

## 2009年度 東京大学 後期 総合科目I

### 第1問

(1)

長年鍼灸師として働いてきた筆者は、自他の海外における経験を通して、なぜ日本で当然視される肩こりが他の文化ではそうでないのかと問う。「肩こり」は翻訳が困難で外国人には説明がつかない。だが凝りをもたらす状況は現にある。凝りは仲違いした後に友人に残る痼りに似ている。しかし非常に多くの日本人が凝りに悩むのは一体なぜなのか。

(2)

This question assumes that the Japanese suffer from the affliction of congealed blockage called *katakori* in Japanese while foreigners, at least Germans and Americans, do not. It is understandable that the author formed this assessment through his experience in America, where he encountered similar reactions as Otsuka, who could by no means make people understand *katakori* in Germany. However, this assumption is disputable. The "*katakori*-causing situations" are thought to be experienced also by Americans and Germans. If they do not suffer from *katakori*, that is merely because they are not conscious of the congealed blockage in their shoulders.(98 words)

(3)

The point is whether or not people are conscious of the affliction as such. Some German friends of mine who visited Japan and experienced *shiatsu* for the first time in their lives all told me how wonderful the art of *shiatsu* was. Not until then were they conscious of the stiffness of their bodies. Their reaction suggests that this stiffness was actually present in their bodies, but not acknowledged as such in their culture. Cultural phenomena gain their existence once they are felt and acknowledged by people. The question is meaningful only when people are unaware of this fact. (99 words)

## 第2問

(1)

ヨーゼフは故郷の村人から自分の母と妹と従妹が別の村に隠れたことを聞いてその村に進軍するが、彼女らがそこで武装盗賊に殺されたことを知る。村人にその首領を引き出させ殺そうとするが殺せない。復讐から彼を殺せば自分も獣になるからだ。ポーランド政府に処置を任せろという自軍の親友からの助言で彼を警察に引き渡してから、親族の遺体をクラコフに埋葬する手はずをする。だが警察は首領を収監するが1年後に無罪で釈放する。

(2)

It is clear from the last paragraph that Josef suffered deeply from the death of his relatives and regretted not having performed his responsibility to take revenge. He could not talk about their cruel fate without being emotionally disturbed but he did not want to lose his self-control when talking about them. He waited for the time to come when he could talk calmly about what he had experienced in wartime. That is why it was when he was in his nineties that he finally told this story to his daughter.(91 words)

(3)

I would advise him to shoot the killer. I think killing people is unjustifiable, even in wartime, and even if great harm has been done on one's loved ones. However if placed in an extreme condition like that, and if it is clear that Josef would suffer long after this incident for not having taken vengeance, I would probably impulsively advise him to take the shot. Even if he may feel guilty of the shooting later, I hope that he would find some solace in the fact that he took revenge on the killer based on my strong advice.(99 words)