

Kenya's UN ambassador praised for 'inspiring' speech

1 Kenya's UN ambassador Martin Kimani made a powerful speech on ①the Ukraine-Russia crisis at the UN Security Council emergency session. His speech has received widespread praise and is being described as one of the best speeches delivered at the forum.

2 His speech was made just after the Russian president ordered troops into eastern Ukraine, under the ②fabrication of “peace keeping”, after recognizing the independence of two separatist regions. In his speech, Kimani eloquently offered ③a uniquely African viewpoint to express Kenya's opposition to Russia's actions of using force to change borders.

3 He spoke about Africa's colonial past, comparing Russia's aggression towards Ukraine to how African countries emerged from colonialism. He warned Vladimir Putin to respect Russia's border with Ukraine, and to learn a lesson from the African experiences.

ambassador 大使 praise 称賛する crisis 危機 Security Council 安全保障理事会 troop 軍隊
fabrication 作り話・偽造 peace keeping 平和維持 recognize 承認する separatist 分離派の
eloquently 雄弁に force 武力 colonial 植民地時代の aggression=invasion emerge from～:
～から抜け出す、身を起こす colonialism 植民政策 ★学んだ語()

Q1 Who is Martin Kimani?

Q2 What is ①the Ukraine-Russia crisis? Please describe the situation.

Q3 Do you think Russia's act is a ②fabrication? Why do you think so?

Q4 Kimani 氏の演説は、どのような点で③「アフリカ人固有の視点」だったのですか。説明しましょう。

Q5 Kimani 氏は演説の中で、ロシアのウクライナ侵攻を何に例えましたか。

Q6 次の語はどの単語を説明したものですか。本文中から抜き出しましょう。

- a) fluently with a strong and clear message
- b) a line separating two countries
- c) approval, respect or admiration *The word begins with “p”.
- d) someone who believes certain groups of people should be independent from the larger group



ウクライナ危機でアフリカが見せた“怒り”のスピーチ 世界中で大きな反響
(2022 年 3 月 3 日)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GmExlbsyOw>

Martin Kimani's Speech

4 “Kenya and almost every African country was birthed by the ending of empire. Our borders were not of our own drawing, they were drawn in the distant colonial metropolises of London, Paris and Lisbon, with no regard for the ancient nations that they cleaved apart. ④ Today across the border of every single African country live our countrymen with whom we share deep historical, cultural, and linguistic bonds.

5 At independence, ⑤ had we chosen to pursue states on the basis of ethnic, racial or religious homogeneity, we would still be waging bloody wars these many decades later. Instead, we agreed that we would settle for the borders that we inherited but we would still pursue continental, political, economic, and legal integration. Rather than form nations that looked every (A) into history with a dangerous nostalgia, we chose to look (B) to a greatness none of our many nations and peoples had ever known.

6 However, Kenya regrets such a yearning from being pursued by force. We must complete our recovery from the embers of dead empires in a way that does not plunge us back into new forms of domination and oppression.

※Article 2 of the UN Charter says: “All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.”

birth(動詞) = bear 生む empire 帝国 metropole 植民地の本国 with no regard for ～:～にかかわらず
cleave 引き裂く linguistic 言語的な bond 結束・きずな pursue 追い求める homogeneity 同質性
wage(闘争などを)行う settle for ～:～で我慢する・手を打つ inherit 受け継ぐ integration 統合
nostalgia 懐古主義 yearning 憧れ・切望 ember 燃えさし・残り火 plunge 陥れる・追い込む domination 独占
oppression 圧制・圧迫

Q7 Why are borders of African countries straight?

Q8 下線④の主語と動詞を抜き出しましょう。

Q9 下線⑤は、仮定法過去の倒置構文です。If を補い、倒置されていない構文に直しましょう。

Q10 (A)(B)に入る副詞の組合せとして、正しい方を選びましょう。

1 (A)forwards (B)backwards 2 (A)backwards (B)forwards



ロシアに怒る「アフリカの論理」【豊島晋作のテレ東ワールドポリティクス】(2022年2月28日)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWoejpDBaOg>

この動画の1:50～演説／5:30～わかりやすい解説があります

7 Ambassador Kimani's speech reminds us of the fact that the UN Security Council has been dominated for a long time by veto-wielding members, Russia, the UK, the US, France and China, at the expense of smaller and developing nations.

8 Kenya currently serves as one of ⑥10 non-permanent members of the council, which hold their seats on a rotating basis by geographic region, alongside fellow African states Gabon and Ghana. Gabon and Ghana also expressed support for Ukraine and called for a return to diplomacy.

9 Meanwhile, some people say that the stench of hypocrisy permeates Kimani's speech. In October 2011, Kenya massed troops on the border with its neighbor Somalia despite warnings from the West. To date, the country has refused to comply with a ruling from the International Court of Justice on the maritime border with Somalia, preferring instead to withdraw from the court.

※The UN Security Council is composed of 15 Members, five permanent members and ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly. Currently, the ten-permanent members (with end of term year) are: Albania (2023), Brazil (2023), Gabon (2023), Ghana (2023), India (2022), Ireland (2022), Kenya (2022), Mexico (2022), Norway (2022), United Arab Emirates (2023)

veto-wielding 拒否権を行使する dominate 独占する at the expense of ～:～を犠牲にして
serve as ～ :～としての務めを果たす non-permanent member 非常任理事国 on a rotating basis 交代制で
stench 悪臭・嫌なにおい hypocrisy 偽善 permeate～ :～に立ち込める・充滿する
mass troops 軍隊を集結させる to date 現在まで comply with ～ :～に応じる ruling 決定
International Court of Justice 国際司法裁判所 maritime 沿海の

Q11 Kimani 氏のスピーチから思い起こさせられるメッセージによれば、

- (1) 国連安全保障理事会は、どんな国々に支配され、
- (2) どんな国々の意見を、ないがしろにしていますか。

Q12 What are the current ⑥10 non-permanent members of the council?

Q13 By which country were Kenya, Gabon and Ghana colonized?

Q14 Why do some people say Kimani's speech sounds hypocritical?

Q15 What can you learn from Kimani's speech and African experiences?

Q16 What were the negative effects of colonialism in Africa?

★次の文を3回以上読んで、暗唱しましょう。

1. Kenya's UN ambassador Martin Kimani spoke about Africa's colonial past, comparing Russia aggression towards Ukraine to how African countries emerged from colonialism.
★comparing 以下が分詞構文となっている (=and compared ...)
★compare A to B : A を B に例える
2. Our borders were not of our own drawing, they were drawn in the distant colonial metropolises of London, Paris and Lisbon, with no regard for the ancient nations that they cleaved apart.
★with no regard for ~ = without regard for ~にかかわらず、関係なく
3. At independence, had we chosen to pursue states on the basis of ethnic, racial or religious homogeneity, we would still be waging bloody wars these many decades later.
★had we chosen to ... : 仮定法過去完了の倒置
4. We must complete our recovery from the embers of dead empires in a way that does not plunge us back into new forms of domination and oppression.
5. Some people say the stench of hypocrisy permeates Kimani's speech. In 2011, Kenya massed troops on the border with its neighbor Somalia despite warnings from the West.

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1. ケニアの国連大使 Martin Kimani さんは、アフリカの植民地時代の過去について語り、ロシアのウクライナ侵攻を、アフリカの国々が植民主義から身を起こしてきた苦勞に例えた。
 2. 私達の国境は、私達自身が引いたものではありません。それらは、遠い植民地の本国のあるロンドン、パリ、リスボンで引かれたもので、昔からの国々の歴史など関係なく、彼らは私達を引き裂いたのです。
 3. もし独立する時に、民族や人種、宗教の同質性に基づく国家を追求していれば、何十年も血にまみれた戦争を続けることになっていたでしょう。
 4. 私たちは、新しい形の独占支配や抑圧の形に私達を陥れることのない、今は亡き帝国の残り火から回復を成し遂げなければなりません。
 5. Kimani 氏のスピーチには、偽善のにおいがする、と言う人もいます。2011年にケニアは、西洋諸国からの警告にもかかわらず、隣国のソマリアとの間の国境に軍隊を集結させたのです。

代わりに、我々は継承した国境線で妥協することで合意したが、今も大陸規模での政治・経済・法的統合を追求している。危険な懐古の情を抱えたまま、歴史への逆行のように見える国づくりよりはむしろ、我々は多くの国々、そして人々の誰もがこれまで知らなかったような偉大なものへ目を向けることを選んだ

しかし、そのような願望を力ずくで追い求めることをケニアは拒否する。

同胞と一緒にになりたいと思わない人はいないし、同胞と共通の目的を持ちたいと思わない人はいない」としつつ、こう言葉をつないだ。「