he says bitterly. "Even livestock gets carried with more comfort."

(Kuala Lumpur) The relatively small (fewer than one million) and attractive capital of Malaysia, is suffering serious growing pains. Fifty years ago, white sakibs² used to hunt tiger, elephant and other big game in the jungle where the Kuala Lumpur Hilton stands today, a stone's throw³ from city hall.

(Manila) The city has grown from a population of nearly 1 million in 1945 to a megalopolis⁴ of 7 million today, one fifth of the country's total population. New arrivals are still pouring in at the rate of 250,000 a year, crushing into a basin area⁵ that constitutes greater problems. Half of Manila's people are youths under 18, many without jobs. At least 30% of the population are slum squatters, living six or eight to a room in shackle sheds⁷ made of crate lumber and chicken wire⁸.

(Calcutta and Bombay) From independence onward⁹, Calcutta was flooded with Bengal Hindu refugees from East Pakistan, and later, starving

thousands from famine-stricken Bangladesh Bombay has been inundated with frantic farmers and their families, driven out by the great Maharashtra drought of 1971.

Selma Abdullah and her daughter, two of Bombay's pavement dwellers, occupy a 3-ft by 5-ft patch of sidewalk where an awning of rags protects them from the sun. More fortunate than others, she earns \$12 or more a month doing tailoring on a hand-powered sewing machine given to her by a social worker. (TIME. Dec. 1976)

1. 緊張する，奮起する
2. 白人の旦那衆
3. 市役所から石を投げて届く距離
4. 巨大都市
5. 盆地々帯に殺到する
6. 貧民街の無断居住者
7. ガタガタ小屋
8. 運搬用の木枠，木箱や鶏小屋の金網
9. 独立以来このかた
10. 日よけ，雨覆い
11. 手動式ミシン

キング牧師暗殺犯人脱獄さわぎ

No one had ever escaped for long from Brusky Mountain, a “maximum-security” penitentiary filled hard cases—convicted murderers and other violent criminals.

The dramatic breakout of James Earl Ray, 49, immediately rekindled the debate over whether or not he alone had killed Martin Luther King Jr. on April 4, 1968, Initially, Ray—the scruffy born loser from the shallows of the underworld—had insisted that only he committed the crime. (TIME June, 1977)

1. 此の上なく堅固な刑務所
2. 改心の見込のない罪人
3. みずぼらしい人生の敗残者
4. 暗黒社会の知性も低く人柄も賤しい人々

米国で夫婦共稼ぎ増加

Since two incomes are more and more necessary to keep marriages solvent, more and more women are going to work. (San Francisco, Examiner Mar • 1977)

結婚生活が支払能力あるものとするため

金門橋歩道閉鎖に猛反対

The teaser, a proposal by Bridge District Suicide Prevention (Golden Gate) Committed Chairman to close the pedestrian walkways, brought cries of outrage from a stream of fuming bicycle riders and joggers. “I am smart enough to know it won’t get passed, so I might as well say I’m going to withdraw it,” said the supervisor after several two-wheeled devotees fumed into the microphone. (San Francisco Examiner, Mar. 1977)

1. 難題 2. プラプラ歩く人 3. 2輪車の熱心家たちがマイクを通じて怒声を発した

(注) 関門大橋に歩道がないのは金門橋の自殺者の多いことを考えたせいか、経費節減のためか

あき罐や紙屑に罰金

Hawaiian governor, Ariyoshi’s ANTILITTER bill, which would ban pull-tab beverage can and plastic beverage containers effective in mid-1978, won passage along with a bill increasing the penalties for littering. (Honolulu Star Bulletin, Mar. 1977)

1. 蓋あけ具のついた清涼飲料水の罐 2. 屑ごみを棄てること

(注) 香港、シンガポールでは既に数年前から煙草の吸殻や紙屑を道路や公園などに棄てると5千円から1万円の罰金、ハワイも来年から実施、日本も早くそうして欲しいもの

米国の正月

On New Year’s Day in the United States, people enjoy a leisurely day at home, recovering from the gala celebration of the night before and watching parades and football games on television.

Dressed in several layers of clothing to keep us warm, we loaded the car with sleeping bags and blankets, picnic baskets of sandwiches and cakes, and thermos bottles of coffee and hot soup. It would be a long night

ahead, and we would be well prepared.

(注) 元旦の Pasadena で the Rose Parade や the Rose Bowl が行われるため数百万人の人出があり、よい見物席をとるため前の晩早くから出かける。会場には午前1時頃着くとよい席がとれる。

サッカリン使用禁止法反対

Protests by Americans on sugar-free diets are spurring a drive to alter or bypass a law requiring a ban of the artificial sweetener saccharin, found to cause cancer in some laboratory animals. (人工甘味料サッカリン使用禁止の) 法律を変更または回避する運動

(注) 最近のアメリカでは3度の食事は勿論 coffee break の時飲むコーヒーも10人が10人 black coffee である。最近の日本でも砂糖を避けて人工甘味料(シュガーカット)を用いる者が実に多い。

5. 世界の水不足 TIME Apr. 1977 より

地球の淡水は極めて微量

As spacecraft pictures of the blue-green earth so dramatically show, the planet has an abundance of water. The problem is that very little of it is directly usable by man. Fully 97.3% of the world's 1.4 billion cubic kilometers of water is ocean and thus unfit for drinking or agriculture. Of the 2.7% of the water that is fresh, more than three-quarters is locked either in glaciers or polar ice. Another large portion of the remainder is trapped as so-called fossil water in underground aquifers, some of them thousands of meters below the earth's surface. Indeed, of all the world's fresh water, only 0.36%, in rivers, lakes and swamps, is easily accessible and available for human use, 1. 掘りぬき水 2. 水を含んだ地下岩

層

激増する用水量

The demand on this limited supply has been increasing at an ominous rate as more and more people use water not only for drinking and cooking but to bathe, flush toilets, wash cars and water lawns. While a human in the semi-arid lands of Africa may use no more than three liters of water a day, those in the developed countries are more profligate. According to a report presented at the U.N. conference, London uses 263 liters, Moscow 600 liters and New York City 1,045 liters.

1. うす気味わるい割合で
2. 半乾燥地帯 3. 浪費的

大量の水を要する農業

The amount of water used directly for human consumption does not compare with the quantity required by agriculture, which accounts for at least 80% of all the water used by mankind. の割合を占める

海水から塩分をぬく国々

In Saudi Arabia, where cost is no object, the government has embarked on a \$ 12 billion program that will enable it to desalt 2.3 billion liters a day by 1980.

Though Israel—which gets little or no rain for up to eight months of the year—draws much of its water from the Jordan River, it also gets part of its supply from the sea. Israeli desalination plants now desalt 3 million cubic meters of sea water every year. The cost is high (\$ 1 per cubic meter) but the Israelis have little choice.

1. 費用は問題ではない 2. 塩水から塩分をぬいて淡水とする 3. 殆んどえり好みができない, そうするより外に仕様がな

南極大陸から氷山を運ぶ

Some countries are trying novel approaches to meet their water needs.

Saudi Arabia has contracted with a French firm to study the feasibility of towing an iceberg from Antarctica to a Red Sea port, where it could be melted for its fresh water.

(注) 南極大陸の氷山は千古の降水量(淡水)の積ったもの、北極のは海水

濠洲は河の水路をかえる

The Australians are diverting much of a river for irrigation; water from the Snowy River, which empties into the Tasman Sea, is being rerouted to flow through the Snowy Mountains into farm-land watering systems.

1. 方向を転換する 2. 流れの道筋をかえる

(注) 人間に必要な淡水の量は将来も不変であるのに現在の世界人口は40億余であるのに紀元2000年(23年後)までには70億にもふえる予定、食料難と共に水飢饉は必至である。近年気象異変が屢々起っているが昨年は欧洲西部から英国にかけて旱魃に見舞われたが、今年は米国の降雨量少くカーター大統領の郷里ジョージア州では国民所有の広大なピーナツ畑も収獲皆無に近いか、又米国全土に野菜果物を供給しているカルフォルニアの冬は降雪少く又今春は雨が極めて少く、筆者が訪づれた3月15日の雨は1月2日以来の雨だった由。

6. 日米間の習慣・表現の相違

How much will I get paid ?

(例) 例えば baby-sitter は頼まれたらハッキリと給料は何程出してくれるかと尋ねる。

英米人は Business is business. としてへたな遠慮や感情をぬきにするところが日本人とは大いにちがう。

Yes and No

従来日本企業の海外進出は殆んど韓国、タイ、フィリピン台湾等東南

アジアに限られていた。労銀が安いためであった。ところが最近三井・三菱系（伊藤忠商事は大分前から）が日給8千円も出して米人男女を傭って米国にテレビ・自動車・罐詰工場を設立経営して結構採算がとれるという。米人社員や労務者に言わせると一番困るのは意思の疎通を欠くこと。それも yes か no がはっきりしないこと。日本人は相手の意見を no と頭から否定することは失礼だと考える。しかし米人は No の時ははっきり No と言って貰いたいと。No か Yes か明確に答えて貰わないことが日本人の会社で働いて一番困る点であると。