Jim Knudsen

History on Trial

Famous World and American Court Cases

裁判の歴史

注釈者 丹沢栄一



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History on Trial Famous World and American Court Cases

by

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【リスニング・スピーキングの力がつく】 =

History on TrialFamous World and American Court Cases

『裁判の歴史』

カセットテープ (全2巻)

収録箇所

テキスト部分・Exercises

はしがき

本書 History On Trial 『裁判の歴史』は、約400語から成るオリジナルな英文 passage を読み進めながら、英語の総合運用能力を伸ばすことを目指しています。

20 編の裁判事例には、正義の美名の下に公平無私を標榜して行われた裁判が実は偏見に満ちたものであり、体制擁護の隠れ蓑として使用されてきたこと;個人の尊厳と人権を重んじる民主主義は多くの先駆者達の尊い「血と生命の代償」を以って得られたこと;現代に生きる私たちは民主主義を擁護し続ける努力を怠ってはならないことなどが、ジャーナリストの鷙眼を以って実に鮮明に描かれています。

著者 Jim Knudsen 氏は英米文学・政治学を専攻するアメリカ人ジャーナリストで、アメリカ・イギリス・日本を舞台に研究・調査・執筆活動を展開しておられます。日本事情、特に日本の英語教育の現状に通暁し、大学生用教科書のロングセラーを次々に精力的に発表しています。

《本書の構成》

I 本文テキスト 第1部 古今東西の裁判の歴史(10編) 第2部 アメリカ合衆国の裁判の歴史(10編)

II EXERCISES

Chapter 毎に、次の4種類の練習問題が用意されています。

1. Reading Comprehension (本文の正確な理解を確かめるもの)

2. Listening Comprehension (英語の聴解力と内容把握を確かめるもの)

3. Vocabulary (単語・イディオムの同意語・同意表現に関するもの)

4. Structure (文法・語法と内容理解に関するもの)

EXERCISES は全て客観形式になっていますが、要旨や感想をレポートにまとめたり、グループによる discussion や debate を展開したりするなど、発展的な学習も期待されます。

* * * * * * * * * *

Notes はスペースの許す限り詳しく記し、ジャーナリストの手による「簡潔にして要点をついた」英文を効率よく理解できるよう工夫を凝らしました。主に固有名詞を中心とした補足説明は Cultural Notes として巻末に加えておきました。なお、口語表現を初め、内容に関する背景知識など不可解な箇所は、著者 Knudsen 氏に直接アドバイスしていただきました。また、巻末に Glossary として本文中の主要な法律用語などを著者の手による例文とともに記しておきました。ぜひ活用してください。

最後に、本書出版に際して、数々の貴重な指針を与えてくださった南雲堂教科書編集部・奥富 英之氏、渡辺エリ嬢に心から感謝いたします。

なお、註を施すにあたり、以下の文献を参照・活用させていただきました。

『リーダース+プラス』CD-ROM版 研究社

『ランダムハウス英和大辞典(第2版)』小学館

「英米法辞典」有斐閣

「図解による法律用語辞典」自由国民社

The Concise Columbia Encyclopedia Houghton Mifflin

The Oxford Encyclopedic English Dictionary Oxford

INFOPEDIA Softkey International

TIME MULTIPEDIA ALMANAC Softkey International

注釈者

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World Trials

SOCRATES SENTENCED TO DEATH!

Jury finds philosopher guilty of corrupting Athens' youth

GREECE, Athens—The foundations of Western law, including the jury trial, were laid in ancient Greece. In 399 B.C., a philosopher named Socrates was brought to trial in Athens. Socrates was then 70 years old. Many years before, during Athens' long war with Sparta, known as the Peloponnesian War, Socrates had been decorated for bravery in combat. But ever since he had dedicated his life to searching for the Truth. He spent his days wandering around Athens engaging in philosophical discussions, especially with young people. He called himself a "gadfly"—one who stings people into examining their beliefs. He exposed contradictions in their thinking by asking them one probing question after another.

Socrates had a large following of disciples, including Plato, who later wrote many Dialogues based on Socrates' teachings. (Socrates never wrote anything himself.) By 399 B.C., Socrates had become so well-known that Athens' political leaders, who had seized power illegally, were worried about him. They were afraid that Socrates would encourage the city's youth to rise up against them. So Socrates was arrested and put on trial. He was charged with "corrupting the youth of Athens" and refusing to accept the city's gods and religious beliefs. Prosecutors demanded that Socrates be put to death. Socrates argued his own case before the jury, which was made up of 500 leading citizens. His long speech in his defense (as recorded in Plato's *Apologia*) is one of the most memorable and moving in Western history.

It extolled the virtues of democracy, freedom of expression and the search for moral truth.

But the jury wasn't convinced. In fact, Socrates' speech made them even angrier. In the end, Socrates was found guilty as charged and sentenced to death. He responded by telling the jury, "If you think that by getting rid of me you can prevent someone from censuring your evil lives, you are mistaken. By killing a man like me, you injure yourselves more than you injure me." Socrates' faithful followers urged him to escape. But he believed this would go against all his principles and betray his belief in democracy. So he went along with the jury's decision. A month after his trial, Socrates, surrounded by the youth he was supposed to have corrupted, drank a fatal dose of the poison hemlock. He died shortly thereafter. But his words and ideas are immortal.

NOTES -タイトル SOCRATES (IS) SENTENCED TO DEATH! 新聞・雑誌の見出し (Headline) で は過去分詞の前のBe動詞 (現在時制で表示) は省略される。cf. 巻末 Cultural Notes guilty of ... 「~で有罪の」 3 was brought to trial 「裁判にかけられた」 Jury 「陪審」 5- had been decorated for bravery in combat 「武勲章を贈られていた」 6 had dedicated his life to ... 「生涯を~に捧げていた」 9 "gadfly"「うるさい人」ダッシュ以下に stings people into ~ ing 「人を刺激して~させる」gadfly の'fly'にか 具体的な説明がある。 けて'sting'「刺す」を比喩的に使用。 10 contradictions 「矛盾原理」 11 probing 13 based on <probe「(真相などを) 突きとめる」 12 disciples [disáiplz] 「弟子」 16 illegally 「違法に」 17 rise up 「蜂起する」 18 (was) ... 「~に基づく」 was charged with ... 「~で告訴された」 < charge + 「人」 put on trial 「裁判にかけられた」 + with a crime = charge a crime upon (to) + 「人」「人を告訴する」 20 Prosecutors < prosecutor: a person who institutes an official prosecution before a court 「検察官」 put to death 「死刑にされる」動詞 demand に続く名詞節の中では動詞の原形を使用。 was made up of ... 「~から成り立った」 23 moving = touching extol: praise highly; glorify 「絶赞する」 virtues < virtue: a commendable quality or trait; freedom of expression 「表現の自由」 **26 In fact** 「それどころ merit 「美点;よさ」 29 by getting rid of me 「私を葬ることで」 28 responded 「応酬した」 betray ... 「~に背く」 33 principles 「主義」 censuring 「検閲すること」 in democracy 「民主主義の信奉」 cf. believe in ... 「~の良さを信じる」 went along with = 35 the youth (whom) he was supposed to have corrupted 「彼が堕落させた 35 a fatal dose of ... 「致命的な~の一服」 36 hemlock 「ドクニン とされた若者」 37 immortal 「不朽の」 ジン (欧州原産セリ科の毒草) から採った毒薬」

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EXERCISES

READING COMPREHENSION Choose the best answers.

- 1. Which of these statements about Socrates is *not* true?
 - a. He was at one time a soldier.
 - b. He wrote many famous Dialogues.
 - c. He was feared by Athens' political leaders.
- 2. What can we say about Socrates' religious beliefs?
 - a. He had no religious beliefs at all.
 - b. He believed in the same gods as everyone else.
 - c. He didn't always believe what others believed.
- 3. What was Socrates' speech before the jury not about?
 - a. Obeying the jury's decision.
 - b. The search for truth.
 - c. Democracy and freedom of speech.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Listen to the statements on the tape and choose the sentences below that are closest in meaning to them.

- 1. a. People's thinking was not logical.
 - b. Their ideas were similar to Socrates'.
 - c. They had no beliefs or ideas at all.
 - 2. a. They should have been in power.
 - b. They should not have been in power.
 - c. Their power was legal and correct.
 - 3. a. The principal told him not to escape.
 - b. Socrates had no principles.
 - c. He believed that to escape would be wrong.

VOCABULARY

Choose the word or phrase that means the same as the underlined part of the sentence.

- 1. They said he was corrupting the city's youth. a. ruining b. encouraging

 - c. attracting
- 2. He often engaged in philosophical discussions.
 - a. became tired of
 - b. became involved in
 - c. became known for
- 3. In many ways Socrates is immortal.
 - a. no longer as famous as he once was
 - b. guilty as charged
 - c. timeless

STRUCTURE

Choose the word	or phrase t	that best comp	letes th	e sentence.
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1.	Socrates asked difficult questions				
	a. in a row				
	b. one after another				
	c. once in a while				
2.	Socrates was	_ trial when he was quite old.			
	a. put before				
	b. brought to				
	c. charged with				
3.	When Socrates died he was				
	a. surrounded by his disciples				
	b. a month after his trial				
	c. taken a fatal dose of hemlock				