

**VOL. 9**



**THE  
ACE**

**W.E.S.S. 1967**



## PEOPLE ON THE GO DEPEND ON MOBIL SEKIYU



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# Mobil Sekiyu

# *Preface*

Our club, the English Speaking Society of Waseda University was established in 1903 by a few students who were very interested in the English language because even in those days it was an international language.

This year, 1967, we can celebrate the sixty-fifth anniversary of our club. This is a result of the great efforts of our alumni. They were extraordinary efforts indeed; for example, the activities were continued faithfully during the time when the English was called a "Hostile Language" and the rightist students were crying for the abolishment of the E.S.S.. So, when we recollect these great efforts among such surroundings, we cannot help expressing our deep gratitude. We are sure that the best way of expressing our gratitude is to continue to develop the E.S.S. and to use their efforts as steppingstones.

The first problem we should attempt to solve is to ascertain the effectiveness of the present E.S.S. which has more than 500 members. This has been a pertinent problem for many years and is being investigated at this time. Therefore, we are earnestly desiring each member of the E.S.S. to actively consider this important issue. This ought to be fully discussed among ourselves because we want to know the right direction to move for the increased usefulness of our society.

This year we have adopted as the title for our Special Anniversary Edition —"Tradition." In these pages we will present to you the thoughts of the members about this subject. We shall be very happy if our analysis and observations help you to develop a better way of thinking about and attitude toward "Tradition".

It is a great pleasure for us, the staff, to publish this bulletin, "The Ace, Vol. 9", today. We should like to express our hearty thanks to each of you for your kind cooperation.

Editor-in-Chief  
Kouichi Noda

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# *Greeting*

Katsumi Ito  
(President)

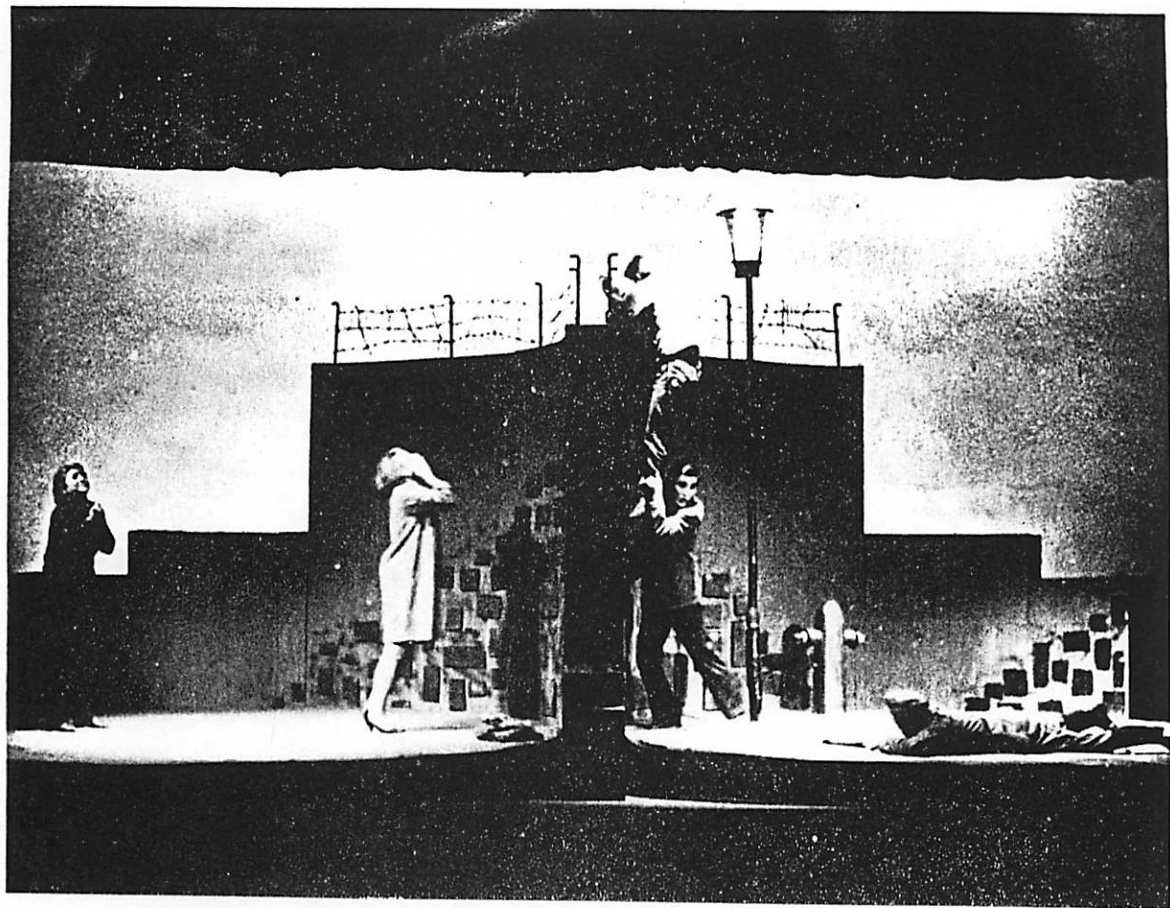
Dear Members of the English Speaking Society:

Man is destined to be too busy to satisfy himself completely in anything he does. Man is, nevertheless, destined to seek for the complete satisfaction. The harder he tries, the larger is the satisfaction he gets.

Four years' college life is too short to get you ready for your career. Ready or not, you go. And you must learn as you live. Out of what little satisfaction you find through your college life, what would you name to be the largest? Whatever it is, you will certainly find it among those you get in the life with the English Speaking Society.

Think of many of your friends who come and go without grabbing even a fragment of satisfaction or who cherish a mean piece of satisfaction as the best he can get. Yours is a larger, better satisfaction. Through many years' experience and wisdom all your seniors and I guarantee this to be true.

It is also certain that the satisfaction you have at present is not the largest. You can be greedier and extract more out of the life in the Society. I do not doubt that your trial will be fully rewarded.



# TRACES 1967

Best Performance Prize

Individual Prizes; First to Fifth



# Energy, Unity and Victory!

Hard Training ...



We Got Most of The Prizes

At Hitotsubashi Auditorium



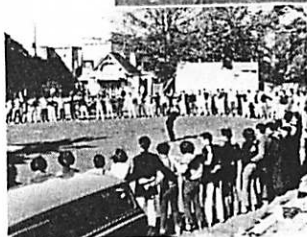
## "The Wall"



← Rehearsal



Before The Last Performance→



Costume Section

Trace of  
DRAMA

E.K.I



# CHAMPIONSHIP DEBATE TOURNAMENT

TOYO INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE LEAGUE  
THE JAPAN TIMES



T.I.D.L. Championship Debate Tournament  
Mr. Yamamoto, Miss Fukazawa got the First Prize

# DEBATE

All Japan Debating Contest  
We got the First Prize

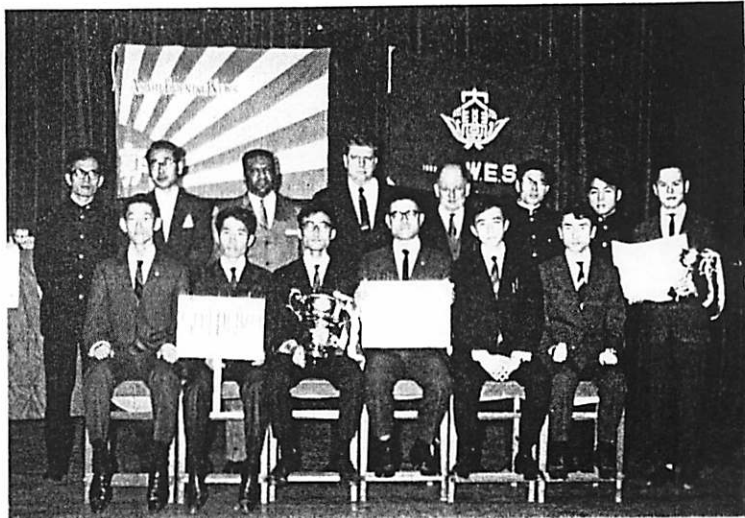


Delegates from Hawaii Univ.



## Inter-Home-Meeting Debating Contest

The most effective debate was made by Shinjuku Team



# ORAL INTERPRETATION CONTEST

SPONSORED BY THE WESS



Oral Interpretation Contest  
First Prize Goes to Mr. Tsuda

# SPEECH

All Waseda Speech Contest (Spring)

All Kanto Intercollegiate  
English Oratorical Contest



"Now, Ladies and Gentlemen,..."



All Waseda Speech Contest



All Waseda Speech Contest





Discussion

# DISCUSSION

## *Kansai Expedition*



At Kanseigakuin Univ.

The Security Council in Waseda Festival



Reception "Welcome to Waseda, everybody!"





"Will you join our club? Our club is . . ."



K.L.

'67 General Meeting



Blue Sky Meeting on the Roof of Student Center

Lecture Meeting by Prof. Moore



Friend from West-Germany →  
"Hi! Cheese,"

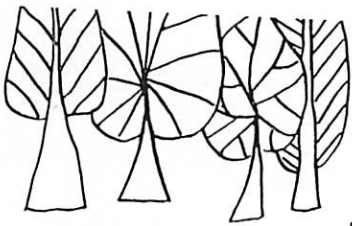


# SUMMER CAMP

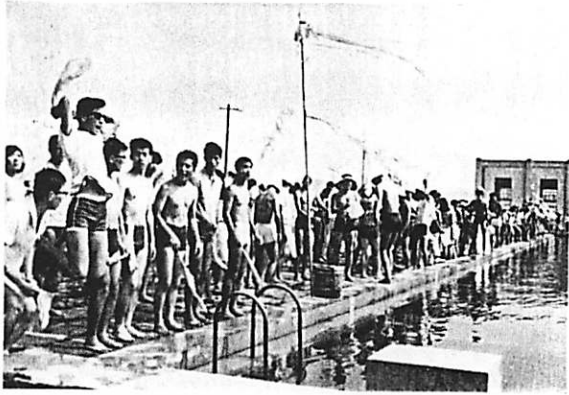
## *At Lake Nojiri*



Beautiful Evening at Lake Nojiri



K.I



"Let's kick, . . ."



日本で初めて完成しました

# GREGG 英文タイプ・ラボ

軽快なリズムと音楽に乗って  
英文タイプが今迄よりも楽しく  
早く、そして正確にマスター  
できる様になりました。



3月生・4月生受付中

## 指導内容

- \*基礎キーボード練習(ラボ使用)
- \*正確度増強練習とウォーム・アップ(ラボ使用)
- \*各種スタイル商業通信文及び親書
- \*米英式作表技術・レイアウト・デザイン
- \*電報・招待状・履歴書等

## ナレーター

ロバート・クラブ教授(ピッツバーグ・モーリス短大講師)

# GREGG MULTI-CHANNEL

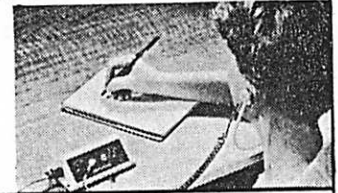
# 英文速記ラボ

4月生受付中

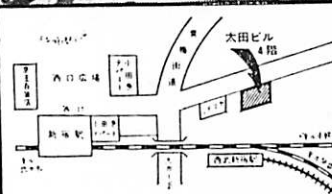
GREGG SHORTHAND DIAMOND JUBILEE SERIES

英文速記もマルティ・チャンネル(スピード自由選択制)のラボの導入で今までよりも、ずっと楽しい勉強になりました。

一度この最新の設備を見学にいっしょにいませんか。

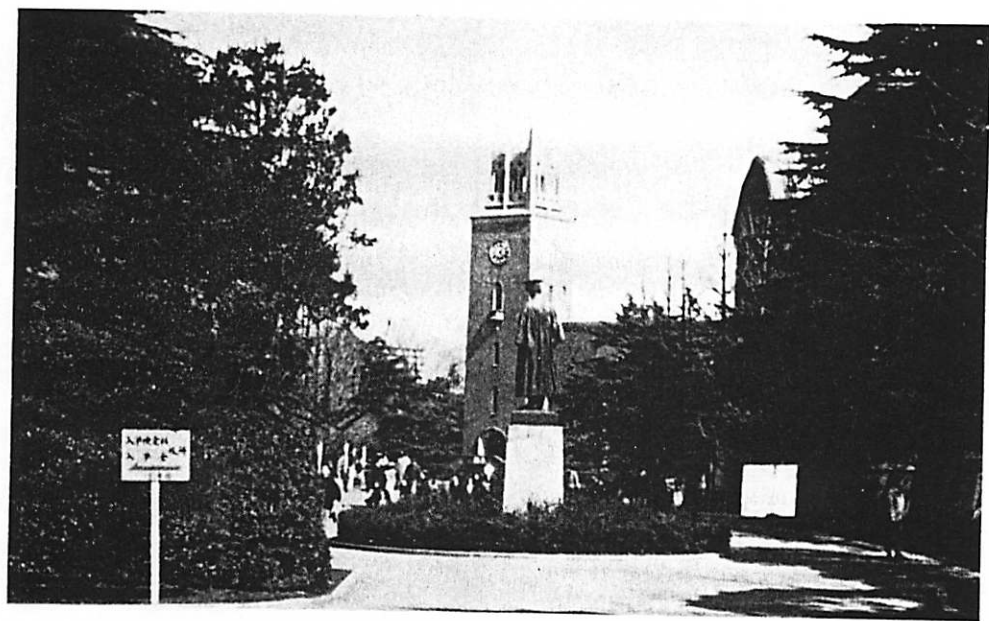


新宿駅西口・緑屋先100米(362) 4191



# 中央ステノ・カレッヂ

*Reports on  
Activities*



# Share Joys and Sorrows Through English

Takao Kawai  
(Chairman)

"Time flies like an arrow." It seems to be yesterday that I succeeded to the chairmanship of the W.E.S.S. However, one year has really passed since we, the juniors, started to carry on this large-scaled organization.

Early spring, we got together at the Preliminary Committee Meeting for ten days to discuss the basic policy for the year of 1967. At the meeting, we decided two basic policies; improvement of English ability and unification among members. Mixing up these two essences, we set up this year's slogan, "Share joys and sorrows through English." Since then, every activity has been planned and carried out in accordance with this slogan.

One of the major importances was placed on the group study. Every year, a severe criticism rises among members that the group study is not so effective for brushing up our English ability. So we approached a way of solution from the view point of quality and quantity. As for quality, we had an examination for those who wanted to be a leader of the group study. As for quantity, we decided to hold it twice a week. Reflecting upon a year's traces of the group study, I can say that our plan could serve for the achievement of our aim to some extent, but not enough; the noon-recess group study was clearly made light of; the quality could not always be improved only by taking our policy. So I'd like to suggest the next year's committee to consider the quality of the group study in parallel with quantity and to provide more well-organized system for English study.

Besides this problem, many serious problems are left in our society which are in need of urgent solution, such as the opposing relationship between the Home Meeting and the Group Study or H.M. activities and main ones. In spite of their urgencies, it will surely take a long time to solve. Here again, I'd like to suggest the next year's committee to analyze them from every aspect and to meet them with much consideration.

Looking back the footprints of this year, I cannot but feeling sentimental. Each activity, such as the Kwansai Expedition, the Summer Camping, Debating Contests, the Drama Performance, and so forth, comes across my mind as vivid memories. Sometimes I failed, I was then sad. Sometimes I succeeded, I was then glad. Bitter tears and happy tears—but whatever might happen, bright eyes of the members encouraged me and gave me a new energy to face with difficulties.

Throughout the year, I spent most of my time serving for our society in hopes of paving the way for the further prosperity of our society. Not only this year, but also for the past three years, I have devoted myself to the club life. They often say that it is putting the cart before the horse to spend our four years for club activities, for we, students, have come to university to study and seek for the academic truth. But I would not regret my college life, rather I believe that it was one of the brightest periods of my life. For I am now really glad to have shared joys and sorrows with brothers and sisters of this beloved society. I have closed the year of 1967 with a lot of cherishable memories. Now I sincerely hope that our year can be a great stepping stone for the betterment of our society.

In closing, the 65th Chairman of this traditional club, finishing his duty, says with much satisfaction, "Thank you very much, all the members, especially junior members for your kind and sincere co-operation under the slogan, 'Share joys and sorrows through English.'"

#### A Member List Tells

	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	
Akihabara	42	13	6	4	65
Johoku	45	16	8	8	77
Koenji	56	18	11	6	91
Mejiro	50	11	7	8	76
Shibuya	28	15	10	9	62
Shinjuku	53	18	11	10	92
Yokohama	34	15	12	5	66
	308	106	65	50	529
Politics & Economics	61	20	14	9	104
Literature	64	25	13	8	107
Commerce	76	27	28	17	148
Law	52	19	4	4	80
Science & Engineering	31	7	1	6	45
Educational	20	8	5	6	40
Sociology	4	0	0	0	4
	308	106	65	50	529
Lodging	149	42	18	13	
Home	159	64	47	37	
Lodging	48%	35%	27%	25%	
Home					

# Not to Advance Is Regress

Kohshi Kitadai  
(Vice Chairman)

Under the flag of the English Speaking Society of Waseda University, with the motto of "Share joys and sorrows through English", our sixty-fifth season has set sail this spring. It is my belief, that we have succeeded in making certain advances within our society. I, as a member of our society, and as a member of the executive committee, and having the privilege of serving in the great position of Vice Chairman, consider it an honor to be a member of the group which has pursued an everlasting expansion of our society.

Little more than fifty weeks ago, I assumed the office of Vice Chairman, pledging only toil and dedication. I have no intention of ending my remaining days in the position of Vice Chairman in explaining or withdrawing anything that I have said or anything that I have done in the past nor do I intend to spend my remaining days in office making apologies.

It was on the stage of election last year that I was asked by the former Vice Chairman Mr. Ishino, "What is your image of Vice Chairman?" I succeeded in answering Mr. Ishino very officially. But, at the time, I did not fully realize the significance of my answer. I regret that even now in this time of reflection, it is impossible for me to completely grasp the importance at this office. Throughout this entire last year, I have taken Mr. Ishino's question into careful consideration, and I have been asking myself all this time, "What is the great role of Vice Chairman?" I believe, thanks to this question, that I have given much advice and many valuable suggestions in regard to the leadership of our society. Through my suggestions I have tried sincerely to fulfil the responsibilities of Vice Chairman.

The most tedious task of Vice Chairman is the responsibility of seeing whether or not the society is supporting and cooperating with the Chairman, another task is the managing of activities.

We all realize that when we are made aware of where we are, and where we are going—we can better judge what we should do.

Throughout the past year, by my suggestion, I have tried to make us aware of our direction—whether we were advancing or regressing. No man can master his trade the first day; likewise, a Vice Chairman cannot achieve perfection in his duties during one short term, however, I believe, only ceaseless endeavour can make it possible. What is worth doing is worth doing well.

I would like to end my term of office by requesting your attention one last time.

We have to go forward without rest nor pause, seeking for the eternal prosperity of our society. However long the road may be, however hard the traces may be, we should never surrender. We have just reached the gate of our stony path. We should go on. Only our intensive and ceaseless endeavour can lead us to the glorious goal. All our goals should be reached by the fruits of our labor through daily activities, as countless little drops of water gather one by one and to make an ocean. We should have, all the time, enough energy and unshakable unity to challenge and annihilate all difficulties. We should have enough energy to keep us moving forward, in unity, remembering that if we are not making progress—we are regressing.—KIT.

## Are We Too Busy to Study English ?

Yoshihiro Takasu  
(Secretary General)

"When you are on duty for the room keeper, please write down on this notebook what happens, who visits the club room, or anything you would like to say to the Secretary General." In order for us to discharge our common responsibility we juniors have to perform, namely by keeping club room, I made this, "Room-Keeper Notebook". Throughout this year, I could really share joys and sorrows in keeping the club room. Sometimes a room-keeper was late for his time, and I was sometimes forced to cut classes because there was no one who could serve as a room-keeper. But it was really my great pleasure to keep the club room. The cleaning of the room was also my great pleasure. We used to clean up the club room after school and I was sometimes disappointed to see the room dirty again. Keeping the club-room clean and comfortable was my small contribution to E.S.S., though I'm afraid I could not do it well.

When I had a talk with members whose attendance of G.S. was so poor, I gave them the following questions, "Are you willing to study English?", "Are you willing to attend G.S.?" Sometimes I went on to ask them "Why did you enter this society?" or "Don't you have any troubles?" After talks with them, I was very disappointed to know that they seem to be content just to be a member and not to be hard on themselves in learning English. Besides this, we often hear the voices of other circle members saying "E.S.S. is just like a saloon because they are only greeting, telling jokes and daily conversation and so on." I don't know whether these voices are quite right or not, this is

partly true because I know that we are likely to be satisfied when we speak for a long time, or we speak jokes in daily conversation. I think the English we must seek for must be on a higher level and must be used to acquire much information about the world affairs facing us. Mastery of English should be an effective means which enables us to exchange our views on politics, economics, and international affairs with people in foreign lands.

In order for us to achieve this goal, we must be ready and willing to speak out on these questions in English with our all sincerity. By doing so, we can really enjoy the club life and this helps us to deepen our mutual understanding among members in a true sense. If we all understand our life in E.S.S. like this, they will surely show sincere spirit to learn English and a desire to attend as many activities as they can. After all, none of us will excuse ourselves by saying "I am too busy to study English."

Finally, I would like to express my thanks to every member of E.S.S. for your kind cooperation.

## Drastical Change Is in The Wind

Akio Mitera  
(Treasurer)

It is 65 years since our club came into being, and up to date many attempts and ideas have been put into practice in the activity as well as in the field of finance, and it seems that there is no room to find out new trials. This partly means the WESS enjoys the big and wonderful organization, but on the other hand it is right to say that our well-organized body is now meeting a serious need of change. When I got the privilege to work as a treasurer last winter, I found our large-scaled finance facing some stumbling brock because rationalization and saving of expenditure had almost come to their limitation and there seemed to be no ground to expect the increase of disposal money. Taking all these conditions into consideration, finally we decided the new club charges and budget for the year.

Membership fee	1,200 yen (200 yen increased)
Initiation fee	600 yen (100 yen reduced)
Expected Revenue	
Initiation fee and membership fee of new comers	¥ 720,000
Membership fee of the present members	¥ 258,000
The balance brought forward from the last account	¥ 10,277



Financial aid from the Cultural Federation	Y 20,000
Financial aid from the Waseda Festival	Y 9,000
The amount sold of memberlists	Y 24,000
The amount sold of pins	Y 21,000
The amount sold of the Ace	Y 40,000
The amount sold of play books	Y 20,000
The amount sold of drama tickets	Y 60,000
Financial aid from the TOHMONEIGOKAI	Y 20,000
Financial aid from advertisement	Y 50,000
Donation for the Kansai Expedition	Y 30,000
Miscellaneous income	Y 127,783
Total	Y1,406,060

Expected Expenditure	
Secretary General	Y 141,460
Home Meeting Section	Y 128,500
Group Study Section	Y 175,600
Speech Section	Y 136,600
Debate Section	Y 41,410
Discussion Section	Y 54,000
A.V.A. Section	Y 20,090
International Section	Y 31,100
Recreation Section	Y 1,000
T.I.D.L. Section	Y 3,000
Four Universities ESS Federation	Y 60,000
Tomon-Kai Section	Y 25,910
Cultural Federation	Y 7,240
P.R. Section	Y 230,350
Drama Section	Y 210,000
I.S.A. Section	Y 19,800
Financial aid to the Kansai Expedition	Y 60,000
The balance brought forward to the next account	Y 30,000
Secure funds	Y 30,000
Total	Y1,406,060

Although we examined the significance and the importance of each activity and decided the budget, the present budget scale itself is a problem. So long as we take the same way of thinking to the activity, it is difficult to give some change to this balance sheet. Here comes the necessity of serious and deep reconsideration into our organization. To the next treasurer, more efforts required to make it come true that each member will lead less expensive club-life.

Finally I would like to thank Miss Yumiko Inoh for her wonderful assistance throughout the year.

# The Sun Never Sets on W.E.S.S.

Yohnosuke Kawana  
(Planning & Management Agency)

Succeeding to 64 years tradition of W.E.S.S., 5 years fruits of Planning and Management Agency, I entered on the duties of the chief of P.M.A. last March. My first job was to confirm the position of W.E.S.S., condition of activities, and opinions among members in order to make plans, to manage the activities, and to attain our purpose through our activities.

Under this analysis, we decided the fundamental policy and the schedule for 1967 based on the policy in the Preliminary Committee Meeting.

April. We began our formal activities of the 65th anniversary year of W.E.S.S. with a General Meeting. Since then, we performed many activities in WASEDA or with other universities step by step. I have spent these days being besides myself with agony, sorrow, and joy through our activities as one of the members, juniors, and BIG FIVE.

But after the closing party, the powerlessness of each man and necessity of unity of each man was left in my mind. Because, a man manage this society, a man attend the activities, and a man gets fruits from them.

In actually however, to my regret, we can not say that all the members of our society have real passion to learn English. So limited persons attend unlimited numbers of activities though we made to plan for all the members. Furthermore, we are apt to devote too much energy to the trifles because our purpose is vague among the members.

And at present, the ability of speaking English has become not special skill, but common knowledge for today's people.

So English club must march forward to the next level. And I believe those who take this initiative should be us, the English Speaking Society of Waseda University. Because, I can be aware of the bright footmarks or the role of our club by many negotiation with other universities as one of the biggest job for me.

Now I am sure that the birth of P.M.A. proves the development of our club, because in these big society we need the organ for general management of activities and many sections.

But, in closing this report, I strongly believe that our club must be the society where we need not P.M.A. and where each man is Chairman and the chief of P.M.A. and W.E.S.S. itself.

# HIGHLIGHT OF DRAMA

*It was, indeed, the night for Waseda.*

*In Four Universities English Theatricals held on November 26 at Hitotsubashi Auditorium, we the English Speaking Society of Waseda University captured most of major prizes scoring 8 in all.*

*Cheers and applause echoed and re-echoed each time a different award was announced for Waseda.*

## **"Brilliant Results"**

*All-Round Production Prize*

*Stage Effect Prize*

*Best Performance Prize*

*Individual Prizes*

*First Prize to Fifth Prize*

*First . . . . Kimio Hori*

*Second . . . Midori Kobayashi*

*Third . . . . Akira Ueki*

*Fourth . . . Masako Tanaka*

*Fifth . . . . Junko Tanaka*

## **— Story —**

### **"THE WALL"**

by Michael Walker

We have chosen this one-act play to bring forward a problem of war's misery. All the characters may be called war victims, even if some of them are typical soldiers. The scene is a city which is divided into two sides by a "wall". In this story, the wall plays a leading part and symbolizes the cause of the misery of war. It was suddenly established and has brought unhappiness to four people. Because of the wall, a husband and a wife have had to live separated, and a grandmother and a grandson have also been separated. They try to escape from each side so that they can meet together again. At last the husband and the boy try to escape the wall and get to the another side, but..

In the present world war still occurs. It is often said that we must eliminate all wars from the earth, but all such talks are in vain. Even today Korea, Germany and Vietnam are divided into two sides. In all these countries the same type of things sometimes happen. However, we seldom think of the misery of war deeply. What we should and can do is to consider this matter as if we were in the same situation. Finally let us quote the speech at the last scene:

It's not just the wall. It's a long, long, gravestone. Do you see it, soldier? It doesn't say, "Best in Peace" but "Here peace died." You don't have peace just because you don't have war. As long as there are two sides, peace is on neither.

# The Wall

Susumu Kosaka  
(Drama Section)

The annual 31st Four University English Theatricals, the most important activity in our club was over at Hitotsubashi Auditorium on the 26th of November. Under the slogan of "Energy, Unity and Victory", more than one hundred staff members, seven casts and other members joined to establish "the wall." For six months, day in and day out, we talked about Drama, we put our energy to it and we united so that the wall never fall. All of us enjoyed and was satisfied very much with it, I'm sure.

When we started this activity this year, we paid special care to the choice of play namely to choose a good play that students have to consider. In the light of that, we picked up "the wall" among many plays which takes the Berlin problem and the relation between a public man and a private individual as the theme. This year as we followed the last year, we decided to perform a play by our own hands despite we are all amateurs. We had to look for the adviser. We are very happy to find good advisers, Mrs. Foxtton, Mrs. Macveigh and Prof. Itoh. We thank them for helping us with English and for letting us know what play is. In the course of making "the wall", we faced many difficulties and troubles. At that time, graduates, seniors and Prof. Itoh kindly gave a piece of advice which paved all the troubles to our victory. Let me extend my sincere thanks to them, especially Prof. Itoh.

"The great wall" we established was carried away with our victorious tears at Hitotsubashi Auditorium. But it is still beautiful standing in our hearts and remains in the minds of the people who saw it as the ever-lasting memory —with the cherished hope of us, mankind, peace.

Finally let me express my hearty thanks to all the members of W.E.S.S. for your kind co-operation throughout drama activity.

## — STAFF —

Producer ..... Takao Kawai  
Director ..... Teruaki Asakura  
Assistant ..... Keiko Inafuku  
Stage Manager ..... Susumu Kosaka  
Assistant ..... Takamitsu Shibahara  
" ..... Fumito Kurihara  
" ..... Takashi Kusuyama  
Setting ..... Hiroshi Ohno  
Properties ..... Akio Mitera  
Lighting ..... Masaharu Yoshizumi

Sound Effect ..... Tetsuo Minagawa  
Costume ..... Kazuo Suzuki  
Make-up ..... Masumi Mizuno

## — CAST —

1st Soldier ..... Akira Ueki  
A Woman ..... Midori Kobayashi  
2nd Soldier ..... Haruo Nagamine  
A Man ..... Kimlo Hori  
A Captain ..... Kenyuki Kubota  
A Boy ..... Masako Tanaka  
An Old Woman ..... Junko Tanaka

# “Joyful Voices”

## THE WALL

### *Endless Efforts Needed*

Teruaki Asakura  
(Commerce, Junior)

First of all, I'd like to congratulate on our victory in the 31st Four Universities English Theatricals under the slogan, “Energy, Unity, Victory.” Since we started this activity in April, we had a several General Meetings, a drama camp and many drama conferences. Above all, we had 77 rehearsals since the end of June when we decided seven casts till the last performance at Hitotsubashi Auditorium. We dedicated our six months for the purpose of creating “The Wall” on the stage. Now, it seems to me that the drama activity in our club has something most important and pleasant for us, students and the youth, namely to create something by energy and unity of many people. Besides, now I know that the drama performance is really a synthetic art which always needs the organic unification.

On the way to the victory, we often faced with the wall. The biggest of all was the dilemma between the individual and the E.S.S. as an organization just like the theme of the draft. And this problem cannot be solved by winning the victory in the contest. There always exists the wall as long as we live. This is a severe reality. But all we have to do is to face with it and challenge it.

Finishing all the drama activities of this year of 1967, now, we have to reflect what we have done. We must not overestimate our victory nor underestimate it. We have to know what is wrong with us and what is good in us. By doing so, we have to promote the standard of English theatricals not only of Four Universities E.S.S. Association, but also of all the Japanese students.

Lastly, I hope that the 31st Four Universities English Theatricals will be one of the best turning points for those who will shoulder the drama activity of next generation, and I want all of you to devote your passion to the creation of better English theatricals.

## <A Man>

### *Nothing is ever gain . . . ?*

Kimio Hori  
(Economics, Junior)

“The All-Round Production Prize also goes to Waseda!” Thank God! Our cherished dream came true at last. We jumped for joy, embraced each other shedding tears and sang our school songs with all our might.

We won the glorious victory through overcoming many troubles and dif-

difficulties we faced. For the past six months I took much delight in being a cast. But often I came to a deadlock and became disgusted with being a cast through a very hard process. Sometimes I, as one of juniors, had to be annoyed at putting all cast-members' energies into the progress of their actings and bringing the indications by director home to their mind.

It's not too much to say that to be a cast means to face the mountain of troubles. When we are in trouble, we cheered ourselves one another keeping in our minds that "No pains, no gain." Our pains are really small price to pay for putting a better performance of "The Wall". Now we are so pleased to know our pains, devotion and energy for a long time are recognized.

So I would like to change what I spoke on the stage—"Nothing is ever gained by going into the face of trouble" into "A wonderful thing is surely gained by going into the face of trouble."

Finally let me say congraturation to all of my friends on your good job and thank you every much to honorable seniors and graduates for your kind help.

<Captain>

*I was fond of this kind of difficulties*

Kenyuki Kubota  
(Law, Junior)

The effort to make the drama is not the task of cast members. It is the task of all the members who attend the drama activity. But I think cast members are required to move up the steeper and more difficult path toward the success or drama than others.

I came upon many many difficulties, but I was fond of this kind of difficulties because I had been accustomed to hard training when I was a baseball player.

So I could enjoy rehearsing just as I played baseball. And the words of Mr. Tsuruoka—manager of Nankai Hawks—always encouraged and inspired me.

Finally I think we could not get victory without the kind advice from senior members and cooperation of W.E.S.S. members. And at the same time I want to admire the great efforts of young cast members.

I would like to express my hearty thanks to all members of W.E.S.S. for your kind help and cooperation.

<Gran>

*I wonder I am not what I am*

Junko Tanaka  
(Literature, Sophomore)

I shall never forget as long as I live, the days that I passed as an old woman. It was the 30th of June when we began our practice. Since then, I tried to become the old woman who was older than we by more than forty

years. It was very difficult. However I believed and believe now I must be the Grandmother of Hans mentally and figurely on the last stage. My motto was "Practice makes impossibility into possibility"; but I think I could not become a real actress at last.

Now I wonder I am not what I am, when I walk in a hurry, for during the time I decided to walk and act slowly in order to be her. On the morning of that day, I could see the brilliant sun and blue sky with no cloud from the window of the train. Why did they wake me so happy and pleasant and hopeful? I only thought that day would be one of the finest days in my life. I felt I would be the real Gran. I was very happy because we got victory by our energy and unity, moreover I was very happy because I was satisfied with myself on the last stage. Before it began I felt like weeping. How can I make you understand this feeling?

But what in my mind was that I was not one, I was supported by more than one hundred people. Many people did many things for me in good humor I would like to thank each of you for your kind advice and kind cooperation.

### <1st Soldier>

*It was my first stepping stone of . . .*

Akira Ueki

(Literature, Freshman)

First of all, I would like to express my hearty thanks to those who kindly guided me anytime and anywhere for the success of our drama. We've often sang "We shall overcome" after the daily rehearsal of our drama, and I'm so happy to say that we have overcome, and the last word of our slogans, "Victory", has come true.

These five months were indeed, the most remarkable, impressive, and profitable period which I'd never experienced. Though I had no talent for theatricals at all nor for English itself, thanks to our honorable director Mr. Asakura, Prof. Ito, Mrs. Foxton and our nice seniors, I could do my best in the right way, and enjoyed character from me. Of course many difficulties and obstacles were there and they often puzzled me, but after all I got a lot of valuable experiences through them.

Really, this drama activity helps me cultivate my English and also myself. However much more cultivations are to be needed, I believe I could get the first stepping stone for them in my future. It's nothing but a waste of our time if we merely hold our arms and long for our dreams and hopes to become a reality. It's necessary for us to strive with a fighting spirit to realize them; I learned.

Our drama, "The Wall", was all over with many a splendid memory. But still now I'm an actor who is to play a part of "Himself" without any rehearsals in a long, long drama named "Jinsei", or "Life".

Thank you again for your providing me such a nice opportunity to play as one of the cast members.

<2nd Soldier>  
*How quickly time flies!*

Haruo Nagamine  
(Law Freshman)

I feel as if it was yesterday that Drama started. It was the end of June when I became a cast. It was for the first time that I experienced a cast of Drama, except that of "Gakugei-Kai" in my elementary school days. Because I hadn't known how to build up the character, because I hadn't acquired high English ability, I was quite at a loss. But all I had to do was only to act as "the 2nd Soldier". I had to devote all myself to Drama. To tell the truth, it was very hard time, and I sometimes regreted myself if I had not become a cast member. I felt the pressing burden of responsibility to my both shoulders. And I tended to be disappointed in my ability as a cast, feeling loneliness. Sadness, loneliness, desperation ... they struck at me bitterly.

And then it has passed five months since I became the 2nd Soldier. ... To my surprise, I was quite calm, when I stood on the stage of Hitotsubashi Auditorium. I think I could act to my best. After the last performance, I cried out in my mind. "Alas, it's done, really it's done at last." I felt no regret, but the satisfaction from the bottom of my heart. I embraced shedding tears.

Here let me extend my heartiest thanks to all the members of E.S.S., especially graduates, seniors, juniors, sophomores, and freshmen who gave me kind advices and shouted of encouragement. Without your help, I could not have been on the stage. I can't find any other good words to express my feeling, but "Thank you very much."

Now I'm thinking of the Drama next year. In spite of such pains, my desire has become greater and greater that I want to become a cast again.

"You're a strange man. (Shrugs)"  
"I think I am."

<Woman>  
*On the other hand full of sadness*

Midori Kobayashi  
(Law, Freshman)

My loving drama activity is now all over. My heart is filled with joy of our victory and on the other hand full of sadness. Because I don't think I'll be able to take part in the drama activity after all and shall never have the same kind of experience again as one of the cast members. Now I really think that making a drama is producing and discovering something new within oneself which one has never known before. Surely it can be said that taking part in the drama activity is one of the most splendid things for us youth people, us young students.

We had our rehearsals almost everyday since the end of this June. We.



seven casts, had worked our way through heading for the last day of our performance. I have done my part not only to get the victory of us all but also to recognize how much energy we have, how much and strong unity we can get. There had been many difficult problems lying in front of us and we had to overcome everyone of them. And at last we did it. Not only by our own efforts but also by those many kind supporting hands lends for us.

I want to express my hearty thanks to Prof. Itoh and all the seniors and Mrs. Foxton who helped us so kindly.

<Boy>

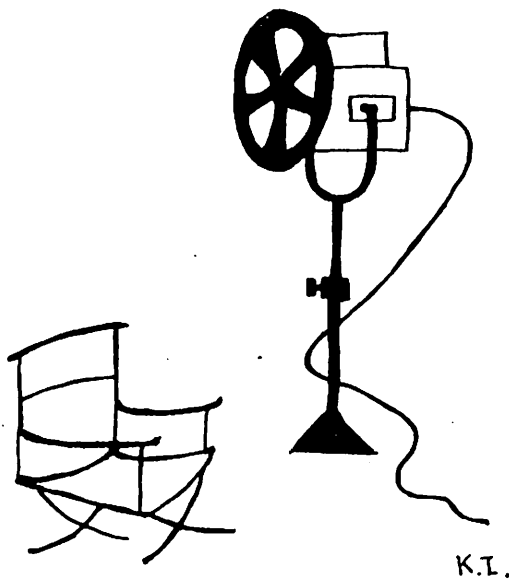
*My character was a boy, though I am a girl*

Masako Tanaka  
(Literature, Freshman)

Drama is over. When I decided to take part in the Drama activity, I didn't know what Drama is, nor what shall I expect to it. The major reason why I joined was I was interested in it and liked it.

My character was a boy, though I am a girl. It was very hard for me to feel and act what boys do in the same way, but the effort to become a boy was not a pain but a pleasure to me. I like the characteristics which only boys have, such as sunny smell, purity and childishness and that's why I could take a great delight in acting as a boy. I learned something important through the character of a boy. Moreover, the Drama activity, itself, was fruitful for me.

Now, I recognize that Drama is really a creative activity and it needs a lot of efforts. However behind them a good memory and a precious experience are waiting and I could feel it! This memory will last forever and ever.



# *Essential of Discussion*

Kiyoji Katagawa  
(Discussion Section)

Since the dawn of Renaissance, discussion has become the principle of human society. This, no doubt, stems from, first, the mutual respect as a human being and, second, from the universal fact that human beings are imperfect. To put it in another way, through the mutual crash of character, We search for a clue toward the better conclusion. This is an essential aspect of Discussion in our club. Besides having the above essentials, discussion in our club has another objective. We have to carry it out in English and this has been serving the purpose of brushing up the English ability. The desire of members to promote their English ability finds expression in a variety of activities, but discussion is the best outlet for this desire. We have to put our English into practice as the old saying goes: "The used key is always bright."

And we have hitherto provided more than ten discussion meetings so as to fulfill the essentials of discussion. Sometimes under such a topic as freshmen can well discuss and sometimes under those questions to which we, the college students, have to unite ourselves and comprehend. However it is regrettable that there are few who well understand what we have discussion for. Some criticize that discussion is confined to the limited members, or complain that the topic is too difficult. These, I do not hesitate to say, derive from their poor comprehension of discussion, such as how to take advantage of discussion or how you look upon it. It is on your own way of comprehension that discussion depends whether it will do much for you or not.

Preliminary discussion, for instance, can well serve the purpose of providing you with much knowledge, of keeping your English bright, and of deepening mutual understanding.

Let us move forward toward the better understanding of essentials of discussion. Let us become learned by listening to the others' thoughts and by expressing ourselves. Then, Discussion will become the strong weapon with which we can cultivate ourselves and brush up our English ability.

With the coming of winter on our campus, the warm winds died away and the cold has become extreme. And the time is drawing near to close the ESS of 1967.

Finally, let me extend my hearty thanks to the committee members for your cooperation, and Miss. Matsuoka and Mr. Sekiguchi for your wonderful assistance.

# *Speech is Golden*

Ken Hisamura  
(Speech Section)

From the time that Demosthenes practiced on the beach with pebbles in his mouth, down to the present time, men have been making speakers out of themselves by practice, persistence, and hard work. No man has ever become a successful speaker without labor and experience. This is true.

With this conviction, we, the members of speech section, have tried to master the art of English public speaking throughout this year 1967.

To our great regret, however, what we saw in All Waseda Speech Contest was that only a few speakers showed their great efforts before the contest. Most of the contestants failed to boastfully assert themselves. This, I think, is partly because we lack increasing effort to brush up our English ability as a whole, partly because we are inclined to be satisfied with staying on the stage to make ourselves understood with something like English. To speak English of this kind may be enough in the sense that we can communicate our ideas only among the members of E.S.S. But if our primary objective to learn English was only to communicate with each other, it will make no sense. That is to say, as students who want to be good speakers of English we must always apply ourselves to master the whole technique of English, making best use of every opportunity. To participate in a speech contest, in this respect, is, I firmly believe, one of the most effective ways to elevate us from the stage of speaking something like English to the stage of speaking English as well as native speakers do. In taking part in it, we are required constant practice and persistent effort to brush up our English pronunciation, enunciation, intonation and so on and so forth. Through practicing them we will certainly come to realize that making a speech greatly helps us fulfil our purpose to learn English. Besides, it requires our speaking ability, writing ability and hearing ability which is a must in listening to others' speeches. Thus, to master the art of public speaking is to master the whole technique of English.

Here is another aspect of speech making. That is, the student of the speech must constantly educate himself because the speaker must be armed with a store of ideas, facts, and information. Without this knowledge, we would fail to develop our arguments logically and effectively to the audience. We, fortunately, are now in the most advantageous position to study the problems of the day.

Having the privilege of being students in the institution of higher learning, we have a plenty of time to observe what is going on in the world and also

to exchange our opinions with others under the topic of politics, government, economics, literature, sociology and so forth. Deep observation and exchange of ideas surely enable us to improve our general education. This general education is indispensable for making a speech. Thus, speech making is essential to improve our own personality. In other words, speech manifests ourselves.

In order to master English, in order to cultivate yourself, would you willingly join us, the members of Speech Section, to learn public speaking? If not, will you try to, at least, participate in All Waseda Speech Contest? I think it will certainly help you understand that "Speech is Golden."

### Activities

\*Oral Interpretation Contest  
Elimination—May 8, 9, 10  
Final —May 12

1st place H. Tsuda  
2nd Y. Kobayashi  
3rd M. Takenaga  
4th K. Harada  
5th K. Nakata

\*All Waseda Speech Contest  
Elimination—May 30, 31  
Final —June 3

1st place T. Masaki  
2nd T. Matsuki  
3rd T. Kohzuki  
4th T. Nagano  
5th F. Akiba

\*All Kanto Intercollegiate English  
Oratorical Contest At Aoyama  
June 10

T. Matsuki won the 4th  
prize.

\*All Japan Special Contest for MAI-  
NICHU TROPHY

Elimination—June 17

Delegate T. Masaki

\*4 Univ. Junior Speech Contest at  
Waseda Campus  
June 19

T. Fujino won the 5th,  
H. Nakase was awarded  
Honorable Mention.

\*Speech Contest for FRESHMAN at  
Tohdai Hongo Campus

Delegate T. Nagano  
H. Tsuda

M. Tanaka won the 4th  
prize.

\*The 6th W-K Speech Contest  
Sept. 16

T. Masaki won the 2nd,  
H. Tsuda, the 5th.  
Waseda Team was award-  
ed the Society Prize.

Delegate M. Itatsu  
F. Akiba  
T. Kawai  
K. Hisamura  
T. Matsuki  
T. Fujino  
T. Nagano  
H. Nakase

\*All Waseda Speech Contest  
Elimination—Oct. 23, 24, 25  
Final —Oct. 27

1st place K. Hisamura  
2nd T. Kohzuki  
3rd F. Akiba  
4th T. Masaki  
5th T. Matsuki

\*Amanohai Dokkyo All Kanto Speech  
Contest

Oct. 29

Delegate T. Nagano

\*Speech Contest at Univ. of the Sac-  
red Heart

Nov. 3

Y. Maeda won the 3rd  
prize.

\*The 2nd Toh-Zai Six Universities'  
English Oratorical Contest at Ao-  
yama Campus

November 18

Waseda got the Society Prize on two  
successive occasions.

Mr. T. Masaki won the  
3rd prize.

Miss F. Akiba, Honor-  
able Mention.

# Potentiality and Capability

Yoshihiko Satomi  
(Debate Section)

It is said that there exists no sharp difference in potentialities of individuals. In reality, however, observing every phenomenon of society, there also exists no assurance to prove equality in abilities of individuals.

Then, if potentiality of each individual is primarily equal what makes this difference?

It should be due to the difference of intermedium which polishes potentiality and changes it into capability. Everything will result from how fine intermedium will be used, and how to can put his whole heart and soul into using this intermedium to polish his potentiality.

Then, what can be such a intermedium that changes potentiality into capability?

It is nothing but ceaseless efforts. Potentiality will remarkably come out outside in proportion to striking efforts of individuals, while without any efforts, it will not. I keenly appreciated this fact through activities of our society this year.

One of the typical cases which forced me to turn my eyes to this fact, could be observed among sophomores. Though almost all of sophomores were rather equal in ability of English conversation at the beginning of this year, at this moment when the Inter-Home Meeting Debating Contest was over, one showed remarkable progress in his ability, while the other still kept its level as it was; simply because one had made great effort to polish his potentiality and the other had failed in it.

I had a opportunity to observe one more typical case. This may be more outstanding and brilliant example, that is, success of Mr. Yamamoto and Miss Fukazawa in T.I.D.L. and All Japan Debating Contest. Namely, they, who were not so outstanding in our society so far, succeeded in getting the first prize in both the Championship Debating Contest and All Japan Debating Contest in which we had never experienced the victory since the foundation of our society.

But you must not be convinced that this achievement was due to their eminent potentiality which highly exceeds the standard. It surely resulted from the ceaseless and constant efforts to polish their potentiality. A Goddess of victory would not have smiled upon them without their efforts.

Potentiality is equally gifted to all individuals and it fully depends on each individual whether his potentiality will come out outside.

## Activities

Delegates from Hawaii Univ. visited our campus. (March 28)  
Proposition; Resolved that the World Federal Government Should be established.

Mr. K. Kitadai,

Mr. K. Katakawa

I.S.A. All Japan Debating Contest (April 29)  
Proposition; Resolved that Japan should further expand her investments into South-East Asia.

Mr. N. Kikuchi

Mr. M. Yamamoto

Mr. K. Kitadai

Mr. Y. Satomi

Mr. A. Mitera

Mr. H. Tagashira

We were defeated in the first match by St. Paul Univ. which won the first prize.

T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Contest  
Proposition; Resolved that the Self-Defence Forces should be reorganized into a national armed force.

1) V.S. Tokyo Univ. for Foreign Studies (May 11)  
We lost two matches.

Aff. Mr. Y. Tojima, Mr. Shimada

Neg. Mr. H. N. Shimura, Miss R. Matsuno

2) V.S. Tokyo Women's College  
We got two matches.

Aff. Mr. Y. Ohta, Mr. H. Baba

Neg. Mr. T. Kurematsu, Mr. Y. Ohtsuka

3) V.S. Keio Univ.  
We got two matches.

Aff. Mr. H. Sasaki, Miss Y. Kobayashi

Neg. Mr. M. Tanaka, Mr. S. Sato

All E.S.S. Debating Contest (June 7, 8, 9)  
The team of Mr. M. Yamamoto and Miss K. Fukazawa won the first prize among eleven teams. They became representatives from E.S.S. to the June Tournament.

T.I.D.L. Championship June Tournament (June 17, 18)  
After defeating 4 teams, we got the first prize.

Debater: Mr. M. Yamamoto

Miss K. Fukazawa

All Japan Debating Contest (elimination .....September 9, 10)  
final .....September 30)

Proposition: Resolved that one hundred yen should be redenominated to one new yen.

After defeating 5 teams through elimination and final, we got the first prize.

Debater: Mr. M. Yamamoto

Miss K. Fukazawa

We should give our best regard to Mr. Yamamoto and Miss Fukazawa praising their strong efforts.

Inter-Home-Meeting Debating Contest (November 12)

Proposition: Resolved that the direct control system for rice should be abolished.

Shinjuku Home Meeting got the first prize among the 7 home meetings.

# For The Betterment of Our Society

Akira Horie  
(Home Meeting Section)

Nine years have passed since the Home Meeting system was established as the most basic organ of our society. It must be, however, an undeniable fact that this system has come to possess various problematical points with the lapse of many years.

It was bright and warm April that I started to serve this society as the chief of H.M. Section. When I decided to play this weighty part, I recognized that my part holds no routine work. That is, the achievement of this position have completely depended upon the wills and activities of the successive manager. So I made up my mind to complete the model of what the H.M. Section ought to be.

Thus, this year, all the policies, all the efforts, which seems to be effective to better the situations were to be done with an eye to devote to the establishment of bright future of our society. But in fact this period was full of difficulties and tensions for me. After the conference I sometimes came back alone, being disappointed in the luck of my ability to lead others. But next day, I rallied my strength and attacked the mountain of difficulties. Repeating such kind of things, I'm going to wind up my service now.

Then, let me reveal my role which defined at the beginning of the current year. Firstly, I deeply fixed in my mind that whenever I considered the problem of H.M., further wider view, which is capable to survey of the whole W.E.S.S. have to be required. This is because the H.M. is nothing but the fundamental huge scale organ of W.E.S.S. From such a point of view, I should give the lead to sophomores, who are the managers of H.M. improve the defects of each H.M., reflect the voices of H.M. on executive committee, and let each members take the recognition as not only a member of H.M. but also a member of W.E.S.S. I found that these objects would prove hard to attain but they were in need to be sought in hope of attaining the goal.

In accordance with these principles, I have performed my duties, and all the things which are concerned with the H.M. were conducted by H.M. Section with kind cooperations of juniors and seniors. But since my ability and activities often faced limitations, I cannot help but admitting that my principles might not be brought home to all members.

The most successful achievement for our society this year was the establishment of the Structure Investigation committee which was formed to examine

the status-quo and submit the constructive opinions concerning the structure which seems to be fit for our society from the organizational point of view. I, fortunately, could be one of the members and have the golden opportunity to discuss these matters. This organ, I believe, must be the great stepping stone to design our future society.

Another unforgettable work was to lay a foundation for the establishment of sophomore's meeting. This was brought to completion at the beginning of current year with many troubles and a flood of arguments. I do hope that sophomores who will lead the next generation will obtain excellent results by putting this organ to constant use.

Lay hold of the trend of every H.M. -this must be the most laborious task in my job. Almost all my efforts and energies seemed to be devoted to the analysis of status-quo which made me possible to take some proper steps suited to the occasion. In order to attain this goal, H.M. Conference in which, both Chairman and Vice Chairman were requested their attendances this year, could be of an advantage to me.

Since my function was to handle H.M. well, actual management of H.M. rested with sophomores whose fruits of efforts were fully symbolized in various activities such as welcome party, recreations, H.M. day, study meeting, summer and spring camp, and especially, Inter H.M. Debating Contest. In this respect, I should speak highly of them for their strong and steady efforts to achieve better H.M.

Charging myself on the duty, I keenly felt the necessity of my work in our society. And its unlimited importance must be deeply rooted in the mind of chief of Home Meeting Section. On top of that, I am convinced that the Home Meeting system with glorious history of nine years and various defects have to be reviewed through tracing to its root causes on the basis of the Home Meeting Section.

## No Other Activity Than Group Study

Yoshitaka Okuse  
(Group Study Section)

Group Study is the only place that is organized to study basic English. Therefore, Group Study should have priority to the other activities. We should bear the importance of it in our minds and we should make the best use of it. Our section framed the plan of this year according to the above principle. This year, we had 39 group studies which included 26 group studies for



the Introductory Course and 13 for the Advanced Course. In our original plan, we hoped to have group study for the Special Course in which we especially study debate, discussion and speech. To our regret, however, this plan was not put into practice for one reason for another.

The number who applied for group study increased greatly over last year and, in addition, seniors cooperated with us positively in taking group study. As a result, each group study was made up of nearly 20 members and it brought about some problems of where to meet and the way of study, etc.

To give many opportunities and places to speak English, the time of group study was increased this year and we had the one more group study using the noon recess. This was one of the drastic changes of group study. Because this was the first experience, there were some errors as follows:

1. The problem of the place.
2. There were some persons who couldn't take group study twice a week, especially students in engineering department.
3. There was little time that we can really study.

Thus, we found many problems for the group study which was held during noon recess. But as an ideal form of it, we want to have group study every day. The other large change is that I asked some sophomores to be section members. I had planned to keep an eye on each group study and appeal the importance of group study by making use of them. However, I couldn't achieve this plan successfully. It is a problem that I had to reflect on as the chief of group study section.

Finally, I'd like to emphasize the importance of Group Study in our society.

1. No other activity in our society has the power to dismiss members from our society than group study.
2. No other activity is held every week throughout the year.
3. No other activity equally gives all the members the place to study basic English which is the main purpose of our society.

By the above three points, you can recognize that the most important, the severest and the most useful activity in our society is Group Study. I hope that all of the members of our E.S.S. will keep these points in our minds and improve our English ability making the best use of the Group Study.

## As The Step to The Future Progress

Yoichi Sato  
(International Section)

One of the purposes, which our society, the W.E.S.S. seeks after, is to widen our view as the university students through activities. To this very end, we, the members are struggling.

International Section was established five years ago with an aim to accomplish this essential purpose. That is, to make all the members of our society realize the importance of the international understanding through activities.

As the first stage, our seniors made efforts to be the pioneers. That is, they succeeded in making the activities of this section fixed. So, at the beginning of this school year, we made up our minds to make all possible efforts to provide the members with more opportunities to get in contact with the native speakers, taking over the mission from the previous generation. "Let the members be accustomed to the activities of our section." Under this slogan, we decided the course of this year's action.

Namely, (1) To double the member of two traditional activities, which are the International Discussion and the Lecture. (2) The trial on the new project.

Now, let me look back upon our footsteps on the top of ending of 1967. As for the first attempt, we believe we could fulfil our aspect of providing the members with more chances than ever before. However, when I ask myself whether our position and role are well understood, I dare say the answer will be in the negative. One of the reasons should come from the peculiarity of this section, in other words, the difficulty in realizing what we have planned. And yet, this fact should be referred to the section members concerned. So, I believe, it's your eagerness that will make this section to be more utilized.

Let me close my report hoping that this year's activity will be a step to the future progress.

## TOO BITTER TO DRINK

Tamotsu Urushibata  
(Tohmonkai Section)

The four year college life flies like an arrow. Our life in the W.E.S.S. also comes to an end in the twinkling of an eye. Simultaneously with the graduation of the W.E.S.S., we can be members of Tohmon-Eigokai which is an alumni association consisting of more than 1000. The English Speaking Society of Waseda University is the very place of memory as their second homeland. As you know, our society has been in existence for sixty-five years. This length directly shows us what a long and splendid tradition we have. We should hand it to the next generation. The very bridge between Tohmon-Eigokai and the W.E.S.S. is our section, "Tohmonkai". Though it is said even Homer sometimes nods, we are forced to be more careful than Homer. We can not be too scrupulous to do our jobs.

This year our section worked mainly for the following activities.

1. Visit to the leaders of Tohmon-Eigokai
2. Donation for Kansai Expedition
3. Summer Camp (Invitation and so on)
4. Graduates-Students Gathering
5. Invitation to each activity

Concerning to the first activity, there was such a story. In March the Big Five of the W.E.S.S. and I visited the president, vice president, managers, and vice-managers to report our inauguration and to deepen contacts with Tohmon-Eigokai. I actually understood the importance of "Confirmation" on the day. When we went to meet the vice president who is an executive director of some company, we were greatly surprised. For we came to a very different place because of misunderstanding the appointment on telephone. By his favour we could immediately rent autos from Oji to Marunouchi. In addition to that we were treated in a restaurant. I was, however, too ashamed to take dinner. Even beer was too bitter to drink.

## REPORT FROM A.V.A. SECTION

Kazuhiko Nagao  
(A.V.A. Section)

Needless to say, it is the best way of English study to come into contact with foreigners who speak English as the mother tongue. But we are very sorry to have only a little chance to keep in touch with foreigners. Here comes the significance and importance of English study using audio visual aids, such as tapes, radio, and so forth. The A.V.A. Section provides you with various kinds of audio visual aids. In this sense, the A.V.A. Section is playing a very important role in our English Speaking Society as a thankless task. But the A.V.A. Section is apt to be made light of just because it is not an active section as compared with others in our society. Therefore, it has been my duty of this year as a chief of the A.V.A. Section to make members understand the significance of the A.V.A. Section.

Let me ask you again to make the best possible use of our facilities in order to improve your English ability.

Last year the A.V.A. Section was combined with the library section for the better use of both of them and simplification of their control. Lack of vocabulary is one of the greatest obstacles for the improvement of our English ability. In this regard, it is very necessary or useful to read English newspaper or books written in English.

Thus, new significance was brought into the A.V.A. Section. But I regret the fact greatly that there were very few who took advantage of newspapers and books.

To our joy, thanks to the victory at the All Japan Debating Contest we could won a set of Encyclopedia Britanica as a prize. This was our long-cherished desire. I hope you will make the full use of it for your English study. However, many problems are left in the A.V.A. Section. One of them is that the A.V.A. Section couldn't get out of the control section. But please remember that your more frequent use of our section will make the A.V.A. section more attractive and active.

## UNIFICATION ?

Kazuo Suzuki  
(Recreation Section)

Let me ask all of you why you get together to spend a club life. This question must be a primary concern of all the members of the W.E.S.S. And almost all of you might answer this way; it is to cultivate ourselves in discussing with many friends and it is needless to say to brush up our English ability. And our "Recreation Section" was established in order to deepen mutual understanding among members in this well-organized English Speaking Society. On this score, I believe, we, the members of the recreation section, have made every possible efforts to fulfill our duty on the basis that friendship can exist among members with very different basic ideas, very different interest and sharply differing objectives.

The year of 1967, is now on the top of ending, thus far I'd like to review my footsteps.

In May, we had a recreation day, but unfortunately, it rained on that day, so we had to give up holding a hiking. I dare say the recreation day this year ended in failure. However, I think it is indispensable for our society, especially for freshmen, to hold a hiking day.

As for the Dancing Party, in the first place, we faced great difficulties on how to sell tickets. Because many members of our society often complained to hold dancing party. So we were quite perplexed. Fortunately however, thanks to your kind cooperation, we could sell much more tickets than we had expected. Since June, we had to devote all our energy for three months to mapping out a program of Summer Camping, for the purpose of making this activity enjoyable and significant to all of you, and establishing stronger unification among members. From the 4th of August, the summer camping

opened enrolling more than 200 members at Lake Nojiri. In this activity, we met with many troubles and were always perplexed on how to tackle them.

Now, I'd like to express my hearty thanks to all of you, especially junior members, for your kind cooperation. And I believe, all of you could really share joys and sorrows through Summer Camping. I believe all of you could noticed that enjoyable club life must be an achievement rather than a gift of the God, and in this achievement effort, both inward and outward, must play a great part. I, myself, was taught many things by this activity. for instance: how big our W.E.S.S. is or how difficult this kind of management is.

In closing of my report, I'm inclined to emphasize again that the activity of our section should be a place to make stronger unification among members as a stepping-stone to tomorrow's activity, not be a rest-point among activities.

## *The Debate is Now in Your Hands*

Masashi Yamamoto  
(Delegate to T.I.D.L.)

It was early in November that the new committee of T.I.D.L. (Tokyo Inter-collegiate Debate League) for the year of 1967 was inaugurated.

Now, when I'm closing my one-year duty as the delegate from the English Speaking Society of Waseda University, I'd like to look back over the past months.

Throughout the year, I've always wondered about the role of a delegate in our club activity. So long as the T.I.D.L. is the outside organ, I took it quite naturally that I could not find our own activities in our society. Then what have I done for the English Speaking Society of Waseda?

Correspondence, I dare say, was my duty. In other words, it was my responsibility to promote the activities in our E.S.S. by introducing the fruits of T.I.D.L. as well as by deepening the friendship with 18 member-schools.

As a correspondent, I'd like to fulfill my last duty informing you of the footprints of T.I.D.L. as the annual report.

Early in December in 1966, our activity was started with several Home-to-Home Debate matches under the proposition that the Self Defense Forces should be reorganized into a National Armed Forces. And these Home-to-Home Debates were followed till June in 1967, piling up to 74 matches. These matches have much contributed to deepen the knowledge on the proposition and to spread the debate especially among the sophomores also.

On 25th of May, "the Lecture Meeting on Debate" was held inviting the

Rector Christopher Webber to Waseda. And this lecture meeting was also dedicated to promote the debate among the member-schools.

Based on these successive activities, we welcomed the 5th Annual Championship Debate Tournament in June as the final stage of T.I.D.L. at Waseda campus. This year, all the member clubs became available to participate in this contest. With cooperative endeavor of the member-schools, we successfully ended this annual event.

Thus we put an end to the activities of this year. When I look back the past one year, I believe that our aim to establish this organ has been well achieved through these events. That is the promotion of debate among college students.

I sincerely want each of you to make use of this organ, and to have an opportunity to debate. T.I.D.L. is ready to give its best help to all of you.

## WHAT IS I.S.A. ?

Hiroshi Ohno  
(Delegate to I.S.A.)

The cause of war is not so simple as to be said in one word. But history proves that one of the fundamental, or at least remote cause of wars is misunderstanding, mistrust and even hostility among nations which originally derives from nothing but the fact that nations do not really understand one another. So to promote mutual understanding among nations is certainly one of the effective means to bring about peace.

In order to understand one another we first have to know about one another. In fact it is amazing to realize what a poor knowledge we only have about other countries, peoples. If only we try to know more about one another despite of the seemingly fundamental differences of our ways of thinking, because we have something in common, we are the human being.

And that is a strong belief of International Student Association of Japan. Being founded on this belief, it has been continuously trying to deepen mutual understanding especially among students in the world, embodying this purpose as the International Student Conference and dispatch of delegation to foreign countries. It still keep on trying so far two reasons. First it is absolutely necessary and, secondly, it is certainly possible.

To summarize, I.S.A.-Japan finds its purpose in devoting itself to promoting mutual understanding among students in the world as one of the necessary steps to world peace, the character of I.S.A. being clearly expressed by its nonpartisan policy.

The tenet of I.S.A. is neither particular nor original. Far from it, it is an extremely common idea that everybody takes for granted. But by getting together into one united body, students can express themselves, appeal to all the people, and make them realize the necessity of the union's tenet much more effectively than they do it individually.

Japan has many students organizations but I.S.A. has a particular position among them and moreover, I.S.A. is even more particular when compared with foreign student unions with which it keeps contact. Though I.S.A. has student members all through the country, it is not the association of university students' self governments which on entering a university every student automatically belongs to. I.S.A. consists of many volunteer members of university and college students whoever agree to its principles. And as for the purpose, we can seldom find a student union which is so eagerly bent on strengthening the friendship among students in the world as I.S.A. is.

Now let me report on the activities which the I.S.A. sponsored this year.

- 1) The All Japan debating contest was held early spring.
- 2) The International Student Conference took place in summer to discuss the subject of "seeking peace" with friends abroad.
- 3) Dispatch to the South-East Asian countries: Six members visited six nations in order to exchange opinions each other frankly and deepen mutual-understanding.
- 4) The All Japan English Oratorical Contest was held at the beginning of December. Mr. Kohzuki was dispatched.

## Delegate to The Cultural Federation

Masayuki Okazaki  
(Delegate to Bunren)

We must consider what is the true circle activities of our E.S.S. while we are doing our activities as one member of our society, we must always have the following three questions in our minds. Those are: "What is cultural activities?" "What is the club role in the university?" and "What attitude should we take as university students?" We should not be satisfied with only the mastering of the technique of speaking in English through our activities.

Then what is "conversation"? The new Tokyo Governor, Mr. Minobe, is also emphasizing "conversation" to the citizens of Tokyo. In conversation there need more than two persons common language and also common affairs. But is it enough? For example, the conversation which is made in a law court between the prosecutor and the defendant cannot be called conversation. But

the relation between a boy and his dog is filled with love, faith and reliance without words, so it is hard to say that there is no conversation.

Well what is "conversation" in our daily life and in our club activities? If we can't feel humanity and personality through conversation, what an irritating, troublesome and worthless thing it is! "Conversation" must be a conduct based on personalities.

This year we, the Cultural Federation Section of W.E.S.S. published "the TARGET," as an initial trial since our Section was established. With this new publication, we considered and discussed what is the substance of our club activities, what attitude we should take as university students, what the present situation is of the world in which we live, and our way of thinking. These things were apt to be covered in the activities of our daily life. Many of you have written to us about the pleasures you had found through your activities as well as disappointments. Through these discussions, we could create substantial activity in our E.S.S.

We strived to make "the TARGET" an informative guide as if it were a light house which flashes over the dark sea for many ships and an old teacher who teaches us our way of living.

## RECORDS OF ACTIVITIES, 1967

### APRIL

- 1 General Meeting
- 23 Welcome Party
- 24 Discussion with Doshisha Univ.
- 25 Blue Sky Meeting Starts.
- 26 Discussion with Kansai Univ.
- 29-30 I.S.A. All Japan Debate Contest

### May

- 6 Discussion with Kanseigakuin Univ.
- 7 I.S.A. Welcome Discussion
- 8-10 Oral Interpretation Contest (Eli.)
- 12 Oral Interpretation Contest (Final)
- 15 Group Study Starts.
- 23 Four Univ. Freshman Discussion
- 24 General Meeting
- 28 Recreation Day
- 29-31 All Waseda Speech Contest (Eli.)



## JUNE

- 1 General Meeting of Tohmon Eigokai
- 2 All Waseda Speech Contest (Final)
- 3 International Discussion
- 7-9 T.I.D.L. Championship Debating Contest (Eli.)
- 10 Aoyama All Kanto Speech Contest
- 13 Dancing Party
- 15 Lecture Meeting by Mr. J. B. Harris
- 17-18 T.I.D.L. Champion ship (Final)
- 19 Four Univ. Junior Speech Contest
- 20-24 Kansai Expedition
- 28 Freshman Discussion
- 29 Drama General Meeting

## JULY

- 8 Orientation for Summer Camp

## AUGUST

- 4-10 Summer Camp at Lake Nojiri

## SEPTEMBER

- 9-10 I.S.A. All Japan Debating Contest (Eli.)
- 16 Waseda-Keio Speech Contest
- 21 Leaders Conference
- 30 I.S.A. All Japan Debating Contest

## OCTOBER

- 14 Discussion with Ritsumeikan Univ.
- 20 Lecture Meeting by Mr. W. L. Moore
- 21-22 Drama Camp
- 23-25 All Waseda Speech Contest (Eli.)
- 26 Four Univ. Dancing Party
- 27 All Waseda Speech Contest (Final)
- 29 Dokkyo Speech Contest
- 30 Discussion Meeting

## NOVEMBER

- 1 Drama Performance in Waseda Festival
- 18 9th Inter-Home Meeting Debating Contest
- 18 East-West 6 Univ. Oratorical Contest
- 24-26 Drama Performance

## DECEMBER

- 2 Waseda All Kanto Speech Contest
- 9 All Tokyo Four Univ. Discussion
- 15 Freshman Discussion
- 16 International Discussion
- 20 Closing Party

# MANAGING ACTIVITIES IN 1967

## — Committee Members —

President ..... Prof. Katsumi Ito  
 Chairman ..... Takao Kawai  
 Vice Chairman .... Kohshi Kitadai  
 Secretary General . Yoshihiro Takasu  
 Assistant Secretary  
 General ..... Yukiko Mandai

Treasurer ..... Akio Mitera  
 Assistant Treasurer. Yumiko Inoh  
 Planning & Manage-  
 ment ..... Yohnosuke Kawana  
 Vice Planning &  
 Management ..... Hideo Yoshida

## — Sections —

Audio Visual Aids. \*Kazuhiko Nagao  
 Kazuo Kojima  
 Debate ..... \*Yoshihiko Satomi  
 Yoshiaki Ide  
 Toshio Koyano  
 Yoko Sato  
 Discussion ..... \*Kiyoji Katagawa  
 Kenzo Sekiguchi  
 Mieko Matsuoka  
 Drama ..... \*Susumu Kosaka  
 Teruaki Asakura  
 Kimio Hori  
 Group Study ..... \*Yoshitaka Okuse  
 Kazuhiko Inokuma  
 Masako Furuya  
 Tateo Sugisaki  
 Home Meeting .... \*Akira Horie  
 Noriko Takahashi

International ..... \*Yohichi Sato  
 Masaharu  
 Yoshizumi  
 Tomoko Nakayama  
 Nobuko Imai  
 Wakako Saito  
 Public Relations .. \*Machio Shimada  
 Kouichi Noda  
 Keiichi Inoue  
 Emiko Kobayashi  
 Kyoko Kawashima  
 Sumiko Ishinuki  
 Recreation ..... \*Kazuo Suzuki  
 Nobuyuki Uchida  
 Masumi Mizuno  
 Fumiko Matsuoka  
 Speech ..... \*Ken Hisamura  
 Takashi Matsuki  
 Fumiko Akiba  
 Tohmonkai ..... \*Tamotsu  
 Urushibata  
 Shunji Yanagawa

## — Delegates —

Delegate to Cultural Federation ..... \*Masayuki Okazaki  
 Kakuko Kinoshita  
 Yoshito Shibasawa  
 Delegate to Four Univ. .... Yoshiharu Miyazaki  
 Delegate to I.S.A. .... Hiroshi Ohno  
 Delegate to T.I.D.L. .... \*Masashi Yamamoto  
 Kazue Fukazawa

*Speeches*  
*Essays*  
*& Debate*



— *For The Study of Them* —

Speeches

K. Hisamura  
T. Matsuki  
T. Masaki  
F. Akiba

Essays

T. Takashi  
Y. Mandai

Debate

Inter-Home Meeting Debating Contest  
All Japan Debating Contest

# *Peace in Thought and Action*

Ken Hisamura  
(Literature, Junior)

We often speak of peace, and even accept it as our guiding principle, but we have not attained it. This, I think, is because peace is something that cannot be attained by only speaking about it. Peace is a goal of our ideal. And this goal, which is still beyond our reach, can only be attained when we are fully trained to think and act peacefully. We must aspire to reach that goal, but that is not enough. That is to say, we must try to better ourselves individually in every way to create a harmonious world of peace and happiness. But here is a question: "How can we better ourselves to create peace and harmony in all human beings?" To put it another way, what kind of attitude should we take in training to think and act peacefully?

To answer this question, we have to know two factors about human beings: one that people are essentially the same and the other that they are different from one another. Being the "same" sounds too far different from being "different". But if we fail to consider these two factors at one time, we will fall. Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to clarify this seemingly contradictory subject this afternoon.

We have to reaffirm that we are all the same. Whatever nationalities we may be, whatever languages we may speak or whatever heritages we may have, we are all human beings. No people in the world, from the most conservative capitalists to the most progressive communists, can never deny it. Naturally, we human beings are all "created equal", as Lincoln put it in his Gettysberg Address. Well, the name of this great American leader reminds me of the racial problem.

The racial problem throughout the world has long been one of the greatest obstacles to the maintenance of world peace and harmony. In the long history of the world, many races and many people have struggled to solve this. And even today this is still a crucial problem. A famous American historian once said, "The worst of all wars are civil wars, and the worst of all civil wars are racial wars." He is right. Our primary concern, therefore, should be to erase any racial wars out of the world. In order to do this, I believe, we have to recognize that people are all the same.

Paradoxical as it may sound, we cannot help but admit that we are different at the same time. We are different, because our way of thinking and of life, our manners and customs are different. This difference exists most noticeably in the mentality of the people. Let me take one example to illustrate this.

An American lady once took a present to her Japanese friend, expecting that he would be pleased with it. But against her expectation, after thanking her for the present most cordially, the Japanese put it aside and kept on talking about other topics, as though he had no interest in the gift. The American, who had expected her friend to open the package, and even shout for joy upon seeing the present, was greatly disappointed.

In Japan, it is thought to be ungraceful manners to open a gift in the presence of the giver. In the United States, on the other hand, it is almost a common civility in life to open a present upon receiving it, mostly in the giver's presence. There is, thus, a difference in customs, and also mentality.

You might say that this difference is trivial. But the truth is that, if both sides do not learn the mentalities of each other, much misunderstanding will certainly develop. And once such misunderstanding prevails among the people all over the world, it often turns out to be fatal. I dare say that almost all conflicts today come from misunderstandings of this kind.

It is evident that the big powers are facing great difficulties in offering their helping hands to other nations, especially of Asia and Africa. People in those countries often curse and swear at the big powers instead of welcoming them. This is because the big powers fail properly to understand the minds and manners of these people or even impose their form of government and manners of these people or even impose their form of government and their way of life upon them, without considering whether it really helps the nations they think they are helping. In short they are apt to ignore the indisputable fact that people are different in mentalities.

In so far as we are ignorant of the differences between individuals, it is inevitable that much misunderstanding develops. As far as misunderstanding prevails among the people the world over, it is impossible for us to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.

Again, ladies and gentlemen, let me emphasize this: all human beings are created equal; we are all human beings. Let us respect others, therefore, as much as we respect ourselves. At the same time, let us remember that we are all different. Let us learn to understand others, not imposing our own ideas on other people.

This, I firmly believe, is the only way to create peace and harmony both in thought and in action.

The first prize winning speech in the All  
Waseda Speech Contest (Autumn)



\*I.

## *"Twelve Years Old?"*

Takashi Matsuki  
(Commerce, Junior)

On his return to the United States back in 1951, Douglas MacArthur reportedly said: "Japan is twelve years old." Sixteen years have passed since, and now, according to this great American General, Japan should be twenty-eight years old, or at least an adult. In a sense, it is. Through industrious effort, it has risen from the ashes of war's wake, and it is now economically abreast of the well-developed countries of the West. Economically, as I have said, it is an adult nation. But, ladies and gentlemen, has Japan really grown up in every respect? I would like to discuss this problem this afternoon.

On January 15, every year, we have in Japan a nation-wide speech contest called, "The Voice of the Younger Generation." This year the number of entrants was nearly 4800. So these speeches might be regarded as the opinions that represent those of all young people. All of the contestants made fairly good speeches. To my great disappointment, however, no one really discussed the assigned topic: "What I think as a Japanese"—though their speeches were the ones picked out of many that were submitted. They did not necessarily discuss the problems that their country has to solve in order to survive in this modern world community. They were essentially isolationists: They forgot to cast their eyes to the outside world. If those contestants are representatives of young Japanese, that is a typical example of immaturity.

The Waseda Dispute, the great student strike, which we experienced last year is another example. At the beginning of the trouble, most of us did not know how significant the matter was. Some students were with their part-time jobs, some left the campus and returned home, and other industrious students so-called grinds, were studying for the postponed examinations. Thus most of us were thinking solely of ourselves. This attitude may have been one of the most important factors that regarded the final settlement of the dispute. When a man cannot think but of himself, he is immature. And we were.

Another example of Japan's immaturity is that we are oblivious or indifferent to the problems which our neighboring countries are plagued with: such as hunger, poverty and disease in India, war in Vietnam and the like. We remain ignorant of these problems because of our prosperity and peace. How could we be happy at all were we to neglect our neighbors' misery?

Japan is making an effort, some of you would say, to help other Asian countries. An effort, yes. That is true. But why, then, did our representatives suffer such harsh criticism from the member nations of ECAFE—the Economic

Commission for Asia and the Far East? Japan is still young to offer a firm helping hand to its neighbors.

Thus, Japan has not entirely grown up. But, to put it another way, we are young enough to have hopes and dreams for a brightly prospect; we are flexible enough to plan for the future.

It is generally admitted that the future of a country largely depends upon its young men, and it is also admitted that we cannot hope for the future without considering our present situation in relation to the rest of the world. If we keep on looking inward, and never outward, Japan will become an orphan in Asia. As long as our concern is our own interests and personal advancement, Japan will make the same mistake we students made during the Waseda Dispute. As long as we are blind to the needs of others, the Japanese mentality will be twelve years old forever, and who can deny some day Japan will fall. Let us remember once again that the future of Japan is completely in our hands; in the hands of our younger generation. If we fail, Japan fails with us. If it stands, it is because we have upheld it. Let us not be hemmed in by a narrow horizon. Let us not be content with just our own small happiness. The renewal of the Japan—U.S., security treaty in 1970, ladies and gentlemen, will be a big test which measures how well we can apply an international or universal perspective to what some may consider to be a purely local or distant problem.

The second prize winning speech in the  
All Waseda Speech Contest (Spring)

## *We, The Masses*

Teruo Masaki  
(Law, Sophomore)

Primary objective of us all here, I'm sure, is in one way or another to seek a feasible method for a betterment of our world. But the agonizing point in the course of our effort is answering the essential question what can we, you and I, actually do; what can I do to cease fire in the Vietnam War? What can you do to help the starving people in India. What can we do, right now, or even in our life time to solve any one of the many problems fo our times? The deeper we know about the complexity and the magnitude of each proposition, the more we realize the inability and the powerlessness of ourselves. But before we all collapse, and condemn mankind's future as utter despair, will you not join me in search, once more, for a possibility of a brighter future.

First, let us study carefully the fundamental element which determines the path of humanity, by looking back at the history. There, we notice a tight connection between development in scientific technology and social progress.

For instance, mastery of river navigation made possible the birth of first ancient civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, Indus, and China. Sea navigation technique eventually enabled the conquest of the Mediterranean Sea by the Romans. Perfection of compass, navigation skills, and ocean going ships were essential for the appearance of Colonial Empire. Transcontinental railroad played an important role in the development of Republic States such as the United States and the Soviet Union. In each new form of nations, brought about by scientific development, especially in the field of transport, we can see a change in social scale, and men have become more broad minded and active.

Another point we must notice is that social change was not brought about by any single individual. There are many outstanding men, who had given a great influence, or had invented things, or had made discovers, but they alone could not have done it. It was the millions of people, behind the scene of history, who were the driving energy to form a new kind of society. Take Columbus for instance. He discovered the American Continent, but he alone could not have formed the United States. It was the thousands of pilgrims and pioneers, with the energy to overcome the dangers of crossing the Atlantic and the Continent. Any social change is, in the end, made by the masses of the time.

What then can we learn from these facts? I believe we can say two things. First, that science is an important key to social progress, and second, that we human race have an instinctive desire for better like and wider boundry. Further more, because of this instinct, man has made scientific researches, and people had utilized them.

Thus, I believe we have found what we were searching for. The basic factor of human progress is the combination of science, which offers the means, and the instinctive desire of the human race, which is the will to utilize this means.

With this in mind, let us turn our eyes back to the present world. Can we find this basic factor within our society? Yes, ladies and gentlemen, we can. The exploration of space! Indeed, within a few years, first man will surely set his feet on the surface of the moon. In ten years, we will reach our sister planets such as Mars and Venus. Within thirty years, or perhaps less, people might be taking honeymoons on the Moon. All this and more will happen within our generation. Is this not a striking development in the field of transport? May we not then expect further progress in human society? I believe the answer is inevitable, and the next stage will be the formation of a world federation, for we have already reached the stage of Republic States.

Now let us ask ourselves, do we desire this change? Again the answer must be positive. Just think of how many of the problems will be solved, such as the fear of nuclear war, the unbalanced distribution of natural resources and wealth, and the vast sums of money wasted on the implements of war. Not only do we desire it, it is a must, it must be realized, and it will if history teaches us the truth.

Ladies and gentlemen, our future is not as dark and gloomy as we thought.



The problems we encounter may be far beyond the capacity of a single man, but remember, there are over three billion people to tackle them. All we need is the energy, the desire, and the faith to realize our objectives; confidence in mankind based not on mere optimism but on past achievements. So let us not be depressed in despair. Instead, let us keep up with the fast moving age, and be ready for the coming future. For we the masses are the ones to realize it.

The second prize winning speech in the  
Waseda-Keio Speech Contest

## *Plough Toward Hope*

Fumiko Akiba  
(Literature Junior)

August 30

A man cried out, "Akiko, your parents, grandma and your little sister have died, and your house has been washed away." When I got out of the mud and reached the place where my house had been, my two younger brothers came running and jumped into my arms. We three threw ourselves into one another's arms and cried.

September 1

Mom, grandma's remains were found very far from here. She must have been carried away by the muddy stream. We washed the mud off grandma at the swamp.

September 3

Mom, Pa was found dead in the river, only two meters from the bank. We, three cremated his body with our hands. Couldn't he have lived by any means! Mom, I'm sorry that I can not find you yet.

September 7

I walked in search of you as far as my legs could carry me. A policeman asked me, "What is the most precious thing that has been washed away?" "Mom is!", I promptly replied.

October 1

One of my friends, Hatsue, encouraged me, "Let's start to work hard." Mom, I will follow the plough as ever.

October 15

Mom, the mountain has turned red. In November, it will snow to the depth of two meters. Before it snows, I have to find Mom by all means.

This is part of the diary of a 19 year old girl in the Uetsu district which was hit by a flood only two months ago. You must still remember that flood. At that time, some of you might have sent some money to the people in difficulty or some of you might have been anxious about their life. But how about now? Maybe you had almost forgotten about that big event till you heard her diary.

In a sense, sympathy is needed. There may be many people who are encouraged by others' kind words. It is necessary to try to understand others' difficulties and to try to share the agony or sadness of others. But, after all, our difficulties are nobody's but our own. We have to overcome them by our own efforts. We cannot impose our burdens on the others, nor can we bear others' burdens for our lifetime. No matter how wise a man may be; no matter how holy a man may be, so long as the agony and sadness belong to others, he will someday forget it. He can not be criticized for this. We need not feel small about forgetting it, because it is the result of human nature.

In Akiko's determination that she will follow the plough as ever, we feel a dynamic energy which was not based on others' sympathy, but on her own will to rebuild her happy life.

For Akiko and her two poor brothers, that flood has become a bitter memory. Whenever they recall their young days, this memory will be a hard grip on their hearts. What determined Akiko, I believe, was her memory of the last happy days with her parents and grandmother. The memory of young days has a decisive, instructive influence on our lives. Akiko was encouraged by her own happy memories of the past and began to try to bring back that happiness. Nevertheless, she is in adversity now.

Now, I understand this speech contest is designed to let us exchange our ideas. All of you are here today to listen to and to learn something from others' ideas, not to find your dead mother or father. We are happy now. When we are happy, we should lay up memories against unhappy days by living a full life. This memory will surely help us to face hardships in the future. If we really want to shed tears out of happiness in the future, we have to endure today's hardships with a smile.

Ripe rice plants had hung low their heavy heads. Akiko had harvested the rice with her mother, father and grandmother. At noon, her little sister would bring lunch to the field, and they all had a joyfull lunch, talking together. This must be a pleasing memory for Akiko. Before her eyes, there are no rice plants or no rice fields now. But in order to get back to her happy life with her little brothers, in order to live a happier life than ever, she rose to her feet on the waste land with a plough in both hands, Plough, Akiko, toward hope in the future!

What can we learn through her plough? I know, and you now know the answer.

The third prize winning speech in the  
All Waseda Speech Contest (Autumn)

# Essays

## My View of Circle

Takashi Takagaki  
(Science and Engineering, Senior)

Among many circles in Waseda University, W.E.S.S., our society is a peculiar existence. It has an outstanding peculiarity to which most of its minor oddities can be finally traced. Its peculiarity is a large number of members on list. Every year we accept more than 400 freshmen though our rival W.E.S.A. has advanced its influence. We cannot but be surprised at the unprecedented boom of English conversation. Here, however, I cannot miss the standardization of students as a social tendency. There are grave defects which some of us or others outside our club have pointed out.

We have to seriously listen to the criticism that members of W.E.S.S. are rather indifferent to the political matters and student movement, and that they are conservative so as to approve of the actual conditions. To my regret, I cannot help admitting the opinion that we are lacking in political consciousness and lacking in subjectivity toward the problems around us. I am against such an easy attitude as that is unavoidable when we think over many activities based on brilliant tradition. This is not the fundamental solution of problem but misunderstanding about tradition. Now, it is high time to consider deeply what W.E.S.S. should be as one of the circles. Otherwise, W.E.S.S. will not be a circle aiming at cultural creativity but a salon in which a group of students enjoy good conversation.

Before I discuss our society, I have to talk about the university itself because circles are originated in the university. A famous German philosopher, Karl Jasperse, puts the pillars of university on learning and humanity. He emphasizes that learning is; that a man know what he knows, and what he doesn't know, and non-learning is dogmatic knowledge. Learning is to understand from the principle, and non-learning is to take after the ready-made opinions; learning is the knowledge he understands, the limit as the case might be, and non-learning is the whole knowledge as if he understood completely, and that learning is endless criticism and self-criticism and constant proposal of problems. The other foundation of humanity is awe to human existence. Learning and humanity are inseparable and closely connected. If a man gives up learning, he believes a fantasy or an illusion, and he is haunted with blind enthusiasm. Therefore, non-humanity is a basis of non-learning.

Thus, Jasperse placed the significance of university on learning and humanity. I think this is the foundation where the university should exist and the reason why we must guarantee its freedom and self-autonomy. The freedom and self-autonomy of the university are invariably independent of faith (religion), power (politics), and utility (society). That is to say, it must be criticism against authority. To tell the truth, an idea of circles should be followed by these two pillars because university and circles are not different but unified ones. We must take the learning and humanistic attitude and criticize power even in our circle. If knowledge is insisted by some power, it is not the truth but dogma against learning as the Italian, Galileo Galilei showed.

We are apt to forget this spirit of criticism against power, so that we take spontaneously non-learning and non-humanistic attitude. Of course, I do not deny the importance of English conversation. If we truly want to master it, it may take a life-time. It is, however, only the technical means of communication of our idea, thought and philosophy with foreigners. If one of us is proud of only technical superiority in English conversation, he is not educated because he forgets self-criticism and justifies technical power. If you attend many activities to satisfy yourselves, your club life or student life will be in vain. Our action should be always backed by our own conviction and subjectivity.

Don't satisfy yourselves because it is interesting and useful to you. Don't forget learning because time is limited. Don't give up yourselves because it is tradition. All we have to do is to grasp precisely the realities around us from the viewpoint of learning and humanity, to propose many problems and discuss them freely.

In the long run, we must return to be natural students who are ashamed of ignorance, and who are courageous enough to challenge powers. If we have not such subjectivity, the present W.E.S.S. will unavoidably continue to be a salon and I cannot expect internal enrichment and development in spite of external prosperity. This is my last reflection in student life and warning to the members of Waseda English Speaking Society.

## Make a Special Moment

Yukiko Mandai  
(Literature, Junior)

It was one day in November that I happened to find a new memorial place for my student life. We had a drama rehearsal on that day in the Ohkuma Auditorium. I found a door half-opened beside the hall and pushing it I went

out. There I found a nice balcony with the commending view of the beautiful Ohkuma Garden. The balcony with many medieval shaped poles reminded me of the nursery tales I read in my childhood. Big trees in front of the balcony were the inns for birds. I was completely alone and began to realize that I had never known or even noticed such a beautiful and quiet place on my campus, because 'noisy and hectic' was my impression of my campus.

There leaning against the pole I began to recall things that had passed through my mind before. My third year in Waseda, or I would say in W.E.S.S., is going to be closed soon. I learned, thought, felt and knew many things through these years. I really enjoyed my club life and at the same time appreciated these opportunities that are not available to all people. But only one thing I did not have enough of was some sort of special moment, just like that moment I happened to find in the quiet balcony. On that day I really noticed how important it was for me to be alone and think of my life quietly. The songs of birds comforted the sad and lonesome part of my heart and tall trees gave me a magnificent feeling. How quiet and beautiful all things were! In this dreamy world all the daily affairs were carried far away. I seldom had chances to think deeply of my days of youth and feel the beautiful and wonderful part of the world.

Suddenly the huge clock tower above me struck twelve and I was brought back to the immediate world. I saw many familiar faces again and felt as if I came back from a dream. I was really happy to find my friends struggling with their drama practice. And I was happy to find myself among them. Because of that special moment I could reconsider and reflect upon our life and what we were doing. Because of that special moment I happened to find, I could feel the warmth of being there with my friends.

Having some special moment is the spring that renews our vision of our daily life. I would like to say to our successors: no matter how busy you are in activities, no matter how you are lacking in time, try to have a special moment frequently that will give you a renewed vision of your life.



K.I

# THE 9TH INTER-HOME MEETING DEBATING CONTEST

*The Inter-Home Meeting Debating Contest was held on Nov. 12 with 250 audience. The 1st prize went to Shinjuku team and the 2nd to Mejiro team. We present you the model constructive speeches of this year.*

## 1st Affirmative Constructive Speech

Shinjuku Team

We of the affirmative stand resolved that the direct control system of rice should be abolished.

We define today's proposition as follows: According to the Staple Food Management Law, the direct control system of rice is a system where all the rice produced in Japan, excluding the farmer's own consumption, is bought by and is distributed through the government. The government also decides the four rice prices. They are, one; the producer's rice price, two; the price at which the dealers buy from the government, three; the wholesale price, and four; the consumer's rice price.

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

Major contention No. 1;

The problem of the present financial rigidity should be solved.

Major contention No. 2;

The direct control system of rice has been the obstacle to Japan's agricultural modernization.

We'll leave our plan to our second constructive speech.

Major contention No. 1; The problem of the present financial rigidity should be solved.

Today's Staple Food Management Law was established in 1942. According to this law, the government purchases the rice from farmers at a high price and sells it to consumers at lower prices. And the government bears the burden of the gap and all the intermediate expenditures, so that there occurs nowadays the phenomenon of "negative spread", that is, producer's rice price is higher than consumer's rice price. Therefore the deficit in the Food Stuff Control Special Account is constantly rising every year. Please look at this chart. The deficit of this year is estimated to be 270 billion yen. This deficit does cause the rigidity of the finance. According to the N.H.K. survey on T.V., the deficit will be 1 trillion 650 billion yen in ten years.

Turning our eyes upon foreign cases, the same difficult problems can be found in West Germany, which faced with financial rigidity 6 years ago. And

her financial status was finally ruined as a result of it. The economic growth in West Germany began to be stagnant in the middle of 1966, and her stagnancy was going to be too rigid in finance from 1966 to 1967 so that her economic productivity was inclined to go down rapidly and it also caused a great number of the unemployed.

This example shows us the fact that so long as our country is facing with the problem of financial rigidity, we cannot hope for further development of Japan's economy. According to the Mainichi Newspaper issued on Oct. 10th, this year, it stated as follows;

Quote; Japan's economy is taking the same course as the German case, which is several years behind West Germany: Unquote

Therefore we should by all means get rid of the financial rigidity.

Major contention No. 2: The direct control system of rice has been the obstacle to Japan's agricultural modernization.

Today's rice price calculation formula is called "production cost and income compensation formula." This is a formula to secure the farmer's production cost and to maintain balance between the income of the farmers and that of the city workers. Because the government has been sticking to such protection partial for farmers, Japan's agriculture is still within the boundaries of the developing nations.

According to the White Paper of Agriculture and Forestry issued in 1962 on page 122; In comparison with the foreign countries, labour productivity of agricultural field in Japan is the same level as the developing countries. When the labor productivity of Japan's agriculture is fixed 100, that of England is 5 times as high as that of Japan. It is only the backward countries in Asia that have lower labor productivity than that of Japan.

Compared with the remarkable progress of industrial field in post war Japan, how far behind Japan's agriculture is!

According to the basic statistics of the world agriculture, the net national product per capita of farmers in Japan is 190 dollars, which is far from the level of the foreign countries; 1,870 dollars in the U.S.A.; 1,310 dollars in Canada; 780 in England; 510 in West Germany.

The area of cultivated land per farmhouse is 0.9 ha in Japan; 67.2 ha in the U.S.A.; 96.6 ha in Canada; 23.6 ha in England. Furthermore, the population per 100 ha of farmland is 1,459 in Japan; 39 in Canada; 27 in England.

Thus Japan's agriculture is facing with the situation where the agricultural population is too large for little farm-land. So Japan's agriculture is still behind the foreign countries because of the conservative attitude of the government. The government should take a more effective policy in agriculture.

Then we'd like to introduce you our plan, as to how to solve it, in our 2nd constructive speech.

# 1st Negative Constructive Speech

Mejiro Team

We, of the negative, are firmly convinced that the direct control system of rice should not be abolished.

The direct control system was established in 1942, in order to obtain staple food and to stabilize the national economy.

Now that we have enough staple food, the main mission of this system is to stabilize Japan's economy.

So let us explain how this system works for the stabilization of the national economy.

According to the Sankei Shinbun, issued on August 31, the direct control system was set up for two purposes.

- 1) To guarantee the fair distribution of a fixed amount of rice at a stable price.
  - 2) To improve the living standard of farmers through rice price policy.
- Now we would like to analyze these ideas.

First: The former purpose means that consumers are protected against restless distribution of rice. Rice is still a staple food for the Japanese people. The Nikkei Shinbun issued on June 16 states as follows. So we quote. Although the amount of rice consumed by one person decreased, the overall demand for rice increased by 2% for 1966 over the previous year because of the increase of population. As such is the case, it is quite necessary to stabilize the supply of rice.

Furthermore, as this chart shows, price of vegetables changes greatly. But, if the price of rice, which is the staple food for the Japanese people, changes like this, it will surely exert serious influences on the household. So the government must take the necessary policy to stabilize the supply of rice.

Second: From the standpoint of farmers who do farming on a limited scale of management, it is not so easy to increase productivity by enlarging farmland. Besides, according to the Yomiuri Shinbun issued on October 2, the introduction of machines makes farmers bear a heavy burden of money they borrowed. Therefore, in order to protect farmers, there is no way but relying on the hike of producer's rice price. As Mr. Kenzo Igarashi, a staff-member of Institute of Agricultural Technology, states in the book entitled "Agriculture and Economy" issued on July 1965, that the farmers are in relatively weaker positions in the market. He goes on saying, that there is an income gap between



farmers and city workers, and it is next impossible to narrow this gap, because of their naturally low productivity and its unestimable harvest. In this way, to raise the producers' rice price, and to curb the consumers' rice price, is the purpose of the direct control system and of its significance in Japan's economy. As long as the principle of the policy is to ensure the satisfactory livelihood of the majority of the people concerned, the direct control system deserves the name of the policy of a highly organized nation.

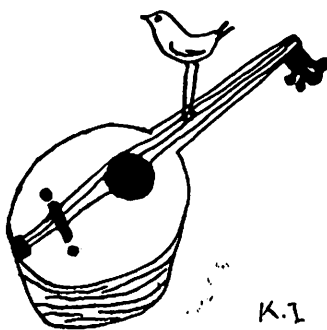
Now we'd like to refute to the affirmative.

As the affirmative side mentioned before, the deficit in special account for staple food control, amounts to 2,200 billion yen, and causes the rigidity in budget. But the deficit comes to only 3% of the general account, as Nikkei Shinbun May 27 issue says. It is not the main problem. And as for the rigidity in the budget, we should correct it by reducing personal expenses, distribution of local allocation tax, and the national debt. Because they are the main causes of the rigidity in budget, as the Nikkei Shinbun October 12, issue says.

Furthermore, this deficit, only 3% of all Japan's budget should be admissible as the reasonable expenses and as the link in chain of social security policy from the viewpoint of protection of farmers and consumers. Because the government guarantees the farmer's income and supplies rice at the lower price than producer's rice price. And the book entitled "Kome" published by Chikyu-sha publishing company, says so.

The argument is based on the ideas of Asahi Shinbun, issued on August 30. That the deficit will gradually run low by structural reform under the direct control system.

Through this argument, we come to the conclusion that the direct control system of rice should be maintained. I thank you.



# OUR W.E.S.S. TEAM GOT THE 1ST PRIZE IN ALL JAPAN DEBATING CONTEST



Masashi Yamamoto (Junior)  
Kazue Fukazawa (Junior)

*Miss Fukazawa and Mr. Yamamoto participated in All Japan Debating Contest on Sept. 30, under the title of "Resolved that one hundred yen should be redenominated to one new yen".*

## 1st Affirmative Constructive Speech

"Miracle in the 20th century" do the people in the whole world call Japan's reconstruction. In reality, however, many traces of war still remain in our economy as the strains. Today, for the betterment of Japan, let us take one problem, redenomination, and debate on it.

Now let us define the proposition. The term "should be" means that our plan is desirable. And according to the "MacGtowhill Dictionary on Modern Economics", to redenominate is to change the unit of currency and is quite different from the devaluation which lowers the value of a nation's currency relative to the currency of other countries."

Now let us explain redenomination using the chart. If we redenominate 100 yen to one new yen, all the things measured by money will become 1/100 of their face value. Suppose your salary is 30,000 yen and pay 10,000 yen for housing a month at present, you'll get 300 new yen and pay 100 new yen after redenomination.

Standing on this basis, we, the Affirmative, are firmly convinced that 100 yen should be redenominated to 1 new yen.

Now we'd like to introduce our major contentions.

**Major Contention No. 1** Historical analysis of redenomination in the world.

Please look at this chart. The redenomination, the red color, were adopted 38 times after World War I.

Ladies and gentlemen, looking at this chart, you'll probably notice one thing. That is the time of redenomination. The blue color is the end of World War I and II and the yellow is the time of devaluation. Redenomination was always adopted after the World Wars, following up the devaluation. Why was redenomination taken at such a time? The book entitled "World Finance" by Paul Einzig gives us a good answer. So we quote.

"The post-war period was divided into 4 stages, forming one formula. The first period was when each nation was attacked by a dreadful inflation. And prices were jumped up so that the value of currency was depreciated.

The second stage was when each nation adopted several economic policies to combat inflation.

As the third stage, devaluation was taken which aimed to cope with accelerating decreased the amount of money in circulation in the country. In fact, it was quite effective in getting rid of inflation from the nation's economic structure.

The devaluation, however, could not erase inflation from people's mind at all. So in order to settle inflation completely which prevailed in the nation, it was necessary to wipe out the inflation from the people, too. Therefore each government adopted redenomination for that purpose as the final stage.

In reality, by lowering the prices uniformly to the level before the inflation, people could be convinced that the postwar inflation was over.

Thus the nation that adopted redenomination could overcome the postwar inflation economically and also psychologically. And so got into the new stage of economy with the full support and the trust of the people.

In reality, many nations followed the aforementioned formula after World War I, such as West Germany, Austria and so forth. France, the U.S.S.R. and Finland are the notable cases after World War II. All these countries succeeded in putting an end to the postwar inflation by taking this formula. And now they are making sound progress in their economy.

**Major Contention No. 2** Redenomination is necessary for Japan.

**POINT No. 1** Postwar inflation in Japan.

Right after World War II, Japan was also attacked by a dreadful inflation, getting into the first stage of the formula and the prices rose 180 times and the yen lost its value as much.

Then the government adopted several anti-inflation policies in 1946 as foreign countries did in the second stage.

As the third stage, devaluation was taken in 1949. That is the depreciated yen's exchange rate was devaluated from 2 yen to 360 yen against U.S. \$1 and the yen's value was lessened in consequence.

According to the formula, the final stage should have been the redenomination. In reality, however, Japan did not put it into practice. Thus, Japan's anti-inflation policies were ended halfway at the third stage.

**POINT NO. 2** Redenomination is urged.

The devaluation taken in 1949 was, in its real sense, quite effective to

get rid of the postwar inflation from Japan's economic structure. So after taking this, Japan's economy moved rapidly after western countries.

On the contrary, this effective devaluation had another face. It was this devaluation that aggravated the inflation among the people and made people's lives worse.

Because by this policy, the yen's value was depreciated. So the people had to pay more money than before. Therefore, in the eyes of people, this policy did nothing but aggravate price hike and acceralate the inflation. Thus devaluation could not be the measure to take inflation from people's mind at all. And people believed they were still caught up in the inflation. Thus an inflationary mood prevailed all over Japan and people continuously worried about the price hike since the end of war.

Soon after, this chronic inflationary mood became the force to create the new type of inflation. According to the "Economic Journal" October issue in 1964. The people thus always threatened by price hikes demanded higher wages so that they could have better lives. Then the rising wages pushed up the production cost, which hikes formed a continuing vicious cycle."

Thus the inflationary mood gave birth to the cost-push inflation.

Then what is the reason for this continuous unsound inflationary mood which even created the real inflation?

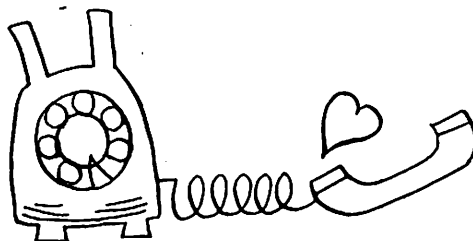
It's because of the failure of the Japanese Government. That is the Japanese government did not put redenomination into practice. Why?

Now ladies and gentlemen, please recollect the redenomination taken in the final stage of the formula by each nation. It had the effect of making the people convinced that a clear end was put to the continuing inflation and of wiping out the inflationary mood among the people. In reality, the foreign countries could get into new economic growth with the full confidence of the people by taking the redenomination.

Here ladies and gentlemen, we've come to the conclusion. The way to wipe out the inflationary mood is only this. Redenomination! There is no alternative but to choose this way. So we advocate redenominating 100 yen to 1 new yen.

If we adopt redenomination, we will surely get into the new stage of the economic development, wiping out the inflationary mood. So by taking it, let us begin anew the further development of Japan's economy.

This is why we, the Affirmative, give the best favor to the proposition that 100 yen should be redenominated to 1 new yen.



# *Special Editions*



K.I

*“Across The Sea”*

*“Voices”*

*Tohmonkai’s Column*

*Seniors’ Column*

## 海を越えて

今や国際語となった英語を学ぶ者にとって、国際感覚を身につけることは必要条件である。我々は、正確な世界情勢を知るとともに、世界の人々の物の考え方を理解しなければならない。

かかる意図から、編集部では、留学その他で海外に渡った会員諸氏から原稿を寄せていただき、特集した。

これら会員諸氏の実際に肌で感じとった経験談から、何かを学びとってくれることを、編集部一同、願ってやみません。

### アメリカの一年間

岸 栄 洋  
(一商 4年)



もう5年も前の話だし、枚数も限られているので、英語に関して、それに極めて個人的ではあるが最高の思い出、記念の1つとなった私のクラブ生活について書いてみたいと思います。

英語は中学2年の時オーストラリアの人と文通して以来好きだったので、高校に入ってから話せるようになると「百万人の英語」を聞いて勉強した。全くの独学であったが、実際アメリカで家庭生活に入っても余り不便は感じなかった。しかし弟や友達の使った表現法はどんどん取り入れていったし、その影響は大であった。困ったのは知らない単語を会話で使われた時だった。例えば specific は pacific に encyclopedia は cyclopedia に、家に帰ってからいくら辞書を引いても見つからないし、聞いた通りに発音して弟に聞いても、やはり違って聞こえるのか弟に分からなかった。また、人名、地名などの固有名詞の発音は難しかった。自分の住んでいたメリーランド州などは、いくら練習して話しても Pardon? と言

われる方が多かった。そんな経験を通して一番進歩したのはヒアリングだったと思う。

クラブ生活も楽しもうと、レスリングをやってみた。小さい頃柔道を習ったことも手伝って良い成績を残すことが出来た。最初の試合は全く不安であったが、コーチの一言「日本人であることを忘れるな。」に奮起して、どうやら1勝を上げた。二試合目は敗れたが、そこでレスリング開眼、その後は全勝。最終試合では名誉キャプテンに選ばれ、全校生徒の見守りの中で紹介され、試合の方も2分余で見事なフォール勝ち、母も見に来てくれたので感無量だった。シーズン終了後最優秀選手に指名され、トロフィーを授与され良い記念となった。最高の友達も得たし、身体の方は生傷、バンソーコーは絶えなかったが、何物にも替えがたい思い出となった。



ひとつかみの  
の宝石

中尾 千鶴子  
(一文 4年)

近年、海外旅行が若い人達の間で流行しているときく。若いうちに海外へ出かけて見聞を広くすることはそれなりに大きな意味のあることだが、本当に何かを得ようと思うなら何といってもその土地に一定期間腰を落ちつけてみるのだと思う。どこの国でも人々は旅行者向けの顔とそうでない

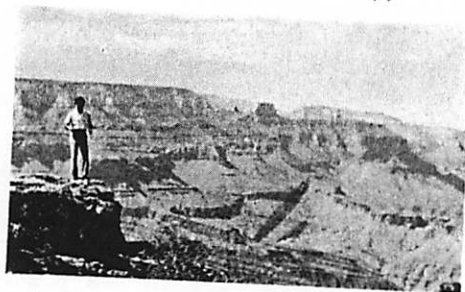
顔を無意識に使いわけるものである。私の場合も AFS の交換留学生としてミシガンに滞在した 1 年間共に生活して、人情には国境という柵は立てられないという認識を実感として持ちはじめた時から何かが通いはじめたのだと思う。まだ高校生だったから分からないことがあっても恥しいと思わなかったし、何にでも飛びこんでいく大胆さもあったせいか頭で理解するより先に心が吸収し消化していった。しまいには、外国人が閉りにいるという意識がなくなっていった位であった。頭も心も体も柔軟なうちに外国へ行く方がいいと言われるのはこんな理由によるのであろう。

したいことをした 1 年であったので今思い出しても楽しかった事が走馬燈のように次々と思い出される。ミシガンは湖に囲まれ、州の中にも大小の湖があり、起伏は少なくハイウェイがまっすぐに伸びるとその両側にはりんごの木が雄姿をみせる、景色の美しい州である。とりわけ、陽光をまぶしく反射させて人気のない栈橋でもの憂くたゆたっていた夏の湖や、クリスマスを 2 週間ほどにひかえた町全体が深々と積った雪を自然の背景にして、装飾をほどこし、イヴにはひっそりと厳やかに静まりかえていた冬などは忘れがたい。あの 1 年はやがて数十年たったら、辛いことや苦しいこと一杯つまった私の青春のひとつかみの宝石として胸に残ることだろう。

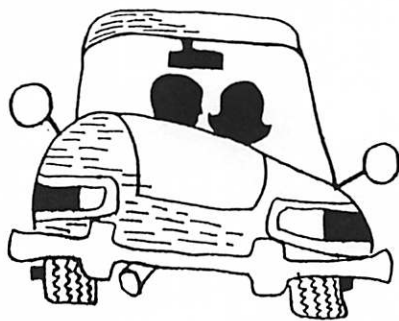
## アメリカの道路

井出好亮

(一商 3年)



バスで旅行した為か、アメリカは道路の国であるという印象が強い。テキサス州の総舗装面積がソ連の全舗装面積を凌ぐというのでは驚く他はない。普通は時速 70 マイル程で走るが、時には 90 マイル以上も出す。90 マイルというと 140 キロ



K.2

以上に当たるので、いかに道路が良く、車が高性能かが分かる。乗用車はオートマチック化が進んでおり、走行速度をセットするにハンドルを握っているだけで定められた速度で走るのには言葉がなかった。しかも道路はほとんど真直ぐなので、運転は容易なことこの上ない。アメリカの道路は州際道路、州道、郡道、農道の 4 つに分けられ、郡道、農道といっても日本の国道をはるかに上回る。片側二車線は普通だが、日本の道路で路肩に当たる部分が一車線の幅をなしているので三車線といえる。そして対面車線との間にあるグリーンがやはり三、四車線程の幅を持っている。それでちょうど一方交通と変わりない。ところによってはこれらの道路の外側に支道へ抜ける為の道路がグリーンを隔てて走っている。グリーンは夜間対面車のライトを和らげ、又、スリップ、追突などで対面車線に乗り入れることを防ぐ。グリーンの中は道路より低く、松などが植えてある。アメリカ人は遠出をする時、ハウストレーラーを車の後に取り付けて出かけていく。私の会った人はテキサスからモンリオールの万国博を見に行くとの話だった。このように道路が完備しているので、バスが長距離用に多く使用されている。外国人旅行者の為には 99 日 99 ドル切符があり、この切符で 99 日以内だったらどこへでも行ける。アメリカ国内ではこの切符を売っておらず、1 ドル 360 円の手数料で日本で買える。私はテキサスからニューヨークまで行き、YMCA ホテルで知り合った日本人にこの切符をあげた。彼はそれでサンフランシスコまで乗って行った。



## 合衆国と国民

大久保 政治  
(教育 2年)



アメリカ合衆国は、よく“メルティング・ポット”(人種のるつぼ)という名で呼ばれている。また、国民自身、そう提唱するのである。誇りとしている。

私がアンティオック・ハイ・スクール(イリノイ州シカゴ郊外)に通っていた時、“国際関係”という時間に、その先生がナショナリティについて討論しはじめた。そして、生徒の中で一つの純粹な人種の人を手を挙げなさいと言われ、その中で、なんと私だけが手を挙げたのである。その後、クラスのひとりひとりが自分のナショナリティについて語り出したが、ある友だちは英、仏、伊……と八ヶ国以上の血を引いていた。これで、“メルティング・ポット”という“るつぼ”の中身は明白であろう。その中には2億近い人間がアメリカ国民として、大きな融合体を形成している。しかし時として、この融合体がある部分で分裂しようとするのである。黒人差別また、特殊な町(中国人町、日本人町、オランダ人町)などがこれに当たるであろう。特に黒人差別問題が、大きくクローズアップされているのは衆知のごとくである。

私はシカゴの郊外に居たため、よく中心部に出かけていった。私の受け入れ家庭は、シカゴのスラム街について、大変恥に思っていた。私は表面だけでは気がすまず、このシカゴの裏面のスラム街にも足を伸ばした。数十階のきたないビルは、道路上のゴミとからんで、真昼といえども暗い感じを出さずにはおかない。その歩道を浮浪者が手をポケットに突っこんで歩いている。日本のスラム街よりは何か大きなビルの下なのでスケールが違うようだ。

この最大の社会問題は克服されているという実感を得たのは、何といたっても私の友人たちの好感である。彼らは私たちが考えるようは悪は悪、善

は善というのは決して違っていない。少数の人間のためにこの偏見意識が南部に残っているのであろう。彼らは“るつぼ”の中の分裂を一つの融合体にしようと働いている。

アメリカへ、自由な土地を求めて来た世界の人々が、大国家を造り上げた歴史はまだ浅い。だが、この“るつぼ”は将来世界が一つになるという時に直面することのように思われた。日本にも外国人が増加し、日本人の海外移民もふえている。私たちは小さな「から」にはとじこもってはいられない。私は世界が一つになって、人種差別はもちろん、戦争のないときがくることを信じている。

## お国柄

山下 勝博  
(政経 4年)



日本のように大学が多すぎる国は別として、他の土地へ行った場合、その土地の大学生と話し合いをするのが国民性を知るのに一番良い方法だろう。

今回の旅行では、琉球大学をはじめ4つの大学を訪問する機会に恵まれたが、それぞれ直面している問題点が浮き彫りにされて興味深かった。

琉球大学は、守礼の門や青々としたそてつと並木をもつ小じんまりとした大学であるが、夏休み中だというのに、そこここに祖国復帰の張紙や立て看板があり、鹿児島大学のオルグ団が来校するなど、やはり本土の大学と共通するところがうかがわれる。

台湾では、台湾大学と交通大学(北京の有名大学で、分裂後台湾には研究所だけ残った)を訪ねたが、大学卒業生はすぐに将校待遇というだけあって、生真面目な学生が多い。マッシュルームカットのヘヤースタイルや派手な服装をしていると



憲兵に捕ってしまうという。徴兵制がしかれ、若者が少ないので、街にも不良が全然見あたらない。さすがに軍事体制下の国である。ただ、高校生あたりに聞いても、毛沢東を知らない人が多いのは意外な感じ。

緊張している台湾に比べて、なんともんびりしているのが香港大学の学生である。広大な敷地に、校舎よりも豪華な教授の宿舍やホールと呼ばれる学生寮の方が多い。香港には大学は2つしかなく、この大学に入る者は幼稚園以来全授業を英語で受ける。彼等は上流社会の人間であり（学校の食堂でウェイター付きのフルコースの昼食が出る程）、従って学生運動も政治的問題にも手を染めない。今起っている騒動に対しても中立的行動を宣言し、1999年の新界地返済問題も先の話だとあっさりしたものである。

香港は2つのコンビネーションの上に成り立っている。1つは裕福な上層階級と極度に貧しい下層階級の共存であり、もう1つは、東西両陣営の共存である。香港島のフェリーボートの船着き場前には、アメリカのシンボル、ヒルトンホテルがそびえ、その隣りは騒動をあおり立てている中国銀行が「毛思想万歳」を唱え、その手前に香港市議会とイギリス系のマンダリンホテルがある様はまさに象徴的である。

香港大学は、西側上流社会の代表であるが、その学生は言う。「香港に繁栄をもたらすものなら、アメリカでも中共でも歓迎する。」と。

この他にも、きざっぱいマレーシアの学生、プレーガールのオーストラリアの学生、意外に家庭的なイギリス女性などと知り合せて、50日間て15万円。国内旅行より安いんじゃないですか。気楽な旅行ができるのも学生時代だけです。



## フランス夏期留学記

佐藤 庸子

(一文 3年)



急行列車でパリから9時間。スイス国境近くのドゥフィネアルプスのふもとにある都市、グルノーブル。そこのグルノーブル大学にてフランス語の講座をとろうと、汽車で乗りこんだのは、7月17日の朝であった。国鉄原宿駅よりはちょっと広いが、閑散としたホームを出ると、緑の並木、居並ぶ中世の建物、教会、静かな車の流れが目に入る、落ち着いた都市であった。

さて、授業は朝8時半より始まる。生徒は十数人1クラスで、教授を囲んでたいがい会話であった。しかし、私に対する質問が、「日本人は毎日着物を着るか。」とか「草のジュウタン（畳）に座るか。」にはガッカリ。とにかく彼等は頭の中では日本の工業だの経済力などある程度知っていても、実際問題としては「富士山、芸者」位にしかな結びつかぬものらしい。しかし、それでちょっとガタガタ文句を言ったら、先生に、「では、明日までに、『日本の災害』という題で作文を書いていっしょい。」と言われ、その時はさすがにびっくりもし、ショックを受けてしまった。

グルノーブルに集まってくる学生は、世界各国各様、それぞれお国ぶりが違って面白。勉強を適当に切り上げ、教授と共に、皆でアルプスまで車を飛ばして花摘みに行き、紫や黄色の細かい花を胸いっぱいを持ち帰っては、部屋にどっさり活けあったりしたのは楽しい思い出である。ヨーロッパ人は、道を歩きながらパンでも食べる習慣があるから、私もそれにあやかっ、授業が終ればソフトクリームをなめなめ大路を歩き、また、夕方ともなれば通りにはみでたキャップエのテラスで、スペインやイタリアの女のご達と、コーヒー

を飲みながら雑談する。そんな毎日が今でも目をつむると流れるように目に浮かぶ。ゆったりとしたグルノーブルでの日々だった。



## あどけない 旅の話

田中 宏  
(一法 1年)

8日ぶりに足元の揺れない大地に着いた。ここはラハダウ、人口約一万の小さな町。船から町を見ると、回教寺院やビルが二、三見える。七月十四日朝10時、生まれて初めて外国へ来たのだ。税関事務所での入関手続きも浮々して臨んだところが、大変だった。役人の好奇心をはぐらかすのが精一杯、途中で面倒くさくなり悪戯心も起き、荷物の中のウメボシを食べさせて驚ろかせてやろうかと思った。彼らマレー人の口癖は「それは何だ。」「いくらか。」「売れ。」である。日本の旅行者は外国に出ると殿様気分になりやたらに物をやったりするから、日本人相手だと何か安い買物でもと期待するのだろう。僕もラハダウか

らモスチーンへの二時間半の船旅で経験した。僕の前にいた若い男がフィルムを売れ、カメラを売れ、と言うのである。それも最初は頭腦的に、「日本はすばらしい。」「日本製品は良い。」などと、こちらをいい気持ちにさせて、おもむろに値段を聞いてきた。こちららも欧州製よりも日本製の方が品質も良く、しかも安いのだと思っているのでつい値段を安く言う。すると「それを買いたい。」と言って来る。こちらら値を高くふっかけないようにと予防策を講じたのである。仕方がない、こちららも日頃の英語の実力を隠して涙をのんで英語はよく分からないふりをした。非常に悔まれる思い出だ。

旅行中あらゆる熱帯特産の果物を食べた。ピーサンと呼ばれるバナナは、大きいもので1メートル以上から5センチ位の小さなものまで12種ある。日本商社の新人歓迎会の席では12種のバナナを並べ、「どれでもいい。好きなのを食べる。」と言われると、殆んど新人が一番大きなバナナを嬉しそうにむき始めるようだ。だがこのバナナは豚の飼料で人の食べられる代物ではなく、バナナを口に入れた時の新人の形容しがたい顔付きをみんなで楽しむようだ。未来の商社マン諸氏はバナナに御注意下さい。

マレーシアのサバ州(北ボルネオ)の22日間の旅でした。相棒は三宅君(城北一年)でした。

## 開けゆくアフリカの印象

黒瀬 節子

黒瀬さんは、1965年度英語会のインターナショナル・セクションのメンバーとして活躍された。翌66年、早大アフリカ探検隊へ通訳として参加が決定、9月17日に日本を出発、フランスのマルセイユからアフリカに入り、サハラ砂漠を縦断、以後ナイジェリア、中央アフリカ、スーダンを経て、ウガンダ、ケニア地方へ飛び、同隊は、日本人としては初の貴重な研究資料を得て、67年3月30日に現地解散となった。

編集部は、去る11月某日、黒瀬さんに会い、貴重な経験談をおうかがいした。

## 出発前

アフリカ行きの話がかかったのは、折から大学が早稲田騒動の最中で、私自身大学の問題にからんで、自分の将来の道など内面的に悩んでいた時期でした。闘争にも容易に溶け込まず、自分に対して惜なさを感じるとともに、平凡な日常生活にいや気を感じ、何か内部のものをぶつけ出し、全然違った環境に飛び込みたい、そして違った面を見たいという気持ちが強かったように思います。そんな気持ちの時に隊に参加してもらえぬかと声がかかり、詳しく



(スーダン北部シャンディ遺跡にて)

聞いてみますと、意図も装備も比較的しっかりした隊でしたし、それにアフリカなど恐らく学生時代にしか行くことはできないし、違ったものに飛び込みたいという気持ちも手伝って、参加を決意しました。今思い出すと、異常なまでにせっぱつまった気持ちがあったように思われます。これをやらなければ死んでも死にきれない—そんな気持ちでした。ですから入る前に生命の保障はないと言われても尻込みしませんでしたし、家族に反対された時も、何が何でも説得しなければならぬと思いました。

### 隊における女性としての役割

隊の構成は、男性が9人、女性は私を含めて2人。私達女性は通訳として参加したわけですが、隊に女性が参加した意義は雰囲気や和らげることにあったと思います。出発前にもそのことは強調されましたし、実際、6ヶ月間という長い間同じ隊員で、特殊な生活を送って、ともすればぎすぎすしがちな隊の雰囲気を女性がいたということで、比較的明るく、楽しく保つことができ、自分自身役に立つことができ嬉しく思っています。最もそんなことでもなければ、外に自分の身の置きどころがなかったこともあるのですが、女性が参加して行動しにくいこともあったようですが、その他にも現地の元首や大統領の邸を訪ねた時に、女性しか入れない部屋に招かれ、御夫人達にも会い、話も聞かせていただきましたし、女性が入っているということで、現地の人の迎え方が暖かかったというようなこともあったのではないかと思います。

### 現地での生活

砂漠を横断中はずっとトラックの中での生活でした。食料その他の生活必需品の用意は十分あり

ましたから、その面では不自由はしませんでした。さすがに缶詰めやインスタント食品だけではもの足りなく、あきがきたせいもあって日本の食物がひどくなつかりました。私などはなべ焼きうどんと茶わんむしが食べたくて食べたくて、日本へ手紙を書く時は、何度か帰ったらすぐにそんなものを作ってくれと書いたものです。途中、持っていった食料が足りなくなりそうでしたので、現地の人と食事をしたことがありますが、とにかく作ってくれる料理は砂が入っていてジャリジャリ、牛乳などは洗面器のようなものに入れてありましたが、これまた砂が黒くまじっていて、おまけに古くなっており、ヨーグルト状ですっぱい味がしました。それでもどうにも仕方のない時には我慢して食べましたが、これではとても暮していけないな。とつくづく思いました。

砂漠でのトラックの中の生活でも肉体的に苦しいと思ったことはなかったのですが、時々、はたしてこんな生活をしていていいのかしらと自責の念のようなものかられたものです。男の人達の中にいて自分のひどい姿を見せるにも限度はありますし、砂の上に寝ころがっている時、トラックの座席に寝ている時など、本当にこれでいいのかしら、と女性の心理とでもいうのでしょうか、そんな気持ちに悩まされたこともあります。むしろホームシックもからんでいましたが、そんな時には自分は今、特殊な環境にあるのだから、と絶えず自分に言い聞かせて、気持ちをまぎらせていたものです。

何ととっても、現地の市場の様子には驚きました。店先には羊の頭を鉄の棒にさして並べてあって、それを土地の女の人が買って、店の人にそれ

をなで割ってもらっている所など、始めは見るに堪えませんでした。そんなのはいい方で、羊の解体の場面を思い出すと今でもぞっとします。あたり一面、血の海で、何とも言えないいやな臭いがむんむんとして、空にはハゲタカが舞っているような所で、まだ生きて羊が皮をはがれて、頭をのけぞらせているのを見た時には、本当に身の毛がよだつようでした。そんな場面をみてからは、市場を通過してその臭いをかぐと、涙がでてるし、せきまで、すっかりアレルギーにかかってしまいました。その後、ずいぶん慣れて、驚くことは少なくなりましたが、こんな様子を見ると、日本とは全然ちがうというのが実感として肌感に感じられます。そんな異常な経験、ひどい苦勞をして帰ってきた現在、これから以後に自分がどんな事態にぶつかっても全力を出してやれば、必ずきりぬけられるのだという自信がつかしました。それが大きな収穫の一つだと思っています。

#### 現地の人々について

現地では肌の色の違う人々の中で暮らしたわけですが、その中にいる時は肌の色の違いなど全然感じられず、同じ仲間の様に感じられ、楽しく生活できました。違いというと、相手が大学生なら大学生としての、農家のおかみさんならばおかみさんとしての立場の相違であって、民族の違いなど、殆んど感じませんでした。土地の子供達も、子供はどこでも同じように無邪気かわいらしく、一緒にはしゃいだりしましたが、ただ後になってバりに立ち寄った時には、はっと思ったことがあります。ノートルダム寺院を散歩していた時でした。寺院の庭にベンチが並んでいて、沢山のフランス人が腰をかけて、楽しそうに話をしている中で、一つだけ離れたベンチに黒人が一人淋しそうに座っているのを見かけました。そして、その黒人のいる空いているベンチには行けず、無意識のうちに他の白人のいる混んでいる方に席を探している自分を発見した時、何ともいえない淋しさを感じ、同時に自分に対して情けなさを感じました。現地にいる時には肌の違いということに対して何の抵抗も感じず、かえって現地で働いている欧米人が現地人を軽べつするのに対して非常な反感をおぼえた自分なのに、どうして白人の中に入るところになってしまうのだろうか。と今思っても心のとがめられるような感じでした。

#### 日本人に対する考え方

総じて現地の人々は、特にナイジェリアや奥地に入ると、日本という国を良く知らないようでした。

ナイジェリアでは中国人と間違えられました。間違えたというよりは、中国と日本とは同じであると思われているようです。日本の首都は北京かと尋ねられました。中共が援助に力を入れている影響だと思えます。食器などの日用品にも中共製のものが多く見られます。ところが日本を知っている人達の間では、日本人への評判は大変良く、大きな期待をもたれているのを切に感じました。特にスーダンでは日本人に対して非常に親近感をもって、大学生は私達が知らないような日本の歴史まで良く勉強していて、こちらが恥かしい思いをしました。中でも明治維新についてはくわしく知っており、それを手本にしているということを知りました。歓迎会の席上で、お酒を飲んでご気嫌になった彼等のうちの一人が、「日本人は我々の仲間が一番上の民族だ」と言った言葉にも、日本人に対する強い連帯意識、そして期待のようなものを持っているのが感じられ、それだけに私達は彼らの為にならなければならないという使命感を覚えました。

#### 現地の人々の自覚と文化

現地の人々について感じたことをもう一つ。上層部の人々、例えば大学の総長とか学生とかには先進諸国に追いつこうとする気迫と、民衆を引っばって行かなければならないという自覚が強いということが感じられましたが、一般の人々は比較的のんびりして、悪く言えば怠惰なのでしょう。発展への気迫はうすいようです。しかしその怠惰ということ自体は責められない気がします。というのは、気候的には暑くて労働意欲がなくなるのは当然だと思うのです。私達でも日中、あれだけの暑さにおそわれていたら何もしたくなくなってしまう。そういう面でも、先進国に追いついて行くには、まだまだ時間がかかるのではないかと思います。それにつけても、今でも考えさせられるのは、文化の発達には自然的な条件が大いに関連するということです。いわゆる、今日、文明が発達している国々、欧米、日本もそうですが、そこでは当然文化が発達するような条件がそろっています。水は生活には欠かせないものですが、アフリカの奥地ではその水をとることで、毎日が精一杯という所が沢山ありました。非戸を40メートル程掘って、皮の袋を落とし、ロバに引かせたりしてやっと、ドロドロの水をちよっぴりとるだけで一日が暮れてしまうような所では、文化的な生活も何もあったものではありません。自分達は文明人だと思っていざっていても、何故自分達がそうなれたのかと考えると、必ずしも自分達の力

だけでそうなのではないと思います。ですから、そのようなことを考慮せずに、表面だけを見てアフリカの人達は文明度が低いとか、開発が遅れているとかいって怪べつはできないものだとか実感として感じました。何の不自由もない生活を送っていると、今でもアフリカの人達は水をとるだけで精一杯の毎日をおくっているのかと変な気がします。自分が恵まれすぎているのだというように思えてなりません。その上、自分行ってみただけで、何かしてあげようと思っても何もしてあげられないし、そんなことを考えると悪いという思いがします。

### 言葉について

私は通訳として同行したわけですが、正直なところ大変な悩みでした。というのは、アフリカでは旧英領の英語の普及度よりも、旧仏領のフランス語の普及度の方が高く、旧英領で英語の通じるのは海岸寄りのケニア、タンザニア、ウガンダあたりの観光化した地域だけで、他には現地語、アラビア語しか通じませんでしたし、旧仏領ではフランス語でしたから、実のところ大変困りました。大学の授業でフランス語はやっていましたが、とてもそれだけでは及ばず、かといって隊では私ともう一人の女性の他は全然だめでしたので、何とかやっつかねばなりません。そうこうしているうちに慣れてわかるようになりましたが…。更に困ったのはフランス語の通じない現地人との意志疎通で、これはそれこそ身ぶり、手まねと、フランス語、英語の通じる地域で教わった最少限必要な単語の羅列だけでした。もっと言葉が通じれば聞きたいことも沢山あったのに、残念というより他ありませんでした。言葉に関して面白いと思ったのは、私はアフリカに行き、日本に日本語があることを非常に誇りに感じざるを得ませんでした。というのは、現地には統一した言葉がなく、英語、フランス語、アラビア語が入りまじっており、そのアラビア語にしても方言が多くて、統一することが不可能な状態らしいのです。むこうの大学でそんなことを話していた時に、日本人は一体何語を話しているのかと尋ねられましたが、そんな時、日本には全国どこでも通じる立派な日本語があるのだと答えることに誇りのようなものを感じました。

### 自然の美しさ

何にもまして感動したことは自然の美しさでした。後からヨーロッパに行きそこにも別な美しさはありましたが、アフリカのそれは、素朴で、

原始的で雄大な美しさと言うのでしょうか、砂漠の太陽、星などは今でも心に残っています。特に、すばらしかったのは夕暮で、砂漠の夕陽の美しさはたとえようがありませんでした。砂漠を真赤に染めて、太陽が西の地平線の下にかくれると、薄明りの中に砂漠全体がとてつもなく大きなお盆のような感じになって、自分達はその中に置かれたちっぽけな蟻のように思えます。やがて東の方からライトブルーの闇がおおってきて、空がダイヤのような星をちりばめて、時間の流れにつれて、天体が動き、本当に自然の交響楽が奏でられているような感じを覚えます。自分に詩とか、芸術の才能があれば、何かすばらしいものが生まれそうな気がしたのに、その力が自分になくて惜げなく思いました。

### 最後に英語会の人に

英語会の人に言いたいと思ったことは、本当に語学というものは大切だということです。というのは、例えばナイジェリアで見かけたことなのですが、土地の人々を使って仕事をしている日本人が多くいますが、土地の人々は旧英領であったせいもあって英語は良く話しますが、日本人には英語の良く話せない人が行っています。すると言葉で説得できない場合に、手を出したり、激しい言葉をはいたりして、言葉さえ通じればなくてもすみそうなトラブルを起しています。こんな状態をみるといかに、英語が話せるようになることが必要であるか切に感じます。皆さん、是非とも英語には強くなるように…。

(懇談会の席上にて)



# “声”

## — 伝統について —

「我が早稲田大学英語会は65年の伝統を有す。」と言われる。ある者はこの伝統を、先輩たちによって築き上げられた偉大なものと感じ、ある者はこれを重圧と感じ、またある者はほぼ無関心な態度を示す。

日常、我々が何げなく使うこの「伝統」という言葉、いったいその実体は何であるのか。我々は、英語会の伝統というものを真に理解しているのだろうか。

英語会創設65周年にあたり、我々はもう一度、この伝統に関して、その実体は何であるのか、また、どのような態度でのぞむべきか考えてみたいと思う。

### — アンケート結果の分析 —

#### (1) 英語会の伝統とはどのようなものか。

以下は、さきに行われたアンケートの回答である。

- ◇ 一言で言えば、現在の我々では明かしきれない長く、かつ偉大なものだと思う。互いに会員が苦しみながら、決してあきらめずに努力をしていく過程において良い結果と共に、精神的なものも身につけていく。自分にはこれが、早大精神だとも思える。これは絶対に後輩に引き継がねばならない。(政, 4, 男)
- ◇ あらゆる限り、できうる限りの努力をして、最大限、最高限の活動を行い、大きく常に発展していくこと。(商, 3, 男)
- ◇ 65年もの間の各自の努力の積み重ね。(法, 2, 男)
- ◇ 英語に対する情熱と、先輩、後輩の封建的結びつき。(政, 2, 男)
- ◇ 自分の努力次第でいかようにも進歩するということを、日々の交わりで教えていくこと。(教, 1, 女)
- ◇ 物事に対する真剣な態度と、それをもりたてる団結力。(文, 3, 男)
- ◇ 個人プレーではなくして、多人数が一致団結して活動にぶつかっていく心。また先輩と親密なこともその一つ。(法, 4, 男)
- ◇ よくわからないが、多数のメンバー、稲門英語会の先輩諸兄、それらの事を思うとき、我々が何かを感じれば、それが伝統という「重み」かもしれない。(文, 1, 女)
- ◇ 活動年数が長いだけであり、特に伝統という強調したり、自慢するようなものはない。特に最近において、伝統を作り出す要素となる発展はない。(商, 3, 男)
- ◇ 伝統という言葉が強押し出しすぎる。今の英語会はその言葉にふりまわされているくらいがなさにしもあらず。(文, 2, 女)
- ◇ 大ていはいは、ものすごい圧力として感じ、ほとんど束縛として感じる。(政, 3, 女)
- ◇ 先輩の発言権が余りにも偉大であるところから、E. S. S. の伝統もはかりがたいものであらうと思われる。しかし、とにかく65年の間に多くのこと(優勝その他)があったということは良く知っている。(文, 3, 女)
- ◇ 伝統を鼻にかけすぎている。我々のクラブには、65年の伝統という言葉しかないのか。(法, 2, 男)
- ◇ 目茶苦茶に何かをやりたがる人間が支えてきたところが英語会の伝統の背骨になっているのではないかと気軽に考えると感じられる。(商, 3, 男)
- ◇ 伝統のはき違ひ。新しい意見を恐れ、伝統固守のみを目標とし進歩がない。(商, 2, 男)
- ◇ 言葉だけの伝統であり、それに全ての会員がだまされているのではないか。(法, 1, 男)
- ◇ 伝統などなし。これから毎年新しくつくり出すもの。他人の努力の上にアグラをかくのは最大の悪である。伝統を軽々しく口にする前に、自己の生活態度をふり返れ。(法, 1, 男)
- ◇ 過剰なる克己精神。(法, 2, 男)



その他、強い組織力、整った活動内容など、と様々な回答。同じ英語会の会員でも、その伝統のとらえ方は各人各様なのだろうか。アンケートの結果をみる限り、英語会の伝統というものの見方は人によって異なるということになるが…。

## (2) 伝統とは何か

ここで、社会学的に見た伝統というものの定義を分析してみよう。

社会学でいう伝統とは、「ある集団が文化的または精神的領域において所有する、あるいは所有すると信ぜられている優れた性質のこと」、である。すなわち、伝統とは、プラスの価値判断を前提とする主観的観念で、その存続が希望されている慣習と言って良い。反対に、マイナスの評価を受け、除去を要求される慣習は因襲として、伝統とは区別されるべきものであろう。この定義によれば、英語会の会員の多くは、伝統と因襲とを混同していると言える。アンケートの中にも多くみられた意見だが「伝統のうちの悪いものは廃止し、良いものだけを続けていくべき」というのは、上の定義からすると多少おかしい。むしろ、現状への態度の如何によって、一部の人々が伝統と考えるものを、他の人々は因襲と見ることはある。英語会においては、その傾向が強いのではなからうか。

## (3) 我々に何が必要か

アンケートの回答者、70名のうち45%の者は、英語会の伝統というものが何であるかわからず状態であり、また伝統と言われるものはないと断定している。その他、英語会の伝統について指摘したものの中でも莫然とした、あいまいなものが多くみられる。実際、考えてみると、伝統というものは、何か莫然としていて説明しにくいものである。また、英語会という、人間の全体性に関する集団（例えば民族など）ではなく、人間生活の側面に関する集団、人為的につくられた集団の中では、伝統というものは、形成されにくいものであるようだ。

伝統の本来の担い手は、民族であると言われる。英語会の伝統と言うと、年々踏襲される機構、制度および活動方法について考えられることが多い。けれども、真の伝統と言われるものは、機構、制度のような様式とか形式とかそのものではなくて、

その様式や形式とかにあらわれている精神的態度である。

マックス・シェーラーは、伝統と意識されぬところに、却って伝統が生きていると称して、真の伝統を生きた伝統、形態化した伝統を死んだ伝統と呼んでいる。

こう考えてくると、英語会の伝統とは何かと捜し求めることは、さほど重要な問題ではないと思われる。それは、とても言葉ではあらわし尽せない、我々の心中を流れる何かなのではないだろうか。ドラマ活動、夏の合宿などに参加すると、そこには何か、心のきずなになっているものがあると感ずることは確かである。その伝統の精神が何であるかということは問題ではない。

我々がしてはならないことは、伝統を圧迫、束縛と感じ、それを一方的に排斥する態度をとることであり、制度方式を伝統だからと言って、考えなしにそのままの形で踏襲するような態度である。そして、我々に必要なのは、伝統を理解するというよりは、先人達の、また我々仲間同志の考えを理解すること、心を知るのではないだろうか。互いに偏見を持ち、誤解し、排斥し合っているだけでは何も生まれてこないであろう。理解した上で協力し、日々努力して行く過程から、我々英語会の発展に影響を与える真の伝統がつくられてゆくものであると信じる。

最後に、もう一度会員の声を聞いてみよう。

- ◇ 伝統は一面において良いもの。大切なことはそれにしがみつかぬこと。常に新しい観点に立って物を考える事が、大学生に課せられたものであると考える。(文, 3, 女)
- ◇ 伝統を大切に、またその伝統の上により良い伝統をつくる必要があります。(法, 2, 男)
- ◇ 一日も早く立派な会員になれるよう誠実さを持って全力を尽すことのみ。それが伝統を守る唯一の道だと思う。(政, 4, 男)
- ◇ 新しい「我々の、我々による、我々のためのクラブ」を期待しています。少なくとも、過去の遺物によりかかっている態度は改めてしかなるべきだと思います。(文, 1, 男)
- ◇ 常に、旧来の伝統に固執することなく、ある面において、その本質的意義を確認し、その上

に現代の若い青年としての世界的視野に立った  
意見と意向とを新たに取り入れていきたい。

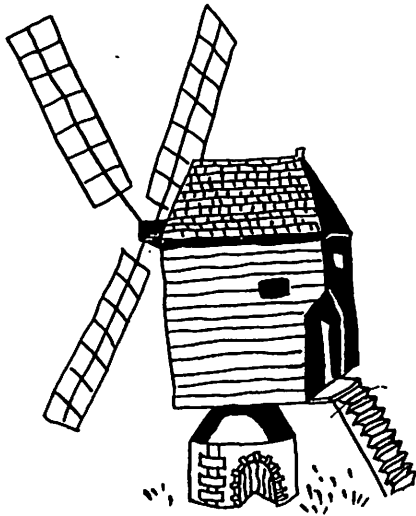
(法, 1, 男)

- ◇ 伝統があることに誇りを感じるのは、大いに  
結構であるが、それに甘んじることなく、常に  
反省と計画性と実行性をもって諸活動を一步  
でも理想に近づけるべく、己の位置を見出し、  
努力を怠らぬことによって、伝統を堅持させて  
いくべきだと考える。自分自身の内なる努力と  
協調的精神——この二つが伝統を支える大きな  
柱であると信じている。(教, 3, 男)

以上が、英語会の会員の「伝統」に関する声を  
収集分析した結果です。これらの結果が、これか  
らの英語会において吟味、検討され、建設的な意  
味を持つよう更に高められた上で、それが何らか  
の形で実現されることをここに提案すると共に、  
心から切望する次第であります。

以上に関連して、次に、前早大英語会会長を務  
めて下さった中島正信商学部教授とのインタビュー  
の要旨を掲載いたします。

また、稲門会の欄には、先輩諸氏の「伝統」に  
関する記事を寄せていただきました。併読される  
ことをお勧めします。



## 中島正信教授の話 (前早大英語会会長)

まず、早稲田大学の伝統ということに関して—  
これには、早稲田精神にみられる学の独立、教育  
の機会均等、世界的視野に立つことなどが一般的  
に考えられるが——特に世界的視野に立つて天下  
国家を考えるということ、大隈侯の『世界は我々  
の良き大学校である。』という言葉を味わって、  
我々は国際的視野をもっと高める必要があります。

この時に考えられる「東西文明の調和」という  
ことは、最も大切なもので、英語会の一つの大き  
なねらいであると考えられます。従って、このね  
らいが達成されるためには、一つの方法として、  
原書の購読などにより国際的視野を身につけ、活  
動がもっと国際化する必要があります、その基本とし  
て、英語が達者であることが必要なであります。  
そこで、早大全体が国際的感覚を身につけるよう  
に、英語会がトップに立って、活動を押し進める  
前向きな姿勢が大いに必要とされるのでありましょ  
う。

又、早大の歴史に対する勉強不足を感じます。  
歴史を踏まえた上ではじめて昔のものを今の時代  
において前向きにどう生かすか、ということを考え  
ることができ、そこに進歩があるのだから、も  
っと早大の歴史を知ってもらいたい。これは、英  
語会についても、同様のことが言えるのではない  
でしょうか。

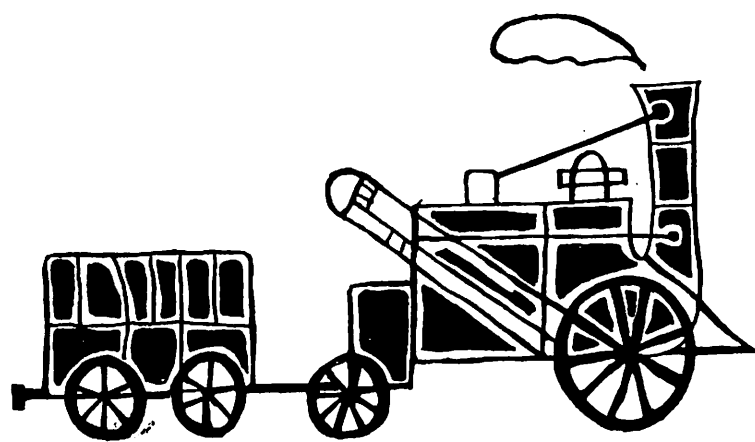
現在の英語会会員に望むことは——  
英語というものを基礎から、もっとアカデミック  
に勉強していただきたい。そのためには、あるも  
のを徹底的に勉強し、完全に身につけてから試合  
などにも臨むように、すなわち、活動を器用にこ  
なすというのではなく、深みをもって一つのこと  
をみっちり勉強して下さい。

△ ▽ △ ▽ △



稲門英語会の欄

四年生の欄



K. L.

# 稲門英語会の欄

挨拶

稲門英語会会長 潮田 定一

早稲田大学英語会の諸君が特に英語の勉強に精進しているのは、国際的視野に立って物を見、国際的な活動に挺身せんとする意欲によるものと存じ、常に敬意を表しております。諸君の日々の努力は積み重なって、いずれ大きな成果をあげることでしょう。現在に於ては、英語は殆んど国際語、世界語といってよいと思います。諸君が英語によってますます教養を高め、交際を広めることは、諸君自身の修業になると共に、国家に貢献することであり、慶賀に堪えません。稲門英語会の方々もその修業したことを生かして、世界に活躍しておられます。

諸君の健闘を祈るとともに、卒業される方々には全員、稲門英語会に入会下さるよう御願いたします。

## 稲門会だより

中瀬 正一

今年6月1日、大隈会館に於て本年度稲門英語会定例総会を開催し、大柴危太郎氏(明治42年度卒業)をはじめ、多数の会員諸氏の御出席を賜りました。当日は Guest Speaker として、NHK 外信部副部長の高野洋氏(昭和26年卒業)をお招きし、時事問題についての講演をしていただきました。

又、稲門英語会の本年度の事業と致しまして、大学英语会主催で春秋2回行う恒例の All Waseda Speech Contest の入賞者に対する稲門会盃の贈呈と、大学英语会の機関紙 ACE 発行の為の資金援助がありました。この他にも、8月4日より10日迄行われた大学英语会野尻湖合宿に多数の稲門会会員も参加して、現役と O. B. との親睦を深める事ができました。又、早稲田祭の最中には英語会幹事の皆様の御協力をいただいて、11月3日に英語会幹事の皆様と稲門会会員との懇談会も開催いたしました。

尚、本年度の事業として予定しておりました会員名簿の作成は、最近の番地改正に伴い会員皆様の住所録整理が予想以上に手間どっている事と、常任幹事兼会計幹事であります佐々木猛氏(昭和27年度卒業)が10月中旬に突然イタリーへ転勤されたため事務引継ぎ等がありませんでしたので、甚だ勝手ながら、来年度迄延期させていただきましたので、この機会を利用してお詫び申し上げます。



<稲門会総会>

## 昭和初期の英語会

緒方省吾

(昭和12年度卒業・専門部政経)

昭和9年から同12年までの間、幹事諸兄は高杉会長を中心に中島教授の指導のもとで、昼夜の区別なく英語会の運営に尽力された。満州事変から支那事変へと移り変わった当時の世情にも拘らず、英語の勉強にはいささかも抵抗を感じなかったように見受けられた。

当時の英語会は現在のように盛り沢山のセッションに分れたプログラムではなく、英字紙「ジャパン・アドバイザー」の輪読、英会話の初級・中級・上級にわかれてのレッスン、スピーチのコーチなどが主な内容であった。英語会の大きな活動の一つであったオール・ワセダと四大学のドラマの演出において一生忘れることのできないのは、トマス・ライエル教授が誠心誠意指導に当たって下さったことであった。なにせ当時の英語会では、キングズ・イングリッシュがスタンダードであった。これはライエル教授をはじめとして英会話の先生方も全部英国人であったことにも原因していた。又、我々は良く英国大使館にも自由に訪問ができたし、大使館員にも一時ドラマの指導をうけたこともあった。会員の募集も新学期の4月に入ると、幹事諸兄が手わけして教室に行き、プログラムの内容を説明して勧誘にこれ努めた結果、七百人位は加入した。しかしながら9月に入ると半数以上が脱落して来なくなってしまふには心寂しい思いがした。

当時の学生は充分な生活費の仕送りがあったのかどうかは知る由もないが、アルバイトに頼っていた学生は少なかった。そのためか随分のびのびと学生生活をエンジョイしていた。しかし、英語会のメンバーはレジャーを楽しむどころか、もっぱら勉学にはげんでいた。

現在の英語会が一年中活発な行事でサポートされ、メンバーの学生諸君が一生懸命英語を身につけている時に、30数年前に想いを寄せてみるとまさに隔世の感がある。

## 戦中、戦後

中瀬正一

(昭和24年度卒業・大商)

私達が第二学院に入学し、英語会に入会したのは、第二次世界大戦もその中盤を過ぎ、日本の敗色が濃くなってきた昭和18年春であった。当時の英語会の会長は伊地知先生で、大学英語会の部室は文学部にあったが、第二学院の部室だけは別になっていて、現在の野球場側の門から入ってすぐ左側の木造教室の2階にあった。私の記憶では当時入会金に50銭、E.S.Sのバッジが25銭だったと思う。私達はその計75銭を払い込んで名誉ある英語会会員となった。当時は毎年五百人近い新会員を迎え入れたが、夏休みが終る頃には50名足らずの人数に減ってしまっていた。

昭和18年といえは、一億総決起して国防に当たっていた時代であるから、敵国語たる英語に対しては当時の学校も学生もあまり関心が無かった事は言うまでもなく、そのような時代に英語会に入会した連中はそろいもそろってつむじまがりであったといっても過言ではない。しかし私達には私達なりの考え方があった。米、英を敵にまわして戦争しているのに、相手国の言語もわからず戦争ができるはずがない。香港、シンガポール、フィリピンは勿論、将来は濠州、アメリカまで占領しようというのに、もし占領したあかつきには当然現地の言葉ができなければ戦勝国としての役割を果せるはずがないと信じていた。もちろん、我々の中にはこのような愛国心から英語を勉強したのではなく、純粋に英語を愛し、英語のためなら非国民呼ばわりされてもよいという純情無垢な青年もいたことは事実である。しかし私達の夢もそう長続きはしなかった。

昭和18年11月には学徒動員となり、健康上の理由で兵役免除となった少数の人達を除いて、20才以上の学生は皆、戦場にかり出されました。そのため、中重、小林、富田の諸先輩と共に、我々は予科年生で大学英語会の幹事となった。

翌年の昭和19年4月、新入生が入ってきて、私達ははじめて後輩を指導する楽しみができたと思つたのも束の間、昭和19年5月から学生は一斉

に勤労働員となり、学校を離れて工場や農園へ働きに行かねばならなくなった。その結果、英語会の部室も休みを利用して学校に来る数名の会員が集まるだけの場所となってしまった。このような境遇下にあっても私達は工場から帰って寮の夕食が終ってから消灯までのわずかな時間を利用して、後輩の指導のために、灯火管制下の真暗な川崎の街を日本鋼管の寮から後輩のいる昭和電工の寮まで数回往復したことを記憶している。

昭和19年後半から昭和20年に入ると、戦争はいよいよ終盤に入り、連日空襲で東京の街も焼け野原と化し、私達にも召集令状が来るようになった。まず私が、続いて住野君、伊東君という具合に我々の同期生の殆んどが兵隊に行った。そして中里先輩（終戦後病気のため死亡）、富田先輩と、我々の一年後輩の長谷川、松本、小安、沢部等の諸兄数名が英語会を守りぬくこととなった。兵隊に行った多くの英語会会員の大半がそうであったと同様に、私も歩兵部隊に放り込まれて毎日塹壕や穴掘りをやらされ、得意の英語を使う機会は全くなかったが、終戦になってから通訳要員として鹿屋、長崎、佐世保、門司の進駐にたちあって初めて英語会で習得した英語を実用化することができた。その時は本当にうれしかった事を憶えている。

昭和20年8月、終戦と同時に兵隊に行っていた会員がぞくぞく復員して来て、再び文学部地下の部室に集まり、他校に先んじて早稲田が一番早く、新しい時代の英語会を発足させた。更には慶応、明治、立教、日本女子大、東京女子大、津田塾大等へも行き、各校に呼びかけて英語会を発足させ、学生ホール（今の教職員食堂のある所）で Federation of English Speaking Societies の発会式を開いたことも今では懐しい思い出である。この F. E. S. S. が国際学生会議を主催する Japan Student Association（後に ISS と改称）に発展し、住野君、加藤君が戦後初代の委員長、副委員長として活躍した。そして昭和22年明治大学に於て、戦後第一回の日米学生会議を開催する運びとなった。又、戦後第一回の英語劇を行ったのも我々が一番早かったと記憶している。

このように我々の時代は決してめぐる時代ではなかったが、明治38年の発足以来、歴史と

伝統を誇る早稲田大学英语会を最悪の時代にとにかく守り通し、無事戦後の諸君に引き継ぐことができたことは、今もって良くやったと自負する次第である。

## 我々の時代の英語会

阿部峰雄

（昭和36年度卒業・政経）

中瀬先輩より出された題ですのでこのまま使用し、我々の時代の活動の一端を述べさせていただきます。それ故、別に懐古録を書こうというわけではありませんので、学生諸君も卒業以来まだ6年しか過ぎていないのに何を大げさな、などと考えないでいただきたいと思います。

「ACE」は何年にできたか覚えていますが、一度部室の中から取り出して見ていただきたいと思います。確か、初版は1959年（昭和34年）の筈です。私達が中心になって会を運営していた時代にできたのです。それまでは英語会活動の記録が全然残っておらず、先輩方の話を聞くだけで終ってしまい、その記憶だけを頼りにしていたわけですが、それを正式に記録として残そうと考えて、制作を始めたのがこの雑誌です。現在の「ACE」がどのように変ってきたかということは、その歴史を見れば英語会の変動の様子とともに手に取るようにわかると思います。もちろん、当時も何人かの公報担当幹事が頭を寄せ合って、雑誌の性格から原稿の手配、雑誌の題名決定まで多数の意見を聞いて廻ったわけですが、何しろ初版ということは何もモデルが無いだけに大変な苦勞であり、長い時間を使いました。その苦勞を一番良く知っている平野亨君（住友商事）は現在ニューヨーク支店に勤務しているため、その当時の苦勞話を聞けないのが残念です。

「英語会は長い長い伝統が有ります。」という言葉は何度も先輩から聞かされますが、果してそれがどの様な形で有るのか、具体的には先輩方は何をして来たのかということは話だけでは解らないものだと思います。それ故に「ACE」を作って記録にとどめておけば、次の人々に何かの役に立つはずですが。現在の会員が我々の作った「ACE」を見て、これなら僕等の雑誌の方が良いと感ずるなら、それは一つの進歩です。以前の活動

と比較して、今の我々の方が活発で良い成績を残していると思えるなら、我々が初版を作成した意義が有ったものと喜ばしく思います。伝統とは枠を決めるものではなく、その土台となり、基礎となるべき性格のものだと思います。それを見直すことは次の発展の目標を定めるのに大いに役立つはずですし、そのために一つ立派な「ACE」を出版してほしいと思います。

最近の英語会のニュースも余り聞けずにおり、どの様になっているかわかりませんが、相変わらず不特定多数の会員をかかえ、狭い部室で苦勞していることと思います。入会員六百余名が四年迄の残留者十数名になってしまうという伝統も続いていることと想像されます。苦肉の策で始めたホーム・ミーティングも続いていることでしょう。マス・プロ大学の様子もまだまだ手に取るように解ります。その中で英語を勉強しながら苦勞していると同時に、英語会への所属意義についても思い悩んでいる人も多数いることと思います。世の中の進歩はその意味では微々たるものでしょう。しかし、その中で微々たるものでも良いから進歩発展させていただきたいと思います。



## 植えつがむ

大垣嘉彦

(昭和42年度卒業・政経)

諸先輩には御健勝のことと御慶び申し上げます。幸い私達、昭和42年度卒業生もそれぞれの職場で元気に働いておりますので、御安心下さい。「社会人一年生」として珍談・奇談の類も決して無いわけではありませんが、ここでは学窓を離れたばかりの者として、近年の英語会に付き感想を記すことにいたします。

過去65年の歴史を持つ英語会は、今日会員数(八百余名)、組織(22セクション)、予算(年間百万円)、活動の内容及びその範囲、会員の英語力等々いずれを見ても「日本一」の英語会であります。言うまでもなくそれは諸先輩の御努力の賜物であり、正直な話この「日本一」が、幹事長に選出されたばかりの私に大きな誇りと責任感を植えつけてくれたのであります。

会の運営にたずさわるようになった時、私達がまず直面したのは同じ早稲田のキャンパスに私達と酷似の看板を掲げた他の英語系サークルが存在するという事、又、その急激な擡頭ということでした。本来は学部内の団体として登録されているものが、僅か数年にして急速に膨脹し、あたかも全学的な組織であるかの様に振舞うに至った事実、会員数・活動・組織の面で英語会に迫らんとするに至った事実は私達に深刻な反省を促さずにはおきませんでした。……それらが擡頭してきた背後には、いわゆる「英語ブーム」や学生数の絶対的增加等々のことがあるでしょう。しかし、いわばそうした環境は英語会にとっても同様に存在すると見なければなりません。とすれば、英語会というものがあがりながらそれらの英語系サークルをそこまで伸ばしてきたものは何か、その間私達には何が欠けていたのではないかと……そのようなところから生まれたのが「ブルー・スカイ・ミーティング」という新しい試みであり、それを通して全会員に自覚と自信とを植えつけるように努めたのであります。原則として週3回全会員が学生会館の屋上に集い、同じテキストを使用することにしました。私もその都度(毎回のスピーチは苦勞の種でしたが)楽しく参加し得たことを、今

も良かったと思っています。

今春、英語会のフェアウエル・パーティーで私は「全体は決して部分の単なる集合ではない。クラブ活動をしていく上で、そのことは深く心しなければならぬことと思う。」という意味のことを在校生諸君に申しました。諸先輩の御努力でここまで育んできた英語会、その中でもし個々の会員が自分の職分のみを想い、又、自己の利益のみを考えて行動するならば、すなわち、個人があくまで個人にしか過ぎず、或る代が或る代に甘んじているならば、英語会はもはや烏合の衆と化し、貴重な65年の歴史も無意味なものとなりましょう。会員数が膨脹し、活動や機構が多様かつ複雑になるにつれて「全体」がかすんでくるのは、いわば必然のことであります。しかしながら、会員としてそれを放置しておく手はありません。放置すれば会員相互の疎遠、孤立感がやがては独断、誤解を生み、ひいては英語会「全体」の弱体化をも招く筈です。個々の会員、各々の代の「集合」

が、それのみでは「全体」を意味しえぬとすれば、そこにこそ個々の会員の、各々の代の「全体」を希求してやまぬ意欲、「英語会」に対する愛着、愛情が切望されるものと思います。単なる懐古、感傷ではなく、それは年々植えつぎ育んでいく筈のものであります。そうしてこそ、そこに初めて60有余年の歴史が意味を持ち、他の追随を許さぬ「日本一」の英語会が名実ともに確立されることでしょう。幸い私は、良き会長、諸先輩、同輩、後輩に恵まれました。又、幹事長の職を退いた後も同輩の結束はくずれず、今日に及んでいます。しかしこれまで記してきたような意味での英語会は遂に実現しませんでしたし、今も、残念ながら「完璧」とは言えぬように思います。この誌上を借りて現役諸君の奮起を促すとともに、私達が在学中御世話になった諸先輩及び伊東先生に心から御礼申し上げます。

植えつがむとして最涯の田のそよぎ

秋を

#### <英語会OB・現役懇談会>



今年も稲門英語会の方々から原稿をお寄せいただきました。今年の特集「伝統」ということに関連して書いていただいたものもあります。伝統のように時間の経過と、多くの人々の努力によってでき上ってきたものを考える場合には、現在の自分達の立場からのみ見ていたのでは、正しい把握はできません。ですからここにお寄せいただいた原稿を読んで、当時の英語会の様子を知って満足するだけにとどめずに、当時の英語会と現在の英語会との相違点、問題点についても考えてみて下さい。そしてそこから「真の伝統」とは一体どんなものなのか、そしてどういう態度でそれにのぞむべきか、更には真の意味での革新とは何かということまで考える一助となれば幸いです。

P. R. セクション

# 四年生の欄

## 英語会四年生名簿

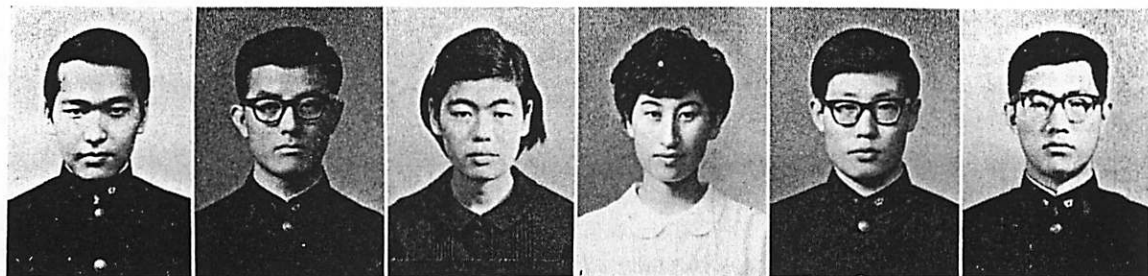
秋山 稔	一 商	P. R.	日立化学	斎藤和子	一 文	会 計	味の素株式会社
厚地義尚	一 商	四 大 学	三 和 銀 行	佐々木端子	一 文	スピーチ	
荒川圭子	一 文	P. R.		佐藤誠司	一 商	Dis.	日本 I. B. M.
飯田千鶴子	教 育	Deb.		佐藤 忠	一 商	G. S.	リコー
石野隆一	一 政 経	副幹事長	博 報 堂	佐藤泰治	一 商	G. S.	キャノン
板津道生	一 法	企画管理	中部日本新聞	高垣 孝	一 理 工	A. V. A.	日本電気
井東雄志郎	一 政 経	レク・セク		高須武男	一 政 経	会 計	三 和 銀 行
			石川島コーリング	館野修郎	一 法	稲 門 会	前 川 製 作 所
糸賀綾子	一 文	スピーチ	国際電信電話	鶴見瑞代	教 育	G. S.	
岩井豊太郎	一 商	Deb.	大垣共立銀行				東京第一法律事務所
内堀美和子	教 育	レク・セク	国際電信電話	徳永明信	一 政 経	稲 門 会	立 石 電 気
内山証夫	一 商	P. R.	東 洋 綿 花	富沢多加子	教 育	G. S.	
大淵和夫	一 政 経	H. M.					スタンダード工業
			興真社写真製版所	内藤千鶴子	一 文	総 務	ソニー
尾崎克太郎	一 政 経	I. セク	日 商	内藤保二	一 商		マスク・ライン
嘉藤桂一	一 法	ドラマ	富士ゼロックス	中尾千鶴子	一 文	ドラマ	
加藤正一	一 商	ドラマ		永島正樹	一 商	文 連	保土ヶ谷化学
加藤誠一	一 法	Dis.	東洋現像所	林 栄子	一 文	Dis.	
加藤美緒子	教 育	I. セク		福湯由美子	教 育	I. セク	
			国立教育問題研究所	古河勝躬	一 理 工	スピーチ	富 士 通
川越昌平	一 理 工	I. セク		保谷謙吉	一 政 経	レク・セク	平 原 商 事
			デュポール大学留学(インディアナ州在住)	水野 昂	一 理 工	H. M.	前 田 建 設
川田久一	一 商		東京海上火災	山内螢子	一 文	P. R.	三 共 製 薬
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# 昭和四十二年度卒業生



K.I



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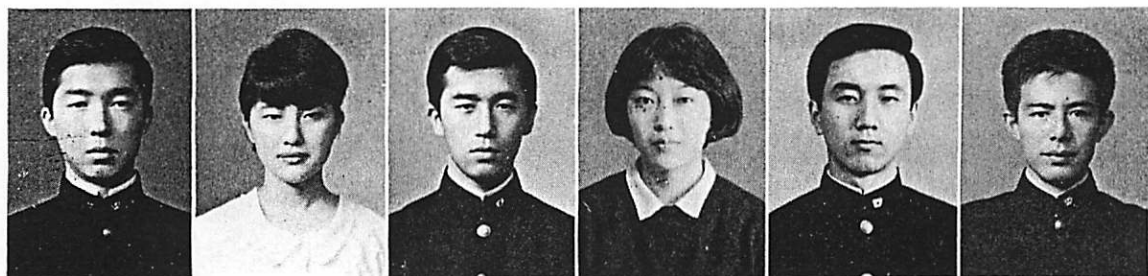
厚地 義尚

荒川 圭子

飯田千鶴子

石野 隆一

板津 道生



井東雄志郎

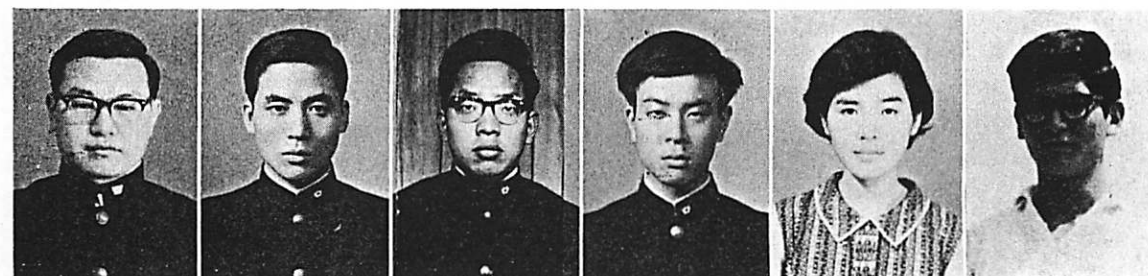
糸賀 綾子

岩井 豊太郎

内堀 美和子

内山 柁夫

大淵 和夫



尾崎克太郎

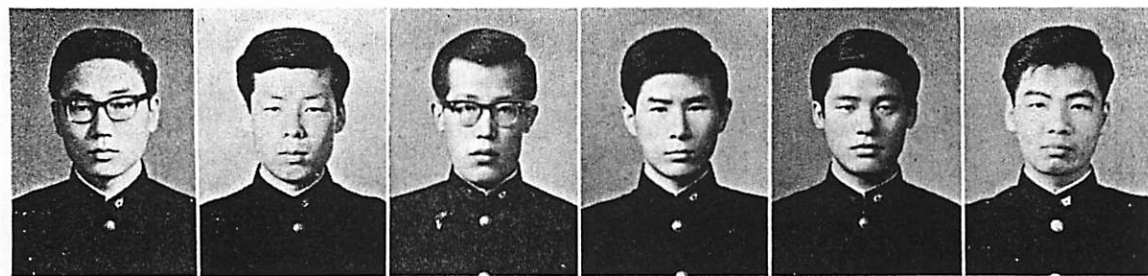
嘉藤 桂一

加藤 正一

加藤 誠一

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上月 孝

小峰 紘一





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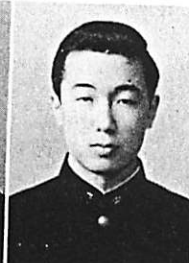
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水野昂



山内螢子



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山本昌一



幸義教



吉田宏



徳永明信

昭和42年度卒業生の今後の御活躍をお祈りいたします。  
 そしてここにその新しい門出を祝し、P. R. セクションより  
 写真と名簿を掲載いたしました。

## LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP

LOVE is like the wild rose-briar,  
FRIENDSHIP like the holly-tree—  
The holly is dark when the rose-briar blooms  
But which will bloom most constantly?

The wild rose-briar is sweet in spring,  
Its summer blossoms scent the air,  
Yet wait till winter comes again  
And who will call the wild-briar fair?

Then scorn the silly rose-wreath now  
And deck thee with the holly's sheen,  
That when December blights thy brow  
He still may leave thy garland green.

There should be no despair for you  
While nightly stars are burning—  
While evening sheds its silent dew  
Or sunshine gilds the morning.

There should be no despair—though tears  
May flow down like a river—  
Are not the best beloved of years  
Around your heart for ever?

They weep—you weep. It must be so—  
Winds sigh as you are sighing,  
And Winter pours its grief in snow  
Where Autumn's leaves are lying.

—They revive and from their fate  
Your fate cannot be parted:  
Then journey onward not elate  
But never broken-hearted.

BY Emily Brontë

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## THE ACE'S STAFF

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BY Emily Brontë

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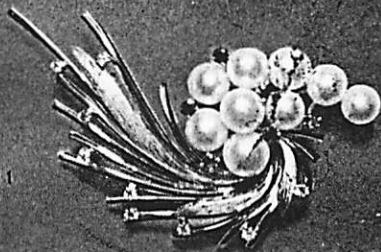


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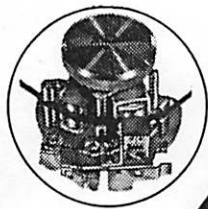
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**Model M-8:** Cross-field head tape recording and playback superiority from Akai. The 4-track, 4-speed stereo/mono M-8 offers sound-on-sound recording—vertical center speakers—special bias for FM multiplex recording—automatic shutoff—Instant stop—horizontal positioning—2 speed synchronous motor—30 to 25,000 cps frequency response—12-watt power output—operates on 100-240V AC at 50/60 cycles.

**Model X-PK1:** The ultimate in solid state pocket tape recorder, featuring Akai's cross-field head. The X-PK1 offers 2-speed (15/16 & 1-7/8 ips), 2-track mono recording and playback—4 hours recording on 600 ft tape—100 to 9,000 cps frequency response—capstan drive—all metal case—remote control coupled to microphone—weight only 3.3 lbs.

**Model 1710:** Stereo recording and playback at its brilliant best! The functionally designed, easy to use Model 1710 features 4-track, 3-speed stereo/mono system—100 micro-inch gap head—40 to 18,000 cps frequency response range—built-in speakers—FM multiplex recording—4 hours of recording per 1200 ft tape—auto shutoff—Instant stop—powerful 2-speed induction motor.

**Model X-355:** This professional type machine features 4-track, 3-speed stereo/mono recording and playback—the famous Akai cross-field head—automatic reverse, repeat, stop and shutoff—sound-on-sound—sound-with-sound—sound-over-sound—50-watt solid state amplifier—30 to 24,000 cps frequency response—3 motors 6-1/2" built-in speakers—operates on 100-240V AC at 50/60 cycles—biased system for FM multiplex recording—remote control and 10-1/2" reel adaptors optional—vertical or horizontal positioning—push button controls. X-355D is also available

**Model X-100D - Model AA-5000:** Compatible tape deck/amplifier system which can be used separately with other components. The X-100D features 4-track, 4-speed stereo recording with Akai's cross-field head. It also offers transistorized preamp, auto shut-off and stop, vertical or horizontal positioning, 30 to 23,000 cps frequency response. The AA-5000 employs 28 transistors and gives you a 20 to 35,000 cps frequency response, OTL circuitry, tape, phono, tuner, tape monitor and aux inputs, hi/lo filters, separate channel controls.

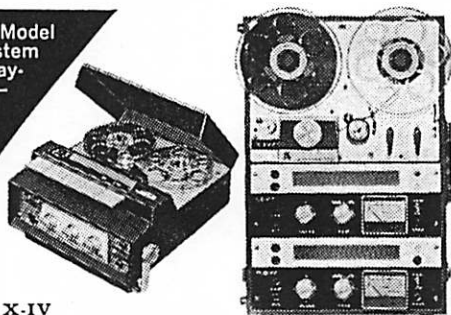
**Model X-300:** The Akai Model X-300 features the famous cross-field head system—stereo/mono recording and playback—4-track, 2-speed (15 ips optional)—10-1/2" reel capacity—self-contained 50-watt amplifier—sound-over-sound—90 kc bias for FM multiplex recording—4 digit tape counter—3 motors—vertical/horizontal positioning—piano key controls—two 6" x 4" speakers—operates on 100-240V AC at 50/60 cycles.

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**Speaker System:**  
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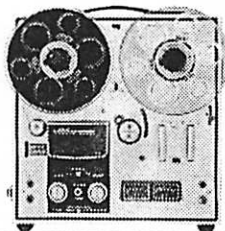


Model X-IV

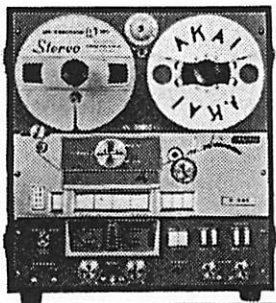
Model M-8



Model X-PK1



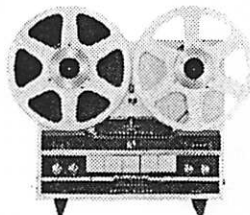
Model 1710



Model X-355



Model X-100D  
Model AA-5000



Model X-300



Model AA-7000

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