

## 第4部 課題

# 第22回 毎日パソコン入力コンクール 6月大会


### 【課題】

### 第4部 英文B

11 years since 3/11 disaster, how does Japan keep the lessons alive?

制限時間 5分

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※この課題は、2022年3月11日付、2月7日付 毎日新聞社説の英訳より引用しました。(文字数4,100字程度)


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Editorial: 11 years since 3/11 disaster, how does Japan keep the lessons alive? 

How do we pass on the lessons of the Great East Japan Earthquake to the next generation? 


The Reconstruction Agency has compiled a collection of lessons and expertise from disaster support workers and town revitalization initiatives in various disaster-hit areas. At the municipal government level, too, work is also going ahead to arrange and record how reconstruction and recovery work was approached. 


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↓準1級


The preservation of records is important for the evaluation of policies and preparation for the next major disaster. But by placing emphasis on bringing together a copious amount of information, it is hard to decipher what to study from it. 


Eleven years have passed since the disaster, and amid fears that memories of the time are being dulled, further efforts to ensure they are passed down are sought. 

1級↓

"To pass this on over 50 to 100 years, there must be close analysis of many examples that then allow for the lessons to be passed down as stories," said Shosuke Sato, an associate professor in the study of disaster culture at Tohoku University. 

The tragedy of Okawa Elementary School in the Miyagi Prefecture city of Ishinomaki, where 84 students and school staff died in the tsunami, is one case of a lesson from the disaster that has gone on to be shared widely. 

The school's crisis management manual offered no specific evacuation locations or routes, and the children could not be led to a safe place. The great responsibility that comes with safeguarding children's lives was reaffirmed at educational institutions across Japan. 

Bereaved families who speak about their experiences have also fulfilled a significant role. At a gathering of the Okawa transmission group held in February, joint representative Noriyuki Suzuki, 57, said, "We want to save the lives of the future by continuing to speak out." 

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Activities by private organizations have come to rely primarily on donations from companies and individuals, and are struggling from a poor financial base. People who tell their stories about the disaster are also aging, and the cultivation of people to pass their experiences on is also becoming an issue. To ensure activism is not halted, the support of the national and municipal governments is essential. ↩

If that happened, groups' approach to activism would need to be respected. To accurately pass down stories, it is important people have an environment that lets them speak without a variety of controls on them. ↩

The government set the 10-year anniversary of the disaster as the last for memorial services. But the memories cannot be allowed to fade. ↩

We want public and private organizations to distill their expertise to create a system that ensures the lessons of the disaster are passed on for a long time to come. ↩

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Editorial: More people are saying goodbye to Tokyo, and that's a good thing ↩


A recent tally by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications shows that internal migration into Tokyo topped outflow by 5,433, the lowest figure on record. In particular, people leaving the capital's central 23 wards outnumbered those moving in by more than some 15,000. This is surely a sign that the concentration of the population in Tokyo is beginning to reverse, and we hope the trend continues. ↩

Before the coronavirus took hold of the country, the pace of depopulation in regional Japan and population increase in Tokyo was speeding up. In 2019, net internal migration into the capital was about 80,000. But in 2020, the first year of the pandemic, that figure dropped to around 30,000. The trend only quickened in 2021. ↩

Correcting the one-way flow of people into Tokyo must be addressed for the sake of crisis management -- such as of natural disasters -- and maintaining regional societies. The national government has tried to spur "local revitalization," but can

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point to no obvious successes. 

The coronavirus has fundamentally altered the state of play. Factors including deep job cuts in Tokyo's restaurant and service sector, the growth of telework, and the capital's persistently high housing costs appear to be driving the change.