

令和 8 年度入学試験問題

総 合 問 題 （人文学部）

注 意 事 項

- 1 この問題冊子は，試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはならない。
- 2 問題冊子は，全部で4ページある。（落丁，乱丁，印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあつた場合は申し出ること。） 問題冊子の中に下書き用紙が2枚入っている。
- 3 別に解答用紙が3枚ある。
- 4 解答は，すべて解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入すること。
- 5 受験番号は，各解答用紙の指定された2箇所に必ず記入すること。
- 6 解答時間は，120分である。
- 7 問題冊子及び下書き用紙は，持ち帰ること。

問題 次の英文は2023年に公開された“*How 4 Countries Are Preparing to Bring Stolen Treasures Home*”と題された記事の前半部分である。これを読んで、後の問1～問5に日本語で答えなさい。

The discussion about returning wrongfully acquired heritage to countries in the global south has, until now, largely focused on the steps taken by Western museums and governments. But away from the spotlight, in countries like Cameroon and Indonesia, heritage workers, government officials and activists are laying the groundwork to reclaim long lost treasures, a process most expect will take decades.

^(A) Identifying the objects and securing their recovery is just one part of the task. Challenges include establishing who will own and take care of the artifacts, upgrading museum infrastructure, involving communities and awakening public interest.

“We have an enormous mission,” said Placide Mumbembele Sanger, a professor at the University of Kinshasa who is advising the Democratic Republic of Congo’s government. “This is not something we can complete in five years,” he added. “It will be a long process.”

The trigger for the global movement toward restituting plundered heritage was a 2017 pledge by President Emmanuel Macron of France, in a speech in Burkina Faso, to permanently give back African patrimony in French museums. Since then, Germany, the Netherlands, France and Belgium have set up national guidelines to process claims and return artifacts. A milestone in this process came last year, when Germany transferred ownership of 1,100 Benin Bronzes¹ to Nigeria.

^(B) There have been some hiccups. A decision by Nigeria’s outgoing president to hand the returning artifacts to a direct descendant of the ruler they had been stolen from created confusion. Some German curators voiced concerns that the objects may not be cared for or displayed, but Germany’s government

argued that the return of the Bronzes was unconditional, and it was not for Germany to dictate what Nigeria does with its reclaimed heritage.

That position is shared by heritage workers in Cameroon, Congo, Indonesia and Nepal, who said they are watching developments in Nigeria closely. The questions around returning heritage to the communities of origin is occupying them too: In Nepal, statues representing gods are heading back to the places of worship from which they were stolen; in Indonesia, the government is talking with regional museum curators to make museums more accessible so that ritual objects can be used in religious ceremonies.

Heritage workers in the global south also stressed the need to cooperate in researching the historical context of the losses and the stories behind individual objects.

Here is a closer look at developments in four countries.

Indonesia

The spectacular Lombok² diamond, set in an intricately wrought hexagon of gold flowers and leaves, is one of nearly 500 Indonesian cultural treasures wrongfully acquired during Dutch colonial rule that are returning home next month. The restitutions, announced on July 6 by the Dutch government, are ^(C)likely to be the first of many: Tens of thousands of Indonesian objects remain in museums in Europe, primarily in the Netherlands.

Indonesia's preparations to receive its heritage have developed in tandem with the structures the Netherlands has set up. In February 2021, Indonesia's minister of culture established a restitution team as a counterpart to the Dutch government's panel, led by a former ambassador to the Netherlands. In 2022, the Indonesian government sent a formal request to the Netherlands for the return of eight groups of objects: the July restitution comprised four of these groups. The Dutch panel has not yet issued its decision on the remaining four.

Hilmar Farid, the director general of Indonesia's Ministry of Education

and Culture, said the Dutch panel wants his government to make claims for specific groups of objects in Dutch museums. “The problem is we don’t really know what exists,” he said. “The next step is for the Dutch to open access for Indonesian researchers to their museum collections.”

Because the objects left Indonesia more than a century ago, local narratives attached to them have, in many cases, been lost, Farid said. Each of the rings in the returning Lombok treasure, for instance, “has its own story,” he said. “The speed and volume of restitutions is not the priority: the priority is knowledge production. We will focus on items that tell stories.”

The Indonesian state will be the owner of all returning heritage and the National Museum in Jakarta will serve as its custodian. But Farid is also starting to engage local Indonesian communities and recently held talks with museum staff on the island of Lombok on how objects of local relevance can be displayed there in the future. Many of the returning items have ritual significance: Bowls in the Lombok treasure were traditionally used for offerings in religious ceremonies, for instance.

“Museums will need to be more open and accessible to different practices,” Farid said. “We will need a more participatory approach to allow ^(D) people who are not traditional museumgoers to interact with the objects and their stories.”

While the National Museum in Indonesia’s capital, Jakarta, has the capacity to care for the returning heritage, regional museums may not, Farid said. But this was a concern for Indonesia only, he said, not for the returning countries.

For now, the repatriation team’s mandate is limited to the Netherlands. But Farid said it would expand: He was aware of Indonesian heritage in museums in Germany, Britain, Belgium and France.

[注]

- 1 Benin Bronzes ベニン・ブロンズ。かつてのベニン王国で作られていた工芸品。
- 2 Lombok ロンボク島。インドネシア中部にある島。

Catherine Hickley, “How 4 Countries Are Preparing to Bring Stolen Treasures Home,” *The New York Times*, Aug 9, 2023,
<https://www.nytimes.com/2023/08/09/arts/design/restitution-nepal-indonesia-democratic-republic-of-congo-cameroon.html> より，一部を抜粋。

問 1 下線部(A)の “Identifying the objects” はなぜ課題の一つとして挙げられているのか，本文に即して説明しなさい。

問 2 下線部(B)を和訳しなさい。

問 3 下線部(C)を和訳しなさい。

問 4 下線部(D)の “a more participatory approach” にはどのようなものが考えられるか。本文に即して具体例を含めて説明しなさい。

問 5 略奪された文化財の返還をめぐる諸問題の解決を目指して，文化財を返還する側・される側に求められることとは何か。本文の内容を踏まえながら，あなたの考えを理由とともに述べなさい。