

# THE ACE

1969

VOL. 11



*Waseda English Speaking Society*

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# *Preface*

Peter F. Drucker named today as “The Age of Discontinuity”. No body has asked a question on the importance of language in communication so repeatedly as today. In communication, it is the matter of course that the language in the primary object in our daily life. Under the name of discontinuity, people have come to notice the stalemate in the established mass-communication channel, and found a way out in dialogue.

As the editor-in-chief of 11th ACE, I would like to ask all the readers to read through these articles I picked out and criticize the contents. Then, there will be a communication between you and the editorial committee.

I am sure that these articles will give you so many hints in understanding our circle itself and activities.

Lastly, I would like to express my hearty thanks to all the members and graduates who helped us a lot in publishing the ACE vol. 11.

Editor-in-chief

**NOBUHIRO MATSUI**

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# *Greeting*

Dear Members:

The activities for 1969 of the English Speaking Society have been successfully engaged by the earnest members, in spite of the difficult circumstances which could have paralyzed the Society.

It was the effort and co-operation on the part of each member that brought unity and kept the society going. The parts you played in the activities are all recorded in this booklet, the pages of which you will turn with pride and satisfaction—because you have done your best.

This, however, is not the terminal. The pride and satisfaction found this year will give you courage to take the initiative in the activities next year for greater pride and satisfaction. And, this process is exactly the way in which you develop yourself.

Let us pose two challenging questions for 1970:

“How well can we communicate in English?”

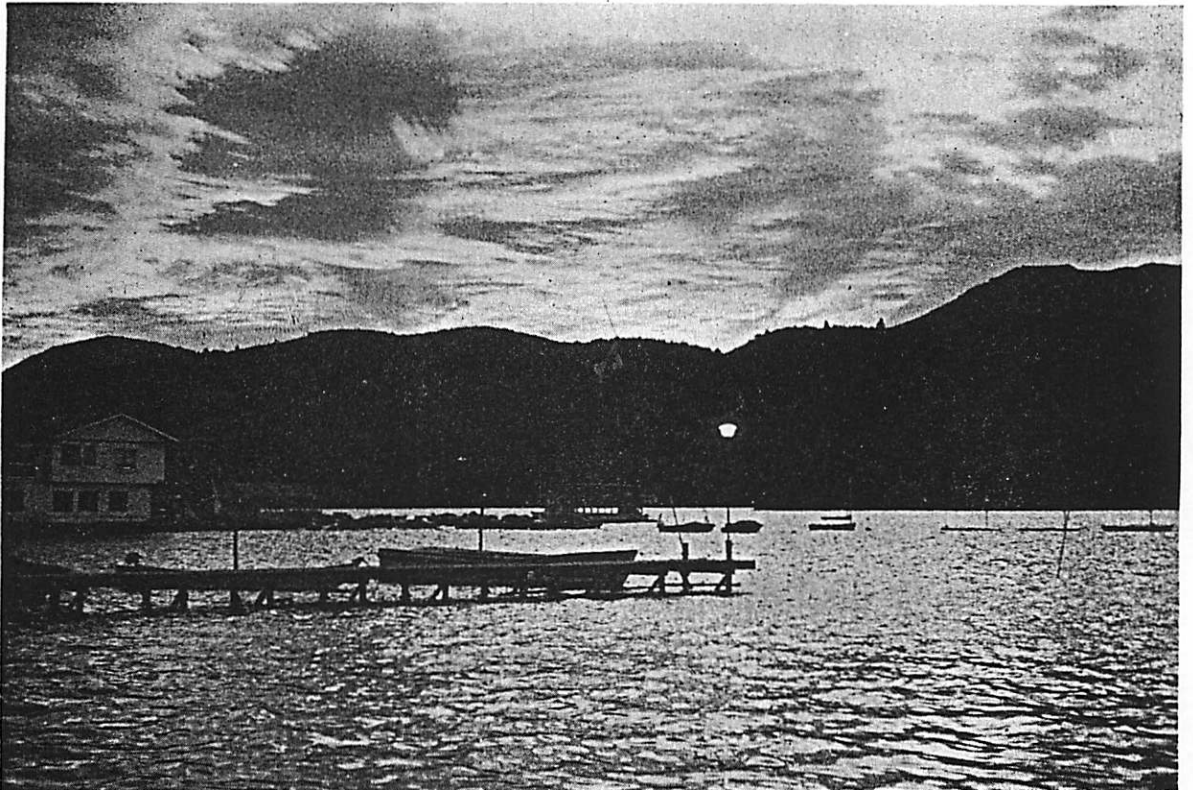
“What do we have for intelligent communication?”

Professor **KATSUMI ITO**

TRACES '69

&

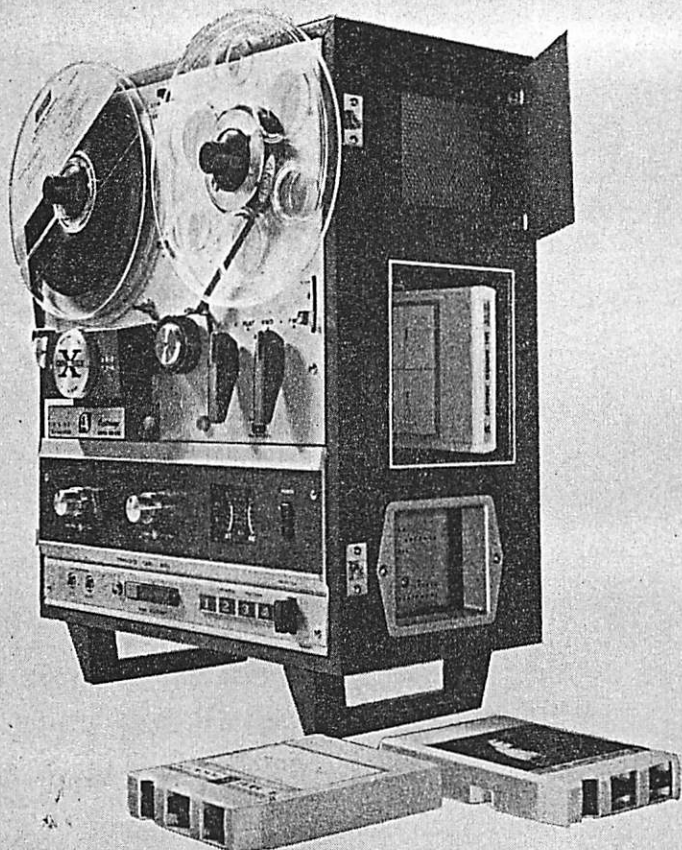
Reports on Activities



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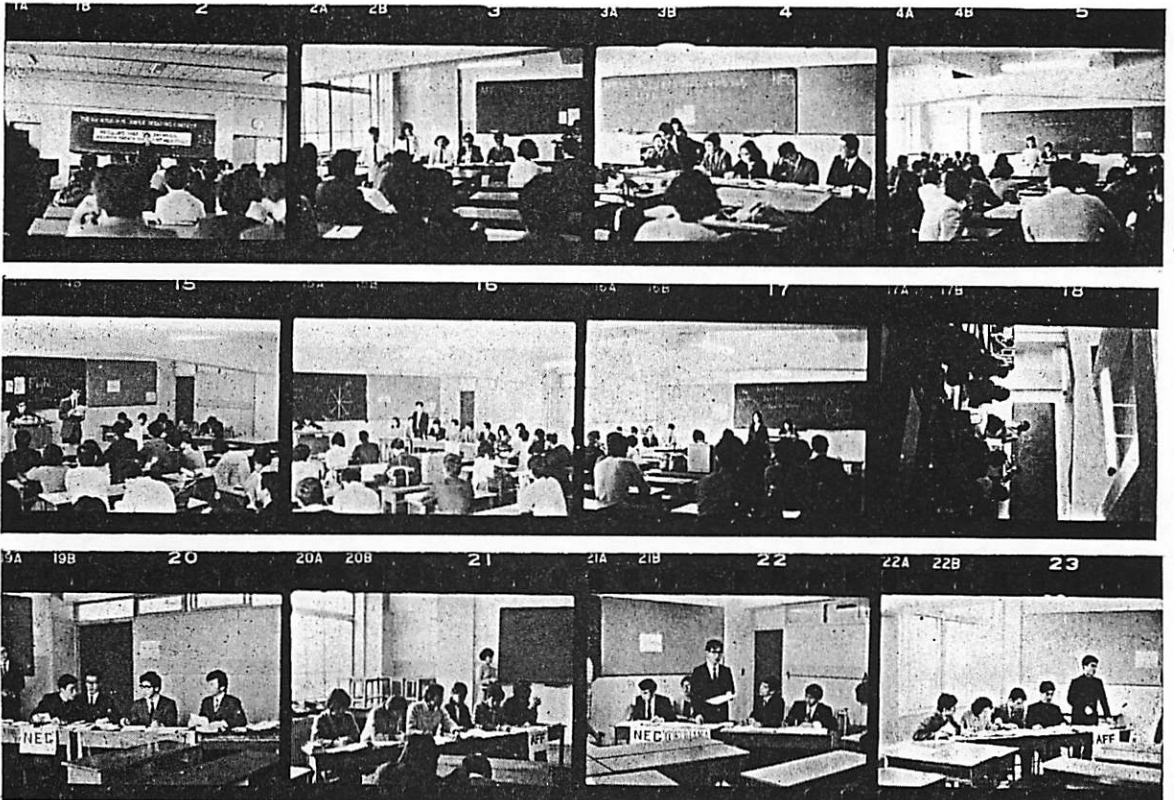
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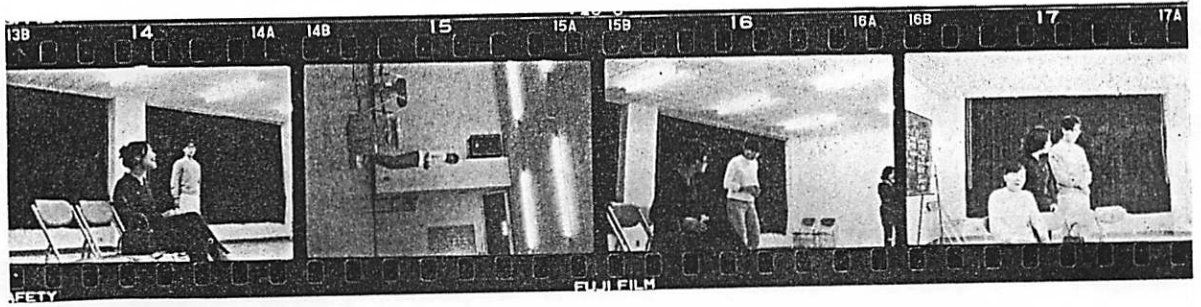
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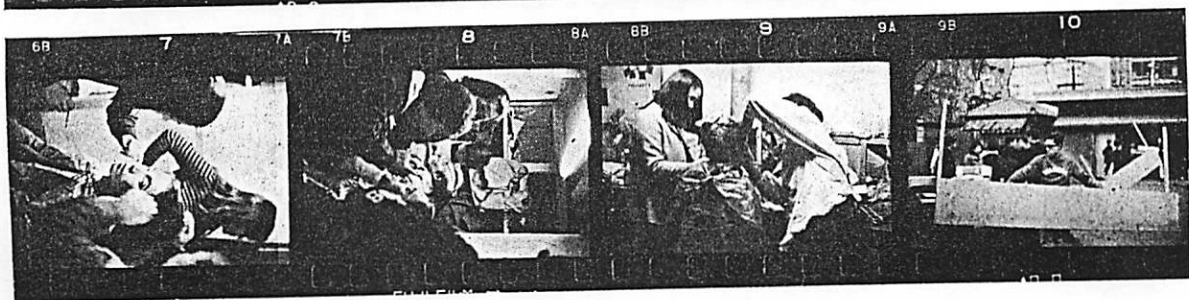
# *INTER H.M. DEBATE*







## DRAMA

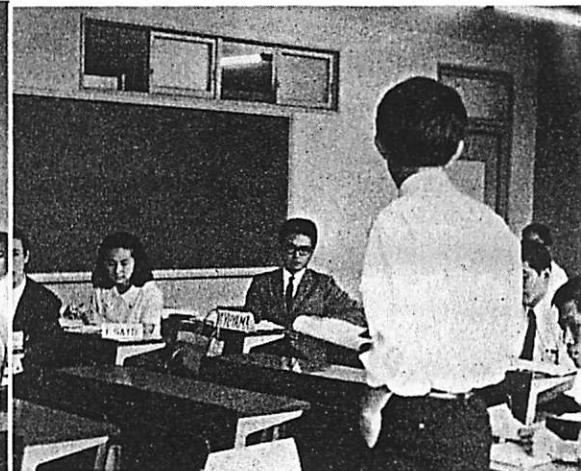
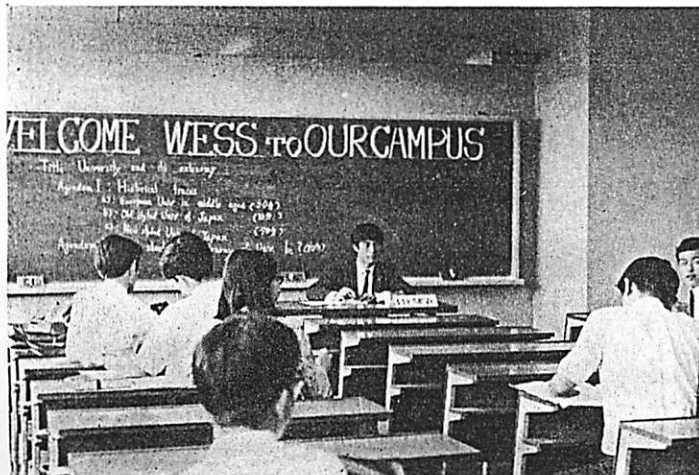


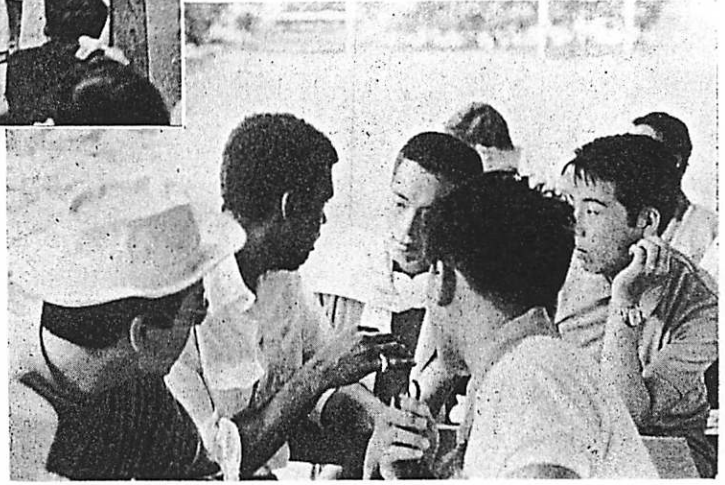




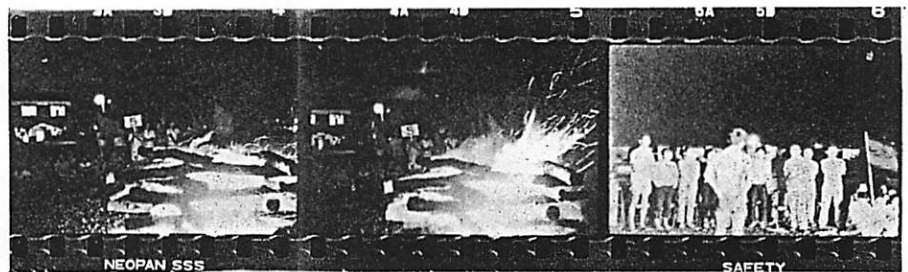
Kansai Expedition

## *DISCUSSION*





*SUMMER CAMP*  
At Lake Nojiri





# SPEECH





## The coffee drinker's coffee around the world

The people of Rome enjoy a cup of delicious Nescafé anytime. In London, the rich flavour has become a tradition and, in Paris, coffee-drinking is a way of life. Whenever they're relaxing, working, or playing, people around the world enjoy cup after cup of delicious Nescafé - the coffee drinker's coffee.

**NESCAFÉ** 

REGISTERED TRADEMARK





# ● CHAIRMAN

NAOTO MIYAMOTO

Never will I forget the burst of applause right after the curtain of the final performance fell at the Hitotsubashi Auditorium, and our unexpected school song by the rest of the three universities, still remains vividly in my heart, never to fade away. It was a chilly late autumn night and the moon shown on the clear dark sky.

Never will I forget the long committee meetings over the relation between university dispute and club activities day after day, month after month. It was as if God gave us a special trial in order to train our society members and myself.

Never will I forget the warm consideration breathing behind the sivere words from the honorable graduates and seniors. It was sincere and innocent eyes of fellow members that encouraged me wherever I came across a difficult and deseparate situation.

When I look back upon this year, thousand of memories come alive with fun and joy and with pain and sorrow. All of them are really beyond description.

Next year 1970 is the beginning of new decade, we need a long term project in accordance with the rapid changing society. We should not shrink from the long and precious tradition, we should rather welcome it, and be brave enough to hammer out a new ideology and policy based on not a timid self-confidence, but on a modest yet objective and deep consideration on the status-quo of the present society and its future course.

Apparently, WESS is one of the most advanced society among hundreds of English Speaking Circles in Japan, however, there is no easy going optimism for the future prosperity of the rest of the circles in general as well as our own. They are all suffering from the lack of attractiveness and stagnanation of almost every activity.

Thus our society, I believe, has a responsibility to be the pioneer to cultivate a new possibility. I do believe it is not only the hopes of the members and graduates but also the hopes of all English Speaking Circles in our country. We have enough capacity to accomplish this vital role. This is what our slogan of this year "little by little forward through English," meant.

Lastly I want to extend my heartfelt appreciation of the kind and timely advices and instructions, offered by all the members of WESS, its graduates and especially to Professor Itoh.

## ● VICE CHIRMAN

**YUKIO ISHIKAWA**

It was at this time last year I was elected vice chairman. Then I thought that it was a poor comment on the state of WESS that most of the members were not positive to participate in ESS activities such as discussion, debate, speech and drama. It must be clear that ESS can only follow on consciousness that we have to learn much of English and on ceaseless effort enough to work out potentiality of ESS.

Was ESS moving to that kind of atmosphere? I did not like to appear pessimistic but I felt that progress, if any was slow. Nor was the situation helped by trying to take short cuts which quickly proved of no avail in achieving our purpose. Good result called for our slow but steady step.

This year's slogan "Little by little forward through English" symbolizes it. The problem of reversing the then atmosphere revolved among the question of "How?". The very thought of it burned me like fire, though troublesome it might be. Basic English which applies to every ESS activity was of great account. Oral comprehension ability as well as speaking ability were the points we concentrated on. Accordingly, oral comprehension practice with tape was introduced much to our group study such as "Basic Course" and "Advanced Course", however the result was not satisfactory enough and our policy did not necessarily help much to increase the number of the participants in ESS activities.

Of course, there lie questions in these activities and they deserve consideration and re-examination to get more active and popular. Our activity does not admit stagnation nor recession. ESS will be always in need to bridge the gap between "should be" and "be". I am still buoyed up with the hope of better WESS. We never stop striving for what is necessary for better WESS.

It holds true of next year ESS. ESS has been strict to me, however, taught me a lot; self-confidence, generosity, patience, sometimes despair and so on. I am full of gratitude to all of WESS. Thank you a hundred times.

## ● SECRETARY GENERAL

**YOSHIAKI SUZUKI**

About twelve months have passed since I succeeded to the job as a Secretary General. Twelve months ago, I was quite at a loss, for



I could not understand my job well. Still now, I cannot understand satisfactory enough, but I can realize that it is not one to be defined, but the one to be found or created. So it will naturally differ in each term.

What I felt this year is that it is to manage all the activities in the WESS smoothly and successfully. Hence, have to promote cooperation among the committee, and mutual understanding among all the members.

"Be severe on ourselves", that is what I have fully realized as the most essential thing to make our WESS better. Our club these days seems to be full of leniency. What can be expected by lenient attitude toward English study? Nothing will improve. We cannot improve our society without severe attitude toward English study. It is all the members who know this basic idea, but it is not all, who actually realize it and act on it. So, let us be more severe on ourselves! For we can do nothing with an idea alone, we need severe attitude toward anything for the better WESS and for ourselves. "Be severe on ourselves", this is what I have learned through my experience and this is what I really want the next generation to keep in mind.

Finally, I sincerely express my gratitude to all the members.

## ● TREASURER

**KENZO OHKUBO**

When it comes to this year's budget, we had to consider the influence of the 2nd Waseda struggle. During inviting new comers, the environment of our university seemed to be stable in spite of the student movement. So, we just made a small reduction of the financial scale.

Actually, however, many members went out of our society at the early period of this fiscal year because of the struggle. Further more, most activities of the latter semester could not be carried out in our campus. As the result of that, the finance of our society became stalemate. But, fortunately, we could get financial help from graduates as you see in the column of THOMON EIGO KAI. Thanks to this aid, the finance will turn over a new leaf. I don't know how to thank many graduates.

Now, through this year's activities, I felt that our large scaled finance needed some fresh air, because rationalization have come to the limit and circumstances of our life have changed.

Therefore, I ask the next treasurer to examine our financial scale as well as to reconsider the significance of each activity.

The fees and the budget are as follows.

Entrance fee	¥ 600
Membership fee	1,200

#### EXPECTED REVENUE

Entrance fee and membership fee of new comers	¥ 720,000
Membership fee of the present members	264,000
The balance brought forward from the last account	30,645
Financial help from the Cultural Federation	20,000
Financial help from the Waseda Festival	9,000
The amount sold of member lists	23,000
The amount sold of pins	20,000
The amount sold of the ACE	40,000
The amount sold of the play books	30,000
The amount sold of drama tickets	60,000
Financial help from the THOMON-EIGOKAI	20,000
Financial help from advertisement	50,000
Donation for the Kansai Expedition	30,000
The amount sold of the Ball ticket	30,000
Miscellaneous income	33,045
	<hr/>
	¥1,379,690

#### EXPECTED EXPENDITURE

Secretary General	¥ 156,790
Home Meeting Section	84,250
Study Section	158,000
Discussion Section	41,000
Speech Section	118,000
Debate Section	37,000
Drama Section	235,000
P.R. Section	289,000
A.V.A. Section	43,650
International Section	23,000
Thomon kai	27,500
Recreation Section	1,000
Four Universities ESS Association	60,000
I.S.A.	18,000
Cultural Federation	7,500
Financial help for Kansai Expedition	40,000
Carrying forward	30,000
Miscellaneous expenditure	10,000
	<hr/>
	¥1,379,690

## ● Planning and Management Agency

AKIRA UEKI

"What is the ESS?" To this question, what would you answer? Or, perhaps, many of you were asked this kind of question at the very beginning of April, at the so called invitation period. Then, what was your answer?

For one thing, you might answer, "of course it is the circle in which all the members can enjoy themselves in various activities with a use of English." "So in order to enjoy", you might continue, "some hard training of English is necessary. In this sence, our club life is attended with a kind of severeness".

Yes, you are quite right. But are these all true to our society as it is? Are there any differences between what you desire and what you see or between what it should be and what it is? I am sure there are. For some members, participation to activities is a mere obligation. Anything wrong with the activity itself? It is the ESS where we debate or discuss several problems and make speeches in English.

Do you take a wrong circle? Again, what is the ESS? It is the circle composed by each one of you who wishes to be a good command of English for a certain purpose of your own.

Then, aren't you a part of ESS?

Yes, you are! ESS is you, yourself! so naturally, "what ESS should be" is nothing but "what you should do for yourself".

As the slogan of WESS'69, "Forward, little by little through English!" symbolizes, we have tried to tackle many difficulties facing with the Campus disputes. And when we look back upon the past days, we can find ourselves going at a snails-pace, yet ahead step by step through many discussions and committee meetings.

Now I conclude that the English activities are the life of our society and which shall never be given up in any difficult situation.

### TRACE OF ACTIVITIES '69

*April	19	TIDL Home to Home (vs Tokyo W.C.C.)
	20	Welcome Meeting & lecture by Mr. Togo
	23	Discussion with Kansai Univ.
	27,29	ISA All Japan Debate
*May	2	TIDL (vs Nihon Univ.)
	3	ISA Welcome Discussion
	6.7.8.	Oral Interpretation Contest (Elimination)
	9	TIDL Model Debate
	10	Oral Interpretation Contest (Final)

	11	Bus Trip
	14	Orientation for Drama
	17	TIDL (vs Dokkyo Univ.)
	18	ISA (final)
	19	Lecture by Mr. Mann
	20	TIDL (vs MESS)
	21	All Waseda Discussion
	22	Junior Discussion with Japan Women's Univ.
	24	Four Univ. Freshman Dis.
	27,28	All Waseda Speech Contest (Elimination)
	30	All Waseda Speech Contest (Final)
*June	2—7	Kansai Expedition
	12.13	TIDL Championship Debate (Waseda Elimination)
	16	Four Univ. Junior Speech
	17	Dance
	28	General Meeting
	29	All Japan Speech Contest (Mainichi Trophy)
*July	2	Orientation for Summer Camp
	5.6.	TIDL Championship Debate (final)
	28	Orientation for Summer Camp
	30 Aug. 4	Summer Camp
*September	13.14	IEC All Japan Debate
	20	Waseda Keio Speech Contest
*October	5	Four Univ. Drama Joint Rehearsal
	10	Inter H.M. Junior Debate
	12	11th Inter H.M. Debating Contest
	20	Discussion with Ritsumeikan
	24.25.	Drama Camp
*November	7.8.11.	All Waseda Speech Contest (Elimination)
	15	All Waseda Speech Contest (Final)
	20	Last Stage Rehearsal
	21—23	Drama Performance
	22	East-West 6 Univ. English Oratorical Contest
	29	Drama Performance in Waseda Festival International Section, Friendly Meeting
	30	Sophia Invitational Debating Tournament (Elimination)
*December	3	Sophia Invitational Debating Tournament (Final)
	5	All Waseda Discussion
	6	Junior Discussion with Tsuda School of Business
	13	All Kanto Speech Contest
	22	JIDL Discussion

# MANAGING STAFF IN 1969

## — Executive Committee —

Chairman ..... Naoto Miyamoto	Treasurer ..... Kenzo Ohkubo
Vice Chairman .... Yukio Ishikawa	(Assistant) ..... Etsuko Hamada
Secretary General .Yoshiaki Suzuki	Planning & Manage-
(Assistant) ..... Yoko Nogami	men Agency .... Akira Ueki
	(Assistant) ..... Akihiko Tanimura

## — Selections —

Audio Visual Aids. *Hideaki Mizuo	Home Meeting ... *Yoichi Kobayashi
Shinya Tomioka	Yuriko Tsunekawa
Kenichi Yamakawa	Kiichi Ono
Debate ..... *Tomozo Hiroki	International ... *Setsunobu Takubo
Kyoichi Ohashi	Public Relations . *Nobuhiro Matsui
Yasuko Kobayashi	Recreation ..... *Tatsuo Wakatsuki
Kyoko Seyama	Etsuko Sato
Yuichi Kojima	Study ..... *Tatsuya Toyama
Discussion ..... *Eiichi Matsuzaka	Mitsue Ohmori
Yukiko Matsune	Speech ..... *Takeshi Suzuki
Drama ..... *Hiroshi Tanaka	Toshikatsu Ishizaki
Takayuki Takahashi	
Takashi Matsuura	
Noriyuki Uchida	

Tohmonkai .....	*Toshio Okada
Delegate to Cultural Federation .....	*Ken Fukuda
	Junichi Koyama
Delegate to 4 Univ. ESS Association .....	*Hitoshi Suzuki
Delegate to ISA .....	*Takao Ohkuma
	Tamotsu Ikeda
— Advisor — .....	Prof. Katsumi Ito

## A MEMBER LISTS TELLS

	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Total
Akihabara	33	17	10	7	67
Koenji	36	18	10	10	74
Shibuya	21	18	11	9	59
Shinjuku	53	16	11	7	67
Mejiro	30	20	9	6	65
Johoku	29	18	11	9	67
Yokohama	21	18	12	5	56
	203	125	74	53	455
Literature	29	20	12	10	71
Education	25	12	7	4	48
Law	36	23	13	13	85
Commerce	53	30	18	12	113
Politics & Economics	44	22	15	11	92
Science & Engineering	16	17	8	3	44
Social Science	0	1	1	0	2
	203	125	74	53	455

# THE AMERICAN DREAM

Written by Edward Albee

In the 33rd Four Universities English Theatricals held on November 21, 22, and 23, at Hitotsubashi Auditorium, we won the Stage Effect Prize and the Best Performance Prize. Miss Narita and Miss Hoashi won individual prizes.

## —STAFF—

Producer	..... Naoto Miyamoto	(3)	Sound Effects	. Tatsuo Wakatsuki	(3)
Director	..... Takayuki Takahashi	(3)	Costume	..... Toshio Okada	(3)
Assistant	..... Takeshi Ikezaki	(2)	Make-up	..... Etsuko Sato	(3)
Stage Manager	. Hiroshi Tanaka	(3)	Treasurer	..... Etsuko Hamada	(3)
Assistant	..... Shiro Sasaki	(2)	—CAST—		
Setting	..... Akira Ueki	(3)	Mommy	..... Mariko Hoashi	(1)
Properties	.... Kazuo Okubo	(3)	Daddy	..... Seiji Nemoto	(1)
Lighting	..... Noriyuki Uchida	(3)	Grandma	.... Akemi Narita	(2)
	Tadahiro Shirane	(2)	Mrs. Barker	... Mutsuko Sato	(1)
			Young Man	... Takashi Matsuura	(3)

## NOTE

"The American Dream" is the play which we have selected for this year's performance.

Edward Albee, well-known as the author of his first full-length play "Who's Afraid of Virginia Wolf", is the author of this play.

This is a comedy filled with untamed imagination, wild humor overtones of strangely touching sadness. But this is not mere entertainment. This contains fear, anxiety, anguish we have in the rationalized society of today. In this absurd world, we cannot spend our lives in peace, without believing in something almighty. Since God, an illusion of omnipotence, have been denied, we are in search of real value with which we can judge anything. And yet, we do not have any agreeable ones. But, for better or worse, the direction of the society is settled by rationality. And we fear that rationality might be an illusion as omnipotent was God. We feel we are separated, shut off in this rationalized society. Losing a real value, sense of separation causes anxiety, fear and anguish.

Five persons appear on the stage. They are Mommy, Daddy, (a middle aged couple) Grandma; (Mommy's mother) Mrs. Barker; (a middle aged social woman) and The Young Man; (a good looking, well-built young guy.)

The place is an interior of an apartment which the couple and Grandma live in.

The time is the present.

Those five persons are not extraordinary. They are quite same as you and we are, I'm sure.



## ● DRAMA SECTION

HIROSHI TANAKA

Our cherished dream has come true on the stage of Hitotsubashi Auditorium. For six months we had been dreaming to create the world of "The American Dream" from lines of sinario. It seems to me that our aims were accomplished with our constant efforts.

The American Dream written by Edward Albee was the play which we had selected for this year's production. We found fathomless difficulties and profound meaning of this play. But by hearing clapping hands and the voice of cherring among the audiences, we were firmly convinced that six months incessant exertion had rippen successful and fruitful. Moreover fortunately our production could be awarded the Best Performance Prize and the Stage Effect Prize.

We have faced with a number of difficult matters this year. So I would like to point out these problems which we had met during the last six months. The first problem is the unestimable university situation—the barricaded strike by students or lock out by school authority. We confronted with harrashing question of whether it was fitting and proper that we should continue the drama production. It seemed we were in a complicated maze. But for the better or for the worse, our passion and affection toward the American Dream gave us a simple answer. That is we recognized the necessity of continuing the production. After we could have found the answer, we stated to tackle a new question of how to carry it out well.

The lack of knowledge in theatrical fields was another problem. All the members of drama activity of '69 were all beginners. I thought we could not get over them without the help of Prof. Itoh, graduates, seniors, and Mr. Purl.

It was also difficult to arrange complicated human relations among all the participants.

The last problem is how to make use of drama activity to learn English. We planned to make much of English in draft in order to accomplish our purpose. But I regret to say that our idea did not work well.

Though there were still some of problems left unsolved, but, in general, we could proceed and end this huge project smoothly and successfully. I hope all the drama members be careful of these points, and make better drama next year.

Through this long period of drama activity, I recognize that the unity among 100 member has become real one. Without unity we could not have put on such a wonderful "The American Dream" on the stage. I come to think that nothing is more beautiful than unity.

Finally, I would like to extend my hearty thanks to Prof. Ito, Mr. Purl, graduates, seniors, and all the members of WESS for your kind cooperation. I feel real happy now, since I could have this rare meaningful chance to take important role as the chief of Drama in WESS. Through this job I could get a lot of experiences which I could never forget in my life.

Thank you very much.

**TAKASHI MATSUURA**  
(Commerce, Junior)

Our longing dream, "The American Dream" has come real with glorious result. These days, as I walk along the street in the cold wind, dear memories pass through my mind vividly. We had a severe situation in our campus this year; but we started with passion aiming only at Hitotsubashi auditorium, just like the lonesome voyage. So often we faced so many unexpected obstacles in the process, sometimes they were from outside and sometimes inside. We were puzzled in confusion. We could know nothing but only to make a step forward to the performance. After long and hard six months' voyage, the proverb "Never two without three" has come true at last by our own hands. The ship we had been boarding is now in the calm bay. No one can tell where this is going from now on. It is you, especially sophomores and freshmen, that should learn to navigate with us, old seamen.

Finally let me say my hearty thanks to you, Prof. Itoh, honorable graduates, seniors, my friends and also, excellent adviser, Mr. & Mrs. Purl, for your warm help.

I shall never forget this memory.

**TAKESHI IKEZAKI**  
(Economics Sophomore)

Mommy I don't know what can be keeping them.

Daddy They're late naturally.

Rehearsal today also begins with these lines as usual. A six-month rehearsal, it was a long, hard but memorable one for me. Each cast had made efforts to create his or her character, though it did not easily catch the favor of director. Nonetheless they continued to endeavor till the final performance. By the way, Drama can never be performed only by the casts. What we need in our Drama is the unity of ours and the confidence among members. And I am sure that even if the ability of each one of us was very trifle, once it was united, it could be a great motive power for Drama. So, as far as Drama is concerned it is you who makes this Drama and who can make our Drama best one. In fact it was each one of you who did make this Drama and who could make our Drama best one.

I, myself, as a member of Drama '69, a assistant director, and a sophomore, took notice of some problems to improve we should make the best use of the reflection of Drama'69 and make Drama'70 better one.

Finally, please look back upon what you have done for Drama'69. That would be a valuable stepping stone to a future Drama activity. And I do hope that we will get together again for Drama'70.

## Four Universities Drama Contest?

Richard Via

I arrived in Japan just before "Contst Time." The great flurry of theater was most exciting, and I went eagerly to see the various plays. Yet after each contest I became depressed. The number of sad, unhappy and occasionally angry faces far outnumbered the smiling happy ones. I remember circles of losers weeping, trying to sing, searching for courage to face other E.S.S. members.

Why? Because it was a contest instead of a Drama Festival. Why must there be a best, especially when the plays are of such high caliber as the plays of the Four Universities last year? Each school did their best—everyone was happy and satisfied until the judges rendered a verdict. Then what happened? The seniors and alumni felt the actors had not worked hard enough. The stage crew felt their work was for naught, the director felt guilty, the cast felt the pressure too great and resigned from E.S.S. Yes, all of this happened—may be not all in each school, but some in each. A festival would probably solve all of these problems.

Oh, there would be new problems to be sure, but they could be solved too. First let's look at what E.S.S. is. Perhaps we have used the initials for so long that we forget their real significance—English Speaking Society. In many cases it seems to be an organization to enter contest—the entire years program is scheduled around the many contests. And of course in each contest the slogan becomes "We Must Win". The joy of "Doing the thing", of participation, of English itself, is all but forgotten. (Often, I am amazed at how little English one hears around the English Speaking Societies.)

"We can't get people interested", or "we won't be able to sell tickets" are two common reasons given for the contest. These are poor excuses—Have you ever seen the packed house at a M.E.S.A. performance? Or did you know S.E.L.F. will present two plays this year because of increased interest? Are you aware that J.E.T. is now in it's sixth year without a contest?

"But, our seniors and alumni want us to win first prize." Thank the seniors and alumni for what they have done for you—remember you are in E.S.S. for you not them. They had their day, now you are having yours. You are there to learn and enjoy, don't let their frustrations or dissatisfactions cause the same in you.

"Yes, but we've always had a contest" This is true, and now the contest seems to have spoiled, and like spoiled food it must be discarded. After all these are times for improvement and change—A festival is a change for improvement.

When there is a contest, the desire to win becomes too strong and overshadows everything. Without this pressure we can relax our minds and bodies and begin to learn and create. Viola Spolin, a great theater teacher says this, "If the rehearsal period is one of tensions, anxieties, competitiveness, and bad temper, this will be absorbed by the actors along with their parts and will be a shadow over the finished work. If, on the other hand, the atmosphere is relaxed, social, and joyous with the excitement of the work at hand and the anticipation of the show to come, this too will be evident in the final production. For when actors are free and enjoying their roles, then the audience is relaxed, and an extra note of pleasure is added to their viewing."

Because of the contest, plays are rehearsed for many months, the thought being that the time spent will make the plays perfect. What usually happens is that the play becomes dull and uninteresting as the actors become more and more bored. Two or more plays could be done during this same period without damaging the quality of either play. The big plus in this case would be the increase of the number of people who might participate in a play in English.

If we study the situation more closely, certainly many other reasons could be found to switch to a festival. I hope that these thoughts will stimulate your thinking on the subject, and that next years posters will proclaim The Four Universities English Theatrical Festival.

*(From "Koe" of Four Univesities E.S.S. Association)*

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## RESULTS

BEST PERFORMANCE PRIZE

STAGE EFFECT PRIZE

INDIVIDUAL PRIZE

*GRAND PRIX*                      *Akemi Narita* (Grandma)

*FIRST*                                *Mariko Hoashi* (Mommy)

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## ● SPEECH SECTION

TAKESHI SUZUKI

I remember a girl said to some oratory contest as follows; we are inclined to believe that deeds are more powerful than words, action is more practical than talk. But we realize this means that we refuse to work together in the community, and this means that we doubt of the greatness of human cooperation. The civilization we are enjoying at present has never been achieved by one dictator, but has been accomplished by cooperative working of the people. Oral language, among other ways of communication, is the most essential to maintain cooperation in our human society.

Until recently in Japan, however, it was considered as a grave and temperate virtue for a man to keep silence even when he has an opinion speak out. Till now we can recognize a tendency in Japan, that is, the more fluently you speak, the more you are suspected that you might have some bad intention behind your words. So people consciously try to disguise to be poor speaker.

But my friends, do not forget we are living in a democratic society which enables us to express our opinion freely. And we are expected to express our opinions adequately. Thus here we greatly need ability to make ourselves understood logically, persuasively, and effectively.

So it is highly important for us to have a good command of public speaking when we live in a democracy. Because democracy is not a method in which every thing is decided by a majority alone, but is a method in which we can exchange opinions and discuss the matter thoroughly so that we may bring about a better understanding and arrive at a rational conclusion.

My friends I say here, if the importance of public speech is ignored, any activity in our English Speaking Society would be surely be much more degraded. It is up to your attitude whether our activities can be developed or not.

### ACTIVITIES

May	10	Oral Interpretation Contest	
		Shigehisa Banno	(1st prize)
		Miss Miyuki Kamata	(2nd ,, )
		Masao Seki	(3rd ,, )
		Masaki Urano	(4th ,, )
		Keiji Komori	(5th ,, )
	30	All Waseda Oratorical Contest	
		Toshikatsu Ishizaki	(1st prize)
		Shunichi Kagami	(2nd ,, )

- |      |    |  |                    |
|------|----|--|--------------------|
|      |    | Miss Junko Tanaka  | (3rd ,, )          |
|      |    | Takeshi Suzuki   | (4th ,, )          |
|      |    | Masahiro Aoyama  | (5th ,, )          |
| Jun. | 16 | Four Universities Junior Speech Contest  |                    |
|      |    | Shunichi Kagami  | (2nd ,, )          |
|      |    | Masahiro Aoyama  |                    |
|      |    | Hachiro Oguni  |                    |
|      | 28 | All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest<br>(For the Mainichi Daily News and NHK Trophies) |                    |
|      |    | Toshikatsu Ishizaki  |                    |
| Jul. | 5  | All Tokyo Intercollegiate Speech Contest<br>"For Freshmen" (Tokyo Univ.)                               |                    |
|      |    | Shigehisa Banno  |                    |
| Sep. | 20 | Waseda-Keio Oratory Contest  |                    |
|      |    | Takeshi Suzuki   | (4th prize)        |
|      |    | Naoto Miyamoto   | (4th ,, )          |
|      |    | Toshikatsu Ishizaki  | Shoichi Murakami   |
|      |    | Masahiro Aoyama  | Miss Masumi Nozu   |
|      |    | Shunichi Kagami  | Miss Takiko Hosoya |
|      |    | Kazumasa Kobayashi   | Mitsuji Miyano     |
| Nov. | 2  | Oratorical Contest sponsored by International College of<br>Commerce and Economics                     |                    |
|      |    | Takeshi Suzuki   | (2nd prize)        |
|      | 15 | All Waseda Oratorical Contest  |                    |
|      |    | Teruo Masaki   | (1st prize)        |
|      |    | Miss Minako Koma   | (2nd ,, )          |
|      |    | Toshikatsu Ishizaki  | (3rd ,, )          |
|      |    | Takashi Kurematsu  | (4th ,, )          |
|      |    | Takeshi Suzuki   | (5th ,, )          |
|      | 20 | East-West Six University Oratorical Contest  |                    |
|      |    | Toshikatsu Ishizaki  |                    |
|      |    | Miss Minako Koma   |                    |
|      |    | Miss Takiko Hosoya   |                    |
| Dec. | 6  | All Tokyo Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest<br>(Seikei Univ.)   |                    |
|      |    | Miss Masumi Nozu   |                    |
|      | 13 | All Kanto Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest<br>(Waseda Univ.)   |                    |
|      |    | Takeshi Suzuki   | (3rd prize)        |



# Vice or Virtue?

**TOSHIKATSU ISHIZAKI**  
(Economics Junior)

**The first prize winning speech in the All  
Waseda Speech Contest (spring).**

Energy and creative power are symbols of youth. With words and actions, many a young person, especially students, now and then, applies his energies to creation of a better society. Debates on the future Japan, for example, can be seen on the T.V. programs and the demonstrations for reformation of society are now taking place all over the country. To young people, "Silence is no more gold nor so valuable as tin." What is more, it seems a "virtue" for us to utter our thoughts frankly and to put our ideas into action without pause.

But ladies and gentlemen, I have become doubtful of this premise, thinking of student-movements of today. "Do we the student, really practice virtue in it?"

With these thoughts turning in my mind, I went to Ginza last month to see the traces of a clash between the students and the Riot Police on Okinawa-Day. There before me, was a disastrous scene; on the street, heaps of debris mixed up with crushed helmets, sticks and stones; along the street, smashed windows and doors, bent telephone poles and broken willows. Then the traffic was tied up, the stores were much damaged and we, the Tokyoites, were very disappointed at the scene because we know Ginza well as a place where we can feel something romantic.

Now my friends, can we say that it is a virtue for youths to throw stones and swing sticks to express their ideas? Can we justify even such actions that paralyze the functions of the society or do harm to the people? In fact, is the scene I saw the result of the display of virtue? .....The answer must be "No!"

Then here, we have to reconsider the course of actions which was taken by radical students and which might be taken by us all.

At first, we must notice that our movements or actions are so forceful in the society that they may cause it to stop its functions or what is worse, even "death," like the Riot Police during the struggle at Okayama University. In actuality like this, some students are evading responsibility, thinking it to be their privilege. Before these facts, we cannot help but feel responsible for our course of actions. The problem, however, is not that we slander the student who caused the death and urge him now to make up for the death. In other words, it is not whether we could take the responsibility for what we are about to do.

My fellow students, we are, or rather must be no more children without discretion. We the students, in a sense, are characterized as a wholly liberal and intellectual being within the society. We

have a free hand in objecting to everything which we notice as a problem or contradiction in the society and in taking any action if necessary. But at the same time, remember, the more we are free to act, the more we are responsible for what we do. We have the courage to rise up against the government to get rid of evil in the society. This action of rising up is still a virtue. However once we exceed the bounds of responsibility, our course of actions turns out an evil to the society by contraries. In other words, once we act without bearing the responsibility in mind, the action will become a vice.

Besides, our course of actions is of primary concern to other generations, because it is their community, just as much as ours, but we are the generation with the energy and ability to improve it. Therefore, we must be much more careful and responsible. In this way, whether it will become a virtue or a vice depends upon our attitude toward society. So let us not forget that our responsibility is always attendant on every action that we take. That is not to say that we should be too restricted to act, but act more effectively within the range of responsibility.

Now my fellow students, we are full of energy for creation of a better society. And the society is waiting and expecting us to use that energy. It is, therefore, we the University students, that must grip stones not for destruction but for construction of our community.

## What Do I Really Want?

**MINAKO KOMA**

(Education Senior)

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

A young lady reporter, after visiting and seeing the lives of a few war bereaved families, handed to the chief editor the report which she had worked on with sincerity. The chief editor, with her report in his hand, frowningly said, "This isn't the kind I wanted! It's too ordinary. Wasn't there anything more dramatic in their lives? Yes, something more dramatic and tragic that would arouse people's tears!" And he handed the report back to her.

Is there anything wrong in this?

We live in a most exciting society—a society full of information and flood of commercialism. In a society like this, few things are harder than to observe clearly the true phase and value of things. Newspapers and magazines do not help much, for they are mostly under a compulsion to concentrate on stimulation and the same is true of radio and T.V. to some extent. Various means of mass communication, overabundant in our society, seem to have forgotten their role of reporting the truest facts. They are deformed by commercialism which has a super-natural power to make us blind from the truth.

"Cyclamate" is a word still fresh in our mind. Cyclamate is an artificial sweetening material which by the recent study of American authorities, turned out to be harmful to human body. Soon in Japan, as well as in many other countries, it was decided that the sale of goods containing cyclamate should be prohibited not at once but gradually.

Anything wrong in this? How many of us met this news with doubt? Well, why not prohibit them at once at any cost and why is the last step of prohibition prolonged till June next year? Because makers have full stock of goods which contain cyclamate. Yes, we are forced to poison ourselves to dispose this stock. Because it is said it's not so great a harm and only the cumulated taking of it is harmful. But, ladies and gentlemen, what if many a little made a mickle during these several months before the prohibition?

Here again we see the commercial convenience preceding that of human, and yet it does not look so at a glance. The example of domination of commercialism, perhaps the best and the closest to our daily lives is advertisement. Advertisement no longer merely introduces products to us. Instead, it makes us do excessive wanting and even enforces a false satisfaction. Advertisements shout in chorus, "Be the first in your town to own this." "Be an elite with that." "Your friends will envy you if you buy so and so."

Anything wrong in this?

Do you really believe that you'll lose your masculinity unless you use a certain brand of hair lotion? No, we must realize that they are not only creating goods but are frantically creating desires of the consumers. Aren't we moulded upon the made-up desire and composed prosperity? Are we not enslaved only to fulfil the commercial convenience?

Then, Ladies and Gentlemen, what is it that makes possible the overwhelming domination of commercialism over us? It is the human weakness—vanity, credulousness, prestigeworship! And taking skillful advantage of these human weaknesses is the very trap of commercialism that paralyzes our proper thoughts and senses.

Now I must say, again the will of the commercialists, what we must do to avoid falling into this trap and to bring forth a true prosperity, centering on true human desire. First of all, we must know the very fact that such traps exist. This in mind, what we need more than ever before, is to make a critical inquiry into our beliefs which we take for granted without questions. By doing so, we can make clear what we ourselves really want. Whether it is, true information, security of foodstuffs, or true need and demand. Each of us must set a standard to estimate the true desire of our own. Then we'll be less likely to be led away by the false premises of commercialism.

Ladies and Gentlemen, let us always stop and ask ourselves, "Isn't there anything wrong? What do I really want?"

## ● DEBAT SECTION

### TOMOZO HIROKI

One year passes away and another year comes. Each one and every one of years, hundreds of members of our club have been making their strenuous efforts to make that particular year successful, sometimes with difficulty, sometimes with uneasiness and sometimes with enjoyment. And some will gain a priceless acquisition throughout the club life, which will come from wholesale experience of their efforts toward their own purposes.

Ability to express our ideas clearly and forcefully and ability to listen to the ideas of others are the most important skills and fundamental factors as well in realizing democracy. The time spent in research, preparation and debate itself provides me a lot with these useful and significant skills, although I am still incomplete and leave much to be improved. Furthermore, the job of Debate Section also told me about how and what to act among others as a unified society in close cooperation.

It would most likely be hard to imagine a single activity or organization which requires us to develop many useful skills and talent which will be of value to us whatever our future may be. Thus, I am placing great evaluation on my ten months' life in E.S.S.. I have sincerely determined that these experiences will not stop at the stage of temporary recognition but will proceed further to be an actual cornerstone for my future direction.

### ACTIVITIES

- \* ISA All Japan Debate (Elimination April 27, 29, Final May 18,)  
"Resolved that the veto power in the United Nations Security Council should be abolished."

Mr. N. Miyamoto

Mr. H. Suzuki

Mr. Y. Ohota

Mr. T. Horoki

Mr. T. Toyama

We won the 3rd prize in the Tokyo Preliminary.

- \* TIDL Home-to-Home Debate.

"Resolved that the Textbook Authorization System should be abolished."

1) vs. Nihon Univ. May 2

we lost two matches.

Aff. S. Kagami K. Kobayashi

Neg. H. Honda H. Uchiyama

- 2) vs Dokkyo Univ. May 17  
 Aff. won, but we lost Neg. Aff. Y. Kanazawa H. Shukuya  
 Neg. E. Suzuki S. Kobayashi
- 3) vs MESS (Meiji Gakuin ESS)  
 we got two matches Aff. K. Abuta T. Nakamura  
 Neg. M. Saito Y. Kume
- \*two matches were canceled because of the strike.  
 (vs Tokyo Women's Christian College and vs Tokyo Univ. of Foreign  
 Study)
- \* TIDL Championship Debate Contest (July 5, 6.)  
 We were defeated by MESA (Meiji Gakuin ESA) in the elimination.  
 Deligates: K. Abuta T. Nakamura
- \* All Japan Debate Contest sponsored by the International Education  
 Center and ISA. (Elimination Sept. 13, 14, Final Oct. 4)  
 "Resolved that all gambling sponsored by national and local  
 government should be abolished."  
 Mr. T. Hiroki and Y. Ishikawa represented Waseda and failed  
 to pass the elimination.
- \* Inter Home Meeting Junior Debating Contest (Oct. 10)  
 "Resolved that the Japan U.S. Security Treaty should be abolished."  
 Around 170 members participated in this contest.
- \* 11th Inter Home Meeting Debating Contest (Oct. 12)  
 Johoku H.M. won the 1st prize.
- \* All Japan Sophia Invitation Debate Contest.  
 "Resolved that a New Military Alliance should be established  
 among the ASPAC Members." (Elimination Nov. 30 Final 3)  
 Miss K. Fukazawa and Mr. T. Hiroki represented WESS and was  
 defeated by MEC (Meiji Gakuin English Club) in the semi-final.

## THE 11TH INTER HOME MEETING DEBATING CONTEST

**Title: Resolved that Japan-US. Security Treaty  
 Should be Abolished**

### THE FIRST AFFIRMATIVE CONSTRUCTIVE SPEECH «JOHOKU TEAM»

We of the Affirmative Side are firmly convinced that Japan-U.S.  
 Security Treaty should be abolished.

Before getting into our major points, we'd like to define the terms  
 as follows.

1. Japan U.S. Security Treaty; is the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and United States of America concluded in 1960 in Washington.
2. Today's proposition "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty should be abolished" means to abolish the above-mentioned treaty and every agreement concerned.
3. Tension means the condition which is about to cause war.
4. Independence; means freedom from subjection or from the influence of others.

Standing on this base, we'd like to develop our argumentations.  
Major Contention No. 1

JUST (Japan U.S. Security Treaty in short) has increased the tension around Japan, and it will throw Japan into war.

The Article 6 of JUST stipulates as follows;  
**quote;** The United States of America is granted the use by its land, air naval forces of facilities and areas in Japan. **unquote.**

So. U.S. Armed Forces can take a military action using bases in Japan.

Now we'd like to explain the danger caused by that action. In 1960, U.S. reconnaissance plane U-2 was downed by Soviet Union in her territory.. In 1968, U.S. reconnaissance plane EC-121 was shot down by North Korean jet fighters.

Now let us take the U-2 incident into consideration.

In response to this incident, Soviet Union Government accused Japan as follows. According to Asahi Newspaper, issued on 2nd of May, 1960. **quote;** Soviet Union Government pointed out that the U-2 from U.S. base in Japan invaded the territorial air, and declared that when the same thing happens again, we will attack the air base. **unquote.**

This incident was caused by U.S. airplane in Japan. However, Soviet Union Government accused Japan and declared that they would surely attack the base concerned, when he same thing happens again, even if it is due to the United States.

After all, when United States makes trouble, Japan inevitably suffers from U.S. action. In other words, Japan is to be involved in the war which is caused by the United States. Let us notice this dangerous situation. Concerning this point, Soviet Union Memorandum goes as follows.

**quote;** Japan has to inevitably take the responsibility for U.S. provocative exercise against Soviet Union from the Japanese territory. **unquote.**

Actually however, United States has been scouting and also Japanese Government has admitted the reconnaissance action of the United States which might be a provocative exercise against Communist Countries. According to Mainichi Daily News issued on 20th of April, 1969.



**quote;** Foreign Minister Aichi and Chief Cabinet Secretary Hori agreed with other top Government leaders Saturday that Japan will cooperate with the U.S. Forces in continuing reconnaissance flight. **unquote.**

So, as a result, Japan got into danger again, like the Pueblo and EC-121 incident, so did tension increase around Japan. In this way, as long as U.S. Forces use the bases in Japan in accordance with JUST, Japan can never avoid such danger. As for the case of the Pueblo and the EC-121, we'd like to show you in our rebuttle period.

Major Contention No. 2

The independence of Japan has been spoiled by JUST. Japan has been the key-stone to deploy the U.S. strategy. That is to say, the United States has regarded Japan as a base of Containment Policy against Communist World.

The United States Senator Morse said as follows, at the Senate on 22nd of June, 1960, when JUST was concluded.

**quote;** JUST is concluded in order to suppress the power of Communist Block. That is, to strengthen the Containment Policy against communist World. **unquote.**

This evidence clearly shows you that the United States concluded JUST so as to deploy its strategy in the Far East. Now, let us take Vietnam War for instance. At that time, U.S. bases in Japan played an important role in Vietnam War. U.S. Senate Investigation Committee for Armament says as follow **quote;** U.S. Navy in Vietnam depends upon shiprepair facilities in Japan. U.S. operation in South Asia cannot act without Sasebo and Yokosuka base. **unquote.**

However, the consensus of Japanese people was against U.S. policy in Vietnam. According to the Public Survey of Asahi News Paper, on 24th of August, 1968. Those who are for the Vietnam War are only 4% among them, and 73% of them are against it.

But Japanese Government was obliged to support U.S. policy under JUST arrangement. Foreign Minister Shiina stated as follows at the House of Representative on 18th of July, 1966.

**quote;** As long as there's JUST, Japan is obliged to admit the U.S. policy in Vietnam and to support the U.S. Forces. **unquote.**

In this way, Japanese Government has to support U.S. policy in Vietnam against the concensus of people. This contradiction comes from JUST.

The example of Vietnam War apparently disclose the loss of independence. Namely JUST spoils independence of Japan.

Now ladies and gentlemen, from above-mentioned points, we of the Affirmative Side have a strong confidence to say that Japan-U.S. Security Treaty should be abolished.

## THE FIRST NEGATIVE CONSTRUCTIVE SPEECH

《KOENJI TEAM》

Do you feel the danger of war? No! Then do you think that Japan is not an independent country? No! To answer "NO" is a naive feeling of Japanese people, and it is very necessary to think naive when it comes to debating today's proposition.

In the first constructive speech, the Affirmative Side insisted on the abolition of JUST for following two reasons.

The first one is that JUST has increased tension around Japan and it will throw Japan into war and the Affirmative Side explained the dangerous situation caused by U.S. Armed Forces, showing us three events.

The second reason is that the independence of Japan has been spoiled by JUST and they picked up the Vietnam War as an example. But I'm quite sure that you can easily notice how badly the Affirmative side is mistaken when you consider today's international situation.

First of all I'd like to accept the definition of JUST offered by the Affirmative Side.

As to the first issue, I have two objections.

First, it is not JUST, but the other reasons that have intensified tension around Japan. They didn't prove how JUST could raise the tension. We will prove the causes of the tension. In this world as you see well, there have occurred many confrontations and disputes. These are caused by the difference in ideology, historical background, policy, religion, race and so on. Besides there exists the Balance of Power. Especially Japan is the point of contact between the Capitalistic World and the Communist World. As for this point I would like to show you a bit of evidence. According to the book entitled "The Security of Japan without Weapons", Mr. Yoshio Ohira, Prof. at Hitotsubashi Univ. states as follows, (quote) "Japan is situated in the very important position. Because Japan is surrounded by the continent in the West and the Ocean in the East. And the continent is included in the Communist World and the Ocean in the Capitalistic World." (unquote) For these reasons it is natural that there is tension around Japan without any connection with JUST.

Second, there is no judging whether Japan will be involved in war or not. They showed us three events to prove this point. This obsession is that the dangerous situation about Japan was raised only by U2 airplane, intelligence ship Pueblo and EC 121 airplane. But if there were no these cases, they would not insist that Japan was in dangerous situation. Besides Japan has never been attacked by other countries since JUST was concluded. Why? It is obvious as the Affirmative Side admitted in the cross-examining period, that it all owes to the Affirmative Side admitted in the cross-examining period, that it all

owes to the JUST. Namely Japan owes her peace to U.S. Armed Forces stationing in Japan under the provisions of JUST. Here, I'd like to show you a evidence as to this point.

According to the book entitled "The Review of Law" published by Nihon-Hyoronsha publishing company, (quote) "U.S. Armed Forces stations now in Japan because of JUST. This U.S. Armed Forces makes deterrent power to the direct attack upon Japan. So it is indispensable for Japan." (unquote)

In this sense we can not imagine the situation that Japan would be attacked by other nations.

From these two reasonable objections, we can not accept their first Major Contention.

Concerning the second reason, I also have two objections. First it is not reasonable to affirm that the containment policy is bad. To support their argument, they showed us the Vietnam War. But as I mentioned before, now is the age of the Balance of Power. U.S.A. and Japan belong to the Free World and Communist China and U.S.S.R. belong to the Communist World. And these two worlds are against each other. So it can not be said that the containment policy is bad. Under such circumstances, the independence of Japan has been secured by U.S. policy. As for the Vietnam War, you can easily understand that peace in Vietnam is closely connected with peace and security of Japan. So the actions of U.S. Armed Forces are not against the independence of Japan, they do help Japan keep it.

Second, Japan is now taking very independent attitude positively in her policy. They said without proof, "Japan is obliged to regard the Vietnam War as good." Actually however, Japan has taken independent attitude toward the Vietnam War. Do you know that several days ago the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan expressed the objective opinion to the U.S. policy in Vietnam? In this way Japan is very positive toward any other things in her policy. I will show you a bit of evidence to support my argument. According to the book entitled "What is Security" published by Asahi Shinbun, (quote) "Japan condemned the Pacific Cabinet Minister Conference because of its excessive anti-Communism held in the Republic of Korea in 1966. And Japan has never taken part in another conference about Vietnam held in Manila by participating countries. In this respect, Japan has always spoken independently for and against the Far East policy of U.S.A. Consequently Japan is proved to be independent and how groundless their assumption is. And for these two objections we can not accept the Second Major Contention presented by the Affirmative Side and proved that their resolution is unacceptable.

Last of all, I'd like to ask all the audience and judges to comprehend our rejection.

## ● RECREATION SECTION

TATSUO WAKATSUKI

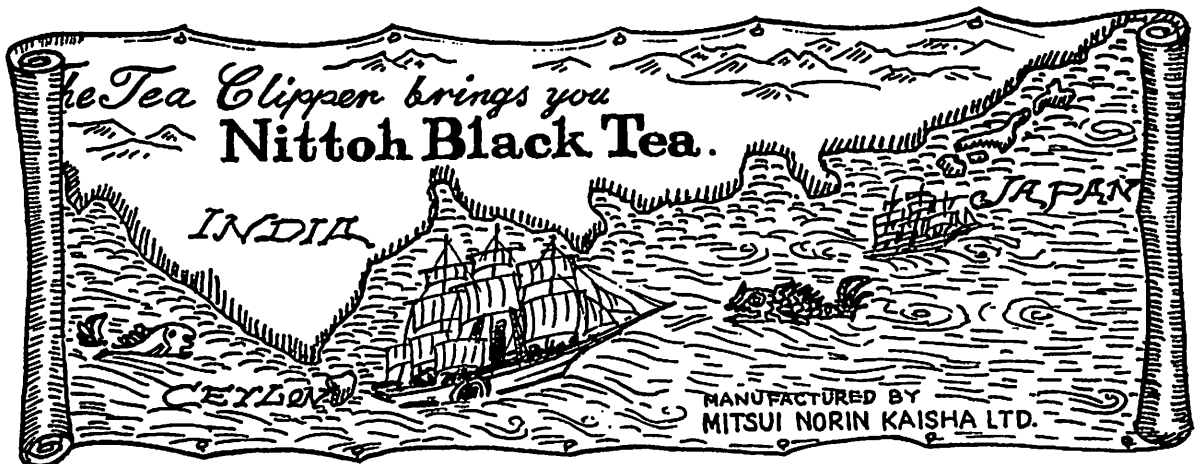
A western proverb says that in order to know a man, you have only to travel with him for a week. When one is on a trip, he is freed from business affairs and conventional restraints in social manners. Thus one reveals his true self.

In search of real communication among members, this year, we had summer camping at Lake Nojiri. In summer camping, I am sure that almost all of you could become friends with each other, through pleasant conversation in English and at times in Japanese.

In that respect, all the members of the WESS, I suppose, could get much more satisfaction than that of Bus trip which we had in May. On a stage of Bus trip to Jogashima, we only could have a chance to recognize other members. Thus when I recollect now the paths to our mutual understanding, this year also we left many problems in the hands of our next generation.

Take the case of participants for summer camping, the number is decreasing year by year without regard to the annual fixed number of members. This tendency is owing to the lack of absolute charm. As long as we have two summer camps, I believe that general camping should have it's own charm other than that of H.M. camping.

Although we find many things to be improved in this year's activities I am sure things could be better. So with thanks to all members who helped me and with the hope that the new Juniors will do a good job for the betterment of mutual understanding, let me close my task.



## • Delegate to Cultural Federation

KEN FUKUDA

What kind of attitude the WESS should take toward social problems was the main problem to solve as the delegate to the Cultural Federation.

We analyzed the activities of our club to start with and sought for the desirable way to deal with the social problems in the ESS. This year, in March, we confirmed the following three points at the PCM. They were (1) we have to recognize the importance of these problems since we are university students. (2) There is few place or opportunity in the ESS to discuss on the problems. (3) We have to make our stand clear on the problems proposed by the Executives of Cultural Federation as far as the WESS belongs to it. These three points were the major reasons why we study these social problems. And, from April, we have been involved in very many activities; the Research Committee of the Student Center Problem, the two-week-successive discussions on University Bill and the Block Meeting (ESS is one of the member of Language Block) and the issue of "The WESS Bunren".

From September, we could not do anything because of the LOCK-OUT by the university authorities, the Inter Home Meeting Debating Contest and Drama, most of the members were kept busy with these activities, and we could not have enough time to reconsider the significance of social problems among the WESS members. We have come to the following conclusion through our experience.

We have to consider if we have underestimated the basic problems of club activities. We have forgotten how to relate our club activities with the overall autonomy of our university, and its present condition. The club activities cannot be fulfilled if we don't know what the clubs mean. It is therefore necessary to recognize the concept of how the clubs should be. I believe we have to be much more concerned with social problems as the club members.

Under these conditions, we will be able to fulfill the creative activities of the WESS.

## • INTERNATIONAL SECTION

SETSUNOBU TAKUBO

It is around ten years since the International Section was established so that ESS members can keep in contact with native speakers of English and deepen the mutual understanding as well as an international sense. We had in the past many concrete measure such as "The International Seminar", "Lecture", "Inspection to FEN" and so on.

Now let me say a bit about what I felt as a chief of this section through this year. I have recognized, on one hand, the importance of this section in ESS, but on the other hand, I have found many difficulties and problems when I and the members reflect our ideas. Considering the character of this section, we are pretty free to have various creative activities. We can design creative plans to achieve our purpose. What we should do is all depend on us. At present, however, the activities show a fixed trend. We want each member of ESS to have as many chances as possible to speak with people from foreign lands and to reach mutual understanding. But the first problem that I faced this year was internal one. Of course I am speaking of the problem of our own section. When you ask us what the job of this section is, we answer it is to get foreign people who will take part in our activities. We put in most of the time on this. Unity and co-operation of the members and Committee are strictly required. It was a matter of regret that I failed to make it this year. I felt three juniors are necessary to help the chief. I think this is true of the other section. The second problem was that we had no organization or party that we had been kept in contact with. We had to ask foreign students one by one to attend our activities. But to make the matter worse, it is doubtful whether they will come or not, even if they promise to attend our activities. The third problem was that few ESS members could take part in the activities. We should design to speak with native speakers.

Then, how the International Section in ESS should be in future?

The first thing we have to do is to let all the members know what the International Section is through magazine and what not. The second one is to arrange the system to get the unity and cooperation of the section members and to keep always in touch with foreign students. The third one is that we should tell the ESS members the place where they can meet foreigners rather than have a formal activities. The fourth one is that section members might be better have their own activities as a representative of ESS.

I think as far as we are the members of ESS, we should have a talk as many times as possible with native speakers. In this sense, I believe this International Section is taking a very important part in ESS.

## ● TOHMONKAI SECTION

TOSHIO OKADA

What kind of feeling will be left in your mind after the graduation? Everybody who devoted himself to WESS will remember his energetic life in the club and at the same time hope us to make a wonderful one. WESS was established 67 years ago, since then more than 1,000

members graduated from this club. All of them have attachment to WESS and want to know how it is going. Today's WESS like this has been succeeded by students and seniors with hand in hand. So, don't afraid of their scolding because they love us, members of WESS. So, we the students also have to recognize them as our seniors, advisers or our colleagues.

My tasks began with visiting to the committees of Tohmon Eigokai which consists of the graduates of WESS as a chief of Tohmon Eigokai section this year. Since then I have had a lot of jobs. But main jobs were to invite seniors to our activities such as the Summer Camp, the Graduate-Student round table conference, the Four Universities English Theatricals, debating contests and so forth. And these were a lot of opportunities for us to contact with them. Particularly, this year, we have received the financial aid not only for the Kansai Expedition but also WESS itself from them. I would like to express my hearty appreciation to their kind co-operation. Through the jobs of Tohmonkai section, I could have great significant experience and was taught many things.

Finally, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Prof. Ito, and to many seniors, and to my colleagues for giving me the position in the Tohmonkai Section.



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## ● Delegate to I.S.A.

**TAKAO OKUMA**

It was the beginning of March that I for the first time went to the office of the I.S.A. at Yotsuya as a delegate from WESS, knowing not what it was.

Ever since then, I walked up and down the stairs to the office so many times. So many times...yes, more than I went to our club room. What was the I.S.A.? The least thing that I could have known at that time was that they were studying the problem of peace and security and that they were going to hold a conference in August, the time when WESS goes to Lake Nojiri for camping.

Ever since then, nine months have passed, and what is the I.S.A.? What have I known about it?

"The aim of the Association is to promote mutual understanding with other nations through cultural exchanges among students in the world, and to make contributions to peace of the world thereby."

This is from the Constitution of the I.S.A. article 2.

Actually, however, it tells us nothing. It doesn't show us any characteristics of the I.S.A.. Then what is the I.S.A.? The answer will never be given to us, rather, only you can answer the question. So long as we stay as outsiders, the I.S.A. will not be for us.

Even since then... and now... and in future...

## ● STUDY SECTION

**TATSUYA TOYAMA**

"Can you make yourself understood in English?"

"Are you proud of your English?"

To these questions how many of us can really answer "Yes", without hesitation. Are we too busy managing the huge ESS or keeping contact among members?

This year, I was responsible for giving you the best solution to these question. But I failed because few of us can really answer "Yes". Then what kind of measures should have been taken to improve the situation? I think no measures could have been effective without a strong motivation. So the problem how to make all the members well-motivated was the essential point in managing "Study Section" this year.

Therefore we decided to arrange the complete plan as follows:

1. Oral Comprehension Practice
2. Skit
3. Conversation

These three plans are aimed at respectively;

1. Listening to good English
2. Learning how to use the words
3. Expressing yourself in English

I am very glad that the "philosophy" of learning English was greatly respected this year. But the problem as to how to put them into practice effectively with passion and patience is left to be solved.

Another important problem we must consider is the connection between activities and Basic Study. We regarded Study as a step to various activities. Actually, however, some of the members complained that there was still a wide gap between them.

I hope, juniors, next year, to challenge these pending questions further.

## ● A.V.A.

### HIDEAKI MIZUNO

About ten months have passed since our Audio Visual Aids section started as an added facility to help the members to study.

When "Intensive Course in English" was selected as the material in early spring, the plan of A.V.A. was also decided. The new trial in which we use the tapes in the Basic Course proves that we are attaching importance to listening comprehension study.

All the members in our club hope to be good English speakers. But it is true that almost all of us feel strongly that we are lacking in listening ability. Here is the significance of A.V.A. in our club.

How to solve this problem is one of our subjects. Therefore, it is our part to help Study Section to make a success of the Basic Course which gives us the opportunity to listen to good English. I am sure that this result will bear fruit in the near future. However, the place of "group study" in our club is nothing but the stimulus to our effort. It goes without saying that it depends on our attitude whether we can improve our English ability or not. We must study hard enough to accomplish our purpose to be a good English speaker and then, I believe, Audio Visual Aids—tapes, encyclopedia, etc.—will help us a lot. Why don't you make the most of our facilities?

## ● HOME MEETING SECTION

### YOICHI KOBAYASHI

It is eleven years since Home Meeting system was established "to learn English effectively and to get acquainted with each other". Some

people insist that this system should be changed from the organizational viewpoint.

According to the statistics of the Organization Research Committee this year, however, the majority of circle members support this system. It obviously indicate that this old system has taken firm root.

Almost every member says, "Home Meeting is very good because there is always an "at home" atmosphere in it, and friends, with whom we can always have a chat". But the same persons say, "I don't feel much interested in the Main activities, because it seems to be too difficult for me to take part in them." That is really a sad phenomenon. It is a natural feeling that they should participate in the activities, in which they take an interest.

It is for the juniors to improve such an atmosphere, and overcome the gap between them. It is there that we hold "Home Meeting Conference". To my great regret, it hasn't really worked well, because it is quite difficult for me, a Junior, to fully understand the opinions of sophomores who manage Home Meetings. I was often disappointed to know that I couldn't share the same feeling with the sophomores.

In the final stage, I would like to say that Home Meeting section must take a positive part to solve the above mentioned gap in order to lead to better W.E.S.S..

## ● Delegate to Four Universities E.S.S. Association

HITOSHI SUZUKI

At the end of November, 33rd For Universities English Theatricals was done. As usual participants came to Hitotsubashi Auditorium early in the morning to display the efforts for more than half a year, to be strained and tired, to make sure of the beautiful friendship among four universities and to cry in awarding celemony.

But there was one particular thing that made this differ from every year's competition. There was no All-Round Production Prize this year, which happend for the first time since established in our contests. Stage managers and directors talked and reached the agreement before going there that we should have re-considered the contest itself and as a step something should have been changed.

That prize goes to the play only when it gets more than three votes from five judges.

Probably it is a drastic change. I know, as they notice, that in the past years there should have been a few plays that were able to get All-Round Production Prize if it was adopted. This year Waseda got two prizes. Still we couldn't get three in the decision of that prize.

On announcement of the result, I guess, everybody felt strange. This was true of even the members of other three universities. But I want you once again to think further about it. Let me think in this way. All the plays were good. Judges had their own taste for the choice of play. Then because there was almost no difference or margin among plays in English or theatrical technique, it might be a hard task for judges to choose the best play. That is almost impossible! In consequence the contest should be changed into another form. Of course this is just one reason out of many why there are a lot of claims on this system.

Anyway I do hope you have your definite idea, have talks with others, and improve the defects of the contest.

## ● DISCUSSION SECTION

EIICHI MATSUZAKA

To begin with this summary, we would like to brief the activities of the Discussion Section this year.

Standing on the basic direction of WESS, we focused on the problems of university and Japan-U.S. Security Treaty as titles of discussions. By taking it, we had many discussions to be well informed of current problems, such as autonomy of university, international situation, and Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. The fact remains, however, that all of us did not necessarily become conscious of these questions.

Another great problems, we faced was that discussion is not popular among the members of our society. Many members rush to apply for discussions at the beginning, but many of us gave up halfway. And most of us do not know what discussion is, which causes many confessions at tables. Thus what we have to do first is to make discussion known to the members.

In the second place, to going along the line of the titles, we would like to summarize the problems of Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

### THE SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION THIS YEAR

#### (1) WHAT IS SECURITY?

The very first job is to clarify the concept of "Security". When we face this question, we have to take the concept of nation into consideration. A nation is an organization to secure the people's life. On the concept we will develop this argument. Main problem is how to find a concrete measure to secure the people's life. But when we turn our eyes on the international situation, we have to admit that today's situation is influenced by the big powers. Moreover, each nation has its own interest, though, and security arrangement. As the result of

it, there occurs a conflict among nations. In the situation, we have to seek for some measure to secure our lives considering the characters of each nation.

We have many problems now, such as increasing militarization in Japan which might be a cause of war or which might be necessary to cope with the international situation, and the intention of the Government to extend her Self Defence Force to South East Asia, and so forth.

But these problems might be the eternal one as long as we have hostility in mind. And we ask all the members to keep in mind and study this question.

## (2) CONTAINMENT POLICY

When we analyze modern war, it is necessary for us to understand the containment policy of the U.S.A. against the communist countries. The reason is that the containment policy includes the elements of "containment" and "negotiation restoring to forces", because of following reasons.

The U.S.A. is the nation who made nuclear weapons first, used it for the practical war. The containment policy has been the U.S.A.'s international policy after World War II. As a result of it, U.S.S.R. made nuclear weapons in counter to the U.S.A. and also took a stand point of "negotiation restoring to forces". We can sum up the set of Military Blocks like this.

"Modern War", Iwanami "Modern Times" vol. 7

Now let us look back the history focusing on the Containment Policy. The containment Policy was taken by the U.S.A. to stop invasion of communist countries using the military way. The success of the USSR nuclear experiment in 1949 put an end to the monopolization of nuclear by the U.S.A. And establishment of Communist China led by Mao, urged to change some parts of the Containment Policy. On one hand, the U.S.A. gave economic aids to each country of the free world and on the other hand drew a military line to defend the expansion of socialism. They took Marshall Plan in economic field. As the economic policy, Marshall Plan and introduction of GARIOA-EROA can be pointed out. And military treaties such as Japan-U.S., Republic of China-U.S., NATO, ANZUS, were concluded centering around the U.S.A. under the name of collective security arrangements stipulated in the U.N. Charter. Against the U.S.A.'s policy, U.S.S.R. concluded peaceful treaty with Communist China and they spread over to the Korean Peninsula. Korean war must be one of the example of the crush between East and West.

After that, New Look Strategy was taken by the U.S.A.

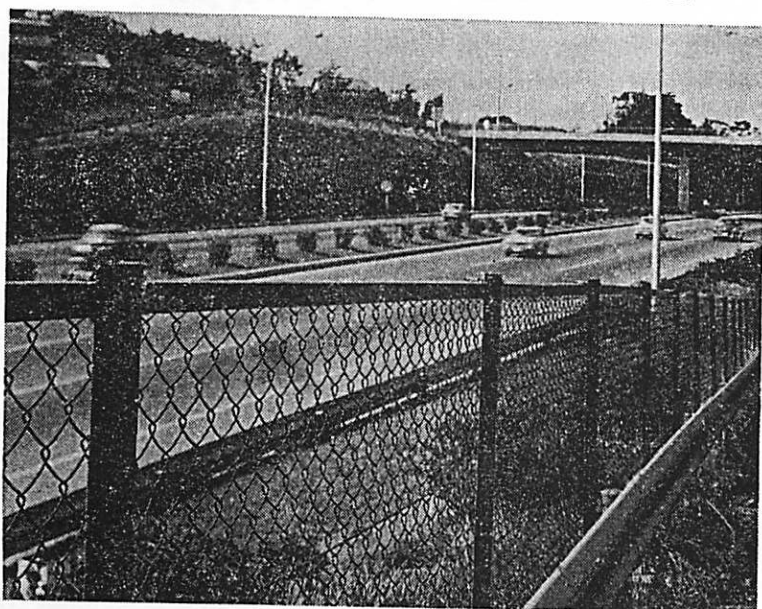
1. Continuation of Containment Policy
  2. Depending greatly on Nuclear-armed Air Force
  3. Reinforcement of the National Defence of U.S.A. herself.
- These three were the aims of that strategy.

But, as the result of the successful experiment of ICBM and IRBM, the U.S.A. changed her strategy into strengthening of counter attack capability by the suggestion of Geizer Report. In addition to the reinforcement of the retaliatory measures, ABM-network has been set up by Defence Secretary of States McNamara and in the mean time Cuban Crisis happened.

After communist China succeeded in Nuclear experiment, U.S.A. had begun to arrange Polaris Submarines in the Western Pacific and the 7th Fleet headed by a Nuclear-powered carrier "Enterprise" in the Pacific Ocean. And conventional weapons had been also fully equipped especially for limited wars. Helicoptors had been arranged as the link of "flexible response" strategy.

Finally the U.S.A. went into Vietnam. But as the fact shows us, the U.S.A. could not win the war in spite of her enormous military and economic strength and bombing over North Vietnam. And the U.S.A. could not but change her policy as the result of immense military expenditures and dull domestic economy. And Vietnamization has gradually been remarkable standpoint of the U.S.A. in accordance with the change of the regime from L.B. Johnson to R.M. Nixon. Things seem to be changing, however, still now heavy fighting is under way in Vietnam without getting any specific solution.

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### (3) NUCLEAR

The history of Nuclear dates back to the Second World War. Till U.S.S.R. succeeded in the nuclear bomb test the U.S.A. monopolized nuclear weapons. This is the dawn of the nuclear age. After that multipolarization of nuclear weapons made the international situation much more intensified.

At the first stage, because of its mavelouse power the big nations tried to use them as prestige. And they tried to accumlate their nuclear power and develop the techniques to take leadership of the world. As the result of it, nuclear stalemate came to the surface.

Nuclear weapons has two main factors, one is its destructiveness, the other is its big power to preserve political power of the nuclear-have nation. This is the great obstacle to sweep out nuclear weapons from the earth.

The Japan-U.S. Security Treaty secures Japan's safety with nuclear and conventional weapons of the U.S., but actually however, such policy of Japan and the U.S.A. makes standing menace between the free block and communist block.

If we wish to try to establish friendly relation with the communist countries we have to seek for a new diplomacy to relieve the tention among the Far East without military way.

### (4) SELF DEFENCE FORCES

At the time of the establishment of the Japanese constitution, it was considered that Japan surrendered even the might of Self Defence. However, tentions became remarkable which were caused by the confrontation of EAST and WEST. Under that circumstances, Japan was obliged to take the way of rearmament under the leadership of the U.S.A..

In 1949, Korean War broke out and the U.S. Forces in Japan was sent to the Korean peninsula. As a result of it, the military equipment of Japan proper was vacant. In order to fill in the blank and take over the U.S. Forces stationing here, the National Police Reserve was established in 1950. Two years later, Security Troops was founded by the aid of the U.S.A. in order to strengthen National Police Reserve. After the Ikeda-Robertson Talks in 1953, Mutual Security Agence Agreement (MSA agreement) was concluded between Japan and the U.S.A., and in that agreement, Japan promised to her efforts on its national defence and contribution to the defence of the free world. On July, 1954 when two laws on defence were inacted, and Self Defence Forces was founded.

In terms of Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, and San Francisco Peace Treaty, Japan was admitted to have a right of collective security, in return to it, Japan had to admit the U.S. Forces stationing here in Japan. And at the same time, Japan was expected to help herself in defence efforts.



At first, the first self-defence build-up started in 1957 and ended in 1961. It was carefully carried out not to interrupt Japan's economic development. The second one was done from 1962 to 1966. The third one started in 1967, and is now under way. The total amount of the third 5-year defence build-up which is budgeted 2,340 billion yen is twice as much as that of the second one. The purpose of the third national defence build-up is to strengthen the national self defence which is limited (only to cope with the aggression less than the limited) war with conventional weapons. At present, the Self Defence Forces equip the most superior in the Far East except Communist China. The fourth 5-year national defence program is scheduled to start in 1972 and the amount of expenditure will be 50,000 billion in total and the rate in GNP will be raised from 0.84% to 1%.

Since the establishment of self Defence Forces, government has been reinforced its power assuming 3-non-nuclear principles to cope with the invasion less than limited war with conventional weapons. But some among the financial circles are of the opinion that oversea dispatch of troops should be admitted at the range of the high seas, and the sea route from the Middle East to Japan should be protected to secure the petroleum. Productive capacity of armed industry is gradually increasing now.

#### (5) THE ECONOMY OF JAPAN AND POST VIETNAM

After World War 2 Japan tried to reconstruct her economy. With the tie between Japan and the U.S. she received the economic assistance from the U.S. Because of JUST, Japan didn't expend a lot of money on military field. And those, conditions were a lot of help for the reconstruction of the economy of Japan. In addition to it, Korean war called special demand and Japanese economy become active remarkably. Around 1950 the international situation was intensified and the result of it the tie between Japan and the U.S. was strengthened militarily and economically. On the other hand the relation between Japan and communist bloc was restricted siverly. And both Japan and communist countries have hostility with each other. Even today this tendency is going on.

Keeping this tie with the U.S. the Gross National Product of Japan in 1967 ranks third in the world. But the GNP per capita ranks 21st. This shows us that Japan's big businesses have great power but actually however the standard of living of the people is quite low comparing with other leading nations. Because there are some troubles with Japan's economy, inclination of capitals, the dual structure and so on forth.

This development of the economy is mainly based upon the tie with the U.S. 30% of Japan's trade is with the U.S. About 85% of the foreign currency reserves is occupied by dollar. As we analized above Japan's economy is completely under the umbullera of dollar.

In these days the financial world advocate self-defence strongly. The main enterprises try to find new market and they come to think munition industry will be a lot of help for them. There are two reasons. One is the change of the U.S. policy in Vietnam. The other is the demand from the economic development. This tendency is quite paralleled with the policy of the government.

In Vietnam the U.S. tried to get rid of the stinking mess with military power but she failed and began to withdraw from Vietnam and to make much of economic aid. Japan is asked to be a leading nation among the free bloc nations in Asia.

Today Japanese government is making a plan to help these countries militarily and economically in 1970's. The reason why they put stress on economic aid is that the instability of South East Asia is lead by the low standard of living. So they are aiming at economic stabilization of Asian countries. One more basic point is that the capitalistic countries, Japan, the U.S. and so on, have to have stabilized market to maintain their economy. From the view point of the security of Asian countries we have to be aware of neo-colonialism which they are apt to be.

#### ACTIVITIES

- |       |     |   |
|-------|-----|---|
| April | 23  | with Kwansai Univ.<br>"The Veto Power in the United Nations Security Council"   |
| May   | 3   | I.S.A. Freshman Discussion  |
|       | 22  | Junior Discussion with Japan Women's College<br>"University Problem"  |
|       | 24  | Four Univ. Freshman Discussion<br>"University Problem"  |
| June  | 2—7 | Kansai Expedition<br>"University Problems"<br>3, Kanseigakuin Univ.<br>7, Ritsumeikan Univ.<br>"Japan-U.S. Security Treaty"<br>4, Osaka Women's Univ.<br>6, Kwansai Univ. |
| Oct.  | 20  | with Ritsumeikan Univ.<br>"Japan's Security"  |
| Dec.  | 5   | All Waseda Discussion<br>"National Defence"   |
|       | 6   | with Tsuda School of Business<br>"Patriotism"   |

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# VOICES FROM EACH HOME MEETING

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## SHINJUKU

Of the students who entered Waseda University, a few, voluntarily and also involuntarily joined our English Speaking Society. Some of these members happened to belong to the Shinjuku H.M. only because they lived in districts around Shinjuku. So it seems that we have become acquainted with each other only by accident.

However, I cannot help but feel that some devine or supernatural power has brought us together for we have become too close and intimate for their to be any other explanation.

When I receive happy news, I immediately want to go to the student center and share it with my fellow students. If I am lonely, the thoughts of my friends at the Shinjuku H.M. cheer me up. If I have anguish in my heart, it is their words that give me courage and peace of mind.

Shinjuku—the most prosperous section of Tokyo, however, there is still something rustic about it and we of the Shinjuku H.M. also have something rustic in hearts. This is what breeds the atmosphere of the Shinjuku Home Meeting. Banzai for the Shinjuku Home Meeting!

## SHIBUYA

To cultivate ourselves and to enrich our mind through English is the primary objectives of us all here. It takes long and trying efforts to carry out this objective. Some day, we may give up our works driven by pain. Some day we may fall in despair to know the limits of our abilities. But we must not stop our endeavors. Because it is the last chance for us to devote ourselves to one thing in our lives.

Through this year, we members of Shibuya Home Meeting challenged this trial. Some members tried to find out the essence of speech. The others tried to realize the drama in true sense. And the same things can be said in discussion and debate. We cannot say that every trial was accomplished in success. But all we can say here is that we could get something more precious than money. Finally, we take an oath here that we are going to continue our efforts next year with strong spirits.

## KOENJI

It is biting cold now. It was on a warm spring day that our society started. At that time, every day I stood at the gate of our university to invite every person walking in our campus to our society. And as a result of it, we would welcome around five hundred freshmen. But the number of freshmen has decreased to about 150. I really wonder how many freshmen knew about our society before entering our club. I suppose, only few freshmen did so. Therefore, I think, it is the duty of our club to teach well the purpose of our club to freshmen. As for me, I entered this society only because I wished to study daily conversation. But, unfortunately, my expectation did not fill out. This problem is one of the greatest reasons that many freshmen or sophomores leave our society. Thus, here, we have to reconsider the difference between our society and English conversation schools. Namely, we have a lot of English activities, for example, discussion, debate, speech and drama. How many persons consider deeply what for we have such activities which require a great energy and knowledge? I believe that these who require a great energy and knowledge? Why do we have discussion? Why do we have debate? speech? drama? I believe that those who can find out the answer to this question will lead fruitful club life. On the contrary, those who want to study only conversation would be discouraged.

But as long as you do not attack the activities, you will never solve this question. To tell the truth, I myself, have never found the significance of activities. But I strongly desire to seek for the answer next year with my colleagues. If I can solve this question, I will be able to enjoy the club life much more.

## AKIHABARA

Step into our Home Meeting and look around. You would be surprised at the full of spirit. And you would know that each of us has pride and love for Akihabara.

We were always trying to make our Home Meeting best, and we have tackled so many activities to improve our English ability. But no one was satisfied with the participation to activities. All of us wanted to get the place in Akihabara to speak in English. This passion for English surprised the members of every other Home Meeting. I could say this is the spirit of Akihabara and this makes us proud of Akihabara.

It is true, however, that there is great room for improvement in the way to learn to speak English. I hope that freshmen will make a good job next year succeeding to our spirit and pride.

## JOHOKU

Things go better with Johoku!

The reasons for it is that we were trying to create the most active H.M. in our society. Though this principle was not always realized, we really endeavored to achieve this great trial with "Johoku Spirit". "Johoku Spirit" is, in a word, a mixture of fighting spirit and energy. With this spirit, we have overcome any hardship however severe it was.

The subject which were given us this year is how to share joy and sorrow with all the Johokers. The answer to this question was to realize that we all Johokers who have lived under the same roof and we should overcome any hardship together.

Throughout this year, we have devoted ourselves to this question with our friendship with which we share everything together. Yet, we are going to seek better solution in order to make a best H.M. and E.S.S. next year.

Thus, we would like to pledge to be more energetic in every activity of our E.S.S.

## MEJIRO

This year, many Mejiroites participated in the activities energetically. Good debaters, speakers, discussers and specialists of drama were produced in Mejiro Home Meeting. Now, I want to prescribe why Mejiro could produce them and what the main policy was. At the very beginning of this year, there was no main policy. It was mainly because we, sophomore, did not talk about the policy of Mejiro. As a result of it, we sophomores, devoted ourselves into the activities without considering how Mejiro should be. Thus we did a quite good job in debate, discussion, speech and drama. But after the Inter Home Meeting Debating Contest, the result of lacking in talk how to manage Mejiro Home Meeting came up to surface. That is, we sophomores were not one. Therefore, Mejiro Home Meeting was not one. Mejiro was only the illusion where 50 members gathered. This is the rough story of Mejiro this year.

Lastly, I want to say one thing. Exchange your ideas how to manage Home Meeting, how to speak in English and what to speak in English from now on.

## YOKOHAMA

Something calm or beautiful, a kind of atmosphere you may feel when you hear the word "Yokohama". In a sense it is true to say that we have been in such an atmosphere different from others. On the contrary, however, when I look back upon this year, "Yokohama" has been a troublesome and difficult "Home Meeting" for us, the sophomores to deal with. How to learn English, how to unite our "Home Meeting", not a thing was easy for us. And when we see many activities we have had, I am afraid we would have done more, made them better. We do hope that freshman of this year will do what we could not do.

Now we are in a mood that we are going to quit for we have finished all the big jobs.

But we, the sophomores of Yokohama Home Meeting, are going to make the rest of this year satisfactory, successful and splendid.

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## 稲門英語会の欄

### 挨拶

稲門英語会会長

潮田 定一

早大英語会が英語の実力に於ても、又一般活動に於ても、他の大学に比し優秀な成績を続けてゐることは我々OBとしてもまことによろこばしく嬉しい次第である。

歴史とか伝説とかいふことは古い言葉と言ふかも知れないが、やはり何でも今日あるは過去の累積であつて、先輩諸氏の努力も与つてゐるであらうし、又、現在の諸君の努力はそれはやはり次の時代へ受け継がれ、守り抜かれなければならない。

いよいよ70年代ともなつて、世間は進展の歩を早めて来るやうである。日本の所謂国際化もますます拍車がかかるであらう。この世相の中で英語は非常に重要になつて来た。英語会の諸君の活躍の舞台は一層大きく広がるであらう。

多くの企業体が先を争つて外国会社と合併事業をやらうとしてゐる。又、日常生活でも例えば英語を知らなければ東京の道も歩けないのである。これは我々のやうに英語になじみの多い者にとつても一種のオドロキである。日本人は自由に雄飛しなければならないのであるから、一方で島国根性を發揮することは許されない。

然し結局に於て日本人は日本国を忘れてはいけないことである。国家意識がなければ国際化といふことはあり得ない。

英国人も米国人も、ソ連人も各々自分の国ははっきりと意識してゐる。

日本に於ては我々のやうに比較的英語になじんでゐる所謂国際人こそ日本を忘れず、日本の有難みを知つてゐる。又、この人々こそこの点を最も心すべきであると信ずる。

## 稲門英語会 だより

富田 広

学園紛争時に始つた早稲田大学英语会の昭和44年度のクラブ活動も現役学生諸君の熱意と宮本幹事長以下スタッフの好リードによって幾多の困難を克服して年間諸計画を完了した事に付いても、まずもつて稲門会々員諸兄に報告申し上げると共に伊東先生初め学生諸君に対して大いに敬意を表する次第です。さて恒例により本年度稲門会の主な行事を下記の通り御連絡いたします。

1. 五役会 3月7日 長岡屋  
過去五年間の五役と新五役の会合  
OB 10 数名出席
2. 稲門英語会役員 新五役懇親会 3月17日  
銀座アサヒビヤホール  
潮田会長外 10 数名出席
3. Welcome Meeting 4月20日 理工学部  
池上副会長外 7 名出席

4. 就職懇談会 5月10日 高田牧舎  
青木副会長外 9 名出席
5. 稲門英語会総会 5月26日  
銀座アサヒビヤホール  
大正15年商学部卒の村林栄一先輩以下例年になく多数のご出席を頂きました。総会終了後、ゲストスピーカーとして大学当局より市川孝正教授をお招きし「大学紛争」に関する有益な講演を聞くことができました。現役学生21名を招待、OBとの懇親の機会をもちました。
6. 関西遠征歓迎会 6月4日  
梅田新道大同門  
関西支部 OB 20 数名、学生26名出席
7. ダンスパーティー 6月17日  
目黒パークレーン OB 10 名参加



8. 夏季合宿 7月30日～8月4日  
野尻湖 野田屋旅館  
柄沢氏外36名出席
9. 三年生親睦会 9月26日 金城庵  
OB 11名参加
10. ドラマ合宿 10月24日～25日  
日本女子会館 OB 20数名参加
11. 四大学英語劇大会 11月21日～23日  
一ツ橋講堂 OB 60数名観劇
12. ドラマ納会 11月23日 ニュー白十字  
OB 20数名参加

上記の外、ドラマリハーサル、ディベイト等においても若干OBから学生にアドバイス、サジェスションを与えております。

最後にWESS会誌“THE ACE”について一言

報告並びにお礼を申し上げます。The ACEは稲門会の会報の役をかねて「稲門英語会だより」に連絡事項を掲載すると共にOB諸兄の寄稿を載せており、これに対し稲門会より現役学生に2万円の補助金を支出してはりましたが、昨今の物価高、並びに学校紛争による会場費の出費等予想以上の経費を要した為、現役の学生諸君より“The ACE”の別会計制度、即ち広告収入による独立採算を計るより、要望がありました。幸い多数OBの御協力により一応の成果を収めることができました。来年度も同様主旨にて実施の予定ですので引き続きご協力をお願い申し上げますと共に不行届きの段お詫び申し上げます。

(註 “The ACE”は従来、稲門英語会々員中会費納入者に対し一冊づつ大学英語会より無償配布を受けておりました。)

## 稲門英語会 会計幹事よりのお知らせ

昭和43年度稲門英語会々計の徴収の結果は下記報告の通り、約180名計145,800円の収入を見た。尚、昭和42年度分までの徴収案内が遅れて、43年秋及び44年2月とおっかけ御案内を出しましたので一部混乱された方もおられるかと思っておりますので、ここでおわび申し上げます。尚43年2月の御案内の時、44年45年度分も前納を依頼し、多数の方々に御協力を頂きまして厚く感謝申し上げます。又、前幹事諸兄及ESSの協力を得て作り出した「稲門英語会々員名簿」も、皆様方の御協力によりまして400部印刷の内、約350部をお買上げ頂きどうか目標を達することが出来ました。名簿へんさんに当りましては、各代の幹事の方々、稲門会名簿等あらゆるものを利用し正確をきしたつもりではありますが、一部住居表示の変更、移転等我々の力及ばず不正確の所がありまして、おしかりを受けた例もございますが、この場をかり深くおわび申し上げます。尚、名簿にのっている方々の住所等不明確な場合は、稲門英語会幹事、ESS稲門英語会幹事又は稲門英語会々計幹事大野功(S.34年卒)迄御問合わせ下さい。御住所変更等御連絡頂く場合も上記の者或いは各年度の幹事の方にお知らせ下さい。出来るだけ正確をきす様努力致しておりますので、よろしく御協力の程お願い申し上げます。

昭和44年度の会計は下記の様になっておりますので中間報告させて頂きます。

### 昭和44年度資産現在表 (S.45.1.10.現在)

現金	2,595
振替預金	8,820
郵便預金	76,000
計	87,415円

#### 主な収入

会費収入(43名)	45,500
名簿売上収入	8,800
計	54,300円

#### 主な支出

幹事会総会学生補助	29,604
ESS補助	22,000
名簿発送等切手代	2,182
振替手数料	1,745
計	55,531円

以上の様に、現在の資金では、稲門英語会として十分活躍するにはほころもとない資金ですので、今後共皆様の御協力をお願い申し上げます。

尚会費をはらわれる方々が会員数に比較して少ない様なので、同期会等を通じて、多くの方々が御協力頂ける様お願い申し上げます。又、近々に

44年度及び45年度の会費の徴収御案内状を差出す  
 と思いますのでよろしくお願ひ申し上げます。会  
 費の額は下記の通りです。

昭和42年まで 1ヶ年 300円  
 昭和43年以降 1ヶ年 500円  
 名簿代 1冊 400円

最後にESSの幹事諸君の協力を深く感謝申し上  
 げます。

稲門英語会会計幹事

大野 功  
 板橋区小茂根2-10-11  
 〒 173

## 稲門英語昭和43年度会計報告

### I 収支決算書 (昭和43年4月1日～昭和44年3月31日)

収入の部		円	支出の部		円
前期繰越高		74,208	ESS42年度 活動補助		20,000
現金 金 4,696			ESS43年度 "		40,000
振替貯金 64,509			オラトリカルコンテスト "		2,000
銀行預金(第一丸の内) 5,003			ドラマ補助金		5,300
会費収入(41.42.43年度前受)		103,300	名簿印刷代 @195×400		78,000
現金 @300×57			43年度総会学生補助金		12,906
@500×5	19,600		" 常任幹事会		
振替 @300×129			学生補助金		2,000
@500×90	83,700		小切手取立、振替手数料		6,125
会費収入(44.45年度前受)		42,500	文具費		7,330
現金 @500×4	2,000		交通費		5,095
振替 @500×81	40,500		通信費(含名簿発送代)		39,805
名簿売上収入		88,900	慶弔慰金		3,200
現金 @400×76	30,400		雑費		13,485
" @300×75	22,500		支出計		235,246
振替 @400×90	36,000				
寄附収入		11,685	次期繰越高		85,459
現金(4名)	10,085				
振替(1名)	1,600				
預金利息収入(第一解約)		112			
合計		313,760	合計		313,760

### II 資産現在高表 昭和44年3月31日現在

現金 金	3,809	} 次期繰越金へ 85,459円
振替貯金(東京9538)	45,650	
郵便預金(神田南神保町)	36,000	
名簿在庫 @195×90	17,550	
切手、葉書	439	

計 103,448

昭和44年5月26日

以上の通り相違ありません。

会計幹事 大野 功

一年間の英語会活動が終り四年生は社会人の仲間入りをし、三年生は最上級生の四年生となり、二年生は活動運営者としての三年生となり、そして一年生は二年生となって新入生を迎えます。更には社会人一年生は社会人二年生となり社会人としての新人である旧四年生を後輩に迎えます。社会人二年生は社会人三年生となり、社会人三年生は……。

ここで全員に共通していえることは皆それぞれ己の元に後輩を持つ一年先輩となり、且同時に己より先輩に対する後輩となるということです。英語会に於て、(全ての社会に於て共通していえる事でもあります)、皆が先輩であり同時に後輩なのです。

さて私達は先輩から各種指導を受け、先輩の恩恵に浴びてきています。そして私達はその恩恵を施してくれた先輩に対し感謝をし、恩返しをしようとするのです。しかしながら我々は時として、(というよりも大部分の場合) その恩返しを恩恵を施してくれたその先輩に対し行おうとするのです。果してそれで良いであろうか……。先輩の恩恵に対しては感謝の念を抱くだけで、その恩返

しは先輩に対して行なう必要はないのではないだろうか……。というのは、先輩の恩恵に対する恩返しを後輩が先輩にしていたのでは、又しようとしていたのでは、その後輩から更に下の後輩に対する指導、或いは恩恵の伝承が妨げられると考えるからです。そこでは伝統、或いは先輩から後輩への無形の伝承物の流れが滞り、時には止まる懸念さえあります。

それでは先輩から恩恵を受けた我々は何をなすべきでしょうか。我々は先輩から恩恵を受けたら、その分だけでも己の後輩に対し力添えをしてゆくべきでしょう。そこに先輩から後輩に対する恩恵の流れが続くのです。ここに早稲田大学英语会の六十余年の伝統も流れ続いているのです。そして後輩に対して力添えをしてゆくことが、即ち先輩に対する恩返しになっていることを我々は理解すべきだと染々思います。

以上のことは私が在学時代、或る先輩から払受した教えであり、私の一つのモットーとしてきているものですが、一年間が終り皆が何らかの意味において先輩となり後輩を持った現在、何らかのお役に立てばと思います……。 (完)

## 水野 ますみ

11月24日、一橋講堂。卒業してはじめての英語会の活動。一橋講堂も、忙しく立ち働く人々も、ドラマ公演の一種異様な興奮も、何もかも昔とは変わってなかった。卒業してからわずか半年の月日、「昔とは変わっていない」のは当然すぎることだ。であるのに、何故かその興奮と活気に染まることができなかった私。遠い遠い夢の日の出来事のように感じた私……。思えば私の大学生活は、英語会に明け、英語会に暮れた生活だった。スピーチ、ディベート、ディスカッション、合宿、そしてドラマ。どれひとつをとっても、生涯忘れることのできないなつかしい思い出でもある。そんな大学生活を、英語会一偏到の大学生活を後悔する気は毛頭ない。しかし、様々ななつかしい思い出を抱きながら卒業した今、何かを信じきれない

気持、同じ道を歩んで来る後輩に、これでよかったんだといきれない気持を覚えるのは、私ひとりであろうか。

今、私は会社に勤めることは、自からの不適性を思ってあきらめ、手仕事の修業をしている。それは大学の専問とも、クラブの生活とも無関係すぎる程無関係のものだ。しかしひとり仕事机に向い、ただひたすら作品の完成のみを目指している時、英語会の生活には見出せなかったもの、感じとることのできなかつたものを覚えて胸が一杯になることがある。大学生活の中で、私が思い残したものはこれだったのだと思って。

英語会の生活は楽しかった。様々な形で、ひとりで苦しむことはあっても、そこにはいつもクラブの仲間達が存在していた。喜びも悲しみも文字

通り分ち合うことができた。それを通して得た幾人かの人間は私の生涯の良き友であると思う。しかしその楽しい生活の中でただひとつ欠けていたものは、自分一個の生存を賭けて、孤独に耐えぬくことだったのではないだろうか。クラブがあったから、仲間があったから耐えるものではなく、人間の原点に帰って、「生きこと」を耐える、そういうものが見出せなかったことではないだろうか。

#### 前略

11月6日稲門英語会の会員でニューヨーク滞在中の者だけ集ってはということで「レストラン日本」で会合を開きました。

急な事で十分連絡も取れなかったのですが、次の人達が出席し久り振りに昔話しにはなをさかせました。

#### 出席者

田中久雄 Sony Corp. of America (1964)  
 垣見忠彦 C. Itoh & Co. (America) Inc. ( // )  
 持田五三夫 IBM World Trade Corp. ( // )  
 登美子 (旧姓 菅野)  
 村上雅敏 Tsurumi Trading Co., Ltd. ( // )  
 鈴木陸保 American Commercial Inc. (1965)  
 中瀬正一 Mitsubishi Int'l Corp. (1949)

学生生活の中に楽しい思い出があることはとても幸せなことだ。だからこそ、その幸福を踏まえて今ひとつ、数を頼まぬ人生を切り拓いて行くことが私の使命であり、運命であると思っている。耐えることに、わずかでも自信を見出した時、一橋講堂の興奮も活気も、再び私自身のものとなるであろうと、ほんの少し哀しい気持を覚えた11月24日であった。

この次はもっと前もって皆様に連絡を取って集まれば14~15名は参加出来ると思います。将来は稲門英語会継育支部を結成する事が出来ればいくらからでも皆様の御援助が出来ると思います。

尚、当日御出席願えませんでした。ニューヨークに滞在中の稲門英語会々員でわかっている範囲の方達は次の通りです。

松田豊孝 Hakuhold Inc.  
 大矢鉄夫 Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Americas  
 松岡正明 C. Itoh & Co. (America) Inc.  
 中山 Bridgestone

中瀬正一  
 在ニューヨーク

## 稲門英語会からの御協力

本年度は学園紛争のもとで例年通り学内で活動が続けることが不可能となり、そのために資金的にかなりの苦境に陥りましたが、先輩諸兄姉の御援助により、計画した活動をすべてやり遂げることができ、また同時に会計面での苦境をも切り抜けることができました。先輩方の御好意に対し厚く御礼申し上げます。掲載広告等々につきましては、次の方々にお世話になりました。

潮田定一 稲門英語会々長  
 青木昇 " 副会長  
 藤原研三 " "  
 池上泰 " "  
 植田晃一 " 幹事長  
 富沢慎哉 " 副幹事長  
 富田広 " "  
 十時尚彦 " 監事  
 永井鑑 昭和41年卒

及び次の同期会の方々です。

昭和38年 エイト会  
 39年 和竜会  
 40年 案山子会  
 41年 早馬会  
 42年 ガキの会  
 43年 ロバの会  
 44年 カベの会

# エイト会 (昭和38年3月卒)

エイト会は、昭和38年卒の8をとってエイト。稲門英語会の英<sup>エイトウ</sup>稲でエイト。栄える稲、栄稲でエイトの意味をも含めてつくられた名称であります。

青 沼 浄	浅 香 英 男	阿 部 達
石 川 和 子	居 城 郁 子 <small>(旧姓宮代)</small>	磯 村 孝 志
泉 雄二郎	布 施 絢 子 <small>(旧姓伊東)</small>	上 田 幸 弘
内 田 紘 一	大 倉 肇	大 駒 勲
大 渡 肇	奥 田 斐 規	梶 山 亨
加 瀬 隆 康	河 原 篤 子	河原崎 勝 造
日 下 敬 二	倉 本 尚 子	栗 林 寧
三 船 昌 子 <small>(旧姓興石)</small>	小 林 道 雄	坂 井 馨
崎 村 雅 彦	佐 藤 康 男	塩 見 薫
塩 見 法 弘	柴 原 宣 雄	島 村 政二郎
白 石 修 一	杉 山 昌 章	高 木 聡 行
小 作 昭 子 <small>(旧姓高橋)</small>	田 口 隆 志	田 崎 徹
東 後 勝 明	永 野 靖 夫	能 正 豊
野 口 昌 彦	森 美紀子 <small>(旧姓林)</small>	秋 岡 千鶴江 <small>(旧姓土方)</small>
平 野 勝 也	広 江 尚 司	古 屋 俊 爾
畑 広 子 <small>(旧姓本領)</small>	津 田 桂 子 <small>(旧姓前田)</small>	増 田 富士男
松 村 央 子 <small>(旧姓松沢)</small>	松 本 隆 雄	山 下 れい子
吉 川 啓二郎	吉 田 洋 子	長 沢 明 子 <small>(旧姓渡辺)</small>

連絡先 奥田斐規 神奈川県葉山町1586 0468 (75) 0396  
日本経済新聞社社会部 千代田区大手町1-5 (270)0251

弘前においでの際は

すきやき「川丁」へ

能正豊 弘前市東長町64  
01722(2)0850

長崎においでの際は

パチンコ「百万弗」へ

田崎徹 長崎市大黒町10-10  
0958(23)3451

# GREETINGS

## TO GRADUATES:

We are happy to take this opportunity to extend our best wishes to all members of Tohmon Eigo-kai and to this organization to grow up to the world-wide scale.

In late November, "Waryu-kai" group of graduates in 1964, had a party after a long interval, and so many as 29 fellows could enjoy chatting and exchanging information, inviting Prof. Itoh. Through this party, we understood that every member was doing his best in each field to meet our seniors expectations.

## TO STUDENTS OF ESS:

We appreciate your vigorous efforts in each activity of ESS through this year in spite of the abnormal situations caused by a series of school disputes, and do hope you will not to lose your own way in such a chaos. At the same time, we would like to appologize to you for not having been so co-operative to ESS, though we, at this stage, have had to devote ourselves to our own jobs in order to become pilots of the society.

## TO MEMBERS OF WARYU-KAI:

In the event that your address or name or occupation is subject to any chahge, please get in touch with;

Mr. Y. Anzai	Tel. 482-3669 (home)
	279-1411 (office, Keidanren)
or Mr. N. Seki	Tel. 721-2870 (home)
	833-2111 (office, Toppan Insatsu)

Any other information would be greatly appreciated.  
Some members get together regularly with a view to studying economics, management, etc. every third Wednesday. Why don't you join this ?  
Drinking after study is also a fun.

**WARYU-KAI**

(Alumnus group in 1964)

# 40年卒 <sup>ア</sup>案 <sup>ザラ</sup>山 <sup>シ</sup>子 会

昭和40年卒業

有	村	克	彦	飯	塚	輝	雄	池	上	和	雄
石	塚	勝	彦	上	田	雅	之	内	木	孝	一
内	田		徹	江	態	利	生	河	輪	房	修
片	山	淳	子	川	村	明	子	北	川	一	武
雲	居	美音	子	毛	塚	省	一	坂	木		彦
佐	瀬	迪	子	佐	藤		晃	佐	藤	八千	潤
宍	戸	美智	子	清	水	隆	一	進	木	世	之
新	保	真	英	菅	原	愛	子	鈴	橋	康	彦
ス	ハ	ル	デ	渡	井		弘	高	梨	豊	也
高	橋	宏	子	田	中	久	雄	長	沢	勝	夫
鶴	岡	泰	明	富	川	正	弘	丹	羽	義	雄
花	井	正	徳	中	村	経	昌	林	村	康	子
藤	島		敦	浅	香	夏	子	松	大		誠
平	林	滋	樹	福	岡	照	子	工	原	正	徳
房	園	武	男	清	水	順	子	宮	崎	京	子
吉	橋	和	夫	松	藤	裕	徳	山	中	登	美
諸	井	清	次	中	村	妙	子	瀬	戸	祥	子
吉	田		孝	山	田	正	嗣				二

間違いないじゃないかって？ その通りです。

名門早稲田の英語会の皆さんなら「案山子」を「アザラシ」なんて読む人はいないですよ。

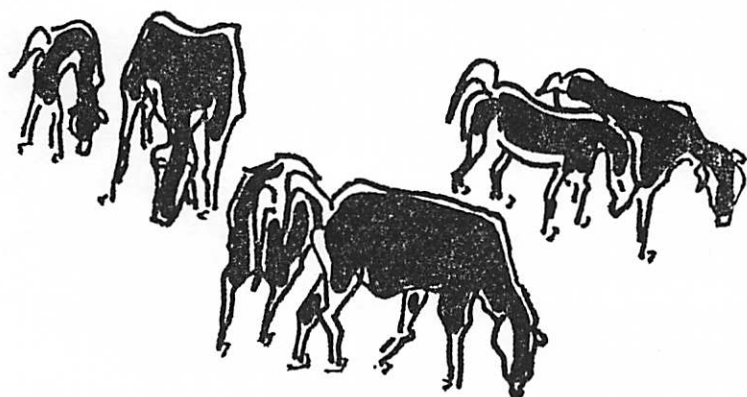
「案山子」は「かかし」と読むのが常識です。

所が、我等が副幹事長田中久雄君（現ソニー(株)ニューヨーク店勤務）は名言を残すべき「Farewell Party」にて、日頃の癖（英語に強いが日本語に弱い）がつい出てしまっていて、これを「アザラシ」と読み、同輩、後輩諸君の爆笑を浴びました。

これを記念して、我等の同期会を「案山子」と書いて「アザラシ会」としました。

昭和41年（西歴1966年）卒業

# 早馬会一同



1966年3月に卒業した我々一同はその年が60年間に一度  
という丙午の年に因み早馬会と名付けました。

先輩諸姉兄並びに後輩諸君!!

次の丙午の年西歴2026年には我々が、そして皆様方がどの  
様な人生を歩んでいるでしょうか……。楽しみなものです。

尚、早馬会メンバーの住所変更、動向、お問い合わせ等につきましては下記に、  
御連絡下さい。

尾 沢 紘 一：東京都大田区南馬込1-53-2  
TEL 03-771-1203

橋 本 族 興：東京都小平市花小金井南町3-17  
TEL 0424-64-2292



昭和42年卒

# “ガキの会”

●毎月最終金曜日 6:30~9:00ワセダニアンにて会を持っております。

浅井忠夫	池田登喜子	石井英樹
稲垣昭久	稲垣恒夫	今村紀子
稲田計介	浮具泰夫	大垣嘉彦
岡本恵造	岡本隆世	小田島雅和
刈田光夫	小林鉄治	小嶺早苗
今野節子	斎藤保	五月女勝
桜井康雄	桜井克彦	佐藤秀憲
志岐宏	白松忠道	鈴木保
鈴木靖子	関根次郎	高島征二
田中英雄	高橋健治	高橋 <small>美穂子 (旧姓広野)</small>
角田章人	徳丸明子	中村千恵子
野口孝子	服部清子	林昭一郎
深谷征洋	前田揮弘	牧聡
村越秋男	森下彰久	和田吉弘
渡会弘恭	伊東節績	丸山浩

# 会 の バ の 口

昭和43年卒業

秋山稔	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	加藤美緒子	川越昌平
川田久一	菊池紀男	岸栄洋
黒住輝史	上月孝司	小峰紘一
佐々木端子	佐藤誠司	佐藤忠孝
佐藤泰治	沢村千鶴子	高垣見瑞代
高須武男	(旧姓中尾) 修郎	鶴田由美子
徳永明信	富沢多加子	(旧姓福海) 正樹
内藤千鶴子	内藤保二	永島謙吉
林栄子	古河勝躬	保山下勝博
水野昂一	山内螢子	山田宏
山本昌一	幸義教	
渡会和子		

## (通信欄)

嘉藤桂一	(株)不二栄製作所 44年10月3日結婚	品川区戸越1-8-7 (786)3577 品川区平塚2の18の12
沢村千鶴子	44年12月5日結婚	新宿区本塩町23玄真ビル 305号
館野修郎	44年6月15日結婚	田無市芝久保町3の13の2 脇屋荘
友田由美子	44年10月9日結婚	杉並区高井戸東3の20の10 富士製鉄高井戸荘5号 (332)2447
山本昌一	日立製作所(株)豊川工場技術課 住所移転 愛知県豊川市向島町野口日立白川寮D-14	05338 (6) 9517
渡会和子	44年11月6日結婚	武蔵野市吉祥寺南町2の14の4 0422 (44) 0034

代表 岸 栄 洋 世田谷区北沢4-7-12 468-4635

# カベの会 (昭和44年3月卒)

英語劇「The Wall」よりその名をとり、またいかなる困難に対してもかかんに挑戦しそれを乗り越えていこうという意味でこの名称がつけられています。

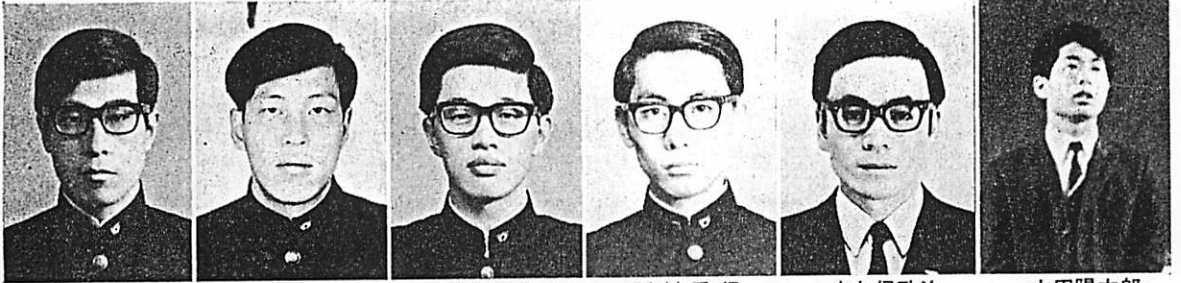
秋葉富美子	朝倉輝明	小林寿美子 (旧姓石枝)
井出好亮	稲生由美子	井上恵一
井上武	猪熊信彦	今井信子
漆畑保	大野弘	岡崎昌弘
奥瀬善隆	片川喜代治	河井隆雄
川島京子	川名陽之介	北代耿士
木下嘉久子	久保田謙之	小坂晋
児島和夫	小林恵美子	小谷野俊夫
斎藤和歌子	佐藤陽一	坂庸子 (旧姓佐藤)
里見嘉彦	島田万千雄	杉崎建男
鈴木和男	関口憲三	高須好弘
高橋憲子	田中春夫	長尾和彦
中山知子	永井正志	野田宏一
久村研	深沢一恵	古屋雅子
堀公雄	堀江聡	堀越博
松岡二三子	松岡美恵子	松木隆
万代幸子	水野ますみ	三寺昭雄
皆川哲男	宮崎義治	森郁夫
山本雅司	吉住正晴	吉田秀夫

# 四年生の欄

## 英語会四年生名簿

新井敏彦	法			田中順子	文	会計	横浜ゴム
新井吉憲	商	A. V. A.	昭和海運	田中万里	文	レクセク	日航
安藤貴三男	商	P. R.	N C R	田中道郎	経	Deb.	トヨタ
稲村重信	商	スタディー	松下電器	辻直子	文	Dis.	三菱商事
大久保政治	教		パイオニア	戸島宇一郎	経	総務	
太田陽太郎	経	Deb.	留学中	中瀬英憲	経	幹事長	三和銀行
大塚正信	法	H. M.	日本化薬	中村清	教	P. R.	
大塚良彦	経	副幹事長	野村証券	中山悟	文	A. V. A.	
岡田良三	経	I. S. A.	松下電器	永野泰三	商	スピーチ	松下電器
香山正幹	法	Deb.		西村浩美	理工	I. Sec.	
川上繁助	法		マルマン	西山信二	経		三菱商事
川津新太郎	法	スタディー	住友信託銀行	馬場洋	法	ドラマ	依田忠
岸本寿美恵	教	スタディー	三菱油化	原裕	法	四大学	ビクター芸能
木村俊夫	商	A. V. A.	東海銀行	平林盟久	商	I. Sec.	サントリー
紅松喬	商	Deb.	味の素	藤野隆	経	スピーチ	N C R
小林隆	理工	A. V. A.	I B M	北条正明	一	ドラマ	帝人
小林美智子	文	総務	日本広報センター	堀江浩一郎	経	I. Sec.	松下電器
小林裕子	文	Dis.	三井油化	前田洋子	文	スピーチ	日航
狛美那子	教	スピーチ	富士銀行	真崎晃郎	法	スピーチ	
桜井三男	法	企画管理	興亜火災海上	松野律子	文	Deb.	I B M
佐々木茂	商	会計	日本ゼオン	宮田真	経	P. R.	三省堂
佐藤信二郎	法	H. M.	松下電器	室屋隆二	法	企画管理	トヨタ
佐野和子	教	A. V. A.	三菱銀行	持田実	商		東洋火熱
紫原孝光	商	稲門会	大和ハウス	柳川正光	政治	文連	
島田勉	法	Dis.	松下電器	吉村昭子	文	H. M.	文化服装学院出版局
新郷律雄	法	レクセク	トヨタ	岡裕子	文		
田頭啓明	商						

昭和四十四年度卒業生



新井敏彦

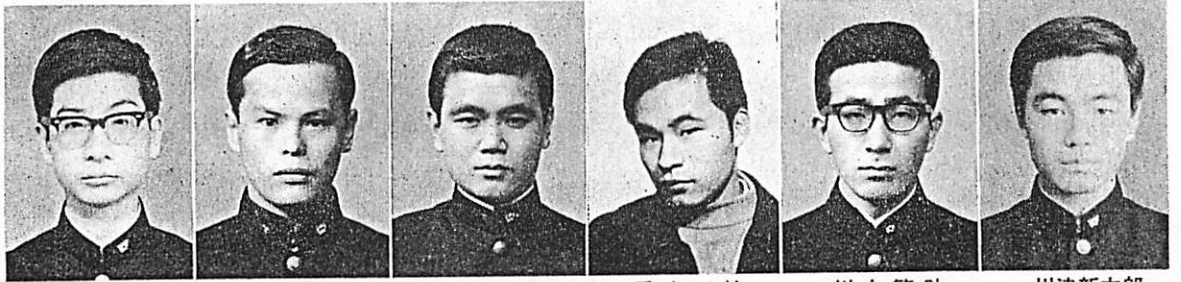
新井吉彦

安藤貴三男

稲村重信

大久保政治

太田陽太郎



大塚正信

大塚良彦

岡田良三

香山正幹

川上繁助

川津新太郎



岸本寿美恵

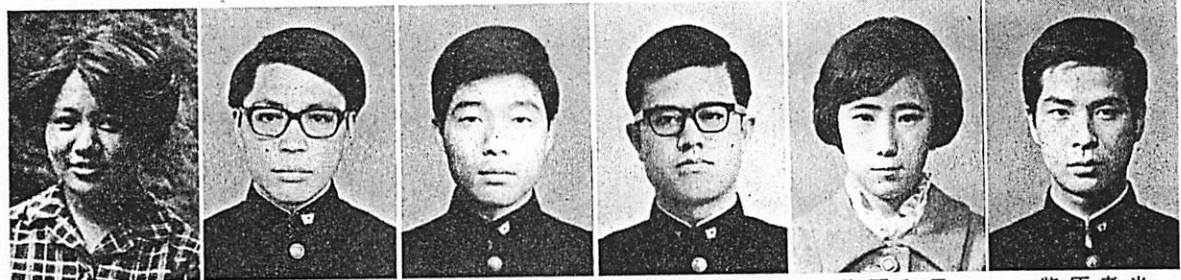
紅松 喬

木村俊夫

小林美智子

小林 隆

小林裕子



一 猫美那子

桜井三男

佐々木茂

佐藤信二郎

佐野和子

紫原孝光



島田 勉

新郷律雄

田頭啓明

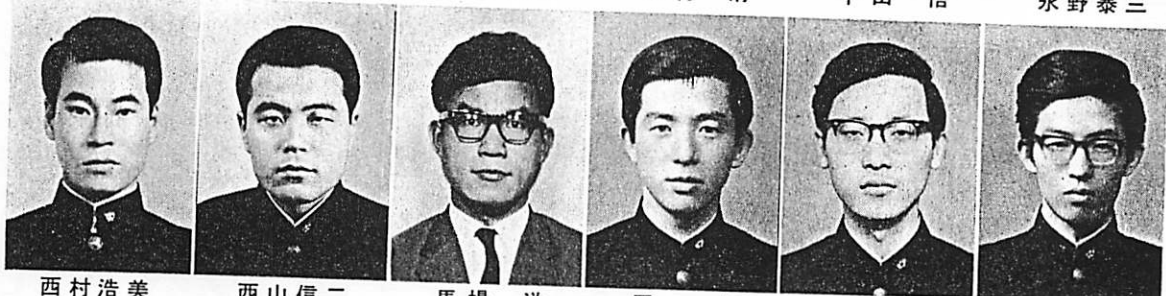
田中順子

田中万里

田中道郎



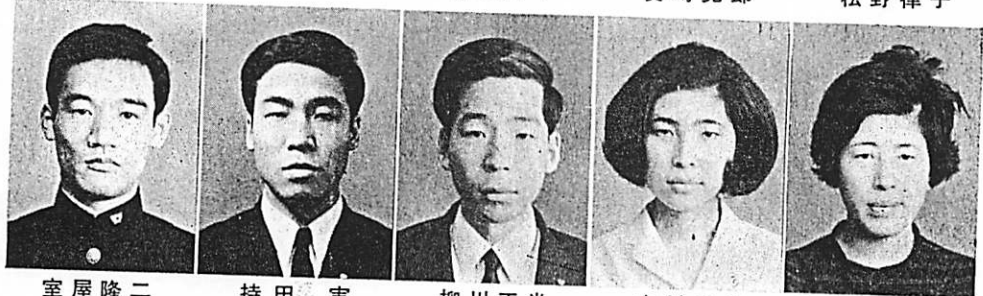
辻直子 戸島宇一郎 中瀬英憲 中村清 中山悟 永野泰三



西村浩美 西山信二 馬場洋 原裕 平林盟久 藤野隆



北条正明 堀江浩一郎 前田洋子 真崎晃郎 松野律子 宮田真



室屋隆二 持田実 柳川正光 吉村昭子 岡裕子

昭和44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。

## NOTE “The ACE” より

某月某日 いよいよ行動開始。軽く一発広告取りに行って、印刷会社へ見積りに行く。ACEの初代の編集長に会う。

某月某日 ESSに金のないことがわかった。この金もドラマに行く。ACEはどうなるんだろう。出せるのか？

某月某日 あるESS雑誌の編集長から…

「うちの方も、春に同じ経験をした。でも出版までこぎつけた。君も出してくれ。」この手紙はどうれしかったものはない。

某月某日 名刺広告のアイデア。早速実行にうつす。

某月某日 幹事会にて

「明日がメ切です。通例としては少し余裕をもってやっていますが、今年はそうはゆきません。おくれたらカットします。」

そして数日後

「なあ、たのむからあと2日だけ…」

「だめだなあ」

「本当に、本当にたのむよ」

某月某日 とある下宿の一室で

「このページは…これを入れよう」

「オヤブン、ねむいです。」

最後に、ACEと書いてアセと読むんだとさ。

## STAFF

EDITOR IN CHIEF STUFF	NOBUHIRO MATSUI	(3)
	SHINICHI KOBAYASHI	(2)
	MASAYOSHI HONCHO	(2)
	JUNKO SHIMAMURA	(2)
	MITSUE DAIRAKU	(2)

## THE ACE VOL, 11

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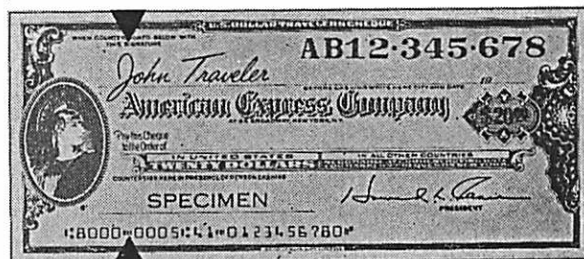
あなたも海外旅行にお出掛けになりませんか？  
世界の隅々にまで及ぶ 430有余の支店、6,000余の代理店  
92,000の副代理店を持つアメリカン・エクスプレスに、  
あなたの旅行のすべてをお任せ下さい。



みんな、あなたの物になります。

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海外旅行には、現金より  
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帝国ホテル営業所/TEL (591)9829

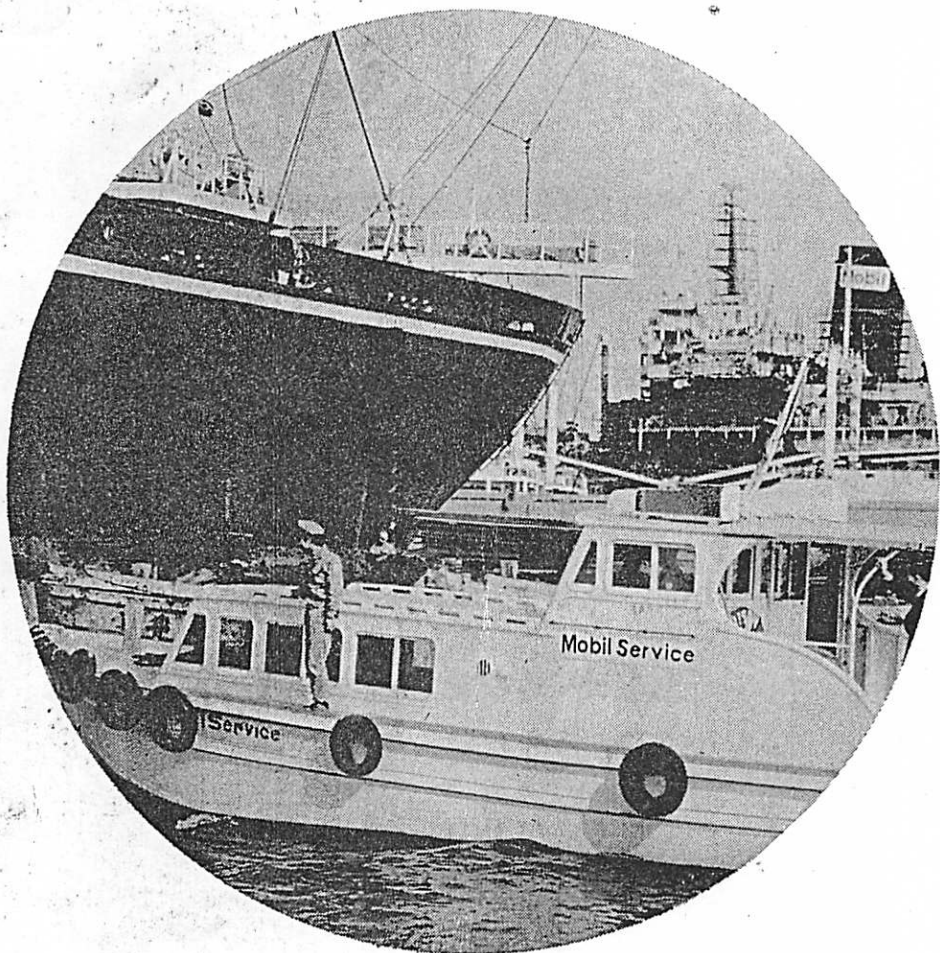
ホテルオークラ営業所/TEL (583)8664

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