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【解答例】

UN Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) was at last adopted in 1982, spending nine years on discussion in preparing conference of UN.

From the viewpoint of its volume and contents, we should evaluate the convention, as one of the ultimate goals, which is the epoch-making product during over-hundreds years history of making up and developing modern maritime law. The convention consists of 320 articles in the text alone, additionally nine annexes and four resolutions, so far there is no long amount of texts.

There are quite a few rules to make up definite regulation which put in decision following every state's domestic rules up to now. The Convention would provide the objective framework when every nation, in order to act harmoniously, implement legislative, regal and executive power on using Maritime Law.

It is often said that the Convention is called as "Maritime Constitution" paying attention to these views and indications. It is sure that the contents are far above written treaties (codification treaty) including existing every treaties and international or domestic precedent furthermore extracted settlement as international common law which each nation took actions.

More over the convention shows the objective standards and framework on each nation's use and rule of Maritime Law, and there are quite a few rules which could affect directly domestic structure of concrete Maritime Law legislation, economy and industry.

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【設問】

京都に足かけ十年住んだのち、また東京へ引っ越してきたのは、六月の末、樹の葉が盛んに茂っている時であったが、その東京の樹の葉緑が実にくたなく感じられて、やりきれない気持ちがした。本郷の大学前の通りなどは、たとい片側だけであるにしろ、大学の垣根内に大きい高い楠の樹が立ち並んでいて、なかなか立派な光景だといってよいのであるが、しかしそれさえも、緑の色調が陰鬱で、あまりいい感じがしなかった。大学の池のまわりを歩きながら、自分の目が年のせいで何か生理的な変化を受けたのではないかと、まじめに心配したほどだった。

京都から時々上京して来たときにも、この緑の色調の相違を感じなかったわけではない。しかし三日とか五日とかの短い期間だと、それはあまり気にならず、いわんや苦痛とまではならなかった。それが、引っ越して来て居ついたとなると、毎日少しずつ積もって行って、だんだん強くなったものと見える。いわゆる acceleration の現象はこういうところにもあるのである。とうとうそれはやりきれないような気持ちにまで昂じて行った。自分ながら案外なことであった。京都に移り住む前には二十年ぐらいも東京で暮らしていたのであるが、かつてそういう気持ちになったことはない。

和辻哲郎「京の四季」

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【解答例】

After my tenth year in Kyoto, I moved to Tokyo again in the end of June. When fresh green leaves of trees grew thick flourishingly, I could not bear because I felt leaves of trees in Tokyo so dirty, for example, the street in front of the University in Hongo, even the one side of it big and high camphor trees stand inside the University and along the fence, is so much beautiful, however because tone of green color was dark and cheerless, from my point of view, I never felt nice. Walking around the pond in the University, I worried from the bottom of my heart that my eyes were affected physiologically by my age.

I visited Tokyo sometimes from Kyoto, every each time, it doesn't mean that I understood the difference between two tones of green color. But I stayed, for short period three or five days, I was not so much concerned, not to mention, I never felt pain. But I moved to Tokyo and lived, my pain gradually grew strong. I think that my case is the so-called phenomenon of 'acceleration.' At last acceleration grew up to the limited-point which I never bear. For myself, this was unexpected incident. I lived Tokyo for about 20 years before I lived in Kyoto, in my Tokyo days I never felt such feeling.

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【設問】

FIFTY YEARS ago, the sociologist Seymour Lipset pointed out that rich countries are much more likely than poor countries to be democracies. Although this claim was contested for many years, it has held up against repeated tests. The causal direction of the relationship has also been questioned : Are rich countries more likely to be democratic because democracy makes countries rich, or is development conducive to democracy?

Today, it seems clear that the causality runs mainly from economic development to democratization. During early industrialization, authoritarian states are just as likely to attain high rates of growth as are democracies. But beyond a certain level of economic development, democracy becomes increasingly likely to emerge and survive.

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【解答例】

50年前、社会学者のセイモア・リップセットは、貧しい国よりも豊かな国は民主主義を確立しやすいと指摘した。その主張はその後長く議論されたにもかかわらず、繰り返し反論が提起されてきた。この両者の因果関係もまた疑問視され、民主主義が国を豊にするので、豊かな国々が民主国家になりやすいのか、あるいは、開発が民主主義を確立させるのかといった疑問が提示された。

今日、経済的開発が民主化を促進するという因果関係はほぼ明らかになってきた。産業化の初期段階では、権威主義的国家が高度経済成長を達成するとともに、民主化も成し遂げる傾向がある。しかし、経済開発のレベルが一定以上になると、さらにいっそう民主主義が確立されやすく、その後も維持されやすくなる。