

シリーズ「創立125周年を迎えて」

第①回

創立125周年記念 第3回附属三高等学校 英語スピーチコンテスト

予選からあがった15人が
英語力競う
並木久望子さん(中大高校1年)が
総長賞受賞

中央大学附属3高等学校英語スピーチコンテストが1月16日、東京・小金井市の中央大学附属高校視聴覚ホールで開かれた。このコンテストは、広く社会に目を向けて、英語で自分の考えを表現し伝える能力を磨くことで、自分の可能性を追求することを目的に開かれているもので、今回は迎えて第3回。今回は特別に、中央大学が今年、創立125周年を迎えたのを記念して行われた。

コンテストはまず予選が、中央大学高校、中央大学杉並高校、中央大学附属高校の附属3高校でそれぞれ行われ、参加した総計33人の中から本戦出場者を選出。予選を勝ち抜いた15人が、この日のスピーチコンテストに臨んだ。

会場には、午後3時の開会を前に、附属3高校

の生徒をはじめ、大学関係者や各高校の先生、それに保護者らが多数出席。英語スピーチを目前に控えた発表者たちは、緊張した面持ちで開会を待った。

開会式では、中央大学附属高校の三枝幸雄校長が挨拶したの続き、昨年度に総長賞を受賞した



会場には多くの生徒、保護者らが集まった

中央大学杉並高校3年の高橋万里菜さんが総長杯を返還。審査員を務める中央大学のヘッセ・ステイヴン法学部教授、キャンター・ゲイリーW経済学部教授、モートン・ロバート商学部教授が紹介されたあと、スピーチコンテストがはじまった。

2009年度のスピーチのテーマは、「最近のできごとや体験から感じたこと」「The Most Influential Person in My Life」「その他自由なテーマ」の3つで、このなかから1つを選択し、5

分程度で発表する。

演壇に立った発表者たちは、海外生活で体験したことや外国の友人との交流で感じたこと、日本と外国との文化の違いなど、テーマに沿った内容を身振り手振りを入れながら大きな声でスピーチ。



全員で記念写真

5分の制限時間を超えても焦らずに落ち着いてスピーチし、それぞれが精一杯の力を発揮して発表した。

休憩時間に、発表し終えた生徒は、会場の先生や保護者の方々から「よかったよ」と讃えられ、ホッとした表情を浮かべていた。

表彰式は、全員のスピーチが終了後、場所を移して開かれた懇親会場で行われ、出席者らが待ち受けるなか、三枝校長が成績を発表。

最優秀賞の中央大学総長賞には、並木久望子さん（中央大学高校1年）が輝いた。また、スピーチの内容が優れていた後田悠里さん（中央大学附属高校2年）と、英語表現が優れていた清水美里さん（同1年）、それに発音・アピール力に優れていた酒井都さん（中央大学杉並高校1年）の3人に審査員特別賞が贈られた。

審査の講評に立ったヘッセ教授は、15人の発表者中、男子生徒が3人だったことに触れ、今後の



総長賞を受賞した並木久望子さん

男子の奮闘を期待して、「Boys, be ambitious（少年よ大志を抱け）」と述べて会場の笑いを誘った。総長賞を受賞した並木さんは、2歳から10歳までアメリカで生活した体験をスピーチした。「アメリカから帰ってから5年ブランクがあり、英語が出てこなくて苦労しました。でも1位になったので自信がきました。もっと英語を磨きます」と笑顔で喜びを語った。

（編集室）

appearance, clothing and lifestyle. There was even a case of a Chinese man being beaten to death, because he was mistaken for Japanese.

Before I knew about this problem, I thought the main reason Japanese people couldn't accept people from other cultures, was their lack of "experience" interacting with other cultures. I think there is a far different reason now. I believe the reason it continues so extensively, is the way people regard each other. We view everyone, whether they are Japanese, American or any other ethnic group, as being different. Of course, no two people look alike, but we are all human beings. I think the easiest way to get rid of discrimination is to realize and accept that we are actually all the same. As Japanese, I think we need to do something extra to tackle this problem. We should try to organize events where we can interact with foreigners. We should become more accepting and open to differences. If people don't want to put others, including returnees like me through such indignation, we should change what we do and how we react. If schools were more open to the problems of discrimination in their own community, this in itself would be a step forward. It would certainly be beneficial to have foreigners, such as Koreans living in Japan, ambassadors from other countries or returnees themselves, speak about their experiences to as many students as possible. I think these would definitely help broaden our horizons and may even make us more tolerant of others.

中央大学創立125周年記念 第3回附属三高等学校 英語スピーチコンテスト 発表者一覧・審査結果

発表順	氏名	題目	学校名	学年	審査結果
1	柳岡 佑果 Yuka Yanaoka	To Respect Other Culture and Thoughts	中央大学杉並高等学校	1	努力賞
2	大谷 秀美 Hidemi Otani	MY CHALLENGE	中央大学高等学校	1	努力賞
3	清水 美里 Misato Shimizu	Contribution to Society Through Volunteering	中央大学附属高等学校	1	審査員特別賞 (英語表現部門)
4	西田 健介 Kensuke Nishida	The Most Influential Person in My Life	中央大学高等学校	3	努力賞
5	土橋 美紗 Misa Dobashi	What Can We Do?	中央大学杉並高等学校	2	努力賞
6	津曲 果林 Karin Tsumagari	Speech	中央大学附属高等学校	1	努力賞
7	森田 結香 Yuika Morita	The Power of a Meal	中央大学杉並高等学校	2	努力賞
8	酒井 都 Miyako Sakai	Human Development	中央大学杉並高等学校	1	審査員特別賞 (発音・アビール部門)
9	島貫 卓哉 Takuya Shimanuki	The Teachings of Anakin	中央大学附属高等学校	2	努力賞
10	末 千夏 Chinatsu Sue	The Border	中央大学高等学校	2	努力賞
11	後田 悠里 Yuri Koda	Meet People! Change the World!	中央大学附属高等学校	2	審査員特別賞 (内容・構成部門)
12	谷川 実加 Mika Tanikawa	The Problem of Refugee	中央大学高等学校	3	努力賞
13	金 度憲 Doheon Kim	"YES, WE CAN!"	中央大学杉並高等学校	1	努力賞
14	並木 久望子 Kumiko Namiki	Things We Need to Do to Extinguish Discrimination	中央大学高等学校	1	中央大学総長賞
15	二階堂 まりい Marii Nikaido	Japanese View of Religion	中央大学附属高等学校	2	努力賞

特別発表者一覧

	氏名	題目	学校名	学年
学校代表	李 楚蕾 Li Chulei	Hate is like	横浜山手女子中学校高等学校	1
前年度総長賞	高橋 万里菜 Marina Takahashi	The Magazine Crises	中央大学杉並高等学校	3

Things We Need to Do to Extinguish Discrimination

Kumiko Namiki(並木 久望子)

A freshman at Chuo University High School (Korakuen)

My family moved to the United States of America on account of my father's job when I was two years old. I lived there until I was ten. I went to a local school and made a lot of good friends. Every day was so much fun. I will never forget my life there. One of the advantages of having lived in the U.S. was learning to speak English. Although I am proud of this fact, it has come with some drawbacks. I was confused and upset at the way Japanese people treated those who had returned from living overseas. This incongruous behavior was very disappointing.

There are people from all over the world living in the United States, and I never considered it to be strange. In fact, my friends were Korean, Chinese, Spanish, British, and so on, and this was nothing particularly unusual. When I did some research on race distribution in the U.S., I found the results rather interesting. According to U.S. Census Bureau, in 2006, 74% were Caucasians, 14% were Hispanics, 12% were African Americans, 4% were Asians and only 0.8% was Native Americans. You can see from the results that America is truly a melting pot of nations. My first day at school in Japan therefore, came as a real shock. When I told my classmates that I returned from the U.S., they looked at me in a curious way, and they completely tried to ignore me. They never talked to me as a "friend" but only as an "object of their interest". At first, I didn't like school very much. The first friend I made in Japan was a girl, who like me had also come back from living abroad. She used to live in Thailand and shared some of the same sentiments. She came back before me and was already friends with my classmates. I was surprised at how quickly she could become friends with them. I imagine it was because she wasn't shy and was friendly to everyone. Thanks to her, I began to make friends with my classmates, but there was always a wall between us, and it never disappeared even after graduation.

In my junior high school, students were a little more mature, so everyone accepted me. They were all nice people and we all became great friends. I really liked going to school then. Some of my classmates called me "Gaijin" or a foreigner, but I knew that they weren't really being insulting. They were just joking with me, because of my "English pronunciation" and because I was a "returnee." I didn't really like being called "Gaijin," but I never told them, because I thought they would eventually stop. I was right about that, and wasn't even aware of when it actually stopped. Anyway, the rest of my junior high school life was wonderful.

Since entering this high school, I began to think about why Japanese people can't accept those that are different. Although I never faced any discrimination personally while living in the United States, this is not to say that racial discrimination does not exist. Many Americans discriminate against Native Americans, Mexicans, African Americans, Asians, Arabs, and even Catholics.

The first people to be discriminated against were Native Americans, especially the Indians. The British forcibly took their land and sold it. This was the beginning of the history of racial discrimination in America. African Americans were the next group to suffer. They were sold as slaves, and were never treated as human beings, but as mere laborers. Although Abraham Lincoln declared the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 during the Civil War, African Americans are discriminated against to this day. Asians too faced discrimination, mainly because of their