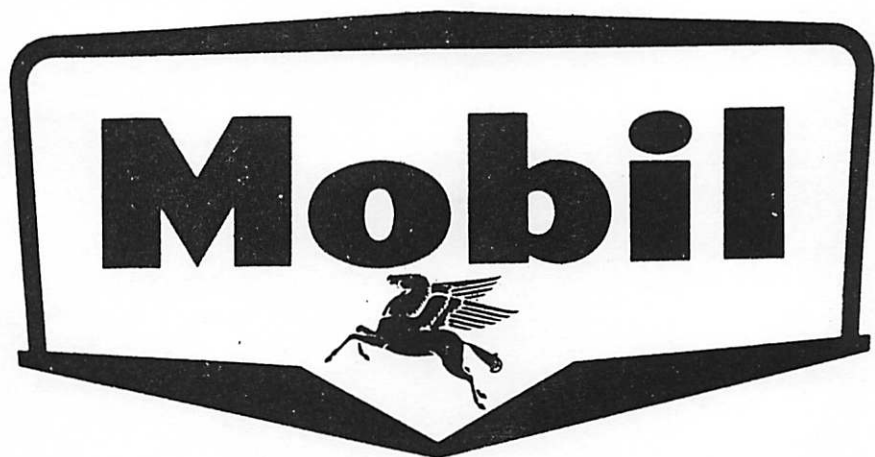


'65

THE ACE

NO. 7 W.E.S.S.



THIS MARK STANDS FOR SERVICE

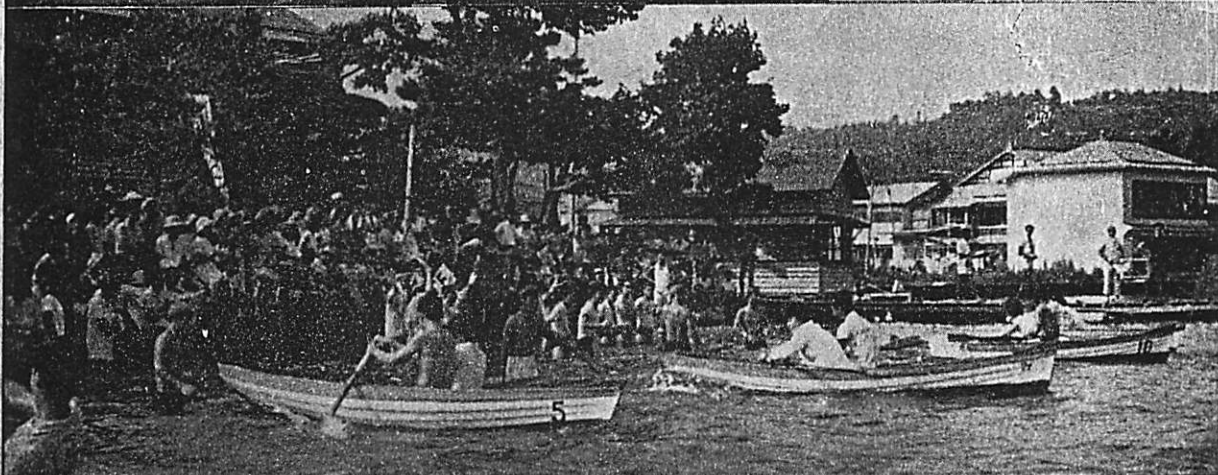
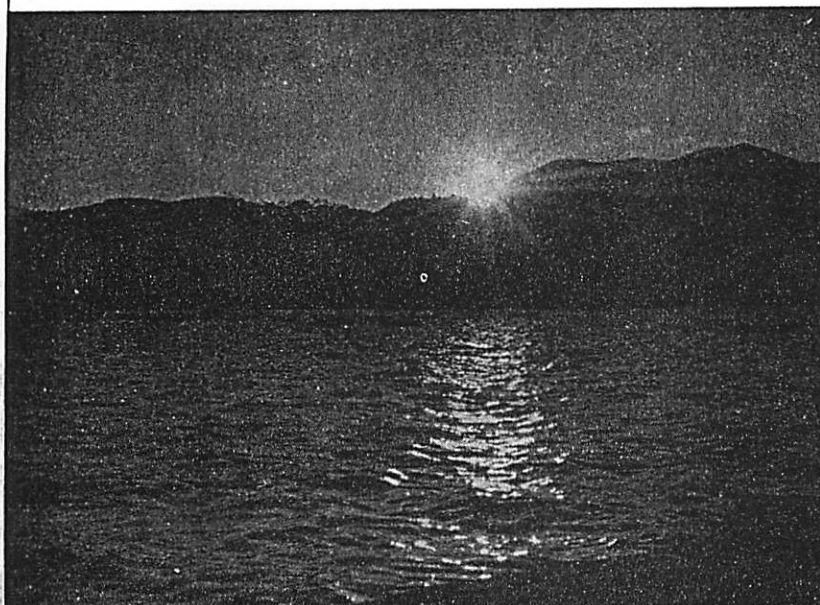
When you drive into your friendly Mobil station, you are sure of complete car care...the quick and thorough service that makes the Mobil sign a trusted symbol all over the world. If you haven't visited your neighborhood Mobil dealer, why not do so this week? You'll be glad you did!

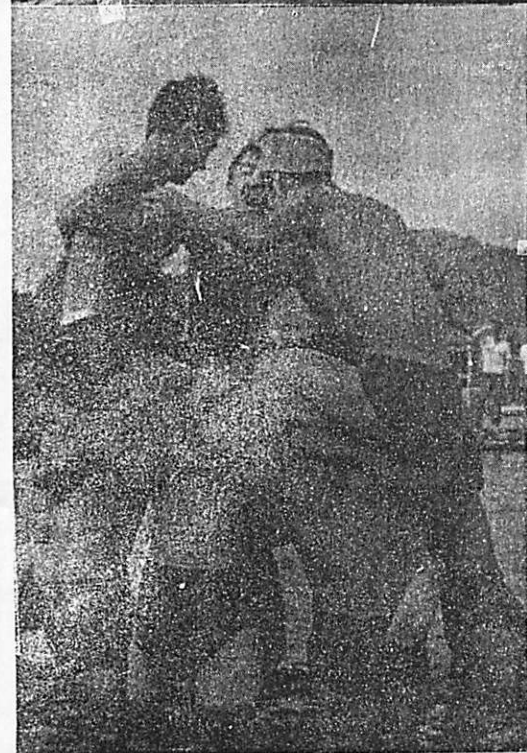
Mobil Sekiyu

*For Better Understanding
of Our Club W.E.S.S.*

SUMMER CAMPING

Lake Nojiri





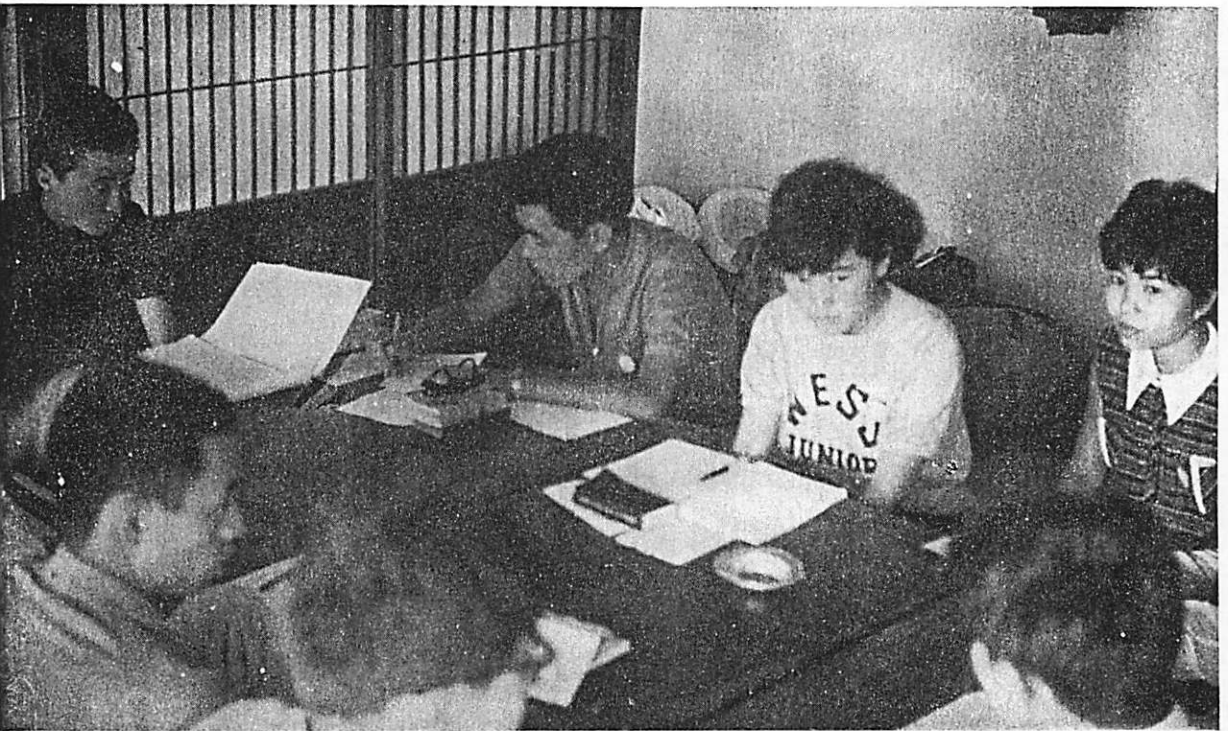
What are they doing ? ▶

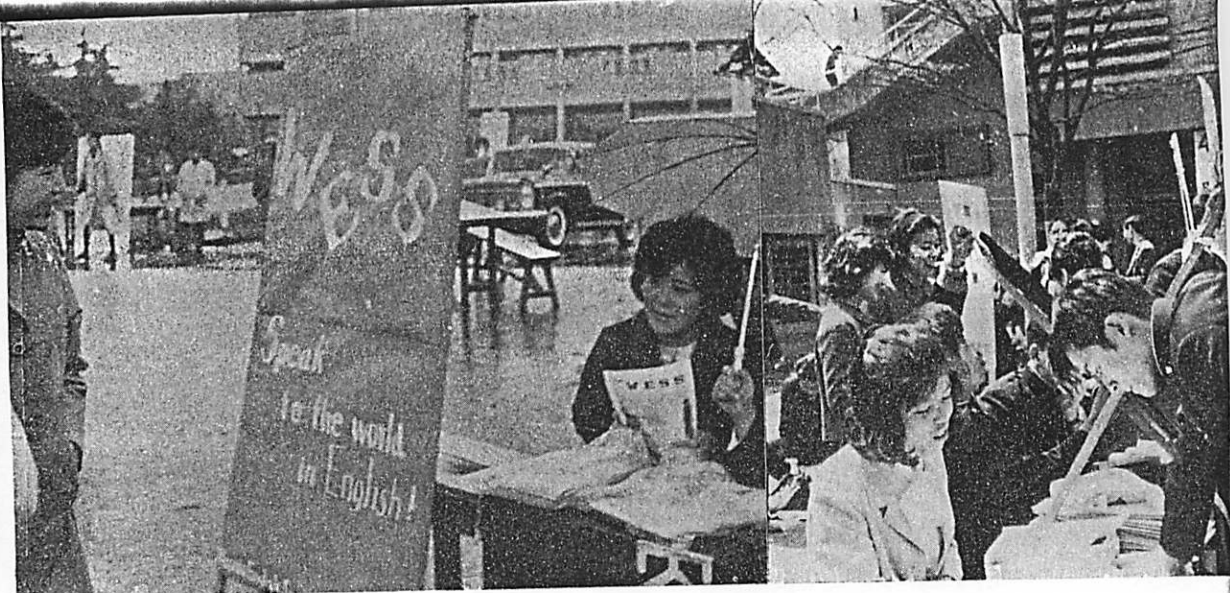
—entertainment—



Who are they ? ▶

..... not only play, but also study





temptation to E. S. S. ?

P. C. M. ▼

▼ Committee members



*There isn't a
blue sky in
Tokyo, but*

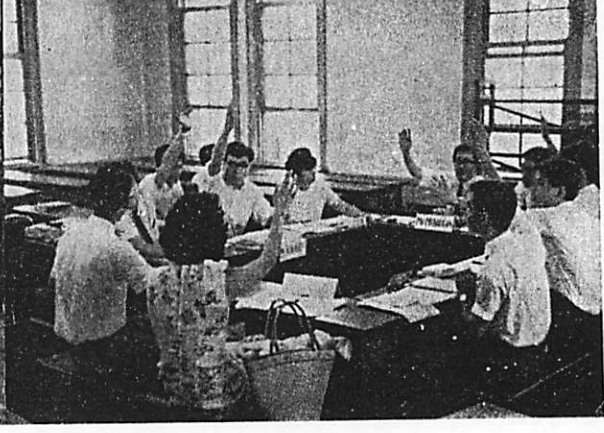
.....

*Blue sky
meeting ►*



DISCUSSION

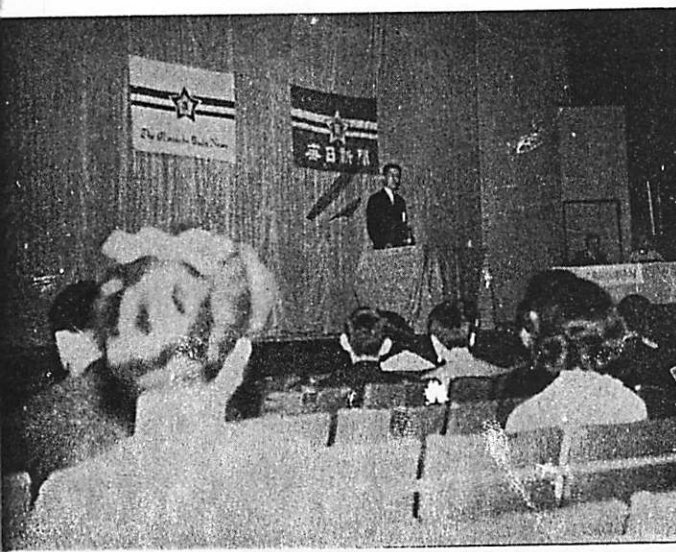
EXPEDITION TO KWANSAI



SPEECH

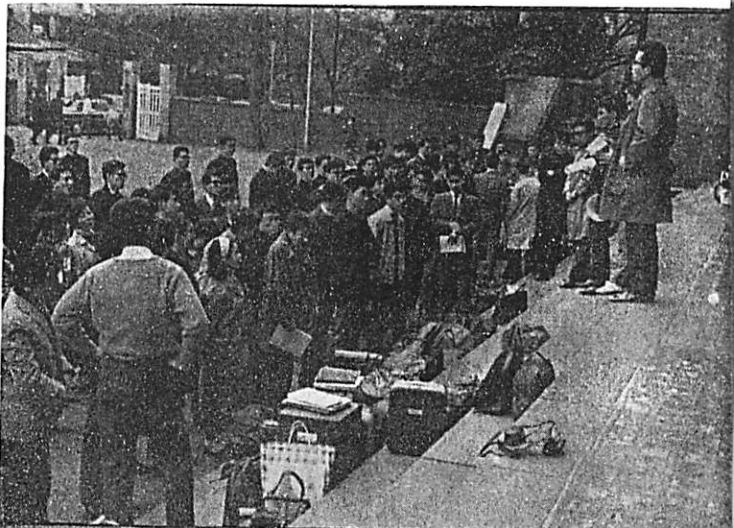
▼ All Waseda Speech Contest

▼ All Japan Speech Contest

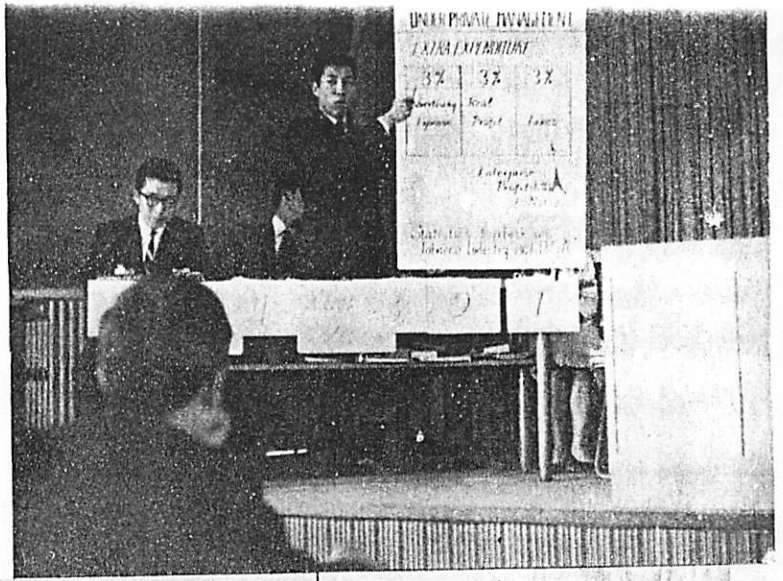


DRAMA

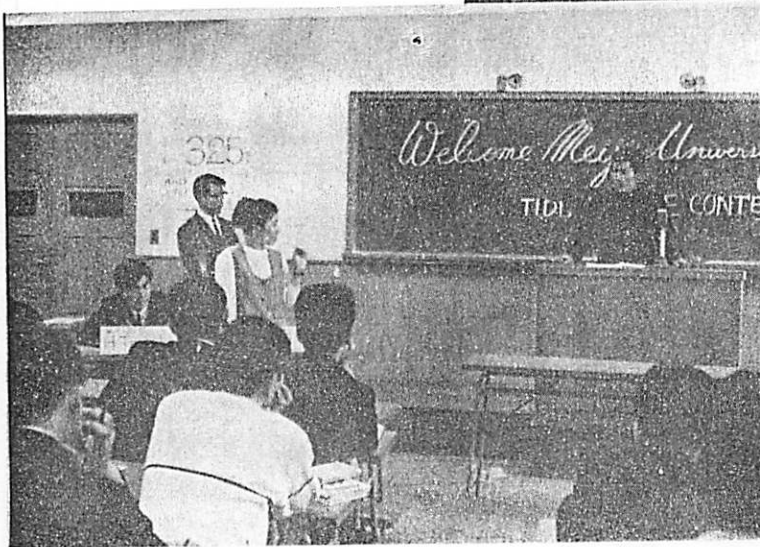
White dresses



DEBATE



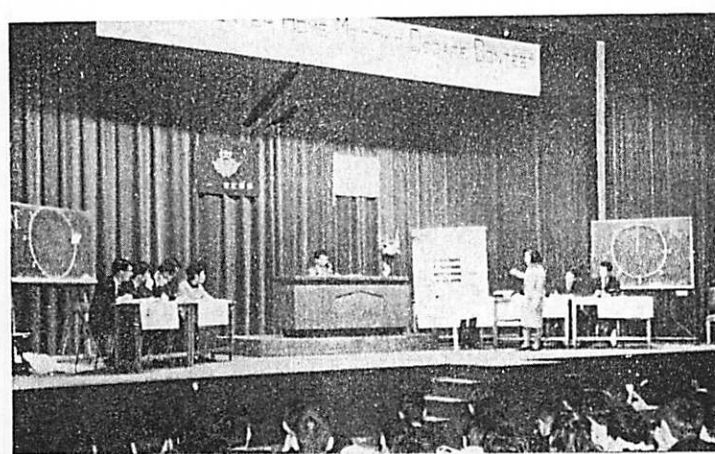
I.S.A. ▶



▲ T.I.D.L. ▲

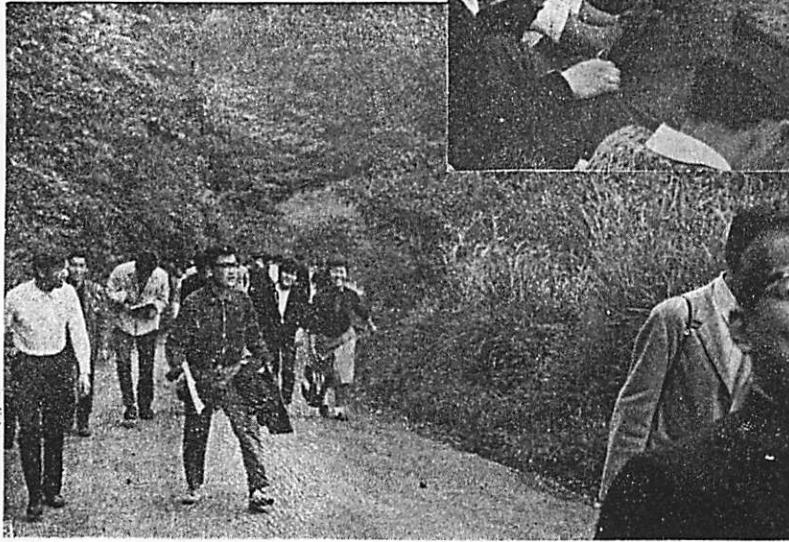
▲ The 2nd prize winning team in Championship.

The 7th Inter Homemeeting Debate Contest



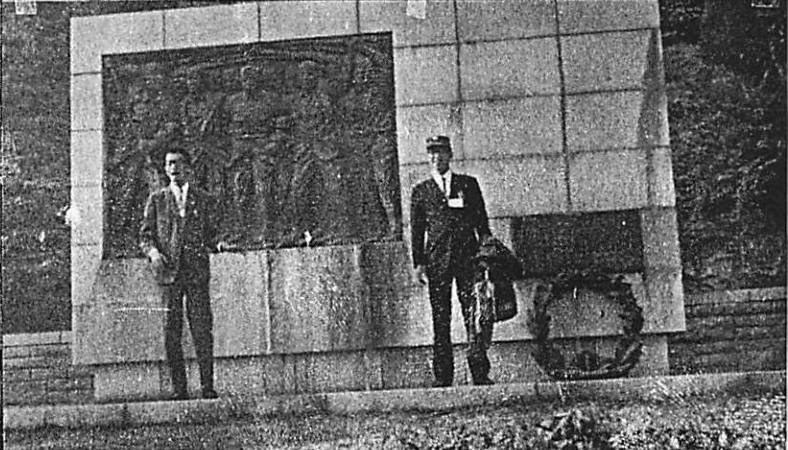
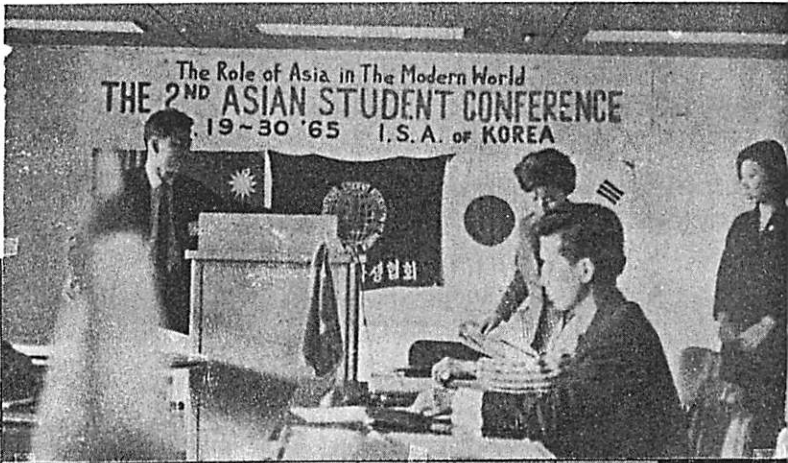
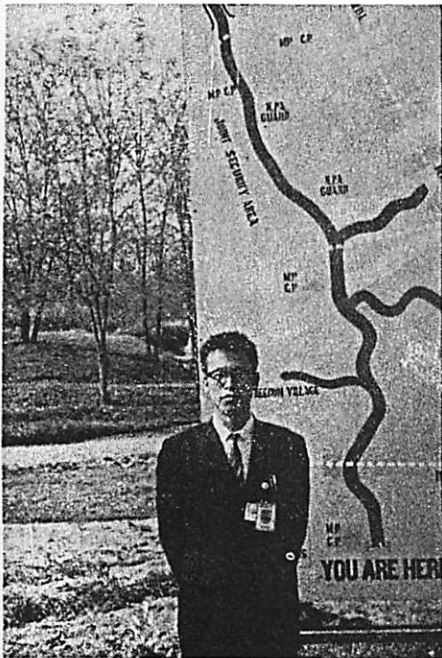
HIKING

Mt. Okusu



Mr. Inada in R. O. K. ▶

▼ *38th parallelhere*



P R E F A C E

"The Japan-ROK Treaty and all related agreements are approved," Lower House Speaker Funada suddenly shouted this in about 10 seconds. This was done amid protests shouted by the Socialists and "Banzai" by the Liberal-Democrats without having had sufficient debate. The lightning-swift midnight approval was rammed through in such a way that it trampled down democratic parliamentarism in spite of the serious importance of the treaty. This happened on November 12 of this year. At that very critical moment for Japan's future many students were demonstrating against this violence.

When it comes to the members of E.S.S., however, most of them were involved in busy preparations for a drama, a debate contest, and other affairs. Almost every member seemed to lose his time and composure, and could not afford to study and consider deeply what that treaty meant. It can be said that this type of lack of awareness had led to permitting such a lamentable condition in the Lower House. Everyone admits the importance of thinking. But it seems that the drastically overcrowded activities of E.S.S. members deprive them of their time and composure. They have not enough time to think and study.

One thing which is aimed at by the publication of THE ACE No. 7 is to analyse this problem and find some way of settling it. The Public Relations Section will present a special feature for this purpose, plus other reading matters such as record of activities, essays, and so on. These will all be helpful in giving you a better understanding of E.S.S.

Hideo Tanaka
Chief of the Public
Relations Section

GREETING

Dear Members:

We learn English, because it will help us to acquire a wider scope of life and the world than if we didn't. We use English, because it will supply us a wiser and more efficient means of adopting to the circumstances than if we didn't.

The knowledge of English must, like any other virtuous knowledge, help us to build up well-rounded character and integrity. It must be used to guide others and not to rule them.

It must be used to make friends and not to make war. It must encourage your friends and discourage vices.

If you forget yourselves in eagerness to win in a contest, your knowledge is acquired to no purpose. If you do not listen to other's advice, you must learn that there are two functions of language, i.e. passive and positive. Understanding what is said or written is sometimes far more important than the persuading function.

Another "Ace" is here to give you a reflection of the activities you have taken part in. This is published for the evaluation of the passing year and for the constructive activities of the coming year.

This is also a record of the most precious period of your youth, and only those who will have succeeded in developing his character in the years to come will be qualified to open it again with contented smile.

Katsumi Ito
President of W.E.S.S.

Before all, let me extend my hearty thanks to all the members, especially the committee members for the kind cooperation throughout the year of 1965.

As I look back upon the footprints of this year, I cannot but tell you the importance of the process in doing every activity of the W.E.S.S.

The process means a way of carrying out all the activities. I came to believe that if there is an attempt to grasp something from other's thoughts, the process will lead to a satisfactory result. This is the essence of students' circle activity.

In the Preliminary Committee Meeting, this spring, we set up the slogan for the activities. It was "UNIFICATION OF THE W.E.S.S." And in the first General Meeting, I said, "Divided, there is little we can do. But the unity of the W.E.S.S. does not depend upon unanimity. We have differences, but never forget that we can derive from those differences strength not weakness, wisdom not despair." I believe that these words tell us the ideal form of the W.E.S.S.

In order to achieve the unification program we established the Blue Sky Meeting. We could manage to have the B.S.M. more than 20 times. All of them were carried out with the big support of more than 80 members. I hope we can enjoy B.S.M. next year, too.

Time really flies like an arrow. I personally feel that my contribution to the W.E.S.S. can be truly realized from now on cooperating with brothers and sisters.

Let's go!

Yoshihiko Ogaki
Chairman of W.E.S.S.

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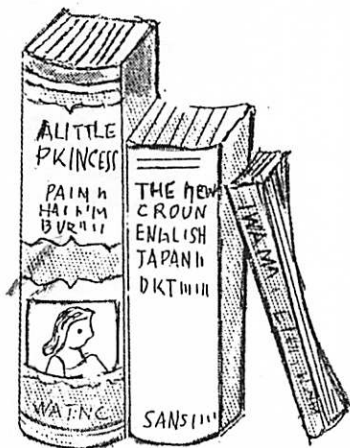
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REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES

— Traces '65; For the Real Development
of W.E.S.S. —



CHRONOLOGY '65

- Apr. 2 Extraordinary General Meeting
23 Discussion with Kansai Univ.
24 Discussion with Doshisha Univ.
25 Welcome Party
27 General Meeting (Tohmon Eigokai)
28 Debate Contest (T.I.D.L.)
30 Recitation Contest (Elimination)
- May 1 Recitation Contest (Elimination)
4 Recitation Contest (Elimination)
6 Recitation Contest (Final)
7 Discussion with Kwanseigakuin Univ.
8 Debate Contest (I.S.A.)
9 Debate Contest (I.S.A.)
10 Orientation for Speech
14 Debate Contest (T.I.D.L.)
15 General Meeting
16 Hiking
19 Inter Home Meeting Discussion
22 Debate Contest (I.S.A.)
23 International Discussion
29 Debate Contest (I.S.A.)
- Jun. 4 All Waseda Speech Contest (Elimination)
5 All Waseda Speech Contest (Elimination)
6 Hiking (Home Meeting)
7 All Waseda Speech Contest (Elimination)
12 All Waseda Speech Contest (Final)
All Kanto Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest
16 Inter Home Meeting Discussion
19 All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest (Elimination)
Four Univ. Junior English Speech Contest
19 Championship Debate Contest
20 Championship Debate Contest
22-26 Expedition to Kansai
26 Junior Discussion with Japan Womens' Univ.
29 Drama's General Meeting
- Jul. 3 Orientation for Summer Camping
- Aug. 2-9 Summer Camping at Lake Nojiri

//DISCUSSION//

Discussion Section decided the course of this year as follows;

Each member who wants to attend a discussion must have his own opinion and a firm belief to persuade other members.

Though titles of discussions will be chosen from various fields impartially, it's also natural for us, students, to discuss political or economic problems which we face at present.

Junior Discussions and H.M. Discussion will be held as one step to the main discussion.

- Mar. 25 Kobe College at Waseda Campus
subject: The Image of Ideal Citizen
- Apr. 22 Kansai Univ. at Waseda Campus
subject: Tobacco Monopoly
- 24 Doshisha Univ. at Waseda Campus
subject: Veto Power in U.N.S.C.
- May 1 The International Friendship Gathering
by I.S.A. at Gakushuin Campus
subject: Student Political Movement
- 2 The Freshman Discussion by I.S.A. at
Sophia Campus
subject: Why did you enter the university?
- 7 Kwansei Gakuin Univ. at Waseda Campus
subject: "Kigensetsu" Problem
- 19 The Inter Home Meeting Discussion
subject: Education in University
- 23 The International Discussion by Inter-
national Section at Musashino Public
Hall

//SPEECH CONTEST//

Many opportunities for public speaking were given to the members such as in All Waseda Speech, Recitation Contest, Summer Camping and Home Meeting, so that the members might increase their interest in delivering a speech. As a rule the members who did not complete their manuscript a week before the contest, lost the qualification to attend.

Recitation Contest aimed at the improvement of basic pronunciation of new comers.

- Apr. 30, May 1, 4 Recitation Contest for Newcomers
(Elimination)
- May 6. Recitation Contest (Final)
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| First prize | Kiyoji Katagawa |
| Second prize | Masumi Mizuno |
| Third prize | Ken Hisamura |
| Fourth prize | Takashi Inoue |
| Fifth prize | Miwako Nishijima |
- Jun. 4, 5, 7 All Waseda Speech Contest (Elimination)
- 12 All Waseda Speech Contest (Final)
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| First prize | Setsunari Ito (junior) |
| Second prize | Yoko Nose (sophomore) |
| Third prize | Yoshitaka Atsuchi (sophomore) |
| Fourth prize | Fumiko Akiba (freshman) |
| Fifth prize | Yoshinori Wada (junior) |
- Jun. 12 All Kanto Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest at Aoyamagakuin Campus
Hideki Ishii won the fourth prize.
- Jun. 19 All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest at Mainichi Hall (Elimination)
Delegate: Setsunari Ito
- Four Univ. Junior English Speech Contest
(Chiba, Meiji, Keio, Waseda Univ.)

Delegates: Yoko Nose, Fumiko Akiba,
Yoshitaka Atsuchi,
Takashi Kozuki

Second prize: Takashi Kozuki

Third prize: Yoko Nose

Waseda won the Society prize.

Sep. 11 Waseda-Keio English Speech Contest

First prize Soemu Matsuura (K)

Second prize Setsunari Ito (W)

Third prize Hideki Ishii (W)

Fourth prize Chizuko Nakao (W)

Fifth prize Michio Itatsu (W)

Waseda won the Society prize.

Sep. 25, 26, 28 All Waseda Speech Contest (Elimination)

Oct. 2 All Waseda Speech Contest (Final)

First prize Yoshihiro Wada (junior)

Second prize Takasu (freshman)

Third prize Yoshihiro Ogaki (junior)

Fourth prize Yoko Saito (senior)

Fifth prize Maruyama (sophomore)

Nov. 20 English Oratorical Contest of Tokyo Univ.
of Agriculture

Setsunari Ito won the first prize.

21 All Japan English Speech Contest (Elimination)

Delegate: Hideki Ishii

Dec. 4 All Tokyo Intercollegiate English Oratorical
Contest by Seikei Univ.

Delegate: Y. Takasu

4 All Kanto Intercollegiate English Oratorical
Contest Delegate: Y. Wada

** Questionnaire on Speech Contest **

Question: Are you interested in the activity of
Speech Contest?

Answer:

	Fre.	Soph.	Jun.	Sen.
1) Yes	86	74	58	75
2) Not So Much	10	21	42	25
3) No	4	5	0	0

Main Reasons for 2), 3)

- * having little confidence in individual ability
- * difficulty in finding good title
- * difficulty in composing a manuscript

Question: Have you participated in any Speech Contest this year?

Answer:	Fre.	Soph.	Jun.	Sen.	%
1) Yes	35	52	58	10	
2) No	65	48	42	90	

Question to those who marked 1): How many days before did you complete your manuscript?

Answer:	Fre.	Soph.	Jun.	Sen.	%
1) less than a week before	71	53	64	100	
2) two weeks before	21	23	28	0	
3) a month before	8	24	8	0	

Question: Did you attend Speech Contest with your own ideas which you want to announce to the others?

Answer:	Fre.	Soph.	Jun.	Sen.	%
1) Yes	46	75	23	100	
2) No	54	25	77	0	

Question to those who marked 2): Why did you participate then?

- * to perform duty
- * to promote English ability

Question: What is your general impression of speeches delivered in contests?

Answer:

- 1) from the aspect of content
 - * too abstract
 - * many secondhand ideas
 - * not unique

- 2) from the aspect of technic
* big gap in ability * Gradually basic
technic is becoming better.

//DEBATING CONTEST//

Debate Section aimed to study "how to debate" with debaters through collecting materials, translation, and technical books.

The training of the sophomores for good debaters through T.I.D.L. Debate Contests and Championship Elimination Contest.

Apr. 17 T.I.D.L. Debate Contest
subject: Resolved that Communist China
should be admitted to the U.N.
style: two debaters style
opponent: Tokyo Univ.
participants: S.Hayashi T.Takasu
T.Saito K.Yamashita

Waseda won one match.

May 8 T.I.D.L. Debate Contest
opponent: Meiji Univ.
participants: Y.Nose, H.Tanaka
M.Sugano T.Inagaki
Waseda defeated Meiji teams.

May 8,9 All Japan English Debating Contest by I.S.A.
(Tokyo Elimination)
subject: Resolved that Tobacco Monopoly
Law in Japan should be aboli-
shed.
style: five debaters style
participants: Y.Saito Y.Ogaki
A.Murakoshi E.Kishi
T.Kozuki

Waseda won the first prize.

May 22,23 All Japan English Debating Contest(final)
at Osaka Baika Campus
Waseda team was defeated by Doshisha
Univ. which won the first prize.

May 29 T.I.D.L. Debate Contest
opponent: Japan Women's Univ.
participants: T.Noguchi Y.Sato
T.Kobayashi Y.Kikuchi

Waseda defeated Japan Women's teams.

Jun. 9,10,11 W.E.S.S. Championship Elinination
Contest
Ishino-Kikuchi team won the first prize.

Jun. 19,20 T.I.D.L. Championship Contest
Ishino-Kikuchi team won the second
prize.

Sep. 11,12 All Kanto Debate Contest
subject: Resolved that the government
should float the long term
public bonds in Japan.
style: two debaters style
participants: Y.Odajima Y.Ogaki

Waseda team defeated Meiji and Tokyo
Univ. on the first day, but was de-
feated by Keio Univ. on the second day.
Tokyo Univ. won the first prize.

Nov. 14 Inter Home Meeting Debate Contest
subject: Resolved that the government
should float the long term
public bonds in Japan.
style: five debaters style
first prize: Yokohama (T.Takasu, S.Sato
K.Yamashita, M.Shimada
K.Fukazawa, K.Kinoshita)
second prize: Shinjuku (R.Ishino,
T.Takagaki, N.Mizuno,
Y.Okuse, Y.Idei, T.Akiba)

** Questionnaire on Debate **

Question: Are you interested in the present Debating Activities?

Answer:	Fre.	Soph.	Jun. & Sen.
1) Yes	90	88	71 %
2) No	10	12	29

Reasons for 2): *not interesting *a doubt about debate itself *unsuitable as a club activity *too high knowledge is required *too many distortions

Question: Have you attended any debating contest? (Except Inter Home-Meeting Debate)

Answer:	Fre.	Soph.	Jun. & Sen.
1) Yes	76	96	86
2) No	24	4	14

Question: What did you think of the title of the Inter Home-Meeting Debate this year?

Answer:	Fre.	Soph.	Jun. & Sen.
1) suitable	54	71	71
2) unsuitable	46	29	29

Reason for 2): *too larger scope of the problem
*too difficult
*too special problems

Question: What did you think of the style of the Inter Home-Meeting Debate? (constructive speech, question, rebuttal, summary)

Answer:	Fre.	Soph.	Jun. & Sen.
1) suitable	67	79	50
2) unsuitable	23	21	50

Reasons for 2): *too difficult *the time is too long
*Constructive speeches are running.
*The time of Question is too short.
*The time of Rebuttal is too short.

Question: What was your reaction to the Inter Home-Meeting Debate?

Answer:

- 1)* increased the interest in debating
Fre. 40% Soph. 12 Jun. & Sen. 29
- 2)* promoted English ability
Fre. 10% Soph. 10 Jun. & Sen. 36
- 3)* apart from the study of English (Because of
the long preparation in Japanese we did not
gain in English ability.)
Fre. 42% Soph. 7 Jun. & Sen. 14
- 4)* gained knowledge about economics.
Fre. 56% Soph. 33 Jun. & Sen. 143
- 5) got a systematic way of thinking
Fre. 2% Soph. 4 Jun. & Sen. 29
- 6) unified the members of each Home-Meeting
Fre. 40% Soph. 19 Jun. & Sen. 29
- 7) not unified the members of each Home-Meeting
Fre. 20% Soph. 4 Jun. & Sen. 14
- 8) difficulty of taking part in Drama and
Debate activities compatibly
Fre. 11% Soph. 11 Jun. & Sen. 22

//GROUP STUDY//

Group Study Section aranged forty four groups (twenty nine of introductory course, thirteen of advanced course, one special group for study of speech art, and Mr. Tompson's Group studying the Bible.

Matters for Consideration

1. Harmony between a leader and his members
2. A group study, reflecting characteristics of each leader
3. Priority over other activities
4. Observance of the principle that the member skipping group study without leave three times continiously shall be dismissed from the membership.

Note books were delivered to each group. The members were required to write impressions of their group study in the note book. This system helped Group Study Section to grasp activities of each group and urged understanding between a leader and his members.

Examination was held twice. The result of the examination in June indicated the lack of the ability to listen and understand.

Questionnaire on Group Study

Question: What do you consider significant of Group Study?

Answer:	Fre.	Soph.	Jun.	Sen.	%
1) To be taught English	57	41	13	14	
2) To be stimulated	15	28	78	57	
3) Both 1) and 2)	28	31	9	29	

Question: Is the Group Study useful for you?

Answer:	Fre.	Soph.	Jun.	Sen.	%
1) Yes	71	56	73	89	
2) No	29	44	27	11	

Question: Is once a week enough for Group Study?

Answer:	Fre.	Soph.	Jun.	Sen.	%
1) Yes	14	14	8	0	
2) No	38	36	33	78	
3) Not enough but impossible to increase	48	50	59	22	

//BLUE SKY MEETING//

Blue Sky Meeting was held from this May to September every Teusday and Thursday from 4 to 5 p.m. at roof of the Student Center. It was a new style to learn and to enjoy English conversation. The significance of it is to promote members' basic ability to speak and understand English, tounite members as a whole body, and to cultivate mutual understanding. This trial caught popular favor among members (especially freshmen).

//DRAMA//

Drama Section set activities of this year, taking aim at the drama which we make for ourselves. Concrete measures are as follows.

1. Obtaining unity and joint consciousness among members
2. Elevating the artistic level of drama
3. Making a deep research of English used in drama

Feb.		Decision of Stage Manager and Director
Mar.		Search for Drama
Apr.		Decision of each section's chief
Apr.	1	The First Drama Conference
		Establishment of Committee for selecting drama
May	3	Decision of Drama
Jun.		Subscription to Staff and Cast
Jun.	10	Audition of Cast
	15	Announcement of decided Cast
	22	Commencement of cast lessons
	29	The First General Meeting

Aug.	2	The Second General Meeting
Sep.	10	The Third General Meeting
Oct.	7	The Fourth General Meeting
	23	The Fifth General Meeting
	23-24	Drama Camping
Nov.	7	The First Rehearsal
	17	The Second Rehearsal
	22	The Third Rehearsal
		Public Exhibition at Waseda Festival
	25	The Sixth General Meeting
	26	The Fourth Rehearsal
	27-28	Four Univ. English Theatricals

Waseda won the Best Performance Prize,
 Yasuko Takahashi won the Grand Prize,
 and Chizuko Nakao, the 5th Prize.

Estimate

General Business	
Setting	63,000
Property	40,800
Costume	20,000
Sound Effect	15,000
Lighting	10,000
Make-up	40,000
Total	8,000
	196,000

Participants

Setting	33		
Property	28		
Lighting	20		
Sound Effect	18	(Freshman	81
Make-up	16	(sophomore	36
Costume	14	junior	14
Total	121		

Cast

Granny Mclean	Y. Takahashi
Mary Mclean	C. Nakao
Jim Matthews	K. Katagawa
Henry Morgan	A. Murakoshi

Staff

Producer	Y. Ogakien
Director	A. Inagaki
Assistant Director	C. Naito, H. Yoshida
Stage Manager	Y. Ino
Assistant Stage Manager	T. Shiramatsu
	S. Waki, S. Kato
	K. Kubota
Setting	H. Ishii
Property	T. Inagaki
Lighting	H. Maruyama
Sound Effect	S. Hayashi
Costume	A. Tsunoda
Make-up	C. Nakamura

Judges

Mr. Naoya Uchimura	- - - Drama Writer
Mr. Masaru Otake	- - - American Literary Critic
Mr. George Furness	- - - Tokyo American Cultural Center
Mrs. Dorothy Olson	- - - University of Maryland
Mr. Peter Mann	- - - Tokyo Univ. of Foreign Studies

Story

The story takes place in a Negro cabin of a small cotton plantation located near Sharlotte, North Carolina. The curtain opens with a profound behavior of Granny Mclean, a Negro woman.

She pulls out a small box from the chest. But as Mary suddenly comes in, she hides it in embarrassment. What is hidden in that box?

Mary is a pretty mulatto grand-daughter of Granny. Though Mary is a mulatto, she looks almost a white girl, and she always wants to be a white girl, and hates Negro except Granny. But there is a reason for that. She is in love with Hugh, son of Henry Morgan who is their landlord.

Granny, however, tells Mary that she mustn't think about white man, and that Negro should live with Negro. She tells her to marry Jim Matthews. Jim is a young Negro who loves Mary, and works very hard.

Tonight, Jim comes around to the house as usual. Mary doesn't let him speak to her saying she doesn't love him. But Mary's behavior is unusual tonight--- Then, with sudden banging of the door, Henry Morgan comes in.

Mary had been told by him either to marry Jim or get out of the house. He came to make sure of it.

He had let Granny and Mary live in the house though Granny didn't work and Mary could earn little, then he suddenly tries to kick them out. But why----?

Morgan brought a bundle for Mary---- but they don't know who sent it. A white dress comes out. Mary cries, "Mr. Hugh gave it to me!" Granny stares at Morgan and says, "Mr. Morgan, you know what that dress means."

-----19 years ago, on the same Christmas-eve, Henry Morgan sent a white dress to Mary's mother--- and Mary was born. But she was disappointed by him in love. And she died.

Being confronted with the matter that her grand daughter is going to experience the same life as her daughter, Granny lays both of white dresses on the fire. "I know your feelings, child, but you've got to smother them in," Granny said to Mary.

Letter from Mr. Paul Green

PAUL GREEN
OLD LYSTRA ROAD
CHAREL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

September 29, 1965

Dear Akihisa Inagaki:

I have been away from home a long time, and that is the reason for the delay in answering your letter of several weeks ago. It is with great pleasure that I have received your request for help on the play "White Dresses," and I will give such aid as I can. May I first congratulate your society on the 60 years of producing English plays, or plays in English. Your record is a fine one. And second, may I congratulate both you and myself that your country and mine are now at peace and live in friendship. It should have always been so. Wars are unfortunate and wasteful and tragic and may all nations before too long be friends one with another. Now as to your questions about the play.

I wrote "White Dresses" when I was a student at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, U.S.A. On my father's farm lived a Negro tenant family--share-croppers. Though we were poor, this family was much poorer. There were several children in the family, one a young girl. I got to thinking about her one day and the hard lot of her people, and I imagined that she-- like all people, for that matter --wished to have a better life. The white people lived better lives than the Negroes. So I imagined that she might want to be like the whites, have a nicer home than the Negroes had, better clothes, a better love, etc.-- that is, want to desert her race for a better race. And so on. Thus it was I created the old Grandmother and the harsh landlord-- all true to type I should say. They were true when I was a boy, and in much of the South-- though our president and Congress are working hard to bring justice to all our people-- they are true today.

Don't you in Japan have some unfortunate people

much the same? People who are considered in a low class compared to others? What about some of the illegitimate children left by American Negro soldiers -- or white -- in Japan after the last war? Have some of them grown up downtrodden like the girl in "White Dresses"? I would deeply appreciate your writing me about this matter.

So it is that the theme of the play is a universal and human one -- whether in Japan, the United States, Russia, or anywhere. And that theme is mainly human love caught in the evil of race conflict.

Your letter gives me pleasure, and I hope to hear from you again. Most sincerely yours and with warm greetings to all the members of the Waseda English-Speaking Society.

** Questionnaire on Drama **

Question: Is Drama Activity necessary or not in E.S.S.?

Answer: 1) necessary 80%
2) unnecessary 20%

Reasons for 1) * Drama is the only activity which can unify members in E.S.S.
* Drama is of use to promote the mutual understanding among members.
* Drama is the activity which needs deep concentration.

Reasons for 2) * The activity has no close connection with study of English.
* Only following Tradition.
* The Present Drama can not be regarded as an amateur drama. (It takes too much money.)

Question to those who marked 1): In what system should Drama be?

Sndert: 1) The present system is desirable 2%
2) The present system is necessary to keep its level 5%
3) The present system is undesirable 93%

(Continued to p. 26)

//RECREATION//

The purpose was to realize "A sound mind in a sound body", which is apt to be ignored in cultural circles.

May 16 Hiking (The Miura Peninsula)
June 9 Dancing Party
at Kokusai Sankei Hall, fee: 400yen
Previously, a dance practicing meeting
was held.

Aug. 3+9 Summer Camping
place: Nodaya at Lake Nojiri, Nagano
prefecture
participants: 254
expense: about 4,000 yen
orientation meeting: July 3, Aug. 2

Dec. 20 Dancing Party
at Akasaka Prince Hotel, fee: 400 yen

Questionnaire on Summer Camping

*Place

Question: What do you think of the camping place?

Answer: 1) Good 74% 2) Not so bad 24%
3) Bad 2%

Question: The camping place is the same every year.
What do you think of this point?

Answer: 1) Good 88% 2) Bad 12%

*Expense

Question: For the expense, we can only expect such
conditions. (poor meals, night train,
etc.) What do you think of this point?

Answer: 1) Satisfied 25% 2) Unsatisfied 13%
3) Inevitable 62%

Question: What do you think of raising the expense
for the camping in order to improve the
camping conditions?

(Continued to p. 26)

MANAGING ACTIVITIES

(1) Committee and Section Members in 1965

President	Prof. Katsumi Ito
Chairman	Yoshihiko Ogaki
Vice Chairman	Akio Murakoshi
General Secretary	Yoshihiro Wada
Assistant General Secretary	Sanae Komine
Treasurer	Hiroshi Maruyama
Assistant Treasurer	Kiyoko Hattori Yasuko Suzuki
Planning and Management	Hideki Ishii
Vice Planning and Management	Tamotsu Saito

Sections

Audio-Visual-Aids	* Shoichiro Hayashi Setsuko Konno, Atsuo Miwa
Debate	* Yoshikazu Odajima Mitsuo Karita, Tamotsu Suzuki Seiji Takashima Akiko Tokumaru
Discussion	* Masaru Saotome Yasuo Sakurai, Mihoko Hirono
Drama	* Tadamichi Shiramatsu Akihisa Inagaki
Group Study	* Atsuo Mori Tokiko Ikeda Mieko Ichiyanagi Noriko Imamura Kenji Takahashi Heiko Wakabayashi

Home Meeting * Tsuneo Inagaki
Kazumi Ebisu

International Sec. * Jiro Sekine
Takako Okada, Setsuko Kurose

Library * Mutsuko Takei
Kimie Yamanaka

Public Relations * Hideo Tanaka
Takayo Okamoto
Masatoshi Yahagi

Recreation * Akito Tsunoda
Chieko Nakamura

Speech * Setsunari Ito
Takako Noguchi, Akira Maki

Tomonkai * Tetsuji Kobayashi
Katsuhiko Sakurai

Delegates

Delegate to Cultural Federation Tadao Asai

Delegate to Four Univ. Hiroshi Shiki

Delegate to I.S.A. Keisuke Inada

Delegate to Japan & Australia * Akihisa Morishita

Student Exchange Federation Teruhiro Maeda

(2) Number of Members in 1965

	April	November
Freshman	481 (78)	340 (62)
Sophomore	160 (43)	102 (39)
Junior	70 (20)	62 (19)
Senior	59 (20)	57 (18)

()----number of co-ed

(3) Financial Report

Considering various conditions, we decided the fees which every member has to pay this year as follows.

Membership fee: 1,000 yen
Entrance fee: 700 yen

Expected revenue	
A balance brought forward from the last account	55,886
Entrance fee	299,600
Membership fee	
newcomers	434,000
present members	111,000
graduates	2,400
Financial help from Cultural Federation	10,000
Financial help from Waseda Festival	11,000
The amount sold of budge	9,000
The amount sold of memberlist	13,000
The amount sold of the ACE	30,000
The amount sold of playbook	7,000
The amount sold of Drama ticket	60,000
Financial help for Speech Contest	25,000
The amount sold of G.S.textbook	6,000
Miscellaneous income	91,000
Expected expenditures	
Secretary General	110,000
Home Meeting	175,275
Recreation	600

Speech	103,850
Discussion	44,050
Debate	50,700
Library	1,200
A.V.A.	10,000
International Section	16,500
Group Study	211,545
Drama	190,000
P.R.	206,682
Tomonkai	10,000
I.S.A.	11,800
Four Univ. E.S.S.Federation	29,000
J.A. Student Exchange Federation	4,000
Cultural Federation	1,000
Estimated reserve fund	18,484
A balance carried forward to the next account	30,000
Total budget	1,245,486

Special account

Dancing Party (June 9)

Income	
The amount sold of Ticket (400 yen)	286,600
Expenditure	
The hire of Sankei Kokusai Hall	130,000
The bands allowance	44,280
The payment to the author's association	10,000
The duty on ticket	28,000

The expense for making ticket	15,000
General expense	2,720
Total expenditure	230,000
Profit	56,600

Kansai Expedition for Discussion

Income

The donation by graduates	37,000
The participants' charge	48,000
From the W.E.S.S. account	31,688

Expenditure

The expenses of inspection	8,720
The letters favour and reports to seniors	4,540
Transportation charges	49,440
Hotel charges	51,950
General expenses	2,038
Total budget	116,688

Summer Camping

Income	924,930
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Expenditure

The expenses of inspection	8,330
Transportation charges	118,436
The expenses of printing pamphlets	19,350
The expenses of medical treatment	15,213
The correspondence charges	2,160
Hotel charges	703,000
General expenses	95,130

Total expenditure	911,619
Balance 924,930 - 911,619 -----	13,311

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(Continued from p. 20)

Answer: 1) Necessary 34% 2) Unnecessary 66%

*Schedule:

Question: What do you think of the length of the camping?

Answer: 1) Too long 4% 2) Proper 90%
3) Short 6%

Question: What do you think of the free time?

1) Too short 64% 2) Proper 11%
3) Necessary to maintain order 25%

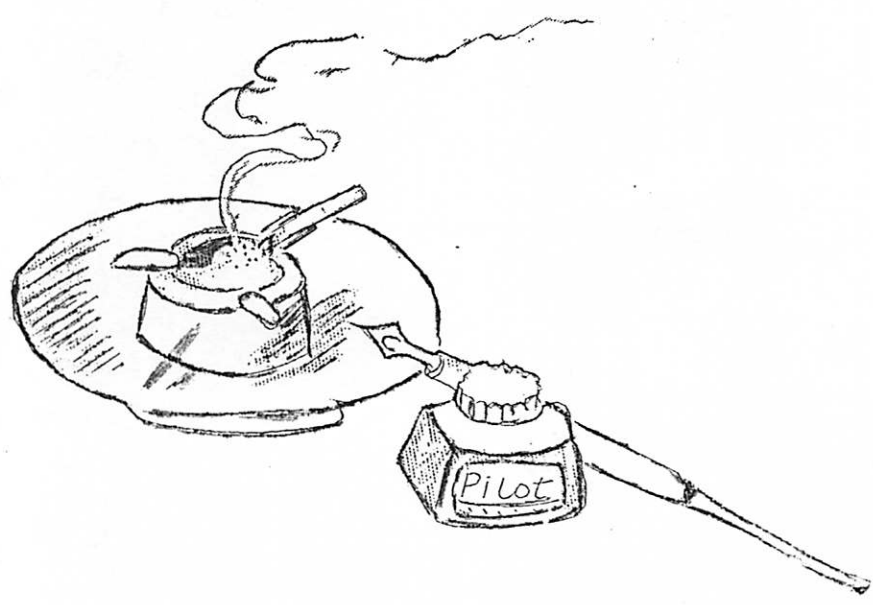
(Continued from p. 19)

Question to those who marked 3): In what point do you think that it's undesirable?

- Answer: * Drama takes too much time, and it's hardly possible to take part in another activities.
* Too long term.
* There are too many members, and so it's doubtful whether all the members can understand Drama or not.
(It's not easy to make known the intention of the executive.)
* We should make Drama by ourselves independently without depending on advisers.
* Several members participate in the Drama Activity only because of sense of duty.

LETTERS FROM W.E.S.S.'S DIPLOMATS

—To Widen Your World Outlook —



Here come reports on the Australia Expedition, the International Student Conference, the Japan-America Student Conference, and the Asian Student Conference in Korea.

Impression of Australia

Teruhisa Morishita

The first impression in Australia is the vastness of the country. From a geographical point of view, she lies south east of Asia between the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

She is a land of great distance with a valid climate. Her coastline runs for 12,210 miles and she has a total area of 2,974,581 square miles, twenty one times as vast as Japan. And yet her population is about ten million -- almost the same as that of Tokyo. When we went for a drive, we saw the straight, endless and broad high ways, the horizon that can be seen clearly and boundless waste land. Especially while we were in the car at full speed, more than one hundred kilometer per an hour, we can find the waste land burnt black because of a kind of forest fire called "bush fire" in this country.

Although a vast land, the population is very small and also lively hood is high and abundant. Australian are light hearted, unsophisticated and kind.

Whenever we looked around restlessly in the street or went up and down with a map in our hands, someone came near to us and asks "Can I help you?" We visited Townsville in the northern part of Australia on free travelling, there we met with an old man in the street, who asked if we were Japanese. When we had a talk with him, he suggested we have a cup of tea in his home.

After we had tea, his family showed us many famous places by car, entertained us at dinner then at last gave a night's lodging. This is the first time that we were treated so from strangers in other cities.

The 17th Japan-America Student Conference

Tamotsu Suzuki (Junior)

This summer I had the opportunity to attend the 17th Japan-America Student Conference which was held in Tokyo. The aim of this Conference was, like any other conferences of this kind, to deepen friendship and mutual understandings through the exchange of free opinions.

It can well be noted that to understand people of other countries is all the more significant than the good relations among governments, when we look upon the course of international affairs. Like this, what is called "civil diplomacy" is gaining ground day by day. However powerful a state may be, it cannot maintain its honored place with no heed to opinions of the world. In this sense, each individual should make every endeavor to understand others' view point and, if possible, form a concrete opinion which enables in the long run, all the people over the world to live in peace. I am well aware that realization of world federation or world government is impossible in the near future, and that people think it is very idealistic. But however idealistic the thought may seem to be, I am convinced that it is imperative for the survival of mankind to make efforts for the realization of the thought. If we were unable to expect any possibility of its realization, I think, there is for mankind, neither hope nor value to exist in this world.

It is also true of me that I often doubt the possibility of eternal co-existence between the two different ideologies. To give a convincing answer to this question is hardly possible, I believe, and perhaps history can only tell the answer. But the only thing that we can say about this is that unless peoples with different ideologies try to know and understand each other and compromise, they cannot

create a peaceful society on the earth. If intransigent attitudes against other countries a certain country continues to take, the human achievements would be reduced to ashes eventually.

In the sense of what I have stated so far, I learned a great deal from the discussion on various problems with American students.

When we look back the centenary of relations between Japan and America, we can easily notice that it is not until the end of the Pacific War that true reapproachment had begun to grow.

And even after the War, it is not long since the good feeling we Japanese have come to bear in our minds thanks to all kinds of cultural exchanges. It is our responsibility to further the existing good relations and create more friendly relations and eventually dedicate for the creation of better world.

It was in 1934, when the relations between the two countries was deteriorating that the First Japan-America Student Conference was held in Japan in response to the call of Japanese students. The idea for sponsoring the Conference originated in their strong conviction that mutual understanding, trust and friendship between Japan and America were essential for keeping the Pacific Ocean truly pacific. They thought that their government was not doing enough to further friendly relations between Japan and America and that they, as students, should and could do something about it through the free exchange of frank opinions between the young students of the two countries. Since 1934 the Conference, has been held 17 times annually and alternately in Japan and America, though it was called off many times because of deteriorating relations and financial difficulty. This year, the 17th Japan-America Student Conference was held on the ICU campus from August 14th to 21st. It was regrettable that only 40 American students participated in the Conference, we had expected 70 or more. On the contrary, I must confess that I got much through the Conference, though there was left much to be desired in the management of the Conference.

Here, I would like to introduce what we have discussed and summarize the contents briefly.

* The United Nations

- 1) Problems in the United Nations -- Financing the U.N., seating of new members, the use of U.N.'s Police Force
- 2) Positions of Japan and U.S.A. in U.N.

We discussed each agendum in connection with the veto power in U.N. Security Council, for it is the fundamental obstacle for the reformation of U.N. In our table the majority of students were of negative opinion to the abolition of the veto, because without the help of the big powers, according to their opinion, smaller countries cannot develop themselves and that final responsibility of the power politics rests upon these big powers. Everyone had the same opinion that the use of veto power should be restricted.

* Political situation in the Far East

- 1) American diplomacy toward the Far East
- 2) Vietnam problem

Vietnam, as is obvious to anyone with interest in world affairs, is in the midst of a war. So, the discussion on this problem, of all the discussions we had, was the most heated and serious one. All the Japanese students were severely critical of American policy to Asia, especially to Vietnam while the American students were in complete support of the policy taken by the U.S. Government. Although we Japanese students could not find any consensus on the Vietnam problem, it was meaningful for us to know those Americans who were ready to go for fighting in Vietnam.

* Red China

- 1) America's attitude toward Red China & Formosa
- 2) Japan's attitude toward Red China & Formosa
- 3) Red China & U.N.

Everyone admits China's responsibility in world affairs, and whether he recognizes the existence of Communist Government or not, since Mow tse-tung's accession to power Communist China has existed. And also the same thing can be said to the existence of Formosa. The problem arises from many countries

not recognizing this as a fact. So far as this subject is concerned there was no wide gap between the students of the two countries. One thing I want to say is that it is time for the Japanese Government to reappraise its policies toward Communist China in the face of the new situation and draw up its own policies without being shackled by past circumstances.

* Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution

- 1) Renunciation of war
- 2) Prohibition of armament
- 3) Right of belligerency

As you can understand from the title, the discussion was conducted for the most part by the Japanese students. I had a pre-fixed notion that most of the Japanese students would be against the rearmament by Japan, and accordingly against the revision of the Japanese Constitution. Contrary to my expectation the majority of the Japanese students including myself were of the opinion that Japan should become stronger in order to increase its influence and therefore Japan should possess the military forces by the revision of Article 9 of the Constitution. What I want to emphasize here, is that we should not ignore two valuable lessons which cost innumerable lives. One lesson is that we should try at any cost to avoid war and the other is that we should at any cost win a war.

* Pacific Security & Military Forces

- 1) Japan-America Security Treaty
- 2) Collective security

In Japan there are many people who assert that the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is one of the aspects of U.S. imperialism and that therefore, it should be unilaterally abolished. It may be true in a sense. However, I think this way of thinking is based upon a very idealistic assumption that all the countries in the world would not attack Japan because they are all peaceloving countries. They often insist that if Japan without any military forces remain neutral, Japan is immune from any international dispute. Is it really possible? Then, why don't other countries give up their armament? Is it

because that these countries have not yet realized uselessness of armed forces? No, I might say, In my understanding it is because they have realized the necessity of armament in this world where power politics is the very motive which decides the current world affairs. In this sense, the Treaty is necessary for the protection of Japan which has not yet acquired enough military power. Things should be reformed for the better, step by step by means based on reality, if not, the nation's security would be endangered.

Because of my poor memory and limited pages, I could not introduce precisely what we had discussed for a week. But, I think the most important thing is that these subjects cited above deserve a deep meditation for the students who are about to shoulder the future of Japan.

And so finally I would like to urge you to find as many opportunities as possible to discuss and widen your world outlook.

The 12th International Student Conference

Jiro Sekine (Junior)

Mr. Suzuki and I attended the main conference of the 12th International Student Conference sponsored by the International Student Association of Japan. The main conference was held from the 12th to the 16th of July here in Tokyo. Many invited delegates attended from Ceylon, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and the Republic of China.

In order to explain the purpose of this conference I must quote Procedure Article No. 1: "The 12th International Student Conference shall aim to be a student bridge to World Peace by providing opportunities forgetting together and discussing student's attitude toward World Peace and finally

formulating sound constructive ideas which can be the foundation for a better world."

To attain this aim many delegates roomed together at the sportsman Hotel. All conferences were carried out in English.

I would like to review the main programs:

- July 12: The opening ceremony at Tokyo Cultural Center, The main conference orientation
- July 13: Forum 1. at Tokyo Culture Center
"The way to World Peace"
Agenda 1. The vision of World Peace
2. The present world situation
- July 14
15: Table Conference at Meiji Univ.
Table A: "The United Nations"
Table B: "Relations between Capitalist and Communist countries"
Table C: "Afro Asian Problems"
Table D: "Economy"
Table E: "Culture"
Table F: "Social Problems"
- July 16: Forum 2. at Kosaikaikan.
"How to bridge the gap between the vision for a better world and the existing world situation"
Agenda 1. The role of world organizations
2. The role of each individuals
3. The role of students
- The International Friendship Party at Chinzanso
- July 17: The International Water Festival at Mitsubishi Swimming Pool
A reception given by President of Mitsubishi Bank

In the first forum firstly the delegates from 6 countries including Japan expressed their own ideas on World Peace, and after that each delegate

enthusiastically exchanged opinions. (The Malasian delegation arrived late so could only join the 2nd forum.) In this forum every delegate realized that the present world situation is facing very serious difficulties. Every one except the Indonesian delegation saw in a new light the important role of the United Nations in the present world situation.

Indonesian delegates expressed their distrust in the present United Nations, and besides they dared to say that the present United Nations is hopeless. This radical way of thinking was peculiar to certain countries: such as Indonesia, the Republic of China, and Malasia. On the other hand the attitude of other countries formed a striking contrast with them by expressing moderate opinions. I saw this contrast more clearly at the table conference: I joined Table A whose title was "The United Nations". In this table conference every participant agreed to the extent that the United Nations is coming to a deadlock and is unable to give itself full play. But once we began to talk about how to bring the present deadlock of the United Nations to an end, Indonesian delegate insisted strongly that the present United Nations is hopeless because of its inefficiency against the big powers, or the delegate of the Republic of China stressed that Communist China is always aggressive and dangerous, and is disqualified to be a member nation of the United Nations while other delegates emphasized the importance of the co-existing policy and that of universality of the United Nations. The fact that students were even obliged to direct their own opinions of their countries interests and never compromised with anyone else at all discouraged me very much, but at the same time it gave me an opportunity to reflect upon my idealistic way of thinking toward World Peace.

These conflicts in discussion, however, were never brought about in free time. On the contrary, every delegate became well acquainted with each other regardless of his nationality and this good will and friendly atmosphere came its peak at the reception on July the 17th; we exchanged toasts,

introduced each country's folk songs, and finally made a large circle hand in hand and began a march singing together "When the Saints go marchin'" in the hall. Every one of us felt refreshed after the reception in spite of severe conflicts in the conference. We can gain this kind of feeling only when we exchange opinions frankly no matter how much each individual's opinion differs.

Through this conference I took the following matters to heart: One is how Japan can be a real nation of Asia. It is frequently said that Japan is one of the Asian countries, but I think that present Japan is not a real member but only happens to be located in the Far East. She will not be well qualified to be a good member nation of Asia in every sense unless she realizes the importance of taking positive attitude toward the Asian policy as well as toward the European and American policy.

There is another problem that comes after this. That is how Japan should deal with emerging Asia's nationalism. Almost all the nations in Asia are newly developing countries, and naturally their policy is apt to be radical and acute. The same phenomenon can be found in Africa and in some part of South America, and this problem has been called the North-South Problem. In many ways, it should be every developed country's task to cope with this problem. I don't think, however, that it should be any excuse for Japan not to take initiative among other developed countries in solving the problem. It is not time for Japan to exist passively with other nations, but it is time for her to take the initiative in this problem. Japan should endeavor to implant spirit of co-operation in Asian people's minds in spite of strongly disagreeing with other no matter how much time and patience it will require to accomplish it.

The 2nd Asian Student Conference

Keisuke Inada (Junior)

At Seoul, from October 19 to 30, the Second Asian Student Conference was held sponsored by International Student Association of Korea. This year 9 students from Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Waseda, Chuo, Seikei, Doshisha, Kanagawa, Kobe, and Kita-kyushu University took part as the delegation of Japan. Republic of Vietnam sent 4 delegates and Republic of China, 3 including an advisor, and 11 Korean residents in Japan with one advisor.

The Main Conference was held for the first three days, study tour for the next five days and lastly Open Forum at several main universities in Seoul for two days.

The Main Conference, under the theme of "The Role of Asia in The Modern World" was seriously conducted and ended successfully. A whole day was devoted to respective agendum (political, economic and social development.) The morning was to keynote addresses by guest speakers and discussion. But sometimes we couldn't get satisfaction with answers of lecturers. The reason is partly because time was not enough for deep debate but mainly because the lecturers seemed to avoid the heated debate. I felt there is basical difference between their standpoint and ours. The afternoon session of each of three days was devoted to group discussion among the delegates.

First day's topic was political development. (The Role of Student in Supporting Democratic Processes), having agenda as the following:

1. Responsibilities of leadership in student organizations
2. How can student organizations contribute to modernization?
3. The value of student solution v.s. reliance of slogan
4. Student's contribution to national solidarity

The second day was for the economic development (The Role of Economic Development in the Modernization Process).

1. Historical backgrounds of economic development in Asia
2. The role of foreign investments in economic development
3. Regional cooperation

The third day was centered on social Development (The Role of the Student in changing Social Patterns)

1. Interpreting and contributing to modern patterns
2. Student programs and activities in affecting social changes
3. Adapting traditions on modernization

Through discussing such important problems, we should know the situations of other countries. But as for the realization of proposal or resolution of group discussion, I wonder if it is possible to put it into practice easily. If the new way of thinking was cropped through discussions, it would surely be a means of modernization of each country and extremely speaking, of Asia.

I should say what students should do through studies or group activities can be summarized as follows:

1. To promote of well-being of youth
2. To cultivate youth leaders
3. To develop youth activity
4. To research youth problems
5. To encourage academic studies and exchange knowledges
6. To maintain contacts with other organizations.

We, as students, should furnish strong consciousness to make the hard foundation of democracy. The world has become a very small planet. Problems in one area are closely interrelated with those in other parts of the world. There are few tasks which even a large and powerful nation can accomplish in the modern world on its own. Nationalism in neither sufficient nor capable of solving the nation's problems. Narrow nationalism can no longer provide either security or prosperity. It is in

this realization that I feel dialogue among youths from Asian countries should be made for this pursuit of progress over problems. Not only to be a good citizen in a nation but to be one in the world is required. For this purpose, student exchange has much significance. I hope each government should assist more to send students abroad.

Open Forum at each university was concentrated mostly to cultural problems. When we started from Japan, we thought these open discussions would be the severest and most heated ones. To the contrary, political debate was not held there because, I guess, the ISA of Korea did not want to have it in reflection of last year's discussion. To some extent the government prohibited such official political debates under the present situation. I can not deny the ISA Korea has much support from some political party.

At resolution meeting on the final day, we decided that we should have the Asian Student Conference annually, and that the 3rd one shall be sponsored by ISA of Korea. This resolution signed by each attendant at the Conference.

I wish to note the success of the Conference in the achieving of the objectives and goals as set force at the start of the Conference.

What I Think of Korea:

As I saw the land of Korea out of the window of a plane, I was much impressed by the brown fields and mountains. Just like a snake, trace of a river with little water was to be seen. Little water and few trees! I felt I could see "Korea."

Asia, including Korea of course, has unique faces in its struggle for prosperity. There is face of armed conflict, of the shadow of military might hanging all over the conflict. Another face is the quest for a political solution, the face of diplomacy and politics, connected with the ambitions and the interest of other nations. The other face is the most tragic and yet the most important one. It is the face of human need, Asian people, without

shelters, with rags for clothing in a very rich and very fertile land. Korea does not have even the fertile land.

Around 70 percent of population is engaged in agriculture with 40 percent of them having 0.5 hectare and 30 percent having 0.5-1 hectare. About 17 percent of them do not have their own land. They are earning their life as employees for other agriculturers. The prices of agricultural products are so cheap, controlled by government, that they do not cover the expense for producing. On this point we have to take into account the influence of imports of surplus agricultural products of U.S.A.

They did not use so much the kali-fertilizer or nitrogenous manure which are expensive because of unbalance of industrial structure. Once the hills and fields were green but they have turned brown. Because of the lack of domestic capital and foreign capital, the productive industry can't make the foundation firm, with many persons out of work. As a result, the price of labour is very cheap. We could have our shoes polished for ten won, equal to 14 yen. American economic aid more than 8 billion dollars up to present flew into military aid and has had no effect to establish economic stability in Korea.

When I was walking along streets, quite similar to those in Japan, sometimes poor children came to me to beg money. This was in the capital city, Seoul. Just as the suburbancity in Tokyo, Seoul has fine buildings, and broad streets bordered with trees but the interior aspects are quite different. In the showwindows of shops I could see all kinds of commodities marked "made in Korea" but the primary step of production will rely on foreign countries. Take textile or TV production for example. There exist in the country few silk manufactures and no factory for Brown-tube. As for motorcar, Nissan Company exports engines and only bodies are produced there. These cases can be applied to all productions.

In this sense I can say there are not even a light industry. And most of the enterprises are

managed by family partnership. The people who are working for the central and municipal government are comparatively guaranteed their life. So the teacher's rank in society is rather different from that in Japan. High class society, which is wider in its number than Japan, is composed of enterprisers and public servants. So common sense in Korea means one in upper class including middle class which is very small in scale, I think.

Political situation, influenced by economic situation, is unstable if I may say so. Present political power was established by the plebiscite on Oct. 1963. National Diet takes a unicameral legislature and election system takes small electornal system and proportional representation system at the same time. American aid more than 8 billion dollars permeates into every field of political activity of Korea, and it has turned out that U.S.A. becomes to participate in diplomacy, administration and even budget-making.

Against such situation, it is a recent trend that the student movement with a slogan "Yankee be silent" is becoming severely gradual. But it is an real situation that they can't have a slogan "Yankee Go Home."

On 31 of October we had the opportunity to visit Panmunjum (Hanmonten in Japanese) Joint Security Area on the 38th parallel. There exist unearthly silent and peace there, but we should not overlook the fact there exists armed forces strongly assisted by U.S.A. The adjoining area to disarmed area, which is 2000 meter wide from 38th parallel, is a wildness with only military houses in group. And along the way to Joint Security Area I could see many red board warning "Mine."

The first Korean Army is watching and waiting on the place near the parallel. But it is under the change of U.S. Army. The scenery that M.P. of U.S. Army and soldiers of North Korea are confronting silent made me have an illusion that people of North Korea is quite different race from that of South Korea, and I think Unification problem can't be solved by anything but passage of time as long as

U.S.A. and People's Republic of China keep their present attitude.

In a democratic country we should have the right to speech and the right to write. However in reality sometimes this right is controlled to some extent. In an advanced country at least "the right to study anything" is admitted by everybody as a common sense. In Japan we can study anything which we want. I think Japan is one of the countries which have the best condition for study. We should recognize this fact deeply and make use of this situation as well as to make effort to keep this privilege.

Many Korean students recognize that they have the right to speech and write. However, in my understanding, they have regulations in the step to get knowledge. I tried to find out the Communist Manifesto in the library of a famous university, but I could not. At other universities I had the same experiences. It needs much effort for students to get Marx's Capital in Korea. On the contrary I could meet "Criticism of Communism."

A few years ago it had been planned to establish a chair concerning Marx's Capital in Seoul National University, but the government stopped movement. When we had our carriages examined at Kumpo Airport of Korea, the article about North Vietnam by Madam Yohko Matsuoka in "Sekai" was torn off by an officer of immigration office.

Then how do the Korean students feel such situation. Most of them do not complain of strained circumstances. On the way to establish a democratic nation, anything which is in the way should be swept away. From such way of thinking war for freedom is approved as reasonable. But some students told me personally that they wanted to study "more" about communism and communist countries. Even for the situation of North Korea their knowledge is quite less than ours, to my surprise.

According to their opinion, Government policy always has to be established, taking into account the low-educated and easily-influenced people.

That is to govern general people we have to accept the restriction "to some extent." Their way of thinking about communism especially the government of North Korea is basically different from ours. Their feeling, standing on the experience of the Korean War, is emotional hate more than theoretical. So their understanding is not of communism itself but of the government of People's Republic of Korea and the one of People's Republic of China. It gave me a surprise to see the notice "When you find a spy around you, phone 113," at the beginning of a movie and even on the notice board in campus.

When I was asked about Rostow's theory I answered that as I'm against his policy I didn't study his theory. (This was a plea really.) The questioner objected "Even though you are against his policy, you should study his economic theory." This is quite reasonable objection and good advice. Then similarly same thing replacing its wording his theory" into "communism" can well be said to them. The Korean people's way of thinking, is quite similar to that of Japanese. The standard of education is high with 95 percent of spread of 6 years compulsory education. They have good hospitality and great energy even under the bad situation of the country.

The demand for betterment is a proof of the greater hope which stirs mankind. It is a part of inevitable push for progress. And it is the youth who shoulder the task. The passion, zeal, courage and valor of youth is, as it has always been throughout human history, the prime mover to decide the course of history. And again it will decide the role of Asia in the world history. Young people, the world over, regardless of race or culture, have the same basic intelligence, ambition and desires. The basic urge of young people is to advance. For youth, to desire is to obtain, and to sapire is to achieve.

We, the Japanese students, having consciousness that Japan is an advanced country, should make progress further for the prosperity not only of Japan but of Asia and the world.

MEMBERS' ESSAYS

—Your Friends knock at Your Heart.—



Dog's Death

Julian K. Yamashita (Sophomore)

This is not an essay nor a fiction. However, you may take either of them, because even I forgot whether the fact in this story was truth or only my dream.

One seldom thinks of his death. But as far as "Death" is the most important event in our lives, it often passes by or we should make it pass by our minds. I'm happy if the following story can be an opportunity for you to think of your own death.

It happened on May 20. No, exactly speaking it happened in the early morning of May 21, last year. The last train of Yokosuka Line reached Zushi at one o'clock. I had to get on the last train because I had a practice of dancing club the previous night, namely the night of 20th. What was worse, every day once I went to school, I could not return home in that day because I always had something to do. Therefore I was rather tired. I slept in that train, but I must have stopped sleeping in the middle. I didn't have a drink at all, but there would be no difference even if I was drunken.

Most people took a taxi from the station, and only three including me were walking on the way to the direction of my house. But these people disappeared at each corner, and at last I was alone in five minutes. Taxies were passing by me violently.

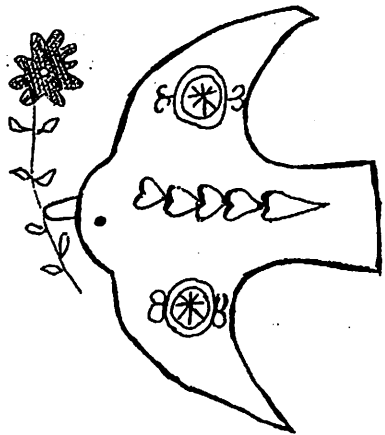
Then! I found a dog coming from a path. It was a brown Shiba Ken, still small, and lovely with small ears and a rolled tail though it might not have any good family line. Trotting toward me, it stopped in front of me and gazed at me. I passed by without so much interest in it, but when I looked back after ten steps, it was still gazing at me. Thirty steps after---

The next morning, no, the same morning, I left home for school at half past five, though I had returned home at a quater past one. I was utterly disgusted with myself living far from school. I walked rubbing my eyes when I came to the spot where I had met with the dog.

There, I again met with it. However its figure was changed a bit. The brown body was lying in the sea of blood, broken its head. It must have been run over in 2 or 3 minutes after I saw it. Passers-by were running by, averting their eyes from it. A black dog was sitting by it, as if it lamented for its friend's death.

There is a word "Dog's Death." It means that one dies to no purpose and the death has no value. Was the death of this dog a real "Dog's Death?" No, this dog's death reminded me of "Death." This "Dog's Death" was a valuable "Dog's Death."

This is not an essay nor a fiction, for even I cannot tell you which it is.



Oil Stove Nonsense

Nobuko Hirotsani (Senior)

I've decided to write a short story.

I've been haunted by W. Somerset Maugham; I get up with him in my mind, walk with him side by side and dine sitting next to him. It's made me feel I, myself, can write a story.

I've decided to write a lovely short for the ACE No. 7.

* * * * *

It was wise of me to have mended the light. Clear up the desk. Pen and ink. Paper? Here. A little bit chilly. Oil stove, oil stove....very good. Quite ready.

What shall I write? That's the problem. Old Maugham says he has never wanted for a subject and he has always had more stories in his head than he ever had time to write. That seems to be the point where he and I differ. What shall I write?

Warm and comfortable. The kettle sings. Yes! Yes! A cup of chocolate! A sweet and terribly hot one. Hurry!

(Twenty seven minutes' intermission)

I've made up my mind to write a story on her. That silly, lovable woman.

What shall I call her in the story? Easy and healthy name. And innocent, it should be. Rose? No! That will remind them of Rosy of 'Cakes and Ale' Mary? too sweet. Anne? Anne..... Good. Make it Anne and call her Anny. Perfect.

Knowing that she is the model if Anny, does she get angry and prosecute me for the infringement of her privacy? Don't worry, she isn't of that sort at all. When she is advised to do so by someone else, she'll tip him the wink and answer,

"No one can tell Anny doesn't look like me, But no one can tell Anny is me.

Who in the world could prosecute someone

Who, probably enough, hasn't hurt anyone?"

Or giggle and say, "Anyway, I can't deny it made me famous. Why should I not be generous enough to forgive her?"

Anny is not exactly beautiful but lovely looking, healthy with red cheeks, talkative, cheerful and innocent. She is always the leader of the 'discussions around the wells.' She is a wife of a of a...., of an oil merchant who has got a little money because of the fashion of the oil stoves. He doesn't talk so much, so you can't easily tell what sort of man he is, it is obvious, however, he is not an amiable fellow and also a little bit stingy, quite unluckily for her.

Title: ?? Oh, it should be put when all is done. It always is.

Place: Surely Tokyo. She is a born Tokyoist. No. No. Her name is Anny, you know. It should be London. Misty London.

Time: Any age will be all right. The season should be early winter when the oil stoves are taken out of the storages.

All are settled. Here, I start the story.

How? Romanticism? Realism? Nihilism? Not interesting. I want to write a specially sensational one.

Stream of Consciousness! That's it! James Joyce and Virginia Woolf would take off their hats in front of me. Woolf doesn't do so because she is a woman and there is a rule woman shouldn't take off her hat even in front of the Kings.

Stream of Consciousness... Stream of Consciousness ... They don't understand it. The people of the E.S.S. They will be puzzled and conclude by deciding me a perfect idiot. He understands if I show it. I don't, so he doesn't. It doesn't matter. Stream of Consciousness, Stream of Consciousness.....

* * * * *

I've written a lovely, lovely short story on Anny. A story of a wife of an oil merchant in London, according to her stream of consciousness. It's exactly,

I believe, a sensational one, and I'm terribly content with it.

The strictly sad point of it is that the men of P.R. Section are stingy enough not to have given me more than seven hundred words, and though desperately sad, I have to cut off the whole of that splended work from this manuscript. When Fortune smiles on me, someday in future, I'll have another chance to introduce it to the public. Till then, my lovely Anny and me have nice sleeps. The oil is just finishing. Good night!

The Student Life under the Influence of "Seniority Rule"

Yasuo Ukigai

Looking back our student life, was it the kind of students life we had expected? Primary school is just preparation for junior high school, junior high school is merely preparation for high school and high school is the final preparation for the all important university entrance examination, in addition, even the children of two or three years old have to study for nursery school. So even, what we call, "The educational mama" has appeared.

But this condition is too severe for children. In this sense can we, as future leaders ignore this fact? So we must think over the reason why we have such a system. Generally speaking, it could be said that the reason lies not in the population but in the Japanese industry system characterized by "seniority rule." Therefore, most parents want their sons to enter a university and after that to enter a good company. In order to enter a good university the best possible high school must be selected and before that junior high school primary school even nursery school.

As you know it's natural that there are a few students in the good universities who want to study deeply under the good professors, but in the present

Situation most students knock at the gate of university for the purpose of entering a good company.

As we experienced here, at Waseda the competition for entering a first class university is very severe. But why do we, only the Japanese have such a severe entrance examination system. As I mentioned before, the cause is not the population but Japanese industry system, that is to say, "seniority rule." For example, if we have only to pass the examination twice a year even by cheating or taking the chance, we can pass it. Even if we don't cultivate ourselves because of lack of study or only playing majan and so on, we can graduate from university vary easily and we can get a nice position in society only because of the name of university graduate.

To my surprise, all of the children who attended the radio table talk the other day said at the same time "We want to play freely as university students are doing." As I said before, this means they always think that they have only to pass the university entrance examination. Therefore, they never play any sports, nor enter any circle activitied during student life because their minds are always full of terrible examinations, so they are engaged in studying hard, restraining many desires. But it's quiet natural that if our desires are oppressed too much, it surely has its repercussions someday, so it is reflected in their college life and what is worse, it appears in society. However, there are something to get surely when we are free mentally as being now. But under the mas production university we never find the true significance of university, that is to say, "to make specialists." In a true sense, before entering university, we have to get such amattitude as are being done through circle activeties and extra right now. So we must not forget that this present significance of mas-pro. university is for high school student's.

Turning back on my speech, the person who graduated from university can get a big salary and get a good leadership position, even if he didn't cultivate himself so much under the present industry system, namely, seniority rule. In this sense, the hearts of many people are filled with this feeling, that

"We must graduate from university, no matter how much we might cultivate ourselves and study on our-own." Looking at this situation, many students concentrate only on preparations for the university entrance examination. But many young men who can't or couldn't go to a university for various reasons feel no hope in this present Japanese industry system characterized by seniority rules therefore such a people lose any hope in their life and they can't but concentrate their attention on wrong things, that also becomes one cause of, so called, jubinal delinquency.

In this sense, can we, university students ignore the fact as if we had no responsibility for it? I think we should help to change the Japanese seniority rule into "merit system" like one of foreign countries.

Therefore, if the reception facilities at each company for college students are such a condition, that is, merit system and if we get only the name of the graduate of university or only its certificate under the merit system. Many people recognize that we can't get enough condition to live in society unless we cultivate ourselves very, very hard. In this score, such a terrible competition we have at present, will decrease remarkably and the students need not study so hard only for examination and can enjoy any sports or any circle activities and only the students who want to study more deeply under the good professors knock at the gate of university, and when a university becomes so, we can say "There is a true education."

Therefore, instead of emphasizing the entrance examination and the necessity of a university diploma, let's emphasize the quality of work done by each employee.

In this sense, however the opportunities for graduates in society may not be changed immediately, if many of us who are going to graduate soon can take leadership positions, I would like for you to adopt such a "merit system" positively and always study in order to be an honorable man in whatever position you have.

So, let's be true students, shall we?, and continue to hold this attitude before and after graduation.

The Wasted Years

Michio Fujita (Freshman)

"How many years have you been studying English?" I was recently asked this question by a foreigner. "About seven years" I replied with my poor English, at that time. "If I had studied Japanese for seven years four classes a week, I would surely be able to speak it perfectly" he said to me.

Let us look at Japan's situation. Most graduates of senior and junior highschoools cannot speak English at all. This is because they did not have an opportunity to talk with English speaking country's men and never put English to use in school-days. Even the members of E.S.S. of our university have great difficulty when communicating with foreigners and among themselves.

I think something is wrong in the English educational program of Japan. What is it?

It is Japan's situation of laying stress on reading, transrating and grammar. But conversation is the most important part in any language. If we could speak English well, we would also be more interested in it. One must admit that we lack in conversational classes in highschoools and universities, also we lack opportunities to talk with foreigners.

Now, most of the countries in the world teach English as a second language. It is the closest thing we have to an international language. But English will never be able to serve as an international language, for it is unexceptable to many nations, such as France, China and Russia.

Further it is an extremely difficult language, students of non-English speaking countries are not

able to master English unless they devote many years to its study. Moreover, most highschool and college graduates forget what they have learned within two years after graduation. Most students only study English in order to get into advanced schools.

Thus, for Japanese students, the study of English serves little purpose.

Therefore, the present English educational system in Japan should be considered obsolete. Japanese students should spend their time studying a practical and simple international language such as Esperanto or Ido. Except the girls, who instead of English study, should be required to take six years in highschool studying cooking, sewing, nursing and so on, in order to be able to serve men better.

N'est-ce pas, modemoiselle?

We Can Be Heroes

Takashi Takagaki (Sophomore)

The world at the moment seems even more perverse than usual. It is blazing hot in Washington when it is supposed to be cool. India, which invented nonviolence, was just at war. Berlin, the flash-point of Europe is calm. It is all a little odd. What is more, I often have an illusion as if we were on the sea when I watch the so-called "Swimin' Dance." Sometimes I cannot distinguish man from monkey when I watch the "Monkey Dance." These popular dances may be pleasant and healthy but in my eyes they look odd and strange, too.

I'd like to say, however, one of the oddest and strangest thing today is that two friends of mine died in this July and September. One died of heart failure of unknown origin. The other committed suicide of unknown origin. Death itself is not so strange, but the causes of their deaths are still unknown. That is the reason why it is odd and

strange. Now let me talk about them closely, He, who died of heart failure, had taken the Basedow's disease. This Basedow's disease is said to be easier to recover through the development of medical science. So the doctor, who was expert in this disease, soon performed an operation on him. After that he said, "It is successful." But two days later, my friend suddenly lost his life owing to heart failure. I was really shocked by that news. I am sure nothing was wrong with his heart because he had trained himself by playing basketball in his senior high school days. The doctor said again the operation was not a fault, in the long run he had a peculiar body. We still arise doubts even if we believe in the doctor.

Then I'll tell you the other mysterious suicide. He was very wise, bright, cheerful and gay. He had many hobbies and made a joke very often. So I believe that he was the last man to commit suicide. On that day of September he merrily took the supper with his families as usual. Nobody could expect the tragedy after two hours. But the tragedy actually took place. He hanged himself without leaving anything by will. Both his families and I cannot find any reason why he had to kill himself. Maybe he knows it by himself.

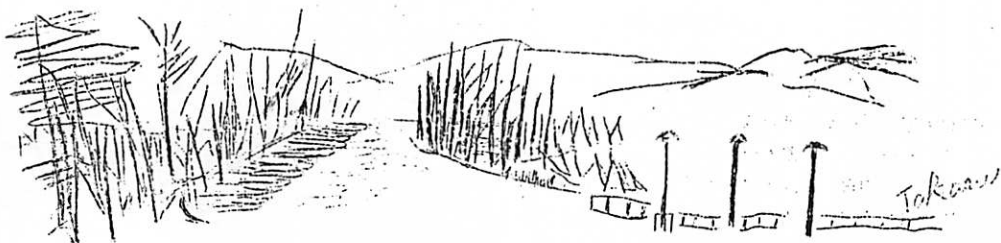
At any rate I feel some obscure doubts and oddity, but I quite grieved over those deaths for a while, not merely because I lost two friends but also because we lost two young men who might be heroes. I don't mention they were heroic, but I should say that they lost their chances to be heroes. We, the younger generation, have a quality of heroes. Now I'd like to discuss heroes and make clear what I mean by heroes.

I suppose there has never been a country or a time which had not its heroes. When we look back at the history of the world, we see how much we owe to these heroes of the past. We owe to them our liberties and indeed all that makes life really worth having. It would be a great mistake to think that the names of all the heroes are written in history. There have been many heroic lives which have been humble and unknown but which deserve the administration of the world just as much as those who have

been more famous. I have in mind many heroes of all kinds. There have been heroes for truth like Galileo Galilei, for justice like Abraham Lincoln, for philanthropy like the late Dr. Albert Schweitzer. Apart from these famous heroes, we can find them even in all forms of ordinary life. There are railway engineers who have remained at their place to lighten the shock and have been killed when a collision could not be avoided. There are sea captains who have remained at their posts until all others had left, and have gone down with their ships. There are physicians and nurses and sisters of charity, who have not shrunk from infectious disease in order to save life or to comfort the dying. Moreover, there are many who have been heroes in the most common lives: boys and girls who have sacrificed many pleasures to obtain an education: boys and girls who have given up the idea of an education because they felt they were too much needed by their parents, or by their younger brothers or sisters: boys and girls who have given up the dearest plans or the most attractive pleasures, for the sake of those who were dependent on them. Those boys and girls are very heroic.

Heroism needs no decoration of romance to be worthy of the name. Such unpretending heroes, as I have described, are worthy to have their names in this world and to be imitated in our lives. If we can be such heroes, we shall be sure to recognize how regrettable the deaths of my friends are, how stupid the suicide is and how precious our lives are.

Let us not repeat the same fault as they did. We have much possibilities and probabilities to be heroes. Because we are young.



We Have Different Conception of Love

Noriko Imamura (Junior)

No one will dispute the fact that the correct communication is very difficult. Through conferences, discussions, talkings, we think we can understand with each other, but I wonder how we can communicate rightly.

When we take part in a conference, or discuss something, I think there are some rules which we should be careful. First of all, we must notice that there is no ultimate, correct and simple meaning to words, especially to words which describe rather abstract thoughts. For example "love" -- (the student likes to discuss "love" in the coffee shop). We can define what love is, love means warm affection, passionate affection and so on, but where is the substance? Suppose that I discuss with a friend, I have my conception out of my experience or situation, and he has his conception about love. So there may be a difference between my thought, or feeling to love and his. Usually we are not aware that we have different conception of love. Even we can understand with each other, the deep gulf between two concepts remains. We can not communicate correctly.

We must know the words most commonly used are public property--which is to say that they mean many things to many people. To communicate correctly we must understand the speaker's organization of thinking, the rules that he observes, and to understand rightly his opinion, we must listen carefully. Listening means trying to see the problem, the way the speaker see it--which means not sympathy which is feeling for him, but empathy, which is experiencing with him. Listening requires entering actively and imaginatively into the other fellow's situation and trying to understand a frame of reference different from my own.

I think we communicate with each other roughly every day and it is doubtful I can understand my friends correctly, and also people around me understand me exactly. We must be more sensitive to communication.

Words

Mihoko Hirono (Junior)

Now that I have selected "Words" as a title of this essay, I must use the words carefully. Well, what shall I write first? Should I quote the Doftevski's speech because he is so great? Which one of Doftevski should I pick up then? No, this isn't good. He is difficult. How about J.P. S Sartre? No, I'm afraid that they might think I'm argumentative. Then, Andre Gide..... Yes, he is quite wonderful. Oh, his speech---was really exquisite enough to make my life change! You, like the sigh of summer night, always bring me back to the sweet memory of those days!

Who can on earth listen to it without tear? AndAny other adjective--to modify his speech? Like this, whenever I try to write this kind of essay, I am apt to use exaggeration that might impress the reader as if I'm good at writing.

In daily conversation, too, I think the people are likely to exaggerate or use the careless word which is not really meant.

It is said that ones personality is known through his way of speech, so that we should take care of the word. The same word have different meaning in the way they use. If the words are spoken with heartfelt affection, it will convey the true sense. If it is spoken in superficial way of use, it will lose the true sence, whatever beautiful symbolism the word may have.

Actually however, we will find many insensitive way of use in daily conversation.

How many beautiful words are spoken as compliments among us? How often do we offer superficial greetings simply because they please people?

How many words are distorted by exaggeration?

Unless these words are sincerely heartfelt, they will lose the true sense of meaning and it will be idle chatter.

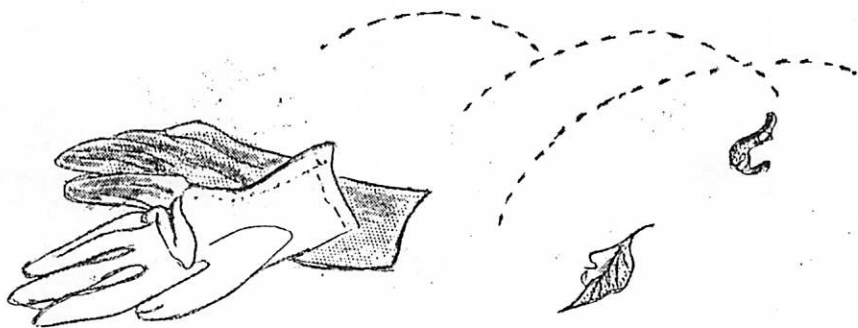
Here, let me introduce a boy who at last become to want to be deaf and mute from "Catcyer in the Rye."

Holden Caulfield was a lad at the age of 16, who was in a high school until the day before. He had been quitted because he didn't do well in any subject except English. That's the reason why "I'd start hitch-hiking my way out west. I'd bum a ride and I'd bum another one and in a few days I'd be somewhere out west where it was very pretty and sunny. I'd get a job at a filling station, putting gas and oil in people's cars. What I'd do is I'd pretend I am deaf, mute. That way I wouldn't have to have any goddam stupid useless conversation with anybody. If anybody wanted to tell me something, they'd have to write it on a piece of paper. They'd get bored doing that after a while and I'd be through with having conversations for the rest of my life. If I wanted to get married I'd meet beautiful girl that was also deaf, mute and we'd get married, and if she wanted to say anything to me, she'd have to write it on a paper. He's wondering in New York on a cold winter night at Christmas time. He was the sort of person who felt sorry for the teacher who had had to flunk him, but he couldn't bear the word which was cast on him when he left the school. "Good luck" who don't believe in God pray? Can they really pray for the luckiness of man? Holden instinctively felt it hypocrisy to say such a word. And gradually he wanted to be deaf. He at last became so negative to the word. Some of you might feel that Holden is weak-hearted, but his hatred toward the false of word should be specially noticed.

Again, let me say, in the wrong way of use the word will die when it is spoken, and in the good way of use it bring forth understanding and tie among us.

SPEECH AND DEBATE

— For the Study of Them —



These pages contain speeches delivered in All Waseda English Speech Contest (spring and fall), All Japan English Speech Contest, T.I.D.L. Championship Contest, and Inter-Home-Meeting Debate Contest.

Privilege of Students

Setsunari Ito

The first book I read when I entered Waseda University was, "Bertrand Russell's Best." He said, "When the speech was over, I was exhausted from the nervous strain. Gradually I taught myself to feel that it did not matter whether I spoke well or ill, the universe would remain much the same in either case."

Honorable judges. Ladies and gentlemen. Don't you think this saying can be applied to something else? From what he said I recently began to think about the privilege of the university students.

People often say that the privilege of the university students is to gain specialized knowledge or technique. But if we want to obtain specialized knowledge or technique, the university is not the best place to do this. I would suggest that we attend technical schools. People often say that students have plenty of time and find it easy to enjoy travelling, skiing, skating, bowling, and so on. This is true. But are we really making the most of this privilege?

I have given much of my time and energy to the activities of the English Speaking Society in our school. It is one of the largest student clubs and has nearly one thousand members. When I was elected to the executive committee this spring, I wondered what I could do to make the activities of our society a success.

No. 2 Disposition of Takeshima Island which is located in the Japan Sea. The Japanese Government takes the position that since both governments have been discussing this problem, this is the object of future negotiations. However, South Korea insists that this is not the object of future negotiations, for Takeshima Island originally belonged to Korea.

No.-3 Existence of the Rhee Line.
Because Japan insists on the strict adherence to the principle of freedom of the open seas, the Japanese Government regards the Rhee Line as useless. On the other hand, South Korea firmly stated that the Rhee Line still exists, and should be enforced. In fact, their domestic law both legalized and recognized the Rhee Line.

These three points which I have mentioned are basic territorial problems, and are the peoples greatest concern. Although they are all important domestically as well as internationally, neither government has yet come to a solution.

Second, let us look for a moment at the domestic affairs of the Republic of Korea. In the Republic of Korea, this treaty was already ratified last August. But, what we must consider is, what led to this ratification. Conditions in South Korea last August were not good by any means. First, no member of the non-government parties participated in the National Assembly, and the government onesidedly forced the ratification the treaty, a procedure alien the way of democracy. Second, there were countless large-scaled anti-government demonstrations by students and the common people. Finally the government had to use its military power to put these demonstrations down.

Now, let us consider the significance of a treaty itself in a general sense.

The significance of a treaty is generally to build the foundation on which we can expect further relations with other nations. To build such foundations, two factors are necessary. One is that both governments should, must work together to come to an

agreement. If each government takes a different view on a same problem, even a minor difficulty will become a cause for an international dispute. Then, a treaty would be of little value. It would be like construction a castle on sand. No matter how splendid a castle we may build on an unstable foundation, a small storm could easily cause it to collapse.

The second factor is that the people should support a treaty. It is the people themselves that can promote more friendly relations with other nations. In a democratic country, the government can exist only when it is standing on the basis of the trust of its people. Consequently the government is required to carry out its duty by providing good leadership. I believe the government must discuss the treaty thoroughly in the National Assembly, and then should ratify it in a democratic way. Only when the government follows such a procedure, can we say that a treaty--indeed, any treaty, is really supported by the people.

Returning once again to the Japan-Republic of Korea Treaty, as I have analyzed earlier, neither can we find the agreement of both governments on basic problem, nor can we say that this treaty is truly supported by the people.

Therefore, I am firmly convinced that what the government should do right now is, not to ratify the treaty, but to make every possible effort to solve the problems first. Only then, can we further peaceful relations in every field with South Korea on a foundation of the Japan-Republic of Korea Treaty.



The Tongue Is Mightier Than The Pen

Hideki Ishii

Would one of the Japanese in the audience, please step up here and give an extemporaneous speech in English? You hesitate? Why -- because although you may have confidence in your English, the fact is that we Japanese had never been trained in public speaking.

We all know the old saying, "The pen is mightier than the sword." It is true that by correspondence we can communicate our thoughts to others. However, in this world which is shrinking and drawing nations closer together, an area that has become more and more important in recent years, is that of oral communication. Therefore, what I would like to emphasize today is instead the tongue is mightier than the pen. The greatest leaders in history have not been authors but have been speakers.

To take only a few, -- Jesus Christ, Mohammed, Churchill, Hitler, these men won the following of thousands by their persuasive and magnificent oratory.

Today, we have many international conferences and committees and are supposed to listen to speeches given from the public platform. As individuals we are continually participating as speakers and as listeners in committees and conferences. Speaking is an essential part of our daily life and it would seem that the better our speaking is, the stronger our society would be.

The American TV debate between Nixon and Kennedy showed us how important and how difficult it is to speak before a big audience. They engaged in a battle of words, and it is said that Kennedy won the presidential election largely due to his superb performance before the television camera. In the United States, they have courses in public speaking at school, because they realize the importance

of mastering the art of public speaking.

Being inspired by the series of TV discussions in the United States, Japan has its first television debate between the heads of the three major parties in October of 1960. However, in high schools and universities, we don't have any courses in public speaking in Japanese much less in English.

Now, let me give you an illustration of how Japanese as a whole are lacking in the practice of public speaking. An international conference was held in New York. Before the conference, there was an introduction time and every representative had to make a self-introduction. It was really an interesting and amusing time, because they introduced themselves humorously. However, when the Japanese representative's turn came, he came up to the stage and delivered a long speech, yet all he could do was read a prepared speech. When I heard this story, I was really disappointed.

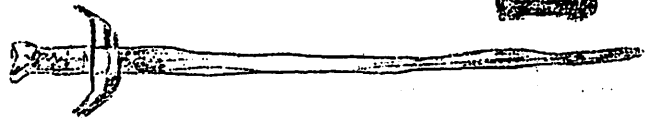
Japan has had a tremendous experience in modernization during the last century since the Meiji period. With the experience of rapid growth but without the western background that most of the other advanced nations had, Japan had had a very special experience in modernization and therefore had a great deal to communicate to the rest of the world. If Japan could adequately tell of her experience and communicate her knowledge to the developing countries of South Asia and of Africa, or even of Latin America that are following in the same path that Japan had already taken, it would surely be of greatest benefit to these countries. However, it seems to me that Japan's voice is unduly small in world affairs today.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, do you think this is because we Japanese do not have sufficient command of English? Or do you think we Japanese have not studied English long enough? I do not think either of these explanations are adequate. All over our country from junior high school through college, nearly I million young people must study English. This study includes grammar and conversation, but

not public speaking. Bearing in mind my emphasis on the importance of this form of communication, we see it is vital for us Japanese to acquire this skill.

Then what can be done about improving our English public speaking? One way would be to improve the skill of our teachers. Another answer to this problem might be that every institution of higher learning should offer courses of study and practice in English public speaking. One final approach is the greater use of scientific devices. By using a large number of visual and audio aids, for example, television, tape recorders, we can listen to good speeches and see good manners of speech presentations and also correct and improve our own skill of public speaking. It requires persistent effort and constant practice to communicate our thoughts logically, coherently and effectively to an audience. No man had ever become a successful speaker without practice through experience.

English speech training in Japan is not only a restricted Japanese educational problem but a very important problem for the whole world. Furthermore, it bears on the greater problem of developing the world of peace and cooperation we should all like to see. Though the pen is mightier than the sword, I do believe that the tongue had become mightier than the pen.



T.I.D.L. Championship Contest

"Resolved that Communist China should be admitted to the United Nations."

The 1st Affirmative Constructive Speech

Ishino
Kikuchi

We of the affirmative are firmly convinced that communist China should be admitted to the United Nation. We define today's proposition as a new entry of C. China to U.N.

In 1943, the Cairo Declaration was issued and it was decided that Japan should return Manchuria, Formosa, the Pescadores and small islands to the Republic of China.

In 1945, Japan accepted the Potsdam Declaration, and as the result, Formosa, the Pesca dores and the small islands reverted to the Republic of China.

In 1949, the revolution took place in mainland China and a new country, the People's Republic of China was born. And the Republic of China moved their capital to Taipei in Formosa.

Since then, the Republic of China has been ruling over Formosa, the Pescadores and other islands, and the People's Republic of China has been ruling over mainland China.

Thus, in China, two countries are in existance. According to the Encyclopedia Britanica, the Republic of China was divided into two entities in 1949.

Thus, under the present situation, no one will dispute the fact that two Chinas are in existance.

The Nationalist Government obtained a seat in the U.N. as the representative from the R. of China. On the contrary, Communist China, the People's Republic of China, is not.

Therefore, this problem should be regarded as a question of new entry of Communist China to the U.N.

First of all, we have to bear in mind the purposes of the U.N. We are convinced that C.China is neces-

sary in the U.N. to attain the purposes. Article 1 of the U.N. Charter clearly says as follows: The purpose of the U.N. is to maintain international peace and security. And to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations if the attainment of these common ends.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the present U.N. 114 countries gather for the cause of international peace and security regardless of national power. In order to attain the purposes, all countries of the world should take part in it and should cooperate one another. Today, even a small country plays an important role. So a big country is more necessary. The U.N. cannot attain the purposes except C. China which holds an important position in the world situation.

Our contentions are as follows:

Contention No. 1 C. China holds an important position in the world.

- 1) Proof that C. China is a powerful country.
- 2) Proof that C. China is an influential country.

Contention No. 2 Evils which emerge if C. China is not admitted to the U.N.

- 1) The U.N. cannot be a world-wide body in any true sense, if C. China is excluded.
- 2) The loss of the U.N. prestige.

(1) C. China is a powerful country.
C. China has 700 million people and controls a territory larger than that of the U.S.A. In the economic field, according to "The Political and Economic Views on Present Day China" published by the Association for Asian-Economic Studies, the rate of economic growth of C. China is second of Japan in Asia under 5-year-plan. Moreover, in the military field she has 3 million land forces which is the same measure as that of U.S.S.R. and has 25 thousand troops. And we must not forget that C. China has nuclear power. In Oct. 1964, C. China has conducted nuclear tests and has become the 5th country to possess nuclear bombs.

(2) C. China is an influential country.
According to the Asahi News published on Dec. 25th in 1964 Premier Cho En-Lai traveled through Afro-Asian countries, from the end of 1964 to the beginning of

1965 and established friendly relations with many countries in Africa. Afro-Asian countries are greatly influenced by C. China. At present, Afro-Asian countries have many seats in the U.N. That is 54 seats among 114 seats. Therefore, the influence on Afro-Asian Countries mean the influences on the world situation. In addition to this, according to an editorial of the Asahi Evening News on Jan. 25 in 1965, only four countries, South Korea, the Philippines, South Vietnam, and Thailand have not concluded treaties of Commerce, Navigation, Culture, economic and technical exchange, and non-aggression with C. China. And after A.A. countries have these relationships with C. China, they are given economic aid from C. China.

From these two points mentioned before, we can say that C. China holds an important position in the world. So C. China is indispensable in the U.N. Next, we would like to explain evils which we contend will emerge if C. China is excluded to the U.N.

1. The U.N. cannot be a world-side body in any true sense, if C. China is excluded.

The U.N. should be the center where all the countries gather and discuss international problems effectively as Article 1 of the U.N. Charter shows us. If a big, powerful, and influential country such as C. China cannot express her opinions, nor can reflect her ideas in the U.N. The N.N. is not the world-wide body (it claims to be). This is against universality which is one of the basic principles of the U.N.

2. The loss of the U.N. prestige

The main purpose of the U.N. is to maintain international peace and security. Total disarmament is one of the best means to attain this purpose. How can we attain total disarmament without C. China. As we mentioned before, she has huge-scale military powers, including nuclear bombs. As former U.S. president Eisenhower mentioned in 1960, disarmament without C. China is quite meaningless. As for the nuclear test ban the same thing can be said. Thus, the largest weak-point of the U.N. is the fact that C. China is not a member. This not only weakens the U.N. structure itself but also makes many of it's

action fruitless in various sense.

The role of the U.N. is to settle international troubles. Today, no troubles can be considered apart from C. China so, in order to settle them C. China is indispensable in the U.N. These evils will lead to the collapse of the U.N. So, we must admit C. China in order to prevent the U.N. from its collapse.

For reasons mentioned before, we of the affirmative are firmly convinced that C. China should be admitted to the U.N.

The 1st Negative Constructive Speech

We of the negative are firmly convinced that C. China should not be admitted to the U.N. We define today's proposition as a question of new entry of C. China, to the U.N.

In 1943, the Cairo Declaration was issued and it was decided that Japan should return Manchuria, Formosa, the Pescadores and other small islands to the Republic of China.

In 1945, Japan accepted the Potsdam Declaration, and as the result, Formosa, the Pescadores and small islands reverted to the Republic of China.

In 1949, the revolution took place in mainland China and a new country, the People's Republic of China was born. And the Republic of China moved the capital to Taipei in Formosa. Since then, the Republic of China has been ruling over Formosa, the Pescadores and other islands, while the People's Republic of China has been ruling over mainland China.

Thus, in China, two countries are in existence. According to the Encyclopedia Britanica, the Republic of China was divided into two entities in 1949. Thus, under the present situation, no one will dispute the fact that two Chinas are in existence.

Now the Nationalist government obtained a seat in the U.N. as the representative from the R. of China, in 1949. On the contrary, Communist China, the People's Republic of China is not a member. Therefore this problem should be regarded as a question of new entry of C. China to the U.N.

We believe that C. China should not be admitted to the U.N. for the following two reasons.

Reason No. 1

C. China opposes the U.N.

Reason No. 2

C. China is not willing to observe the U.N. Charter. These are very important when we consider today's problem.

Then, let us consider these points in detail.

No. 1 C. China opposes the U.N.

According to the Asahi Evening News issued on April 27, 1965, the Indonesian National News Agency, "Antara" quoted the statement of Premier Chou En-lai. It stated as follows:

--quote--

"C. China will no longer insist on being enrolled as a member of the U.N. and we are considering the creation of a world body which is revolutionary in nature." --unquote--

Thus C. China opposes the U.N., and denies its significance. It is needless to say how dangerous it would be to admit such a country. What's more, when Indonesia withdraw from the U.N. this year, C. China supported her action. This also shows us that C. China opposes the U.N.

No. 2 C. China is not willing to observe the U.N. Charter. Article 4, paragraph 1 of the U.N. Charter states that to accept and to be willing to carry out obligations contained in the Charter is one of conditions which a new member nation must agree upon.

No. 1 To respect peaceful solution.

No. 2 To respect the rights of human beings. Every member must be willing to observe these principles.

Then, we will consider C. China from these points of view.

No. 1 To respectful solution.

We admit that C. China looks forward to international peace as other countries do. But the problem is that she feels that military power is the only way of obtaining this peace.

According to the "People's Daily", the official news of C. China's government, the issue of May 9, 1965, C. China criticized cooperation and peaceful coexistence between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. and she insisted that peace can be obtained only by fighting a battle against the U.S.A. Remembering the Cuban crisis, one will be able to understand the necessity and importance of peaceful co-existence in order to maintain international peace and security. It's clear the C. China is not willing to respect peaceful solution, which is one of the fundamental principles of the U.N. Her action in the Korean War, the Tibet Problem and Sino-India border dispute support this assertion.

No. 2 To respect the rights of human beings. In order for mankind to live together peacefully, there must be mutual respect among all countries. Peace which ignores this principle is not peace in the true sense.

In 1957, Mao Tse-tung stated at Moscow Conference as follows:

--quote--

"One-third of mankind would be killed by the next world war. But even a half of mankind would be killed. Communist surely survives and rules the whole world. For this purpose our country Communist China is ready to fight." --unquote--

How can one say that C. China respects the rights of human beings. Her dangerous thoughts can be seen not only in statements but also in actions. According to "the Asahi Newspaper" issued on May 9th 1959, the C. China's gunboat shot to death by machine-guns 22 persons who wanted to flee to the territory of Portugal.

Thus, it's quite obvious, judging from her speech and action, that C. China is not willing to respect the rights of human beings.

With these two points, we can say that C. China is not willing to observe the Charter. We cannot admit such a country to the U.N.

We contend, for the reasons mentioned so far, that No. 1 C. China opposes the U.N. and No. 2 C. China is not willing to observe the Charter. So, we of the negative are convinced that C. China should not be admitted to the U.N.

Inter-Home-Meeting Debate Contest
"Resolved that the government should float the long term public bonds."

The 1st Affirmative Constructive Speech

Shinjuku H. M.

We of the Affirmative are firmly convinced that the government should float the long term public bonds in Japan.

In 1947 the present Financial Law was established. And for 18 years we had been stuck to the balanced budget policy which is prescribed in Financial Law. Article 4 of the Financial Law stipulates that the annual expenditure of the state shall have its financial source in the annual revenue other than the public bonds or borrowings. Actually, however, a large amount of short term public bonds in the special account and government guaranteed bonds of the various government organs have been floated.

Here let us point out the evils of the balanced budget policy.

POINT NO. 1

The balanced budget policy which is made up of the annual tax revenue has little effect to the stabilization for business cycle. (When the market is in the prosperous condition, natural increase of tax revenue brings about the large budget scale and it stimulates the business cycle. On the contrary, once the business recession occurs the tax revenue decreases and the expenditure of money is checked by the limited source of revenue, and it promotes the recession.) In fact, in the high economic growth of 1960 and 1961 natural increase of tax revenue increased largely and the budget scale became more than twice as large as before. And this large budget scale put spurs to the excessive progress of Japan's economy.

POINT NO. 2

The balanced budget policy has a tendency to bring about an easygoing attitude when they make up a budget. Namely, when the government gets the increase of tax revenue more than the estimated amount of money, the government goes through all the money by the large scale supplementary budget. As the result, the public finance becomes larger and larger.

POINT NO. 3

The business adjustment charges too much to the financial policy. The heavy burden of money policy to the business adjustment causes remarkable strain of finance construction and make fall the capacity of original business adjustment.

Subsequently, let's think about sound public finance. We firmly believe that sound public finance does not always mean the balanced budget policy. According to the thought which is supported by many economists after John Maynard Keynes, we can public finance is sound only when it is good for the stabilization and development of national economy. After all sound public finance is a flexible one which can be changed elastically according to the economic situation. But as we have mentioned before, the balanced budget policy under the present Financial Law is not flexible one, and it causes many evils to the national economy and national lives. Here let us turn our eyes to our today's economic situation.

We can clearly say that the present Japan's economy is in serious recession. We had faced economic recession three times in these ten years. But the government successfully treated them by money policy, reducing official discount rate and conducting buying operations. However, the present depressions, we are suffering now, is not such a one that can be overcome by interest policy by the central bank. Because the government reduced official discount rate three times this year in order to recover from this recession, but it has not took effect yet. We believe that this recession is caused by over capacity. From 1959 enterprises' will to invest has been enthusiastic as it is said that investment creates more investments. As the result we can point out two facts of the present recession. These are,

- 1) Many enterprises are suffering from excessive equipment, over production and over stock.
- 2) We must not forget that the effective demand witnesses a crablike trend. Then it is clear that the government have to increase the effective demand in order to overcome this serious recession.

On the other hand we can find the miserable condition of Japan's public facilities.

(UTILIZE THE CHATS HERE TO)
(MAKE OUR POINT CLEAR.)

So we must complete the social overhead capital as soon as possible.

And as you know very well, public investment stimulates effective demand. Here again, tax reduction also stimulates effective demand.

In order to put them into practice, the fiscal expenditure is in necessity. But at present, the government has the deficit of 400 billion yen. Here, we find the necessity of floatation of public bonds. We believe it is the best way to float public bonds in order to overcome the serious business recession and develop the Japan's economy.

Afore mentioned reasons we of the affirmative are firmly convinced that the government should float the long term public bonds in Japan.

The 1st Negative Constructive Speech

Yokohama H. M.

We of the negative stand resolved that the government should not float the long term public bonds at present.

Now, we'd like to introduce our major contentions.

*Major contention No. 1

We'll prove that the present economic situation is not ready and suitable for the floatation.

*Major contention No. 2

Insignificance of the floatation from the reasons the opponents pointed out. We'd like to explain major contention No. 1 in the first constructive speech and No. 2 in the second constructive speech.

*Major contention No. 1

There are two processes for the floatation. One is acceptance by commercial banks. The other is acceptance by the Bank of Japan. Let's us consider whether or not the acceptance by commercial banks can be taken at present.

According to the Nippon Keizai Shinbun issued on October 29 in 1965, Iwasa, the president of all bankers association stated that the following two premises must be ready for public subscription.

- A. Establishment of a bonds and debentures market.
- B. The public bonds must be profitable for subscribers.

Let's us consider these two points in detail.

- A. Establishment of a bank and debentures market.

Banks and general public can freely sell and buy public bonds in a bonds and debentures market. However, according to the Asahi Shinbun issued on November the 10th, in 1965, there is not a large enough bonds and deventures market, at present in Japan, and also according to the Nippon Keizai Shinbun issued on August 29 in 1965, it takes at last 4 or 5 years to establish such a market.

- B. The Public bonds must be profitable.

In the first place we'd like to explain this from the viewpoint of cost of funds. Please look at this chart. According to the Nippon Keizai Shinbun issued on September 9 in 1965, the rate of cost of funds in city banks during the second half of this year, is 6.94%, in mutual financing banks, 7.69%, and in the credit co-operation banks, 7.09%. Let me explain what this means. Now the interest rate of the government guaranteed bonds is 7.053%. So if the city banks accept the government guaranteed bonds, the profit rate is only 0.113%.

As for local banks, they cannot get any profit. Mutual financing banks and the credit co-operation banks must have red figures.

Then in order to digest public bonds well, the government must make the yield higher than that of the present government guaranteed bonds, and as a reaction the public bonds will surely oppress the government guaranteed bonds.

In the second place we'd like to explain from the viewpoint of prices. According to the Asahi Shinbun issued on September 7th in 1965, Ishida, Chief of the Japan National Railway, stated is as follows:

The ministry of transportation is sure to raise 37% of freight of the Japan National Railway. And at the same time, telephone, telegraph, and water-service which are quite influential on other prices are going to be raised. This means that owners of the public bonds will suffer from rapid decline of the substantial value of the public bonds caused by the rise of prices.

From these points, public subscription is impossible at present. So the government must take the other way, acceptance by the Bank of Japan. Let us consider the acceptance by the Bank of Japan from the viewpoint of history.

In 1932, when the world wide economic panic struck Japan, then financial minister K. Takahashi floated public bonds and issued additional paper money. The government floated public bonds accumulatively far it could easily get money from the Bank of Japan. What was worse, after Takahashi's death, the government could not check the improper amount of the public bonds. Then as you know well Japan suffered from inflation.

According to the modern economic theory by Keynes, once public bonds are floated by the acceptance by a Central Bank, they will be accumulatively floated by its nature. So the government

cannot take this way either, for it is a very dangerous process.

Finally let us consider what kind of demerits will occur after the floatation at present.

A. Since 1956 to 1963, the expansion of the financial scale has been greater than that of National income, and it has expanded the burden of the people. So if the public bonds are floated accumulatively by its nature, it expands the financial scale.

B. If the limitation of the revenue is eased by the floatation, we shall be in danger on the expansion of the unplanned financial expenditure.

So far as we have mentioned, we of the Negative are firmly convinced that the government should never float the long term public bonds, until the situation is ready, and until we can guarantee that the public bonds will surely be profitable for subscribers.

特集 「英語会とその会員像」

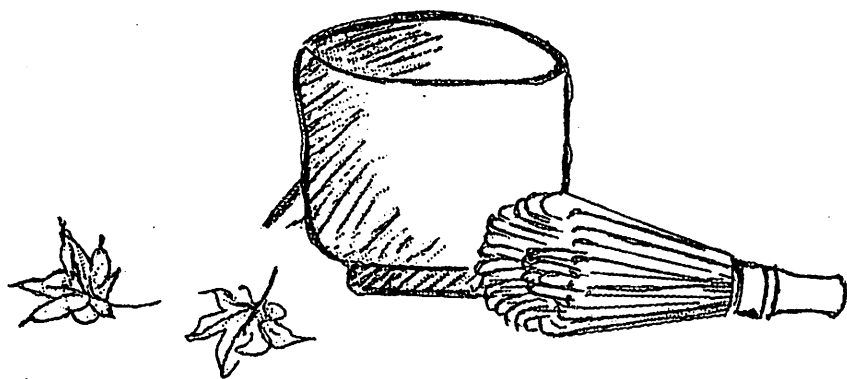
「英語会の発展のために」

英語会機構調査会報告書

座談会 「この一年間をふり返って」

四年生の欄

稲門英語会の欄



英 語 会 と そ の 会 員 像

早稲田大学英語会は今年で創立 33 年目を迎えた。この長い歴史を有する英語会は現会員 700 名をかぞえ、その巨大さと整然とした組織には目を見張るものがある。しかしながら伝統や組織のみで英語会の価値を判断すべきではないことは明白な事柄であろう。英語会は常に学生サークルとしての視点から見つめられねばならないのである。その意味において英語会には何か欠けているのではないかという指摘を我々はよく耳にする。また「E S S 的人間」、「E S S カラー」、「E S S 的生き方」などという幾分皮肉と輕蔑の気持ちをこめた言葉もしばしば聞くのである。

学生というものには真剣に物事を考え、素朴に怒り、全力で困難に打ちむかっていくものだ。そしてこのような態度が、どの類いのサークル活動にせよその目的である文化創造を遂行するには不可欠であることを考えるとき、英語会とそ

の会員に疑問を感じる者があるのもうなづけるのではないだろうか。

パブリック・リレーションズ・セクションは The ACE 7 号の編集にあたって、以上に述べたような問題をより詳細に分析しなんらかの解明の糸口を探りださんために、この特集をとりあげた。所期の目的をいくらかでも遂げることができたならば、望外の喜びとするところである。

この特集を PR セクションは以下のような方法で展開していった。

- ① 英語会とその会員像を把握する助けとなるような質問を会員に対して試みた。
 - ② それらの質問の解答結果を会員の一部の者に示し彼等の見解を問うた。
 - ③ 以上のような方法で得られた資料を PR セクションの見解も加味しつつまとめた。
- それでは本題に入ろう。

I 九つの質問とその解答集計結果

質問 1	E S S に於いて英会話の修得は、あなたにとって目的ですか	1年	2	3	4	平均
	① 英会話のクラブに於いて当然目的である 手段ですか	43	33	42	22	38%
	② 現在の自分の実力と E S S の活動のみあわせると目的と	38	18	27	11	27
	③ 自分にとって目的ではなく手段である 考えざるをえない	20	48	31	67	36
質問 2	E S S の活動は次から次とめまぐるしくそれに流されている	1年	2	3	4	平均
	① 思う 人が多いと思いますか	90	87	75	90	83%
	② 思わない	10	13	25	10	17
質問 3	講義に関して					
	① 講義をカットすることをどう思いますか	1年	2	3	4	平均
	① 興味のない講義ならカットしてもかまわない	21	24	43	17	24
	② 学生として、やはり講義を優先すべきである	68	55	47	50	61
	③ その他	11	21	10	33	15
	② ③と答えた人へ、あなたは納得のいだけ授業にでましたか	1年	2	3	4	平均
	① 出た	58	85	43	60	46%
	② 出ない	44	65	57	40	54

うものを全く否定し得る人はいないと思う。
質問の結果が月並という感を拭いきれないとい
うことは、一つには不十分な質問の掘下げ方に
帰因しているかもしれないが、どこか我々の内
にも問題があるのではなからうか。

この結果については以下のような見解を得た。
「E S Sの風潮として物事を掘下げて考えない
傾向があるといわれるが、それはこの読書量の
欠如ということにも原因の一端があるように思
う。」(四年某男子)

「読書傾向において、感動を受けた本が小説ば
かりなのはちよっと高校生並み。自分の思想体
系を根本的に変えてしまうような哲学書等が、
出てもよいのではなからうか。大学生ともなれ
ば。」(三年某女子)

「二、三年生に自分の読書量が充分だという人
がいない。つまり二、三年生がいちばん忙しく
本を読みたくても時間がないということではな
いか。」(二年某男子)

質問5について

次の二つの見解を読んでいただきたい。
「英語という言語を使うことによって、E S S
のメンバーはE S Sにおける自分と生活の中の
自分を区別しているのではなからうか。ディス
カッションのタイトルが興味のない難しいもの
であっても、英語の勉強のために思ってもいな
い意見を言ったり、スピーチでありきたりのこ
とを言ったりするのはないだろうか。英語を
使って自分を表現しなくてはならないのに、英
語のために表現すべき自分を変えている。ゲー
ムの面白味はあるだろうが人間のコミュニケー
ションはゆがんでしまう。」(三年某女子)

「ディスカッションセッションメンバーとして
真に核心に触れる討論を英語で持つことは我々
にとって至難の技のように思われる。政経問題
は日本語で討論するだけでも非常にむずかしい
知識や思想が必要だ。ディスカッションという
ものがディレッタントイズムに陥らないように
少なくとも問題意識を持つ糸口ぐらいにはなっ

て欲しい。問題の核心に触れるかどうかは長期
の勉強と蓄断から問題意識を持っているかど
うにかかってくる。」(三年某女子)

質問6について

「学生が政治的運動に関与することに対して
どう思うか。」この質問の結果に対して次のよ
うな指摘があった。

「E S S内には保守的な考え方、現実的な考え
方を持った人が比較的多い。だからいざ政治運
動、具体的にはデモというとしりごみしてしま
うし、やっても仕様がないうえから傍観
者の立場にたってしまう。」(二年某男子)

「ディスカッションで日韓反対、原潜寄港反対
と言ってみても、デモには難癖をつけるばかり。
自分の楽しみ以外の事にはわりと無関心という
E S S気質がよくでている。」(三年某女子)
「E S Sは学生運動家のクラブではないから当
然の結果だと思う。」(四年某男子)

質問7について

現在の文連をその政治的性格のために否定す
る会員があるが、そのような考え方も含めて
この質問の結果は英語会の文連観を知る一つの
助けとなるだろう。一年生の83%が文連に対
して無関心ということに対して、同じ一年生の
女子は次のように述べている。

「一年が文連の内容をよく知らず無関心という
人が83%を占めたことは、E S Sが文連から
分離したような形にあり、またそれでも不自由
を感じないところにあるように思われた。」
またこの質問の結果について三年生のある女子
は次のように述べている。

「痛切に感じたことは我々には何か欠けて
いるのではないかということである。大学生に
なった時、我々は何のために大学でサークル活
動をやるのかとか、サークル活動とは一体何な
のかといった問題にとり組んだらうか。レシ
コンをする前にそうしたことを考えるチャン
スを与えることが必要なのではないか。そうす

ことにより真の意味でのガッチリとした思想的基礎のできたE S Sサークルが生れるであろうし発展を望めるだろう。」

最後に、質問8、質問9の結果に対しては、それらの点だけではなくその他の質問の結果をも含めて、それぞれの立場から自己の英語会観、あるいは英語会会員観と考えられるものを述べてくれた人達がいたので、ここに各学年より一人ずつ挙げておこう。

E S S カラー

(一年男子)

E S S カラーとは何なのか？ これは現状肯定、資本主義肯定の上に立った、しかも打算的現実的なものと言える。そしてそれは、奥ゆきのない、力強さのないものだと思う。自分の経験からして、234年生との話において、英語の事に関しては、みんなよく知っているし、話はずむ。しかし、政治、社会の問題については、何らの真剣さも見出せない。たとえ見出したとしても、それは、ディベートとかディスカッション等の活動のためであったりすることが多いのである。だから、スピーチなどについても同様で、月並な、あまりにも勝たんがための技巧に走りすぎたものが多い事は残念だと思う。

特にディスカッションにおける資料の集め合い、他人の意見の受け売り等、そこに何かかわびしさを感じる。自分が、そういうものになりつつあることに大いにさびしさを感じる。でも、クラブ活動を一生懸命しようと思えば、そうならざるを得ない事にE S Sの問題があると思う。

他の英語のサークルにみられるような日本語による充分な話し合いも開かれるべきだと思うが、多少なりともこれが改善されないうざり、"E S Sの人間は考えが甘い、浅い"という友達からの批判も、いつまでもつづくだろう。

カナリヤはうたう

(二年 男子)

英語会から一歩外に出て耳にする言葉は「英語会の者は勉強が出来ない、政治経済に関して何の知識もなく関心もない。それでいて、英語が秀れているのか」とそれ程でもない。まったく何をやっているクラブだなどといひ言葉を聞く事希れではない。これは一体何を意味し、そしてその原因が何処に有るかを感情論としてではなく、実際問題として考えねばならぬ時だと思う。その意味においてもこの度のアンケートは重要視さるべきであると思う。

一番注目すべき事は、もうすでに会員の諸氏が、私が前述したような外界の声を知っていると云う事、そして会員の諸氏がこの事を認めて己から感じている事である。質問9の所で文運より示された英語会会員の社会的政治的問題意識の欠如に対して七割近くの諸氏が同意し、この提示を認めている。このような傾向はなにも近年に起った事ではないと思う。何年もこのような事実が叫ばれながらも、その原因を探求することなく、改善しようとする努力もなされず(?) 今日まで続いて来たものと思う。

それではこのアンケートによって、どうしてこの様な問題意識欠如と言う現状が表われたかを調べて見よう。英語会に有っては活動が多く、

自己の位地、立場、自分の意見を十分に顧みる暇もなく、その流れに押し流されてしまっている。その結果、学業はおろそかにされ、人間形成のための読書等、思考の時間が奪われ、自己欠如となって表われて来るのである。また更に自分の言動に対して十分に責任をもてるだけの知識がそなわっていない事、その知識の欠如により判断力の欠如が生まれている。そして表面化するのには、無関心と無責任である。そのくせ自己を飾らんがために、他人の意見を自己のもののように主張し、表面的で核心に触れない。そして自覚のない現状肯定、事無かれ主義へと流れて行くのである。又、次の様な原因も大いに考えられる。それは英語会が社交クラブ化し、

獨創性の喪失、年々歳々同じ事のくり返し、それによる人間の視野の腐敗、自我喪失、魂の磨滅である。社会自体がそうなんだからとは言えまい。私はやっぱり、この様な事を会員諸氏の言動、体臭から感ずる。卒業された先輩からの圧力にふり回されているのも一つの大きな原因であろう。結局おしなべて言える事は、「自己(うた)を忘れたカナリヤ」になってしまつて、そして自己(うた)を忘れてはならないようにつくろうとしている悲しいあがきである。

自分と言うものを忘れない、あくまでも自分と言うものを忘れない、あくまでも自分と言うものの基礎石の上に立ったクラブ生活でなければならぬと信じる。自分がクラブにふりまわされてはいけない。もっと自分達の生活からにじみだしたクラブ活動であるべきだ。社会の一成員として、政治経済、社会問題に関して関心をもつのは当然である。そのためには知識が、判断力が必要だ。そのために我々の大学生活は貢献さるべきなのである。現在の我々会員にとって、自分の言動、位地、考え方を一歩現在の地歩からぬけ出て、異なった地歩からながめて見る必要があると私は思う。自己と言うものを、社会成員としての自己を養成せんがために努力し、そしてクラブ活動が、それに何らかの助力を与えるものであるように努めるべきであつてそれに自己をうづめつくし、自己を広い視野から目かくしし、そこに流されてしまい、自己自我喪失と成つてしまつては本末転倒ではなからうか。クラブとは人間性形成を主目的とする大学教育を助ける潤い有る場で有るべきではなからうかと私は信じる。

連帯を阻むもの

(三年 男子)

アンケートに答えた会員の多くが英語会における会員の政治的、社会的問題意識の有無、批判的態度の有無に関して、否定的な解答を与えた事実は何を意味するのであろう。外部からの批判(「英語会の会員は学生としてもつべき政

治的、社会的問題意識に欠けている傾向がある)に多くの会員が肯定的に答えた論理的、心理的根拠は何処に求められるのだろうか。多数会員の支持政党を「自民党」と答えた者が、理由として「現状肯定派が多いから」とした根拠、それは一体何であろう。

それらの解答が十分な根拠を有するか否かを問うことによって、僕等は、会員間に「独断」ないし「誤解」が存するか否かを知りうるのではないだろうか。

それを検討する前に、まず僕等は、アンケートから幾つか注目すべき事項を抜き出しておく必要がある。

- ① 会員の多く(二年生以上の平均では六割以上)が文連の存在を積極的に(無条件)「必要」と認めていること。
- ② 学生の政治運動への参加を主体的に肯定する会員が極めて少かつたのは事実であるが、それも設問が普遍的な形(「学生が政治的運動に関与していることをどう思いますか?」)であつたこと、そして、それにもかゝらず主体的肯定を除くすべての解答を「傍観的」と規定したこと、(「個々の問題に自分はいかに対処すべきか」という自問を重ねている会員の姿、或いは現在の学生政治運動自体のあり方に否定的な会員の姿が無視されるに至つたという意味で)問題があること。
- ③ 多数会員の支持政党を「分らない」と答えた会員が圧倒的多数を占めた事実から、会員間にその種の話しが行なわれていないだろうことを推定しうること。

これらの事項を確認した上で、再び 会員の政治的、社会的問題意識を問うとき、僕等は、アンケートに答えた会員が「学生としてもつべき」という但し書をどう受けとめたかという点を問題とせざるをえない。言うまでもなく会員は、あらゆる報道機関を通じて政治的・社会的問題を眼にし、耳にする生活を経験しているはずである。その上、会員は(内容的に問題があるに

せよ)活動を通じて、それらに触れる機会をかなり多くもっているはずである。とすれば、それは知識としてのものではなく、政治的・社会的問題をどれだけ身近に感じ、敏感に反応しているか、ということに他ならない。

アンケートに答えた会員は「学生としておつきき」という但し書はどう受けとめたのだろうか。外部からの批判が、しばしばデモへの参加・不参加を規準にして発せられるのを想うとき、アンケートに答えた会員も(無意識のうちに)やはり、それを規準(めやす)としていたのではないだろうか。

もし、デモへの参加・不参加が政治的・社会的問題意識の有無を示す規準になりうるならば、(現状からして)会員は、それ程問題意識を持っているとは言えないであろう。が、デモへの参加・不参加が規準になりえず(政治的・社会的問題に対する内的反応とデモへの参加という具体的事実との間には「行動」という段階を要し、行動を規準とするところには行動的人格と非行動的人格とに対する考慮がみられない。それは、行動的人格に対しては、その問題意識の有無ないし深淺を知る上で効果があろうが、普遍的な規準とすることはやはり誤りというべきである。また、英語会の環境ないし雰囲気はデモと遠いものであるとすれば、会員の問題意識の有無にかわりなく、デモに参加する会員も波及するを得ない。という二重の意味で、デモへの参加・不参加を規準とすることには、それ程意味があるとは思えない。)しかし会員が外部からの批判に肯定的解答を示したとすれば、それらの人々はその根拠を何処に求めたのであろう。

このように、会員の政治的、社会的問題意識の有無、批判的態度の有無に関して、否定的に答える根拠は必ずしも明確ではない。もし、敢えて求めるならば、英語会の意志決定が従来、どちらかといえば保守的であったことが挙げられるであろう。

が、会の意志決定が必ずしも会員の多数意見

とはいえない事実、そして(会の意志が)その決定に直接参加する会員の意見ともいえない

(意見に対立がみられる限り、会の決定は最大公約数に他ならず、それは誰の意見でもないという意味)事実をみれば、「会としての意志決定が保守的であるということは、会員の現状肯定的態度を反映しているものである」という一つの見方が、必ずしも正しいとはいえないことが明らかであろう。

にもかゝらず、会員の多くが、政治的・社会的問題意識の稀薄、批判的態度の欠如を指摘したとすれば、そこに独断・誤解はないだろうか。それが、特に会員にとって眼につきやすい責任ある立場の人々をみての判断であるとしたら、それは全くの独断であり、誤解である。英語会において責任ある地位につき、少しも疑問を感じていないかのようにみえる人々こそ、「自分はこれで良いのだろうか」という自問を重ね、しかも確信が得られず苦惱している事実、そして、それを他の会員に容易に言えない苦しさで耐えている事実を、僕等は知るべきである。また、そうでない人々をみての判断であるとしたら、「現状・肯定派が多い」と断じ、「社会的・政治的問題意識が稀薄である」と嘆ずる人々は、何と不幸な会員であろう。個々の会員の良さに触れ得ず、或いはその間に意志の疎通さえも持ちえないではないだろうか。

アンケートにみられるそのような認識が、もし、根拠のない一方的なものだとすれば、どうして力強い連帯が期待できるだろうか。そして、真の連帯がないところに、どうして「より良い英語会」を望みうるだろうか。会員数が多いということが会員間の疎外感を生みやすいのは事実である。が、その疎外感が不可避のものではない。DiscussionにしてもSpeechにしても、会員の本意が聴けるところに、どうして疎外感が生まれえないことがある。

このように、会員の主体性の確保と会員間の連帯の確立は不可分の関係にあり、それらのないところに「良い英語会」もまた望めないのは明

らからである。しかし、だからといって「運帯」を造り出そうとしても徒勞である。「Harmony makes power」は真理であるが、だからといって「We have to make Harmony」えているし、学生として持つべき社会的、政治的とは言えない。その程度の認識から人工的に造り出される「Harmony」は幻にすぎない。会員個々の主体性がみられないところに、真の運帯があり得ないこともまた、僕等は知るべきである。

ESSよどこへ行く

(四年 男子)

先ず、感じたことは、ESSは「優等生」の集まりだ、ということである。そして、私はその仲間に入れてもらえそうにないので、その「優等生」たちを「彼ら」と第三人称で呼ばせてもらう。彼らは正直で、素直で、そして忠実である。また彼らは何事をも許容出来る寛容さを備えている。自民党を支持する一方、学生運動を肯定する。スピーチやディスカッションの内容が浅薄だと知りながら、やはり参加する。彼らはあまり疑問を持たない。伝統という名がつくと、一層盲目である。とにかく、既成事実を守ることに懸命である。この意味において彼らは保守である。この現状肯定主義これこそ「現代優等生」の必須の条件である。今日のエリートが与えられた枠の中でいかに才腕をふるうかで決まるのだとしたら、彼らはまさにエリートである。

優等生というのは、元来、退屈な人間だ。彼らは失敗を恐れる。だから、どうしても表面的な、事なかれ主義者になる。自分の真情から湧き上ってくる情熱をぶっつけてやろうというようなことは決してしない。そういうことをするのは、彼らに言わせれば「劣等生」なのだ。彼らの興味を魅くのは、常に目先の活動だけである。ヴェトナム戦争にしる、日韓問題としる、ディスカッションが終れば、もうヴェトナムなんか、はっきりいって、どうなってもいいのだ。

アンケートの結果を見る限りにおいては、彼

らの答えは実に立派である。ESSの持つ欠点を見事に指摘している。すなわち、活動に流されている人が多いと認めている人が80%を越えているし、学生として持つべき社会的、政治的問題意識が欠けていると警告している人も、一年生を除けば、70%近くもいる。彼らは皆、わかっちゃっているのだ。これではいけないということを知っているのだ。

では、何故、問題意識が高まらないのだろうか。私は、そこに「優等生」の限界があるように思う。現実的で、事なかれ主義で、保守的で、許容力に富む彼らは、口を開けば言う、「現状では、しょうがないよ。」と。

現実だけに目を向け、既成の活動やそれに伴う雑事を不可避なものとする限りにおいては、問題意識を持つという時間的余裕がないのも、納得出来ないでもない。しかし、この「しょうがないよ」は、本当にしょうがないのだろうか。現実への妥協、努力からの逃避ではないのか。しょうがないことを、しょうがなくなないようにするのが我々の目指すべきところではないだろうか。まして我々は学生である。若者である。頭もまだ柔かいはずだ。

「優等生」は冒険を好まない。敢えて社会意識を持って既成事実を批判しようという気はない。自分の利害に直接関係のないことは、なるべく避けて通りたいのだ。これは現代社会の風潮でもある。戦後20年、極度に発達したマスコミは、大衆という名のもとに人々を平均人化し、個性のない小利口な利己主義者を大量に出現せしめた。この傾向は、当然大学の庭にも忍びよって来た。大教室の画一的マイク授業、校舎の高層建築化、学生の個性は抹殺され、友達づきあいはカサカサしたものになってしまった。

そして、ESSもこの嵐にさらされているのだ。サークルの持つ創造性や、人間形成の真剣な態度が失われつつある。会員は一部のもののみ事務的な話をし、そこには問題に立ち向う学生らしい態度は見られない。相手の生命を自らの生命にし、自分の魂を相手の魂にする、そ

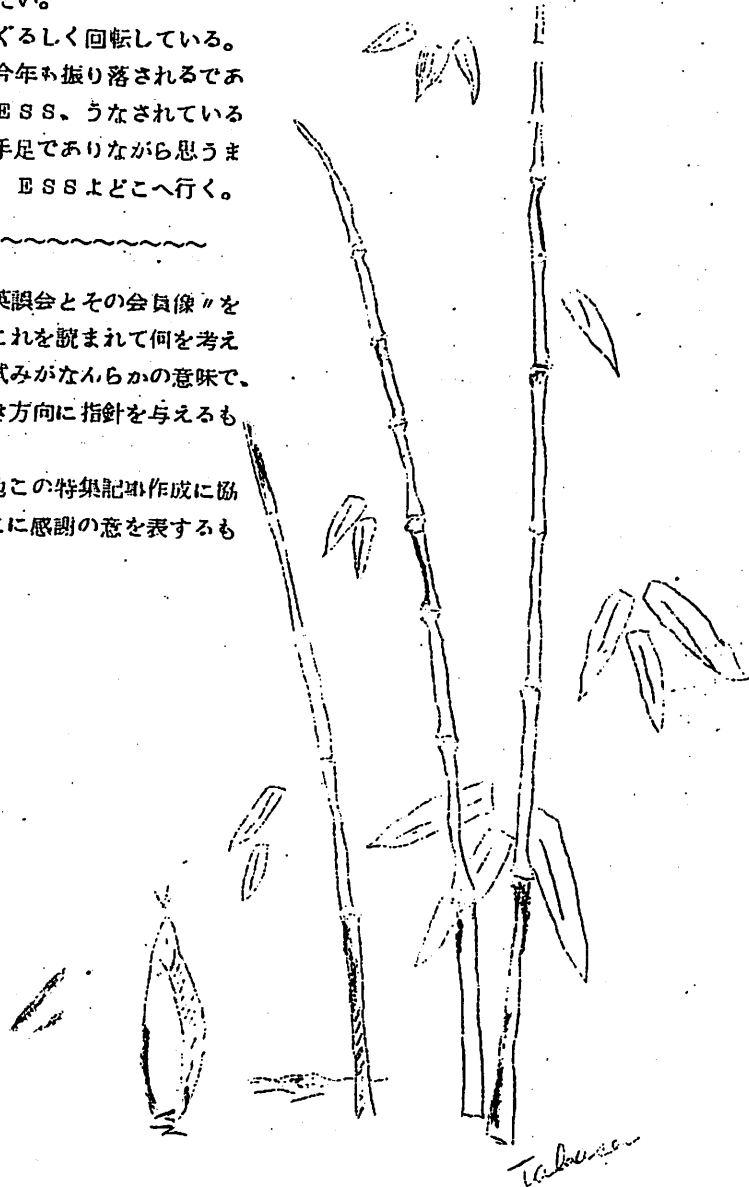
ういう心の糧になるような真の友がESSで出来るのだろうか。自分の一生において大学生活の占める地位は貴重である。そこで得た心の友の存在もまた大きいのだ。

「優等生」たちは言うかも知れない、「そんなことを考えるより、明日の活動をいかにするかの方が大切な問題だ」と。もし、これが現実の「優等生」だったら、私はESSの真の発展を「劣等生」に期待したい。

今日もESSは目まぐるしく回転している。そして多くの新入生が今年も振り落されるであろう。熱病にかかったESS、うなされているESS、それが自分の手足でありながら思うままに動かさないESS、ESSよどこへ行く。

さて以上で、特集「英語会とその会員像」をおえるが、会員諸氏はこれを読まれて何を考えられただろうか。この試みがなんらかの意味で、今後の英語会の進むべき方向に指針を与えるものであって欲しい。

なおアンケート、その他この特集記事作成に協力を願った方々にはここに感謝の意を表すものである。



英語会発展のために

早稲田大学英語会機構調査会

山内正樹（前幹事長）

1. 機構調査会の発足

永い伝統というもの、常に新しい創意改革がつけ加えられることによって完璧なものになっていく。早稲田大学英語会も、60年以上の長い歴史に支えられて、ここまで発展して来たことは、立派な諸先輩の方々が、おのおのの時点で、英語会の機構や活動を検討し、その発展のために新しい工夫を付け加えられてきたからに他ならない。

しかるに、現在の英語会は、その時点時点で加えられてきた工夫のみでは、解決のつかない一つの大きな問題点を有するに至った。つまり、新しい時代への適応性ということのみならず、英語会の骨組たる機構そのものに、一つの限界が見えてくるようになったということである。現在の機構は、今から6年前に大きな改正が行なわれ、それを基盤にして、新しいセクションや活動が加えられて現在に至ったものである。しかしながら、その機構の下で、英語の勉強をしたり、ひとつひとつの活動をやっていくことが、どのようにそれをフルに活用していこうとしてもうまくゆかぬ、もっと充実した活動をしていこうとしても、機構そのものに縛られて身動きできなくなるということが、大きな問題としてクローズアップされるようになったのである。

そうした状況の中で、現在の英語会というものを、機構という根本的観念から把えて検討していこうという声ができるようになり、英語会の一層の発展のために機構調査会が発足したのである。その主な仕事は、現在の英語会の機構をできるだけ客観的な立場から再検討し、またその再検討から英語会の将来へのあるべき姿とか、理想的な機構の骨写真を作って、答申案を提出

することであった。構成人員は、現幹事長の垣谷をはじめ、特に英語会にあって機構の問題で頭を痛めた連中がなることになった。

2. 特に考えねばならぬこと

我々が会合を重ねてきて、一番大きな問題になったことは、英語力の向上という点と、膨大になったセクションや活動を、いかに統合整理するか、という点であった。特に現在のホームミーティングのシステムは、その存在が英語会に与える影響が大きいだけに、非常に大きな論争点となった。ホームミーティングが巨大になるだけグループスタディの影が薄くなることや、リーダーが2年生であること、あるいは、そこでやっている活動が、英語会の本来の姿から逸脱しそうになることなど、成長しすぎた奇型児に対する、我々の見解は、おしなべてホームミーティング縮小ないしは廃止に傾むくように至っている。

さらに毎年毎年つけ加えられて、雨後の筍のように乱立したセクションに対しても、もっと整理統合する必要があるということ、多くなればなるだけ、本当に大事なセクションがなおざりにされる点は、やはり由々しき問題であって、この点についても活発な討議がくり返されている。

英語会が発展していくために本当に大切なことは、現在、英語会の機構を膨ますことではなく、むしろ、縮小して我々の力をそこに結集することであることを忘れてはならないからである。

3. これらの指針

機構調査会なるものは、本当はまだ産声をあ

げばかりで、満足な答申案を出せるまでには至っていない。しかしながら、その存在は、早稲田大学英語会が、一層の発展を遂げるために、絶対に不可欠のものであることは誰しもが認めるところである。

我々の討議した問題点が、将来の英語会を背負って立つ諸君に、どれだけ生かしてもらえるかも、実は、非常に疑問ではあるが、限界点にきている英語会をすくえる突破口になることはできるであろう。地味ではあるが、我々が討議を重ねて作りあげた資料もそうとうなものになった。こういった地味な会合から生れて来たいく

つかの答申が、これからの英語会の発展に、大いに役立っていただけることを心から願うものである。なお、ここでは討議された内容や、問題点は割愛させていただいたけれども、この点については、我々の提出する最終的答申案を参考にしていただきたい。またこうした会が、一年こっきりで終るものではなく、ずっと受け継がれて、常に一層立派な英語会をつくっていくということが続けられることを祈ってやまない。

(機構調査会委員 山内正樹、鈴木陸保、

青木亮、小林康男、大垣嘉彦、稲垣恒夫、齋藤 保)

座談会 (この一年をふり返つて)

出席者 (三年) 浅井 石井 伊東 稲垣
稲田 大垣 小林 齋藤 五月女
白松 関根 武井 田中 角田
丸山 村越 森 和田
(二年) 石野 菊地 菅野 高須
永島 矢沢 (司会) 矢作

日時 11月30日

場所 新江戸川公園

司会 今年一年を振り返って座談会を進めたいと思います。まずドラマの白松君の方から。

白松 チーフの方とも六ヶ月いろいろ苦労して優勝できなくて申し訳なく思ってます。全体的な盛り、協力が例年通り、公演まじかにしか得られなかったのが残念です。ただ納金は非常に明るい切り切れた気持ちでたすきがなぐさめです。もし現在の高度化されたドラマを続けるならば、演劇という意味で4年間系統だてて、研究していくセクションがあってもいいのではと思います。ドラマの組織化を根本的に考える必要があるのではないか。分離の可能性もありますが、アドバイザーの問題にしてもいろいろ難かしい問題がありますし、経験した人は何らかの意味で我々自身の手で創るドラマという事を念頭にアドバイスして欲しいですね。E S S

であれだけの感激をえられるものはドラマ以外にはありませんね。ドラマのないE S Sはサークルとして片輪の様なものになるのではないかと。我々の創るドラマということで優勝に程遠いものになるかもしれませんが、いろんな段階を続けて、いろんな意味で成果が実り、優勝できるとなると、ほんとうに成果のあるドラマができるんじゃないでしょうか。

「ドラマの組織化、新しいセクション」

菊地 ドラマの組織化ですが、E S Sはやはり英語の部であるので、そちらをあまり大きくした場合、E S S本来の形からはずれていくのではないのでしょうか。それよりも本来のE S Sの姿にもっていくようにすべきだと思います。

司会 一部の人達だけでやっているという点で、石井 ほんとうにドラマ活動で満足感を得たのは三年生のほんの10人か15人で、それで六ヶ月を費やす価値があるのか、それならば、それなりの意義づけが必要ではないか。その点で、前の二人の意見はズバリですね。

小林 つまみぐいの的な人が多すぎるんじゃないですか。早稲田でチケットが売れないのは、多くの人が従事して、無料パスが多すぎる点にあるんでは。もっと人数を制限すれば、チケットを買う人も増え、一石二鳥だと思いますね。

司会 あまりにも人数の多いことに関して、

矢沢 僕は途中でカットされたんですが、ドラマが終った時、すごく感激したんですね。強制され過ぎることとか、もっと方法を考える必要がありますね。その点で1つのセクションに独立してやっていくのもいいんじゃないですか。

和田 何人の人が意義を感じているかという意見ですが、一年生の方にもいくらか責任があると思いますね。一年の時、ライトで劇場へいったり、討論したりしたんですが、なんらかの意味で、自分達の意見が取入れられることもあるし、パネル作り一つにしても意義のあることですし、本人が積極的にやれば、協力している意識がもてるんじゃないですか。

大垣 全日本の大学がコンテストを持つことに前向きな姿勢を取っていることですね。我々の自負していることは、内容では全国で一番レベルの高いもので——これはやはり無理してここまでやって来たもので、他の三大学でもちゃんとアドバイザーをつけているし、そういう意味でレベルを下げてはいけないと思います。特に毎日でも来てくれるような外人のアドバイザーが必要ですね。なるべく多くの人にあの感動を味わってほしいし、その点で人数的には、くだらない人が多いとは思いませんし、それよりも期間をちぢめるとか、PCMの段階で他の活動よりももっと時間をかけて、細かい点まで真剣にあたって欲しいですね。

「自分達のドラマか？」

丸山 自分らのドラマと言っておきながら反対のものになったという意見がありますが、アドバイザー、はっきり言えば小倉さんがいるから自分達のドラマにならなかったのか、あるいは演出・キャストだけが精魂こめてやったから他のメンバーが自分達でやったという気持を得られなかったかと言うことです。アドバイザーがいようがいまいが自分達でやったかどうかには変わりないと思う。ただどういう風にやったかとか、どれだけやったかで最後の感激が違うんであって積極的になれば問題はないと思います。

石井 小倉さんですが、今年に限り、特に学生の演出の影が薄かったんじゃないですか。なんにもわからない一年生が疑問をもつのは当然でへいへいしている処に問題がありますね。

「のぞきにくる野田屋のオヤジ」

司会 次に合宿に移りたいと思います。

角田 個人の考え方によって合宿の意義なども違いますし、いろいろ考えて、なるべく規制をもうけなくて、中には一日中英語にしたらという意見もありましたけど。一番最後の日に二人程いなくなって、まあ責任上無理しておかない顔してましたけど。女の子だけで歩き回ったりして。丸山君の「パカヤロー」もよくききましたし、緊張しましたが、無事に過ぎてくれればよいと思いました。むしろその前の合宿委員会の方が苦勞でしたね。

司会 毎年野尻へ行くんですが、合宿の場所をかえることはできないのですか。

角田 やろうと思えばできますが、幹事の動きだすのが4月ということ、800人という人数ですし、あれだけ収容できる場所は そうないんですね。

大垣 三月に野田屋のオヤジから電話があって「いつ頃がよろしいですか」って言ってきたんです。その為になんかわざわざ東京へ出てくるんです。まあ毎年野尻でやるのはいいんじゃないですか。懲罰委員やる時も、どの辺が穴場かわかるし。野田屋のオヤジですが、特に神経のはっている3年生はオヤジと話すのは、とても精神的によい薬ですね。妙高にゴルフ場つくる話なぞね。

角田 急に共産党が出てきたりね。

小林 聞いてる分にはいいんだ。先輩がいられるからよろしくお願ひしますなんて言っとくと、はいはいなんて言っ、ちっともやらないんだ。イヤミもうまいね。

角田 金の勘定する時、目の色ちがうな。

小林 じいさんの方が陰険な目付きでな、キャンプファイヤーのまき伊東と二人でごまかそうとしたんだけど、ずっとついてみてるんだ。

武井 レコード頼んだ訳でもないのに持ってき

て下さったんです。朝なんか放送していると、のそきに来るんですね。(笑い)

稲田 放送している時だけ?(笑い)

武井 懲罰委員ですが、アナウンスの時「三年生の方は直ちに見張りに入って下さい」って言うでしょ、後であれすごく嫌らしいって言われたんです。三年生は何か見つけ出すことによるこびを感じてるようなところがあるんじゃないかしら。

高須 今年も感じたんですが懲罰委員なくしちゃったらどうかと思うんです。三百人もいる場合規制があることは認めますが、規制というものが毎年表面にすぎたと思うんです。規制があるなら破ってやろうと単純に考える人間もいると思うんです。三年生が自覚して間接的にリードしていく様にできるならして欲しいです。

「新企画のブルースカイ」

司会 今年から新しく設けられたブルースカイミーティングについて、まず大垣君から

大垣 これは石井が言い出した事なんで最初に今年の運営方針として「統一」ということが叫ばれていたけど、これを活動面に取り入れなければならないという必要性から生れたものなんです。ブルースカイミーティングを、もったということは、一年生に、H.M.にかたよらず、全体的な英語会を把握してもらいたいということからなんです。松本さんのテキストを使った英語の勉強も効果があったので来年もぜひ続けたいと思います。

司会 このプランの提案者の石井君なんかどうですか

石井 最初は、グループスタディーが週一回で勉強の機会が少ないから、英会話をもう少しやろうという意図で出発したのですが、予期せぬいい点が見出せた。それは、みんなが活動を認識できること、すなわち、一つになろうとするのに非常に効果的だったと思うんです。それが後期になってやめてしまったのが残念です。来年は年間を通じてやれたらいいと思う。

和田 僕が気がついた悪い点をいいたいと思う。

まず、一年はH.M.にかたまりすぎたし、四年生は四年でかたまってた。一・二年にちょっと、話す機会を与えた方がいいんじゃないかな

高須 二年の立場として

一年生は、単純に、英語を話すという喜びがあるけれど、二年にもなれば、もうそれでは満足できない。我々もとけこんで楽しく話せるような内容をもつようにした方がいいと思います。五月女 確かに楽しく話すのも結構だけれど、毎週やっていけば、あきてしまう。それよりも松本さんのテキストをやるのなら徹底的にやり、もっと、みんなで勉強しているんだ、という意識をわりあげていった方がよかったんじゃないか、それと最後までやってはじめて意義のあるものだからこれからという九月でやめてしまったのは残念だ。

司会 九月からも、続けた方がいいんじゃないかという意見が出ましたが活動的にみて、どうでしょうか。

稲田 W S E Eには年間を通して全体があつまってる活動がないから、勉強の方を重視して年間を通した全体活動として、強く押しだすべきじゃないか、週二回なら二回ときめて必ずやる……そうすれば部屋に行かない連中も、幹事からのインフォメも聞けて、活動もおのずからわかってくる。リーダーもテキストも一年間の目標も、バッチリきめて、これをグループスタディーと同じように年間を通して行いE S Sの中核をなす一本の骨とすべきだと思う。

田中 九月でB S Mを中止したことについて、この時期には、ドラマ、ディベートなどいろいろあって全く英語勉強不在の感があるんで、こういう時にこそブルースカイを持ってくるべきだし、一本の線を強く出していいんじゃないかな

和田 ドラマ、ディベートにさらにブルースカイが加わると、先の活動にひずみがあるのではないかということを考えて、今年は試験的に中止したんですが、ブルースカイと他の活動とのかねあいを考えて来年はやっぱりいいと思いま

す。

「G・Sに対する会員意識」

司会 次にグループスタディーについて

本年度は何回かテストが行われて、その成果など期待されていますが……

森 G・Sは現状のままでは、自主的勉強は重んじられず、単調になりがちなんです。それで、ESSの最も基本的活動であるはずのこのGSが軽視され、結局はGSなんてなくてもいいんじゃないかという意見も多く出てくるんです。しかし、重要だとする以上は、それだけの心の準備と、その企画がねられねばならないと思う。

今年から部室にはりつけた出席簿は効果がなかった。ノートは役立った。リーダーは自分以外のグループのノートも読んで工夫してもらいたかった。テストに関しては、統一テストを行うのは難しく、結果もわかりにくい。

石井 勉強における自主性というものを高く評価したが、かえって緊張感をほくしてしまったし、出席簿のつけ方のズサンさや年間を通した計画がないことから、緊迫感など全然おこらなかった。

森 大学生のサークルである以上、自主的に勉強意欲のある人のあつまりであるべきで、教材を規定して、それにそってリーダーがやり、メンバーがついてゆくそういう形には、うなずけない。

和田 石井の意見、ズバリだと思うが、GSセクションが中心となってGSをもりあげていくことも必要だが、40もあるGSが充実するためには、やはりメンバー側の勉強意欲をふるいおこし、各グループチーフの熱意を期待したいと思います。メンバー側も、チーフから言われた宿題など忠実にやってくれば、相当の力がつくはずだし、積極的に働きかけてもらいたい。

大垣 GSのあり方については、他の活動についてと同じように会員の意識、感じ方の問題だと思うんだよね、HMをなくすとか、GSをやめてHMで勉強するとか、我々は教師、生徒の関係じゃないんだから、やはり機構からかえる

必要があるんじゃないかな

田中 GSに関しては、まず根本的に上級生が下級生に対して英語を教えるのか、それとも一諸に勉強するのか、考え方の統一が必要だと思うんです。教えてもらおうという考えの下級生と、一諸に勉強して刺激を与えようという考えの上級生とが分った場合などは、考え方のくいちがいが大きく出てくると思うから、それに教材については、これもやはり統一した方がいいと思う。我々の英語の能力は十分じゃないから、まかせられる人間には、かなりの能力がなければむづかしいし、統一すれば、個々のリーダーが集まって統一研究もできるのではないかな

司会 反対意見

和田 統一教材があろうとあるまいと、問題はその人のやる気、意欲によるのだから、結局あってもなくても同じことだと思う。

五月女 僕が田中の意見に反撥を感じるのは、我々の活動においては、教える、教えられるということではなく、あくまでも一諸に研究し、勉強するという体系であり、その意味で統一教材のないことは、よいと思う。

森 自主性ということについて少々誤解があるようだけど、決してリーダーの自主性だけじゃなく、メンバーの英語勉強に対する意欲ということです。この意欲が欠けていると思うんだよね、今の制度が、熱意のある人でも、さめてしまうような制度だから、その熱をすなおに反映できる制度にしたいと思っているんだ。

稲田 今のESSは対外の英語試験(ガイド試験、その他)の利用度が低いと思う。これらのテストを目標に一年生などを指導したらどうかな

武井 GSへの四年生の出席について

届出欠席の連続が非常に目立つんですね。これは、何やかやと理由をつけて欠席しているんだと思いますが、四年生に義務的にGS参加を要請するのならもっと徹底的にやるべきだと思います。

浅井 四年生の欠席については、これは四年自

身の怠慢であり、G・Sそのものに非があるので
はない。

関根 G・Sの内容より、まず意義とか位置づけ
ははっきりした方がいいんじゃないかな。H・M
などのつながりとして重視すべきであるし、位
置づけがはっきりしなければ、意欲、熱意など
もわいてこないと思うんだよね。

司会 次にホームミティングの問題に移りたい
と思います。

「H・Mはいかにあるべきか」

稲垣 やはり位置づけから解きはぐしていき
たいと思います。H・Mの前にE・S・Sの目的がくる
べきで、E・S・Sの目的は、やはり英語の勉強だ
と思うんですよ。E・S・Sにおいては、会員相
互の親睦はH・Mで行われ、コンスタントな勉強
の場はG・Sということになっているようですが、

本来のあり方からすれば、コンスタントな英
語の勉強の場があって、その中に人間相互の親
睦が行われるべきだと思います。

H・Mは自然発生的なもので、それだけ又強い
訳で、廃止するというのは、それだけ危険な訳
なんです。もし廃止するとなれば、そのmerit
なんか、なくなる訳ですし、4年間同じH・M
に属しているのですから、それが1年単位にな
るとlong-term-planができなくなります。
H・Mは初めから構成人員ができていて、1年
のうちからプランをたてることができますが、
G・Sとなると4月に会員があつまっ
てからやる訳ですから、時間のロスで、H・M
では4月まで一生懸命勉強できます。逆に、H
・Mだと前から続いているムードとか構成人員
のかたよりがあります。G・Sの様に毎年か
わるなら、ある程度解消できるわけです。第二
にG・Sをやめて、H・Mに勉強の場を持込む
意見ですが、G・Sを、とれない人ができて
無理です。第三にG・SとH・Mの二本立です
ね。勉強の場が2つになりその二重性で、統一
と言う逆の効果が得られるのではないかと。結
論を言えば、この二本立を続けていくのがいい
と思いますね。

司会 二年生のチエアマンから反省を。

菅野 H・Mを二年生が運営するのは無理なん
じゃないですか。三年生の様な俺はE・S・Sで飯
を食ってくんだというようなものが足りないん
じゃないか。一年間続けていく場合、どこかに
無理はでてくるし、その無理はどうしても一年
生に伝わっていきますし。

稲垣 三年生は忙しくて新会員までめんどう見
きれないんです。今の活動を半分以下にしない
とだめです。今の機構じゃ二年生でなければ、
「ディスカッション・スピーチ・テイベイトに
ついて」

司会、ディスカッション・スピーチ、ディベ
イトに入りたいと思います。自分の意見をもた
ないとか、タイトルが難かしいとかいうアンケ
ートの結果がでていっているんですけど。

五月女 割合充実できたんじゃないかと思
います。ただ参加人員が偏ったことは大きな問
題ですね。一年生にでれるよう勉強させました
が、けっこうやれるし、前期からやってもよか
ったと思います。今年は二年生の参加が非常
にわったのがまずかったですね。タイトルのこ
とですが、苦しくても何とかその人の意見を
いった人が多かったし、タイトルにしても、大
学生として、こういう問題を考えるのは必要
だし、むしろ易しいタイトルでは、ほんのお
話合いに終わってしまうのではないかと。女子
大とのディスカッションは意味がなかったで
すね。だいたい女性というのは男性の意見
を聞いてにたにたするのが多いです。伝統
を重視するよりどんどんやる気のある新
しい学校と一法政など初めてだったけど一
番ヒートしたと思いますしやるのが意義
あるんじゃないかな。

伊東 スピーチに関して、今年の活動方針
はスピーチ人口を増やす事だったんです。
オールワセタ・全関東でもわかるように
一段と参加者が多いんですね。そういう
事がセクションの方針が出来上った事、
ガイダンスをもって内容的に勉強でき
たんじゃないかと思えます。まだ足り
ないのは内容の充実ということで、原稿
を必ず

見せねばならないことにしたんですが、一応いい線まで行ったのではないかと思います。

司会 あいにくディベイトの小田島君が欠席なので、大垣君をお願いします。

大垣 村越やれよ

村越 ディベイト人口は、確かにスピーチの様にはうまくいったとは思いません。例えば、非常な名誉であるISA五人制ディベイトに対しても、三年にボランティアがなかなかいなくて、TIDLのhome-to-homeに至っては、3年の全部が全部、ボランティアじゃなかった。それからメンバーの関心というものは去年頃から、かなり高くなっているんじゃないですか。ディベイト・マッチがある時、多くのメンバーが来ていたし。

菊地 ディスカッション・スピーチ・ディベイトだけに言えることではないんですが、統一ということを行っているにもかかわらず、自分のセクションはという気持がかなりあると思います。だから活動が重った時、あっちはいいからこっちへ出ようという声もかなりある。一年間終わったけど、こっちに全然出てないじゃないかという風に個々のセクションが文句を言うだけであって、ESS全体の方向はでていない訳です。

稲田 農大のスピーチコンテストで伊東があっさり優勝したことでもう代表は送らないと言ってたが、一、二年生に機会を与えるためにも、参加して、経験をつんだ方がよいのではないかな。

田中 関西遠征で議論になったんだけど、ディスカッションで勝った負けたとか、みんなからいわれるわけですね。

非常にくだらないと思うんです。

村越 よい効果をもたらす場合は。

田中 対抗意識が向かわれる方向に向かっているということですか。

石井 ディスカッション・セクションですけどP・Dの段階から一年間非常にしまってた。

司会 文連に対する関心度が欠けていることに

関して、

「文連とESS」

浅井 文連とESSには溝があるということになかなか改正されなかったことなんですね。

文連に加盟していなくても部室は確保できると思いますし、ただそういう議論の場が幹事会が最初で最後で。もっと討論すべきですね。文連に加盟していることが、ほんとうに必要な、根本的に立返って考える必要がありますね。

大垣 文連の中心人物は、文連の活動自体がサークルの目的にかなっているような人で、僕自身、けて今の文連が本来の姿だとは思っていない。又ESSの方ですが、活動が多いとかいろいろありますけど、学館問題や日韓問題を、もう少し、考え方、手段など、何らかの形で、やっていけるんじゃないか。確かにESSには運動部的な要素があり、最初の1・2年は回りのことを取上げなくてもトレーニングをやっていかなければ先輩におこられると言ったことはありますが、同時に、学内問題を真剣に考えることが少ないですね。学校当局もESSの動きを非常に重く見てますね。PCMの段階で、我々は早稲田の学生であり、サークルに入っているものであり、サークル理論というものを大学教育の一環として考えるべきですね。

村越 英語会の先輩は、会社に入って活躍して将来属望されているような点も事実ですが、反面我々の先輩として自慢できない事が一つあるんです。今の部室は良い場所を占めていますよね。文連本部の隣で電話も近くですし……

これをどうして手に入れたかと言うと、昔の学館闘争時代に抜け駆けして先に取ってしまったんですよ。我々が恩恵は受けてはいるけれど、やっぱり英語会に残る一つの汚点だと思うんです。大垣が言った様に、文連の現在の姿に問題はあるのだけれど、英語会のメンバーも文連に対してどの様な姿勢をとるかに関して考えたり討論する事が絶対必要だと思いますね。

ただそれが文連の方針に対して、政治運動とかそういうものに近付けるとかそういうものでな

くて、そういうものと英語会とどう関係があるか、また学生は如何にあるべきか、という事に関してもっと話し合っつて一つの方向を持つべきだと思います。

田中 E S S の統一見解を出す為には討論会を持つべきだと。こういう意見は過去に何回も言われてきたと思うんです。しかしこれが今迄、実際に E S S の活動としては具体化されていなかった。要するに、10あるディスカッションのうち、2つ位は日本語でもいいから、サークル論や種々の政治問題に対して討議し、統一見解を出すというように具体的な形で行なつてこなかった。これでは、いつまでたつても現状を打破できないと思います。そういうような時間を、考えるべきではないか。

永島 今、大垣さんがおっしゃつた事、確かにもっともだだと思います。ただ、来年の三年生にやれと言われても、さっき田中さんがおっしゃつたように、具体的な形で出さない限り、結局今年と同じ問題が起るんじゃないですか。

それで、H M の中でもサークル論、読書会を持ってみたりして、英語に関係ない事だけど、ある程度問題意識を上げようと思ったんですけど今年はその出来なくて、結局 E S S はどういう人が入ってくるかが問題だと思うんです。

「稲門会セクション廃止論」

司会 時間もオーバーしていますが、ライブラリー、A V A、稲門会、ライブラリーと A V A の問題ですが、これらを結合しようかという意見があつたんですが、まず武井さんから……
武井 今年の目標が、内容のある英語を話そうという事だったんです。それで、図書セクションも会員が内容のある英語を話してもらつて為にいわゆる資料を保管したり訂正する。そういう意味で充実していこう、という事だったんです。今年には I S A とインターホールのディベイトのタイトルが一緒だったので、そういう意味で、明大と早大の資料が役に立つた。

司会 稲門会の廃止論も出ていますが

小林 僕が廃止というのを考えたのは、今の稲

門会の仕事は英語と何ら関係ないんですよ。稲門会の幹事とは、稲門英語会の事務員か、小使みたいな存在なんですよ。或いは現役代表として、稲門会に出ている代表なのか。

非常にあいまいな存在なんですよ。昔、事務員を雇っていた仕事を、金がなくて学生の方に回つてきたというわけで、それが往々にして、ディスカッションなどと重つて、なかなか出られないんです。それで馬鹿らしいとも感じるんですが……しかし、四年になったらお世話になるし、寄附、金銭面の援助もさる事ながら、活動面のアドバイスという点から考えてみても、廃止できないと思います。

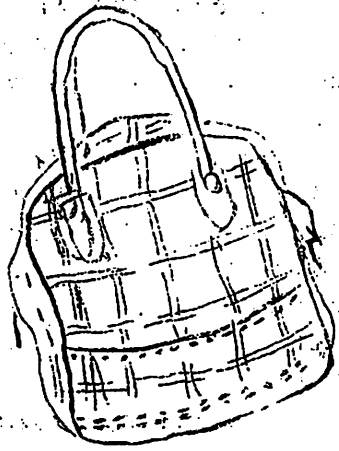
廃止したとしても、仕事が残るので、他のメンバーの兼任としても負担だと思います。やり方として、稲門英語会と英語会と話し合つて、仕事の分割を考えるのも良いと思います。稲門英語会を離れて、いろいろ仕事をしてくれると思うんです。そういうものをもつと組織化して、ドラマに興味ある先輩はドラマグループ、スピーチはスピーチと、それらと現役が接触している輪を拡げていくのがいいと思います。

大垣 稲門英語会の必要性は、卒業してから分ると思うんです。稲門英語会に出席してみても情報交換など、将来外国どこ行つても英語会の先輩が居るという事からも分るように、先輩との結びつきは、我々の代だけでまとまるのではなく、88年という歴史ある先輩との結びつきとなる幹事が必要である。先輩の人にとつても、現役と交つた場合、E S S をよく知つた者でないと困るので、しっかりした者でなければならぬと思うんです。

五月女 個人的な意見ですが、ディスカッションにしても「出る」と言えない程、忙しいんですよ。殆んど英語会の活動に出られないで、関係のない仕事に追いまわられている。

稲門会の仕事が忙しくて、英語会の活動が出られないんじや、幹事としてかわいそうだと思うんです。稲門会の意義を考え直した上で、先輩と細かく打ち合わせて、僕達のやらねばならぬ

い範囲をはっきりさせた方がいいと思います。
司会 どうもありがとうございました。二年生の方
の方は、来年の参考にしてがんばって下さい。



昭和四十年年度卒業生



青木正義



青木 亮



飯村 浩



岩沢江伊子



伊藤久夫



生方瑞子



大石礼之輔



大久保誠一



大山輝雄



岡 修 爾



沖原幹子



小倉義信



尾沢 紘一



乙黒 誠



春日満喜志



加藤節雄



金井豊男



上島秀美



神田一枝



木山晴子



窪田 歌子



黒田祐司



古藤黎子



小林康男



小林芳子



近藤俊彦



今野圭子



齊藤陽子



坂本宏之



佐々木一光積



鈴木宣孝



鈴木教夫



鈴木陸保



高木隆臣



高橋泰子



竹森一正



爪川章



中村勝年



橋本族興



花田修



原田文男



福沢節三



三浦泰子



村田仙二



山内正樹



湯原祥子



吉岡利通



吉田裕子



塩田純一



和嶋明子



永井鑑



笹谷洋

青木 亮	一 商	創 芸	坂本 宏之	一 商	光洋精工
青木 正 義	一 商	伊藤忠商事	佐々木 一光	積 理 工	共栄開発
飯村 浩	一 政経	住友銀行	笹谷 洋	一 商	日本開発銀行
伊藤 久夫	一 政経	岩谷産業	佐藤 功	一 商	大学院(商研)
岩沢 江伊子	一 文		塩田 純	一 理 工	大学院(工研)
生方 瑞子	教 育		鈴木 宜考	一 商	倉敷レーヨン
大石 礼之輔	一 商	守谷商事	鈴木 教夫	一 政経	第一銀行
大久保 誠	一 一 商	三井金属工業	鈴木 陸保	一 法	American Commercial
大山 輝 雄	一 政経	三菱重工	高木 隆臣	一 商	三菱銀行
岡 修 爾	理 工	日本電気	高橋 泰子	教 育	大学院
沖原 幹子	一 文		竹森 一正	一 商	大学院(商研)
小倉 義 信	一 政経		爪川 重	一 商	大学院(商研)
尾沢 紘	一 一 政経	石川島播磨重工	永井 鑑	教 育	吹田貿易
落合 文子	一 文		中村 勝年	一 商	清水建設
乙 黒 誠	一 商	三菱倉庫	橋本 族興	一 政経	住友商事
春日 満喜志	一 商	三和鉄工工業	花田 修	一 商	三井倉庫
加藤 節 雄	一 政経	KEISTOHE PRESS	原田 文男	一 政経	鋼管商事
金井 豊 男	理 工	沖 電 気	広谷 信子	一 文	赤井電気
上島 秀 美	一 商	住友倉庫	福沢 節三	一 政経	第一銀行
神田 一 枝	教 育		三浦 泰子	教 育	
木山 晴子	一 文		村田 仙二	一 政経	
篠田 吹子	教 育		山内 正樹	一 政経	NHK
黒田 祐 司	一 商	住友商事	山本 雅子	一 文	
小谷 耿 熙	一 商	資 生 堂	湯原 祥子	教 育	
古藤 黎子	一 文	慶応通信	吉岡 利通	一 政経	新潟鉄工
小林 康 男	一 商	茶谷産業	吉田 裕子	一 文	
小林 芳子	教 育		和嶋 明子	一 文	東洋ラシーンハイドロウ リックス
近藤 俊彦	一 法				
今野 圭子	一 文				
斎藤 陽子	一 文	日本社会思想研究所			

ご成功を
お祈りします。

現役一同

稲門英語会関西支部

設立にあたって

鮎淵啓祐

関西財界の地盤沈下が宣伝されつゝある時、稲門英語会の関西支部が曲りなりにも設立の緒についたのは、我々京阪神在住者にとりこの上もなく嬉しい事である。当地の名門校灘中出身で商学部14年卒業、その後父君の家業をつがれて、我々後継の面倒をなにくれとみて下さっている西前先輩から声がかゝり、伊藤忠商事の有馬さん、日綿実業の露木さんを交えて打合せ会を開いたのは夏の盛りであった。現役選抜チームが年1回同志者、関学、関大、神戸女学院等と技を競ういわゆる関西遠征の最終日には、当地のOBが集って大いに慰問激励しつゝ双方の親睦をはかるならわしになってからもう十数年になる。いつ頃から始まったのか、私もこゝ数年に成るべく出席することに決めており、毎年七夕が近づくとそろそろ西前さんから電話がかゝる頃だと心待ちする恒例の集いが今年も8月末にあったが、偶々87・8年組の2次会でもっと繁盛に会合を開きたい、又年に1回それも遠征組の歓迎会を兼ねたものだけでは淋しいではないか。これだけ若いメンバーが増えたからには……等の声に西前先輩が動かされたと同っている。そして先々に述べた初会合になった次第である。その結果大阪駅の玄關口に勤務先があって、一番連絡に便利である他にはとり得のない私が皆さんに代って潮田会長宛に支部設立の伺い書を差上げた上、京阪神在住者が改めて一同に会する時を得たのは漸く9月20日の事であった。せめて15名は来て欲しいとの希望人数に略々達した14名の英語会OBメンバーが大阪で集ったのは兎も角初めてであろう。英語会の歴史に新紀元が記された訳である。出席通知を頂いておりながら当日になって余儀ない事情でおいで頂けなかった三菱商事の後藤さん、台風直後の取材で忙がしかったに違いない神戸新聞の田崎さん、88年卒で2人揃って英語会メンバーだった浅香オシドリ夫妻の顔が

みられなかったのは如何にも残念だったが、最年長者の一人でこゝ数年来常連となられた鈴木旺先輩、数々の興味ある話題をもってニューヨークから帰国早々の久留先輩が元気で出席下さったのは何よりだった。

先づ満場一致で西前先輩を支部長に推薦し、あとは四方山の話になったが、支部長を中心とする三人組と東洋紡の毛塚さんとの年令差は25年以上で親子の如くその雰囲気は誠に和気藹藹たるもので、今後春秋2回必ず開く事に決めた会合は大いに期待される。

海外への出張さえなければ大阪から離れる事はないであろうと思われる有馬、露木両兄を中心にして今後の支部運営を、と決めて3ヶ月も経たぬ内に早や日綿から「露木ですが今月一杯で東京へ転勤でして……」。という電話がかゝりしていたところ、郵船の中瀬洋一さんが乗転で又大阪へ来られる由を知り意を強くした次第。英語会の皆さん今後は思い切って関西への就職を志ざされるだけでなく、転勤のチャンスが若しあった場合には進んで西の方へおいで下さい。速くへ蔭かれた種はよく育つそうで、又大隈老侯の故郷へ一歩近づく事でもあります。

卒業して思うこと

昭40年卒 田中久雄

つい一年程前まで、デイベイト、デュスカッション、ドラマにと我身を没頭させていた自分を想い浮べてみると今ここに、稲門英語会の一員として筆をはこぶのが何か奇妙に感じられる。まことに「光陰矢の如し」である。

英語会もその誕生以来60数年を経て、その活動規模も年々拡大していく様である。小生が入会した頃は、オリンピックを三年後に控え、町中いわゆる英会話ブームであった。猫も杓子も英会話にとりつかれていた。英語会に入れば自動的に英語が話せる様になると思い込んでいる者もいたが、英語会はこの種の連中に

とって風当りの厳しいところであった。今になって考えてみると、英語会とは自己の英語力を伸ばす場である事は確かだが、むしろそれ以上に、純粋な会員意識から一つの目標に向かって一致団結し、その中で自己をも練磨するというスポーツ的要素が強い様である。

社会に新しい一步を踏み出した者として感づる事だが、英語そのものよりも、英語会で学んだ仲間意識、協調精神が貴重な経験として、今後の生活に大いに役立っていく様に思う。

卒業してしまうと、英語会に時として非常な郷愁を感じても、仲々部屋へ足をはこぶ機会もなく、同期以外の稲門会のメンバーと会うチャンスが無いのが残念である。

毎年四月に開かれる稲門会総会とは別に前後三代くらいの間で時々会合する機会を作ったらと思う。形式云々ではなく、英語会での四年間、若いエネルギーをぶつけ合って共に活動してきた者同志のつながりが、卒業と同時にプツリと切れてしまうのは、真に残念である。各年代のメンバーで作られている同期会の連合会を開いてみるのも一方法であると思う。

最後に、英語会あつての稲門会であり、稲門英語会の発展の爲にも、英語会のより一層の飛躍を切望する次第である。

稲門英語会会員の近況

1985年「ACE」発行にあたりまして、ここに稲門英語会会員の近況を御報告いたします。これは昭和40年12月迄に当稲門会幹事宛に連絡いただいたものを記載いたしました。現在の稲門英語会会員名簿が発行されてから2年を数えます。新名簿作成を望む声が高まりつつある今日、会員皆様の変動をつかみたいと存じます。住所・勤務先・その他の変更事項を稲門会幹事（東京都新宿区戸塚町1-647 早稲田大学英語会稲門会幹事）まで御連絡下さい。

結 婚

- 昭34年卒 田中マユミ（旧姓小林）
大阪府八尾市小阪合町2-10-2
- 昭38年卒 百瀬久仁（旧姓 岸）
杉並区成宗8-602
- 昭38年卒 布施絢子（旧姓伊東）
横浜市港北区篠原町1982
- 昭38年卒 三船昌子（旧姓興石）
練馬区貫井町1-13-14 関口方
- 昭40年卒 浅香夏子（旧姓 林）

海外出張（昭和38年以降に赴任したもの）

- 昭21年卒 浅野申嗣
マニラ駐在中 三菱商事
- 昭24年卒 島瀬武雄
ガテマラ駐在中 三菱商事
- 昭25年卒 多鹿太一
ロンドン駐在中 産業経済新聞
- 昭25年卒 松本政司
ソウル駐在中 金商又一
- 昭26年卒 奥野文昭
ニューデリー駐在中 三井物産
- 昭29年卒 大矢徹郎
ニューヨーク駐在中 三井物産
- 昭30年卒 杉山 力
セントルイス駐在中 三井物産
- 昭30年卒 大和田龍夫
沖縄駐在中 三井物産
- 昭35年卒 小海 正
ニューヨーク駐在中 三井物産
- 昭36年卒 平野 亨
ニューヨーク駐在中 住友商事
- 昭37年卒 佐藤 勤
ニューヨーク駐在中 日綿実業

帰 国

- 昭14年卒 久留 竜
三井物産大阪支店
(留守宅) 渋谷区幡ヶ谷斧原町288

昭16年卒 池田俊雄
大田区大森北5-18-17、108
昭20年卒 島沢重夫
浦和市白幡487
昭34年卒 唐木康子
豊島区要町1の14 小田方
昭35年卒 富田光彦
三鷹市西窪1-411 伊藤忠商事三鷹寮
昭37年卒 西原 恢
世田谷区経堂町244
昭38年卒 島林政二郎
中野区小滝町4 保坂方

住所変更

大6年卒 大塚秋彦
大田区南蒲田2-17-4、107
大9年卒 高橋力男
世田谷区代田5-31-11
大11年卒 杉山 博
中野区丸山1-9-5
大14年卒 殖栗文夫
杉並区天沼3-8-5
大15年卒 村林栄一
文京区駒込曙町14-1
昭10年卒 大橋 進
武蔵野市西久保3の25の7
昭11年卒 藤井他人
武蔵野市吉祥寺南町2-15-9
昭12年卒 木村 茂
世田谷区喜多見町8890
昭12年卒 浜田治夫
小平市美園町379
昭12年卒 松本弘行
墨田区押上1-49-10
昭14年卒 梶 貞夫
福岡市西湊町88 西公園ビル802
昭14年卒 志垣乾郎
新宿区淀橋045 尾俣ビル25号
昭14年卒 久永 健
港区東麻布3の10 (582)1766

昭15年卒 上田春樹
杉並区桃井1-26-1
昭16(8月) 古茶一之
中野区上ノ原8
昭16 松田正栄
広島市古田町古江871の3
昭16(2月) 池田俊雄
大田区大森北5-18-7-108
昭18年卒 草野 博
仙台市名掛了91
昭18年卒 鈴木 格
鳥取市中島49
昭21年卒 師尾 尚
世田谷区北沢5-14-17
昭25年卒 小安茂杜夫
町田市森野1-4-920
昭26年卒 小安 総(旧姓西川)
町田市森野1-4-920
昭26年卒 木股博望
武蔵野市吉祥寺東町1の15-23
昭26年卒 中野 明
練馬区練馬2-31-2
昭27年卒 藤井 実
大田区田園調布3-82-5
昭27年卒 三好正也
南多摩郡多摩町桜ヶ丘4-14-3
昭29年卒 寿 康三
大阪府県北郡高石町綾井94の1
ゼネラル石油綾井社宅
昭31年卒 白根 豪
熊谷市箱田584
昭31年卒 小野田淳子
神奈川県葉山町長柄286
昭33年卒 田中 清
大田区馬込東2の1120
昭33年卒 横尾督雄
茅ヶ崎市小和田兵金山4827
(0467)82 7576
昭34年卒 新井 誠
北区中十条4の2

昭34年卒 岩野婦美子
群馬県桐生市東町834
昭34年卒 大野 功
板橋区小茂根2-10-11
昭34年卒 唐木康子
豊島区妻町1-14 小田方
昭34年卒 田中マユミ(旧姓小林)
大阪府八尾市小阪合町2-10-2
昭34年卒 長房正義
横浜市南区笹下町4748
洲第三笹下荘406号
昭35年卒 金井利雄
群馬県桐生市東町834
昭35年卒 小今井 実
兵庫県姫路市伊伝居芦原143-5
なかよしハウス1階6号
昭36年卒 遠間昌平
世田谷区松原1-88-9
昭37年卒 百瀬久仁(旧姓 岸)
杉並区成宗8-608
昭37年卒 林 喬
練馬区大泉町882
昭38年卒 青沼 浄
杉並区松庵北町141 平井出方
昭38年卒 磯村考志
台東区寿4-7-2
昭38年卒 布施絢子(旧姓伊東)
横浜市港北区篠原町1982
昭38年卒 倉本尚子
世田谷区松原町5-40-12
昭38年卒 三船昌子(旧姓興石)
練馬区貫井町1-18-14 関口方
昭38年卒 東後勝月
大宮市風渡野482
昭39年卒 遠藤 斌
北多摩郡久留米町落合508
昭39年卒 小倉克久
神奈川県大和市下鶴間4147
昭39年卒 垣見忠彦
三鷹市西窪1-411 伊藤忠三郎寮

昭39年卒 喜多孝夫
北九州市八幡区高見町6 八幡製鉄高見寮
昭39年卒 小嶺弘司
福岡県筑紫郡大宰府町大字観音寺宇朝日10
三菱電機大宰府寮
昭39年卒 大道諒輔
江東区深川牡丹町3-19 前川製作所内
昭39年卒 寺沢 捷
千葉市宮崎町1-2 川崎製鉄第一宮崎寮
昭39年卒 三浦悟郎
葛飾区高砂2-1-11 駒栗荘7号
昭39年卒 高橋宏子
横浜市磯子区坂下町1-31

職業変更

大正7年卒 犬塚 登
昭和40年1月 フェアモントホテル退社
長野県軽井沢町旧道 万平ホテルへ就職
昭15年卒 寺沢浩二
日本銀行調査局
昭28年卒 大島隆二
日本ヘヤーペログラフ株式会社 取締役社長
横浜市南区日野町497
日本ヘヤー株式会社 取締役社長
港区芝5-15-5 泉ビル
昭28年卒 小林幸博
日本開発センター取締役社長
千代田区佐久間町8~21(永田ビル)
昭28年卒 船津浩也
船津建設 総務部次長
港区芝8-32-10
昭38年卒 青沼 浄
国際基督教大学大学院
行政研究科 国際行政
昭29年卒 寿 康之
ゼネラル物産 大阪支店
大阪市北区

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明 4 2 年 卒 水 野 勇 次
大 1 5 年 卒 池 田 英 次 郎
大 1 5 年 卒 唐 沢 金 四 郎
昭 3 1 年 卒 淺 見 春 江 (血 清 肝 炎)

死 亡 (昭 和 3 8 年 以 降)

明 4 0 年 卒 伊 地 知 純 正
" 内 田 茂
" 立 川 長 宏

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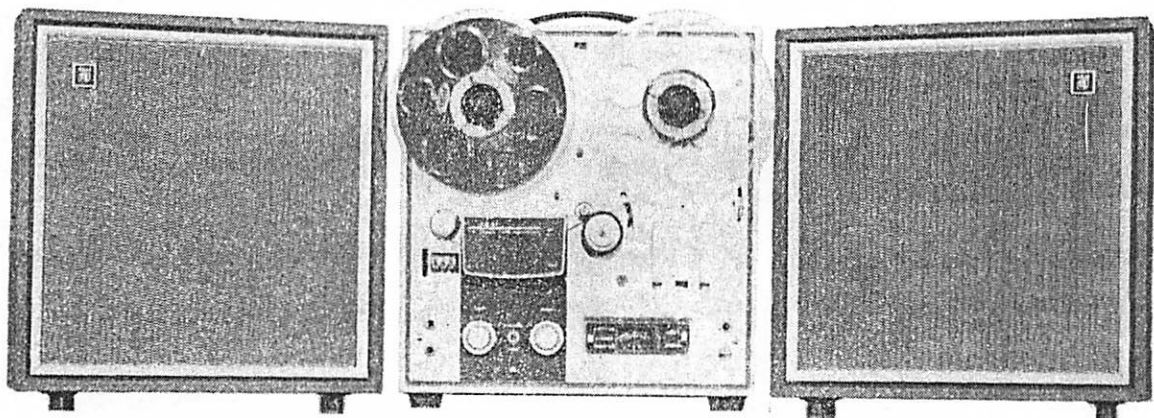
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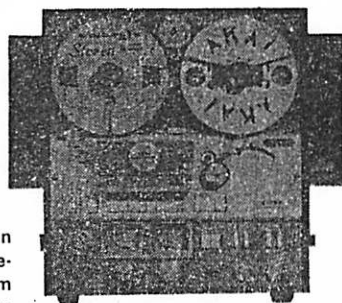
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