For Teachers: Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

日本語訳なしタイプ B もございます。スクロールダウンするとございますのでお好きな方をご利用下さい。

3[B] – Corporate Personhood

個性（こせい）

Version3 G1 11-2

1. Throughout the history of the United States, 27 amendments have been added to the country's constitution.
2. Of these, the 14th Amendment (修正条項第１４条（しゅうせいじょうこうだいじゅうよんじょう）), originally proposed and ratified (批准（ひじゅん）された) after the Civil War to guarantee all citizens equal protection under the law, has proven particularly controversial (論争（ろんそう）を招（まね）く).
3. The amendment was created primarily to prevent discrimination against newly freed (解放（かいほう）された) African American slaves.
4. The controversy, however, surrounds the way it has been used since.
5. Of the cases in which the 14th Amendment has been invoked (行使（こうし）する), only about 1 percent have actually been in defense of African Americans.
6. By contrast, over 50 percent have concerned the rights of corporations.
7. This has been because the courts have frequently taken the view that the amendment's mention of "persons" refers not only to private citizens, but also to corporations, associations, and other entities comprised of one or more human beings.
8. The result is that corporations turn to have many of the same rights of as individual citizens—a concept commonly referred to as "corporate personhood."

Further Questions&A

*Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the "example answer" for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

9. 1) What was the 14th Amendment originally proposed and ratified to do?
10. 修正条項第１４条（しゅうせいじょうこうだい じょう）は元々（もともとなに）何を提案（ていあん）して批准（ひじゅん）されたのですか。

It was proposed and ratified to guarantee all citizens equal protection under the law.

11. 2) What have half of cases that invoked the 14th Amendment been concerned with?
12. 修正条項第１４条（しゅうせいじょうこうだい じょう）が行使（こうし）された事例（じれい）の半分（はんぶん）は、何（なに）と関係（かんけい）があるものでしたか。

They have been concerned with the rights of corporations.

13. The dramatic effects of such thinking are evident in a recent Supreme Court (最高裁判所（さいこうさいばんしょ）) ruling concerning corporate sponsorship (後援（こうえん）) of political advertising.
14. In 2002, a law was passed that banned corporations and unions from broadcasting political messages or ads within 30 days of an election.
15. This was one of a series of measures designed to lessen the influence of wealthy corporations on politics.

16. On January 21st, 2010, however, the Supreme Court struck down (取（と）り消（け）す) the law on the grounds that (～という理由（りゆう）で) it violated the right to freedom of expression guaranteed by the 1st Amendment of the constitution.

17. The court's decision did not explicitly (はっきりと) focus on corporate personhood, but by extending the right of free speech to corporations, it clearly reaffirmed (もう一度（いちど）明言（めいげん）する) the idea that corporations are "person."

18. Chris MacDonald of *The Business Ethics Blog* writes, " Ethically (倫理的（りんりてき）に) , I think the key is really that you can't limit the speech of corporations without thereby limiting the speech of the persons who make (them) up."

19. Corporations allow individuals an avenue (手段（しゅだん）) through which they can reap the benefits of collective power.

20. The question becomes whether the voice of those individuals who have formed a corporation should be muffled (消（け）される) simply because they have chosen to work together towards a common goal.

Further Questions&A

21. **3) What did the law passed in 2002 do?** 2002年に通過した法律は、何をしましたか。

It banned corporations and unions from broadcasting political messages or ads within 30 days of an election.

22. **4) On what grounds did the Supreme Court strike down that law?**

23. 最高裁判所がその法律を取り消したのはなぜですか。

It was struck down on the grounds that it violated the right to freedom of expression guaranteed by the 1st Amendment.

24. **5) What is the argument in favor of giving corporations the same rights as individuals?** 法人に個人と同じ権利を与えることに賛同する根拠はなんですか。

Corporations allow individuals an avenue through which they can reap the benefits of collective power.

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25. Opponents of the Supreme Court's decision reject the expansion of corporations' right to personhood, arguing that a corporation and its stakeholders (出資者（しゅっししゃ）) are separate entities.

26. Justice (司法官（しほうかん）) John Paul Stevens, one of the Supreme Court justices who voted against the ruling said of corporations, "Although they make enormous contributions to our society, corporations are not actually members of it.

27. They cannot vote or run for office.

28. " As they can outlive (～より長生（ながい）きする) individuals and use concentrated manpower and pooled resources to accumulate levels of wealth far beyond most private citizens, corporations are able to outspend (より多（おお）く費（つい）やす) and ultimately overwhelm non-corporate political foes (敵（てき）) .

29. At the same time, they avoid some of the consequences that can result from human actions, such as imprisonment. 投獄（とうごく）

30. Because of these innate advantages, Nancy Price, co-chair of the political reform movement Alliance for Democracy, warns of the gravity of the ruling, pointing out that "corporate political speech is a lot louder than that of ordinary persons." 先天的（せんてんてき）な 共同議長（きょうどうぎちょう）

Further Questions&A

31. **6) What is the name of one of the Supreme Court Justices who voted against the ruling?** 判決にたいして反対を投じた最高裁判所の司法官の一人の名前は何ですか。

Justice John Paul Stevens voted against the ruling.

32. **7) How can corporations outspend and overwhelm non-corporate political foes?**

33. 法人はどうやって多くのお金を使い、個人の政敵たちを圧倒できているのですか。

They can outlive individuals and use concentrated manpower and pooled resources to accumulate levels of wealth beyond most private citizens.

34. **8) What is another advantage that a corporation has over an individual?**

35. 法人の、個人に対するもう一つの強みは何ですか。

They can avoid some of the consequences that can result from human action, such as imprisonment.

*Choose the correct answer from these choices.

36. **(35) What is a significant point of controversy regarding the 14th Amendment?**

37. 修正条項第１４条に関わる論争の中で、重要な点は何ですか。

38. 1. According to its initial interpretations by courts, fewer than 1 percent of African Americans were entitled to the same legal protection as other citizens.

39. 2. It has been interpreted by courts to be a legal basis for granting corporations rights similar to those afforded to individuals. ～に与（あた）えられている

40. 3. Corporations have used it as a basis for opposing the idea of "corporate personhood," claiming it exempts them from laws applying to individuals. 免除（めんじょ）する

41. 4. After the Civil War, it was used to protect African Americans from discrimination by corporations, but not by other citizens.

42. **(36) The Supreme Court's January 2010 ruling** 最高裁判所の２０１０年１月の判決は…

43. 1. removed limits on political ads made by individuals during election periods in order to give them a voice equal to that of wealthy corporations.

44. 2. confirmed the Supreme Court's view that freedom of speech as it applies to corporations is fundamentally different from that of individuals. 根本的（こんぽんてき）に

45. 3. struck down a law that allowed corporations to limit their employee's political expression on the basis that it violated employees' status as "persons."

46. 4. took the view that prohibiting the political broadcasts of corporations violates the corporations' constitutional freedom of speech. 憲法上（けんぽうじょう）の

47. **(37) What is the basis of Nancy Price's opposition to the Supreme Court's ruling**

48. ナンシー・プライスが最高裁判所の判決に反対している根拠は何ですか。

49. 1. It is impossible for political messages delivered by corporations to accurately (正確（せいかく）に) represent the opinions of all individual stakeholders in those corporations.

50. 2. The fact that many corporations form and break up in a time span shorter than stakeholder's lives means they can avoid punishment for their actions.

51. 3. If corporations are not restricted by the limitations to which private citizens are subject (従（したが）わなくてはならない), they should not be given the same freedoms.

52. 4. Because corporations contribute more to society than individuals they should be given more freedom to voice opinions on policy issues.

Review Questions

53. 1) What was the 14th Amendment originally proposed and ratified to do?
It was proposed and ratified to guarantee all citizens equal protection under the law.

54. 2) What have half of cases that invoked the 14th Amendment been concerned with?
They have been concerned with the rights of corporations.

55. 3) What did the law passed in 2002 do?
It banned corporations and unions from broadcasting political messages or ads within 30 days of an election.

56. 4) On what grounds did the Supreme Court strike down that law?
It was struck down on the grounds that it iolated the right to freedom of expression guaranteed by the 1st Amendment.

57. 5) What is the argument in favor of giving corporations the same rights as individuals?
Corporations allow individuals an avenue through which they can reap the benefits of collective power.

58. 6) What is the name of one of the Supreme Court Justices who voted against the ruling?
Justice John Paul Stevens voted against the ruling.

59. 7) How can corporations outspend and overwhelm non-corporate political foes?
They can outlive individuals and use concentrated manpower and pooled resources to accumulate levels of wealth beyond most private citizens.

60. 8) What is another advantage that a corporation has over an individual?
They can avoid some of the consequences that can result from human action, such as imprisonment.

61. 解答: (35) 3 (36) 3 (37) 3

Type B 日本語訳なし

3[B] – Corporate Personhood

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and ratified after the Civil War to guarantee all citizens equal protection under the law, has proven particularly controversial.

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84. They cannot vote or run for office.
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