

The

ACE

No. 1

W. E. S. S.

'59

PREFACE

This year, 1959, falls on the 56th year since Waseda English Speaking Society was founded. Now Waseda E.S.S. which has the longest and the most brilliant tradition, has grown to be one of the biggest circles of more than 200 students' cultural circles in Waseda University.

But generally speaking, bigness of a thing, whatever it may be, does not necessarily mean that it is good or great. The more progress our circle makes, the more necessary it becomes for those concerned to strengthen its internal organization for its further sound development.

Nobody can deny that this year E.S.S. which welcomed around 630 new comers, the biggest number in its history, was in the very "transitional stage" toward a new age of development. In this sense, the facts that Group Study Section has been enriched by inviting many foreign instructors, Home Meeting Section has been newly established and given the members the place to study English conversation outside the club room, or Public Relation Section has been formed for the purpose of preserving the records of our activities and enlightening the members for their English study by having our own English Paper, show that we have had very significant development for

the completion of a new internal organization of E.S.S. It is true that the outcome of our external activities of this year has not been so remarkable as that of every year. But I should like to call it an "epoch" that the perfection of E.S.S. organization has made. In the near future, I am sure, "golden age" will come, when we will get the overwhelmingly fruitful results of both external and internal activities of Society, based on this foundation

It was immediately after the Summer Vacation that we started to make our E.S.S. organ as the last work of Public Relation Section. We have fairly been prepared for its hard toil from the beginning, for it was the first trial of our section and of E.S.S. and what is more, it was a larger-scale work compared with the already published newspapers which had successfully come out.

But we soon became aware how difficult it was to create something out of nothing. We have often faced deadlock and been driven into the stage next to cancellation of this project. How often we had had heated-discussion about the ways of compilation and of getting articles from members as soon as possible !

Now here I have to admit that we had committed a mistake

at that time. For we were unaware of the very simple fact that every person was engaged in his own daily work, not to mention about the graduates who were working hard in various fields of society. The members are very busy in Group Study, Home-Meetings, school-study or side-jobs, and so was the committee in the duty of each section. The senior students were all the more busy in their job-finding in autumn which must have been more important matters for them. It was no doubt that our work of compilation has taken much time not because of the delayed submission of articles, but because of our careless planning for the date of publication.

But as it was the responsibility of the section committee members, we had to achieve this project by all means. So we plucked up courage and asked rather persistently the members' favour of giving us their articles every time we met them, though we felt it very impolite and impudent of us to do so.

Now taking advantage of this opportunity I would like to pay my biggest and sincerest respects to those who made great efforts for their contribution to this journal, notwithstanding their busy life. Their hearty co-operation could lead this new project to its successful launching.

We are also very happy to have received the messages in

commemoration of the birth of this organ from our fellow E.S.S.'s of Keio Univ., Rikkyo Univ., Meiji Univ., Japan Women's Univ., and Doshisha Univ., in Kansai districts. We sincerely wish that the friendship between W.E.S.S. and these E.S.S.'s will be promoted furthermore.

Lastly I extend my heartiest thanks to Prof. Katsumi Ito, and Prof. Michiko Kimura who kindly gave us many pieces of advices in this project and corrected our English.

Really hard work as this was, it was a very rewarding work for us, if our original purpose is attained by this publication. I do expect all who read this to give us their frank opinions and advices for the future progress of our organ.

Editor-in-chief

Tohru Hirano

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GREETINGS

Prof. Shoshin Nakashima
Dean, School of Commerce
President of W.E.S.S.

We cannot emphasize too much the importance of English language in our life. Thanks to the technological innovation in transportation and communication, we can travel round the universe within a few days by air. The affairs in White House and Kremlin can immediately be recorded on the teletypes in Tokyo. In such a highly civilized world, English plays an important role in getting together all nations.

English is considered as a foreign language in Japan. But I do not think so. It may sound quite paradoxical to say that English is not a foreign language. What I mean is that English has become the international language. English is the language not only for Englishmen and Americans, but for all other peoples on the earth. "No one can go to any corners of the earth where English is not understood."

I have been pleased to know the birth of this W.E.S.S. bulletin in English, "The Ace". It has been our long-cherished desire to have such a bulletin. We feel, therefore, proud to tell you that our plan has been realized in this form. In this occasion, I should like to appreciate the painstaking work of

those concerned in launching this English publication.

This magazine will inform the former members of our activities. The present members will be given the records of their performances in our Society. This first number will also be a liason between the student and the old members. I should like, therefore, to ask for the moral and material cooperation of the new and old members towards the realization of this plan in future.

December, 1959

THE ROLE OF OUR JOURNAL

Toshio Ishiro (Chairman)
Junior

First of all, congratulations on the publication of this first edition of our journal! I am much pleased that this is published with great cooperation of all our members. I am convinced that this journal makes our activities of E.S.S. more fruitful and colorful and gives us another fresh step toward the betterment of the society. This kind of journal is just what I have wanted in my past three years' E.S.S. life. This will be certainly helpful for us to attain our purposes of the society, and to play a big role in the future world through English.

The first purpose of E.S.S. is, as everyone knows well, that we should study English which is really useful in our daily life. It always seemed to me that in the past days, all E.S.S. members were quite anxious to study English conversation, but were apt to neglect the study of writing English. I remember the words of a certain professor who once said our members have to study not only conversation but writing English, which is quite true. Generally speaking, I am afraid we are comparatively poor at writing it, and I know I am not an exception. Since we are the members of E.S.S. eager to study English conversation with constant efforts, we can definitely learn it in the good atmosphere of E.S.S. but we have been lacking in the opportunity

of practicing in writing English to express our thoughts.

No doubt we are likely to recognize the importance and necessity of English composition when we take the entrance examinations of companies at the end of our school life. The issue of this journal reminds us of the importance of writing English, and now we have the most suitable medium to express our opinions and thoughts here.

How wonderful and interesting it is to write and print our ideas in English! It is only in E.S.S. life that we can enjoy such a wonderful and useful experience. In future whenever we glance at this journal after graduation from not merely Waseda but from our W.E.S.S., I do hope that every page of this will recall us of the splendid life in our society and that we will long for and miss the present life and our young days' thoughts.

The second purpose of W.E.S.S.----Friendship.

It goes without saying that it is essential for us to make friends with one another so long as we are social animals. I am sure it must be most difficult for us to get acquainted with and understand one another in this largest university in Japan. Through this journal, however, we will easily come to unify our E.S.S., where we can make our life-long friends, because we will know and digest our friends' thoughts and opinions expressed in this.

I would say with confidence that importance of this journal's role to tighten our permanent friendship cannot be exaggerated.

Lastly, however, this journal is going to serve for our W.E.S.S. purposes, this has just begun to sprout out. It is all up to every member that this precious germ shall grow up to a big tree to bring more prosperity for W.E.S.S.

Chairman of W.E.S.S.

Messages from Other Univ. E. S. S.

We received the congratulatory messages to this first edition of "The Ace" from our fellow E. S. S.'s of other university. Now we have made the first step to take part in "the journal contest", if it were to be held. In this sense, these messages are also a big encouragement to us.

- From Doshisha Univ. E.S.S. -

Dear editors:

Do you know whenever you succeed, we can hardly sit calm? I must explain you why.

We all Doshisha will never forget that it was Marquis Okuma, Founder of Waseda U. that did everything in his power in helping Dr. Neesima, Founder of Doshisha U. realize his long cherished dream, the establishment of a Christian University. Of course a good many people co-operated with Dr. Neesima, but chiefly thanks to Marquis Okuma's whole-hearted co-operation, Doshisha came to be realized. Such being the case, the friendship between Waseda and Doshisha has been growing stronger than ever since the early days of Meiji Era and whenever we think of you, we can't but feel some warm brotherly feeling surging up from deep within.

This is why we can't sit calm whenever you succeed in every field of activities. With their feeling of sincere friendship, I take this chance of introducing Doshisha English Speaking Society.

It is certainly a matter for congratulation that you, the members of Waseda University E.S.S. are going to publish the first edition of the journal, "Memorial

Magazine". It is also a great pleasure for us to be given this opportunity to contribute to the first edition by accepting your request to write something about the E.S.S. activities of Doshisha University. We know very well that the mutual understanding is very important not only among friends but also among colleges and universities.

Sometimes, however, we talk about this "Mutual understanding" without trying to know each other deeply.

Since we are trying to foster real "mutual understanding" between Waseda E.S.S. and Doshisha E.S.S., we firmly believe that it is our duty to inform you of the activities of D.U.E.S.S. Doshisha University was established on November 29 of the 8th of Meiji (1875) by Dr. U.H. Neesima as the Doshishai English School.

Since then the Doshisha has constantly developed for 84 years in many ways, and now it has become one of the biggest private universities in Japan. We have now more than ten thousand students compared to thirty students at the time of foundation.

As for the English Speaking Society, it was born in 1924. Since then the E.S.S. has been making a remarkable progress and now it has more than 1,200 members.

Now here, in order to deepen our friendship, we could like to present you the essay by Prof. Minaishi who used to be an honorable adviser of Doshisha E.S.S.

" The visits to St. Paul's University and to Meiji University were the chief objects of the annual expedition of our E.S.S. which began in 1926 and was maintained till 1940. The expedition often included in the program their visits to some other colleges and schools.

Among the list were Aoyama Gakuin, Waseda University, Meiji Gakuin, Yokohama Commercial College, and Nagoya Higher Commercial School."

This clearly shows we have been exchanging our delegates for as long as 33 years.

Imagine, dear friends, when our sempais had the first exchange meeting, we had not been born yet!

So much for the history of our E.S.S. now let us explain what is going on in and outside of our E.S.S. Like E.S.S.'s in other universities, discussions, debatings, speeches are the main practice through which we are trying to attain proficiency in speaking English. We have the following departments and these must be of the same kind as you may have. They are Newspaper Department, Journal

Department, Drama Department, Social Welfare Department and CE Liaison Department. We have about 700 regular members, though officially there are registered more than 1,200 members in the name list. Those 700 members are divided into 15 groups, therefore each group has 60 members in it. It might seem difficult to manage 700 members satisfactorily; however we have few difficulties thanks to the pains-taking effort of group leaders and group assistants.

For the sake of newcomers, we recognize the necessity of a group system in the society and the importance of friendly atmosphere in each group.

Each group holds its own activities and practices in English, such as picnic, goodwill meeting and summer camping. An inter-group debating match is often held between two or three groups by their choice, yet there lies a limitation for the effective group activities.

It is because all the groups do not necessarily have an expert in drama or English correspondence or any other special sort of English. This is why the E.S.S. provides them with the five departments (which I have mentioned) for all the members and also provides several special classes sponsored by seniors for the sophomores and juniors.

Within those departments, they publish English Newspaper, "The Doshisha" and the magazine, "Doshisha Chimes", perform a drama, read an English book on various subjects in a circle and brush up the correspondence English. Needless to say, the practice of English conversation should be made constantly. Therefore inside of the E.S.S. how to spend "lunch time" and outside of the E.S.S. how to spend long vacations become a very important problem. Especially, in here, I would like to introduce the outside activities of the E.S.S. which, we believe, is a unique existence.

As you may know, Doshisha U. is located at the center of Kyoto. However, the members are not always from Kyoto city. Some are from Osaka and others from Nara.

Therefore we cannot have the meeting constantly during the long vacation in Kyoto.

We must not neglect the constant practice of English conversation, so that naturally special group was organized in each district, such as The Green Horn Club in Osaka, The Pepper Club in Kyoto, and The Phoenix Club in Nara. Each club holds the discussion meeting two or three times a week during the vacation. Therefore we can enjoy the discussion to the same extent even during such a long summer or spring vacation as in school.

Thus we can prevent ourselves from being away from the practice of English conversation. As for the rest of the activities, such as Recitation Contest, Speech Contest for Mainichi Trophy, All Kwansai Inter High School English Recitation Contest sponsored by our E.S.S. are just the regular annual events.

So far for the introduction of Doshisha U.E.S.S. We shall be very glad if this small sketch helps the better development of mutual understanding between you and our E.S.S.

Sincerely Yours,

Masayoshi Sasaki
- Vice President of Doshisha
University E.S.S. -

- From Meiji Univ. E.S.S. -

Dear Friends,

It is my great honor to comply with your request and send a message of good-will to the English Speaking Society of Waseda University, celebrating the first edition of "Memorial Magazine".

In the past several years we, the members of Meiji E.S.S., have remained your good friends. Looking back upon the profound friendship so far cultivated by both of these Societies, I cannot but feel happy and satisfied. I believe this is the happiness that can only be shared by you and us. By taking this opportunity, I sincerely hope that you will go hand in hand with us, giving us your co-operation, assistance and encouragement.

In every nook and corner of the globe, we now find this or that international disputes. For this reason, English which is more widely used than any other language, can play a highly important role in the solution of International disputes. English is now an indispensable means for attaining world peace. Thinking of this fact, we can say that both your E.S.S. and ours have done much co-operating with other English Speaking Societies for this purpose.

We have had discussions about international problems

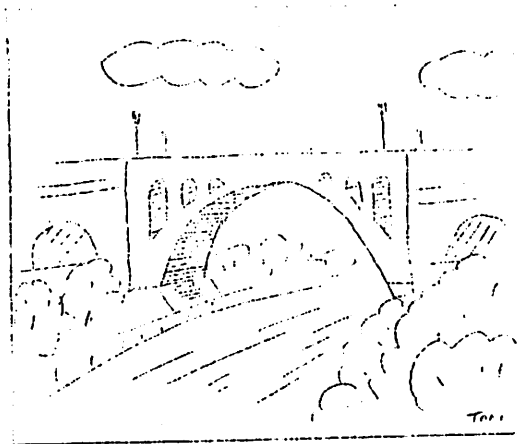
through English. This means, we have tried hard to encourage the people's interest in English and to serve much for the promotion of world peace. Now here again, we young English-loving people must make up our minds to devote ourselves to that purpose. I believe that your Society is one of the leading English clubs in this respect and is doing its best. This is clearly shown by your admirable decision to publish the Memorial Magazine.

It is a significant idea for your well-established E.S.S. to publish the Memorial Magazine every year. Because, this will serve your purpose of keeping in close touch with the graduates of your Society, and you will be able to expect their kind and significant advice that will develop the Waseda E.S.S.. It must be very helpful, at the same time, for other E.S.S. es. to show what they should do especially consulting your year's activities through the Memorial Magazine. Besides, you can let them know your long history and great achievements which the members and the graduates of your E.S.S. have made so far. I am sure it will encourage them. Therefore, I hope you will continue to publish the magazine for the greater progress of all English clubs in Japan, to say nothing of that of your Society.

As the conclusion of my message, I am firmly convinced that the publication of the Memorial Magazine will be a great help in strengthening the relation between the members and the graduates of your E.S.S. and in contributing to further development and ever-lasting prosperity of the English Speaking Society of Waseda University.

Yours sincerely

Toshio Nagumo
Chairman of M.E.S.S.



- From St. Paul Univ. E.S.S. -

Mr. Chairman,

I congratulate you on your publishing this year book with much admiration and a bit of envy.

This kind of brilliant deed cannot be attained unless we are very much enthusiastic and abound in talented and able men.

Your publication of this annual reminds me of the fact that we are now inclined to learn only spoken English in E.S.S. and we are apt to neglect studying writing English in spite of ourselves.

Besides, I find some friends among us who speak quite refined English but write so poor English.

I believe you can encourage much of your ability in writing English and can express your own opinions to the whole readers through this book.

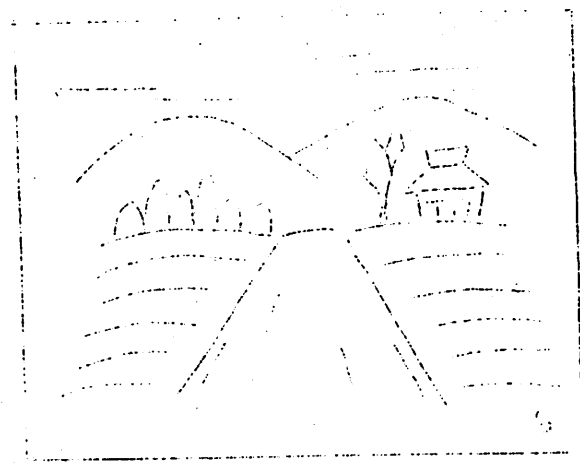
The new plan that you have your graduates' essays on this book who shared the same club before and also let them know the positiveness and prosperity of your club is very desirable and, I think, is also a part of our duty assigned on us.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope that your "Memorial Magazine" will make much progress every time you publish it and will contribute a great deal to the original aims of our

English Speaking Societies.

Chairman of St. Paul's E.S.S.

Kazuo Okamura



- From Keio Univ. E. S. S. -

Dear friends,

Competition makes friendship. Throughout the long history of mutual emulation, Waseda and Keio have immensely strengthened their ties and gradually fostered the creative spirit of reciprocal life-giving. The relationships between your E.S.S. and ours are also not the exception. While we vehemently compete with each other in many ways, we know that we are basically good friends in a good sense. Any one club, like any individual, cannot do well without bosom friend. It is, therefore, our great pleasure to take part in this worthy edition and to say a few words about our lines.

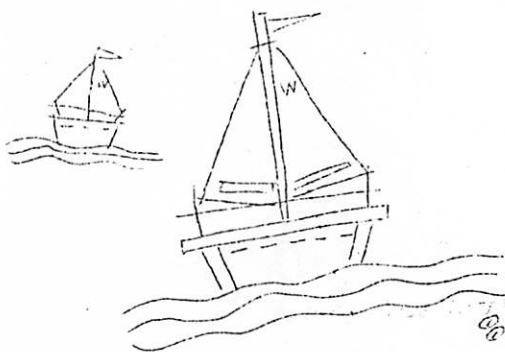
As we happen to have two major campuses (one in Mita and another in Hiyoshi), we have hammered out complicated methods in carrying on a more or less uniformed club life: double-structural character of our system which has proved merely workable. In the one hand we are required to participate in a wide range of campus activities such as free-taking at noon recess, discussion, speech and so forth, while we, on the other hand, belong to the so-called home-group where the closest possible contacts as well as desirable exchanges between

seniors and juniors are to be realized. Furthermore, in an attempt to bridge over the derivative difficulties, we have recently tried on another smart invention, namely, the conference composed of the heads of nine home-groups though it is still in embryo.

In this connection, we should like you to know the growing dispute among us about possible reforms to be achieved in the organizational aspects of our society. In other words we are now more divided than unified in our concept of the most ideal form of such a mammoth club as ours. As is the case with any other E.S.S. we have recently had to admit the swelling number of would be members and subsequently have already overgrown the time honoured institution aptly designed in good old days for the club of much smaller scale. It may well be, however, that we need think over the status quo and our ultimate purpose in the comparative light before venturing any drastic change. Briefly, we must at least cease to be an introvert since English is nothing but a medium of interpersonal-international communication. In this respect, we are more or less convinced of the necessity to externalize ourselves and encourage the attitude to associate with the outer world. As we can now collectively

foster English speaking ability, we feel must also watch out for more chances to talk with foreigners. As our club is possessed of so many members, we are truly desirous of deep self-realization through further intercollegial exchanges. At this turning-point we really appreciate the longstanding friendship with your society.

Michihiro Ohyama
Editor-in-chief of bulletin
Keio Univ. E.S.S.



Reports of 1959's Activities

Our E. S. S. has many external and internal activities. The following reports from each section will remind us of many pleasant events and show us many points to improve from next year.

A BRIEF SURVEY ON OUR ACTIVITIES

Mikio Iijima (Junior)

To the junior members of our society never have our hearts been thrilled so deeply with a sense of responsibility as year 1959; we have been entrusted with the entire activities of one of the greatest clubs in Waseda.

During the last two years, our seniors were the targets of severe criticisms for their irresponsibility. We complained of everything that was distasteful to us; the ambiguous regulations of our society, only a few foreigners to guide us, the dirty room rather than the leaders' manneristic way of the group studies. These were, we thought, the main factors that caused many freshmen to leave our club.

1959 seemed to be the year when we should clean up the above mentioned bad factors in our society. In fact we were to bring forth a grand reformation.

But is this ambition realized? Here is a brief survey on what we have done so far.

The first thing for us to do was to revise the regulation of our society. Every spring a good many of students, more than 350, become the members; but after a few months this number dwindles to less than one fifth of it.

With the former regulation, we had to ignore those inactive members who had only the membership and did not participate in the activities at all. The staff members were annoyed with the problem of how to deal with them everytime they wanted to hold a general meeting or to have an election for the new staff. This fact was also considered to be an obstacle when we tried to reform the regulation.

As a matter of course, we carried out the revision laying emphasis on this matter. Our effort appears to have been rewarded with success. Now we have less trouble in grasping the approximate number of our members.

Since the committee has come to have the greater power to decide who should keep the membership, the members have become unable to take a non-committal attitude toward the society.

Some expressed fear that we might face a great decrease in number of the members by strict application of this new rule. However, this fear ended in smoke. Our purpose was not to expel the new comers but to know the number of the active members as exactly as possible.

As for the diminution of the members, we tried to meet the problem with expansion of our activities.

The time table for the group studies was filled with various kinds of group, including those taught by more than fine foreigners.

With the large number of the freshmen, we want more foreigners to teach in our club.

Yet thinking of the difficulty of finding good instructors, we should be grateful to these foreigners who have so kindly undertaken the task.

Intercollegiate discussions as a primary external activity were held frequently with the E.S.S. of Keio, Meiji, Doshisha and many other universities.

Moreover, we carried out a new trial discussion at Waseda Festival.

Speech and Drama section made their efforts to keep our society's tradition. But the most remarkable thing is that we have added two new sections to the traditional activities. They are News paper and Magazine Branch and Home Meeting Branch, which have been really fruitful.

By publishing news papers which informed of our activities, we could get the largest number of new comers we have ever had, and the largest number of participants in Summer Camp.

This fact is especially important, because the more the

participants are, the more active members we can get as is usually the case.

Moreover, we have come to be able to have a proper way to communicate with the graduates.

Home Meetings are carried on to promote friendship among the members outside the school. It must also be mentioned that the inter-home-meeting debating contest, sponsored by the ASAHI EVENING NEWS, played an important role to stimulate each home meeting to further effort.

These activities were made possible by the clever allocation of the budget. We made a concrete budget plan by which each branch was allocated a certain amount of money at the beginning of this fiscal year. Without the fund thus allotted, we, by not only the manager but all the other staff members, could not have carried out our plans so smoothly.

I have given rather a rough outward picture of our society.

So far as the expansion of our activities is concerned, I think, we have been successful.

But the inward aspect of it or the contents of each activities, has still many problems which have not yet been settled and some of which have become more serious than before.

For instance, it is regrettable that we could not gather

such a large number of participants as we had had in the elimination speech contest.

Our Society has shown an outstanding power in the former speech contests. We should have severer elimination in order to keep our tradition.

As for the participants in discussion meeting, we had quite a few. But a discussion meeting cannot be evaluated only by the number of participants.

More attention should be paid to the contents of it.

In this sense, in addition to each individual's preparation, we should hold the preliminary discussion meetings with more frequency.

It is a fact that we could not pay enough attention to these points since we were engaged in too many works brought about by the expansion of the activities. As a whole, I don't think we can say that our reformation has been perfectly realized.

We are determined to make further efforts to improve these points from now on, and at the same time we would like to expect the staff members for next year to accomplish our ambition. (Vice-Chairman)

GENERAL AFFAIRS

"A Long-term Plan required"

Yasumichi Kawamura

It is already three years since I joined Waseda English Speaking Society. It is not too much to say that these years have been the most happy period of my student life. When I was, for the first time, present at one of the Group Studies, I could not understand what the senior students were talking about, even easy questions like, "What's your hobby?", "What are you majoring in?", "Where are you lodging?". Because it was the first time that these questions were put to me in English. I was, to make the matter worse, rather timid like a hare, so in my freshman year, I never attended it without feeling as if I were out of place there.

As time went on, however, I grew familiar with the atmosphere of W.E.S.S. and made it a rule to drop in the club room at least once a day. Meanwhile it has become usual with me to cut classes, except a few where the roll is called, so that I can take part in a lot of intercollegiate discussion, "Home-Meeting" and other activities. As for me, to talk with a foreigner and to discuss political issues in English occasionally in a coffee shop was far more interesting and absorbing than

to listen to the lecture which only puts me to sleep. It was intolerable for me to pay a school fee, 26,000 yen a year, for listening to a lullaby through a microphone.

However, I sometimes lost my peace of mind when I found that my classmates probably belonging to no circle activity were studying in the Library and discussing economics during recess hours, while I was absorbed in my club activities. None the less, each single day that I have spent at W.E.S.S. is the dear memories which will not easily be forgotten. I now begin to understand why, year after year, so many senior students said at Farewell Party that they graduated from W.E.S.S. rather than from the University. I am sure that they loved W.E.S.S., in pain or pleasure, and their affection for it still remains unabated.

I esteem it a great honor and pleasure to have been allowed to engage in the activities as one of the committee of W.E.S.S. which has a proud history of its own. But when looking back, we cannot help feeling regrettable, for we have been unable to accomplish all the plans which we have made in the beginning of the year. I hope and believe these will be carried through by next year's committee.

Judging from the present activities of our society, I

think we are now facing a deadlock. As the matter stands, it is inevitable that W.E.S.S. will, sooner or later, lag behind that of any any other university. There is no denying that we, Waseda students were completely defeated by E.S.S.'s in Kansai District in the annual Good-Will Discussions with Doshisha University and Kansai Gakuin, which was held this spring. It is not excusable that the Kansai dialect is advantageous for learning English, and both Kansai Gakuin and Doshisha Univ.'s are Christian, so they have much more chance to talk with English Speaking people. These reasons are nothing but sour grapes not founded on fact.

In order to overcome this deadlock we, committee members for 1959, adopted a lot of projects; for example "Home-Meeting Debating Contest among them, Dance Party with Keio E.S.S. for the purpose of deepening friendship, this E.S.S. bulletin, newspaper and soon. Though the results have not come up to our expectations, I am sure that our projects will bear fruits in the near future.

Lastly I would like to point out the necessity of formulating a long-term plan. Indeed it is necessary and important to make new plans every year according to circumstances. But simply because new activities are introduced, it does not

necessarily follow that we can make an improvement in English ability. A big and fundamental plan which will be realized in 4 or 5 years, I think, is required for solving how to make each single member proficient in English in our club activities we have so far been repeating the same blunders year after year. As a first step I should like to propose here a conference which consists of professors concerned, graduates and students, in order to make a long-term plan.

In the event of its accomplishment, the English Speaking Society of Waseda University, I hope, will not only lag behind that of any other univ., but also have no parallel as far as English ability is concerned.

TREASURY

Takashi Uchida

(Junior)

How many students joined our Waseda English Speaking Society !! As the members of freshmen who joined our Society was great (about 500 boys and 90 girls), we could get about 336,000 yen. This made it possible to establish two new

sections, Public Relations Section and Home Meeting Section, and more over each section was allowed more budget. As I mentioned above, this fiscal year the scale of budget was enlarged.

For instance, Public Relations Section was given 78,000 yen to publish two papers and one magazine. Home Meeting Section spent most of the money for the debating contest among home meetings. Drama Section will be given 35,000 yen from the sales of the ticket of the drama and 10,000 yen from Waseda Festival Committee and the rest of the budget will have to be covered by the E.S.S., which will amount to 45,000 yen. Group study section spent most of money to hire foreign teachers.

We have bought one taperecorder and one typewriter, and if possible, we would like to buy one more each. As long as the financial problem is concerned, the fact that we have get so many freshmen is a great contributing factor, but the present number is too large to do our club activities effectively. Under the present circumstances, it may be difficult for freshmen to make friends and to get what they had experienced from W. E. S. S.

In order to continue club activities, it is essential not only for freshmen but also for older members to come into close

contact with each other. At the same time the members should more actively take part in discussions, speech contests and dramas.

The W.E.S.S. cannot hold any more member than it does now, I'll suggest you to limit the member of comers by some means. But we have to realize that we must get enough funds to do our club activities.

Lastly I thank you for your cooperation. When I reflect this year as a treasurer and junior, I feel the time flys like an arrow.

For reference, I'll show you the budget below.

Budget

Revenue		Expenditure	
Membership fee	364,500	General Affairs	70,000
Subsidy of "Bunren"	11,000	Public Relations	78,700
Proceeds of badge	1,200	Drama	45,000
Balance from last year		Discussion	24,000
& fund for Kansai tour	69,307	Speech	40,000
		Tomonkai	7,700
		I.S.A.	4,200
		Recreation	8,395
		Library	3,100
		Home Meeting	9,375
		Group Study	31,000
		Semi-total	321,870.-
		Reconstruction of	
		our room	2,614.-
		Kansai Tour	23,000.-
		Typewriter	20,000.-
		Taperecorder	28,000.-

	Publicity	10,000.
	Reserve funds	10,513.
	Balance to next year	30,000.
<hr/>		
Total	<u>446,007.-</u>	Total <u>446,007.-</u>

DISCUSSION SECTION

Hisato Fukuta (Junior)

With a big co-operation of the members of Waseda E.S.S.,⁴ Good will Discussions with other universities have been carried out successfully except a few exceptions. We, the committee of Discussion Section want to show our hearty thanks to all the members.

Now, let's look back over each title to reflect upon our discussion-activities of this year. For the sake of convenience, I divided all the titles into three; political, economic and social one.

The first and the third occupied a big portion of all, because the second one were, generally speaking, difficult for us to approach and discuss without enough knowledge on them.

Four fifths of them were the so-called "international problems: Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, German problem and Peace out of Cold War". The other national problem was the "Split of Japan Socialist Party".

These problems we could study rather easily with newspapers and monthly or weekly magazines which reported us in detail about current topics every but the second one, economic problems were difficult, compared with the others. However we can say at least that the first and the second are worthy of studying because we have to understand world affairs to get along with all the people on the earth.

Every one has to read papers both in Japanese and in English or magazines in order to get knowledge enough to speak out his or her opinions on the very spot of the discussion meetings.

I believe every discussion has done much for the beginners to get the way to study and to approach, and for the experienced members it was also vitally important for their further study.

Secondly, to my great surprise, we had discussed only two subjects in the fields of economic problem this year.

I guess it was because not only the members of W.E.S.S.

out also the average students were not so much interested in economic problems as a general tendency in Japan. But as University students we should study economic problems much more as well as other one.

Lastly social problems were all very popular among people so that the number of attendants to every discussion meeting was very large, and discussion itself was so much heated.

The problems which we had had this year were as follows: Purity of Japanese Language, The necessity of Women's College, Religion of Japan's Youth, and Social Welfare System.

At a glance to these problems, it seems every members to be a little easier to discuss them, but so it becomes all the more necessary for the members to continue to study social problems in many ways.

We should not make light of them. In this sense we can not say easily which is more difficult or which is easier to discuss.

There might exist more problem and questions which were worthy of discussing, but our duty is going to be off now. I do hope the committee of next year try to take up rest problems to discuss.

Before concluding, I thank every member again for many

kind advices and big cooperation.

I do hope everlasting prosperity of W.E.S.S. with you.

PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION

Nagahisa Harada (Junior)

When I was a freshman and knew nothing about the E.S.S. I had an idea that if there had been a pamphlet or a leaflet which could give me the outline of this society, it would have been very convenient, for it was a little difficult for me to understand what seniors said at the first general meeting held at Ohkuma Small Auditorium.

But I came to think I would not need such pamphlets any longer. I learned a living English with many seniors in comfortable and friendly atmosphere. Paradoxical as you might think, thanks to the fact that I had little knowledge about what I was going to do in this club, I could ask many questions of seniors in English. I found it much more pleasant to learn those things directly from seniors than to read them written in sententious English.

After two years' happy life in the E.S.S., however, I became aware of a few defects which occurred from our lacking in a club organ. In our society every year committee-men change. Whenever new committeemen take up their posts with a great hope and many new ideas, they have to rely on the memories of ex-committee-men when some difficulties arose. They have to wait

time which precise records of the former activities in the form of a booklet will save. We could not send our organ in return for periodicals and newspapers which we had received from the E.S.S.'s of Keio, Doshisha, Kwangaku or many other universities.

Last December a plan to publish something like a club-magazine was brewing among the present juniors. We were afraid lest we should find a man who would accept this job, fortunately Mr. Hirano voluntarily proposed to be a committee-man of this section. Mr. Ito, Mr. Sugiyama and I were dragged into this section, impressed by his enthusiasm.

At the outset we issued our first paper titled "The W.E. S.S." on April 6, the day when the entrance exercise was held, as "Welcome Freshmen" edition. It took us more than a month to make this tiny newspaper. We had to go and back between the printer's shop and the club room to read proofs, and between professors' office and our room to have manuscripts corrected, sacrificing our precious spring vacation. These labors were rewarded, however, by the remarkable increase of newcomers, a total of 612. This increase, I do not want to give judgement here as to whether it was a desirable growth or a disagreeable inflation, owed more or less to the appearance of the welcome edition.

At the end of June we published the second edition of "The W.E.S.S." which contained a special feature about our Summer Camp to explain the lakeside life at Nojiri. For the financial reason this edition was sold at ¥10 to the members. This was also useful as an attractive invitation to Hotel Nodaya, and the result was the greatest number of participants our Summer Camp ever had. We presented these two newspapers to about 40 graduates. The circulation of the first edition was 4,500 and that of the second was 1,000.

The present issue was the hardest for us. Members did not keep the deadline. What's worse, not a few essays were not, frankly speaking, worth being printed in this magazine which we spent as much as ¥60,000 to make. In view of these situations we often hesitated to continue the task accept this job, fortunately Mr. Hirano voluntarily proposed to be a committee-man of this section. Mr. Ito, Mr. Sugiyama and I were dragged into this section, impressed by his enthusiasm.

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Nevertheless, after a long discussion, we agreed to stick to the first intention. I believe it is well-grounded to use that much money for producing a magazine. We can support this project at least from five standpoints:

Firstly, it will give us a can of memories packed with many happenings in our E.S.S. life, which will remind us of our happy days at Waseda Campus.

Secondly it will contribute to making our activities more efficient as I already said.

Thirdly it will serve us as a strong means in introducing our E.S.S. to outsiders. It will make P.R. campaign more effective.

Fourthly it will act as a bridge between the graduates and the active members. We are apt to forget that our society have sent a lot of remarkable graduates to the world during its over fifty years' history. It will be a great loss for us not to take advantage of those honorable graduates. The magazine will provide us opportunities to become familiar with graduates.

And, lastly, it will give us a good chance to brush up our written English. In our group studies composition is taken lightly, so even those who have a fluent flow of speech sometimes

find it difficult to write.

I believe these five standpoints will justify to make this project an annual event. I am very afraid the first trial was not a great success, but it take time to make anything good. We started it, so now it is you that bring it on a favorable orbit, taking advantage of our bitter experience.



SPEECH SECTION

Mineo Amano (Junior)

Most of the undertakings in this year's program of speech section has been carried out. However, with the All Kanto Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest yet to come shortly, with which a series of Intercollegiate activities of our E.S.S. come to a flashing climax and end, this report of speech events cannot necessarily complete.

At any rate, let me record the events carried out by the speech section.

(1) The Recitation Contest in May touched off the all ESS activities of theyear. The contest had to be conducted in two parts --- preliminary selection and final ---- since the number of applicants for the contest amounted to fifty and such a number can hardly be disposed of in a single day, considering the overwork of judges and the boredom of listners to the speakers repeating Lincoln's Gettisburg Address.

Some may wonder about the choice of Gettisburg Address as the only material at the recitation and argue about the possibility of adopting lots of other materials to recite, thus giving the speakers wide range of choice that fit each of them best and allowing the listeners to enjoy the change one speaker after

another gives. That may be a good plan if realized, but owing to the difficulty in picking up adequate materials,---they should be interesting enough to be read through within three minutes--- depended solely on Lincoln's Address as most satisfactory to meet the above two requirements.

The purpose of the recitation contest is to furnish the club members chance of speaking English before a big audience and induce them to have the interest and confidence in public speaking. This is the first step for them to make a proper appearance before the public and make speeches and every freshman was advised to try his or her chance on this occasion. From this standpoint, though the number of participants in the contest has increased compared with the figures of preceding years, only ten percent of this year's five-hundred freshmen contestants did actually participate in it, which was unsatisfactorily small, but the attainment rather than the number is hoped to be improved. For this, every newcomer is encouraged to take part in it even if he feels inadequate to do so. That feeling of incompetence for reciting English publicly comes only from the lack of practice in that branch of English ability before he enters university. Senior members should concentrate their attention on developing freshmen's ability in this field of English

language through demonstration of sample readings and frequent guidance in the way of speaking.

Nobody knows his ability in speech making before having tried it, and it would remain undeveloped forever if he missed the chance of finding it. Half of the responsibility in that failure lies on the person who tries it and the other half on the people who guide him.

(2), (3) The purpose of recitation contest being for securing a certain number of 'speech talents' for our ESS, the two elimination contests in June and in November are the competition among those qualified members who have successfully passed the recitation contest, and those with one to three years of experience in making speeches. The number selected on this occasion is limited to a certain few; one or two top speakers to represent Waseda and ESS at contests on all-Kanto or all-Japan scale, and next best-ranking four or five junior speakers for four university junior contests, held in Spring and Autumn in the both cases.

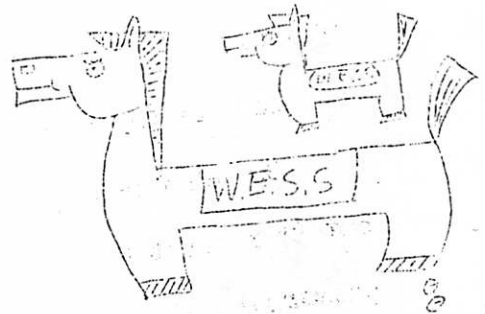
One thing which seemed to be regrettable about the two elimination contests, was the fact that there were only fifteen or less applicants for those contests. Probably this reflects the general indifference to public speaking among

members, as against the popularity of discussion or all-round talking. This is partly because of the lack of recognition of importance of speech training and partly because of difficulty in finding a good adviser who can give us an effective guidance in learning the art of speech. These circumstances and the nature of competition, not the cooperative nature, make speech practice and performance a 'one man's play', which means that there is no substantial cooperation among speech learners. This cannot be helped in a sense, since one cannot consult others about the basic ideas of one's speech, and few students are reliable enough in point of intonation and pronunciation. In this way, members taking part in speech contests are always the same old faces.

Speech for competition's sake may have its own merit, but there must be another field of speech which is more universal and serves general purposes. They may comprise such things as table speeches, a little talk at gatherings, the art of conducting meetings, anything that is required to perform in our daily life. Practice in such speeches may be interesting and accessible to most of us, and through learning the rules and customary manners on such occasions and improving one's wit and sense of humor, one can develop one's

sociability.

Speech in a broad sense is nothing but speaking what one has to say. But how to state it precisely and effectively is always the problem. And one cannot get the answer through one's own method only. I should like to the members to try every method possible.



LIBRARY SECTION

Yukiko Aida (Junior)

To my regret, our Library Section seems to have been the least active of all sections of our E.S.S. It may be natural that Library Section should be unpopular among the members, in consideration of its essential character that E.S.S. is a club where the members learn and study English in hearing and speaking, not writing or reading. Speaking in English is the basic of all the activities of E.S.S, and it is an important means for group studies, discussion, speeches and so forth, where the members can foster speaking ability of English. As for "hearing," it is needless to mention that it is inevitably related with speaking.

All of the members place the greatest emphasis on these two aspects of English. Generally speaking, they make little of "writing" or "reading" (except newspaper reading and scenario reading groups).

As the members are Japanese, they may read many books in Japanese. But I wonder how many English books they have read.

However I would like to recommend you members to read some books on science, history, and philosophy, biographies,

novels, etc. through our Library Section.

I was not in charge of Library Section at the beginning of this year. That is, I was not a committee member about that time, because the section was put in Charge of Miss F. But she scarcely appeared in our club room, so in reality, the task was left in my hands. In September, I received a letter from her saying that she wanted to retire from E.S.S. Then it was formally decided by the committee conference that Library Section was to be put in my hands. To be exact, therefore, my duties began in September. At the same time Mr. Okada, a sophomore, was appointed assistant to this section.

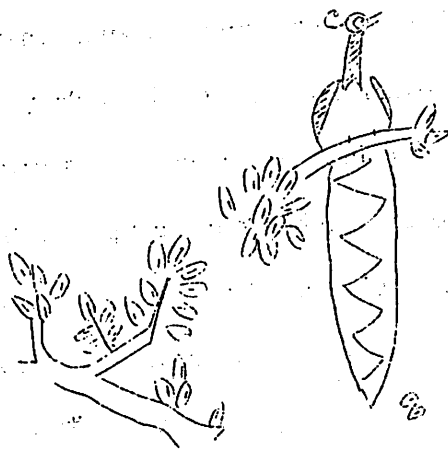
Its functions are as follows; (1) Lending books (2) Subscribing to 2 newspapers, The Yomiuri and New York Times. The papers seem to be pretty utilized by the members while books are hardly paid attention to. This is a most deplorable fact. I suppose members are very busy everyday, but they should try to find space time so that they can come in contact with various works by foreigners. Not only I ask them to make efforts to do so, but I myself apologize to them for the fact that I have left Library Section to take its own course, because I have been busy with the work of the drama.

I am going to begin again and open the bookcase at a fixed time almost everyday.

I think you the members noticed that the present trouble is the treatment of dictionaries. Different from other books, dictionaries should be ready for use at any time. But the bookcase cannot always be open only for the sake of dictionaries. There are 3 pairs of keys to the bookcase, and one pair of them I have handed over to Mr. Okada, another I hung on the wall of the club room, and the other I have. But as one pair on the wall has been lost, only 2 pairs are left.

I should like to ask the members to find out a good way to solve this present problem.

In conclusion, I want the members to utilize the Library Section, and read really good books.



I. S. A. SECTION

On The 6th International Student Conference

Eiichi Shiraishi
(Junior)

I think that every one knows the International Student Conference opened as an annual event, sponsored by the International Student Association (I.S.A.) of Japan, and also the I.S.A. is organized by us all the members of the English Speaking Societies of universities in Japan. The main purpose is to promote the international mutual understanding and friendship among many foreign students through intimate discussions or conferences. Here is my record of one of such annual conferences.

The 6th meeting of I.S.C. was held last year from July 16 to 22 at Aoyama Gakuin University attended by about fifty foreign representatives from more than twenty countries and sixty Japanese representatives. All the attendants were divided into four groups on three subjects: Political Table A, political Table B, Economic Table A, social Table B. They had heated, but friendly discussions on the theme of "International Cooperation of Students for World Peace," and each group came to the following conclusion, "We, students, should

make the greatest efforts for the betterment and prosperity of international society, regardless of the different languages, manners and customs and ideology."

But I am sorry to say that we could not reach any agreement which many students present thought as reasonable and effective, because some discussions, results of the long discussion, had not enough persuasive power to make the students agree unanimously. From Waseda University, Mr. Kimura, former chairman of W.E.S.S. Mr. Okada, a junior member as Japanese delegates and Mr. Matsumoto, a sophomore and I, as promoters of this project, attended the conference. Besides such a meeting the I.S.C. has other pleasant programs, such as International Night, Dance Party, Film Show, Goodwill Party, Study Tour.

Here I should like to write on the fact that I was appointed chief of "Social Section". So during I.S.C. session, I had to be responsible for working out schedules for attractions and entertainment, making every arrangement. "International Night" was one of the events planned by our section to be held on 17th, after the discussion of that day, it was a kind of entertainment of I.S.C., or goodwill meeting, at which all the participants sang songs, danced, in a most

relaxed atmosphere with the stage finely decorated with national flags.

We could enjoy ourselves to our hearts' content. For instance, the delegates from the Philippines introduced "Bamboo Dance", a traditional Philippine folkdance. Japan gave "Fuji Musume", "Echigo Jishi," and Pakistan "Indian Dance". "The International Friendship Party", was held at Chinzanso on the 23rd, after all the scheduled discussions in Tokyo, in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the I.S.A. of Japan. It is already 25 years old since it was established in 1934.

The Friendship Party of I.S.A. was very similar to the above-mentioned International Night and more than 700 members including the delegates, participated in this Party. Through these projects, I found the youth, with, yellow or black, were equally longing for Peace in their hearts and making their efforts to attain this end. After the Tokyo session was over, we made a "study-tour" from Hokkaido to Kobe, with the foreign students in order that foreign students might understand the present Japan as much as possible.

I think it important for us to recognize the significance of the International Student Conference and to reflect

our activities connected with it. It cannot be denied
that some students might think it convenient to attend the
I.S.C. to make progress in English speaking ability, but I
wonder how many students really understood its significance
at least tried to find it out.

I suppose the conference would have been more success-
ful, if only all the delegates, foreign and Japanese, had
taken its aim into full consideration and paid a greater
attention to the best ways to carry on the discussions.
In my understanding the I.S.C. meeting seems to have been
the turning point. It is high time that we should reconsider
how to make discussions so that we can make this annual
conference more fruitful and successful. Lastly I would
like to extend my heartiest gratitude to the kind advises
and cooperations afforded.

(Committee Member of I.S.A.)
(Delegate from W.E.S.S.)
(Chairman of I.S.A. Tokyo Chapter)

DRAMA SECTION

My Memories in E.S.S. as a Deputy to The Four Univ.

Kiyoshige Minegishi
(Junior)

In the beginning, I did not feel interest in drama, and did not like it either, I don't know why I accepted the position of a committee member of Drama Section. I have no word to apologize for my irresponsible attitude like this. For two years however I have been a committee member of The Four Univ. English Theatrical Association, and have done all the business of Drama and English Oratrical Contest. Now I am very glad to say that I have finished all of it quite successfully.

When a man fulfils his job it is natural that many troubles should be in his way. He has to spend much time to fulfil his responsibilities. Consequently great is his joy when it is finished.

Now, I would like to tell you members about our Four Univ. Committee which has been very busy almost through out the year with the arrangement and preparation for the drama contests which was held in November. Although our committee is for the drama contests, we had besides drama the English oratrical

contest, it was held at Waseda this year, and it might be said that the oratrical contest served us as the exercise for the big drama contest. At the oratrical contests I was the chairman, and had done my task, I believe, successfully. Even now I recall the contest with great satisfaction.

We wanted to hold many other entertainments besides drama and oratrical contests, but the financial conditions prevented us from doing so. We experience this difficulty every year, so that we have to ask some companies to sponsor and support us. All the companies which we asked for help granted our request quite willingly. I suppose they did because of its priceless long history of 23 years, and also its great tradition. So when we remembered that this wonderful annual contest had been carried on by the uncommon efforts of many graduates already for many years in the past, we eight committee members recognized the importance of our duty, and had to discharge our obligations very carefully. We knew well that we should not put the brilliant tradition to shame, and that to make the theatricals successful was one of important responsibilities not only to the E.S.S., but also to honorable graduates.

In order to have sponsors and supporters, we had to engage

in printing programs. We were so busy that almost my summer vacation days after our E.S.S. camping were used up for the fund collection campaign, and for soliciting advertisement of many companies. While I was running in the burning sun round Tokyo by street-car and sub-way the vacation was over before I knew.

However, I was very happy and it was my very great pleasure that I could ask graduates for donations, and then hear all them kind-heartedly answer 'yes'. It was also my great joy that I could hear from them very wonderful memories of their university days in parlors of their companies, drinking ice-tea or sometimes cold beer which were brought by their beautiful young secretaries. When I had the good experience of seeing a graduate and hearing from him some good stories, and when I was given several kind advices, the greatest happiness came to me from the fact that I am now a member of W.E.S. not only in the club room on the 2nd floor of the student hall but also the wider E.S.S. with members, all over Japan and even abroad.

As I am poor in English conversation I have desired to practice it by talking with some foreigners in some way or other. Fortunately, as a committee member of The Four Univ. Association

I went to the American Embassy and the British Embassy and other places as well as to other universities, and have had many chances to talk practically with some famous foreigners and professors, and it was my precious experience, which will remain as one of the finest memories in my school life.

However, my primary aim as a deputy of E.S.S. was to promote 'friendship' among four university students through the theatrical and oratorical contests. I myself could get much fruits from the committee activities, and we eight members, representatives from each university, could become intimate friends with each other and could know many things of other universities, which contributed to the mutual understanding. In this sense I believe we have achieved our purpose of deepening friendship.

Truly it is very nice that four universities make an effort for one purpose co-operating with each other as the former chairman said, "Co-operation ---- wonderful!". Though it seems quite a loss for me to skip a few classes for the duties of club activities, the social advantage which I got from these activities gave me a greater satisfaction.

I firmly believe that the purpose of The Four Univ. Association is not only for the performance for just two days

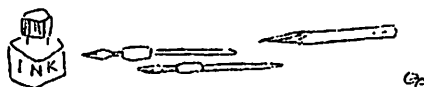
in Nov., but also for the friendship among four universities, as I said just above, for mutual understanding between graduates and we students, and amity with overseas peoples.

I have realized that it is very good for us to be a member of a certain club and take charge of something besides the class room work, and it is quite necessary to contact with some social activities outside of campus through the club activities.

The delight on the evening of Nov. 8, when we seating on the stage, were given amidst the public clapping of hands and a bouquet, will remain as a wonderful memory at all time in my life.

Finally I hope that W.E.S.S. and The Four Univ. Association may develop to enjoy prosperity forever. And if I can maintain a connection between E.S.S. and I one way or another at any time it will be my very big joy.

'Our society W.E.S.S.' is the most wonderful society in our university, I surely believe



GROUP STUDY SECTION

Hiromu Nakazawa (Junior)

If I am asked what is almost untalked about and yet important activity, I can answer without hesitation, that it is group study activity. Through group study we can not only promote friendships among us but also brush up on our English conversation. More-over if you attend a foreigner's study, you will find you have received a great deal of knowledge about the strange country, it's various customs, ways of thinking of the people, and so on.

The role we committeemen of group study play is a dual one. First is to see to it that the group studies are going well and secondly to invite as many foreigners as possible to teach us English conversation. But this year one more duty was given to our group study committeemen. It was to provide proper texts for group study at summer camp. Now I want to tell you how we played our foregoing roles one by one.

First I will show you methods we took to facilitate group study activity. Before summer vacation we organized many group studies conducted by senior members of our club. All juniors, some seniors and a few sophomores led their group studies. We group study comitteemen suggested that

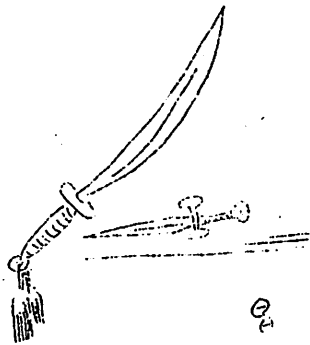
each group leader write a report card every month in order to encourage him. The report card system was very successful. In each group study we study fundamentals of English conversation, news paper reading, discussion and so forth. After the vacation, almost every freshman was familiar with English conversation. We committeemen made efforts to increase the number of new foreigner's group studies. Before the vacation, we had only three foreigners' group studies, but now we fortunately six. On the other hand, the group studies conducted by senior members have decreased. Even though the total number of the group studies has decreased, we don't feel any inconvenienced by it, we still have many other activities in our club.

As for foreigner teachers, four of them were introduced to our E.S.S. through International Education Center; the others were introduced by acquaintances of some members of our society.

In the next place, I am going to tell you about the group study program at summer camp. We provided a text consisting of question and answer sentences and some short stories from "Spoken American English". We divided into twenty groups and we junior members became the leaders.

Our members learned one story by heart at each session. We usually had one group study of three hours a day. It is true that in a sense it was hard for us to memorize a story, but we enjoyed it. Still I doubt whether it was really effective for brushing up our English. I believe, and some other members are also of the same opinions, that next year. Memorization of many sentences should be asked before summer camp begins. We could then make the best use of those memorized sentences in daily life at the camp.

There are only two months left for club activities this year. Let us make the club life much more useful to each of us.



Home Meeting Section

Shinya Yoshida

"Home Meeting and Me"

When I was appointed Committee-man of Home Meeting Section, I was full of expectation to what waited for me. There were two reasons for that. The first one was that home meeting system was newly set as one of the official activities of our society, and so I hoped that I could be a pioneer in this field. The other was that I had loved our home meeting which we had had before. But I knew that my own experience about the home meeting activities was too poor to take charge of home meeting. Because it was only a year and three months' experience in the home meeting activity before I was appointed.

As long as I know, the history of home meeting is not long. Home meeting were first established by Yokohama and Jōnan parties. I think it was at the end of 1957 or in January of 1958. Afterwards Chuo-Line home meeting was established. Those three meetings were in fact carried out by sophmores then, present juniors. For a year, I could enjoy the activity of Jonan home meeting, having heated discussion, folk dance parties or new year's party.

Fortunately, I could manage the meeting by thinking out

the subjects of discussion or planning a recreation party. And our meeting could have our own atmosphere which made all the members feel at home just as Yokohama or Chuō-Line groups did. I hoped this experience would help me to perform my duty about the home meeting activities.

In February, I could have three efficient assistants, Mr. Ida, Mr. Tanabe and Miss. Shibata. We discussed various activities which we wanted to carry out during the coming year. We made it our purpose to make home meeting activity enjoyable to all the members. For this purpose, we have dealt with various problems which have occurred to us. Now I would like to write reports on how we have solved them. But I must say this is just a mid-term report, because it is after the closing party that home meeting will have finished its full activities and been taken advantage of.

Establishment of Seven Home Meeting

After the three months of enquiry by issuing 60 questionnaires to juniors and sophmores and 500 entrance cards to freshmen, we decided finally in April to establish seven home meetings of Akihabara, Ikebukuro, Koenji, Shibuya, Shinjuku, Takatanobaba and Yokohama (See the picture). We classified all the members into them in accordance with the traffic convenience. Though we

knew that seven meetings were not enough compared with the huge number of members, we could not have more because sophmores and juniors who were to take charge of a meeting were found to be lacking when we tried to set up a certain home meeting at a certain place.

This was purely caused by the short history of home meeting system and its peculiar condition of locality. So we have to look forward to the day when we can have enough number of leading members, sophmores and juniors, and for that purpose, we have to improve the present home meeting system.

Lastly I suggest the places where we had better set up our home meetings in future: they are Urawa, Nippori and Chiba.

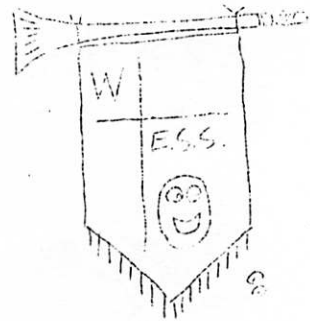


Table (1)

Name	Leader's Name	Fee	Number of members on note	Number of attendants at 1st meeting
AKIHABARA	Matsumoto	--	82	44
IKEBUKURO	Furuya	¥50	136	62
KOENJI	Shiga	¥50	91	40
SHIBUYA	Okazaki	¥30	113	53
SHINJUKU	Nishihara	¥50	84	43
TAKATANOBABA	Sugamo	--	108	39
YOKOHAMA	Kuwa	¥100	82	68

Debating Contest

The reasons why we planned the debating contest were: firstly, we hoped that it would help all members, especially freshmen, to have attachment to their home meetings and to have united feelings among the members of each home meeting, (Sometimes competition is quite useful for this purpose.) and secondly, that it would give all members of our society a good opportunity to brush up their English debating ability. (I myself wanted to have such an occasion when I was a sophomore.)

I had never heard an E.S.S. have a debating contest. So, we had to start with the problem of regulating the rules of the contest fitting to such a type of debating contest. Fortunately,

we could get support from The Asahi Evening News, which gave us a trophy and helped us in many ways.

The first Waseda E.S.S. Debating Contest was held at Okama Small Hall on the 30th of June with seven teams representing each home meeting. To our great pleasure, it was said to be successful.

Now, we, committees of home meeting section, express our hearty thanks for cooperation of all the members. What I felt on the stage was that our society had a great power which has been cultured through a long tradition and has a great influence and that it is our responsibility to widen and strengthen the influence.

But I found many defects that must be amended next year. Debating contest would be improved year by year and give us an opportunity to show our English power cultivated throughout a year.

Record of the 1st Debating Contest

Subject: Whether or not Japan Should be Neutral?

Winning Team: Yokohama Home Meeting

Second Placed Team: Shibuya Home Meeting

Judges: Mr. Haylock
Mrs. Kimura
Mr. Friend

Actual Problems in Managing Home Meetings

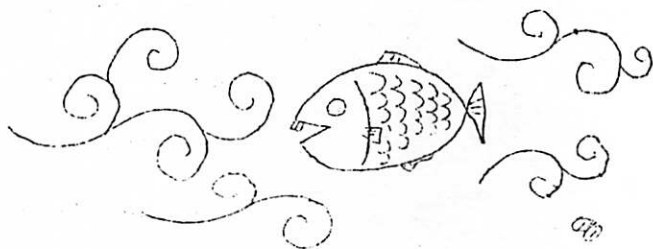
Since this is the first year of home meeting activity, we have had many problems to solve now here are two of them..

(1) The first problem each home meeting had to face was how we could hold meetings with so many members. (Refer to table (1)) We found that two home meetings have more than a hundred members for each, and four, more than eighty after the classification of entrance cards. In dealing with this problem, all meetings were divided into two or three groups within themselves. And the groups had their own activity. But through such a divided activity, it was proved that the division of a meeting is not good for one meeting activities and for promoting friendship among its members. However, with the lapse of time, fortunately or unfortunately, the number of freshmen members decreased. For these reasons, Shinjuku, Shibuya, and Koenji home meetings abolished their divided groupe system. But we must consider how we should solve this fundamental problem next year, because it remains unsolved. One way is, of course, to establish many more home meetings. But in addition to it, I hope the leaders of meetings will find a way in which one home meeting can be managed when it has too many members.

(2) I have often mentioned that the first thing for a home

meeting to do was to promote friendship among its members through its activities. I still insist on this. The problem is what the activity should be, or what we should do. When the fifth home meeting leader's assembly was held on Oct. 16, I found that leaders are quite eager to raise the English speaking level of their home meetings and most meetings started to have groupe study as their main activity using textbooks (Ikebukuro, Shinjuku).

I think it is quite necessary to brush up our English through the home meeting activity, besides, to promoting friendship. But we need not adopt the same methods with that of the group study in our society. I hope some original ways to learn English should be found or invented beffiting the nature of the home meeting and can be enjoyed by juniors or seniors, too,



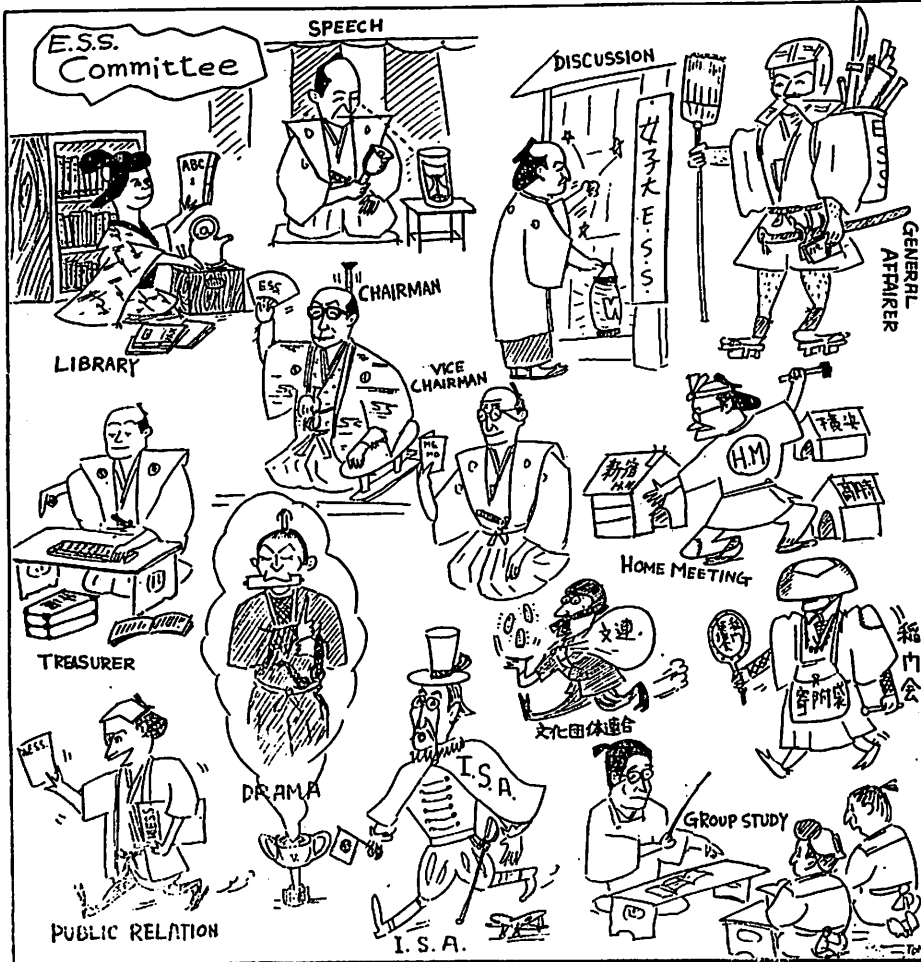
Pictured Profile
of
E.S.S. Committee
&
Recreation
Activities

by Shouhei Thoma



RECREATION SECTION

Obediently following the 5th. item of the club regulation; we had spring and autumn hiking and summer camping. Here you can see miscellaneous happenings in these trips!





?

満員御禮?

Thanks to the appearance of "the W.E.S.S.," (I dare say) our club room was overcrowded with new comers. "I don't know how to deal with such a large number of members", chairman said one day. Every committee also was quite at a loss. Especially I, Recreation committee, became very busy. (Its population-density was the highest in the world, maybe..... 60 people per 20centiare.)



Some of the members went out of our club room to find their entertainment, for our club room was always crowded like sardines.

"Manri", mah-jong house, became so popular among them as their recreation resort. The coquettish hostess of Manri looked always smiling at the prosperity of her business. How foolish you are!



About 50 members participated in Spring excursion of our Society. Our Party, at a glance, looked like the parade of beggars.

What's more, 2 of them climbed the mountain wearing "Geta". How shameful I felt at that time! You can imagine.



Our "Inspection delegates" made a desperate efforts to make our "lodging fee" cheaper. (Mr. Thoma, Mr. Iijima, Mr. Hirano.)

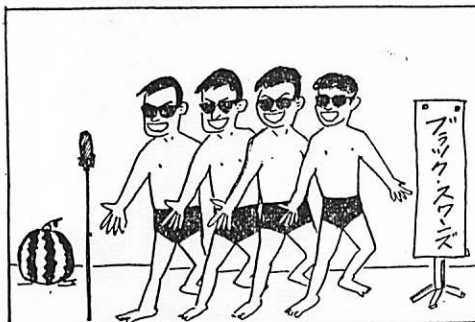
At last, we could successfully beated down the price to ¥ 2,300 (per one member for 5 day's stay), after the long negotiation with the host of Nodaya Inn.



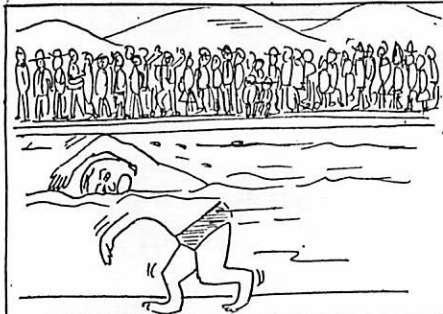
At the beginning of Summer Vacation, Recreation Committee started the preparation for our summer camping.

We had to walk about in Tokyo to purchase canned-stuff, soft balls and bats, medicines and so on which were to be used during our camping.

Hot as it was outside, We had to pass by ice-shops casting a sidelong glance.



On the night of the first day of our camping, an entertainment performance was held. The chorus group, "Black Swans", consisted of Discussion Committee met with a great approval in their newly composed song, "Merikan-blues". We also enjoyed songs by "Shibire Stars", another chorus group of sophomores and many others.



On the third day, the swimming race took place among the divided teams of our participants.

Because of the lack of good swimmers, even the ones who couldn't swim at all took part in that race.

Every group did not seem to have cheered his team but water melons.



On the night of the final day at Lake Nojiri, the members were at length permitted to drink beer at night.

Most of the boys, especially freshmen went on a spree with drinking, singing until the late night.

It was quite a racket which we have never seen before.

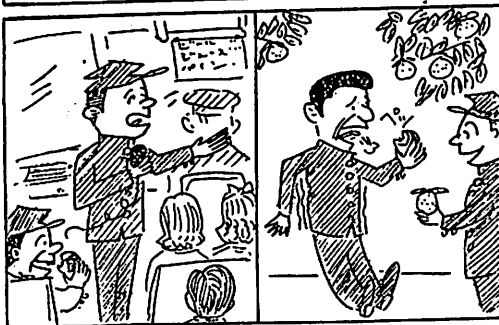


On the last night at Lake Nojiri we had an out-door pageant around the bon-fire. A folk-dance "Tankō-bushi" demonstrated by the members of Yokohama Home Meeting was fascinating enough to make me call a police man. The members of Meiji Gakuin E.S.S. who happened to be at the Lake side joined our circle and exchanged the college songs each other.



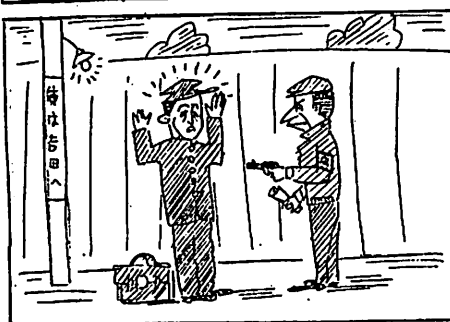
When a big festival of base ball matches between Waseda and Keio comes, our E.S.S. members positively participated in the night recreation at Shinjuku, including many girl members. They marched so triumphantly that even "Guren-tai" went all of a tremble.

"Shinjuku. for Waseda."



As an autumn hiking we went on a bus-hiking along the Pacific coast to Manazuru peninsula in two separate buses.

Freshmen were bang-up at the eating contest of sour sour mandarin oranges. But who was the first winner of the stealing contest!



No sooner had I felt relieved putting an end to the activities of recreation that I was called by Public Relation to draw these cartoons. Oh, poor busy man! P.R. Committee..... "Hey! You can't go on a date with her yet. You draw Manga by tomorrow or else!" Recreation Committee.....

Oh, help me! Let me sleep!

(Tomonkai Section)

Kanji Yamashita (Junior)

The W.E.S.S. "Tomonkai" Section is not known to all the members of W.E.S.S., for the activities of this section are limited to those graduates from this university with the membership of this society.

The role of our section is to keep close relationship with those forerunners or "Old Boys" and to work as a branch of the W.E.S.S. Tomon-Kai, to promote W.E.S.S. activities itself.

W.E.S.S. Tomon-Kai was founded a little after the establishment of W.E.S.S. around 1901. The number of ex-members comes up to about 800. They have been mainly taking part in the fields of import-export industry, education, transportation, security insurance, journalism and publication.

Among them are leading figures in their fields.

Our W.E.S.S. has had many visitudes, for instance, "Golden Age" around 1940 and the re-establishment period just after World War II.

The Tomon-kai makes it a rule to have general meeting once a year, which aims at exchanging one another's opinions and reporting the "Old B_ayes" of the W.E.S.S. activities.

The Record of W.E.S.S. Activities

in 1959

Here we inform you of the record of our activities during this year. Let's look back upon what we have done both inside and outside our Society. We believe these records will be the milestones in every respect for the generation to come.

* * * * *

- March 24th I.S.A. National Student Conference
Delegate: Mr. Iijima (vice-chairman)
Subjects: The Problem of Japan's Political Party
and On Mass-Communication
- April 6th Begin to accept Entrance Application of
freshman, Begin the publicity speech
Publication of "THE W.E.S.S." No.1
- 28th Goodwill Discussion with Doshisha Univ. E.S.S.
Subject: US-Japan Security Pact
- 30th Goodwill Discussion with Kwansai Gakuin Univ.
E.S.S.
Subject: Foreign Trade and Marketing Research
- May 1st All the Group-Studies start.
Foreign Instructors: Mrs. Madancy, Mrs. Winkler,
Mrs. Helm, Mrs. Desmond,
Mr. Duca
- 4th The first E.S.S. General Meeting at Ohkuma
Auditorium
- 14th Goodwill Discussion with Keio Univ. Medical
Department E.S.S.
Subject: Love-Marriage or Arranged-Marriage

- 16th Recitation Contest for the new comers
 The first-prize winner: K. Togoh
 The second: H. Ogata
 The third : K. Tsunoda
- 19th Welcome Party for all I.S.A. new members
 sponsored by I.S.A.Tokyo Chapter at Rikkyo
 Univ. campus.
- Social Gathering sponsored by I.C.U.
 Chairman of discussion: Mr. Nishihara (sopho-
 more)
- 22nd Introduction Meeting between E.S.S. new com-
 mittee and the Tohmonkai Committee at
 Takatabokusha
- 23rd U.S. Embassy Cup Lincoln Oratorical Contest
 Mr. R. Yabe (Junior), delegate of W.E.S.S.
 got the 5th prize.
- 30th Goodwill Junior Discussion with Japan Women's
 Univ. E.S.S.
 Subject: The Necessity of Women's College
- June 1st The second E.S.S. General Meeting
- 5th Goodwill Discussion with Meiji Univ. E.S.S.
 Subject: German Problem
- 6th Waseda Elimination Contest for All Japan Inter-
 collegiate Oratorical Contest and for Four
 Univ. Junior Speech Contest
- 7th W.E.S.S. Spring Excursion to Mt. Ohnoyama
- 8th Despatch Inspection-Delegates to Lake Nojiri
 / for Summer Camp
- 9th Delegates: Mr. Tohma, Mr. Iijima, Mr. Hirano
- 14th Goodwill Baseball Match among Waseda, Keio,
 Rikkyo, and Hitotsubashi Univ. E.S.S.'s

- 16th Goodwill Discussion Tour to Kansai Districts
/ by Seniors and 2 sophomores.
21st
- 20th Four University (Waseda, Keio, Rikkyo and
Hitotsubashi) Junior Speech Contest
Mr. Shimizu (sophomore) got the 3rd prize.
Goodwill Discussion with Foreign Students
Studying in Japan, sponsored by I.S.A.
- 23rd Goodwill Junior Discussion with Keio Univ.
E.S.S.
Subject: The Future of Japanese Culture
- 27th Goodwill Discussion with Meijigakuin Univ.
E.S.S.
Subject: Purity of Japanese Language
- 28th Publication of "The W.E.S.S." No.2
- 30th The first Friendship Debate Contest among
7 Home-Meetings
Subject: Japan's Neutrality
The first place went to Yokohama Home-Meeting.
The second : Shibuya Home-Meeting
- July 1st Goodwill Discussion Meeting with Keio Univ.
E.S.S.
Subject: Peace out of Cold War
- 4th All Japan Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest
sponsored by the English Mainichi
Delegate: Mr. T. Miyake (senior)
- 16th I.S.A. International Student Conference in
/ Japan
Aug. 8th Delegates: M. Kimura (senior)
K. Okada (junior)
- 30th Orientation Meeting for Summer Camp
- 31st Start to Nojiri Lake for Summer Camp

August (1st to 5th) W.E.S.S. Summer Camp at Lake Nojiri.

1st Entertainment Performance at night, Group Study

2nd Soft Ball Match, Group Study

3rd Climbing Mt. Myoko

Walking round Lake Nojiri, Group Study

4th Swimming Race, Boating Race, Discussion

5th Leaving Nojiri Lake

September 12th All Kanto Intercollegiate Debate Contest
Subject: Bicameral System or Unicameral System
Delegates: Mr. T. Ishiro (junior), Mr. M.
Iijima (junior)

22nd Goodwill Discussion with Tokyo Women's
Christian College
Subject: Women's College is necessary or not

October 8th The third E.S.S. General Meeting

10th Goodwill Junior Discussion with Meiji Univ.
E.S.S.
Subject: Recognition of Red China and Trade
with her

21st Junior-members' friendship tour to Kinugawa

24th Goodwill Discussion with Ritsumeikan Univ.
E.S.S.
Subject: Revision of Japan-U.S. Security
Treaty

29th Drama Rehearsal at Okuma Auditorium for Four
Univ. Theatrical Contest

November 4th Mr. T. Sakoh (sophomore)
Mr. Y. Kawamura (junior) participated in "Open
Discussion" Meeting in celebration of Aoyama-
gakuin Univ. Cultural Festival.
Subject: World Peace in Recent Advancement of
Science

- 6th Drama Rehearsal for Four Univ. English
Theatrical Contest at Hitotsubashi Auditorium
- 7th The 23rd "Four University English Theatrical
Contest"
/ W.E.S.S. presented the play "Portrait of a
8th Madonna" by T. Williams
- 7th Mr. S. Tsuda (senior), Mr. K. Togoh (freshman)
attended the "Open Discussion" Meeting celebrat-
ing Tokyo Women's Christian College Cultural
Festival.
Subject: Employment and Education Problem
Juvenile Delinquency Problem
- 12th "Waseda-Keio Open Goodwill Discussion" Meeting
celebrating Mita Cultural Festival at Keio Univ.
Mita Campus
Subject: World Trend after the Camp David Talks
Delegates: Mr. M. Kimura (senior), Mr. T. Kanai
(senior), Mr. S. Takeuchi (junior),
Mr. H. Fukuda (junior), Mr. H. Naka-
zawa (junior), Mr. T. Hirano (junior)
- 15th W.E.S.S. Autumn Hiking to Manazuru Peninsula
and Odawara Mandarin-oranges Plucking
- All Japan Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest
competing for Prince Takamatsu Trophy, spon-
sored by the Asahi Evening News
Delegate: Mr. K. Shimizu (sophomore)
- 23rd W.E.S.S. presented the English Play "A Portrait
of a Madonna" by T. Williams again at Ohkuma
Auditorium as a programe of Waseda Univ.
Cultural Festival.
- 24th W.E.S.S. had the "Open Goodwill Discussion"
Meeting inviting 12 big Univ. E.S.S.'s as a
programe of Waseda University Cultural Festival.
Political subject: Socialist Party in Future
Economic Subject: Japanese Tourism
Cultural Subject: Religion as a Backbone of the
Youth of Japan.

- 28th Waseda-Keio E.S.S. Friendship Dance Party at Kazankaikan
- December 1st W.E.S. Tohmonkai General Meeting at Eiraku Hall
77 O.B.'s attended.
- 4th Goodwill Junior Discussion with Meijigaku Univ. E.S.S.
Subject: Self-Defence Forces of Japan
- 5th W.E.S.S. sponsored "The Seventh all Kanto Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest"
Supporters: Shell Oil Company
The English Mainichi
American Culture Center
Kenkyusha Publishing Company
The first place went to Aoyamagakuin Univ.
The second. Keio Univ.
The third. Japan Univ.
- 10th Goodwill Junior Discussion with Japan Women's Univ. E.S.S.
Subject: How to expand the trade of Japan
- 12th Four Univ. (Waseda, Keio, Meiji, China) Junior Speech Contest
Delegates: Mr. Shimizu (sophomore), Mr. Tsunoda (freshman)
Mr. Ohkoma (freshman)
Mr. Togoh (freshman)
- 14th Goodwill Discussion with Japan Women's Univ. E.S.S.
Subject: The Social Welfare System
- 19th Publication of "The Ace", the first W.E.S.S. Journal
- 20th Election of Committee of 1960
W.E.S.S. Closing Party at Student Hall
- 24th Mr. Shiraishi (junior) leaves Japan for Mantra to attend the 6th Asia Student Conference.

(His schedule:)

January 1st. He attends Japan-Hong Kong Goodwill Reception Party.

18th. He attends Goodwill Reception Party at Taiwan.

W. E. S. S. COMMITTEE OF 1959

President	Shoshin Nakashima
Adviser	Katsumi Ito, Shinji Igarashi.
Chairman	Toshio Ishiro
Vice Chairman	Mikio Iijima
General Affairs	Yasumichi Kawamura
Treasurer	Takashi Uchida
Public Relations	Toru Hirano, Teruo Ito, Yoshi- aki Sugiyama, Nagahisa Harada
Home Meeting	Shinya Yoshida
Group Study	Seiki Makino, Hiromu Nakazawa.
Discussion	Hiroto Fukuda, Soichi Takeuchi.
Speech	Ryuichi Yabe, Akio Amano.
Drama	Kiyoshige Minegishi
Tomonkai	Mineo Abe, Kanji Yamashita, Kichiro Odani
I. S. A.	Eiichi Shiraishi
Library	Yukiko Aida



Prof. M. Kimura

WASEDA UNIVERSITY
E.S.S.



Adviser
Prof. K. Itok



President of W.E.S.S.
Prof. S. Nakashima



Mrs. Winkler



Mrs.
Madancy



Adviser of
W.E.S.S.
Prof. S. Igarashi



Mrs. Helm



Mrs.
Desmond

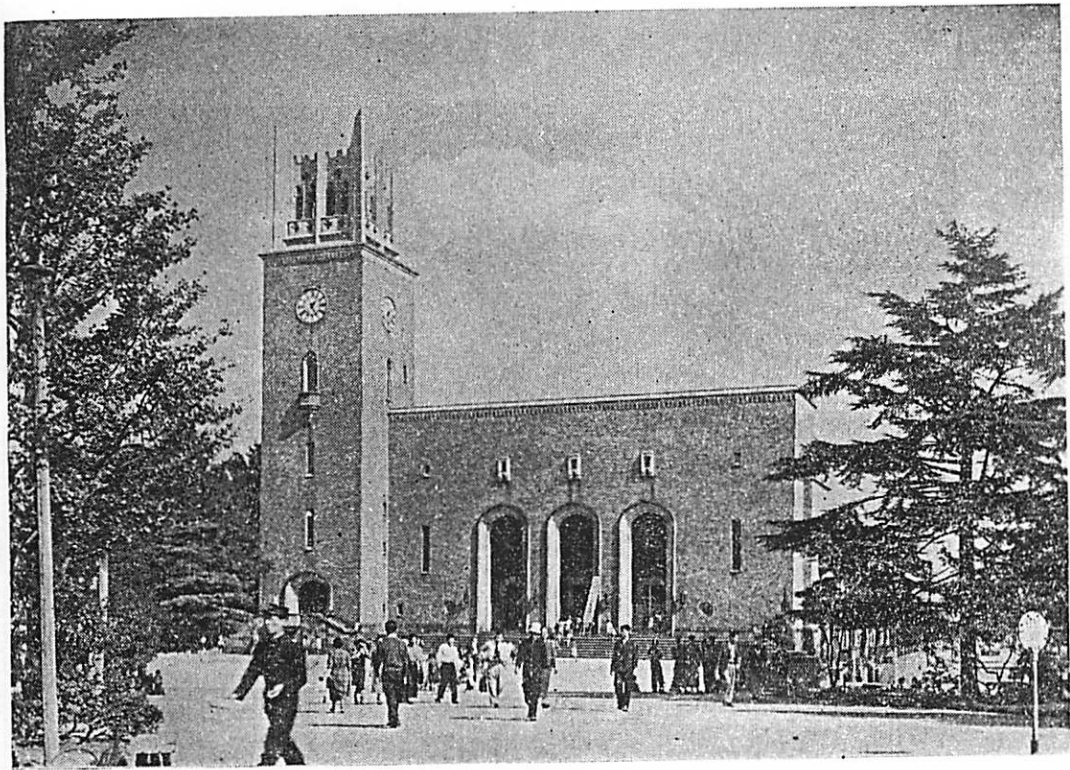
Mr. Duca

Prof. K. Hagiwara

Prof.
D. Friend



Unforgettable and
Pleasant E.S.S. Life
through Pictures!



WELCOME
Freshmen!

You are the
first new commer.



Committee-men introduced
at the first General
Meeting.



Mr. Skarno, president of Indonesia visited our club.
What a big honour we had!

Our Daily Life



A Group-Study at a coffee-shop.

Time	Topic	Teacher	Notes
8:00 - 8:30	English Conversation	Mr. Helm	
8:30 - 9:00	Reading	Mr. Helm	
9:00 - 9:30	Writing	Mr. Helm	
9:30 - 10:00	Grammar	Mr. Helm	
10:00 - 10:30	History	Mr. Helm	
10:30 - 11:00	Geography	Mr. Helm	
11:00 - 11:30	Science	Mr. Helm	
11:30 - 12:00	Mathematics	Mr. Helm	
12:00 - 12:30	Physical Education	Mr. Helm	
12:30 - 1:00	Lunch		
1:00 - 1:30	English Conversation	Mr. Helm	
1:30 - 2:00	Reading	Mr. Helm	
2:00 - 2:30	Writing	Mr. Helm	
2:30 - 3:00	Grammar	Mr. Helm	
3:00 - 3:30	History	Mr. Helm	
3:30 - 4:00	Geography	Mr. Helm	
4:00 - 4:30	Science	Mr. Helm	
4:30 - 5:00	Mathematics	Mr. Helm	
5:00 - 5:30	Physical Education	Mr. Helm	
5:30 - 6:00	Lunch		
6:00 - 6:30	English Conversation	Mr. Helm	
6:30 - 7:00	Reading	Mr. Helm	
7:00 - 7:30	Writing	Mr. Helm	
7:30 - 8:00	Grammar	Mr. Helm	
8:00 - 8:30	History	Mr. Helm	
8:30 - 9:00	Geography	Mr. Helm	
9:00 - 9:30	Science	Mr. Helm	
9:30 - 10:00	Mathematics	Mr. Helm	
10:00 - 10:30	Physical Education	Mr. Helm	
10:30 - 11:00	Lunch		
11:00 - 11:30	English Conversation	Mr. Helm	
11:30 - 12:00	Reading	Mr. Helm	
12:00 - 12:30	Writing	Mr. Helm	
12:30 - 1:00	Grammar	Mr. Helm	
1:00 - 1:30	History	Mr. Helm	
1:30 - 2:00	Geography	Mr. Helm	
2:00 - 2:30	Science	Mr. Helm	
2:30 - 3:00	Mathematics	Mr. Helm	
3:00 - 3:30	Physical Education	Mr. Helm	
3:30 - 4:00	Lunch		
4:00 - 4:30	English Conversation	Mr. Helm	
4:30 - 5:00	Reading	Mr. Helm	
5:00 - 5:30	Writing	Mr. Helm	
5:30 - 6:00	Grammar	Mr. Helm	
6:00 - 6:30	History	Mr. Helm	
6:30 - 7:00	Geography	Mr. Helm	
7:00 - 7:30	Science	Mr. Helm	
7:30 - 8:00	Mathematics	Mr. Helm	
8:00 - 8:30	Physical Education	Mr. Helm	
8:30 - 9:00	Lunch		
9:00 - 9:30	English Conversation	Mr. Helm	
9:30 - 10:00	Reading	Mr. Helm	
10:00 - 10:30	Writing	Mr. Helm	
10:30 - 11:00	Grammar	Mr. Helm	
11:00 - 11:30	History	Mr. Helm	
11:30 - 12:00	Geography	Mr. Helm	
12:00 - 12:30	Science	Mr. Helm	
12:30 - 1:00	Mathematics	Mr. Helm	
1:00 - 1:30	Physical Education	Mr. Helm	
1:30 - 2:00	Lunch		
2:00 - 2:30	English Conversation	Mr. Helm	
2:30 - 3:00	Reading	Mr. Helm	
3:00 - 3:30	Writing	Mr. Helm	
3:30 - 4:00	Grammar	Mr. Helm	
4:00 - 4:30	History	Mr. Helm	
4:30 - 5:00	Geography	Mr. Helm	
5:00 - 5:30	Science	Mr. Helm	
5:30 - 6:00	Mathematics	Mr. Helm	
6:00 - 6:30	Physical Education	Mr. Helm	
6:30 - 7:00	Lunch		
7:00 - 7:30	English Conversation	Mr. Helm	
7:30 - 8:00	Reading	Mr. Helm	
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8:30 - 9:00	Grammar	Mr. Helm	
9:00 - 9:30	History	Mr. Helm	
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10:30 - 11:00	Mathematics	Mr. Helm	
11:00 - 11:30	Physical Education	Mr. Helm	
11:30 - 12:00	Lunch		

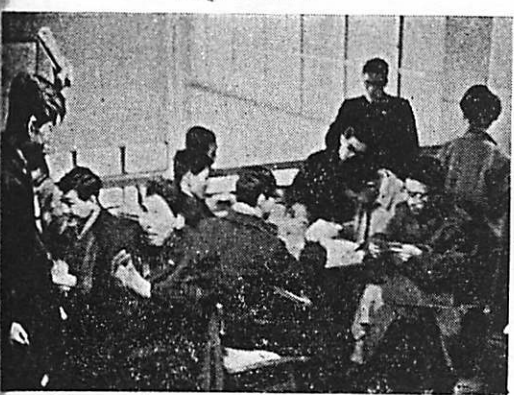
Timetable in Group Study
It did much for the members to study English conversations.



Oh! Dance Party is coming near.

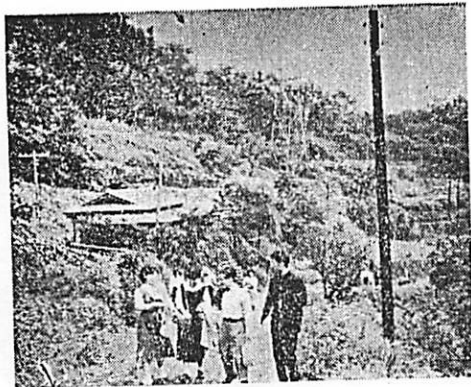


You have to speak English in our club-room.
Are you really speaking?



What are you talking?
Freshmen are indulged in chatting.

Spring Hiking to Mt. Ohnoyama



I'll give you some biscuits.
Oh! you are kind.



On the
summit of Mt.
Ohnoyama



to Odawara

Mr. Tohma,
Committee of Recreation



Are they singing well?

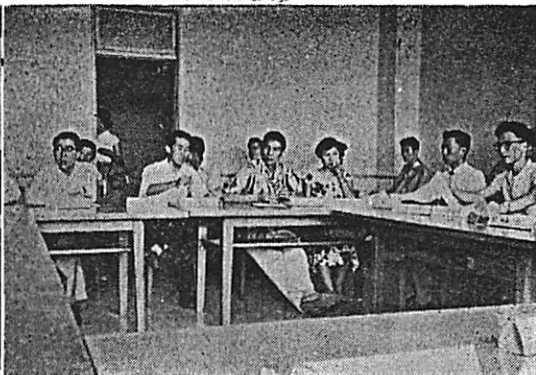
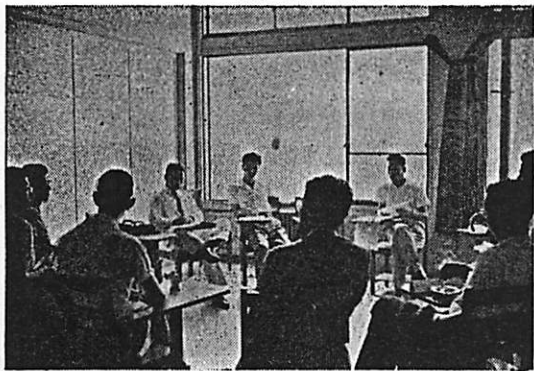


What a big appetite they have!

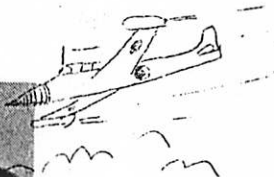


Oh! Sour this is!

« International Student Conference »



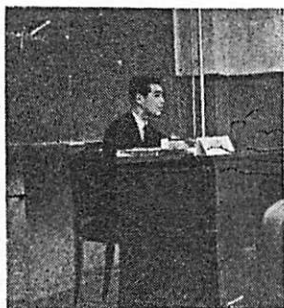
Mr. Kimura (senior) and
Mr. Okada (junior) attended it.



« Debate Contest
& Open Discussion

Yokohama team got the
Asahi Evening Cup

The 1st prize winner team,
Yokohama H.M. members.

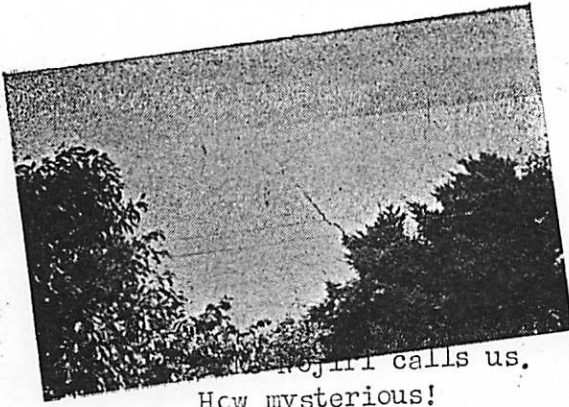


Mr. Iijima

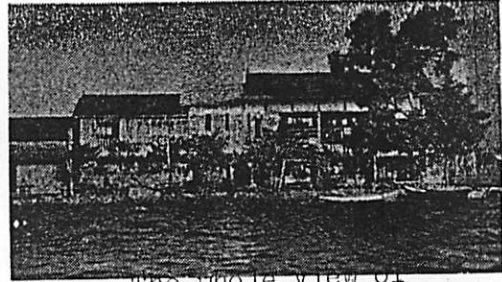


W.E.S.S. sponsored
Open Goodwill Discussion Meeting
in Waseda Cultural Festival.

*Summer Camp
1959*



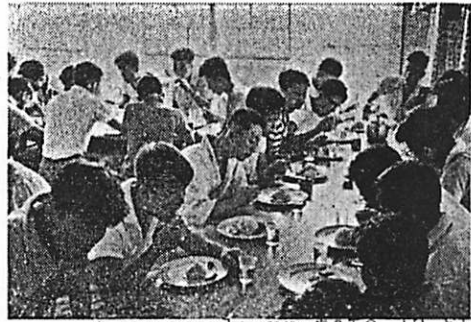
How mysterious!
How mysterious!



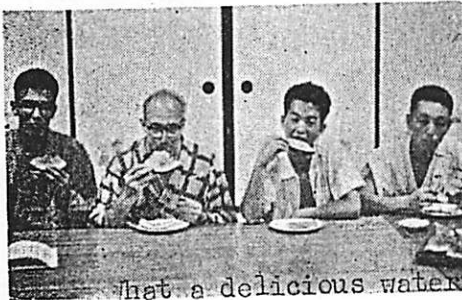
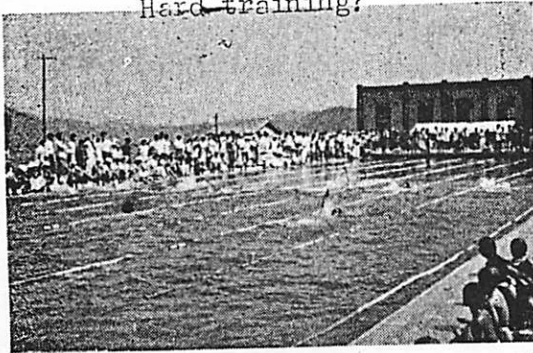
The whole view of
Nodaya Inn



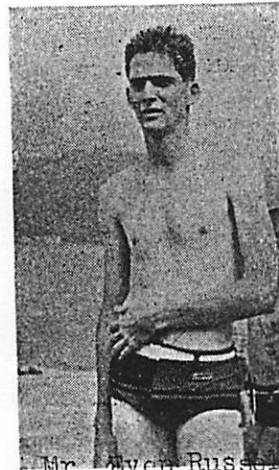
Group-study at one group.
Hard training?



Very good appetite in spite
of poor meal.

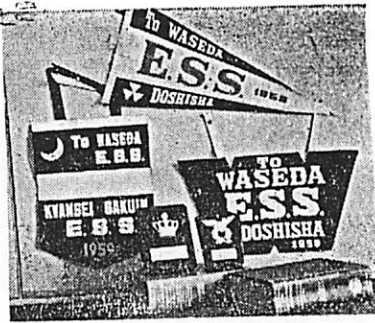


What a delicious watermelon!



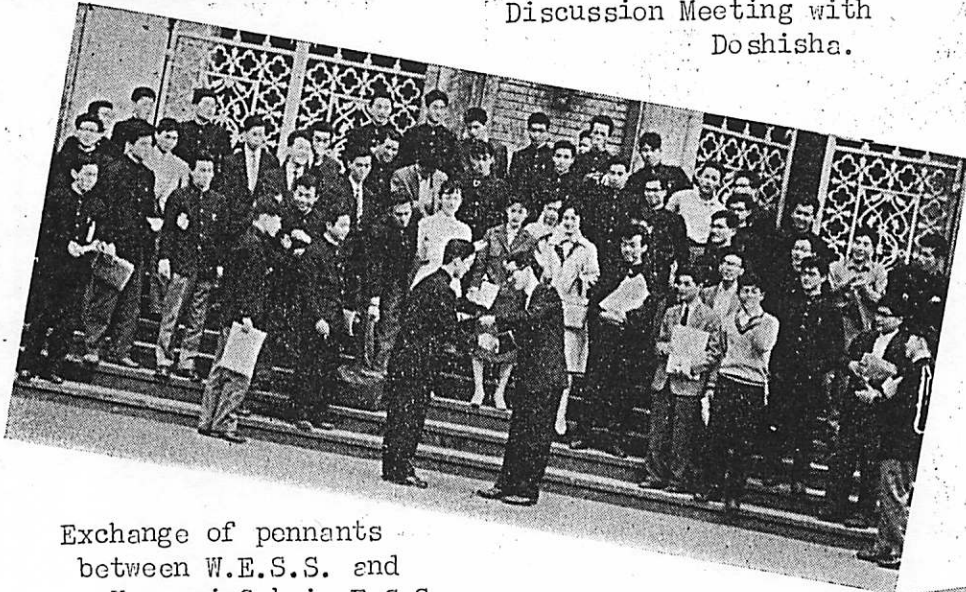
Mr. Even Russe
a handsome boy

Goodwill Discussion



Pennants and shields which we exchanged this year.

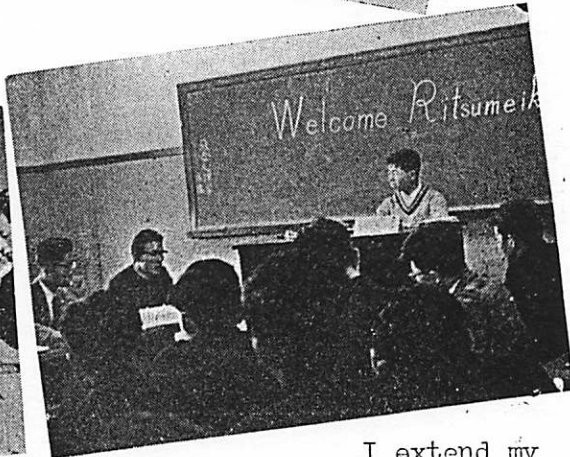
Discussion Meeting with Doshisha.



Exchange of pennants between W.E.S.S. and Kwansai Gakuin E.S.S.



At discussion-table with Kwansai.



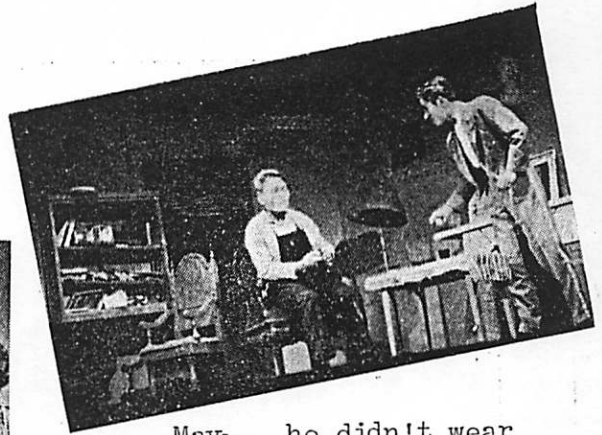
I extend my hearty thanks to.... Discussion with Ritsumeikan

Four Univ.
Dramatic & Theatricals

S.S. presented
"Portrait of A Madonna."



How beautiful I am.
(up)



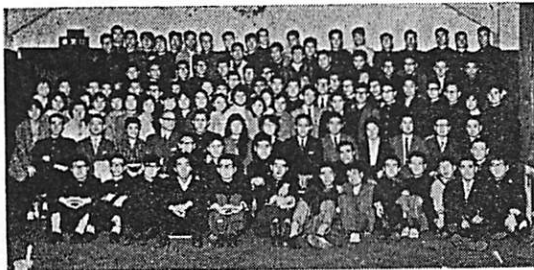
Maybe he didn't wear
any



You'd better
forget all, Miss Collins!



Placement of the
contest result.



The contest was
.....



She is a lady, such a
perfect lady (climax)

= SPEECH CONTEST =



W.E.S.S. won the 1st team prize at Autumn Univ. Junior Speech Contest. Brilliant trophy and shields (above)



Spring Four Univ. Junior Speech Contest. Mr. K. Shimizu (the second from right) got the 3rd prize.



W.E.S.S. sponsored the 7th all Kento Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest. The 1st place went again to a delegate of Aoyama Gakuin Univ. (middle)



U.S. Embassy Cup Lincoln⁹⁵ Oratorical Contest. Mr. Yabe (left) got the 5th prize.

Guest Essay

It is our great honor that we could get wonderful
contributes from six foreigner instructors of our
Study-Groups and a friend of Japan Women University
E. S. S.

DIALOGUE ON THE JAPANESE STUDENT.

George I. Duca

It may sound presumptuous of me to try and talk about the complex being who is the Japanese student, after spending only a few months in this country. Particularly, it may seem rash of me to reach certain superficial conclusions, when my relationship with them has not been on the usual teacher-pupil level, but so far only of the elder-brother-counsellor variety.

"How foolish of you to ever imagine you could talk so freely of our students," one of their professors told me the other day, "it will take you at least five years to understand them." That was quite a blow to the impudent conviction I had formulated that my knowledge of human nature in general, and of my young Japanese friends in particular, would allow me to get into closer contact with them.

"Are we really so complex?" my Waseda students wondered ironically.

"You are, and you are not" I replied thoughtfully. And then I tried to put some order in my thoughts.

"First and foremost," I began hopefully, "you are about

the most hard-driven students in the world." My friends cocked an astonished eyebrow, but I continued. "Yes, indeed, you are," I insisted, "not only because your scholastic schedules are heavy, but also because it seems to me that you do not have a healthy balance between your studies and your free time."

"How come?" they wanted to know. "We do have plenty of time to relax, we can assure you." I shook my head. "I do not mean that you don't have enough hours of leisure, but rather that the way you are spending them is an ever-renewed puzzle to me." They clamored for an explanation.

"All right, I'll tell you. To begin with, most of you have too little money to go to shows, to concerts, to the theatre. The most you can afford, is to go to the cheaper movies - is that correct?" Grudgingly they admitted.

"Then," I continued, "you hardly have any social life in the Western sense - no intimate parties in private homes, limited club activities, seldom any dances - and these are only for the few who have learned what you so amusingly call 'social dances.'" There was a moment of silence.

"Maybe you are right," one of the boys pushed himself forward, "but we love sports and hikes and picnics and..."

such, and we have plenty of these activities!" He looked challengingly at me.

"Granted," I slapped him on the back, "long live National Baseball, and all that!" They shrieked with laughter. "Seriously, but your excursions, mountain climbing, or summer camping fill only part of your extra-curricular activities, while the rest of the time you are drifting aimlessly through cheap cafes, dusty sport arenas, or gymnastic halls. I do not call that a particularly exciting free time filler!"

One angry young man stared at me pugnaciously: "We do have our own clubs and associations, and our yearly festivals and theatrical productions and inter-collegiate contests of all kinds and"

"And girls!" I interrupted him mischievously. He stopped right in the midst of his tirade, glared at me for a moment, then smiled grudgingly. "And girls, yes Sir, although in spite of our newly acquired co-educational system, our relationship with them is still... is still ..." "Is still rather awkward and unsatisfactory, what?" He smiled sheepishly.

"I consider the girl problem very serious," I went on,

"but we will have to discuss it another day." They protested in unison but, for the time being, I refused to be led into such dangerous territory.

"This brings me to speak about your manners," I switched the discussion around, "and right from the beginning I have to admit that I consider you among the most astonishingly courteous youngsters I have ever met." They fairly glowed with self-satisfaction. "Now wait a minute," I added quickly, "lest you become too conceited, let me add that you also are most astonishingly unpunctual - either too late or too early, as the spirit moves you - and with an often disconcerting habit of not giving a hoot about other peoples' comfort or feelings. But, all in all, you are generous to a degree your elders should be wise to follow. In short, you are most thoughtful, in spite of being fundamentally so curiously detached."

One student leaned over: "Do you consider that our shiness is also a form of politeness?"

"I believe it is," I replied, "when you think it is better to be silent, than to say what you may consider to be the wrong thing. But otherwise, if you pardon my saying so, it is just plain inarticulateness, in spite of language

barrier and"

"Are we really as inarticulate as all that?" two boys jumped up fairly bristling with indignation. "God, yes!" I laughed. "For those of us who do not speak Japanese yet, it is a perpetual up-hill struggle to help you express yourselves normally, without complexes or false inhibition"

There was a long silence.

"Then, do you consider...." the boy sitting opposite me weighed his words carefully, "do you consider, Sir, that the average Japanese student is a fairly stupid fellow, or what....?"

"Indeed, I don't," I answered without the slightest hesitation. "On the contrary, I consider that, in spite of a certain slowness in the process of thinking, you are among the most capable, through and potentially intelligent students I ever met." The boy beamed in a glow of reflected glory, and nudged his neighbours. "Also, I believe," I continued blandly, "that you do not always use your very good minds to your best advantage - that you are stubborn, and too easily given to follow the leader, instead of judging for yourselves."

"May this be a proof of immaturity?" he challenged me.

"Perhaps, because you are a most puzzling mixture of childishness and maturity, of humorous gaiety and concentrated seriousness, of starry-eyed wonderment and black pessimism I have encountered in any youngsters so far!"

The young men stared uneasily at me for a few seconds, then burst out laughing once more. "Maybe it will take you five years to understand us, after all!" "No," I replied soberly, "because when you like and admire somebody, it is easier to understand with the heart, than with the mind. And that is the way I feel about most of you."

"With the heart....?" they wondered. "Quite so," I tried to explain. "You see, I lost my family when my native Rumania was occupied by Russia at the end of the last war. So, I have replaced them with friends. Here, in Japan, you - the students - are my friends. Maybe not all of you, but certainly a great number of those I am working with. This is the reason why I said that being so genuinely fond of you, it is with the heart that I try to understand you, whenever my mind is puzzled. See what I mean....?"

I believe they did, because they must have felt that I am their friend.

(Mr. George I. Duca was a diplomat of Rumania. He got the nationality of the U.S.A. recently, and now is staying in Japan. We discussed many topics with him this year.

_____ Editor)

THE BUSY SEASON

Eunice Winkler

In New York, there is a building which boasts "the fastest escalator in the world". Yet, as I stood there watching it, I saw a man, briefcase in hand, racing up the fastest escalator in the world. Hurry ! Hurry ! There is something else to be done. Thus are we of the United States, often criticized for rushing through life.

True, at any time of year one will find life moving along at a fast pace but perhaps more so with the advent of Autumn and early Winter. At this time arise many reasons for stepping up the tempo of daily affairs.

With the first cooling days of September comes the sound of the school bell, and another nine or ten months of busy school life is on its way. If life is busy for students, it is also busy for "Mow" who is the one who prepares them for school each day and greets them every afternoon. It is she who helps with school activities and sees that each of her children is taken to any special lesson as music, dancing, ball playing or any other affair that might arise. Then she must rush back and have a clean home and well planned dinner waiting for father and children.

Then with the golden autumn moon of October comes the "Witch riding by on a broom accompanied by a black cat". Thus is Halloween, the time for ghosts and Witches, symbolized. This occasion, though insignificant, demands extra time for planning parties and school bazaars, making costumes and preparing for the childrens visit. This is the time when children attend parties in Costume and run from house to house demanding "Trick or Treat". Each home must have some "goodie" to hand to each child or beware the results- a trick.

November arrives and so does Thanksgiving, one of the favorite holidays of the year. For this reason it calls for extra activity. This is a family holiday and families are busy in one of two ways preparing to journey home first, they are to eat Thanksgiving dinner with grandparents, or second, they are expecting visitors and spend extra time in cleaning house and yard and preparing for the trukey feast, the highlight of the day.

If life has been busy before, it takes on a "steady hum" now that Christmas is only a month away. There are parties for everyone, special school and church programs, presents to be made, shopping to be done, packages to be

mailed, homes to be cleaned and decorated, cards to be written and posted. All these are made more complicated by the fact that everyone else is doing the same things and streets and stores are tremendously crowded.

Christmas, the favorite holiday of almost everyone, is also another occasion for friend and family gatherings. Here the dinner, spotlighted by a large turkey or ham, takes second place on this day. The arrival of Santa Claus who delivers presents to all beside the Christmas tree causes an excitement hard to surpass on any occasion.

Also on this day the custom of open house is enjoyed whereby friends drop in to partake of Christmas "goodies" or egg-nog and wish good luck and cheer throughout the coming year.

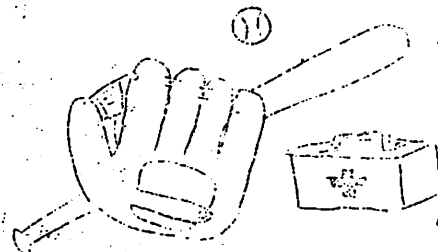
These Christmas holiday activities, though greatly reduced, are prolonged through New Year's Day which is highlighted by Mid-Night parties on New Year's Eve at which time people "ring out the old, ring in the new."

The no wonder January is one of the quietest months of the year. It seems to be a month in which to regain forces.

Yes, life in the United States moves at a faster pace

in the latter part of the year, but not many would do away
with the causes of it.

(Mrs. Winkler is a foreign instructor of our E.S.S.
who was kindly been teaching us English on every
Wednesday this year. She is now living in Grand Heights.
_____ Editor)



FIRST IMPRESSION

Mrs. Laverne Madancy

Editor's note: Mrs. Laverne Madancy is a foreign instructor of our E.S.S. who has kindly been teaching us English on every Friday since last May. She is now living in Grand Heights.

"If you will look to your left ladies and gentlemen, you will see the tip of Mr. Fuji just visible above that group of clouds."

This was the loudspeaker message that sent us scurrying to the left side of the huge airliner for our first glimpse of Japan. We had been flying for over thirty hours and were all exhausted but in spite of our fatigue the closer we got to Japan the more excited we became! We were very anxious to see something of this strange land where we were to live for the next two years.

"Japan"-- the word alone was enough to conjure up hazy visions of cherry blossoms in bloom, colorful temples, and majestic snow-capped Mt. Fuji. I think I must have imagined Japan as being bathed in perpetual sunshine. I had heard Japan referred to so often as "the land of miniature that I think I half-expected to land in a Lilliputian world of dwarfs and doll houses." Not really, of course, I only say that to show that I really didn't know what to expect of this new country.

From geography books I learned that the Japanese grow rice to feed their people and mulberries to feed their silkworms; from travel folders I learned all about the various festivals and when and where they were held. Between the two of them I gathered that Japan was full of farmers and holiday makers, I wasn't sure about at anyone else.

At any rate, I wasn't quite prepared for what I really saw.

We landed at Tachikawa on Saturday afternoon the twenty-eighth of March. Instead of sunshine we emerged from the plane into greep, damp, fog. quipped that may be we'd landed in London instead of Tokyo.

This notion was instantly dispelled, however, the moment we left the airport. Immediately we realized we were in Japan.

We rode from Tachikawa to Zama by taxicab a two hour ride that left me breathless.

My first impression was one of activity and motion.

There were People everywhere and all of them moving, doing something. Scores of bicyclists, more than I had ever seen before, move in and out of traffic. Men and women in all types of dress wandered in or out of the many colorful shops that lined the roadside. Little children were everywhere, running, plying with each other, or being carried on their mothers backs,

just their shany black eyes peering out of quilted coats.

I was agog. People really did wear those Platformed wooden clogs (geta and did walk around the streets in Kimono.) All the signs were in Japanese and my eyes strained unsuccessfully trying to pull meaning out of the unfamiliar character.

I didn't know whether or expect Japan to be very western or very roiental and the city only added to my confusion. Everywhere I liked I saw things belonging to both cultures, I saw a streetcars just like any in my home town, and a little wooden soba cart standing side by side waiting for a traffic light of turn green. A lody wearing the age-lid kimonorode on the back seat of shiny new motorcycle. Throughan open shoji I saw a family sitting on tatami clustered around a television set. Modern glass-fronted stores and little open-fronted stalls stood next to each other and people in western garb mingled freely with those in traditional Japanese dress.

Fassinating us were the cities, it was the rural areas that held me enthralled. Here I felt was the real Japan, basically unchanged, just as it was centuries ago.

The pictures I had seen of rice paddies and terraced hillsides couldn't do justice to the beauty of the Japanese countryside. The methodically near farms and thatched-roof

compounds looked almost unreal through the mist. But most fascinating of all were the people. For the first time in my life I saw men leading bullocks about by a rope around the animals' neck. I saw women pulling by hand huge two-wheeled carts heaped high with straw. Other women working in the field were in boggy pants and straw hats and looked like something out of another century. I felt as though I had been catapulted out of the twentieth century into a strange and wonderful world belonging to some bygone area. As we passed some of the compounds, I could see several women working over a pump in the center of the courtyard. As this was far different from anything I had ever seen.

Not all impressions were favorable of course. Recent rain had turned most of the sidewalks into ugly, muddy, marshes. It was cherry-blossom time but I didn't see a single flower or blade of grass. Everything seemed stark and bare. The unpainted houses looked dark and dingy and the walls and fences around the houses looked unfriendly. I was appalled at the awful stench of the "night soil" carts and its fields where the fertilizer was spread out. I was even more horrified that such primitive and unsanitary methods were still so widespread in Japan.

It is hard even now to separate my first impression from

the ways I feel now. At first the passing scene was like a kaleidoscope of rapidly changing, colors and patterns --- everything new and strange--- each new impression vivid yet fleeting. Much of that which so fascinated me on my arrival has now become commonplace and familiar. I have learned to appreciate the beauty of unpainted houses and gardens without grass or flowers. Fenced-in-yards look cozy to me now and I can almost ignore the meddy streets and lack of side walks. I still hate the very idea of the night soilcarts but then there are always somethings one can't get used to.

Even though my first impressions have been changed or modified by my life here, I can still remember exactly how I felt on my first day here in Japan.

TO THE STUDENTS OF THE WASEDA ESS

Dr. Seth P. Ulman

Editor's Note: He was a Fulbright professor in English and American literature.

It is a pleasure to greet you, and it is an honour to be able to give you a word of cheer and encouragement on this happy day, which marks the first appearance of your English newspaper. It is an ambitious undertaking. But I am sure that it will benefit you in many ways, just as I am sure that it will tax you and demand your best energies if it is to continue. Indeed, it is just because it will take the best that you have to offer that it will be such a benefit. For a newspaper, like any other form of creative writing, will carry you beyond the discipline of language (in which you are already well-grounded) into the free play of ideas. Your minds will be working through English toward a broader horizon, and you will be forced through this exercise to give up that limited and ultimately unfruitful preoccupation with grammar and verbal mechanisms which so often paralyzes the language student and prevents him from achieving true mastery in a foreign tongue. He who knows only the rules of speech can hardly be said to be a master. He is, more properly speaking, a slave. I hope

this newspaper may help to free you from such artificial bondage to the English tongue.

For English in itself is nothing. It is neither a profession nor a way of life, although I fear that for some students it comes in danger of becoming both. To be sure, English is an avenue which conducts to cultural riches of a specific and valuable kind. With it you can read English and American literature in their native tongue, and, in the world of the twentieth century, English has become the international medium of communication. But it is still not, nor should not become an end in itself. Ideally, English -- as any other language -- should serve to liberate you -- to help you to interpret yourself to others and to help others reach through to you. English is not a badge, or a halo which invests its wearer with any special distinction. You will be no better a person than you are now for speaking English. To be possessed by or identified exclusively with language is a vanity like any another vanity and as often a symbol of weakness as of strength.

The study of language is attended by the curse of self-consciousness. It is common to find a student who is either too humiliated by his failure to achieve fluency, or too

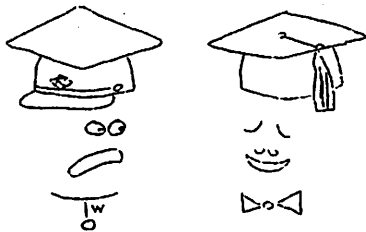
conceited by his ability to outshine some other, or to prattle gracefully. It is the latter who professes to be most 'humble' and who is constantly speaking of his 'poor ability', while the former often develops a deep and smoldering pride which is bred of nothing but his frustration. The study of language should not, it seems to me, be competitive, nor should it be a matter either of undue humility or excessive pride. You take no particular pride in speaking Japanese. Beware of too much pride in English. There is also the danger which comes from imitation or false emulation of English speakers -- as if some special virtue attached to such persons quite beyond the simple attribute of language. I have met one student who has seemingly become so enamoured of a BBC announcer that he has to all intents and purposes become that announcer. His phrases, his nuances, even his mannerisms, are all determined by that shostly monitor from overseas. In his infatuation with the image of this man, the student has ceased to be himself and has become the shadow of a spectre. Such an achievement shows a pitiful ambition in the student who has succumbed to it. He is worshipping a false god.

Therefore, I would say to you, take advantage of this experiment in journalism not merely to evidence your mastery

in a foreign tongue. But take that further step which requires that you use that mastery for creative ends. Use English and this newspaper as a means to self-expression. Use it to liberate yourselves from 'English'.

But I fear my warning and my encouragement may sound too solemn for a day of festival. I wish most of all to congratulate you on this joyful and auspicious occasion and to hope that your newspaper, as yourselves, may grow old and ripe in wisdom. It is a fine and praiseworthy thing you have undertaken. I wish you every success.

(The above message was sent to us by Dr. Ulman in the last April, when the first number of our newspaper came out. This was the very message which encouraged us very much in doing our work.---- Editor)



MY IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN AND SUGGESTIONS
TO WASEDA ENGLISH SPEAKING STUDENTS

Mrs. Irene Helm

Editor's Note:

She has been teaching us English conversation on every monday.. She is now living in Grand Heights.

When asked to write my impressions of Japan, I hardly knew where to begin. But I suppose, they truly began when entering Tokyo Bay last July 14, 1959, our arrival date in Japan. The view of your emerald green shore line with hills and mountains -- accented by towering Mr. Fujiyama in the background, was truly a beautiful sight after fourteen days at sea.

We have now been in Japan about seventeen and a half months. Since my arrival, I have made many friends among the Japanese people. I hope to keep these friendships for many years to come.

I have not had the opportunity to visit many cities. Only those in and around Tokyo. But I have visited many interesting things here in Tokyo and have many more places to see.

Tokyo is a city so large and vast, it would take a person many years to explore and learn all the interesting things about it. I find it quite different to a large city in the United

States. This makes it most interesting to me, of course. The Ginza section is very much like our Times Square in New York City, but outside of this area it becomes an entirely different situation. The narrow streets, streets with "no names", the many bicycles scurrying here and there. I have discovered that the bicycle in Japan is a "work horse". It carries most anything. But the most mysterious things that I have observed about the bicycle is how the boy carries so many trays of soba without losing his balance and spilling it. He winds in and out of cars, people, and other bicycles so cleverly that it has become an "art" to behold.

Tokyo is your seat of Government with the majestic building of the Diet and your Diet Library. In our country we have these in our National Capital at Washington, D.C. So you see you have in one city, only a few blocks apart, things that we must divide into two places in America.

Now to the most unusual mysterious, wonderful and majestic area -- the Emperor's Palace. It is unusual because we do not have an Emeror's Palace in the United States. It is mysterious because one can only see and visit a portion of its beautiful grounds unless you are a person of State and receive an invitation to meet your Emperor. It is wonderful

to see the devotion of the people to him, and majestic in the beauty and history that surrounds it.

One cannot write about Japan without saying something about her beautiful flowers and gardens. The chrysanthemums are so beautiful in the fall. They seem to be something "out of this world"-- because none in this world outside of Japan can compare. Gardens in Japan are also beautiful. I have visited many public gardens as well as private ones. But I find that no matter how small the garden may be or how simple it is, there is a mysterious beauty of which none is found in gardens elsewhere in the world. From this fact, I have learned a very good characteristic that the Japanese people possess that other peoples of the world could benefit by. It is the art of taking whatever is at hand, no matter what it is, large or small; few or many and making something beautiful from it. Japanese people use many rocks and stone lanterns in their gardens. Until I came to Japan, I didn't realize how beautiful a simple rock could be or how something chiseled from gray stone could accent a lovely setting.

Of course, Tokyo has many museums, art galleries, Temples, movie studios, Universities, athletic events and theaters. Thousands of things one can visit and attend. It would be

impossible in our short stay of two years in Japan to visit and see all. But I must mention one atheletic event that I have attended which can not be found any other place in the world. This is Sumo Wrestling. I have had the good fortune to attend two such matches. The first time was two months after our arrival. I enjoyed the unusualness of it but it was a mystery to me because I knew very little about it. The second time I attended was this last spring. Between my first visit and second one, I learned many things about sumo. Therefore, the next time I understood much more about the art and technique of the event. We have wrestling events in my country but it does not compare with the color and ceremony that takes place in an sumo wrestling arena.

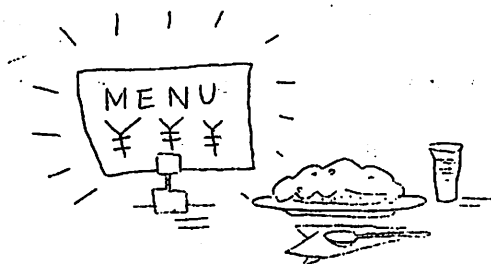
One cannot stay in Japan long without being aware of your many festivals. We, as visitors in your country, become very interested in these events. We want to know all about them since they seem to be so important to your people. During my stay here and with the help of my Japanese friends, I have learned much about these festivals. Through these events, I have learned much about your people -- how they think and what they do. The festivals are very colorful and so to our eyes are very beautiful. The colors of costumes

that are worn, etc. Japanese people don't paint their houses because they don't want to hide the beauty of the natural woods. In America we paint our houses many colors -- therefore making our streets more colorful. But Japan dresses it's people in brilliant colors to accomplish the same thing. So each nation throughout the world has it's own method of "dressing up" its' streets.

I could write many pages on the interesting impressions that I have of places and things in Japan. But now I want to tell you my impressions of the people of Japan. For as a people go -- so go the Nation.

The people of Japan have entered a new era in their history. Never before have they so encountered the outside world as they have the past fifteen years. Therefore, their way of life as well as thought is changing. I must say that as a nation and a people they have come a long way on the road of progress. This is especially true in teaching their youth, who are to become the leaders of tomorrow, more about the language that is rapidly becoming an international language -- English. Through your English Speaking Societies, you have been able to come in contact with many Americans as well as other nationalities. Through these channels; these leaders of

tomorrow, will have a better understanding of the world that they live in -- always working and striving to make a better world for posterity down through the ages to come. This is the field I am most interested -- helping your country understand my country through me via the medium of speaking conversations in English. This way we learn about each other, our thoughts, our customs and methods of doing things. In this manner we construct an indestructable hi-way to making our world One World -- for Peace and the Good of mankind. So my advice to students of English Speaking Societies is to continue down this road and never become discouraged, because, in the end when peace does exist throughout, you will feel in your soul that you had a wee part in bringing about this understanding and a better way of life for your people.



MY IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN

Mrs. Luly G. Desmond

Editor's Note: She has been teaching us English conversation every Thursday this year. She is now living in Grand Heights.

When asked by the students of the English Speaking Society of Waseda University to write about my impressions of Japan, my first thoughts were confused! I have so many wonderful impressions of Japan, many of which began before I arrived in Yokohama nearly two years ago, that I wondered how to begin to tell you.

During an interval of two years before coming to your country, my husband, who is with the United States Navy, wrote (and told) his family about this wonderful land of Japan. When we learned of his assignment to the Military Assistance Advisory Group of Japan you can imagine how delighted we were to know we would be able to see, firsthand, all we had heard about Japan.

Our trip across the Pacific Ocean by ship in January, 1958, was rough, the weather gloomy most of the time. But, what a beautiful morning it was when we docked at Yokohama! There rising majestically out of the morning mist was Mr. Fujiyama, the snow pinktipped from the morning sun, a truly

glorious welcome to Japan. No one could ever forget such a sight! My husband informed me that you rarely see Mr. Fujiyama, this being only the second time he had seen this world-famous mountain in all the many times he had come into Tokyo Bay. My heart was full and I was eager to begin life in this fascinating place.

Shortly after our arrival, we moved into a small Japanese house complete with a lovely garden. There were several western-style rooms as well as tatami-mat rooms. And so we embarked upon the adventure of living in an alley in Tokyo. Our friends in the United States were astonished to learn that the streets are not named nor the houses numbered in the biggest city in the world. (Most of our streets are named while the houses are carefully numbered for the convenience of the postman, delivery boy, friends or strangers!)

In our nice house we experienced our first Japanese-style bath, carefully instructed by my husband. What an exciting and happy time that was, another memorable impression made upon us all.

We soon adjusted to taking our shoes off as we came into the house, a custom which I find is quite practical! At first we were dismayed to learn that there was no heat at night in

the house (our homes having central heating systems which are not turned off during the winter months) but this did not bother us very long.

Our house was located on an alley which was off still another alley. During the day and into the evening the family listened to the strange sounds coming from the alley, sniffed at the strange odors, explored the little shops, bought flowers from the "hanaya" and bread from the "panya". The newspaper boy's squeaky brakes on his bicycle, the "tofu" man's horn, the garbage man's bell, soon became familiar sounds to us. The clickity-clack of getas going down the street as well as the nightwatchman's clicking sticks and "all is well" call never failed to interest and fascinate us. The gay chindonya, the festival times when the portable shrines were carried upon the shoulders of the chanting boys or men and the pleasant people you met as you strolled in the alley are all added in our memory book as vivid and lasting impressions of your country.

All the tradition and ancient culture of Japan combined with this modern fast-moving world provides an interesting contrast of today. You see this contrast in such lovely cities as Kyoto where there are the ancient shrines and temples,

surrounded by the gorgeous gardens which give you such a sense of peace and tranquillity. There, too, you see the ancient art of making lacquerware, or silk material, or china-ware while in Kobe or Osaka you experience the hustle and bustle of a modern city busy with the business of the world. There is Nikko, up in the beautiful mountains where you are overwhelmed with the beauty and splendor of Toshogu Shrine and the breathtaking view from the mountainside. We visited Tamano on the Inland Sea of Japan and the lovely Hakone area but only wish we could see all the other many wonderful places in your country in order to learn more about you, your culture and your history.

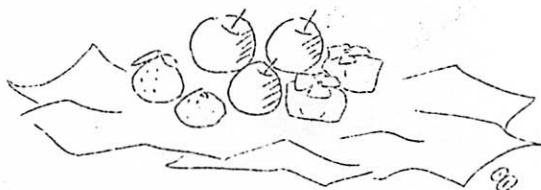
These past two years have been happy ones for our family. We have never before met such hospitable people nor felt so welcome as here in Japan. There will be wonderful friends left behind when we return to the United States. We can never forget them nor this amazing and wonderful country of yours. Perhaps, someday, you can visit our country, see some of its beauty and learn something about our people and history.

One of my greatest pleasures has been the opportunity to associate and try to help you students not only at Waseda but other universities here in Tokyo. It has been a fine experience for me to work with such friendly young people, get a glimpse

into your world and your thinking and get to know some of the future leaders of Japan.

So I shall carry many happy memories back with me when we return to our own country. I feel in my heart that we, as a family, have greatly benefited by this experience and hope that many others will have this opportunity.

As for any advice I might give to you students of the English Speaking Society of Waseda, it would be to continue to study hard and never lose sight of your goals. Make friends with peoples of all nations, talk to them, tell them about yourselves, your traditions, your culture, your history. In turn, you will learn about their country and in this way I believe a better understanding will develop among people and a better world will result in which we can all live in with peace in our hearts and good will toward men.



A CONSIDERATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Michiko Hashimoto
(Japan Women's Univ. E.S.S.)

Every day we hear and read about crimes committed by teen-agers. It is important to face the facts about delinquency. All of us have to learn to face facts, even unpleasant ones. By facing the facts of delinquency we can do something to help prevent it.

Juvenile delinquency has been increasing.

During the last 10 years the number of infringement of the penal code committed by boys and girls increased 33 per cent and bad behaviour 109 per cent. It is shocking to realize that twenty one thousand young people commit crimes every year.

What is behind juvenile delinquency?

A psychologist once compared an individual life to an acorn. If the acorn falls in the wrong place and has unfavorable growing condition, it rots. If it falls on good ground it becomes an oak tree. In the same way, every child has possibilities for different kinds of growth. Every individual has good qualities and undesirable ones. If he realizes his best qualities, he isn't likely to become a delinquent. He will become a good citizen.

Who are the juvenile delinquents?

Juvenile delinquents have been neglected by their homes, schools, or communitities. They have departed from the proper course and have been thrown into association with groups that exert a bad influence. I think, in many cases, that they have been hurt and, and as a sort of revenge, they want to hurt others. In other case, I think they are following bad leaders and not realizing the damage they are doing.

Where are its causes?

We can divide the causes of juvenile delinquency into following three sides----domestic cause, social cause and result from himself. Domestic cause occupies 22 per cent, social 23 per cent and result from himself 52 per cent.

Among various domestic causes the largest one is no interest in the child in both infringement of the penal code and bad behaviour. Then, wants of parents, poverty and want of discipline in the former and wants of parents, disorganization in homes, and want of discipline in the latter, follow it.

And we can count various social causes. Bad influence of place of work and influences of bad friends and dissatisfaction with school keep apart other causes.

And among the result from himself, in the case of

infringement of the penal code, want of money, sudden impulse, animosity and propensity stand in order in number and in the case of bad behaviour, curiosity, vanity, sudden impulse and propensity do.

Home life is important.

Most people think juvenile delinquency begins in split families where one of the parents has died, or where they are separated. The reason for most delinquencies come from broken homes are lack of love. Children have to be loved by both parents. And parents are often too busy in their own work to give their children the guidance and love they need. Many parents think it is good idea to let their children do as they please. They are afraid to punish him, because they don't want to make him depressed. But some of these children become juvenile delinquents, because they have never learned that they can't always have what they want when they want it. But I don't mean that parents are not entirely to blame. Children should be able to tell right from wrong. Beside if parents give too much attentions to one child, the other feels unwanted and unloved.

Mass communication is terrible.

Nowadays, crime program of radio and television and low weekly or monthly magazines have been increasing. Besides educational movies are very few. The reason why sex crime has especially increased is because of mass communication. As the result of sensational mass communication young people have become to live on impulses and trace momentary pleasure.

School life is important.

It is true that most juvenile delinquents say they hate schools. They are bored with their courses, often unsuccessful in them. There are many reasons why young people are unsuccessful in schools. The subjects they are taking may not fit in with their abilities and interests. They are not taught to study well. Their parents may not be interested in whether they succeed in schools or not. They hate teachers who do nothing but blame and criticize, teachers who don't seem to care about them as individuals, teachers who play favorites. Students imitate their teachers' attitude. A class often reflects the teacher's personality and attitude.

Lack of self-esteem

Most juvenile delinquents do not think well of themselves.

They may be proud and seem to have an oversupply of self-confidence. But deep down underneath they feel that they are not worth much. They need to look at themselves well. Every individual has within himself possibilities to become many things.

We must be a good friend.

First of all, we make a success of our own life. And we can influence other young people to be good citizens.

To help our friends we can do the following things.

1. Look for the good qualities in others and to show our appreciation of them. Suggest worth-while things to do.

2. Be a friend to a teen-ager who is in trouble. Show that we have faith in him and expect him to straighten.

What should parents do?

1. Give all their children love and respect. Understand children's problem, take an interest in the things they do and listen to their suggestions.

2. Trust their children, treat them more like adults and give them as much responsibility as they can handle.

3. Avoid quarreling with each other. Set a good example and be honest and straightforward with the children.

4. Point out right and wrong. Talk about crimes when

necessary and give good, clear reasons why the children should or should not do certain things.

What should teachers do?

I. Be a friend. Know the background of each student and try to understand him. Find out what he can do best and give him a chance to do it.

2. Give praise and encouragement whenever possible and never shame a student in front of the class. Make school and homework interesting and enjoyable.

3. Give special attentions to a student who is restless and shows delinquent tendencies.

What should community do?

I. Provide wholesome places where teen-agers can enjoy.

2. Help young people to get suitable jobs.

3. Work for better movies, radio and television programs, ----fewer crime pictures, more educational movies.

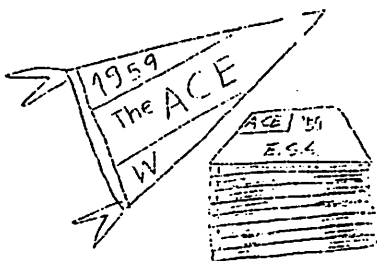
Juvenile delinquency may seem remote to us. But actually, it is not remote at all. Juvenile delinquents live in our world and they affect our life.

Nobody is born as a delinquent. Delinquency is made by his circumstances. The delinquent is an unhappy person, whose

He brings unhappiness to those he loves, as well as himself.
It is sad that, although these delinquents do not realize it,
he is hurting himself as much as and after more than they
are hurting others.

It is we that help such an unhappy person. We can work
with our parents, teachers and community to combat juvenile
delinquency. We have an important part in building Japan.

(I used statistics of the Metropolitan Police Office
in 1957).



Graduates' Essay

Nothing is more pleasant for the present members than to listen to the O. B. (or O. G.)'s story. We hope this column will be filled still more graduates next year.

"A HINT TO AN INTENSIVE LANGUAGE STUDY"

Tokuo Yokoo
(Graduate in 1958)

It is fairly well known that, during the last war, the U.S. Armed Forces utilized to a considerable extent the services of language specialists in order to facilitate their extensive military operations overseas. For the purpose of bringing up as many language experts as possible in the shortest period of time, they launched a special language program as based on The Intensive Language Program which was worked out by The American Council of Learned Societies. This program scored such a remarkable success that it had a sort of revolutionary influence on the foreign language education in general in the U.S.A.

If you have ever met a G.I. who speaks Japanese exceedingly well, it is very probable that he was one of the students who went through the intensive language training. After nine months or so of such training, they spoke just good. You may wonder how this was possible. Here you have the answer. This is a brief introduction of the program summarized from a book entitled "Foreign Language Education As Practiced In The U.S.A." written in Japanese by Jintaro Kataoka. There is nothing very special nor strikingly new

in the method employed, but it gives some workable suggestions for those who are contemplating the organization of a basic study group in any foreign language.

The language course was "intensive" in the first place in that it occupied the full time of the student, generally computed at about fifteen hours of drill with native speakers, and from twenty to thirty hours of individual preparation per week. Two or three six-week sessions of this character separated by short intervals of rest are considered to yield the best results in the shortest time. The course was also "intensive" in the sense that the scope of linguistic techniques to be learned was deliberately limited. The objective of the language instruction was confined to helping the student acquire a command of the colloquial spoken form of the language. The student was so trained that he would be able to understand anything spoken by any native speaker on any normal subject and to speak the language with fluency, accuracy and an acceptable approximation to a native pronunciation. The materials were specially prepared for this purpose eliminating all unessential complexities.

Mostly university professors worked as senior instructors,

while native speakers took the part of drill masters or informants. Senior instructors worked out the whole plan, prepared materials for study, taught grammar in the class, exercised necessary supervision on classes and determined the method of testing what had been achieved by the student. The system of supervisory observation conducted by senior instructors on the actual drill class is believed to have contributed much to the exceptional success of the program, because the supervisor acted at the same time as the co-ordinator and one of his chief responsibilities was to co-ordinate the language drill with the grammar lesson and to help the area study (geographical, historical, etc.) co-operate with the language study. The co-ordinator, however, only gave the general direction to the effort of the instructors at whose judgment the decision of the actual procedures was left.

Drill Master or Informant was required to be able to give a perfect model of the language. He was to confine himself to the vocabulary with which the student was familiar. It was his duty to conduct the class in such a way as to enable every student to get a chance to speak and to be patient with the awkward and halting expressions of

the trainees in the early stages.

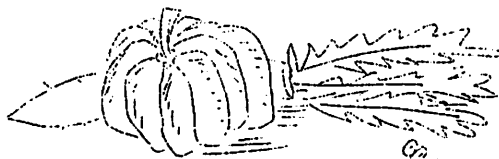
A distinguishing feature of the language drill was its Mim-Mem (Mimicry and Memorization) Approach.

Drill classes were limited to ten students. Before them, the drill-master stands and reads at normal conversational speed a few questions and answers most of which are new to them, and therefore they have to listen attentively in order to understand them. After two or three such readings, aided by gestures, intonation, and facial expressions, the class repeats in chorus, sentence by sentence. Next the printed version is passed out to the students, and the chorus work is repeated while all eyes follow the text. This lasts for about ten minutes. Then the class divides into two groups of five, and each begins its own repetition of the phrases and answers in regular order, mistakes and mispronunciations being corrected by members of the group. This again lasts about ten minutes. Finally, the students put aside their papers and divide into five groups of two each. With key words placed on the blackboard, five separate dialogues are carried on in different parts of the room. The instructor moves about, listens to each group, corrects individuals if necessary, and then reshuffles them in dif-

ferent groups of two. For the next day, the drill class will be patterned more or less on the same lines except for a brief review of previously learned material at the beginning of the class hours.

Records, music and movies were also used as subsidiary materials. They were good for testing the degree of apprehension. Students were also recommended to arrange carefully his own travel experience or things about his native place as topics for conversation. This made the conversation interesting and lively.

(He is now taking an active part in Tokyo Kaijō Kasai Company. He was a true gentleman in the E.S.S.
— Editor)



WHY DO WE LEARN ENGLISH CONVERSATION

Kazue Nakamura
(graduate in 1959)

Editor's note:

Mr. Nakamura was committee of Treasury in 1957 and was famous for his unique talent of singing Japanese songs in English. He is now at Kurume Branch of Bridgestone Tyre Co., Ltd.

Four years and seven months ago I knocked at the door of the E.S.S. of Waseda University. Now, I am, in the office of my company, consulting dictionaries, making preparations for the conference in which I am to be an interpreter. The dictionary I consult reminds me of many pleasant times that I had during four years of the E.S.S. life. I took a hammer at Hitotsubashi Hall, rowed a boat at the lake Nojiri, ate curry and rice at Sanko Restaurant with Keio E.S.S. students, and got drunk in a bar near Ohsaka station with E.S.S. members of Kanseigakuin University. But at the same time it seems that I have an obligation I must fulfil. That is to say, I must pass the words of my seniors down to you. Above all, I wish to write here the words of two seniors, which most impressed me.

When I was a freshman, there was a man who was an exceedingly good speaker of English. He had worked before in a U.S.

military base. He could speak so well, that foreigners often asked, "Are you really a Japanese?", after talking him by telephone for some time. One day he said to us in the E.S.S. room. There are many Japanese who speak English well. They can practice daily conversation quite well, but once their topic changes into something difficult and serious such as economics, politics, literature, or phylosophy, many of them can not but keep silence. I don't know whether it is due to lack of knowledge of English or lack of ability and knowledge in the field. But how does the American speaking to him think? He may conclude; I see. This is perhaps the mental limit of Japanese. It will be still worse, if he has such a preconception that only high level people can speak a foreign language in any country. Foreigners will regard us as representatives not only of university students but of Japanese as a whole. In connection with this I want to add the words of another senior. When I was a junior, an elder made such an after-dinner speech at a general meeting of "Tohmon Eigokai" about the time when our society was established. "At that time, if we spoke English with Japanese, we had to endure many criticisms and gossips. But always we declared. As long as English is spoken in order to convey the will of Japanese, it is a part of Japanese.,

Members' Essay

Supposed that this journal is a moving wheel and this essay column is the very axis of it, (but it is not formal), please never forget "essay" is free, open-hearted and characteristic.

English is a part of Japanese!"

The words of these two seniors seem to give us some suggestion about what we must keep in mind as a member of the E.S.S. A member of the E.S.S. must be able to speak English as a matter of course. But if he is content with getting mere technique of daily conversation, I don't want to call him a good member. He is just enjoying English as a hobby. English conversation in E.S.S. is not an accessory of a bride. We must be able to speak everything in English, at least everything that we can discuss, if in Japanese. It is not bad to learn pronunciation or grammar. They will help us to convey what we think to foreigners more exactly. But even if we can speak grammatical English with splendid pronunciation, it will be no use if we can not express our opinion fully and completely.

English speaking ability should be the means to convey our will, idea and contention to the foreigners. As foreigners regard us as representatives of Japanese, so we must realize that we are representing Japanese.

We do not despise an American, even if he speaks poor, broken Japanese, but we shall have respect to him, if he speaks something rich in its contents in that poor Japanese.

(1959. 11. 3.)

WHAT A UNIVERSITY HAS DONE TO ME

Setsuya Tsuda
(Senior)

For the senior students of a university, it must be the best reason now. Though there may be some exceptional ones, most of them must have obtained a future occupation and must be enjoying the rest of their university-life to the full.

Fortunately I have also succeeded in the examination for a certain company and was congratulated by relatives and friends, seniors and juniors. At first I felt happy, dreaming of a bright and promising future, but gradually feelings changed.

Am I really worthy to be congratulated ?

Am I sure that my future is truly bright and promising?
When I came to reflect what a university has done to me,
I felt my dream of the future fade away.

This sad feeling has somewhat a similarity to that feeling which I felt when my dream and expectation to pursue truth and to nourish my personality at our university was easily betrayed, as soon as I entered Waseda, mainly because of over-crowded mass lectures.

In a big auditorium some professors shouted loudly and

others spoke in a small voice. It was as if they had given it up to teach students from the very beginning. They looked as if they were doing reluctantly what was forced upon them as a duty.

Who can imagine that in a class like that students are able to enjoy a warm and close relation with professors? In a class like that can a student be inspired to seek truth and to discover a way of life after graduation?

Consequently it was the tendency common to most of the students that their youthful appetite for knowledge was greatly reduced, because the aperitif served by professors tasted badly, and that their purpose of study became just to get good marks for their examinations.

And now these good marks which we collected at examinations have, in turn, gained us our future occupation.

With this in view, it was unnecessary for us to nourish our personality. It was quite enough, if we studied merely for examinations.

Such being our university-life, what could promise us a bright and promising future? The prospect that we shall be able to get a higher salary and better position than those who are not graduated from a university seems to be

assured only by a label put on us by society as university graduates.

Some of you may say that it is natural that a university graduate is better paid than others, but to me who thinks of mass lectures which had nothing to do with education, the label seems to lack in sincere responsibility for higher salary and better treatment.

In order that a university may produce a really able and reliable graduate, it is most desirable that competent teachers should work with, but not lecture to, small groups of students who have been carefully screened as to capacity.

Japan, however, being over-populated and financially weak, is not capable of solving the problem of mass lectures at once. And when we try to solve the problem, the whole educational system will have to be reformed.

But we, senior students, cannot but feel miserable, when we think of the difference between our real ability and the label society has put on us. If it is difficult to solve the problem of mass lectures, we should at least try to find a way by which a university can be a place really worthy to be called a sacred kingdom.

Then, how on earth can the gap between the label and

our ability be filled up ?

If I am allowed, I wish to propose a few ideas. For instance, a university should fire a system through which students should be able to criticize lecture programs. Or, universities and colleges should cooperate each other, with the existing resources available, in order to meet the need of expanding and improving our educational system.

Such proposals are yet by no means easy to realize effectively, since the fundamental reason for this situation is nothing but the inactive attitude of society.

Society is still putting as high esteem on the graduates of today as on those in the prewar days. In the prewar days the number of students was so small that they could get the highest education in the true sense, and were welcomed by society as the leaders of future Japan.

In those days there was a good reason for this high esteem, as education was given effectively.

However, universities and students of today have both indulged themselves in this sentimental attitude of society.

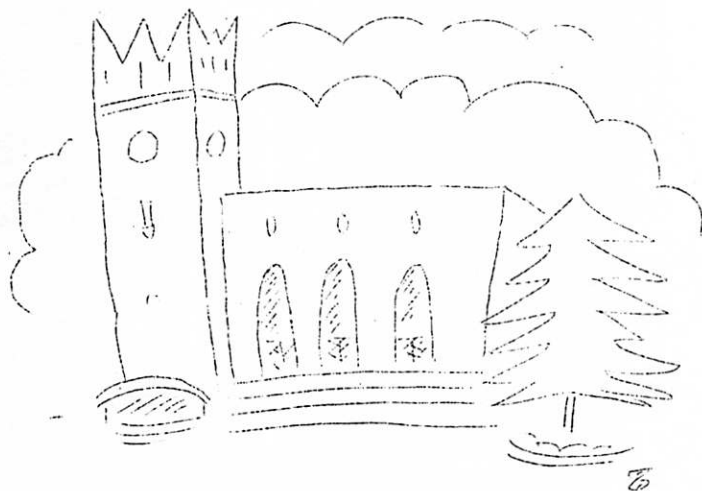
Is society ignorant of the deterioration of university graduates ? It probably knows the situation and still respects them, though reluctantly, to think that a university

should always be considered as a sacred kingdom.

Actually society has had much consideration for university-life, but has been apt to look down upon vocational education. It is this mistaken idea that has labeled us as university graduates and assured us a higher position in society. On the other hand, society has been unfairly prejudiced against vocational education and has always kept it in an inferior position. But, so long as society does not realize the necessity of paying due respect and full attention to the importance of vocational education, neither the deterioration of education can be prevented, nor the problem of mass lectures can be solved.

You may criticize my idea, saying that to attribute the responsibility to society in general is often a dangerous and weak appeal. But I believe I am not wrong in pointing out that the Japan Teachers' Union and Education Ministry should no longer devote their energy to the endless conflict over a teacher's efficiency rating system, but they should rather compromise and take the initiative in recovering the deteriorated kingdom of education, so that education can be truly effective and contribute to the growth of society.

At that time alone, the label of a university graduate
will be worthy of high esteem.



"LET US BE PRUDENT"

Tadashi Miyake
(Senior)

Can we in 1959 honestly declare: "Japan is a democratic country!" Have the lofty concepts of democracy reached each individual Japanese? Do you believe the ideals of freedom or liberty are rightly conveyed and interpreted by the Japanese "man on the street"? Democracy and Japan is such a crucial problem that we can never be too emphatic upon it.

Like many other countries, the postwar period in Japan has been characterized by moral laxity and decline, especially among our youth. What is preached as democracy resounds in their ears as license. Freedom without law follows the appetites of the flesh unbounded and unchecked. Disregarding the future and eternal values, the younger set in Japan pursues transient pleasure, material gain, and that's about all. Lewd literature is avidly read, thereby corrupting the morals of our youth, and Dr. Kinsey is preferred to Maynard Keynes.

The French phrase, "apres guerre" has been common among the new generation. An "apres guerre" person means that he dresses ostentatiously and devotes himself to

pleasure-seeking, little mindful of his obligation to the community. A college student can also be an "apres guerre" student. Without any qualms about it, he may frequent dance halls, pass examinations by hired proxy, engage in dishonest money-making schemes. In other words, an "apres guerre" student is subject to follow unbridled passions and desires, with no thought or answering to a higher, eternal law of moral principle. I'm afraid this is the tragic misunderstanding of "democracy" in young Japan today. How alarming, how dangerous! Japanese youth have clutched the frills of democracy and overlooked the inner garment of eternal principles holding the fabric together. The inner cloak of democracy is not laxity and license, but thoughtfulness and prudence.

In this sense, whenever we deal with a new principle or philosophy, we must not accept it in its outward appearance, but pierce to the inner foundation on which it rests. We must distinguish between the true or false interpretations of democracy. It is deplorable that this discriminating power is sadly lacking among our Japanese youth today. They have interpreted democracy as license, not freedom under eternal law.

It seems that we are incapable of independent thinking. Without fixed ideals or convictions, without a sense of eternal law governing democracy, we fall headlong into the trap of "apres guerre." I am tempted to compare ourselves to inquisitive monkeys at the zoo. Anything new or unfamiliar thrown at us may be immediately grasped and used, regardless of the goodness or badness of the matter. Our youth jump at and absorb everything, not capable of discerning choice. If this continues, we may fall an easy prey to a dictator, fall in line without question if a strong despot emerges into our political field. Time might come when dictatorship could raise its head again in our country and bring us back to the dark days of 1930's.

But let us refuse this! Democracy, freedom under eternal law of justice and morality, must forever be our objective. However, it will take painstaking efforts for Japan to be truly democratic, to face problems with insight and prudence. Japan's democracy must have the foundation of eternal principles to keep it from swaying in the winds of popular opinions. Those who guide their lives on the basis of inner conviction become resolute and unswerving. "You think thus, but I think this way. Let's

talk about it, shall we" -- this kind of conversation enables us to cope with any situation in a rational manner. Democracy or should I say freedom, cannot be floated on superficial analyses or loose living. Our behavior should be controlled by faith and responsibility.

My cry to the younger generation in Japan, to my dear friends is this. If you want to live a happy democratic life, train your critical eyes now to pierce beyond the outer frills of democracy into the warp and woof of justice, morality, eternal law. Let your freedom be forever controlled by human rights and dignity. Let us strive for liberty under law. Only by so doing can Japan be really democratized, and flourish in the years ahead!

This and that !!

*Sincerity is the mother of
requited love. ----- M. Kimura*

MARTHA AND MARY

Kayako Kigata (Senior)

Do you know such a fable in the Bible? Jesus entered into a certain village: and a certain woman named Martha received him into her house. And she had a sister called Mary, which also sat at Jesus' feet, and heard his words.

But Martha was cumbered about much serving and came to him, and said, "Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? Bid her therefore that she help me." And Jesus answered and said to her, "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things." But one thing is needful. And Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her.

Now, imagine this situation, Martha is going about her work, which reminds us of Japanese housewives who will not sit down and talk over with her guests. And Jesus is sitting in a comfortable chair. Mary is sitting beside him, and listening to the words of Jesus earnestly.

When I was a high school girl. I was indignant with this irrational story, because Jesus scolds Martha who works earnestly for him, and he speaks highly at Mary who seems to be idle at first sight. But I noticed the reason afterward. It

is because of her hearty confidence and obedience to Jesus. I suddenly understand the tenderness and naivety of Mary. Those characters are very important to modern men or women. Those people who have those characters by nature are very happy. But those people who have not those characters can get them by their own efforts.

Nicknames

Miss Okada ——— "Don-chari"

According to her ---- usually quiet and calm, but when something happens, it becomes almost overwhelming just like the river Don.

Mr. Kawagishi ——— "Osyō", "Bōzu",
"Feminist"

Mr. Tsuda ——— "Tō-san"

Mr. Hirabayashi ——— "Hirallin"
Don't put "San" after this!

THE JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Rikio Kezuka (Senior)

I would like to write something about the Japanese way of thinking, of which I have been aware during my four years membership of the Waseda E.S.S. I am one of the typical Japanese and may not be entitled to be a critic. But I should like to express what I believe true. The characteristics of the Japanese way of thinking, lie in obscurity and nationality. Few, if any, companions of mine when asked by foreigners for their opinions on things about Japan or about anything else are able to give reasonable answers. It is attributable not merely to the obstacle of language but to the life in which we live.

The history of Japan shows that various foreign cultures have been introduced here with comparatively little resistance. This fact has caused much of Japanese culture to be disordered. Of course, it has played undeniably an important part in Japanese development, I admit.

But the trouble is that it is difficult for us to have foreigners understand our confused culture, especially the Japanese language! Sometime ago, I was asked about Japanese kami by an American (who could not distinguish paper from God in Japanese because of the same pronunciation), but I did not

know how to answer satisfactorily. How many Gods our people have! Ya-yorozu-no-kami Myriads of gods and dieties.

Many innocent Japanese, including me, pray, to Gods for their wishes, offering small coins. They may have little doubt about their Gods in the bottom of their hearts. I remember an American professor saying to me, "to doubt in the first thing students learn in the university of the United States."

There is much to learn from his statement. The recent surprising development of natural science requires more rational thinking. Politics, economics and arts will go in the same direction. Under the circumstances, we members of E.S.S. should endeavour to form the habit of thinking in the rational way as often as opportunities offer us, such as discussion meetings, speech contests and so on.

This and that

Speak "Shinzō English"! (Don't hesitate to speak English.) — Syoshin Nakashima



A FAREWELL TALK OF A SENIOR

Teruhiko Tomita (Senior)

We are proud of the Waseda University English Speaking Society which is one of the largest student clubs on our campus.

I think it is not futile to look back upon our club's history and think over its present situation.

The W.E.S.S. has celebrated into 57 anniversary. Its establishment dates back to 1902, the 35th year of Meiji. In those days it was our country's earnest desire to introduce and develop knowledge and techniques acquired in advanced countries. For that purpose people in Japan, especially those who wanted to be first-rate personages set their hearts upon the study of foreign languages, most of all, English. Our English Speaking Society must have been formed under such circumstances. Marquis Ohkuma must have been very glad to know of the birth of the E.S.S. He had always insisted on cosmopolitanism and, I suppose, he was willing to extend strong assistance to our society.

The prosperity that our E S.S. now enjoys is greatly due to the founders of our club and to the continuous efforts of the successive members. In those days the mastery of English was one of the most important prerequisites for attaining some extent of success in Japan. Therefore, those who had strong

desire to play leading roles in some fields in their future must have surged into the room of the E.S.S. rather than knocking at the doors of other clubs. The members with such ambition made every effort to create a better atmosphere in their club as well as to improve their English. Their efforts consequently consolidated the basis of our E.S.S. and resulted in the prosperity which we are now enjoying.

As a rule, our E.S.S. has been sending many excellent people into various fields of society. For example, some eminent ex-members of our club are:

Mr. Shigejiro Ito (a pioneer educator who had spread English throughout Japan, Professor of Toyo University)

Mr. Ikuo Ohyama (one of the greatest socialists that Japan has ever had)

Mr. Junsei Ichiji (a pioneer educator who had spread English throughout Japan, emeritus professor of Waseda University)

Mr. Seiichi Nakase (former managing director of Nihon Yusen Co.)

Mr. Ryukichi Takagi (President of Kanegafuchi Deisel Industry Co.)

Mr. Shigeru Uchida (former president of Osaka Shosen Co.)

Mr. Kumao Kanatsu (the chief manager of Reimei Club)

Mr. Kenkichi Yamaguchi (President of Hakone Fujiya Hotel Co.)

Mr. Eijiro Asakawa (President of High School: Waseda Jitsugyo)

- Mr. Ryuzo Mishima (managing director of Kabukiza Co.)
- Mr. Hiroshi Hirose (former president of Chosen Yusen Co.)
- Mr. Kametaro Ohshiba (special managing director of Nozawa Gumi Trading Co.)
- Mr. Hisashi Fujisawa (special managing director of Wilbur-ellis Co.)
- Mr. Shosaburo Wakabayashi (President of Nihon Shipu Co.)
- Mr. Joshichi Takagi (judge of the Supreme Court)
- Mr. Bunyu Uekuri (sole manager of Reader's Digest Co., Japan branch)
- Mr. Teiichi Ushioda (a managing director of Yamaichi Security Corporation)

As I enumerated above, the ex-members of our E.S.S. have played and are playing great roles in Japan. Now, I want to look at the present conditions of our E.S.S. Recently I have happened to hear a rumour that some of the members, especially freshmen, behave carelessly in the street or on the train. It is not only the members of the WESS that have such a tendency. Such can be said to be a general trend of those who have lost sight of the real spirit as the students of Waseda University. However, considering what old members of the WESS were like, I cannot help regretting the degeneration seen in our fellow-members. I hope that we, the members of the WESS, will keep in mind our long and splendid tradition. Also we should remember

That each one of us has a duty and responsibility to our society as well as to our university which will be exposed to external criticism through our behaviour. We cannot and should not behave carelessly if we know the background of our club and take pride in our membership.

I have claimed that the members be proud of our club, but I may be wrong in fretting about the indifference of the new members, because the fault may lie in their ignorance of our traditions. Because the intention of the newcomers is quite different from that of their predecessors. Now, almost all the newcomers take advantage of the E.S.S. only as a place to brush up their English conversation. Our campus now contains many such circles like the E.S.S. Many students join clubs called an "English Speaking Society", an "English Speaking Association", or a "Business English Association", and so forth. Their only purpose in joining such circles is to improve their ability in English only because of their conviction that it is quite necessary, and that is all! Such members do not mind whether their club is our English Speaking Society or whether its history is illustrious or not.

Consequently, they feel no affection for our E.S.S. and take no pride in its membership. Perhaps we cannot take them

to task for assuming such an attitude after joining the W.E.S.S. with such a purpose in mind. This seems to be quite natural, since our club is named, "English Speaking Society." But once they have become the members of the W.E.S.S., I hope that they should behave as such.

It is up to the committees then to point out why they should have pride and affection for our club and behave as responsible members. Though the members may hardly be expected to have the same attachment to our E.S.S. as our predecessors had because of the spread of language education in our country and of its great effects on the motives of the students participating in our club, still they should realize that our E.S.S. serves not as a mere juku (private school) where we train ourselves in English conversation. Instead it should be considered as a circle where we should dedicate ourselves to further development of learning and character-building. This task presupposes its members' strong attachment to their club, which qualifies them for genuine membership. But I am afraid that unless newcomers are informed of the whole picture of our E.S.S., they can feel no pride in nor affection for it. It usually takes a couple of years to accustom them to its atmosphere.

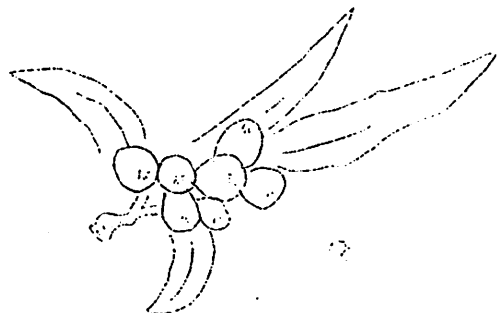
Therefore, I would like to propose two plans which would

help them to have pride and affection for our club. First, at the orientation at the beginning of the term our committee should explain the history as well as the activities of our club. This would help the freshmen grasp the outline of our E.S.S., and make them feel concious that they are the members of one of the oldest and most wonderful clubs on our campus. Secondly, I propose to invite some outstanding alumni to some of our meetings. This is the privilege which can only be allowed to time-honoured student circles. Fortunately we have a large number of such men who are now playing active part in various fields. We should invite one or two of them regularly each time and enjoy a talk with them.

In such ways, we can comprehend the whole picture of our E.S.S. and at the same time we can know what is going on in each segment of society with which we are unfamiliar. Those two plans, I believe, will help the members to understand our E.S.S. more deeply. Then pride in its membership and affection for it would spring up as a result. Only real ESS-man who has acquired the full information of our WESS can push forward the activities of our club.

I do hope that our W.E.S.S. will be blessed with more such members and see itself propelled by their efforts, and at the

same time hope that they will become respectful members of Tomon club after graduation.



Nicknames

Miss Kigata ——"Wan-chan"

Mr. Nagano ——"Konishi-san"

Have you heard him speak wayward
"Konishi-bushi"?

Mr. Kimura ——"James Dean"

It was his routine to go to
theaters where his movies were
running, some one said.

Mr. Yamazaki ——"Mr. Moucho"

Mr. Takeuchi ——"Gorilla", "Bambo-
In"

Miss Suzuki ——"Deko-chan"
"Michel Morgan"

WHAT I LEARNED FROM E.S.S. LIFE

Akio Satoh (Senior)

"Are you a freshman?" a sophomore asked me. And I answered, "Yes" This was the first step in my E.S.S. life. Since then nearly four years have passed. Taking this opportunity to write for the first edition of the E.S.S. "Journal", I would like to reflect upon what I learned from E.S.S. life in four years.

Four years! It seems long but it was too short for me to do all that I wanted to do. There are many things which I feel I should have done. But on the other hand, there are many things I have learned which I might not have been able to learn without E.S.S. life. Thanks to E.S.S., I could learn English conversation through group studies, discussions, speeches, talking with foreigners and in other ways!

I could make many friends, not only of the same department, but also of other departments, so that I could learn, from these friends, what I could not have learned in our department. I could also get acquainted with many seniors from whom I learned many things not only about study but about life or way of thinking. I could enjoy hikings, summer campings, and other recreations. Especially I can never forget the pleasant memory of

campings at Lake Noziri, of the beautiful lake, mountains, various games, singing songs, playing folk dances surrounding camp fire and so on.

I could join the discussion trip to Kansai, where we met a big welcome from E.S.S. members of universities there, exchanged frank opinions and thus deepened friendship. Besides, we met several graduates of W.E.S.S. Working in Kaisai area, and heard their experiences, instructive stories and kind advices. I was rather conservative by nature, but I have obtained positiveness and courage to take a chairmanship or to say opinions in discussions and to make a speech in the presence of a big audience.

Thus I have learned and enjoyed many things. However, the most important thing that I have learned from E.S.S. life is how important and how wonderful cooperation is. E.S.S. is though this can be said of other club activities too, a kind of group life. So it is only by cooperation of all the members with its chairman and other committees as leaders that we can maintain the long tradition of E.S.S. and make it more prosperous.

Take, for instance, the drama contest. Though Waseda has not won a good results recently, we could not have shown such wonderful plays without the cooperation of all the members.

Only actors and actresses are on the stage, but we must not forget that there are many people helping these actors, many people who work with hammers, saws and so on, sacrificing their personal interests, and we also need a man who holds a door from behind without seeing the play. Some complains about this, saying, "I entered E.S.S. not to work with hammers but to study English." But it is wrong. To study English is surely one of the purposes of our society, but at the same time we have to realize that we are the members of an organization named E.S.S.

All the members may not be alike in character, nor the same in their way of thinking. But they must be united for the same purpose. Here is the significance of cooperation in group life. The same is true of speech contest. It may be only speakers that are applauded on the stage. But we need people who work behind the stage, some negotiating with judges and sponsors, some making programs, some getting in contact with participants of many universities. Without the cooperation of these people, how can we expect our success!

The fact that I have actually learned the importance of cooperation will be very important in my future, because, cooperation is, I believe, much more necessary in the social life than in student life. Though the organization is the same between companies and school clubs, there is a big difference in

scale and it may be possible that just one members selfish action will lead to the destruction of the company and to a social problem in the case of a large enterprise.

In fact, every company's requirements for new employees must be cooperativeness along with good health. It is for this reason that sportsmen and students of club activities are always welcomed by businesses. Just imagine how wonderful it is, if we cooperate to achieve a certain purpose. Now, I am to graduate next spring. I feel a little sentimental for the short student life that is left. But at the same time, there is a big hope in my future.

Keeping always in mind what I have learned from E.S.S. life, I will do my very best after graduation. Lastly, I do hope that W.E.S.S. will be more and more prosperous.



THE THREE WONDERFUL THINGS

Ryusuke Ohno (Senior)

It is my great pleasure to have the opportunity of writing something here in this magazine. As one of the seniors who are going to graduate next spring, I should like to write here on something, what I have learned in E.S.S., what I enjoyed in E.S.S. life, what I got in E.S.S.-- and so on.

I entered Waseda University five years ago, and at once I joined W.E.S.S. .. So my university life is at the same time the life in E.S.S... I enjoyed it very much. I can remember the group studies which I belonged to, chatting in the E.S.S. room, the Summer camps, hikings, and so on. I think, however, the most wonderful thing I've got in E.S.S. is friendship. There is a saying that true friends can be got only in your high school days. Of course, I've had many good friends in my high school days. But, now I can firmly say that if you belong to some circles you can find many friends as you could at high schools.

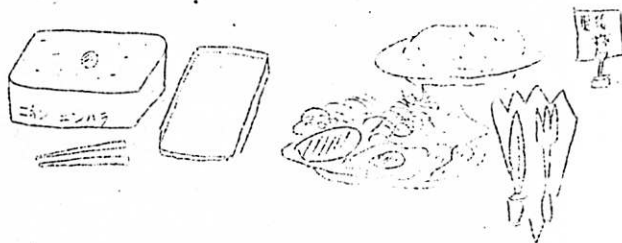
The second wonderful thing for which I thank the E.S.S. is that it is composed of many wonderful students. Others know our English speaking ability without examination, and they can trust our humanity feeling. So the members can have great

advantage as such. I know this from my many experiences. All the members are sure to get better permanent jobs compared with other Waseda students. Because we have good rivals in our society and we can make great use of such advantages.

Thirdly, the most wonderful thing is that we can have a good command of English. English is a difficult subject at high schools. So many students in universities have the tendency of giving up the study of English after the graduation from their high schools. But we, the members, are different from such, in our society, we must use English every day. For instance, we can take part in Speech Contest, plays, debating contests, discussions, group studies. In fact, I have not been dilligent in E.S.S. activities. But I can advise you the members that you should take part in those activities as many times as you can. I, myself, wanted to do so. But since I had to do side jobs after school was over almost every day, I could hardly appreciate in those activities. That is only my regret when I remember my life in E.S.S.

In my view, we should study English not alone but in groups. In pre-war days, they studied the languages only through books. So they could translate them into Japanese very well. But they could neither speak nor understand English by hearing.

English is a world language nowadays. So it is English in our daily life after the graduations that counts most.



This and that

Lovers should believe each other,
— T. Kanai

MY E.S.S. LIFE

Kiyoko Nozaki (Senior)

My student life is near the end.

I thought as if it were a large station when I first stepped into Waseda University as a freshman. In fact, in the morning or at noon especially, many many students come and go in this campus. Just as a station is a place where people are waiting on a platform with the same purpose of catching a train, so all the students is a crowd who are gathering with the same purpose of learning.

As I began to get accustomed to the school atmosphere to some extent, I entered the English Speaking Society, which has the most brilliant tradition and the biggest scale of all the student circles in the Waseda University. But not knowing what to do at the sight of always-crowded club room, I kept away from E.S.S.'s activity. But in my junior days, I thought how honorable and grateful I was to be selected an actress (in the drama performed at Four University Theatrical Contest.) So that I did my best to be a good actress in spite of my poor English ability. I took this opportunity to put an end to my inactive and negative attitude to my society. I thought it very regrettable that my past behaviour had been too irresponsible.

"If I want to expect or get much from E.S.S., I should not be as I now, I should give much-jump into E.S.S. activity and bravely, and it is the worst way of thinking to do things halfway or to leave them by halves," I thought. I would like to say you this.

Lastly, I hope you will be sure to spend a brilliant student and E.S.S. life.

MT. ASO

Hiromi Ishida (Senior)

The sun was shining. It was hot. I could see nothing but a row of climbers...I wiped sweat off my face and neck. My heart beat quick. My head ached. I felt miserable. I towering mass of cloud changed its shape and dispersed, which might show that the sun was about to set. But the midsummer sun still shone bright and it was hot. I could see through the bus windows the wide green hill covered with grass. We had to leave the bus here as it was the last bus. I was tired. I had the sun in my eyes. Climbing Mr. Aso was the last schedule of our month-long tour round Kyushu. And yet we had nothing to eat. On my back, I had my rucksack which contained all my things and besides my friend Kezuka's things. But we had no food. It was dreadful. I sighed and asked my friend to consult the map. Kezuka stopped. "It's a long way to the top." This was his answer. He had no packs. I felt reproachful -- but not of my friend. Of whom or why I felt so, I could not tell, but I did so just the same. To the crater, we had to keep climbing two more hours. "Make haste!" I nodded to him. Since our start, we had been suffering from burning sunshine. Mr. Aso was too big to have one big somma in a moderate

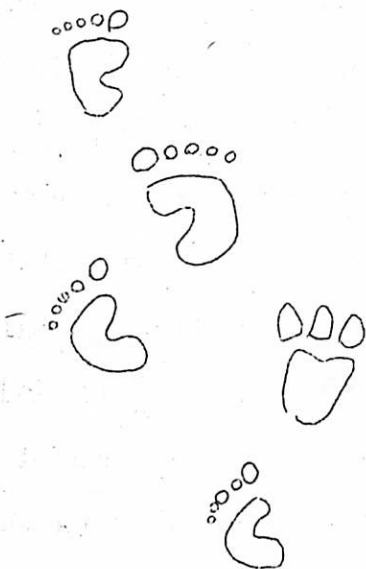
distance. The grass covered mountains which were far from the crater because "Aso" is an active volcano. The grass was of light green and very beautiful. No trees came in sight inside the somma. Is there another mountain in Kyushu which can be compared to Mt. Aso? Aso is of large scale and yet is so serene and elegant.

My head ached again under the sunshine. I felt reproachful of something, I didn't know. But I had to continue climbing, irritating, to walk admiring these splendid volcanic mountains. Turning the path, we found two or three women hopping down briskly with net-handbags in their hands. "Good afternoon" "Good afternoon" Four women passed by. How and why I was so tired. Did they know? I looked up the sky. Clouds stretched themselves out. This path lasted as if it were extending endlessly. We were going up, thinking the path would come to a plain if we walked sometime. But we reached up, we found another peak. I felt angry with everything. Just Kezuka cried, "Hey Ishida! 'Kusa-Senri' is near at hand, perhaps." "Kusa Senri" What a nonsense!" "Kusa-Senri" meant that we came half way up Mt. Aso. "Is that so?" I answered and climbed slowly. Soon we were sure to find an observatory. What view would open before us? I had no way of knowing. Walk! Walk!

Walk! -- that's all I had to do. But just then, a light green hill suddenly spread before our eyes! Wonderful sights opened before us. Beautiful green grass was stretched out as if the even place (Kusan-Senri) was! Water pools in two parts of the place and they looked as if they were lakes. Horses, and cows and oxen were pastured. They seemed never to move at all. A quiet, and wide hill, indeed. Half to the right of this wide hill was brown. From center of it, a gray smoke was rising. This brown flat mountain was the crater. On the left side of it, we could see a green mountain "Eloshi-dake". Green and brown. What a beautiful combination this is! Elegance and magnificence. And yet both harmonized well. I forget to take down the rucksack and was looking about in rapture. "Beyond description!" Kezuka cried. "That's true. That's true! I simply said "That's true." Who could have imagined to find such beautiful sights. Wonderful, splendid, indeed. Kezuka took out his sketch book out of the rucksack at last, and began to sketch. Smoke from the crater changed its shape second by second. Horses and cows and oxen never moved at all -- at least they looked so to me. I gradually was enchanted by with this wonderful view.

After this we went to the crater and -- my heart leapt into

my mouth. The bottom of the crater was so deep that I could not see the bottom of it. Gas was jetting there and it smelt bad. But I who was once deeply impressed by the view from "Kusa Senri" felt like a child. Everything was splendid and astonished me. Am I to blame for being simply innoxicated with the scenery I commanded from Mt. Aso?



MAHJONG — PERFECTION OF GAMES

Toshio Kanai
(Senior)

It is great honor and privilege for me to have an opportunity to write for the initial number of the W.E.S.S. Bulletin. It has long been our cherished desire to publish an organ. On this memorable occasion of founding the Magazine, I wish to express my hearty appreciation to the fellow students who have taken the trouble to give birth to the first edition.

For three years and half, I have been in Waseda English Speaking Society, with the members of which I have really enjoyed university life. Whenever I look back over my university life, I feel I have been very happy. It was in E.S.S. that I studied and played to my heart's content. From my E.S.S. life with my beloved colleagues, I pick and choose mahjong as the topic for our magazine here.

To those who do not play the game, it will be nonsensical to speak of mahjong. But I hope that you are patient enough to read through what I shall note down hereinafter.

Soon after I came to Waseda, I found that every corner of our campus was crowded with students. But it was no

wonder for me, nor was it wonder to see so many bookstores, snack bars, coffee shops and other recreation facilities. Because a tremendously large number of students are naturally demanding for them. What astonished me, who was fresh from high school, was the noisy corners where mahjong houses were teeming. I found them crowded with students quite often. I wondered why there were so many mahjong clubs, and why students were so enthusiastic for the game. After a while, I noticed that our libraries were also crowded. At first, it gave me a queer impression that mahjong clubs and libraries were always teeming with students dressed in the same black.

A senior of ours explained me that the game was so interesting that students were often interrupted by it from attending class. According to him, it is quite natural for the young generation to ask for something interesting or fascinating and for all the things that appear charming. His explanation, however, could not answer my question why students were so enthusiastic for mahjong.

Now my friends, I have been a player of the game for two years and I still cannot understand why the game is so interesting. To your question why I am interested in the

game, I have to repeat what my senior told me three years ago. Putting aside the question and answer of mahjong, I note down something relating to the game itself.

Here I introduce the origin and history of the game which I think is unknown even to the self-conceited experts in our society.

Mahjong is a Chinese game which became very popular in Japan and also the Western world, I hear Experts think that the game was first played as early as the time of Confucious (5th century B.C.). The rules of play are not difficult but scoring system is very complicated. It is a game that calls for much study to make a high score. There are many rules and an instruction book is required.

In a set of mahjong which we use here in Japan, there are 136 pieces, or tiles. The characters, bamboos and circles are known as "wanzu", "sohzu" and "pinzu". They are numbered from 1 to 9 and there are four tiles bearing each number. There are four tiles for each of the Winds (east, west, south and north) and four for each of the three Dragons (white, green and red). But in a formal set of mahjong, there are 144 tiles including two tiles for each of the Seasons or Flowers.

As you know, the tiles are small, rectangular pieces of bone and bamboo. They were originally symbols used in the Chinese army. They were once called spears, targets and vans. The spears were the weapons, the targets were the objects aimed at, and the vans were the rewards. Such an ancient game of mahjong occupied the attention of Chinese players and the game was taken over by civilians. And then, the spears became bamboos, the targets became circles and the vans became characters. The four Winds and the three Dragons were added later as were the Seasons or Flowers.

Returning to our sheep, I consider again the question why students like mahjong. Here I am not going to show you any far-fetched theory. I am just going to think it over with you. I personally think the rules of the game are so rationally and perfectly created that the players never grow weary of it. Eh? You say you don't understand? Naturally "climbers will climb, bookworms will read, skiers will ski and players will play".

This is the answer to my question I have ever gotten. You would not satisfy with it. Nor will I.

Then what is the answer? Let us seek for it, my fellow players. I think it is human propensity to run a risk for

enjoyment that drives players to mahjong. This propensity is apparent in all the games. We all want to enjoy thrill, a thrill of joy or that of risk, rather than to live in peace and quiet. This disposition is one that likes to venture by ourselves, not by the force of environments.

By saying so, I do not call you a gambler. Never do I. I hope you are wise enough to distinguish a player from a gambler. A gambler has not insurance at all in a gambling. So he may enjoy a greater risk. A true gambler will not like such a game as requires caution and skill, but he will like horse-race or bicycle-race in which all are trusted to chance. His destiny is all in Heaven's hand, and naturally he is utterly exposed to a risk. He has always to think that he will become penniless when a game is over. For, in a gambling, it is all he has that is at stake and he will easily gamble away his fortune.

On the contrary, in a game, players just compete with one another in manifesting their skillfulness and cautiousness. In a word, a gambler will play for stakes, and a player of a game will play for fun. Generally speaking the former is often at the mercy of Heaven's will, and the latter may protect himself with his skill and caution.

Both play seeking for a risk, one for stakes and the other for fun. Among all the games we have, mahjong is the most suited one for us students to satisfy our propensity to run a risk for enjoyment. Because in the game of mahjong, players will compete with their skillfulness and cautiousness sometimes and by their fate which Heaven will choose for them sometimes. Here lies ecstasy of mahjong.

Now my friend. Do you think this is my far-fetched theory? Then what is yours?

Cut Cut Cut
Cut Cut Cut
Cut Cut Tom Cut
Cut Cut

UNIVERSITY LIFE

K. Kawagishi (Senior)

To finish our four years' school life, it will not be useless to reflect upon what I did, and to think how the university life should be.

It is often said that to study is not the only purpose of school-life, and that there are many other aspects. I do not deny this. To read great novels, to have talks with fellow students, to be engaged in club activities etc., will help you to become men of common sense and men of consideration. And to devote yourself to various pastimes will also teach you how to get on in the world. But are you at the same time carrying out your duties as students? I hope you are. Many graduates have good positions in first ranked companies as the reward of hard study during their university life. Study before you complain of the teachers or the university system! Study must be your first consideration.

I hear many people say that they were most happy during their students' days. In what way is university life advantageous to us? The best advantage is that you can do whatever you want to do. You can spend several days or even several weeks travelling. You can talk with your friends for hours.

When you are not healthy, you can lie in bed for days. But can working people do this? They have to work from morning till night, and sometimes have to flatter their superiors. If you start working, there arise many, many frictions which you cannot escape from. On the contrary, students are quite free. You can behave as you like only when you are students. But are you making the best use of this privilege?

Let me give you an example. Recently, students demonstrations have been very popular. And many students participated in their demonstrations. Those who are taking part in these movements are actively expressing their believes without hesitation and trying to have their opinion recognized by society. But are you yourself doing this? Or, are you just complaining of your school authorities or the government, when their ways are against yours? Why can't you honestly express your thoughts? Are you afraid of getting the label of "leftist" and being disturbed by it at your companies examinations? Or, are you so cunning and egoistic that you are looking down upon your comrades who devote themselves to what they believe is right? Can't you do anything which you think is necessary to society? Some of you will say that student leaders are too radical for students to cooperate. But it is only an excuse given to protect your

own conducts.

If you get a position in company, you will have less chances to do what you want, when it is against your own profit. We students should not be egoists who think only of themselves. We should think of everyone. This is also one of the duties of students to society which allows us to have the "privilege"

I believe.

MY COMPLAINT

Koji Yamazaki (Senior)

He is quite an impressive matter to write something about the memory of student life, which was begun with joyful laughter with my new cap on, near our founder Marquis Ōkuma's statue.

Here I advise the freshmen to get out of the given situation in which we had hopelessly to listen to lectures in the overcrowded lecture hall. We discussed on the problems of university under the title: "How to Spend University Life" when we first became the student of WASEDA, as every freshman or sophomore student must have experienced, all of our opinions

centered on one point that our student life should be made the happiest time in our life making the utmost effort to remove any hinderance to it. Through the lectures in the classrooms, I did not get any chance of improving myself, especially my ability in English. In my opinion, seminars were able to improve the ability through personal touch with the professors. I wonder if our parents imagine their sons are learning much through the lectures in the over crowded classrooms. Happily I was able to obtain the required units for graduation by the overnight preparation just before the examination and have fortunately secured my future employment in the company of my choice. People should know that the university is not the place to study on the subjects taught, but the place to promote the friendship with fellow students who have the same ability. Does this come from the distorted student life of the post-war educational system? The University authorities should know this fact since they once have experienced the student life in the same university.

The student movement represented by zigzag demonstration is not only the means required for a petition to the National Diet, but is also required to get a better condition to study in the more modern facilities and the better understanding and

promotion of friendship for the sake of mental and personal accomplishments.

Lastly, I suggest that the student life is for you and not for others.

DON'T ENJOY LEARNING ENGLISH

Takashi Sakurai (Senior)

Everyone of us wants to get much wider and deeper knowledge of English, since we are the members of English Speaking Society. When you members were newcomers, I think you heard your seniors tell you: "I guess you have studied English very hard in your high school days. And now you are a member of the W.E.S.S. So you have joy in mastering! While enjoying you can brush up your English." It sounds splendid. I believed it was true and feasible. When one comes to think of it, however, it is not true. I wonder if there are many persons who can enjoy learning a foreign language. And I do not believe that many students have mastered English, in the true sense of the word, in their high school days. Someone will say, "I can enjoy speaking English even if my English is not perfect." But I am

afraid to say that when we enjoy something we are apt to be satisfied with it. Satisfaction makes no progress.

It is nice and pleasant to be a member of the W.E.S.S. As it is one of the most wonderful student clubs at Waseda. Here, I would like to point out a mistaken idea of some members. To enjoy this club life is not to enjoy speaking English. We are apt to mix things up.

I think it is next to impossible to master English so completely as to be able to enjoy it, so long as we live in Japan. But if we make great efforts in such good circumstances as in the W.E.S.S. it would not be impossible to feel as if we could, "enjoy English". We should try to attain this end. Until this goal is obtained, we should not think of enjoying English. The W.E.S.S. will have a lot of new comers every year in future. So from next year on the members should say: "Don't enjoy English! Let's experience the difficulty of mastering English from now on as you did in your high school days, because we are members of the W.E.S.S."

FOREIGN TOURISTS AND A JAPANESE COUPLE

H. Konno (Senior)

For three months from September, I worked as a guide for foreign tourists and learned a lot of wonderful things from them. Setting aside the aspect of lucrative side-job, I think I've particularly learned the following thing from foreign guests: we, E.S.S. members, naturally sooner or later come to get married with somebody several years(?) after our graduation from the university. So in our sweet(?) home, we should respect our future bride (or bridegroom) as the life-long companion, and regard her (or him) as the best person to talk about various matters with in our lifetime.

Most of the foreign tourists who come to Japan are quite aged, and never fail to accompany their wives with them. Furthermore they share all joys and sorrows with their better-halves, while they spend days admiring the impressive things of Japan. As for myself, I believe nothing is more beautiful in our life than to see an old couple helping each other. Therefore I was often deeply impressed with such warm scenes as are sung in the typical Japanese song (naniwabushi) "The beloved wife takes good care of her husband while the man dearly loves her".

However, now let us turn our eyes on Japanese couples. Then you will certainly realize that young Japanese couples either young or old rarely travel by themselves. But here I never intend to say that Japanese husband and wife are not affectionate with each other. It is true that we are rather, relatively speaking, living poorer life, and do not have enough money to spare for enjoyment. Besides, the social security systems of our country do not promise aged couples such a pleasant life as to enable them to travel round the world after they have retired from the hard work. But difference between the economic powers of Japan and the U.S. is not the only thing to blame.

There are still many Japanese husbands who think that only they are responsible for their daily hard task, and instead of choosing his wife as the best companion with whom he can share joys and worries, eat his dishes, quietly reading the evening paper, keeping complete silence on his many worries.

Recently I've read a lot in some of the weekly magazines about the articles of "No more wife". What a nonsense they say! neither electric washing machine nor electric cleaner can replace the existence of wives. Wives are eternally necessary as the life-long better-halves who go through both

spiritual and material difficulties together.

It is said that human beings are thinking reeds. And yet I think mankind are the wonderful creatures who can raise themselves by means of mutual consultation, based on the individual free thoughts. Therefore the thoughts without necessary discussion are easily fallen into egoistic self-satisfaction, while the mutual conversation not coming from the deep meditation is no more than the meaningless chatterings.

I think democracy which support the sound society means the spirit of mutual consultation, based on that of trustworthy tolerance. The sound society can be formed only by the strong combination of the sound houses which admit the free and friendly talking between different sexes. The miserable happenings of "Japanesque" family suicides are, I dare say, rather owing to the fact that enough and thorough talkings are not made between man and his wife until the very last moment.

Consequently as the first, but the most important step to improve our home and society, I once again should like to insist that we, E.S.S. members must esteem our future better-half as the first and last companion to consult with about numerous problems in our whole life.

IDLENESS

Masaki Kimura (Senior)

A certain persons first word, coming back from visits to America and Europe, was "People are tired". Finding tired-looking fellow people napping in street-cars and buses, he recalls, "This is a scene not to be seen in the countries I have visited."

I join him when he says people are tired here. We are tired, being all too busy with trifling routines. We spend days passively from sheer force of life, and get tired. We feel like remaining indifferent about things. We become inactive.

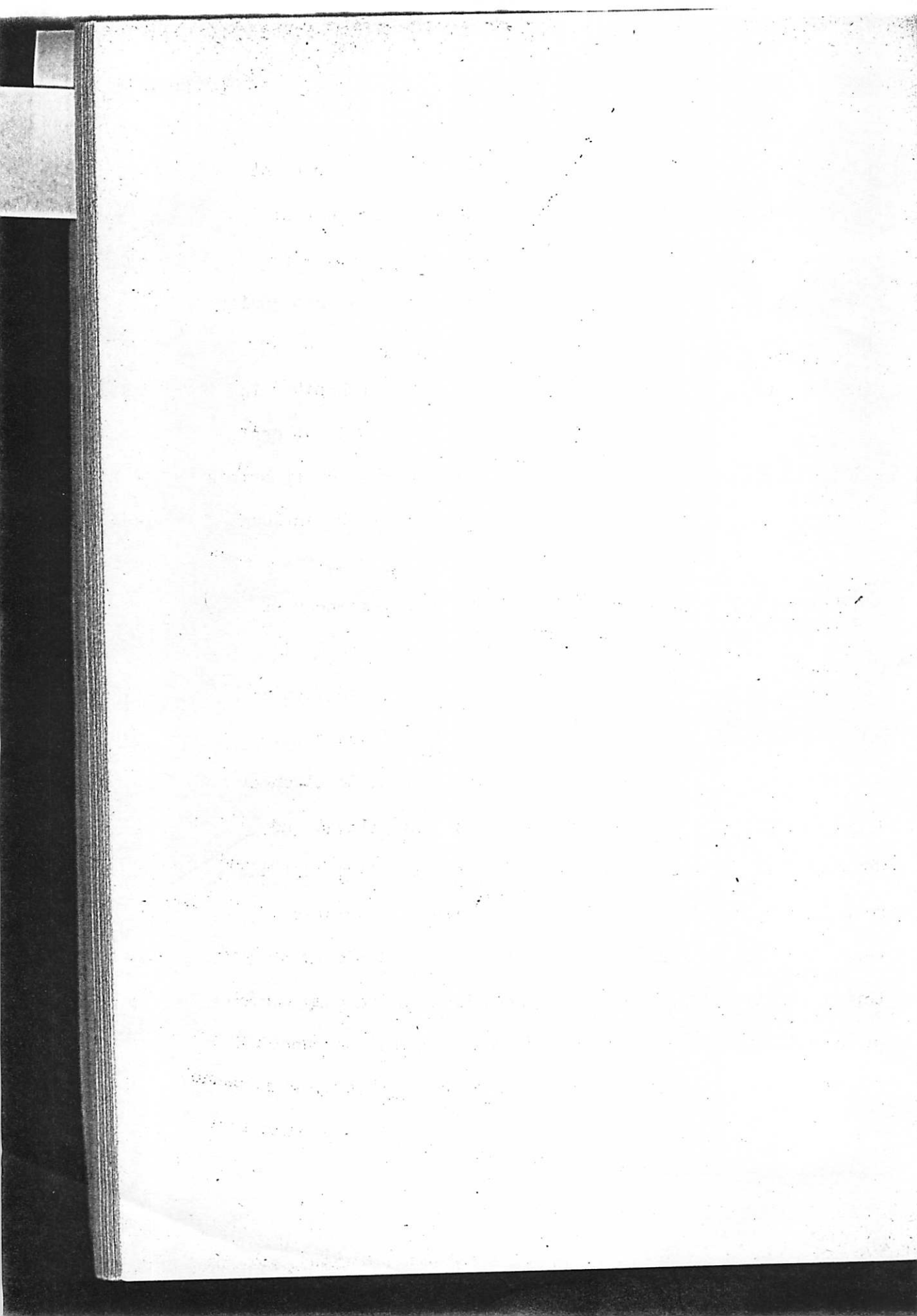
It is a trick of the age's mechanism, some may say. True, mechanism or modern organization does not like personality of an individual. The former likes to bury the latter, disregarding his struggle. The latter meets with incessant frustration and sit down with resignation. A man naturally prefers to be easy-going and idle. Then, I just cannot rest on the opinion that it is a mechanical trick.

Someone said, we have lots of snakes in our mind. They are, by name, the snakes of Falsehood, of Greed, of Lawlessness, of Stubbornness, or of Idleness. Life is a war against those

snakes. For us, young students especially, I pick up fight against idleness as the primary one. We must know our life is a continuation of fights against idleness.

A danger about idleness is in that idleness is not easily to be recognized as so. Idleness is usually taken for convention. It is very often justified as custom or habit. In daily life we tend to justify idleness of our own in others'. Political corruptions are by idle politicians who accept bribes as conventional customs. Crimes committed under the influence of alcohol are usually overlooked in Japan, a utopia for drunkards. With more familiarity, you have experiences of unbearable lectures of dull professors, who are deeply in mannerism and yet do not try to step out of it. They seem not to notice it. This is a horrible danger of idleness.

Force of idleness inside and surrounding us is stronger than we suppose. Without our knowing, it will affect and devour us slowly but steadily. Now, I say fight against idleness begins with destruction. Destruction of convention, custom or habit. This is a destruction which leads to a better construction. Creative destruction is the only source of development. We must be always reminded that we cannot remain what we are. To remain what we are in this ever



progressing age means nothing else than to go backward.

Ever onward or backward, there can be no stillness.

Our enemy is idleness in our mind and society. Idleness is the biggest threat to young people. An old man has advised

us:

"Young men, there lie two ways before you: vice and virtue; the one leads to misery, the other to happiness."

GOING TO MOUNTAINS

Mikio Nakazawa (Senior)

I have once read a book called "Going to Mountains in Young days" by Magoichi Kushikida. I was not so romantic a boy as is pictured in this book, but, through my four years' university life, I went mountaineering quite often with my "regular guys."

I could make many good friends in E.S.S. but while mountaineering, I came to know different types of people who made my university life even happier.

They say it is difficult for us to make true friends in

universities because university students have reached the age when their characters have already been formed to a considerable extent. But I did make friends after all.

I do not intend to encourage you, readers, to back up the mountaineering boom in Japan, but I sincerely recommend you, members of E.S.S., to enjoy it.

It is important to choose a low mountain where one can command a fine view. High mountains are dangerous and if the danger should come to be a reality it will cause a great difficulty to others.

I recommend you to go to the North Japan Alps or the South Japan Alps after preliminary exercise at Tanzawa. The name of "Alps" may give you a feeling of dread, but there are quite a few mountains in the Alps which are not so high and you will find no difficulty to climb.

The mountains shining in the morning glory after morning mist disperses are too beautiful to describe. When I graduate from the university and enter the company, the time just around the corner, I shall not be able to have many chances to go up mountains.

It will be my great pleasure if you send me wonderful alpine pictures. Observe "Safety First" and enjoy pleasant and exhilarating mountaineering!

THE UNITED NATIONS FOR ALL.

Hiroto Fukuda

East and West Germanies, North and South Koreas, North and South Vietnams, Mongolia the Republic of China, when you are to tell something in common among these nations, you will answer immediately that these are the nations which have not yet been the members of the United Nations.

Fourteen years have passed since the U.N. was founded. There have occurred great changes in the world, for instance, the independence of Afro-Asian Nations, up-and-coming of the Communists, various aspects of the so called 'cold war', and recently a sign of thaw and compromise on the part of Big Powers to each other. But in this greatly changing world, there are several nations which, in spite of their remarkable progress in the economic field, have no qualification to be the members of the U.N.

Among these nations, West Germany and the Republic of China are the most typical and noticeable ones.

West Germany, with the support of three Western Powers, has established their economy under the capitalistic system with heroic endurance and with bewildering rapidity, and now enjoying prosperity.

The Chinese Republic, on the contrary, had difficult days

of the civil war against Chiang-Kai-Shec. In 1949, however, the Communists came to power on the China Mainland and drove out their opponents to a isolated island on the Pacific. Since then, the Chinese have developed their country tremendously with the support of Soviet Union, and are doing a fine job.

But when it comes to thinking of her large territory and population which show us her national power, we cannot but feel something terrible about the future of China. It is well known that Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev predicted in his tour of the U.S., that the most powerful nation in the world in future will not be Russia nor America but China.

Dr. Bertrand Russell, a noted philosopher of England, also said recently;

"Since the U.S. and the Soviet Union, both of them are afraid of China in future, there is a possibility of Rosso-America Military Alliance. The only way to eliminate war from the earth is to realize the world government which monopolize all kind of important weapons. No nation is permitted to intervene this alliance, or de facto world government."

Thus consensus is that the international position of Red China today and in future cannot be ignored as that of West-Germany.

Now, I want to call your attention to one of the main

reasons of the failure and frustration of the League of Nations.

Remember, the League of Nations turned out unsuccessful because of non-participation of the U.S. who was the most ardent advocate of the League at that time.

Generally speaking, when a powerful nation acts at her own will outside the organization, it becomes quite difficult for the member nations to manage it smoothly.

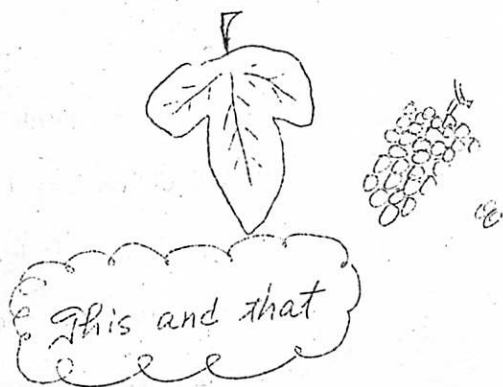
The recent Laos case, for example, as North Vietnam is not a member of the U.N., she rejected the U.N. fact-finding team to enter her territory. From this fact it is clear that without any cooperation of the very nation in question, it gets meaningless to send such a team.

Then how can we get rid of this impasse? The only way to solve this is to give the seats in the U.N. to such nations as I mentioned before. Someone may say Red China has been branded as an aggressor. And if you accept this alledge and leave her outside the organization, "you can not see the wood for the trees". On the contrary, within the framework of the U.N. we can settle many difficult problems through negotiations and discussions.

Now I have come to an conclusion in my way. West Germany who had tried to dominate whole world even twice, and the Chinese Republic who has struggled to be the most powerful

nation in the world and to communize whole world, should be first given the seats in the U.N. Then with the membership of these influential nations, world tension can be eased day by day, little by little, case by case.

I have written only of these special nations today, but what I want to say really is every independent nation should be done justice after all. And before concluding this composition, I must say again with inflexible determination that the United Nations should be the place for all nations in the world.



"First practice, second practice
and third practice."

— an O.B.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN NOH?

Takashi Uchida

Have you ever seen Noh?

I hope you will answer 'Yes'. When the same question was asked by a foreign professor in our English conversation class, only a few students hesitatingly answered 'Yes'. I was much surprised at this fact.

I was one of the students who answered 'Yes', but I am ashamed to say that I have seen 'Noh' only once in my senior high school days. What's worse, I slept better part of the performance. And when I woke up, I saw many friends around me were also asleep. What a pity we couldn't understand the meaning of 'Noh'.

Our professor said, "You cannot be called intelligent without knowing 'Noh', even if you are familiar with the state of foreign affairs and educated in a university." I quite agree with him.

It may be difficult for us Japanese to know the true merits of our own culture. It seems to me that we don't try enough to understand them. It is one of the demerits that modern people are not interested in classics such as "Noh", Kabuki and so on. On the contrary they see foreign movies at least several times a month, they can say the name of movie.

stars.

Japanese people, especially the men of culture and intelligence, are always notorious for the skillfulness of imitation, and they are apt to admire things from abroad too much.

In the Meiji era, people simply thought they can establish a civilized country, if they westernize many things. This is a wrong idea. When we think about present situation, we cannot find any difference between a way of thinking in present and that in the Meiji era. I fear that we will lose something important as long as we don't change this attitude.

I highly appreciate the industrial development of present Japan and the admirable scientific result, because owing to that, we can live a comfortable life. But that can't be a reason that we are allowed to neglect the succession of our ancestral culture.

Here I will quote a word of a German philosopher, Friedrich.

"The metaphysical and mysterious deepness expressing in this dramatic art impressed me severely. And I cannot help admiring the people who can reach such deepness about drama."

It is natural that we can understand what even a foreigner can do. But, haven't we neglected the effort to understand the Japanese art? It is very doubtful.

If you want to be a man of intelligence, you have to realize that a man of intelligence in a true meaning is a man who knows the culture of his own country and then tries to understand that of foreign countries.

In order to understand the Japanese art, first of all, we have to get rid of a meaningless inferiority complex. And we should be much proud of a Japanese traditional art and culture.

It is necessary for us to have a new understanding of the Japanese culture like Mr. Tenshin Okakura in the Meiji age. The new understanding, I call it a Renaissance in present Japan.

A true civilized country will be constructed upon the balance between the ancient culture and the modern life. It is evident that a people who looks down the ancestral inheritance of culture will suffer a great loss.

Let us try to understand our traditional culture and art.

THE OUT CAST IN JAPAN

Ryuichi Yabe

Last year when I was back home on vacation, my brother told me that he had something to talk over with me. He looked unusually gloomy and apparently he was in trouble. When I asked him what was the matter with him, he confided me that he had a girl friend among his classmates and that made him worry very much. "What do you have to worry about? You can get along with her all right if you like her." I said to him. "I guess you are right", said my brother. "If that's all, there is nothing to worry about, but the trouble is that she is from the Etta village."

Etta means outcast in Japanese. Now, before I go on telling you my brother's case, let me explain to you something about Etta. The history of Etta in Japan, as far as I know, dates far back to 1,800 years ago.

As it is the case with any nation, people were divided into two classes, rulers and the ruled. The ruled people were further divided into two classes, commoners and the lowly-peoples. In the Edo period, that is about 300 years ago, the Tokugawa Shogunate Government established the castle system, dividing the people into four rigid classes, namely, the warrior class-the noblest, the farmer class-second, the

artisan class-third, and the merchant class-fourth.

Etta, however, was not allowed to belong in any of these classes, as the Etta people were looked upon as social outcasts. They were left out of the society and distinguished from the rest as the meanest kind of humankings. They had to live together in one particular village apart from the rest and lead a communal life of their own. Besides they had no choice for occupation. They were allowed to engage only in the meanest kind of occupation -- by taking care of dead cattles and selling their skins they got livelihood. In the Meiji Restoration, the caste system was abolished. But this was done only in name but not in reality. The fact was that they still had to remain as the meanest class of people. All over Japan, there are today 3 million Etta people living in about 6,000 villages. And they are still destined to lead the poorest life from cradle to grave. It is said that they always find themselves difficult in obtaining a job and even if they succeeded in it, nothing is waiting for them but low pay and heavy task. The other day I happened to read a book "Discrimination", written by Mr. Takashi Tojo, which shocked me too much to explain. It was a story of outcast people in Maizuru, the port of which is quite familiar with

us as repatriation spot from Soviet Russia and Red China since the end of the War. BURAKU-MIN came over there to work from their own native countries and they got a job at Iino Kaiun Shipping Company -- one of the leading companies in this field today here in Japan. Iino Company has become bigger year by year, hiring these outcast people who has been paid very low. In spite of the fact that their fathers and their grandfathers, too, devoted their lives to this company, the outcast are now employed only as temporary workers. It goes without saying that this is a typical form of Japan's capitalist exploitation, which has been strengthened by American monopoly capitalism.

According to the Constitution, everyone has the right of human dignity and these should be no prejudice among people. But to tell the truth, the prejudice has so deeply rooted into the hearts of people that we cannot easily get rid of it. Now, let's go back to my brother's problem. My brother, being educated after the war, did not care whether the girl was from an Etta village or from any common family. But the people including my parents were particular about it, probably expecting me to persuade my parents. It has been my idea that there should be no discrimination among our people or even different races. When I read a story of the girl on

the papers who committed suicide out of broken heart simply because she was the Etta, I got really mad at her fiance for his feudalistic and old-fashioned conception. But when this problem concerned my brother, I got stuck.

I was supposed to be democratic enough to laugh away this kind of trouble, saying to my brother, "What do you think you are talking about? How is she different from us? She is just the same with us, isn't she?"

But I couldn't. As an idea I knew everyone was created equal but the prejudice against those people had soaked so deeply into my heart. "Why should they be discriminated from others? Why should they lead such a miserable life like caged birds deprived of the joys of blue skies and freedom of green hills? Day in and day out I thought over this problem. "What are you hesitating for? Why don't you put into practice what you believe to be right?" I asked myself.

As long as we, young people, in whose hands lies the future of Japan, keep having wrong ideas about the Etta people, they will continue to walk in the shadows of despair. We should not leave them as they are. We should not keep our arms folded just looking nonchalantly at those miserable people. Here is a lucky news for them that the government has been taking various measures to set all those people free.

But if we cannot get rid of this prejudice, those people will not be given any freedom in job-hunting, marriage and all other social problems. Today all over the world, people are crying for peace. But unless we can be friendly even with our own people, how can we expect to be friendly with different nations? After hours of deep thinking, I determined to encourage my brother, who is of course still too young to think of marriage. But he can at least get along fine with this girl and enjoy his school life studying and playing freely. It is not an easy task to emancipate all the outcast people in Japan. What I have done may be nothing but a drop on the heated griddle and may not do any good. But if everyone in this country extends his hand of love to those people in his neighbourhood, someday I am sure it will grow up into a big campaign. In my vision I can see this movement growing bigger and bigger like a flaming torch guiding the outcast people in right directions.

"All men are created equal."

ENJOY ENGLISH

Yoshiaki Sugiyama (Junior)

At one corner;

A lady Oh my! How big your son's head is! He is fine and
 enviable, isn't he?

B lady : Thank you for your compliment. Only this big head
 is his merit. Now he goes to Waseda University and
 I hear that there are many students with bigger heads
 on his campus than his.

At other corner;

A laborer: Look! Look at the business men and teachers there.

 They are dizzily walking with their big heads.

B laborer: But we are very happy with our healthy bodies, strong
 hands and feet, aren't we?

How do you think of these conversations? They are in
5,000 A.D. If we were in 5,000 A.D. we would find that words
quite different from ours being used in these strange conversa-
tions. In 5,000 A.D. human beings will be classified into in
three types---the intellectuals with big heads, laborers with
strong hands and feet and industrialists with fat bodies.

People will be speaking quite a different language. It will

be a common language of the solar system. Because a political unit of the world will not be a country but a system in the universe, annexing the stars to a system. So it will be useless for us to study foreign languages. For if we knew a language of the solar system, we would not be troubled with a language in travelling through the solar system where we, mankind, have lived, live and will have lived.

It is very enviable for us. But I think that the students in the future will not have to join an English Speaking Society nor will they enjoy English as we do today, and such society as the English Speaking Society will disappear in the future. It will be quite natural if my thinking is right.

In this sense, we, who can freely study foreign languages and enjoy them, may be happy. But most students do not recognize such happiness and they waste their time for gambling or other bad things. And we must recognize the happiness of studying foreign languages for ourselves. By the way, how do we enjoy foreign languages, especially English? Our first needs are that we can read, write and speak English a little. I am sure we ought to do very well. For recently college or university students study English for six long years through their high school days. Though most of us read English considerably very well, few

students can write and speak English fluently without making mistakes.

But to enjoy English one does not need the ability to write or speak English well. It is enough if I can make myself understand in English that I am a student of Waseda University or my native place is Tokyo. Since there are many ways of improving the ability to speak English, we cannot say for certain that one particular way is suitable for you and that our qualifications are limited. What are the pleasures in learning English?

Firstly we can read the good instructive books in English.

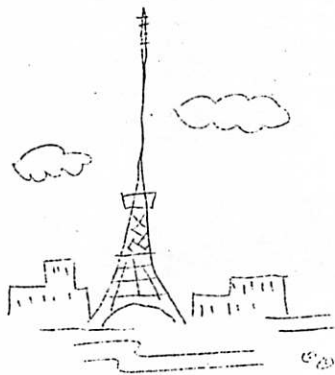
Secondly we can express our thoughts. Thirdly we can tell our friends what we think about. Last but at least is that we can listen to fine English.

Listening to correct, good English conversations and speeches, is like listening to the heavenly music by Chopin, Beethoven, Mozart. And as we have our favorite tunes or composers we also have our favorite pronunciations, expressions and rhythms. If there will be no pleasure, learning English will be meaningless. For example, some people like British expressions, pronunciations and rhythms.

Then how do we enjoy these pleasures? If we have enough money and time, we can easily enjoy the first pleasure. But we

must be attentive in selecting the object, the book which is fitted to your taste or character. The better works you read the larger pleasure you get. The second pleasure and third pleasure need the ability of expression, but we hardly recognize them. So it is necessary to find how to recognize them. I am sure the fourth pleasure is the greatest of them. There are many ways to enjoy this pleasure. The speeches of foreign intellectuals, for example, have many interesting subjects and various characters of the speakers. Then we can enjoy it insatiately. One good way is to see American or British movies. It is a little expensive to enjoy English through conversations in the movies but the pleasure will cover enough in return for the expense.

We will enjoy English or other foreign languages as much as possible with all our hearts.



Rugby and English

Sohichi Takeuchi (Junior)

It is a very fortunate opportunity for me to write my own past experiences and to inform you every member of our English Speaking Society of my "motto in life" through this article.

I had a greatest dream ahead of me before entering the Waseda Univ., that is, to be a wonderful rugger. Truly speaking I was looking forward to the day when this dream would be realized sooner or later. I can say my remembrance of high school days is concentrated on rugby.

.....Yes, it was a final match between Oizumi High and Hozen High held in the Crown Prince Chichibu Rugby Playground under the autumn sky. We, fifteen, had practiced for that match for more than 3 years. We were foolish enough to hope that after winning over Hozen, we were going to participate in the coming National Athletic Meeting, but contrary to our big expectation, we lost the game by 9 to 8. After most of the members went home, I returned to the ground alone, where no one could be found. It was a very beautiful evening, and moreover, quiet as if nature forgot our close game of that day. I walked down to the poll, tried not to cry out, but in vain, tears fell down by cheeks. The sky had already become dark, the last slight sun-light

shining under the ground through Jingu wood. I decided then and there to become a wonderful player of rugby in Waseda University.

But, how cruel a human life is! My desire to be a nice rigger was crushed to pieces by a phisical accident, a fracture on my right leg occurred in the match between Waseda and Meiji. This is what happened before joining this society. My plan for life was completely changed. Here I am in the E.S.S. "Very important my life is from now on. My life will be created here," I thought. Everything I heard and saw was quite strange and new when I knocked on the door of this society. Every member can do what he wants according to his own will here, which at first seemed to me unnaturally rude and even impolite, compared with the atmosphere of our W.R.C. (Waseda Rugby Club), but now I am grateful to all the members who have helped me in many ways to participate in the activities of the Society. The only thing I can pride myself of now is that I have "a fighting spirit" (a rugby spirit) which I got through Rugby as well as patience which made me endure under any hard circumstances. This E.S.S. looks like a small-sized society as its name shows. So there is no doubt that we shall be confronted with many difficulties. But we should not be defeated by them. We should

have courage as well as the fighting spirit in order to make
better our E.S.S. ---- There may be among us someone who will
suffer broken heart, another member from economic difficulty.
I dare say, it is all right, every experience would help you a
great deal for your future, I am sure.

Let's enjoy our life in E.S.S. as well as our university
life to our hearts' content.

Don't forget "fighting spirit and patience" all the time.



HOW I ENJOYED THE PAST THREE YEARS AS
A W.E.S.S. MEMBER

Seiki Makino
(Junior)

I. The motive:

I am an E.S.S. member. When I became a university student two years ago, I made four promises to myself, which I fulfill in my four year college life. One of them was to get command of English conversation. It is my idea that even though one can read and write English well, if one can not speak it, one is not qualified to be a highly-educated man in our nation. The truth is, however, that most Japanese college students can not speak English after learning it almost seven years. Since English has become a universal language, we should be able to make ourselves understood in English by foreigners. As Japanese intellectuals we should exchange opinions about various matters, and show our customs, arts, and other traditional beauties. Why not learn English while at school? When I was looking for some notice of English studying club, I found a guidance of "Business English Association" which said to have English conversation course. I was attracted by it, for I thought it was the only organization in which I could study English conversation. Without delay, I made up

my mind to join that Association, and went to get my name registered. To my surprise, I found myself a member of English speaking society, instead of the Business English Association. I realized later that unfortunately or fortunately, I had entered a wrong club room.

From that very day on, I have become one of regular active members of E.S.S.

II. How I studied English:

I made friends with other new members, with whom I spoke, discussed and joked in English, and felt so much interested in English. We began like this: "What is your name?" "Where are you from?" "What is your hobby? ---

One may say such kind of conversation is quite nonsense, for it can never improve our ability of conversation at all. But I would like to say that this must always be the first step. No one can speak English very well until he has passed this primary stage of conversation. Only on a good foundation, a house can stand firm. A few months of our basic practical passed soon. One day I talked with a junior member about an hour who I thought spoke very fluent and splendid English. I tried to use all the words I knew and tried to understand him, though I could not follow him very well because of his

fast speaking. Then he commented on my English: 'Your English is not English, but Japanese English. You have only arranged English words. Your pronunciation and intonation are absolutely poor'. On hearing this, how offended and disgusted I felt. From the very next morning on, I got up at six o'clock to listen to radio English conversation program and spent all my energy on it trying not to miss even a single word. I studied it just before breakfast. At that time I was English itself. I continued it throughout a year, though sometimes I wanted to give it up.

In proposition to my effort, I gradually came to be able to speak and understand English. Naturally, I felt more interested in English than ever, and became more active in speaking to other older members without hesitation. Recalling that comment to mind as a junior today, I know that it was a very important and useful stimulus to make me study English. I am grateful to my senior student for it.

III. Pleasant memories:

We had not a few girl members of freshmen in our society. One of my pleasure was to talk with them. I finished co-education at high school in Sado island. However, I could hardly have chances to talk with girls, still less to have a

date, because traditional customs and old fashioned opinions prevented me from doing it, though I wanted to.

Thus, I was very shy of girls when I entered this university. But as an E.S.S. member, I had to talk with many girls not only of our university, but also of Women's universities, because we often had discussions with Women's University E.S.S.'s. These experiences derived me of shyness of girls.

Though I am occasionally called a "rustic man", I never thought I am. They will realize that they are quite wrong if they observe my attitude at least toward young ladies.

* * * * *

When I was a freshman, there were some classes by American ladies and gentlemen. I used to attend them whenever I could. How happy and pleased I was when I found an American understood me and answered me ! That was the first time in my life to make myself understood in English by a foreigner. I shouted in mind "They can get me!" That happened in April.

My house in Sado was in the Japan Sea, where in an American base, there are 200 soldiers, officers and engineers stationed. On my way home in a ship from Niigata to Sado, I came across a young a young American officer who said he had finished a college in the United States. I tried to talk to

him without hesitation. We talked about American Students' life, girls of Japan and America, entertainment of youth and political matters. We talked for almost 3 hours forgetting everything. I had a very good time though I could not speak fluently and hear him very well. My friends looking at us on board said to me later he was quite surprised to see me speak with an American in English. He envied me very much. On hearing this I felt a little proud.

As my house was near seashore, I used to go swimming almost every fine day. One reason was because I liked swimming, but there was another more important purpose. That was to practice English talking with Americans who came down from the air base on the Mt. Kinpoku. I approached them and then began to speak to them. Easily I joined them enjoying swimming, boating, yachting and sometimes just talking or singing with them. I sank them into the water and kept them in the water I pushed out their backs from behind on the boat and made them fall into the water. I did swim under the water and then suddenly emerged to upset their boats.

Sometimes Japanese boat renters asked me to interpret, because the American did not pay enough money according the length of time they used. Willing I accepted the renters' request and

explained the American and I could get thanks from both.

Thus the first summer vacation was over giving me good chances to practise English.

Getting back to Tokyo after my efficient summer vacation, we were invited to the American teachers home. I could see the life of an American at home talking with the children.

One day Mrs. Shaffer, one of American teachers of our society brought some American young ladies. We talked with them about various things. I asked them about young people's dates earnestly. "We have date three times a week". "Boys all pay for girls. That is our custom. We never go Dutch as you do", which surprised us very much.

IV. Ending words.

I have had many many pleasant and wonderful times with members of E.S.S. for instance by taking part in the Summer Camps, picnics or seeing So-Kei (W-K) baseball matches.

I have too many things to describe here.

Now I am a junior, a committee of group study. My duty is to take charge of inside activities and to invite foreign teachers. I'm trying to do my best to improve our activities with my poor ability as possible as I can. We juniors have been led and taught by present seniors and new graduates, and

this is we juniors' turn to lead and teach younger students. I have always tried to be friendly to them and be a reliable consultant of them. I have loved our Society from the bottom of my heart.

I think I will never be able to forget these various, wonderful pleasant, happy and useful memories which I got from E.S.S. through all my life.

How clever and wise I was to have chosen Waseda University and its English Speaking Society! Blessed are those who are and were members of the English Speaking Society of Waseda University.

WHEN I FEEL LONELY ...

Mineo Abe (Junior)

Loveliness is the best word to express the sentiment in autumn. I hear many people speak out this word. Nature makes us feel lonely. With coming of autumn, plants stop their growth. Leaves of trees change their color and fall on the ground. They die. It looks like the end of our own life. Then, we remember how fast time flies and reflect on ourselves.

Staying alone in my study, I can enjoy solitude. Here is my own world where none can enter. I dream "L'ave en rose". It is very pleasant to pass time alone. Otherwise we can easily give up this feeling of loveliness. We can look for some friends to talk with or come together in happy and gay smiling group, at home or at school.

Many people seem to fall in love in autumn. This results from the fact that they are also looking for some one to console them. I guess that lonely heart calls for another lonely heart. They can perhaps find consolation there.

The loneliness in autumn easily makes us sentimental, romantic with its solitude.

I still remember the one night during my lonely trip last summer. Parting from many E.S.S. members at Lake Nojiri, we went to Shiga Height. I went there with twenty members, my a small number to enjoy the trip compared with 200 boys and girls at the summer camp.

It was at Shiga Height that I saw a beautiful sunset which I cannot forget even now. I took a walk through the woods with some friends. Many unknown birds were twittering merrily. We arrived at a little lake on which the blue sky and green trees reflected, making a fine contrast. The sun was

still hot above the mountain in the distance. Every minute the colors around us changed from reddish to dark shades. I was sitting down by the lakeside for hours, listening to the sound of a torrent in front of me.

I felt happy in the evening mist. After a while, however, I wanted to tell the happiest to someone. I was suddenly seized with a doubt that no one could understand my feeling. So I felt happy only in my way. But I supposed the happiness might be the true happiness when we are happy even with no one to share our pleasure.

We can put up with the loneliness when we are alone. But when we feel it even in a group, it becomes a great trouble to us.

In modern days, we come to be tortured by solitude, vanity or unrest. A man is required to be much more individualistic and characteristic. He must keep himself as far from others as possible if he is to look for his originality in himself.

Here he must put his absolute reliance on himself. It is, however, doubtful whether he can find originality in himself.

For a man, I think, has been under the influence of others and circumstances under which he has lived.

The difference he has developed is his originality. He has to stand alone for his development. He has already given up

"God" when he tries to rely on himself. In such a case, he cannot decide what is a moral or immoral or what is useful or meaningless to life. He may doubt whether life itself has meaning or not.

How can we get rid of these tortures peculiar to modern world. Dynamic action may look like the medicine to cure it and to restore our confidence in life. These are a part of thought of some existentialists. I do not think it can be a solution. It is only an escape from the problem. In his action, he will still feel solitude or unrest just like he comes to feel loneliness even among other people.

I believe we cannot get rid of it, as long as we have nothing to rely on from the bottom of our heart. For this, we must believe in "God". Of course this does not mean "God" only in religion. Here is one interesting point. It is to inquire into vanity. We must admit the denial of self and we should try to find a value even in it. There the vanity or naught turn to be not only what it is but some useful thing. I think this way may closely correct to oriental and Buddhist way of thinking than western philosophy.

I think a boom of orient in America or Europe shows that they are seeking for something from there. In some

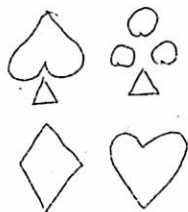
years they will import oriental culture again as they did
hundreds years before. We must and should study it much
more.

Autumn leaves drifted by the wind are rustling in the garden
as if they are consoling their solitude each other.

Nicknames

Mr. Iijima — "Elize"
Miss R. Yamauchi — "Kitty"
Mr. Yoshida — "Yukiotoko"
Mr. Abe — "Abe-chan"
Mr. Ishiro — "Charu-man"
Mr. Thoma — "Ludwig"

He is From German.



ON SNOW AND RAIN

Shisei Kodama (Sophomore)

Many people have, more or less, their own memories of snow and rain. Snow is always white, and whiteness means purity. When it comes to thinking of almost all the memories on snow in our childhood, there must be some strange coincidence between the whiteness of snow and the purity of children. Children are always frank and honest -- I and pure in their minds children can easily enjoy the beauty of snow. We can recollect with ease our young days, when we played at snow balling, made a snow man, and imagined snow as sugar.

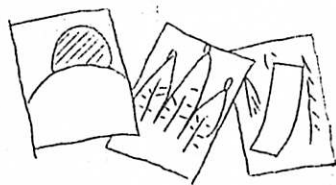
A snowy day it was, when I took the entrance examination of my junior high school. I went to the examination room, my heart trembling. It was very cold, though there was a stove, I could get warmth by the bosom warmer and fortunately passed the examination. A warm and clear day it was when I attended the entrance exercises of my junior high school. Cherry trees were in full blossom, and were quite splendid to our eyes. I can recollect with ease the striking contrast between the white snow and the pink cherry blossoms. We seldom have heavy snows from then onwards. So whenever winter comes, I have expected a heavy snow fall. It is especially so with this coming

As is the often the case whenever I entirely tired out am listening to the music, everything on the walls -- the portrait of Mona Lisa, the calendar and other things -- changes its shape and seems to have gone farther away. At the same time my thought goes back suddenly and recollections of my past life come up to my mind -- due to the glass of wine, the dim and sometimes flickering light of the lamp, the sweet note of the music. Then there follows moments of fancy. Now taking a rest, I am doing nothing but recollections, yearnings and numerous other ideas come into being creating a story with silly things.

Anything and everything becomes mysterious and incomprehensible. What has been read seems to experience and experiences become dreams. Things forgotten come back again and what has been attained again becomes a desire to regain. What I experienced in long-forgotten old days becomes "a reality before my own eyes, just like the table or the room or my own hands. On the contrary, the picture I see, the tune of music I hear, and a gesture I make -- "just now" -- become indistinct and phantasmal like a dream and finally seem to turn into old, old recollections. Oh no! That is not Schumann! But what is it? Yes, that is Chopin, surely Chopin! Nocturne numbre one, or

the two have their own ones, they might rather go under the same umbrella. When you have an experience of "Aiaigasa" in a spring rain, you can not forget the sweet atmosphere of it. On the other hand, it is also sweet to walk in a spring rain without an umbrella. There remains a beautiful line, spoken by Tsukigata Hanpeita -- an imaginary character. That is, "Let us go getting soaking wet in a spring rain." We may go in a soft spring rain, but it will never happen in summer showers. The good thing about summer showers is that they serve to make us at home after intense heat of daytime. We can utterly relax from the intense heat of summer, by drinking beer, listening to wind-bell.

By the way, we must consider one thing. That is, there is much increasing radiation in rain. We fear the gloomy influence of this radiation. I am now very sad to say that we can not enjoy the romantic mood of rain any more.



TWILIGHT

Yasumasa Yokota (Sophomore)

It is getting dark. The lane in front of the window of my room has been silent for over an hour and a soft breeze along seems to be dreaming and talking untiringly. The lamp is throwing its dim light on the walls, on the coarse desk made of oak and on the cheap woodcut hanging on the wall. I am absorbed in dream enjoying the calmness and solitude of my room with no one else to disturb me. I do not like any one who comes to have an unnecessary talk in the evening. It is indeed beautiful and splendid to give ears to the stillness -- to the sound of the world going to sleep and to the last train running in the distance with a low whistle.

The book on the desk is the translation of Hesse. Beside the book I see bottles of wine and a wine-glass, wine-bottles of different size, this evening I have brought the larger one because I felt that on a day when one has worked hard enough and satisfactory, one enjoys a peaceful evening. When I am draining glass, completely buried in thought, a beautiful tune of music falls upon my ears. It is a sentimental piece of Chopin. A faint tune is stealing into the room through the door wide-open.

winter.

My family has been keeping a dog, named "Shiro" after its extreme whiteness, until a few months ago. Several years before I entered my junior high school, there was also a heavy snow. We could not find "Shiro" when we let it free, because that snow was so deep that "Shiro" was almost hidden under the snow and moreover its whiteness camouflaged it. "Shiro" was dead just a few months ago because of old age. But I can never forget the limpid black eyes of "Shiro".

Snow is quite sweet and dreamy for children. We were used to hear, in our boyhood, the story of Santa Claus, coming through the snow, covered all over with silver snow, to our house, bringing some gifts to us children. Children are very pure, and so is snow. I think that the purity of snow should catch the heart of children. Nowadays we very seldom have snow. I wonder if this is caused from the increasing warmth by the influence of nuclear tests.

Rain is not so romantic as snow, and it is generally thought to be disagreeable, but spring rain and summer showers have charms of their own.

It is rather a fine view to see a young couple walking under the same umbrella -- AIAIGASA, in Japanese. Even if

number three? Tune, delicate and mild and sweet in the melody, soft, clear and pleasant. Chopin! Your music calls forth nostalgia and longing and recollections.

Now I am comfortably in a chair. Above my head is a reliable roof. In the glass comfort-bringing wine. Sweet music is stealing into the room from beyond the door -- the work of Chopin. All these are beautiful and pleasant, and fill my heart with happiness.

All of a sudden, a doubt arises in my mind, like a foam of soap. "Are you really happy?" "Yes, of course I am." But just wait a moment. Am I really happy? Well, I must think about it more carefully. And when I think about it, I come to notice that I should not argue about the matter any longer. Really happiness is something vain and empty; it is nothing but a mere word. It is something quite different from reality. But as I think about it more carefully this doubt changes.

My happiest days return suddenly. My happiest days! I cannot help smiling. My memory is dotted with moments -- beautiful, pure and precious moments. My recollection continues endlessly. How many times the sun stirred up my soul, and how often rivers and streams cooled my heated soul; lanes

carried me and brooks led me to strange places! How often I glanced up at the sky and shed tears, completely overwhelmed by its infinity and thought of unforgettable people in this world! How passionately I did love animals and embrace them in my chest! Every such moment was beautiful indeed.

Still I go on dreaming. Look! Another moment rises up from the sea of memory -- the moment of agony, of sorrow and humiliation and repentance; of fear when, completely crushed down, I could hear the approach of death, of sad days which died away under anguish, my unforgettable first love, betrayed. The moment when I laughed, played planks and behaved gaily and yet mind was filled with miserable sadness.

Suddenly the door is opened and Mother comes into the room. "Are you still reading?" "Yes, Mother, I have to finish this book of Hesse."

August 19th, 1958



opposite side. We felt relieved but could not see any light of the inn the woman told us of. It was pitch dark. We had to stop there. We decided to descend the mountain. We tried to go down the slope. I slipped down it for a few meters. It was so dark that we had to find the position each by smoking a cigarette. The incline was steep. I gave up the idea of descending the mountain. "Let's sleep here!" Mr. Iijima proposed. "We cannot. Let's go back to the path above!" I replied. We went back to the path. We were starving. We sat down on the ground.

I made a fire. Mr. Iijima gathered fuel. We felt ease a little. We decided to sleep in the open air. I found a torii in the wood. I hoped that we could avoid getting wet in a shrine even it rained. "I don't like a shrine." Mr. Yamashita said. I entered the wood. There was a flat place surrounded by trees, where I found a small shrine of stone. I was disappointed for it was too small, but we made a fire instead of the one on the narrow path. The Typhoon No.7 affected the mountain, and it began to rain in small drops. We were afraid someone would get ill. Fortunately, the rain stopped in a while. We began to feel rather cheerful. We had enough warmth from the fire. We joked and took pictures of

one another in the memory of our camping by the fire we made. We passed round our only water vessel, drunk a mouthful, and it was empty. I imagined every kind of food. I was so hungry

Suddenly, we saw a tiny light moving in the darkness. How the headlights coming along the road delighted us!

We made the fire bigger and tried to make a signal but in vain. We were completely tired out. What a pity we in! I went to sleep covered with dry grass, that made me comfortable enough. But Mr. Iijima began to write letters and Mr. Yamashita put firewood into the fire. I slept.

Our adventure finished on the next morning. We were relieved to find that we were in the neighborhood of the inn. On that afternoon it became stormy.

Nicknames

Mr. Fukuda ——— "Fuku-chan"
"Borneo"
"Fukusuke-Tabi"
Mr. Amano ——— "Shizuka naru Otoko"

MY ANTHROPOLOGICAL JOURNEY

Ryokichi Endo (Sophomore)

It happened quite suddenly. One day when I visited the clubroom as usual, I found Mr. A, one of the senior members, chatting with some girl students "Didn't you climb Mr. Tsurugi, Mr. A?" I asked him by chance. With this, it began. He told me that he had given up the idea and then had another plan to go to Aomori on the next Sunday. He talked of various kinds of things about Aomori which reminded me of the dark green leaves and the charming girls. The trees in the mountains in the Tohoku district, somewhat different from those in other districts, looked as if they were proud of their bright color of dark green against white snow. It looked exotic to me, for I was born in Tokyo surrounded with huge buildings standing high in the sky. But some of you members don't agree to my opinion. Mr. A said the scenery there looked quite lonely to him. Last June I came down to Aterazawa station after climbing Mt. Asahi in Yamagata prefecture. I had been walking round the station waiting for the train when a girl attracted my attention. My sharp glance upon her made it clear that she was quite charming with a straight nose, white skin and black eyes staring at me with mysterious temptation. Women

in the northern districts were really lovely as I had been told. I wish if I were such a man as Mr. Nishihara who was brave enough to get acquainted with her by saying, "Excuse me Miss so and so."

These remembrances made me decide to accompany Mr. A in his trip. The next day we found 16:26 express train for Aomori was unexpectedly crowded.

We were disappointed at finding long lines of old men and women who it seemed came up to Tokyo for sight-seeing. Mr. A complained frequently how desolate this train was. The train soon left Tokyo in drizzling rain. We enjoyed some talks for a while. When our train drew near Sendai, we began to talk of physiognomy of the people in Tohoku district. One of the characteristic points which we recognized in their faces was their high and straight noses. According to one theory it is because they married Ainu in ancient times. Another tells us that their noses became narrow in several generations so that the cold air might not get into the noses. At any rate we saw many charming girls with straight noses and white faces in a restaurant in Sugayu hot spring where we took a rest. Mr. A said to me that their natural beauty would be refined if they spent at least three years in Tokyo.

We reached Aomori early in the morning. The girl with whom Mr. A got acquainted last night in the train seemed unwilling to say good-bye to him. But she and we had to take different buses like Anju and Zushio in Mt. Iwaki in the old story. We get on a sight-seeing bus for Lake Towada. The bus-girl explained the scenery outside the windows with the words, "Look at your right", or "Look at your left." We were charmed by the sights which changed one after another before our eyes. The color of the endless plain was so beautifully harmonized with that of the hills that the views were beyond description. Looking back, we could enjoy the panoramic view of Hokkaido over Shimokita peninsula through the thick mist. The girl whom I loved in vain long ago lives in Hokkaido. I wish if I were a bird. As an old saying tells us this is life. We are destined to part with a person whom we love. Life is unreasonable, I dare say. Our bus soon came to Sugayu hot spring. The bus girl warned us against climbing Mt. Hakkoda, for it was beginning to rain. But we ventured to climb the mountain. We were overtaken by the snow at the summit, but it was really nice view. It was toward evening when we took a bus for Tsuta hot spring where we were to spend a night. There was only big inn there. We, who had not reserved a room,

were given a room after waiting for a long time. Mr. A began to make fun of the old waitress who brought us cake tea. I hear that however old women may be almost all of them are pleased if they are given some compliments -- you are beautiful like the moon in the sky. (even if men don't think so) Mr. A did so to the old waitress. It is true that she took good care of us for 8.80 yen a night. (Mr. A suggested me to explore the inn after having dinner. It was very inside, the high ceiling and the passage that looked endless) While walking, we happened to come across a room, fusuma which was opened. I caught sight of five women in the room. As Mr. A could not distinguish them on account of his weak eyes, I told him with confidence that they were lovely. After consultation in our room, we decided to visit them. We stood in front of their room once again. With the words "Good evening!" Mr. A opened the fusuma to find five men in it. We made a mistake. When he opened the next fusuma in the same way, we found all the girls staring at us in wonder. But as soon as they understood the situation, they welcomed us. We entered the room without reserve. While chatting, I came to know that all the girls were engaged in companies except one in the graduate course, since they graduated from

Keio University. They were born in the so-called high society. Besides, the remarkable point I recognized in them was their high pride backed by prudent intellect. Our talk about stock, business, sports, art and so on seemed not to come to end. Particularly one of the girls, who was very brave, fought with Mr. A like Sou-Kei bareball match in talking. Listening to their chatting over chocolate or cigarette offered by them, I thought a girl was apt to give way to her feeling however old she might be. I could find no shadow on their nature and, what's more, they were pretty. They declared they would never marry, all smoking. I said, "I had the real lesson about women's psychology tonight." When we left the room after staying too long, Mr. A dared to say that we were going to the hot spring from then. While bathing, each of us thought of them. Mr. A seemed to be quite charmed by the brave girl who he thought was really cheeky, but lovely. On the other hand, I was surprised at their wide common sense with which I had difficulty in catching up. I could not but regret my neglect of studying. They used no slang throughout talking, I remember. We were both excited that night.

The next morning we took a bus to the entrance of the Oirase valley. From there we began to ramble along the valley,

along which a bus road went.

The Oirase valley, which was said to be one of the three biggest valleys in Japan, was not so wonderful as I had expected. The Azusa river near Kamikochi is by far richer in changes, purer in water and wilder in scenery. It seemed to me that a fine view would get spoiled once it was advertised as a sightseeing place. We walked free and easy. Mr. A told me that he would bathe in a hot spring or ramble comfortably like this rather than train himself very hard in high mountains. But I still chose to climb mountains in North Alps, gasping with sweat on the face, burnt by the sun. Our chatting was apt to be on the matters of girls. Mr. A told me about the girl whom he had associated with in former days. According to his opinion, it is very difficult for a man to say farewell to a girl whom he had loved deeply. To my great regret, I have been loved by no girl so deeply as it becomes difficult to say goodbye to her. I decided to make efforts for it while I am a student. About two hours' walk brought us to Neno Kuchi which was the lake side Towada. Here my trip came to the end. I cried out goodbye to Mr. A on the excursion boat who was to continue his travel further.

HUMAN RELATIONSHIP

Hiroshi Nishihara (Sophomore)

How wonderful and pleasant it would be to love people around us! But can there be any other thing which seems to be so simple at first glance, but so extremely difficult when we think it over as love? In my freshman days of Waseda Univ., a friend of mine recommended me to read a book entitled, "Seek for God's love". Surely it was a book about the Christianity. Here I should like to introduce what Mr. Stewart Speers, the author of this book, stresses most, "If you want to know God well, you should love him first of all. And if everybody follows this example, any disreputable struggles of human being will cease to be seen any more and the ideal world, the paradise having been created by God is sure to appear, here, on the very earth. And" As one reads on these sentences down here, one will probably make fun of them, saying, "Easier said than done! It is too fantastic just like thinking of the neutrality of Japan." I am, as most of non-christians, too realistic and suspicious to follow God, though I appreciate the significance of Christianity. It is chiefly because God is not so indispensable to me at present.

But I firmly believe that what is written in this book can

surely be applied to the human relation. When we judge a man, whether great or not, do we always fix our eyes on his true figure? Are we sure of ourselves that we can see through his character on that occasion? When we hate a person, it is often caused by a trifle. For example, we hate him only by believing what others speak ill of him or what is worse still, we judge a man to whom we have never spoken, only by appearance. In short, we are apt to judge the figure of a person with the frosted glasses too obscure to tell what is good or bad. Such regrettable things happen because we never try to understand and to love the others truly, in the other words we never try to throw away the suspicious view out of our mind. Now, turning our eyes to the world today, I can give one more example.

Through the long human history of many centuries, we can divide human beings into two types. One is a type of people of living a cultural or civilized life, using their brains. And the other type is people who lived a very primitive life just as animals. It is true that, materially speaking, people have made a rapid progress in their society, but how does one know the mental side, or can one say that these two types of people are fundamentally different, or think the former far more superior to the latter? The fact is we have been crazy for our own

interests and for our egoistic objects like a hound running after a fox since the human race appeared in this world. How could people think the atomic and hydrogen bombs, or I.C.B.M. are not so barbarous and brutal, but much more civilized, compared with the arrow-heads used by barbarians? Nobody in the world can solve this problem, so long as human beings, whether the civilized or the primitive, are doing their best to kill themselves in the world.

The motives of such dreadful deeds lie in our fear and distrust with each other. We are lacking in love!! If there were true love among us, troubles, tragedies, disgraces, hatred and jealousy would disappear from the earth. Could there be anyone who dislikes to be loved? No one does. It is a pity that people do not know the true love, so they only want to be loved and never try to love people.

Now, as for ourselves the younger generation, especially the students, how should we, students, spend the valuable college life and our life in E.S.S. At the reason when we are young, our mind is, as it were, fluid and capable of forming itself into any shape that we want. At such a flexible age, what is most important is to try all things people set before us, in order, if possible, to understand, follow and

adopt them in proportion to their fitness for us. Gradually we'll come to understand what kind of work we, ourselves, can do; it is the first thing for us to find out and watch ourselves out of your surroundings, and to decide the way we should take. So, to attain this, at the first step, we should become friend with as many as possible and understand and, if possible, love them in order to cast off the tight shell of ourselves.

Anyway we must be courageous and active in every respect. For the more active we become, the more interesting our life in the university, especially in E.S.S. becomes.

MT. MYOKO

Akira Asano (Sophomore)

I participated in the mountaineering group of Mt. Myōkō of the E.S.S. summer camp this year. Darkness gradually having conquered me, I fell asleep. We had to sleep like a log before the mountaineering scheduled the next day.

At about two o'clock in the morning, I heard somebody clamouring, preparing equipments for mountain climbing.

Orders were given by the leader to all of us to prepare for speedy departure. The body of mountain climbers formed a column and left our inn for Mt. Myōkō. It seemed to me that darkness appeared to swallow up the living mass which had light-heartedly departed. We could see nothing but darkness around us. We could not tell one from the other before we reached the foot of Mt. Myōkō.

It was about five o'clock when we had breakfast on the grassy mountain-side. We rested on the grass for a while. We could command a fine prospect from there. The sun, shedding its bright and fresh brilliancy on this ground, was showing us a silhouette-like mountain. The grass moistened with morning dew on which we were relaxing, reflected the brightness of the sun. I was tempted to think that I were in the golden waves. Mt. Myōkō soared up far behind us. After a few minutes, we began to climb again. For first twenty minutes, our pace was maintained, but soon it became impossible for us to keep it. We were covered with perspiration. The sun, now almost in the far eastern sky, was searching the surface of the earth. We could not bear the heat. We wanted water, nothing but water. We had heard that a spring was few meters ahead. We dragged ourselves along, daubing our empty eater flasks. We finally

got water. I have never thought my stomach could contain so much water. Now we had lubricant just as a car does. We rested our exhausted bodies in the shade. From here up to the top, a path was uneven, rough and rocky. The path was dusty enough to make our faces look yellow. I took greatest care of my each step. If I had made a false step, all behind me would have surely stumbled and rolled down to the valley, certainly to death. The summit came into our sight at last and it seemed as if it were waving and welcoming us. I was so much occupied with the desire to lead the top that I did not see beautiful scenery around. I just wanted to be at the top as soon as I could. This hope was realized a few minutes later. We were now on the top, commanding the Japanese Alpine range toward the south. Air on the top was fresh and cold. It poured into a living energy into our tired-out bodies. I seated myself on the rock, meditating. Our leader told us to spend an hour and a half as we pleased. So we scattered and selected a good place for lunch. I devoted myself to my own meditation. How feeble creatures we human beings are before the towering magnificence of nature.

I heard somebody singing far away. They were singing in chorus. I also took part in the singing. This time, the sun

appeared to be expressing congratulations and greetings on us. I thought this mountain-climbing would be one of the best memories of the summer. I wished to spend additional one hour, but it was not accepted. Pleasant time passed swiftly. Bidding farewell to Mt. Myōkō, we left the top for our inn where all our friends were waiting.

WHAT I FELT RECENTLY

Teruhiko Furuya (Sophomore)

When we look back upon the last year's college life, we can find many faults and defects that we should keep from doing in future.

One of them was that we were quite short-sighted and gave too much time and money to trifles. Consequently, we had little time left for reading many books. Knowledge can hardly be obtained from the lips of the teachers in the big classrooms like that of Waseda University, so it should be gathered from books. The lack of reading makes us busy doing trifles; that is to say, "Our mistake is in spending ourselves on things,

which do not deserve the time we spend." Vicious circle!!

To give one or two instances; at the time of examination, time and minds were completely occupied by the study only for tests. When our examinations were over, we almost idled away our precious time and money, playing mahjong, dancing, drinking and so on. It is such a man who will say after graduation, "Oh, I lost my student life, when I was free and could do whatever I wanted to do. I should have studied more. I want to study now, but I am busy and cannot find time to read."

Of course, it is necessary to try to get satisfactory results in tests in order to get a good position in a promising company. We need, however, to have culture or liberal arts. I mean, we should have as much accomplishment as possible. If we read a good and instructing book, we will be the better and happier for it. Through books, "great men talk to us, give us the most precious ideas and pour their souls into ours." So we can appreciate how essential reading is for us students.

From this point of view, we can say about the Student Political Campaign as follows. When a pure-hearted boy books at the political circumstances, he will surely find a great deal of vice; bribery cases, corruption of public officials

and so on, while there are many miserable persons subsisting side by side with rich persons. He may believe that we should change the social systems fundamentally. He intends to sweep away today's social order and establish a new one, not considering that the world is far more complexed than he thinks. I'm afraid he cannot continue such an attitude after his graduation. He must give up his simple belief in order to earn his livings; if not, he will be fired out. So, what I really regret is that he hasn't any cultural backbone deep enough to insist on what should be done by us students. Now we realize we must get more knowledge by reading.

I am now a sophomore and have two years left. I cannot but feel that even these two-years-time is too short for me to develop myself fully. I know there are a lot of things remaining to be known. Using two years, I intend to accumulate knowledge for the betterment of my life. And to achieve the purpose, I must give more time and money to study.

We sometimes complain that we cannot find time to do what we want. In truth, we can make time for what we heartily want to do. What is lacking is not really the time but the will. As it often said, where there is a will, there is a way.

Lastly I'd like to make a quote from a book.

As soon as one has accomplished the habit of reading, all the treasures of the knowledge and thought of the past are open to him. It is as if the key of a great treasure-house were put into his hand, and he were told to go and help himself to whatever he would have. Thus, our future life will be very wonderful one.

OUR MENTAL PREPARATION FOR CHANGING AGE

Hideko Suzuki (Sophomore)

We have often discussed about "Higher Education for Women". At such times I was very much surprised at knowing that the opinion that a woman can not study or should not study, was widely held even among young men. Here I want to tell my opinion about it.

We cannot say which is better for a high school graduate girl to have higher education or to enter into busyness life or to stay at home. It should be decided by her own will and home environment. But in my own opinion those who can enter a college or a university should positively take advantage of that situa-

tion. I hope that the parents who can afford to send their sons to college or university also will send their daughters to college or university.

I think a man can develop himself immeasurably through education. So we have to cultivate ourselves and realize the possibility sleeping in ourselves through the contact with others.

Thus we can acquire culture. When I say culture, I don't mean only knowledge but the essentiality of human life.

I think it is through college or university life that we can have many wonderful and suitable chances to accomplish our purposes.

Of course it may be impossible for us women to acquire great things through three or four year-study but the same can be said of men, too. In this point, I think, there is no reason to discriminate women from men. I think women should have higher education, particularly because they are men.

In our country the people have not thought about the worth or liberty or responsibility of human beings in an absolute and universal sense. And so there has been a tendency for people to think that it is a virtue to obey the impending authority blindly without thinking about the value of a person as a human being.

Women have been taught that since they get married they have to obey their husbands blindly. Accordingly the only culture a young woman has been given is how to be a wife, the only possession of a husband.

Moreover, the conventional education for women, had nothing to do with the improvement of women as human beings and it was only a bride education. Girls were not taught to make a good use of her own ability but was cast in a mold that is called a wife. I think that for a wife to follow her husband is a virtue but to yield to her husband blindly is not a virtue but a vice.

Fortunately or unfortunately, our generation seems to have given up such a morality. Nevertheless we feel we are involuntarily pressed by such a tendency. And so, in the present society of Japan, although the culture is not an ornament.

Most women are unable to stand up and acquire culture after their marriage, to our great regret. So it is necessary for us, young women, to have a chance to develop our characteristics and improve our own personality and store up vigor for life before marriage. That is the reason why I insist that women should have high education because they are women.

Lastly here is a story I want to give. For this story proves what I want to argue.

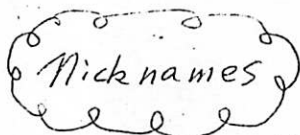
"There is nothing like a woman of around 20 ages that shows such a sudden change.

Especially she becomes like a completely different person after her graduation. As soon as she graduates from a high school, an innocent girl in a school uniform who found pleasure in giving her teacher a nickname or who was obliged to memorize the definition of democracy very hard, appears in a dress of new mode as if she knew everything about human life. I often wonder whether she is the same person that I used to know. It's like a green caterpillar that suddenly becomes a butterfly without passing the time of a chrysalis. But more great change for women is marriage.

After marriage the beautiful butterfly that would have dreamed an ideal future and have been seeking for the flowers standing on tiptoe becomes common house-wife who is kept busy by her husband and children and the duties as a house-keeper. Of course I think there is the happiness of a woman as wife and mother in the life of a common house-wife. But it seems to me that the countenance of a common wife is far from expressing happiness, but rather expressing tiredness of life as if the marriage was the grave of her life. When I happen to see such a woman, I can't help feeling very sorry for her. The

marriage should not be the grave of life. On the contrary it's the marriage that should be the flower which we have to bring to bloom with our endurance and that the fruit we can bear through our endurance.

For that purpose, young women have to make preparations. If women have high education, they can make good use of that situation and make efforts to cultivate the vigor with which you can make their later life splendid."



Miss M. Yamanouchi — "Mittchy"

This nick name is older than the princess.

Mr. Shiraishi — "Ronri teki konkyo"

Mr. Sugano — "Sugano"

"Mr. Gamble."

Mr. Kuwa — "Kiyoshi-chan"

Mr. Kawakami — "Gete-gonomi"

Mr. Sakoh — "Pochi"

"NICKNAME"

T. Okuda
(Freshman)

Have you a nickname? I shall offer my hearty congratulations as well as sympathy to you, if you have one. For, nine cases out of ten, nicknames show that it is easy for us to get acquainted with him, though it may be unwelcome for him.

At the beginning of this summer vacation I helped an American lady to her newly-married son's house. Then I entered the house and talked with them for a while. First of all I introduced myself that "I am Y. OKUDA" "OKURA? why, it's difficult to say. Haven't you any nickname?" So I said "Please call me OKU." Suddenly a young pretty lady, her daughter-in-law, (She is 19 years old, which I learned later) called my new name "OKU-SAN!" with a charming smile. She certainly knew Japanese.

Here I must emphasize the fact that I am a boy in the true sense of the world. Everybody who knows Japanese can admit that for a boy to be called such is quite funny and disgraceful.

During my high school days I was a member of the soccer club of the high school. My seniors used to call me "OKUDA-

SAN" quite naturally. One day one of them cut my name short, that is "OKU-SAN". Since then it became my nickname. I didn't mind it much usually. But --- to be called "OKU-SAN" in a loud voice in a crowded train or bus is a different thing. You can easily imagine how I felt then.

I asked her - above-mentioned pretty lady -, "Don't call me OKUSAN, call me OKU, please", but she wouldn't listen to me and whenever I meet her she calls me "OKUSAN" with that charming smile. Though I don't like it, I may have to accept it under the circumstances - that is she is a foreigner and, moreover, a beautiful, young, and charming lady.

Remember, she is an exception. If some of you, however, dare to call me like my "lady" does, I'll never answer you. I'll box you all right.

Nicknames

- Mr. Ito — "Teru-bou"
- Mr. Hirano — "Iwasete kureyo!"
- Mr. Okuda — "Okusan"
- Mr. Togo — "General Togo"
- Mr. Kitamura — "Magician"
- Mr. Nishihara — "Porter"
- Mr. Shiga — "George."

MY HALF YEAR IN E.S.S.

Norihiro Shiomi (Freshman)

"I am very happy to have joined English Speaking Society"

This was the first word that I uttered. As I came up from the country and had never spoken with foreigners, it was, no doubt, very difficult for me to speak English, though I was so much interested in speaking it.

At first I could do nothing, but stand in our club room only listening to other members. They seemed to me as if they spoke English as well as foreigners do.

But our senior members of E.S.S. often encouraged me, saying "The E.S.S. is for those who want to learn spoken English together. Since you have become a member, you must make effort to master English conversation. Don't be afraid of making mistakes while you are speaking English in your stage. You have to try to make others understand yourself in English. Try! Speak!

Since that time on I ventured to talk with the members, especially with freshmen.

How glad I was when I could make myself understood by them! I made it a rule to drop in at the club room at lunch time everyday, and continued my effort to speak English even

a little more smoothly.

In May, I participated in the Recitation Contest held for the new comers to E.S.S., in which I could fortunately pass the Elimination Contest, but failed in getting a prize at the Final.

At this occasion, I knew one thing, that is, I can keep up with other freshmen if I try hard enough.

At the first freshmen meeting, I was again encouraged, by the fighting spirit of my fellow freshmen.

At the Goodwill Discussion Meeting with Doshisha Univ. E.S.S. in which freshmen were unable to take part. I was deeply impressed to see and hear the very heated discussion. I hope the time will come soon when I can express my opinion freely at such discussion meetings.

In June, I had a chance to attend the Goodwill party of I.S.A. at Rikkyo Univ. Campus, where we could exchange our views with non-Japanese students about the problem titled "the Student Political Campaign"

After the discussion was over, a folk dance of the attendants party took place, but I was so sorry I could not dance at all.

The E.S.S. camping at lake Nojiri was the biggest memory in Summer Vacation, not only for me but also for other freshmen.

I have learned "folk dance" here for the first time, moving awkwardly my legs and hands like Pinocio.

I am full of pleasant memories of this camp, such as the boat-race, swimming-race, softball-matches, especially campfire and drinking on the last day. I also cannot forget the hard training of English there which was so useful and instructive to my vigorous study.

Taking advantage of this chance, I extend my hearty thanks to the junior committee members for their great efforts and troubles throughout our camping.

E.S.S. gave me many important things which I had been lacking so far, not to speak of the attraction of English.

Among them, it was precious thing for me to have gotten many friends who belong to different grades and departments. I could exchange views with them concerning our way of life, way of thinking as a university student and what is more pleasant, I learned from them how to play mahjorn, how to get a girl friend, how to get acquainted with foreigners, etc.

Naturally these gave me the chance to have many social intercourse.

In fact, I have had very small and limited opportunities to associate with other people, especially with girls while

I was living in the country. I have always been quite at a loss how to behave or how to speak before ladies and seniors. I believe, it was because of my lack of sociality, in other words, of etiquette. But the University and E.S.S. taught me that I was required to be friends with everybody so as to live peacefully in any community.

The necessity of sociality is, the second most worthy lesson I got through the half a year life in E.S.S.

I am ready to give my biggest co-operation and exertion to the future betterment of E.S.S., which has brought about a new wonderful, significant life to me.

This and that

Yawarakāni yarima shō ne ———

M. Kasahara (O.B.)

We can do it tomorrow. ——— T. Shiga

Take off your glasses ——— E. Shiraishi

Nick names

Mr. Makino ——— "Mr Sado

WHAT IS GOOD ENGLISH

Katsuki Togo (Freshman)

Most people would use English with more confidence and pleasure if they had a better understanding of what constitutes good English. Until recently many teachers have stressed formal English and have underestimated the easy, informal language people actually use in their everyday life. Consequently, most of the emphasis has been placed on written rather than spoken language and on the negative approach of avoiding errors instead of on positive ways to use English effectively. While this may be justified on some grounds, we think it has tended to make people believe that only formal English is good English, and that correctness, the avoidance of errors, is the key to the successful use of language. We prefer a different approach.

Effective English, we believe, generally has three positive qualities; it is clear: it is economical: it is interesting. In this chapter I shall make some practical suggestions above ways of achieving these qualities.

One of the very common uses of language is presenting facts and ideas -- giving directions, instructions, explanations. For this type of communication, the most essential characteristic is clarity. Here are seven suggestions for making things clear:

One of the very common uses of language is presenting facts and ideas--giving directions, instructions, explanations. For this type of communication, the most essential characteristic is clarity. Here are seven suggestions for making things clear:

Adjust to the knowledge and needs of your listeners. In baseball you need to keep your eyes on the ball; in speech and writing you need to focus your mind on the people to whom you are talking. In conversation with your friends, you often adjust your talk without thinking about it. You know, for example, that a friend who is little interested in baseball may need to be reminded that Red Sox is a Boston team and that a friend who follows the game enthusiastically will know the batting averages of all the players.

When you are giving instructions, directions, and explanations, this sort of awareness of your listeners is especially important. Before you explain something or write a letter or report, and yourself these questions: What can I assume my listeners already know about the subject? What particular information do they need? If your subject is a fairly complicated one, you will need to decide beforehand on the order in which you will present your points. Keeping in mind the needs and knowledge of your listeners, you should ask yourself what

information ought to come first. Do you need to begin defining terms, or explaining a principle or a mechanism? Make your connections clear. As you explain something, you must be sure that everyone has understood it when you want to finish one point and start another connective expressions like "Now that the plaster is dry we can begin painting" or "The first step is ... The second step is The third step is Finally .. " will help people keep in step with you as you proceed.

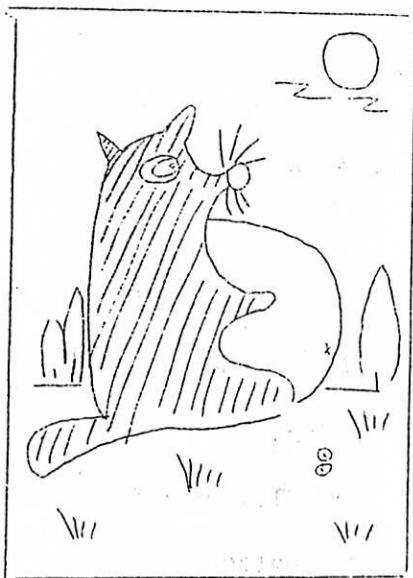
Whenever necessary, make use of pointing and demonstration. Point to the parts of a machine -- the knobs of televisions set, for example -- and show how they work as you talk about them. People absorb information much more quickly when they can learn by using both eyes and ears. When actual demonstration is impossible, a diagram is often helpful. Remember to include all steps in a process.

When you make each dollar go as far as possible, you practice economy in money: when you make each word carry as much meaning as possible, you practice economy in language.

Interest is the quality that makes people want to listen more: everyone knows that interest is essential to good English, but few seem to know how to make his talk interesting.

Clarity, economy, interest -- these three qualities are the

characteristics of good English. As they are closely interrelated, no one of them will suffice the object for itself. To work only for economy may be to sacrifice clarity and interest. Only proper balance of all three qualities will make your English "Good English."



ON WHAT I FELT RECENTLY

by Hirofumi Ogata
(Freshman)

It has passed almost eight months since I became a member of English speaking society. After the hard entrance-examination, I tried to find true college life in club activities. I tried to find good friendship and truly enjoyable life in it. I became a member of E.S.S. with those great expectations. At first glance, our society seemed to be a wonderful club to satisfy my expectations, for all the members of our society are very frank and cheerful. But I was disappointed later. As the time went on, I have found some demerits in our society.

First, in our society, we have too many members to deepen our friendship. We can know other members only by faces or by names, but cannot understand their characters or their ways of thinking.

Secondly, I want to point out a problem concerning "English" itself. English is nothing but the means of communication. English itself does not have thoughts. By studying English, we can learn only means of communication of our thoughts. We cannot brush up our thoughts if we study only English. Even if a man is a good speaker of English, we cannot always say that he has a wonderful character, personality or nice ways of

thinking. But in our society, we are apt to judge a man from his ability in English conversation. Generally speaking, in E.S.S. we cannot know the one another deeply but only slightly.

If the E.S.S. is the place for the study of English only, that is all right. But since we are going to spend four years' college life in the E.S.S., we should try to learn more humanistic things. The best way to achieve this is to have as many chances as possible to talk with one another individually. To talk over a cup of coffee listening to lonesome music, or to talk over some glasses of beer at Shinjuku is good. Or sometimes we had better visit the homes of our friends to talk until dawn. By this, we will find many persons who have respectable way of thinking and have wonderful ideas about the life. How nice it is to find a person who is living his life with seriousness and to realize that we have a companion ! And in this process, we can study English together.

The autumn is far advanced in our campus now. The leaves of maidenhair trees are now falling like yellow butterflies. It is the best season for us young men to do everything.

THE ACTOR

Atsushi Tsunoda

(Freshman)

Some baggage suddenly fell on my head. I thought it had fallen from the baggage rack of the train. Looking upward I was surprised to see a big fellow staring at me over my face. He seemed to be much drunk. Then he picked it up. The baggage must have contained some clothes. He struck the elevator beside me on the head with it. The elevator boy turned even paler than I was. Much surprised, Miss Collins moved herself to the other side, where she began to talk with Mr. Abrams. We could at first say nothing.

The drunker man spoke to us, friendly. To our great surprise, he asked us about our university and our baseball team pretty in detail. To think that such bully knows about our school quite well!

It was a day in mid-October. On our way home from the rehearsal of an English drama, we visited Mrs. Madancy's home at Grand Heights to have our English pronunciation corrected. The party consisted of the director (Yokota) and all the casts - Miss Collins (Miss Yanagawa and Miss Tida), Mr. Abrams (Mr. Shiga), the porter (Mr. Nishihara), the elevator boy (Mr. Ogata),

the Nurse (Miss Kishi) and the Doctor (myself). That was the first time for us all to pay a visit to her home.

Nearly one hour had passed before we found her residence. If I am to tell how we found it, it would be long enough to make another essay, but anyhow we reached our destination about 8:30. Then we played our drama in her living room, and Mr. and Mrs. Madancy corrected our English and action. It was about 11 o'clock when we left there. Mr. Madancy kindly gave us a ride to a station on the Seibu Line. Our party was so large that half of us went home earlier. There were only a few passengers in the train. Looking back upon the grand time we had with foreigners, we were chatting merrily.

The fearful bully, thirty or so, gave a fierce look at our porter, too. Though he was stout and firm, the porter also looked scared. But he was quite good at soothing down the drunker man. He asked as some questions, sometimes in a sober way and sometimes in a drunken way. I cannot remember all of what he said, but only one thing still remains with me. His story jumped at random.

"Oh, boy! My sister is going to die, die, die!" he cried out, "You don't know what cancer is. She will die of

cancer soon -- tomorrow or the day after tomorrow!" Tearfully he beat the porter on the thighs with his right hand. His action attracted my attention. Perhaps his story was true. He had a perfect mastery of a drama when he told of his painful tragedy. I felt that we had to act like him earnestly forgetting everything.

When our train arrived at Ikebukuro, we managed to get rid of the fire actor. While I was at the rehearsal of our drama I often remembered how well he had acted that night.

FIGHTING SPIRIT

Keiji Kusaka

(Freshman)

We cannot think of "Waseda Spirit" without its fighting spirit. Because fighting spirit is one of the elements of Waseda Spirit. Most of the students in our university consider it one of the musts that they should acquire during their four year life on the campus. In fact, this Spirit has long been handed down from generation to generation. But how many of us really understand the Spirit? I am afraid that there are

not so many students who fully appreciate it.

Some of the hasty students may regard it as the spirit in which they sing their school-song loudly, neglecting what others think of it, when they see their friends off at the station, or they try to tackle so difficult a project that nobody can.

As we are really young in flesh and soul, it is quite natural that we should have an intensive passion toward everything we try to do. But can everything be attained only with passion? Definitely not. I think that fighting spirit indicates the courage with which we try to do things. It is also necessary for young people to distinguish passion from intellect. Lacking in either of them, we cannot display a true Waseda Spirit. If we run short of the former, we will become timid students who find it difficult to carry out any plan. If we do not have the latter, we will grow up to be careless students who cannot do anything perfectly. We can display our true Waseda Spirit only when we have intellect and the passion of youth or a fighting spirit. We have to keep in mind that a song in aloud voice at the station, can be sung by any person, but it is only a man with both fighting spirit and intellect that can speak the truth and sing

when it is necessary.

Perfect is the man who can do things with courage and wisdom. It goes without saying that we must try to become perfect in four years' life in Waseda University. This is what I think of fighting spirit in relation to Waseda Spirit.

Hajime Okura

(Freshman)

On that day many students of Political Science and Economics Department cut their P.M.'s lessons to take part in the student's political campaign against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty Revision Bill. I was not a little surprised, however, to know that there are some students who are in favour with the Revision Bill. As long as we, students, are a member of society, our individual's opinions or thoughts should be respected, but it is often said-- it is true-- that the student's political campaign is apt to go to extreme, so that it should not be permitted to be left as it goes. There are not a few foreign and domestic ones in present government's

policy, such as the Teacher's Efficiency Rating System, the Policeman's Bill, or Anti-Red China Policy, but as cultured man, we cannot but feel much regrettable to see that the government has got tired to presure our people's thought- the freedom of thoughts.

A FRESHMAN'S IMPRESSION

Masako Koshiishi

(Freshman)

First of all, I want to consider our home meeting system. Personally I quite agree to it. As every one knows well, the main purpose of it is to promote our friendship. Last spring, it seemed to me that the home meeting itself must be wonderful, but in spite of my great expectation I found it not interesting. At that time I was much more interested in the other field fields than it. Moreover, at first the home meeting itself was not organized so systematically as it stands now. After the summer vacation, when I looked back upon myself, I felt that I was lonesome and had done nothing good. Considering how I should establish myself as a university student, I

found what would support me was the home meeting. The reason why I felt lonesome was that I had no friends. Especially it is very difficult for girl students to make good friends with boy students and to promote our friendship even in such a good atmosphere as at E.S.S. I thought of attending the home meeting, as I expected to conquer my lonesomeness. Difficulty in having friends and good human relation comes from the fact that the E.S.S. has such a great number of members. I hear that even if every spring E.S.S. welcomes lots of the promising freshmen, the number of them gradually gets smaller and smaller around the next winter. This year some freshmen are still staying in E.S.S., feeling interested in it. In this sense, the home meeting contributes a great deal to us members. And I am among those who have been helped by the home meeting.

I had many complaints at the beginning. That is to say --- I could not find the difference between the group study and the home meeting. Moreover, sophomores had to take charge of it and they were not so much accustomed to its management. For various reasons, I could not devote myself to it. But when I reflected upon myself, I come to understand that the members themselves should develop our home meeting. The more active we become, the more friends we can get and the more

interesting it will become to us after all.



- * A tiny journal here, but no words are strong enough to express my delight for the first publication. This year seems to have passed faster than usual. The edition and the publication are concerned, at one time I felt as if we journal section had rowed out to an ocean without a rudder. But now I am filled with deep emotion at the remembrance of our third-times' publication.

This journal is the barometer of us E.S.S.
I do hope that all of members feed it to make far better all together. Lastly, heartily thank you members for the contributions, much cooperation and good advice to this publication.
(T.I.)

- * "Doshisha Chimes" No.5, a wonderful journal, was sent to us the other day, whose splendor surprised us very much. According to Mr. Imaida, a Doshisha boy who visited our campus to make speech as a Kansai guest in the 7th all Kanto Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest, the total budget of their journal amounted to ¥ 300,000. Here in the case of our journal "The Ace", it required ¥ 50,000, which was of course the limit of our budget. What a big difference !
(T.H.)

- * One of the main purpose of making our journal was to keep long "some words" of our all seniors who are going to graduate from the University and E.S.S. In this sense, we now feel a little regrettable that we could not get from the all but from a half of them.
(T.H.)

- * Mr. T. Kanai (senior) kindly gave us many advices throughout our difficult work.
Mr. K. Kawarazaki (freshman) also cooperated with us so much in taking various photoes.
Taking advantage of this memorable time (finish of compilation), we would like to extend our hearty thanks to both of them.
Without your warm help, this journal could not have been born.
(T.H.)

- * There were two types in those who wrote for this magazine. Some took it as a matter of course that their compositions should be corrected but some wanted to keep their manuscripts

unmolested. We staff wanted to have all essays corrected but, for lack of time, quite a few essays were left uncorrected. (N.H.)

- * We want to express our hearty thanks to many sophomores and freshmen who kindly helped us with the hard and uninteresting job of rewriting the corrected essays. I am very sorry that we could not hold a tea party for those friends because of financial difficulty. (N.H.)

As an assistant of Public Relations, I am so sorry that we had not enough money. How much eager we were to publish a better magazine! It is difficult to publish a better magazine without more money. I do hope your much more co-operation, in this point. (K.O.)

- * We sincerely thank Mr. Toma for his kind co-operation with drawing inserted pictures. (N.H.)

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