

The background features a light blue color with three vertical bars of varying heights. A thick black horizontal bar is positioned across the upper middle. In the bottom left, a white stylized figure with large eyes and a small mouth is set against a blue shape. The text is located on the right side of the cover.

THE ACE

VOL. 15

**THE ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIETY
OF WASEDA UNIVERSITY**



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GREETINGS

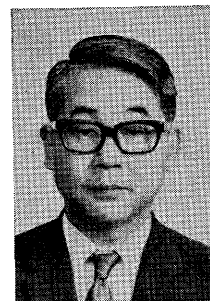
Dear Members:

Is it true that the younger generation is losing its youthful aggressiveness and ambition? Are the young people being tamed and getting more obedient, while their suppressed desires are finding vents in cartoon heroes and freer sex? Are their individualities being lost in the uniformity of fashion? Are they getting so unwise that they buy their individualities at the department stores which advertise whole sets of individualities through mass communication media? Do they want to hide behind ordinariness and avoid looking conspicuous because they are so afraid of failure? Are they afraid of taking responsibility of whatever kind, while they say they are not satisfied with their present work because they aren't worth their while?

All of such critical questions have been answered and denied. The activities of the English Speaking Society in 1973 proved themselves to be successful. They were made possible by the students who were daring, hardworking, aggressive and ambitious. If the prizes they won were few, it is not the number of prizes but the quality of efforts they made that has any value.

A year is over, but the E.S.S. is not gone. This "ACE" is a precious record of a group of students who ardently engaged in building a groundwork for the future. For them, this marks a starting point to their future life. This record of their college life will give them pride and courage which will help them get over difficulties of whatever nature. For their achievement in 1973 was really great.

Katsumi Ito
Professor, Waseda University
President of W.E.S.S.



GREETINGS

"One day, several Waseda students full of youthful blood called on Shigenobu Okuma, the founder of our university, and had personal consultation with him on the establishment of the English Speaking Society. Marquis Okuma, man of foresight, OK'd the offer made by the students and even donated the necessary funds to his young sons. Thus, the English Speaking Society of Waseda University was born." This is a romantic episode which has been transmitted from generation to generation. W.E.S.S.—a giant ship—has been making a voyage for nearly seventy years.

"Seventy years" sounds like a very long period and W.E.S.S. may be misunderstood as an old ship. However she is the newest ship, for as time has advanced she has taken various shapes to fit the circumstances. The driving force of the ship is nothing but the young energy of the crew with the latest ideas. It is not an easy task to handle this ship safely and properly. When she lacks in close and friendly co-operation among the crew, she comes to a standstill in the middle of the ocean.

Well, my fellow members, how was the navigation of W.E.S.S. for 1973? At the beginning of the year we set up the year's purposes and we have done our best to realize them through providing you with various activities which are significant and acceptable to all of you. If haunting memories are left in your mind, how happy I am! It is the succeeding generation, however, rather than I who is able to form a true estimation of W.E.S.S. for 1973. It is not I but they who consult a new chart and decide the ship's course.

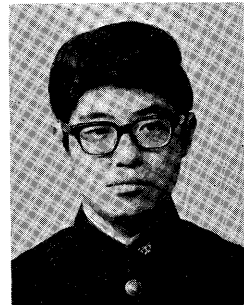
Now, I have to leave the responsible post of the captain of this giant ship.

To my seniors, pray accept my deep gratitude for your kind advice which oftentimes have encouraged me.

To my colleagues, I don't know how to express my thanks for your priceless friendship.

To my juniors, advance with confidence and hope!

Hidesuke Kihara
Chairman of W.E.S.S.



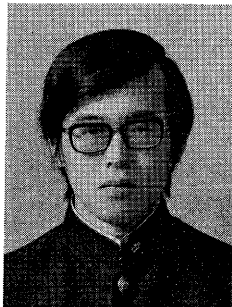
PREFACE

Waseda has always been searching after truth and ideal no matter how violently domestic or international situations may change, and so has our society—the English Speaking Society of Waseda University, which has been taking steps forward with the history of Waseda University for over seventy years. The history of the W.E.S.S. and what the members of the society have tackled is the history of this country and the earth in a sense.

The slogan of our society this year was “Always remember we’re in the active world!” As this slogan indicates, we have sought what to do and how to do it in this huge society and complicated world.

The ACE presents to you what we, the members of the English Speaking Society of Waseda University, did and studied in 1973 in our various activities. It naturally shows the sum not only of the W.E.S.S. but of the movement in Japan and the world, and what kind of age we are living in. As the ACE Vol. 1 perhaps showed the events and the activities in 1959, so this ACE Vol. 15 makes clear those in 1973.

I earnestly expect that the ACE will tell you something important and meaningful, and I want to express my heartfelt gratitude to all the co-operators who have made it possible to publish the traditional “ACE”.



Takuro Kodama
Editor-in-chief

TRACES 1973

- Apr. 7 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match against Seikei Univ.
Resolved: That the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty should be abolished.
Aff. Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Sekino—(won)
Neg. Mr. Togawa, Mr. Ogino—(lost)
- 11 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match against Ferris Univ.
Aff. Mr. Yamada, Mr. Takeuchi—(lost)
Neg. Mr. Sugiyama, Mr. Fujioka—(lost)
- 14 Welcome Party
Lecture by Prof. Katsuaki Togo
- 19 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match against W.E.S.A.
Aff. Mr. Kitagawa, Mr. Sugimoto—(lost)
Neg. Mr. Ogino, Mr. Fujioka—(lost)
- 21 Joint Discussion with Kansai Univ.
Subject: Japan-U.S. Economic Relations

- 28-29 K.U.E.L. Five-Man Team Debate Contest
 Resolved: That the Single Member Constituency plus Proportional Representation System should be adopted for the Election of the House of Representatives.
 Mr. Kito, Mr. Nawoi, Miss Sato, Mr. Seki, Miss Takada
- May 4 Joint Discussion with Kwansei Gakuin Univ.
 Subject: Japan in Asia under Big Powers
- 5 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match against Toyo Univ. E.S.S.
 Aff. Mr. Watanabe, Mr. Matsuoka—(won)
 Neg. Mr. Sakai, Mr. Tsuji—(lost)
- 10 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match against Keio Univ.
 Aff. Mr. Fujimoto, Mr. Nakahara—(won)
 Neg. Miss Ikeda, Mr. Yoshioka—(lost)
- 13 K.U.E.L. Freshman Discussion
- 17 General Meeting
- 19 Four University Freshman Discussion
- 20 T.I.D.L. Model Debate
 Mr. Karumori, Miss Sato
- 21 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match against St. Paul's Univ.
 Aff. Mr. Sekino, Mr. Sugiyama—(lost)
 Neg. Mr. Shiraki, Mr. Umeda—(won)
- 22 All Waseda Oral Interpretation Contest
 1st Prize: Akihiko Arase
- 26 The 4th Waseda-Keio Oral Interpretation Contest
 Society Prize: Keio Univ.
 2nd Prize: Koji Wagatsuma
 4th Prize: Tsuneo Komatsuzaki
- 29-Jun. 5 Kansai Expedition
- 30 Joint Discussion with Ritsumeikan Univ.
- 31 Joint Discussion with Kansai Univ.
- Jun. 1 Joint Discussion with Doshisha Univ.
- 3 Joint Discussion with Stella Maris College
- 4 Joint Discussion with Kwansei Gakuin Univ.
 Subjects: Japan-U.S. Economic Relations
 South East Asian Nations and Japan
- 16-17 The 11th T.I.D.L. Championship Debate Tournament
 Mr. Karumori, Mr. Seki
- 23 Junior Speech Contest
 1st Prize: Noriko Ryuzaki
- 24 Four University Junior Speech Contest
 Society Prize: Waseda Univ.
 1st Prize: Kazutaka Haruna
 4th Prize: Tetsuo Togawa
- 26 Open Discussion sponsored by Toyo Univ.
 Subject: Japan-U.S. Economic Relations
 Mr. Yokogawa, Mr. Kimura, Mr. Honda, Mr. Ogura, Mr. Okada
- 29 The 2nd Drama Festival
 "Coming Through the Rye"

- Jul. 1 Japan Intercollegiate Discussion Meeting
 3 Goodwill Discussion with California State Univ.
 26-31 Summer Camp '73 at Lake Nojiri
- Sep. 1 I.E.C. Debate Contest
 Waseda Elimination W.E.S.S. vs. W.E.S.A.
- Oct. 4-6 All Waseda Speech Contest
 1st Prize: Kazutaka Haruna
 8 All Waseda Junior Discussion
 Subject: Urban Problems
 All Kanto Open Discussion sponsored by Takasaki City Univ. of Economics
 Subject: Environmental Disruption
 Mr. Yokogawa, Mr. Kimura, Mr. Honda
 20 Joint Discussion with Japan Women's Univ.
 21 The 6th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for Ohta Trophy, sponsored by Asia Univ.
 1st Prize: Kazumi Takei
 21-22 Japan Intercollegiate Discussion Meeting
 Subject: Japan in Peril
 27 The 12th Waseda-Keio English Oratorical Contest
 Society Prize: Keio Univ.
 3rd Prize: Kazutaka Haruna
 6th Prize: Hirohisa Yamaguchi
- Nov. 2-4 Four University English Theatrical Contest
 Grand Prize: St. Paul's Univ.
 Stage Effect Prize: Waseda Univ.
 10 All-Kanto College Women's English Speech Contest, sponsored by Shirayuri Women's College
 2nd Prize: Masami Kaneda
 The 9th Tokyo Women's Christian College English Speech Contest, sponsored by Tokyo Women's Christian College
 4th Prize: Akira Nishikiori
 17 The 9th East-West Six University English Oratorical Contest
 2nd Prize: Akira Nishikiori
 4th Prize: Kazutaka Haruna
 6th Prize: Shingo Enda
 18 The 8th Annual Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Kaneko, Kase Trophy and Willamette Univ. Trophy, sponsored by International College of Commerce
 2nd Prize: Akira Nishikiori
 The 7th All Chiba English Oratorical Contest, sponsored by Chiba Univ.
 3rd Prize: Atsuo Futatsugi
 English Oratorical Contest for Takasaki Mayor's Trophy, sponsored by Takasaki City Univ. of Economics
 4th Prize: Kazutaka Haruna
 All Waseda Championship Debate
 W.E.S.S. vs. W.E.S.A.

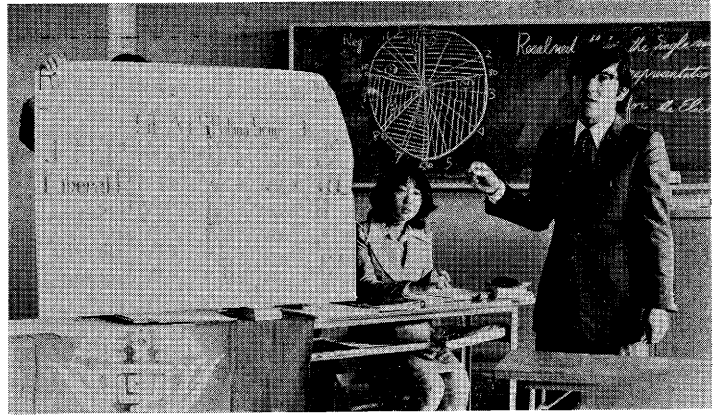
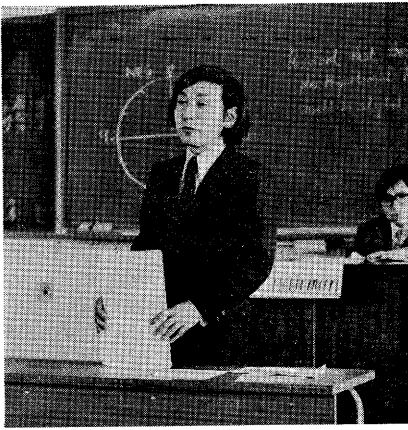
- 23 The 4th Junior Debate Contest
 Resolved: That the Veto in the Security Council of the United Nations should be abolished.
 1st Prize: Akihabara Home Meeting
- 24 The 13th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest, sponsored by Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture
 1st Prize: Katsuhiko Ito
- 25 The 8th Kanto Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Meiji Univ. President Trophy, sponsored by Meiji Univ.
 4th Prize: Shingo Enda
 The 15th Inter-Home Meeting Debate Contest
 1st Prize: Mejiro Home Meeting Team
- Dec. 1 The 1st All Japan Intercollegiate Five-Man Team Debate Contest
 Resolved: That The Nuclear Weapons Tests should be totally prohibited.
 Mr. Ikegami, Mr. Ishii, Mr. Hisaoka, Mr. Kumagai, Mr. Kito
- 8-9 All K.U.E.L. Discussion Meeting
 Subject: Man & Civilization
 Mr. Yokogawa, Mr. Kimura, Mr. Ogura, Mr. Suzuki, Mr. Tomozoe
- 9 All-Tokyo Intercollegiate Freshmen's English Speech Contest, sponsored by Tokyo Univ.
 2nd Prize: Masami Kaneda
- 13 All Waseda Discussion
 Subject: What to do next?
- 15 The 21st All Kanto Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Waseda Univ. President's Trophy
 2nd Prize: Shingo Enda
- 21 All Keio English Festival Open Discussion, sponsored by Keio Univ.
 Subject: North-South Problem
 Mr. Yokogawa, Mr. Kawamoto
 Closing Party 1973
- 22-23 All Japan Student Conference
 Subject: Giving a thought to Japan.
 Mr. Yokogawa, Mr. Kawakami, Mr. Kawamoto, Mr. Suzuki
- 1974
 Feb. 10 Farewell Party

These are the rough schedule that we, the members of the English Speaking Society of Waseda University, have participated in.

I thank you very much for your kind cooperation and for your warm heart advice.

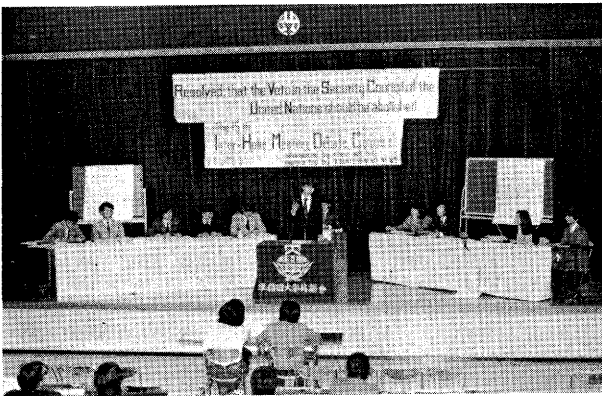
Hideki Nawoi
 Planning & Management Agent

Kimiko Hakii
 Assistant of P.M.A.



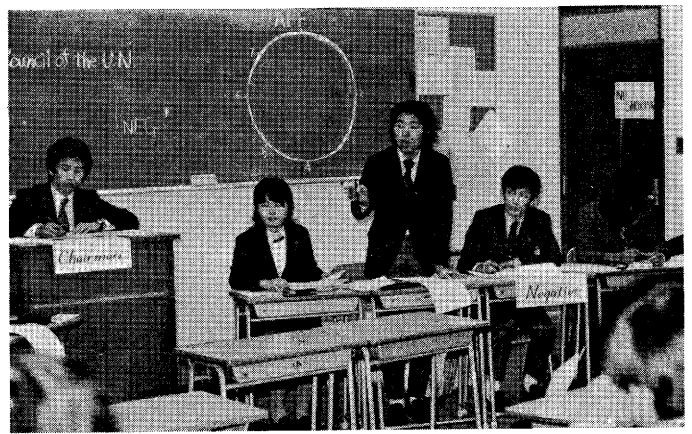
K.U.E.L. Debating Contest

All Japan Debate



← Inter-Home Meeting Debate Contest

Junior Debate Contest →



DEBATE



← Model Discussion



Junior Discussion →

DISCUSSION



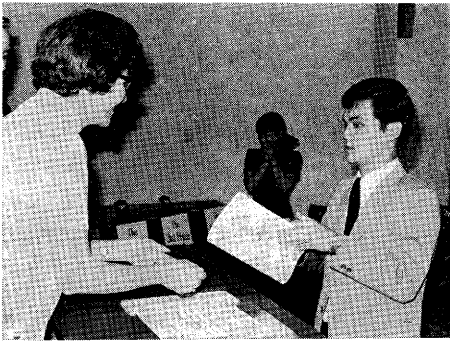
Kansai Expedition



SPEECH



↑ Waseda-Keio Oral Interpretation Contest



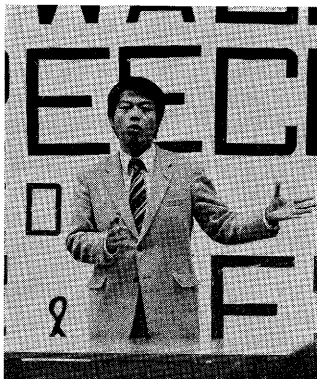
← Why don't you give me the 1st Prize?

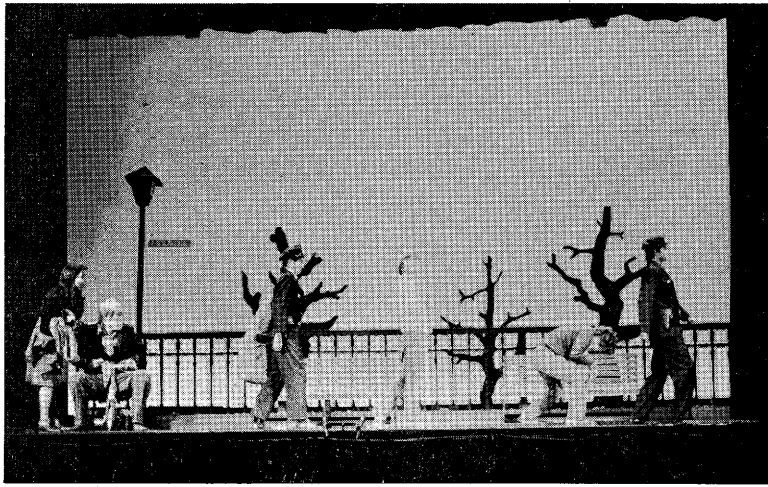


W-K Speech Contest



Smile and Smile!

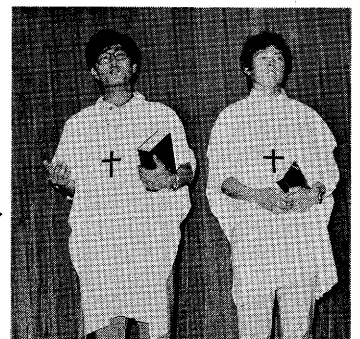
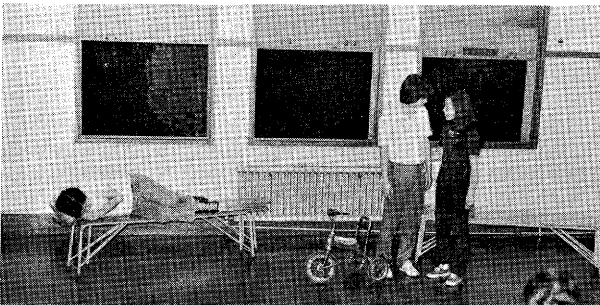
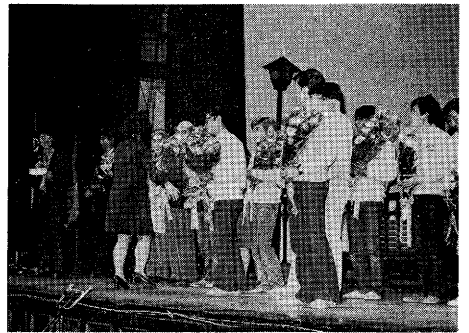




DRAMA



"TRICYCLE"

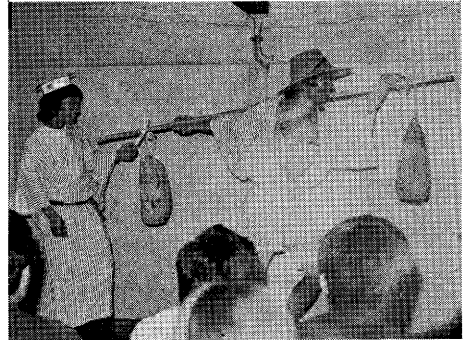
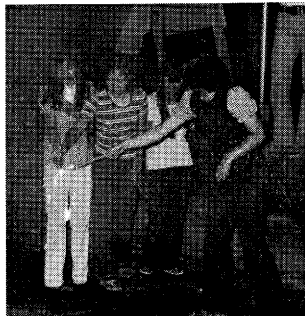


Drama Festival →



SUMMER CAMP '73

at Lake Nojiri





JOHOKU

W.E.S.S. FAMILIES



MEJIRO



SHINJUKU

AKIHABARA



KOENJI



SHIBUYA



YOKOHAMA



DRAMA

TRICYCLE

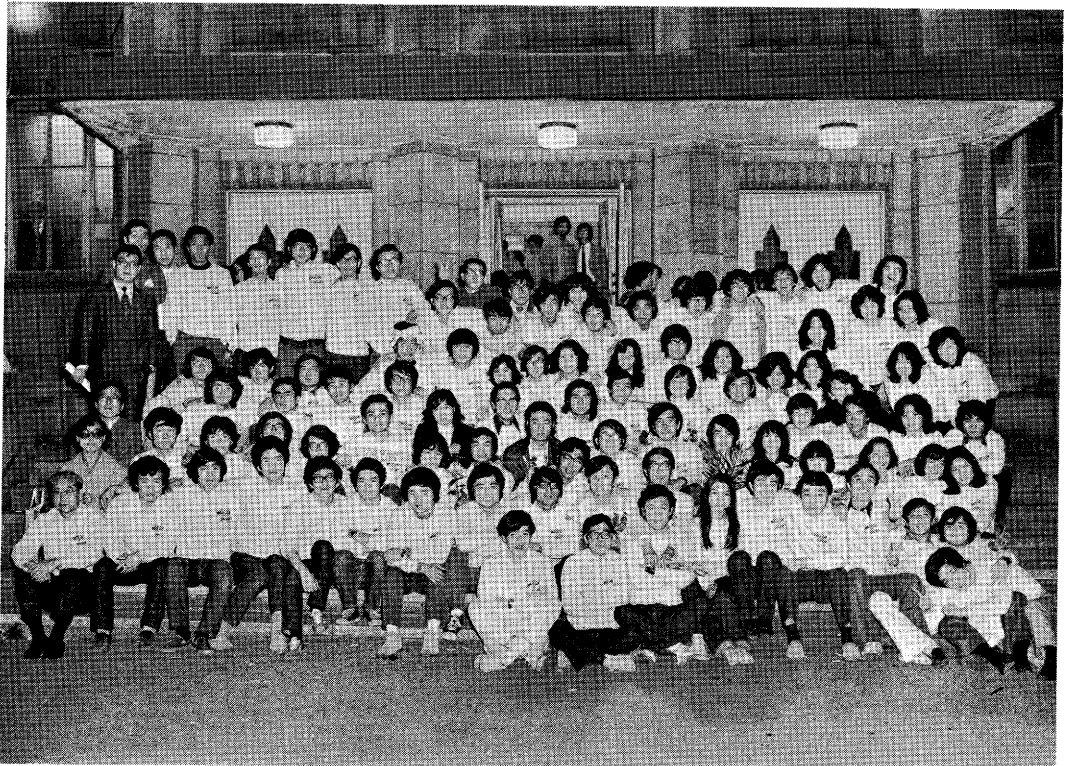
Written by Fernando Arrabal

CAST

Apal Kenzo Fujioka (2)
Climando Takashi Wagatsuma (1)
Mita Naomi Ikyu (1)
The Man With
The Banknotes .. Yoshifumi Ando (1)
The Old Flute
Player Masahiko Fukuda (1)
Policeman Kazuyuki Imori (2)
Police Chief Kazuhiko Kurihara (1)

STAFF

Producer Hidesuke Kihara (3)
Stage Manager Yasuhiko Hamamura (3)
Director Ichiro Takada (3)
Assistant Director . Yoshifumi Ando (1)
Setting Yutaka Miura (3)
Lighting Masahiro Ogura (3)
Property Hiroyuki Yoshino (3)
Sound Katsuhiko Ito (3)
Costume Hiroyuki Niimura (3)
Make-up Yoshihisa Okada (3)
Treasurer Yukiko Shimizu (3)



Drama Section '73

Ichiro Takada

Director

The Drama Section, despite the usual problem that drama can hardly be accepted by some people as one of E.S.S.'s activities, partly because of the fact that the crew usually had little chance to practice English, completed its 1973 work with great success. So, I'd like to express here my heartfelt gratitude to all E.S.S. members, Sempais, and professor Ito, for their cooperation and advice.

We started our work with finding suitable plays for either the Four University Theatricals, the Drama Festival, and the Model Play. The most probable and possible plays were "The Tricycle", "Coming Through the Rye" and "Queens of France". Looking back upon drama-making activities with these plays, there is nothing more than the Four University Theatricals that brightens my memories of W.E.S.S. In that sense, I want to review that drama contest of '73 on behalf of all the people who participated in it.

"The Tricycle" was written by Spanish writer Fernando Arraball who was born in the early 1930s. The dreadful memories of the Spanish Civil War which he experienced in his childhood have never left his mind. Consequently, he succeeds in criticizing the uncontrollable reality of our society by putting such child-like factors into his plays as childish way of acting and thinking. I'd say this was a tremendous hit because we all know that children watch things with acuteness and

genuineness where adults often fail in so doing.

Uncontrollable—the community or society that man builds up restricts man's freedom in one way or another whereas he has his dream and will for freedom. Apal, Climando, Mita, and the Old Flute Player love each other and are living happy days. They are poor, need some money to buy food and kill a man with banknotes—though it is just an ordinary work in their concept. Policemen appear to arrest them for the murder saying probably that you violated the law, and that you'll get executed, "ha ha ha"—I say "probably" because the two policemen speak incomprehensible language. And the mysterious words mean that society regulates invisible without being perceived. Thus Apal and Climando get taken away on the last stage with a drum beating, "Zom, zom, zom...", which indicates their execution.

Now I can tell you the rough story as mentioned above. But it was an incredibly hard job to put that story on the stage as a beautiful play at the Hitotsubashi Auditorium. I'm happy that many people really enjoyed our play during the three-day performances and that W.E.S.S. was rewarded in the contest with the "Stage Effect Prize".

I wish the further prosperity of W.E.S.S. and many future victories in Drama contests. Good luck!

The Best Play In Japan

Yasuhiko Hamamura
Stage manager '73

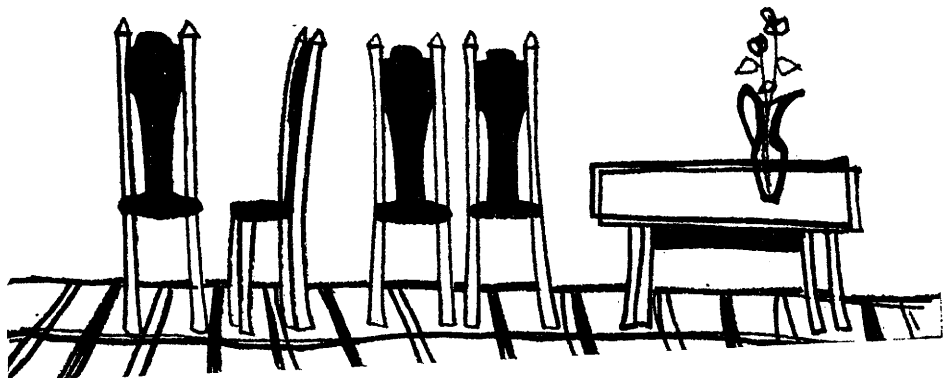
Last year, Professor Ito asked us several questions in the "ACE". Here, I pick up some of them.

Have you found the satisfaction of discharging your responsibility in an organization? Have you found the value of co-operation? Have you found the importance of planning and organizing? Is your English improved? Have you learned when to act aggressively and when to control yourself.

Before I participated in the Four University English Theatricals as this year stage manager, I could not make and give satisfactory answers to those questions. Through drama activity I think I got something important. Now I can say my answers to those questions are positive. However, evaluating drama of this year from the viewpoint of the E.S.S. as a whole, I wonder if the answers of each

member, especially of sophomores and freshmen are positive. I heard that it was too difficult for them to understand the contents of "The Tricycle" and they had few opportunities of studying English through drama activity. I'm afraid they are not interested in drama because of these reasons. I've tried to perform the best play in Japan. I've tried to add a new splendid page, which every individual member can share, to the history of drama activities.

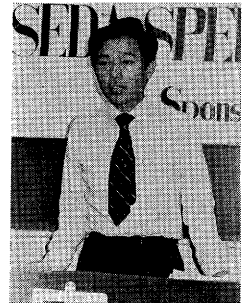
To my regret, however, I'm not sure whether the drama of this year did you some good or not. I'll be very happy if you'll participate in drama activity next year and show your vigor, energy and spirit. Lastly, I sincerely express my hearty thanks to all the members and graduates.



SPEECH

Japan's Slogan

Shingo Enda



It is my usual way to wait as much as one hour until I can catch a less crowded train so that I can surely take a seat. You may steal a curious look at me, saying, "Why not get on the crowded train even if you push your way through the others? Don't you want to go back home soon?" But this question does not make any sense to me. I feel more pleasant when I get a seat on the train, even if it takes me home late rather than taking a crowded train on which I cannot do anything but just stand. Seated comfortably in my seat, I read novels, think out the theme of speeches, and I can enjoy having a nap comfortably. So, I always wonder why the others should rush for the train, pushing one's way through the others. What

makes them hurry so much?

Now, let us consider why our country, Japan has always been making haste over a hundred years. Since the Meiji Restoration Japan has been anxious to import the western civilizations, science and technology, and even their thought. Many foreigners took part in the projects of changing the old, feudalistic state to the modernized and industrialized state. Thus, Japan has made great efforts at full speed to catch up with the advanced western countries.

After World War II, Japan recovered from the devastation of its land. So did we, the Japanese people. With hope and dream in our minds, we have worked very hard day and night. In the course of time,

Japan has begun to be called, "The Economic Superpower." For over a hundred years, "The faster, the better" has been the main slogan with which Japan has emerged into the world stage like a rising sun. But, ladies and gentlemen, has this slogan been making any sense?

Two years ago, Doctor Paul Samuelson, an American economist, visited Japan for the first time in his life for his public lectures. He abruptly went back to the United States to our great surprise. The Newsweek Magazine issued a week later carried an article concerning his visit to Japan. Can you imagine what I found there? "Tokyo is a mess. Only the Japanese can live there. Men cannot live on the transistor radio alone." How can you object to this, ladies and gentlemen? Honestly, I was rather shocked and embarrassed by this statement. But, when I came to myself, I realized he was just striking the point. Today, most of the Japanese people lament the destruction of natural beauty. Everytime we eat fish, we cannot help worrying about ourselves being polluted by P.C.B. or something. Japanese roads, today, are overflowed with cars and trucks. At every intersection, cars are stalled and the drivers are madly sounding their horns. It is not too much to say that cars are always caught up in traffic jams.

Japan has advanced up to date with rapid speed. Yet, she has trailed many problems behind her: pollution, traffic congestion and so forth. In other words, she is like the super-express train with many defects. Under these circumstances, we are being irritated and feel frustration. What if this super-express train with many defects called "Japan" goes on running as fast as it has used to be? How terrible and gloomy our future will be!

There is a tendency, in all of us, to dislike the word "slow", especially today's youngsters seem to have a disdain for it. Is it because "going slow" is not smart, less effective and less profitable than

"going fast"? Perhaps, there is some truth in it. But "going fast" does not always bring about a good result. You can never regard a person as an able man if he finishes his job faster than the others but makes several errors in his job. Then, what about the "slow and steady" way of going? Some of you may keep this word in your mind, for almost everyone takes the meaning of the word to heart when he takes an examination. Cramming up for one night is not effective for most of us to get a good mark. Constant and steady effort will surely bear good fruit in the examination. And you can be surely relaxed in the examination.

"Slow and steady" way of going! How inviting these words sound to us Japanese people! Japan should not be the super-express train with many defects. Our land should be the place where we can lead our daily life with peace of mind, surrounded by beautiful, natural environment. For remodeling our country into such an ideal nation, what we must do now is to take the "slow but steady" way of going! Ladies and gentlemen, it is high time we should change our country's slogan, "The Faster, The Better" to "Slow but Steady." Only by this change of our way of thinking can we make our land a beautiful and comfortable place to live in.



Up to Us

Kazutaka Haruna



If I asked you, the audience, here, "what is your guiding aim in life?" a large number of you would say, "work ethic". This may seem arbitrary on my part; however, according to a survey on attitudes of youth, conducted by the Prime Minister's Office, Japanese were found to hold in priority the work ethic whereas their contemporaries in other countries said "love and sincerity". Let me point out other revealing factors. Young Japanese, the survey revealed, were indifferent to religion, more inclined to believe that human nature is eventually evil and were less interested in showing kindness to others. On whether your government protects the rights and welfare of the people, a mere 11% answered, "Yes" in Japan, 31% in France and as high as 83% in West Germany. Also an unfavourable figure of 67% yearned for close relations with friends, while 23% said they had no friend with whom they could discuss personal matters. In all, dissatisfaction with life in general runs higher among youth in our country than in any of the ten nations. These astonishing figures you will agree give a sad note to the future and well-being of Japan.

Then what has made us reflect on our society in this gloomy way?

After World War II, Japan had to rebuild herself from what shambles that remained. People were discouraged, having been betrayed by a couple of overzealous nationalists. Eventually, due to hard work and aid, economic growth rose and we were on our way to a new industrialized Japan. But what has this re-

construction of society brought about rather than creating man to adopt to the demands of the machine? Technology and production, throughout civilization regarded as benefactors of man, began destroying everything in its path: the landscape, the natural environment, history and tradition and, most of all, beauty, the essential of Japanese culture.

In order to style ourselves into a technology-dominated society we have been stripped of our imagination, our heritage, our dreams and our uniqueness, leaving us with loss of self. This process all takes place in early stages of education, not before, when we are lead to believe that good marks in an examination is the sole virtue in life. The phenomenon still persists, if not more deep-rooted and accepted in our present-day society. Children in the early years of primary education are still sent to schools to learn the techniques of gaining that extra point in tests, and to be reminded that the guy next to you is the one to beat.

I have mentioned the malfunction of the educational system, but it is not only that, that is breaking our society into pieces, but also the giant corporations, nowadays indispensable to the smooth running of the country. The people there have managed to shape the economy to their own purposes, as experienced recently in the hoarding of daily necessity items and in speculation on items ranging from land to stock markets.

This is not all. The legislative power has shifted from the Diet to the ruling

party, thereby making votes to minority parties impotent. But that very power has been abused by a government that looks upon reality as trivial and grins in assurance that everything is under control.

Are we expected to judge from these conditions and answer optimistically?

It is high time we stopped concentrating our minds on evolutions of society and in ways of technology and start asking ourselves, "Just where is this society of ours going to take us?"

Reforms in social, political and econo-

mic structures must be innovated for youth in the decades to come. For, if this corrupt society is to continue, I'm afraid I can only prophesy and bequeath to the coming generation the lament of the poet Tennyson:

"Oh what shall I be at fifty,
Should native keep me live.
If I find the world so bitter,
When I am but twenty-five."

Reform or no reform; it is all up to us, you and I, the youth of today and the core of tomorrow.

We are ready to get together

Masami Kaneda



Ladies and gentlemen, particularly ladies, don't you think there is something lacking in Japanese men? Are you satisfied with Japanese men?

This summer vacation, I traveled for two weeks in Spain and France. In spite of it being a short trip, I experienced many things which I've never experienced in Japan.

One day when I was walking in Madrid with my friend, we met two young men. They asked us to go to the park. We were confused as to what we should do. But finally, we decided to go with them. At first we hesitated to talk with the strangers, but because they led the conversation very naturally, we could become good friends after a while. Throughout the conversation with them I kept thinking they had something which Japanese guys don't have. Being back in Japan, I have won-

dered why we could become friends so easily.

And when I was talking with my college friend who went to Germany this summer, by chance or, I should say, as a matter of course, we asked ourselves this question: "Are Japanese men not gentle hearted?" Then I thought that the boys I've mentioned were very considerate, so we became friends in a short time. At that time there was not an obstacle of language.

In fact, men's manners to ladies in Europe are very courteous, kind and tender. They are always considering little things for ladies. In other words, they are attentive to us ladies. Even little boys gave their best attention to ladies. For example, in the elevator at a hotel one boy, who was about twelve or thirteen, was extremely kind and thoughtful. When I was getting off the elevator, he went out first

and gave me a hand. He looked more mature than Japanese boys of the same age. I was deeply impressed by his attitude because I've never had such an experience in Japan. Every lady would be moved when a man shows her a naturally gentle attitude.

But, gentlemen, don't misunderstand me. I'm not saying that men should come in contact with ladies unnaturally. Japanese men are afraid that they would be regarded as snobbish if they act like Americans or French men. But don't worry about that. That fear makes his conduct unnatural. If he is really conscious of responsibility to protect a lady, such an act will never be unnatural. Even at night, I can be alone with one man if I can believe he really wishes to protect me. I experienced such a case here and there in Spain. I hope that Japanese men can do what Americans and Europeans can do.

And please remember this point, too. That ladies don't want to depend on men. Don't misunderstand me. I don't mean that women are in any way inferior to

men. I want to say firmly that they definitely are not.

In Madrid, one Japanese who is studying music at Madrid Univ. said, "It is easy for Japanese women to marry foreign men, but it is very difficult for Japanese men to marry foreign women." Do you know what he meant?

The ladies in Europe and America have used to gentlemanly behaviour since they were little, so it is natural that the couple consisting of a Japanese man and a European lady will not be successful. The European wife will not be satisfied with her Japanese husband.

So, Japanese gentlemen. Yes, I say gentlemen rather than men, you must act as you feel. Why should you be shy with girls? Why should you mind about what others would think?

Japanese gentlemen, please try to forget your inhibitions and frustrations. For Heaven's sake, let your selves go. We're prepared to meet you half-way; in fact more than half-way. Let's get together!

If you are not a part of the solution, you are a part of the problem!

Akira Nishikiori



On the 9th of November last year, the dead body of a young man was found on the grounds of Tokyo University Hospital. There were scars of inside bleeding all over his body to show that he had been kicked and hit with something hard, like iron pipes, over and over until he died. Soon after the police announced he was

one of the Waseda students, a radical group, the Revolutionary Marxists Union, declared that they had killed him in the process of accusing him as a spy, but that they hadn't meant to kill him.

When it turned out that the murder was carried out in the classroom at the university campus, and the person killed

wasn't really a spy, many students took it as their own problem on the grounds that any one of them could be the next victim. We realized that it was we, ourselves that had caused the terrible conditions of the university which let the evils survive and grow, and let this miserable murder happen. Then I really felt that we could not be outsiders in this problem; we could not be apathetic to this tragedy. And then when I thought over many problems in our community and society, and the important and indifferent attitude I had toward them, I felt ashamed of myself and had a guilty conscience.

Since that time, I think, wherever you live, whatever community you live in, being indifferent to the evils and problems of society means to let them survive and grow. Because each one of us is a part of our society, inasmuch as it consists of all of us, if you are not doing anything about the problems, you are aggravating them. In other words, if you are not a part of the solution, you are a part of the problem. In this society, you cannot be on neither side.

But it is sad to look at how many problems in our university and society, which make us reluctant to move to solve them. The radical students are screaming on the campus without any future prospects. And they rob us of our freedom of thought and speech. I dare to say we can't do free research and activities on the campus. And the school authorities and professors don't do anything to restore the normal situation; nor do we, the majority of students. We don't have any place on campus to go to rest, to study and discuss the social hazards or to talk about our personal difficulties with friends, so there are so many coffee shops around the campus as an alternative. American colleges have large, beautiful campuses, and students are enjoying their college lives studying with good equipment and playing around the rest of the time on a large campus. But we cannot do that here. We

don't know where to go between classes except to coffee shops to kill time. We have so many problems and frustrations in our university.

The same thing applies to society. Pollution is getting worse and worse without any effective measure to solve it. People have even died because of it. And now we cannot feel easy while eating fish or anything. The cities have so many hazards such as population concentration, traffic jams and accidents. Our lives are made light of in our society, and some mothers even abandon their own babies. Some poor old people are dying alone, not being able to get the support of society. The education system also is crying out for change; in fact, some people maintain that it is the very cause of all the problems. And while people are suffering from those evil conditions, the Government is using money to increase the forces, and there is very little contact between the Government and the people.

But realizing these problems, what are we doing? Just chattering in the coffee shops, playing mahjong, and having a superficial entertainment. We are doing nothing constructive for the betterment of our universities, communities, and society. We don't have the courage of our convictions. Many students were insisting on the cease-fire in Vietnam. But who actually went to Vietnam to stop the war? On the contrary, students were fighting among themselves when Laird (at that time, Secretary of Defense) came to Tokyo, instead of appealing to him by, for example, handing in a letter of protest.

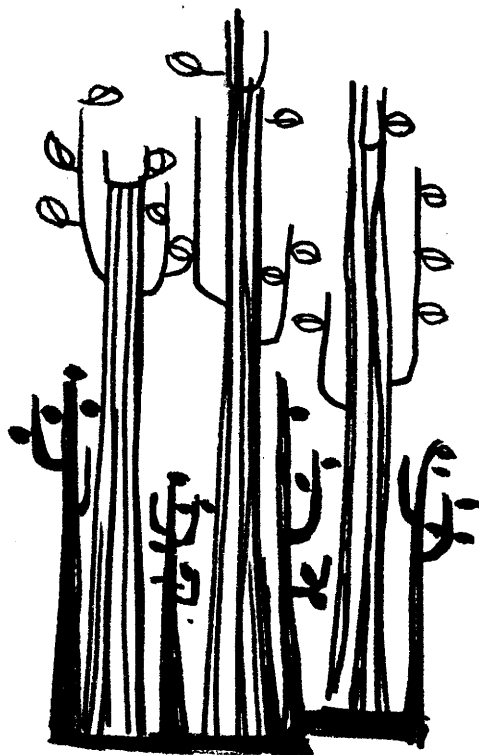
In 1936, during the Spanish Civil War, many young men from the U.S., Britain, France, etc., actually went there to fight against fascism. Whether they were right or not is beside the point. The important thing is that they had the courage of their convictions.

As you know very well, Hemingway wrote a novel about this war: "For Whom the Bell Tolls", and criticized it.

I think the title of this book came from the poem of John Donne, an English poet of the 17th century. So I would like to close by quoting his poem.

“No man is an island, entire of itself;
every man is a piece of the continent,
a part of the main;
if a clod be washed away by the sea,
Europe is the less,
as well as if a promontory were,
as well as if a manor of thy friends,
or thine own were;
any man’s death diminishes me,
because I am involved in Mankind;
and therefore never send to know for
whom the bell tolls;
it tolls for thee.”

Let me repeat—You are a member of society, and if you are not a part of the solution, you are a part of the problem. You must become involved.



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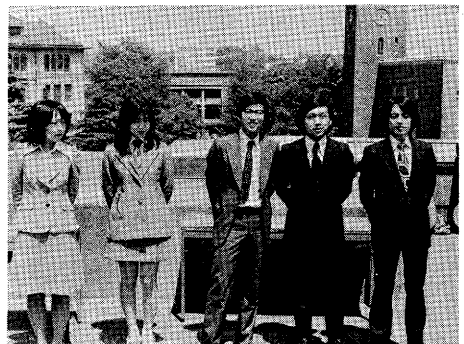
Japan

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DEBATE

THE THIRD FIVE-MAN TEAM DEBATING CONTEST

Resolved; that the Single Member Constituency plus Proportional Representation System should be adopted for the Election of the House of Representatives.



W.E.S.S. Team

The Affirmative's First Constructive Speech

In December of 1972, the general election of the House of Representatives was held. As a result, Kakuei Tanaka, President of the Liberal Democratic Party, organized his second cabinet based on 47% of the people's support. Today, the party which gains the majority in the election, can control the actions of the government. So the election, which is the only way to reflect our will on politics, should be ensured of its function. Today, in this debate, we would like to discuss whether or not the present electoral system is working well so as to reflect the people's will upon the Diet.

Before we step into our analysis, we'd like to define some important terms in today's proposition:

Single Member Constituency

An electoral district or constituency having a single representative in a legislative body rather than two or more.

(Webster New World Dictionary)

Proportional Representation

An electoral arrangement designed to secure that the representative assembly shall be an exact reflection, a "snapshot", of voting strength of parties among the electorate.

(Encyclopedia Britannica)

Case 1: Under the present system, we cannot secure the improvement of elections.

Point 1: The focus of an election campaign should be on policies.

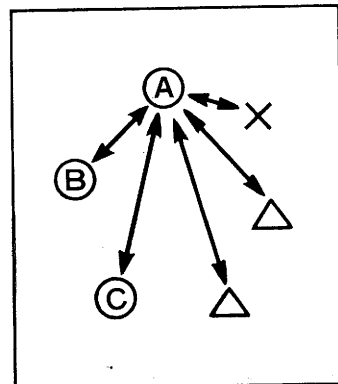
The national election is the most important measure by which the people participate in and control politics. Much effort should be made in the election cam-

paigned to demonstrate the policies of each party. Because, the purpose of the election is to judge the priorities of the parties. So the election campaign should be an opportunity for parties to have the people understand their policies. In this sense, the election should be fought over policies.

With this in mind, let us examine the status quo.

Today, under the system of multi-member constituency, a party which wants to gain the majority in the Diet must put up a plural candidate in one constituency; it is so-called internal rivalry because the present system allows 3, 4 or 5 persons to be representatives of a given district. At present, about 95% of the districts in Japan have an internal rivalry.

Then please look at this illustration. This is one constituency where there is an internal rivalry. Taking A candidate for instance, he must compete with all candidates in order to succeed in the election. But, A, B and C cannot be based on the difference of policy. In other words, the candidates of the same party are forced to ignore policy. In such a



Multi Member Constituency

situation, as might be expected, the debate on policy among the parties will be vague.

Supporting this point, Masamichi Ro-yama, a professor of Tokyo Univ. stated in the book, "Parliamentary Democracy", as follows:

"As a multi-member constituency allows plural candidates of the same party, policy cannot be a point at issue in an election campaign. Therefore competition among parties is apt to be ignored."

To further prove this point, let me take one example. In this case, where there is an internal rivalry, policy tends to be ignored in the election campaign, although the election should give the people a chance to decide which parties' policy is best.

Point 2: The people's will should be reflected in the Diet, directly.

Today, we find an imbalance between the polling score and the attained seats. Taking the Democratic Socialist Party for instance, the party secured only 4% of all the seats, although this party obtained 7% in the polls.

In this way, the seats of the Democratic Socialist Party are only half as many as the polling score. It's a quite unfair distribution of the seats. So, we must make an effort to remove this imbalance as much as possible.

Case 2: By adopting our plan, we can realize the improvement of the election.

Allow me to explain this plan. We have two votes. One is cast under a Single Member Constituency System, and the other under a Proportional Representation System. The number of members in the House of Representatives would be 500. And we set up 250 Single Member Constituency. For this election, the vote under Single Member Constituency is used. The vote under Proportional Representation System is gathered throughout Japan.

According to the votes obtained by each party, 500 seats are distributed.

In this way, the framework of all 500 members is decided, but half of all seats are filled with members under a Single Member Constituency System. And the rest of the seats are filled with candidates of each party list which has already been shown to the people.

Now, let's consider the advantage of adopting our plan. As we decide the framework of all members according to the votes obtained by each party, our second need, namely the exact reflection, can be surely satisfied. So, from now on, let's consider how the first need will be satisfied.

Under the Single Member Constituency System, one person is allowed to represent one district. So, it's natural that a party should nominate one candidate in one constituency, in order to avoid a deviation of the vote. Therefore, under this system, there could be no internal rivalry which has brought about many evils.

In this way, after adopting our plan, we can change the election campaign into a competition among parties. So, we can realize the election centered upon party policy. Let me show you evidence to support this point.

According to Asahi Shimbun issued on Nov. 27th, 1972.

In Kagoshima prefecture's 3rd constituency, which is appointed as the industrial area in Japan Island Remodeling Plan, the voters complain as follows: "We cannot find hot debate on the Japan Island Remodeling Plan, although we are greatly interested in it." On the other hand, candidates say, "As we, candidates of L.D.P., have the same opinion about it, it is not effective to take it in an election campaign."

In this way, after adopting our plan, we can promote a more effective election system. So if you want improvement of Japanese Democracy, please adopt our proposal.

THE FIRST ALL JAPAN INTERCOLLEGIATE FIVE-MAN TEAM DEBATE CONTEST

Resolved; that The Nuclear Weapons Tests should be totally prohibited.

The Affirmative's First Constructive Speech

We of the affirmative stand resolved that nuclear weapons tests should be totally prohibited. Before stepping into our major argument, we'd like to define today's proposition as follows: By this proposition, we mean the conclusion of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty which prohibits all nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, outer space, underwater, and underground.

Now, we'll show you our major contention.

Major Contention No. 1: (Historical Analysis)

The advent of nuclear weapons changed the fundamental ideas of armament, because nuclear weapons have massive destructive energy and, once they are used, a great deal of people are killed in a flash. In 1962, the United States and Soviet Russia stood on the brink of a nuclear war in the Cuban Crisis. Through this event, they learned the danger of nuclear weapons and felt the necessity to take some measures to control dreadful nuclear weapons. Based on this reflection, a year's discussion was held and, as a result of it, the Partial Test Ban Treaty was concluded in 1963, which is a treaty banning

all nuclear weapons tests except underground ones. With this Partial Test Ban Treaty as a turning point, a series of measures to control nuclear weapons have been followed until today. What's more, we can pick up the Non-proliferation Treaty concluded in 1968, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. since the end of 1969, and so on as a series of these measures. The Non-proliferation Treaty assures little possibility of nuclear weapons to many countries, and SALT contributes to reducing strategic arms and promoting mutual understanding. As a result of a series of these measures, the world situation is getting better as one may aptly observe.

Indeed, on the one hand, the Cold War has significantly warmed, as a result of the utmost efforts for controlling nuclear weapons. But, on the other hand, we cannot deny that a nuclear arms race is now going on. Nations in possession of nuclear weapons are devoting themselves to developing their own nuclear power in spite of the relaxation of the world situation. Under this nuclear arms race, nuclear weapons have been developing symbolized by the development of the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile to Multi-

Warhead Missile, or the development of a new type of nuclear weapons named Mininucs (tactical nuclear weapons) and so on. It is said that the total amount of nuclear weapons today can kill all human beings thirty times. We are now facing "over kill" capacity of nuclear weapons. Under this situation, we cannot help feeling the danger of developed nuclear weapons, and we cannot guarantee eternal peace as long as a nuclear arms race continues. So, now we have need to guarantee today's peaceful trend by containing existing nuclear arms races.

Major Contention No. 2:

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty ensures today's peaceful trend by checking a nuclear arms race.

At first, I'd like to explain about the mechanism of a nuclear arms race. As nuclear weapons tests symbolize the development of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons tests by one nation make her rival afraid that she is developing nuclear weapons, so her rival must develop her own nuclear weapons to cope with it. The nuclear weapons tests conducted by the U.S.A. in Amchitka Island in 1971 is one of the good examples of this. What's worse, the same is true of other of the "have" nations.

In this way, the most important factor of the existing nuclear arms race is a nuclear weapons test. At present, the development of nuclear weapons depends on nuclear weapons tests; this is clear from the fact that more than 900 nuclear weapons tests have been carried out. What's more, the development of new types of nuclear weapons such as small-sized tactical weapons or nuclear warheads requires the nuclear test. So, as the Comprehensive Test Ban prohibits all nuclear weapons tests, it's evident that all these kinds of development can be checked, and the threat brought about by nuclear weapons tests disappears, also. Therefore, we can safely conclude that the Comprehensive

Test Ban can ensure today's peaceful trend by checking the existing nuclear arms race, eliminating vital elements in that race.

Now we propose to you our plans.

No. 1: The conclusion of the treaty for non-offensive use of nuclear weapons among the five "have" nations.

No. 2: The conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty among all nations.

The conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban is supported by many nations in the United Nations. What's more favorable, five nuclear "have" nations have basically agreed to conclude the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, because they all fully understand the necessity of taking effective measures to control nuclear weapons. And the most notable fact of today is that the military importance is now relatively declining. For instance, the attitude of the France Government on nuclear weapons tests has changed due to criticism from abroad. This clearly shows that it is more favorable for France to answer the request from abroad than to continue nuclear weapons tests against outside criticism. Furthermore, by our plan No. 1, the importance of nuclear weapons further declines. So it becomes easier for nuclear weapons nations to sign the conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban.

Thus, ladies and gentlemen, there are needs to take measures to control dreadful nuclear weapons. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty ensures today's peaceful situation by checking a nuclear arms race. And our plans are acceptable by most of nations, including the five nuclear "have" nations.

For all these reasons, we of the affirmative side are firmly convinced that nuclear weapons tests should be totally prohibited by concluding the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. We urge you to adopt our resolution.

GIVING A THOUGHT TO JAPAN'S ECONOMY

Reporter: Wataru Yokogawa

Chief of Discussion Section

"Japan's Economy" was a main theme for this year's Discussion. Internally or externally, today Japan's economy faces many such difficult and important problems as environmental disruption, severe inflation, trade disequilibrium with the U.S.A., economic relations with Southeast Asian countries and so on.

This year we had several discussion meetings with other university E.S.S.' on the subjects of "Japan-U.S. Economic Relations" and "Japan and Southeast Asian

Countries", and at J.I.D.M. (Japan Intercollegiate Discussion Meeting) stage we discussed "The Environmental Disruption Problem." Through these discussions we tried to find an answer to the question "What Japan's Economy should be?"

In this report, I want to analyze the process of Japan's high economic growth at the first stage and, at the second stage, the position and role of Japan's economy in world economy.

I. Development of Japan's Economy After World War II – *High Economic Growth* –

The process in which Japan was able to escape from the harsh situation and confusions of the postwar period relatively speedily, and after recovery from the war embark on a course of rapid economic growth, has astonished the world. The process can be divided into five parts.

A. Recovery from the war

(1) The first stage was from just the end of the war to 1950 and was essentially a period of very rapid recovery from the effects of the war. It was a part where, starting from a condition of actual collapse, Japan used her remaining resources and facilities and strove to expand production. In 1946 a so-called inclined production plan was adopted for the purpose of increasing production in the basic industries of coal and steel. And in 1947 a Rehabilitation Finance Fund was established to financially assist the vital industries.

But, industrial and mining production did not increase as it was expected. At the same time deficits in public finance combined with the increase in rehabilitation finance to produce a growth which caused price increases and severe inflation.

In 1948, the Japanese Government announced "Nine Principles for Stabilizing the Economy." Mr. Dodge arrived in Japan in 1949 and persuaded the Government to take strong deflationary measures, which were known as the "Dodge Line." Gradually the inflation was suppressed and the economy entered into depression.

However, the confrontation between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. leading to the Cold War, aided by the victory of

the Communist Army in China, made the U.S.A. change her Asian policy and her occupation policy in Japan. One can not overestimate the importance of America's change of policy as it began to urge Japan's economic independence and recovery. What put the seal on this change was the outbreak in June 1950 of the Korean War.

(2) The increase of exports and "special procurement" resulting from the Korean War lifted Japan's economy from the bottom of economic depression and led to the expansion of the second stage (1951-55).

In this period Japan's economy faced two major tasks. First, it was not possible to cope with the increasing demand with remarkable investment in new production. Secondly it became essential that the economy should not overly rely upon special procurement and U.S. aid, but should strengthen its international competitiveness through investment in rationalization.

Japan could get her political independence by signing the San Francisco Peace Treaty in 1952. At that time the most urgent and important aim of the Government was to take advantage of the strength of the balance of payments position, mainly due to special procurement, in order to secure the nation's economic independence. So the heavy investment aimed at expansion of production in basic industries, and the increase of the competitiveness in secondary industry, began to be done intensely. Total manufacturing and mining production had already regained the prewar level, and in 1954 that of the cities surpassed the prewar level.

So it can be said generally that during this period Japan's economy completely recovered from the war damage.

(3) The third stage (1956-61) was a "technological revolution" and "revolution of consumption" period, when a great increase in private investment created the base for a high economic growth. New technologies were imported from abroad not only in the fields of automobiles and oil refining, but also in the new fields of synthetic textiles, petrochemicals, and electronics. And they caused a new investment boom. Agricultural reform led to an increase in farmers' incomes, and also workers' incomes were increased by the activities of labor unions. They, together, produced a "consumption revolution"—a sharp increase in demand for consumer goods. These elements caused a furious investment boom and naturally exports increased. The result was that in 1956 Japan's economy was in a so-called "Jimmu Boom." Subsequently, in 1957-58, there was a pause, whereafter the boom renewed its course and economic prosperity reached a peak with the "Iwato Boom" of 1959-61.

It was in such situations that the Ikeda Cabinet announced the "Income Doubling Plan" in 1960. This plan had a purpose of a doubling of the G.N.P. during the sixties decade, and expected an annual growth rate of 7.2%. The content of this plan consisted of, (1) investment in public roads, harbors, city planning, sewage and housing, (2) development of human resources, and (3) removal of disequilibrium in the economy.

It is worthy of note that, during the three stages described above, the average annual economic growth rates were 8.5 percent, 9.2 percent, and 10.6 percent respectively.

(4) Following the above three stages, Japan's economy rushed into a fourth stage which lasted from 1962 to 1965. In this

period, on one hand the sustained and active pace of private investment had produced signs of excess productive capacity and disequilibrium between various sectors of the economy. On the other hand there was an increasingly strong demand from abroad for liberalization of trade, foreign exchange and capital.

Many economic flaws, which had previously been concealed by the miraculous high growth, progressively appeared. In 1961 a tight money policy to slow down the activities was introduced. And many industries except a small sector, such as automobiles and petrochemicals, showed signs of overproduction and the need for curtailment of activity. At the same time, however, the call for liberalization from abroad required an increased investment in productive facilities aimed at strengthening international competitiveness. And rising wages and a growing labour shortage equally called for an increased investment aimed at labour saving. In 1964, the government reintroduced a tight money policy to stop more deterioration of the international balance of payments position; but it was relaxed in 1965. Thus, many changes of direction could be seen in this period and the Economic White Paper of 1962 stated that "a number of the strains resulting from unbalanced economic growth, due to sustained and largescale investment in productive facilities, have been corrected." Symptoms of economic flaws were overproduction, lower profitability, and an excessive expansion of credit transactions.

In addition, it was clear that because of excessive centering of investment in productive facilities for private industries, the development in social capital that covers public enterprises, housing, and educational facilities was relatively little. From this time, it progressively began to be realized that the need was becoming urgent to alter the pattern of economic growth to one where the emphasis was on improvement of the social environment. The

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THE PROCESS OF CAPITAL LIBERALIZATION

	Liberalization			Actor	Date
	Class 1	Class 2	Total		
1st stage	33	17	50	7%	July 1967
2nd stage					
1. Widening of scope	3				
2. Reclassification	-9	9		27	Mar. 1969
3. Newly designated	135	20	155		
4. Overlap adjustment	1	-2	-1		
3rd stage					
1. Widening of scope	42	2			
2. Reclassification	-27	27		70	Sept. 1970
3. Newly designated	315	8	323		
4. Overlap adjustment	-1	-2	-3		
Interim					
1. Widening of scope	1			71	Apr. 1971
2. Automobile industry	6		6		
4th stage					
1. Reclassification	-141	141		93	Sept. 1971
2. Newly designated	150	10	160		
Total through 4th stage	462	228	694	93 (97)	

Source: "Kore Kara no Sekai Keizai" Keizai Seminar, Nov. 1971, p. 284

Notes: Class 1 industries are those where 50% foreign interest is approved.

Class 2 industries are those where 100% foreign interest is approved.

inflation of consumer prices during this period also was one of the additional flaws in the economic growth pattern. For example, the index of consumer prices in Tokyo each year after 1960 showed a 6-7% rise and by 1965 had risen 35% over 1960. The origin of this phenomenon can be found from the rise in consumer demand, the rise in wages, and low increase in productivity in agriculture and small-medium-sized industries.

The second feature of this period was that Japan began to be confronted with the problem of liberalization. In the just postwar period, Japan, even though she might be called advanced relative to the undeveloped nations in the south, was said to be rather in the position of an intermediate nation compared with the advanced Western countries. So Japan could delay the liberalization procedure as long as possible. However, since a high rate

of growth continued constantly, and when exports surpassed the \$10 billion level, it proved that Japan could no longer resist the world trend towards liberalization of trade and capital. In 1953, Japan had already joined the I.M.F. and in 1955 she joined the GATT. But, at these times she was designated as an I.M.F. Article 14 nation (one that may invoke exchange controls on balance of payments grounds), and in terms of the GATT, an Article 12 nation (one that may impose specific controls on trade, on balance of payments grounds). However, since a high economic growth was achieved and her competitiveness was established, in 1960 Japan started to conform with the world trend towards liberalization. And in 1963, Japan was designated an Article 11 country under the GATT (one that may not physically restrict imports on balance of payments grounds) and in 1964, in terms of the I.M.F., an

Article 6 country (one that may not invoke exchange controls on balance of payments grounds). Also in this year Japan was admitted as a member of the OECD. As a result of these developments, Japan subscribed to and pursued a policy of liberalization, and by the end of 1965 the rate of liberalization of trade had reached 93.2%.

However, when it came to capital liberalization, Japan kept a rather serious attitude. In spite of strong pressure from OECD, Japan continued her restrictive policy towards the liberalization of direct capital investment from abroad. Namely, she had a fear of Japanese management represented by large concentrations of foreign capital and the prospect of their control of the Japanese market. But, since the introduction of foreign capital is not always a demerit, there was an initial relaxation of the restrictions in 1967, and thereafter the door has been opened little by little. (And in 1971, the rate of capital liberalization reached 93%.)

Thus it was that, during this period, the economy faced a number of internal and external problems. In spite of this, over the period a growth rate of 8.1% was maintained.

B. The present stage of high economic growth

(5) The fifth stage is from 1965 to the present. Japan's economy marked a very high rate of economic growth from 1965. This boom continued until August 1970 and achieved a 12-13% annual growth rate and the scale of the economy doubled in size.

This long-time prosperity was certainly an effect of the policies taken to overcome the overinvestment problem in the early sixties. The impact of demand factors, such as exports, housing, and individual consumption, was done much more than investment. And the economic ex-

pansion became a more balanced type than formerly.

After a pause in early 1968, some signs of renewed overheating of the economy appeared. And in 1969 an inflation of imports, tightness in supply of goods, and acceleration in growth of income, which combined to produce a leap in wholesale and retail prices, could be seen. And so, in the autumn of this year, for the first time since the balance of payments was in the black, tight money policies were taken for the purpose of controlling excessive internal demand.

During this period, expansion of the economy continued at an unprecedented rate. Japan's G.N.P. increased at a very rapid pace and in 1968 she ranked third (after the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.) and second in the so-called Free World. Annual per capita income rose to \$1,600, which was roughly equal to that of Britain in 1970.

The tempo of growth was being renewed from the spring of 1969, and in the summer of that year, as described before, signs of overheating became apparent. Increasing manufacturing and mining production was matched by expanding equipment investment plans. The need for suppressive measures had again appeared.

The Japanese people had to face such new problems as inflation (which was anticipated to continue for a long time), continuing labour shortages, pollution problems, and problems of population distribution—all of which add up to deterioration of the social environment.

In mid 1970, the pollution problem became critical and the relative recession of 1971 was accompanied by a crisis in the international currency field. It is evident that a major reforming of the growth pattern is inevitable. Japan faces the necessity of acquiring internal and external balance of her economy, and at the same time an increase in social welfare—both of which will require a considerable redistribution of resources.

II. Japan's Economy in the World

During the twenty some years since W.W.II., Japan achieved high economic growth, which is a big surprise to the world. As you well know, her G.N.P. is third largest in the world and second in the Free World.

On the other hand, Japan has many unresolved problems in the "flaws" in her economic growth, as I pointed out in the first stage of this report: the environmental pollution problem, the problem of old people and welfare in general. This is evident from the ranking of per capita income—Japan ranks no more than thirteenth or fourteenth in the Free World—despite being second in G.N.P.

What's more, externally, Japan's economy is in trouble, such as with the trade disequilibrium problem with the U.S.A. and Southeast Asian countries, the assistance problem to the developing countries, the resource problem and so on.

In this sector I want to analyze these external economic problems and to find out the future course of Japan's economy in the world.

A. Japan's Role in World Economy

As Japan's economy develops and her international importance increases, it becomes necessary that Japan plays a larger part in the development of world economy. Already in 1968 the Economic White Paper pointed out the desirability of establishing an international division of labor through liberalization of imports and extension of preferential tariffs towards the developing countries. And it also pointed out the need for international economic cooperation. It stresses the necessity of international cooperation aimed at the economic development of the developing

nations, assisting them in the exploitation of their natural resources and in the acquisition of techniques. It emphasizes that Japan should take these policies so that she can exist in a peaceful international economic environment. These statements represent a realization that, as Japan's economy becomes increasingly internationalized, it must contribute fully to the development and stability of the international economy.

But, actually, Japan's slow pace of progress in liberalization of trade, and especially capital, her rapid expansion of exports and the rushings of her enterprises abroad have too often excited suspicion, fear and apprehension. Japan's attitudes and the ferocity of her search for markets cause such derogatory expressions as "economic animal" and "Japan, Inc." There is no doubt that many of Japan's economic policies invite and warrant such criticism from abroad.

Then, what are the problems for Japan's economy in the world and what kind of policies or attitude should be required to let these apprehensions and criticisms disappear?

1. Trade

It is evident that world trade has greatly expanded since the War on the basis of free trade and the promotion of international division of labour. During this period Japan has achieved strong economic ties with the U.S.A., Southeast Asia and Australia.

In the case of the U.S.A., in exports Japan has been in surplus since 1965: in 1971 more than \$3,200 million, in 1972 more than \$4,000 million surplus were marked. And Nixon announced a "New Economic Policy" in 1971 and a "New

Trade Bill" was sent to the Congress in 1972. They are the attacking measure to Japan for the early liberalization of import and capital. The constant Japanese black figure in trade with the U.S.A. is mainly due to the gap of income elasticity of demand between the goods Japan exports and those the U.S.A. exports. But the cases of 1971 and 1972 were rather abnormal ones, because at those times, adding to the gap of income elasticity, there were many other elements such as the influences of exchange regulations, leads and lags, and the slump of business in Japan. Actually, today the disequilibrium is relaxing constantly. And for both the U.S.A. and Japan, each side is a very important market and they rely upon each other, so, in the long run, we can be optimistic about the economic relations between the two. But considering the very strong attitude of the U.S.A. toward Japan, and the development or improvement of world economy, Japan should hurry up the 100 percent liberalization of import and capital.

And in the case of Southeast Asia, in exports Japan is greatly in surplus; in imports both areas depend on one another. It goes without saying that international division of labor creates the greatest mutual advantage where bilateral trade is in balance. From this point of view, it is necessary that in the future Japan increase her imports from Southeast Asia, putting the preferential tariff system on them. Namely, Japan should import not only raw materials but also the products of light industries, while bearing mind the changes that will bring about in Japan's economic structure.

Where trade with advanced nations, especially with European nations, is concerned, Japan's participation in so-called horizontal division of labour has, so far, been minimal. In the future, however, an improvement of this problem is much to be desired.

The first necessity for Japan is a positive promotion of liberalization of imports;

in this context a lowering of tariff is highly desirable. In other words, an emphasis on exports alone promises merely to incur for Japan the displeasure of the rest of the world. International trade must above all be based on the principle of "give and take."

2. The Problem of Natural Resources

As Japan's economy expands, there has occurred a remarkable growth of requirements for basic raw materials such as iron ore, coal, nonferrous metals and oil. Consequently the country's demands for basic raw materials have come to represent in increasingly large share of total world demand. Thus, in 1968, Japan was second to the U.S.A. in requiring 14.5% of the total supply of copper and zinc, 12.9% of nickel, 15.8% of blister copper, 9.6% of aluminum, and 8.5% of the world supply of oil.

Since, as you well know, Japan has few natural resources of our own, her degree of dependence on overseas supplies is rapidly increasing.

It would seem necessary that Japan at this time faces a comprehensive reevaluation of her need for raw materials. This means the exploitation of economically viable sources of domestic raw materials, a dispersion of overseas supply sources, and the more positive management of development of overseas sources of supply. However, wherever direct development of supply invites the danger of misunderstandings, it will be necessary to be satisfied with participation or cooperation. This is especially important where the exporting country is a developing country. For instance, in such cases, it is probably necessary that Japan provide economic and technical aid and agree that half or more of the newly developed resources are processed abroad, Japan guaranteeing to import the semifinished product or even the finished product. It is in all cases necessary to respect highly the interests and benefit of the partner.

3. Overseas Investment

The share of manufacturing industry in Japan's direct overseas investment by 1968 was 30.2%. But in the past, the direct overseas investment has usually aimed at the expansion of exports. And, especially in Southeast Asian countries, this attitude has led to anti-Japanese movements, impressing such countries as representing an expression of economic nationalism. It will be necessary, in the future, for Japan to respect the positions and interests of the receiving countries and share the fruits of raising the level of industrial development of those nations.

4. Economic Cooperation

As shown in 2. and 3. above, there is a great need for Japan to participate in overseas economic cooperation. Japan's degree of dependence on trade with developing countries is the highest among the developed nations. This means that Japan's positive cooperation with the developing nations in promoting their economic development can be immensely to the advantage of both sides.

Namely, it is necessary to realize that Japan has a necessity to strengthen mutual relationships with other countries in order to develop the world economy, which will bring the benefit to Japan as well.

At last, Japan has recently shown signs of moving in this direction. She expects in 1975 to reach the O.E.C.D. target of contributing 1% of her G.N.P. to this end. And at the third UNCTAD meeting in 1972, at Santiago, she committed herself to contributing 0.7% with immediate effect.

B. Conclusion: The Way Ahead

After Japan has gone through this remarkable process of economic growth, the world economy has been facing economic storms and confusion. It is evident that this confusion has been caused by the distress of the continuing currency crisis. The U.S. balance of payments problem, in-

creasing confusion of the North-South problem, and the prospect of an enlarged EC. The first two were the subject of the new "Nixon Economic Policy" and of the Smithsonian International Currency Conference, but in no case have more than interim answers been found to the various problems. The trade problems depend for their resolution on the success, or otherwise, of the round of negotiation that took place at the GATT conference in the autumn of 1973, while hopes for the resolution of currency problems await the general meeting of the I.M.F.

Additionally, where the North-South problem is concerned, the prospects are that the resistance and demands of the developing countries, based on nationalism, will hardly abate, while the discrepancies in rate of progress between developing countries may become more marked. Finally, it is difficult to predict what will be the impact on the international economy of the enlarged EEC.

If it is possible to summarize briefly what is required to gain the stability and development of the world economy, international conciliation and cooperation are necessary. It is necessary, firstly, to build on the basis of cooperation among the advanced countries. This should be followed by harmony between the advanced and developing nations and among the developing nations themselves. And it should involve not only the free world but also the Communist nations. Of course, such a new international economic order is sure to be exceedingly difficult; nevertheless it is surely the case that every possible effort should be directed towards its achievement.

If the world economy is to proceed in this direction, then Japan's economy must take up a posture that conforms to the overall pattern. The fact remains unchanged that a country such as Japan, with one hundred million people crammed into its narrow confines and blessed with few natural resources, must as always look

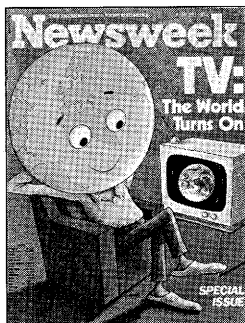
for its future development in the expansion of overseas trade.

From the end of W.W.II. until now, Japan has strictly emphasized economic growth and expansion of exports and is generally credited with the achievement of a high growth rate. In fact it faces at the moment a lot of the penalties of such a growth rate, whether domestically or internationally. In the domestic field the rapid and sudden development of pollution problems and the need to pay more attention to social welfare can be seen. Internationally, Japan is faced with: the need to forebear a one-way trade philosophy and to accept the liberalization of imports and capital: the need to readjust the value of her currency: and to accept a large-scale increase in her contribution to the inter-

national community by way of technical and economic aid.

In summary, Japan faces the need to energetically reallocate her productive resources so as to improve the balance of the economy from the social welfare point of view. Abroad, she needs to conform to the trend of the times towards international cooperation and conciliation.

What this means is "that Japan needs to develop a welfare economy and to join in positive cooperation aimed at the realization of a new world economic order." The achievement of these objectives will not be easy. What is certainly required is firm realization that the hopes for future happiness and security depend on the Japanese people applying all their special talents towards these ends.



真の国際英文

ニュース週刊誌……

Newsweek

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Managing Staff in 1973

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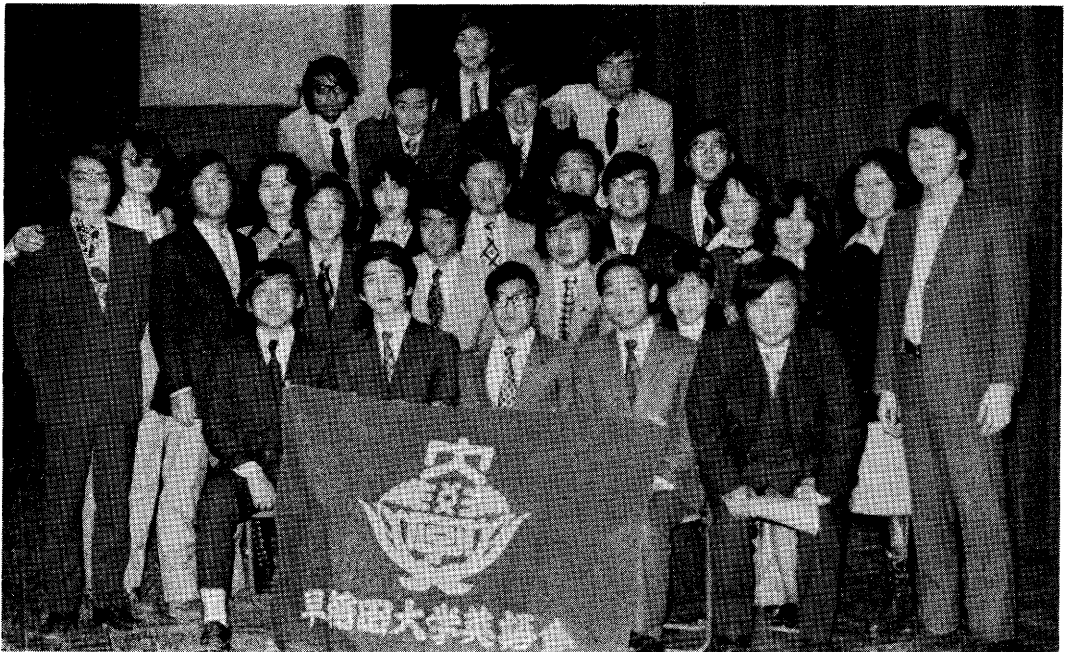
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Speech	Shingo Enda		Minoru Saito
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Japan Intercollegiate Discussion Meeting	Masahiro Kimura
Tokyo Intercollegiate Debate League	Hiromu Kito
Kanto University E.S.S. League	Katsumasa Hirano



Report From The Treasurer

The monetary problem has always been a minor factor in our plan-making. Whatever the cost may be, our activities should be effective in bringing up real international men. To this cause, I had to consider the fair distribution of precious collected dues among activities.

The most important change was the improvement of remuneration to judges for their work. If we had not done it, we might have been able to save more than 150,000 yen. But, I am sure that good judges are an inevitable factor, if we are to maintain the standard of English and techniques in debating and public speech making. The improvement surely promises excellent results in the near future.

Since, we didn't spare our money, the expenditure has become such a great amount.

Finally, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation for the works executed by my able assistant, Yukiko Shimizu.

Treasurer; Katsuhiko Ito

* REVENUE *

Membership fee of new comers	¥ 344,000
Membership fee of the present members	324,000
Entrance fee from new comers	161,600
Miscellaneous revenue	14,994
Financial help from the Cultural Federation	47,000
The balance brought forward from the last Account	20,000
Financial help from the Tohmon-kai	50,000
Sales of Member lists	30,150
Sales of ACE	18,600
Sales of Scripts	21,800
Sales of Badges	23,850
Sales of Britannica	100,000
Financial Help from sponsor	120,000
Financial Help from Graduates	106,500
	¥1,382,494

* EXPENDITURE *

Carrying Forward	¥ 20,000
Secretary General	173,383
Home meeting Conference	29,760
Discussion Section	101,420
Speech Section	160,798
Debate Section	103,299
Drama Section—Festival	2,300
Four University Association	41,450
Four University Drama	246,743
Uniform (Assistance)	47,000
Study Section	1,390
Miscellaneous expenditure	72,936
ACE	330,000
Tohmon-kai	16,135
P.R. Section	35,880
	¥1,382,494

稲門英語会の欄

昭和47年度 稲門英語会会計報告

(自昭和47年4月1日 至昭和48年3月31日)

収 入 の 部		支 出 の 部	
前期繰越金	191,259	47年度総会補助金	45,650
現 金	51,192	(学生18名)	
振替預金	4,260	47年度E S S補助金	20,000
郵便預金	135,807	(A C E発行分)	
会 費 収 入	154,000	事務通信費	46,870
現金11名	11,000	総会案内切手@20×1070	21,400
振替141名	143,000	" 葉書@10×1080	10,800
		" 封筒紙謄写代	2,825
		" 学生交通費@200×4	800
		" 食事代	2,400
		ゴム印代	1,500
		人名簿代1冊	2,000
		振替手数料	5,145
		支 出 計	112,520
		次期繰越金	232,739
		現 金	27,817
		振替預金	9,115
		郵便預金	195,807
合 計	345,259	合 計	345,259

他に名簿予約金10名¥ 5,000お預りしております。

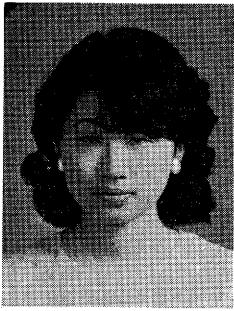
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会 計 大 野 功

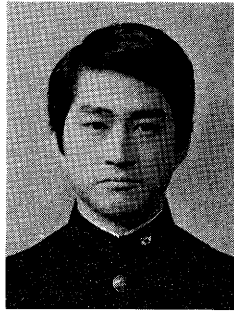
昭和四十八年度卒業生の欄

赤星加寿子	一文	Rec.	世界旅行社
荒巻一郎	商	Dis.	旭ガラス
池上修一	教育	P.M.A.	
石井仁	商	T.I.D.L.	朝日生命
石戸谷邦顕	政経	Deb.	三和銀行
薄井滋	一文		電通
白杵基子	一文	Sp.	三和銀行
太田行雄	法	Rec.	新和海運
大羽陽一郎	法	Drama	日綿実業
金子和夫	政経		明治乳業
金田薫	商	Sp.	三和銀行
金苗隆志	政経	Deb.	安田信託銀行
木村とき子	一文	Dis.	富士銀行
熊谷伸成	政経	総務	住友商事
小林啓志	商	稲門会	自営
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高橋明子	政経	Ded.	三越
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浜田恵子	一文	Deb.	日本航空
久岡裕行	政経	Deb.	野村証券
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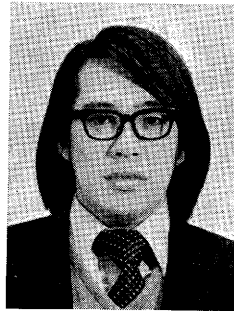
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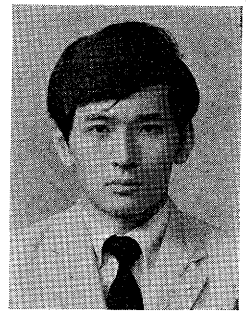
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荒巻一郎



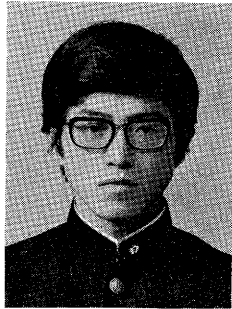
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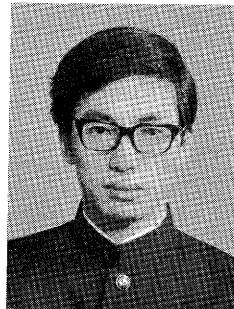
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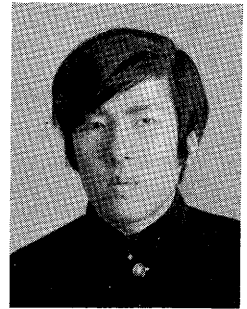
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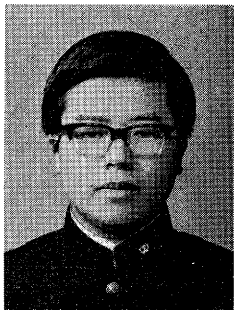
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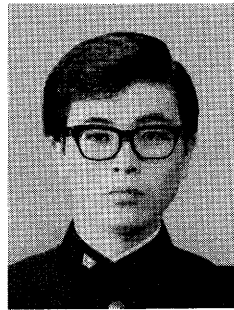
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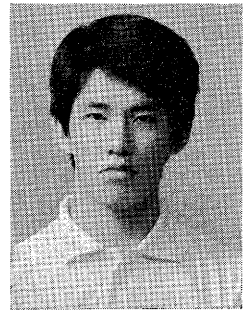
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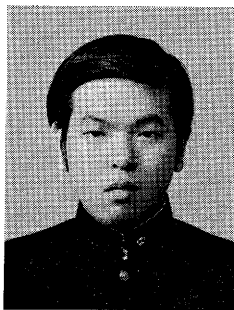
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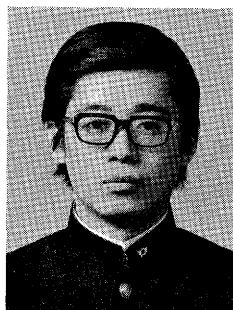
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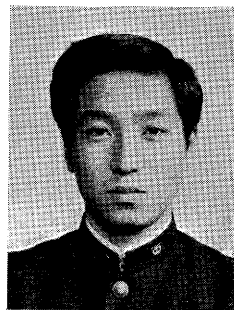
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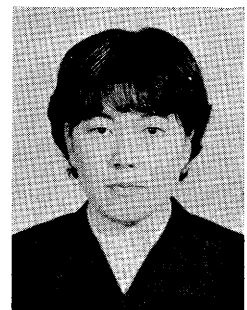
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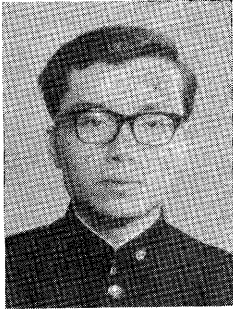
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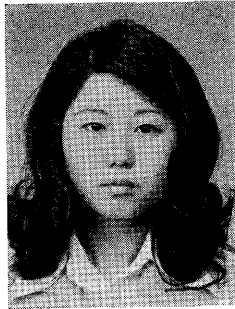
杉本正和



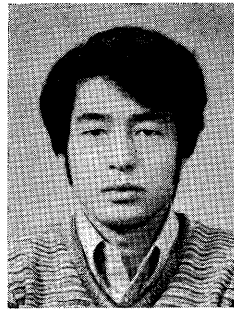
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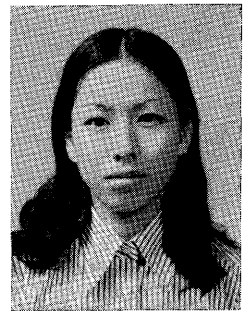
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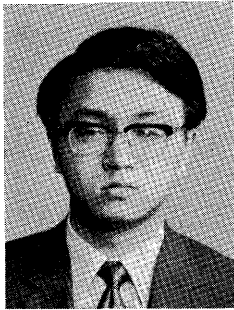
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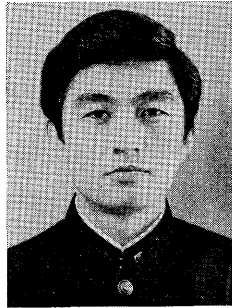
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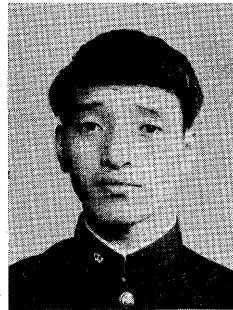
浜田 恵子



久岡 裕行



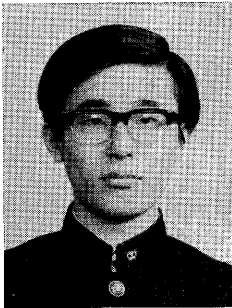
秀川 泰寿



平野 勝正



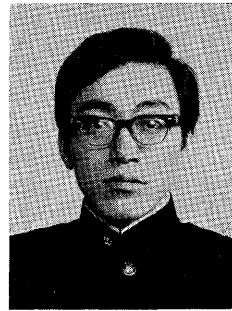
福田 由布



三好 良治



村松 敏光



渡辺 一弘

昭和47年度卒業

どう言う会

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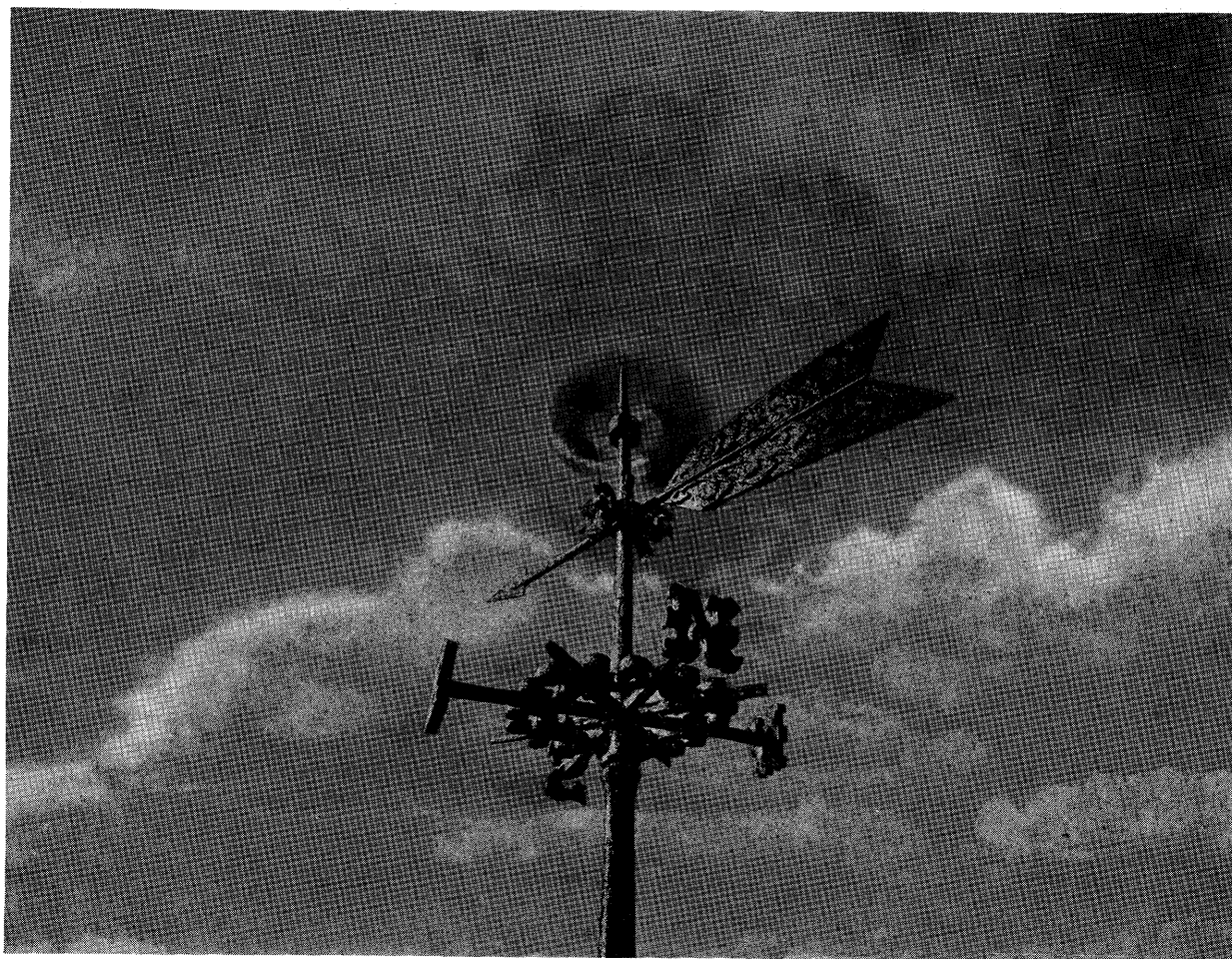
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