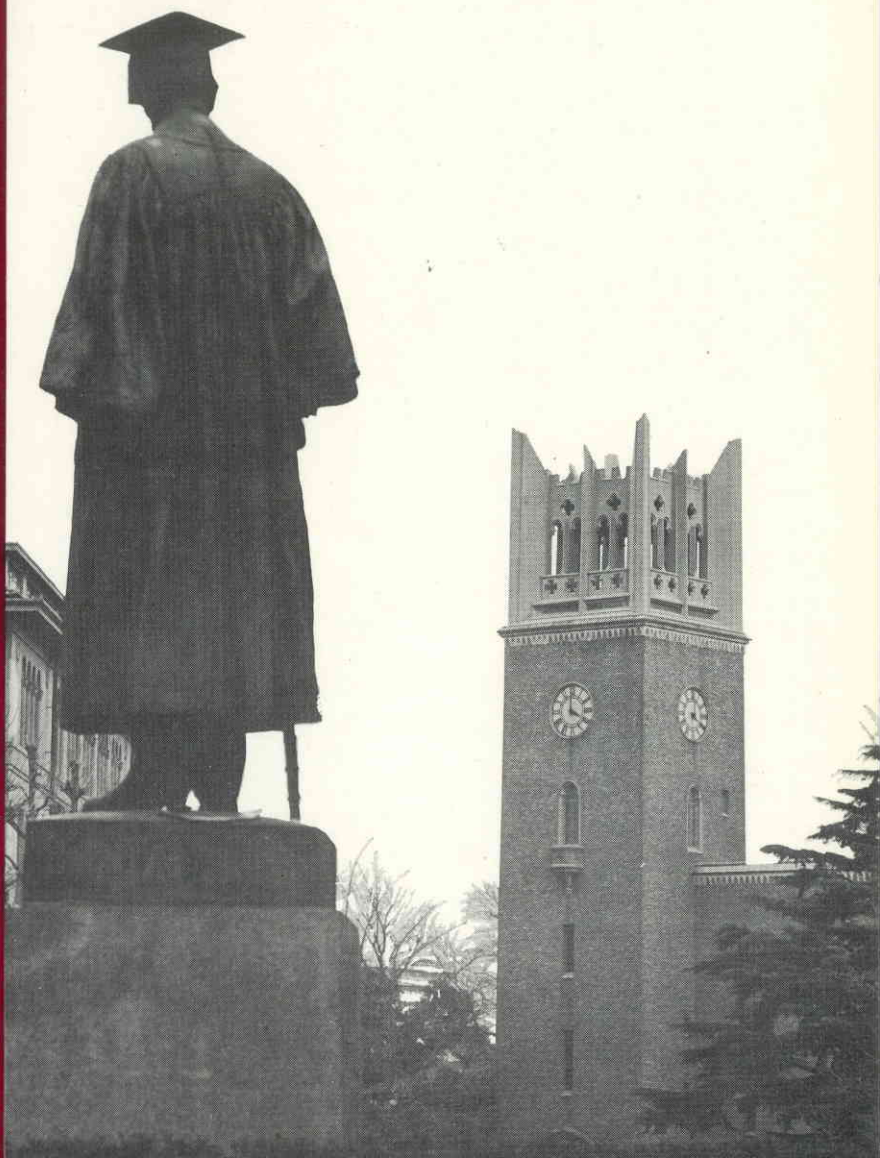


THE **ACE** VOL. 16



1974

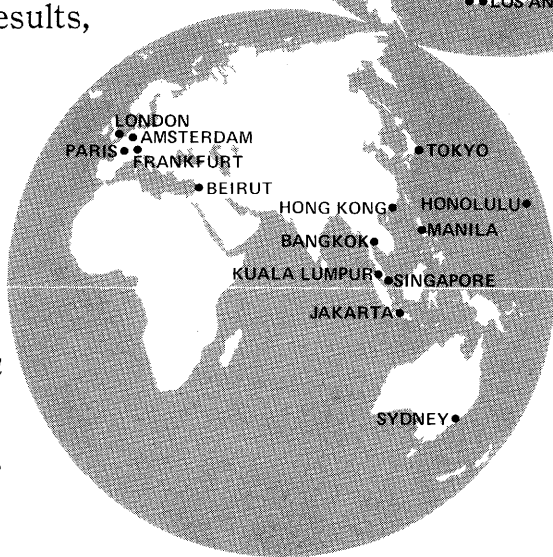
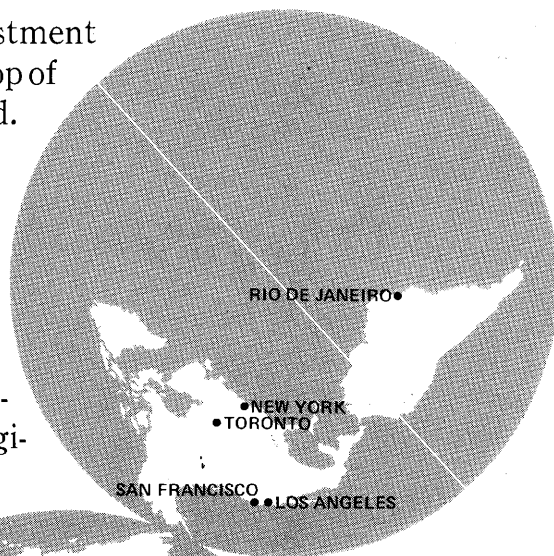
Nomura. On top of the trends in investment banking.

As one of the world's leaders in investment banking, Nomura Securities stays on top of every trend in this fast-changing field.

Our network of 21 offices in the world's major financial centers keeps us abreast of events as they happen.

And Nomura Research Institute (NRI)—Japan's largest independent research institute—provides careful and thorough analyses of major developments in industry, commerce, engineering and the life sciences.

For reliability and results, depend upon Nomura.



*International securities and
investment banking*

NOMURA
The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.



THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD. TOKYO HEAD OFFICE: 9-1, 1-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103, Japan

Tel: 03-211-1811 Telex: J22392 Cable: NOMURASHIN TOKYO OVERSEAS OFFICES: Paris, Toronto

SUBSIDIARIES and AFFILIATES:

NOMURA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. / New York, Los Angeles, Honolulu, San Francisco NOMURA EUROPE N.V. / Amsterdam, London
 NOMURA EUROPE GmbH / Frankfurt ASSOCIATED JAPANESE BANK (INTERNATIONAL) LIMITED / London
 BANCO BOZANO, SIMONSEN DE INVESTIMENTO S.A. / Rio de Janeiro INVESTMENT AND FINANCE BANK S.A.L. (INFI) / Beirut
 NOMURA INTERNATIONAL (HONG KONG) LTD. / Hong Kong TRIDENT INTERNATIONAL FINANCE, LIMITED / Hong Kong
 UBAN-ARAB JAPANESE FINANCE LIMITED / Hong Kong BANGKOK NOMURA INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES CO., LTD. / Bangkok
 SINGAPORE NOMURA MERCHANT BANKING, LIMITED / Singapore P.T. FINCONESIA (FINANCIAL CORPORATION OF INDONESIA) / Jakarta
 PHILIPPINE PACIFIC CAPITAL CORPORATION / Manila JAPAN AUSTRALIA INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED / Sydney
 D & C NOMURA MERCHANT BANKERS BERHAD / Kuala Lumpur

THE ACE vol. 16

THE ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIETY
OF
WASEDA UNIVERSITY

CONTENTS

Greetings	2
Preface	4
Traces 1974	5
W.E.S.S. Families	14
Drama	16
Speech	19
Debate	25
Discussion	34
Managing Staff	38
Report from Treasurer	39
Tohmonkai's Column	40
Graduates' Column	41

GREETINGS

The Ace—a Record of Spiritual Growth

The Alma Mater is not buildings; it is neither teachers nor individual students. It is the spirit of a group of men and women who share their time together in pursuit of intellectual activities.

Students may be graduated, but the spirit they developed and acquired during their college days remain through life.

The spirit is an urge that makes you tackle the most difficult but most useful works. It is encouragement that urges you to challenge the hardest problem, solution of which will do good to many fellow citizens.

The spirit is a smile that gives a pleasant feeling to your family and neighbors. It is a hope that heals a wounded heart.

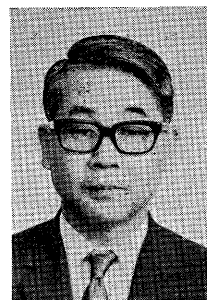
A constructive and positive attitude of mind that does good to our society . . . this is the spirit.

Four years of classroom works would give you but a glimpse of the vast world of knowledge. But, the same four years you spend at the English Speaking Society will not fail in giving you the spirit of willingness.

Here is the record of your spiritual growth. When you are disturbed, distressed or discouraged, turn the pages of this record. Your spirit is there, alive and ready to serve you. When you are happy, contented or successful, again turn its pages to feed fresh spirit for future activities.

Katsumi Ito

*Professor, Waseda University
President of W.E.S.S.*



GREETINGS

“Mankind is in the position of a man climbing a difficult and dangerous precipice, at the summit of which there is a plateau of delicious mountain meadows. With every step that he climbs, his fall, if he does fall, becomes more terrible; with every step his weariness increases and the ascent grows more difficult. At last there is only one more step to be taken, but the climber does not know this, because he cannot see beyond the jutting rocks at his head.”—*Bertrand Russell*.

The Members of the E.S.S. are also climbers aiming at the summit of a mountain. They try hard to achieve mastery of English and be men of ability to make use of English. We set up and provided various activities based on that idea to encourage the members to challenge the mountain.

How many of them reached the summit of the mountain? How many of them are on the way? How many of them did fall?

The utmost that the E.S.S. can do for the members is to inspire them to cultivate their own personality and English ability. The E.S.S. has been inspiring the members to ascend the mountain for more than seventy years. More than seventy years have passed since the founders of the E.S.S. started conquering the summit to be real international-minded persons, yet I'm afraid we are not really the conquerers.

Then, you have to keep stepping forward to get the final goal, whether the number of steps required is only one or one thousand. The question whether you can conquer a mountain getting over a difficult and dangerous precipice is not a question of theory, but a question of trial. The question whether you can master English and be a man of ability to utilize English is not a question of theory, but a practical question. “The youth, i.e. the reality and power, of thought must be demonstrated in practice.”

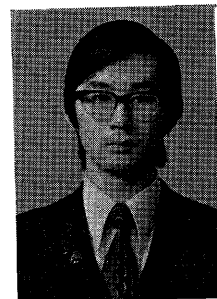
“Open the door, and step into the new world!” was the slogan of the E.S.S. in 1974. It depends on you to judge whether we have successfully realized that slogan.

Now, I have to say good-bye to my chairmanship. At this parting let me say, my juniors, several pieces of advice. Originality without tradition is blind, and tradition without originality is vacant. Internationalization of W.E.S.S. is a way to get to the final goal. Self-government of the society by the students should be guaranteed at any cost. Be more ambitious, more active, more enthusiastic, more energetic, more vigorous and more academic! Please enjoy your life in E.S.S.

I have been very happy with you. Thank you very much!

Akira Ogino

*Chairman of W.E.S.S.
(Law, Junior)*



PREFACE

1974—It is the year of “Epoch”. Since the Oil Shock in 1973 the international situation has gone in reverse. People in advanced countries reconsider their past days, and people in developing nations have come to dream of their future prosperity.

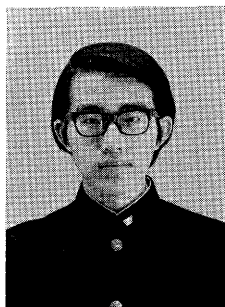
Japan has been enjoying a so-called “High Growth Economy” after World War II. But today many problems have been coming out: public nuisances, energy crisis, stagflation, unemployment, etc. It is even advocated, “Stable Growth rather than High Growth!” Who would have expected today’s situation at the time when Japan had been rushing toward the post of “G.N.P. No. 2”? What is the cause? Who on earth should be blamed?

The slogan of this society in 1974 was: “Open the Door and Step Into the New World!” This is just suitable for the year of 1974. Now we must change our way of thinking and seek the way, never destruction, to the “New World” where we can lead more really comfortable and sound days.

Japan has always been in the midst of international politics and economics; so are we, the English Speaking Society of Waseda University.

I hope that this magazine will tell you what we, the W.E.S.S., have done this year.

Lastly, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the cooperators and to the graduates who gave much assistance in enabling us to publish this “THE ACE, Vol. 16” under severe economic conditions.



Shigemi Kurihara

*Editor-in-Chief
(Law, Junior)*

TRACES 1974

- Apr. 1: Entrance Ceremony
- 6: T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Dokkyo Univ.
Resolved: That Japan should adopt a program of compulsory wage and price controls.
Aff. Miss Okazaki, Miss Shiozaki—(lost)
Neg. Mr. Ikemoto, Miss Kodama—(lost)
- 19: T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Keio Univ.
Aff. Mr. Haruna, Miss Kaneda—(lost)
Neg. Mr. Torimiya, Miss Narishima—(lost)
- 20: Welcome Party
- 23: Joint Discussion with Kansai Univ.
Subject: What is the world-wide Oil Shock?
- 28: T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Meiji Univ.
Aff. Miss Hirata, Miss Oshitari—(lost)
Neg. Mr. Ando, Miss Numajiri—(lost)
- May 1: Joint Discussion with Kwansei Gakuin Univ.
Subject: Middle East and two Poles
- 5-6: K.U.E.L. Five-Man Team Debating Contest
Resolved: That the legalized abortion for economic reasons should be prohibited.
Second Prize: Mr. Sugiyama, Mr. Takeuchi, Mr. Tanaka
Mr. Togawa, Mr. Yamada
- 9: T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Toyo Univ. E.S.A.
Aff. Mr. Fukuda, Miss Muramatsu—(won)
Neg. Mr. Miyamoto, Mr. Inomae—(won)
- 12: T.I.D.L. Model Debate
Mr. Suzuki, Mr. Yoshioka

- 16: T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. W.E.S.A.
 Aff. Mr. Fujiba, Mr. Kurihara—(won)
 Neg. Mr. Yoda, Mr. Kondo—(lost)
- 18: All Waseda Oral Interpretation Contest
 First Prize: Katsunori Hizawa
- 19: K.U.E.L. Freshman Discussion
- 21: General Meeting
- 22: T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Tokyo Univ. of Foreign
 Study
 Aff. Mr. Miyamoto, Miss Hirata—(won)
 Neg. Mr. Inomae, Mr. Ohmori—(won)
- 25: The 5th Waseda-Keio Oral Recitation Contest
 Society Prize: Waseda University
 1st Prize: Yasuo Uematsu
 2nd Prize: Rieko Matsumoto
 5th Prize: Keiko Matsumoto
- 27: Joint Discussion with Doshisha Univ.
 Subject: Energy Diplomacy
- 28-Jun. 4: Kansai Expedition
- 29: Joint Discussion with Kobe College
- 31: Joint Discussion with Kansai Univ.
- Jun. 1: Joint Discussion with Doshisha Univ.
- 2: Joint Discussion with Ritsumeikan Univ.
- 3: Joint Discussion with Kwansei Gakuin Univ.
 Subject: Energy Diplomacy
 Japan and South East Asia
- 15: The 12th T.I.D.L. Championship Debate Tournament
 Mr. Matsuoka, Mr. Watanabe
 The 8th All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for
 Niiijima Trophy sponsored by Doshisha Univ.
 Kazutaka Haruna
 The 10th All Kanto Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest sponsored
 by Aoyama Gakuin Univ.
 Kazumi Takei
- 21: Junior Speech Contest
 First Prize: Kazutaka Haruna
- 22: Four University Junior Speech Contest
 Society Prize: Waseda University
 1st Prize: Kazutaka Haruna
 5th Prize: Makoto Arai
- 27: The 3rd Drama Festival
 "A Fourth for Bridge"
- 29: The 28th Annual National Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest
 for Mainichi Daily News and NHK Trophies
 Atsuo Futatsugi
- 30: Japan Intercollegiate Discussion Meeting
 K.U.E.L. Discussion Meeting

- Jul. 26-31: Summer Camp at Lake Nojiri
- Sep. 1: I.E.C. Debate Contest: Waseda Elimination
 Resolved: That the J.N.R. should be privately owned.
 Mr. Ogino, Mr. Kawamoto
- 30-Oct. 2: All Waseda Speech Contest—Elimination
- Oct. 5: All Waseda Speech Contest—Final
 First Prize: Akira Nishikiori
- 7: All Waseda Junior Discussion
 Subject: Higher Education
- 17: Joint Discussion with Japan Women's Univ.
- 20: The 9th Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the
 Amano Trophy sponsored by Dokkyo Univ.
 Atsuo Futatsugi
 The 7th Oratorical Contest for President Shimada Trophy sponsored
 by Bunkyo Women's Junior College
 First Prize: Masahiko Fukuda
- 26: The 13th Waseda-Keio English Oratorical Contest
 Society Prize: Waseda University
 1st Prize: Kazutaka Haruna
 3rd Prize: Akira Nishikiori
 6th Prize: Makoto Arai
- Nov. 2-4: The 38th Four University English Theatrical Contest
 "A Fourth for Bridge"
- 3: The 8th English Speech Contest for President's Cup sponsored by
 the Univ. of the Sacred Heart
 2nd Prize: Akira Nishikiori
- 9: The 14th Intercollegiate English Speech Contest sponsored by Tokyo
 Univ. of Agriculture
 First Prize: Chikako Saibara
- 16: The 8th President's Cup English Speech Contest sponsored by Tokyo
 Women's Christian College
 First Prize: Akira Ogino
 The 5th All Kanto College Women's English Speech Contest sponsored
 by Shirayuri Women's College
 First Prize: Masami Kaneda
 The 10th East-West Six University English Oratorical Contest
 2nd Prize: Toshiki Fujiba
 6th Prize: Kazutaka Haruna
- 17: The 24th English Oratorical Contest for Takasaki Mayor's Trophy
 sponsored by Takasaki City Univ. of Economics
 5th Prize: Atsuo Futatsugi
 The 8th All Chiba English Oratorical Contest sponsored by Chiba
 Union of E.S.S.
 2nd Prize: Makoto Arai
 Nanzan Univ. Speech Contest
 6th Prize: Shigeo Nakajima

- 23: The 5th Junior Debate Contest
 Resolved: That the right to strike should be legally guaranteed to the workers in the Japan National Railways.
 First Prize: Akihabara Home Meeting
- 24: The 16th Inter-Home Meeting Debate Contest
 First Prize: Akihabara Home Meeting
 The 9th Intercollegiate Invitational Debate Tournament sponsored by Sophia Univ.
 3rd Prize: Mr. Nawoi, Mr. Kawamoto
 The 6th English Oratorical Contest for the President's Cup sponsored by Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture and Technology
 First Prize: Kenzo Higuchi
- 30-Dec. 1: The 2nd All Japan Intercollegiate Five-Man Team Debate Contest
 Resolved: That the right to strike should be legally guaranteed to the workers in the J.N.R.
 Mr. Sugiyama, Mr. Takeuchi, Mr. Togawa, Mr. Umeda, Mr. Kito
- 7: The 11th All Tokyo Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest sponsored by Seikei Univ.
 First Prize: Shingo Enda
- 11: All Waseda Discussion
 Subject: Our Surroundings
- 14: The First All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Okuma Trophy sponsored by Waseda Univ. E.S.S.
 3rd Prize: Atsuo Futatsugi
- 21: Closing Party 1974
- 22: All Japan Student Conference
 Subject: Enterprize
 Mr. Kawakami, Mr. Ishii

1975

Feb. 8: Farewell Party '74

Miki Yamada

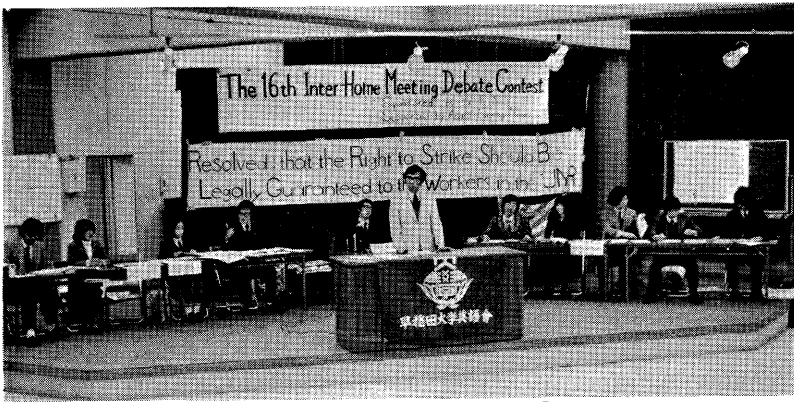
*Chief of Planning and Management Agency
 (Commerce, Junior)*

貿易……

特にオーストラリア・ニュージーランド
 との輸出入は……

エス・ウエダ貿易株式会社

東京都世田谷区祖師谷 3-44-20 電話 (484)2255



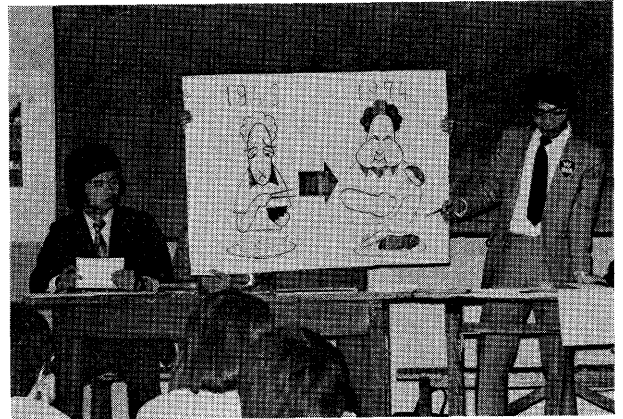
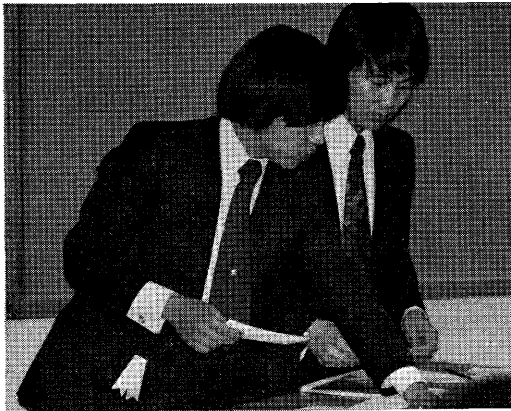
↑ Inter-Home Meeting Debate Contest

DEBATE

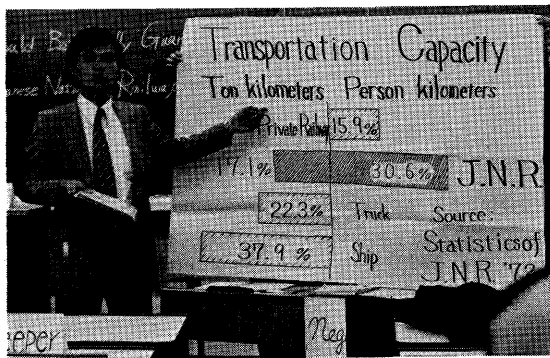


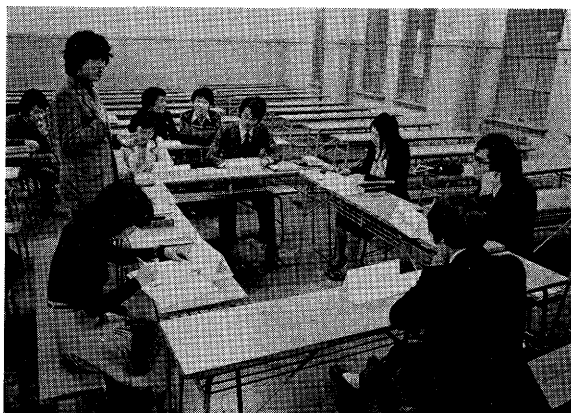
↑ K.U.E.L. Debating Contest ↓

Sophia-Cup Debate

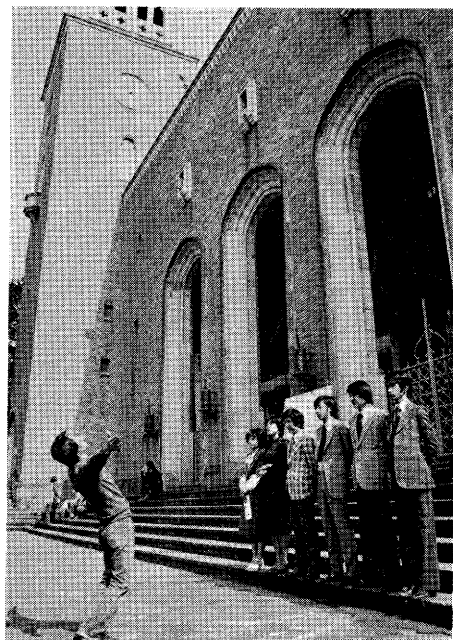


↓ All Japan Intercollegiate Five-Man Team Debate Contest ↓





Joint Discussion with Japan Women's Univ.



Joint Discussion with Kwansai Gakuin Univ.

DISCUSSION

Discussion Section '74



Model Discussion



at Kwansai Gakuin Univ.

↕ KANSAI EXPEDITION



SPEECH



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



Waseda-Keio English Oratorical Contest

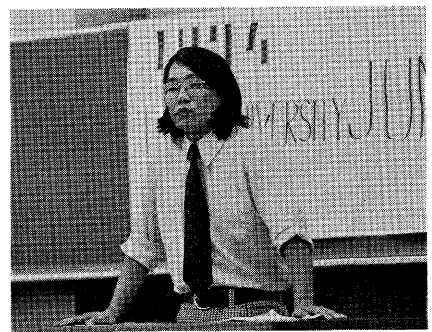


↓ All Waseda Speech



↑ Waseda-Keio Oral Interpretation Contest

↓ Four-Univ. Junior Speech



DRAMA

"A FOURTH FOR BRIDGE"



(Left to right) the Pilot; the Hussar; the Yank; the German; the Italian; the Air Force type; the Partisan.



Pilot Room



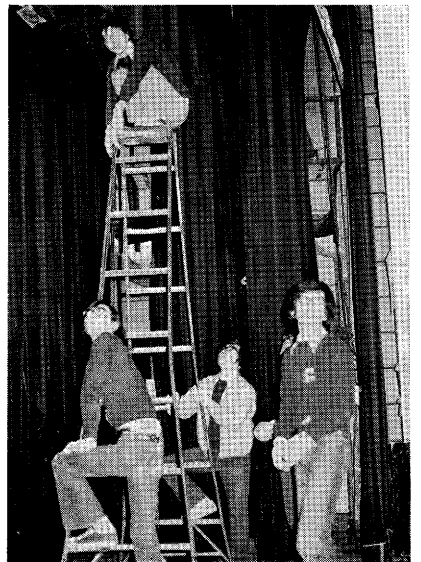
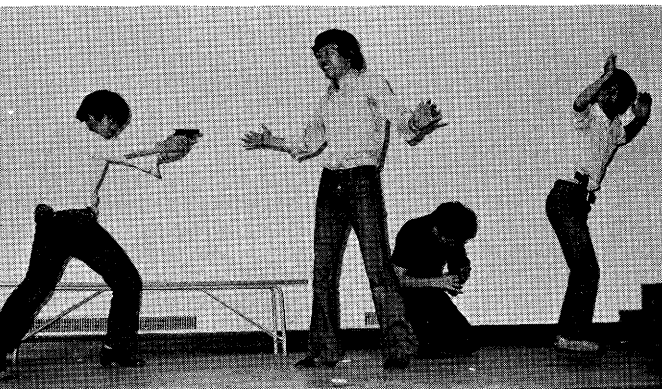
Carpenters



"Well, I love you . . ."

Lighting Section

Drama Festival





Monkeys . . .



Hiking Day

SUMMER CAMP

at Lake Nojiri



"That's Entertainment!"





AKIHABARA



JOHOKU

WESS FAMILIES



KOENJI

MEJIRO



SHIBUYA



SHINJUKU



YOKOHAMA



DRAMA

A FOURTH FOR BRIDGE

Written by Denis Johnston

CAST

The German Hiroshi Nishinakama (1)
The Italian Kouichi Suzuki (1)
The Hussar Naomi Kurakami (2)
The Air Force
type Yoshifumi Ando (2)
The Yank Hitoshi Tamura (1)
The Partisan Yoshiko Ishimine (1)
The Pilot Hideaki Yamada (1)

STAFF

Producer Akira Ogino (3)
Director Kazuyuki Imori (3)
Assistant D. Michiko Okuzawa (2)
Stage Manager ... Kazumi Takei (3)
Assistant S.M. Hiroshi Kokubo (2)
Setting Miki Yamada (3)
Lighting Motokazu Ohbu (3)
Property Katsuyasu Iwasawa (3)
Sound Effect Kiyoshi Sugiyama (3)
Costume Koji Ito (3)
Make-up Michiko Shiratori (3)
Treasurer Katsuko Watanabe (3)



THE LONG AND WINDING ROAD

Kazumi Takei

*Stage Manager
(Education, Junior)*

I still remember clearly the day when we first went to seek a suitable script for the Four University English Theatricals. We walked and walked about the Kanda area from morning till night in the cold rain. Somehow, I felt that this was a hint of the long and winding road to Hitotsu-bashi Auditorium.

Nine months have passed since that time. At last we turned our images about "A Fourth for Bridge" into realities on the stage, and DRAMA '74 has come to an end.

We heard a lot of criticism towards drama. I believe drama is the best way to understand living English. Yes, those who play a part of cast are all right. But, how about staff members? They hardly have the opportunity to study English itself. The Setting crew who are skilled workmen, the Lighting Section who are the magicians of light, Properties, Sound Effects, Costume and Make-up Sections, did they make vain efforts? Never! Far from it! They are all artists and imagination makers. Without their cooperation, even talented actors or actresses cannot perform a satisfactory play. And owing to this, staff members also have to catch the contents of the script. Thus drama

makes us unite for one purpose; only this activity can do it.

Recently, it is said that the high economic growth has met a dead-lock. Under this situation of stagflation, what we need is the human touch. When we step into the world of drama, we can certainly get such a kind of feeling. Drama is not only a means to learn English, but the very aim itself to promote a better mutual understanding in the big family, the W.E.S.S. I sincerely hope this creative and imaginative activity will last for ever and ever.

I never can say good-bye to drama, but our time is all over now. The next applicants are waiting for their turns. Now I have to close my drama life. I really enjoyed my club life because of participating in drama activities. I often am asked why I have been concerned with drama. It is very simple. Is there any reason to fall in love with someone? The answer is just the same in my case.

If the drama of this year left some remembrance with each of you, nothing can give me a greater pleasure. Thank you so much, all the members who supported us, in making DRAMA '74 complete. Drama —it was the first, the last, my everything!

STORE PLANNING SERVICE

Consultation Services:

Construction:

Interior Decoration:

Display:

Scientific Preservation:

Educational Design and Planning:

Printed Media, Photography, Films:

TANSEISHA

〒113/4-5-5 YUSHIMA, BUNKYO-KU, TOKYO

"A FOURTH FOR BRIDGE"

Kazuyuki Imori

Director

(Commerce, Junior)

"A Fourth for Bridge" by Denis Johnston is a war story based on his experience in Sicily during the Second World War. The scene is the interior of an Italian military transport aircraft, in flight over the Mediterranean in 1942.

The German and the Italian are taking the Hussar, the Air Force type, the Yank, and the Partisan from Pantelleria to Sicily. Flying to Sicily, the prisoners take a pistol, then change the plane's course. Prisoners and captors, however, can all be friends when all designs fail and the arms are thrown out of the aircraft. The men then reveal their real feelings. In other words, nobody desires to make war, and people are only troubled by nightmares of war.

Although they can be friendly, they are

back to war because of some accident. That is, they have no more fuel so that they must land somewhere where nobody can know which side it is. They also don't know which of them are the prisoners, and they think that they will be killed if soldiers on the outside know about the incidents on the aircraft. So they decide not to speak to each other, then they are "back to sanity" as the German says.

This is a summary of the play. No matter that men said "Never Wage War!", war couldn't be avoided. War, surely, may be inevitable for men, but we cannot look at war from a pessimistic viewpoint. We must prevent war by our best efforts. This is the main appeal of the play.



こなゆき舞う
すてきな世界

■苗場国際スキー場
豊島ロッジ

新潟県南魚沼郡湯沢町大字浅貝 ☎ <025789> 2507
〒949-62

●東京直営案内所—後藤哲雄
東京都練馬区錦町1-19-23
☎東京<03> 933-4659*934-4659

SPEECH

Hamburgers and Sukiyaki

Akira Nishikiori

(Law, Senior)

A hamburger is a typical American food. But you can eat hamburgers even in Japan now. McDonalds and other shops are making very good ones. Sukiyaki is an equivalent representative of Japan which has become internationally popular. I'm not intending to hold a cooking lesson, but by these examples I want you to start thinking about cultural exchanges.

Looking at Haiku, Judo, Karate, Japanese gardens and so forth, we can find aspects of Japanese culture spread in other countries, but not to the same extent as the foreign presence in Japan.

Since the beginning of her history, Japan has been imitating, or I should say, importing the cultures of neighboring nations, especially China and Korea. For example, we use Chinese characters for writing. No single Japanese philosophy is uninfluenced by that of China. Our literature is no exception. Korea gave us clues to developing our painting styles and unique pottery. Coming to modern times, Japan turned her eyes to the West. Thus, we have so many American and European movies. Arts, literature and even laws were reformed in the western way, not to mention science and technology. The popularity of the English language itself, in which I'm speaking now, shows the very strong western impact on Japan.

Now, let me proceed to the important question. In spite of our willingness to adopt useful alien things, do we accept

people from other countries into our society as willingly?

This summer, my girl friend came to Japan. After two months of being stared at almost all the time, she said, "People will look at me as a foreigner even if I learn the language and get citizenship." She looked very sad. Then I felt sorry for her, but had to admit what she said was true. We are planning to marry and live here. But we are now so aware of how we will be looked at as a couple in Japanese society.

It is also very difficult for people from other countries to be naturalized in Japan. I still remember that a couple of years ago a European lady wrote a letter to the "Voice" column of the Asahi Newspaper. She complained in that letter, "I'm a wife of a Japanese man. I've been living here for several years and want to get Japanese citizenship. But it is so difficult to get the approval of the Ministry of Justice."

Apart from Caucasians, we have "foreigners" in Japan who look just like so-called "pure Japanese". They are Koreans. They have been living here for generations, and many of them were born in this country and speak only Japanese. Yet they are never regarded as a part of our society. They are not Japanese in a legal sense and that means a great deal.

Two years ago, in the United States, I was asked directions on the street. It was just several days after I had arrived. They

don't think "Oh, he is a foreigner and wouldn't be familiar with this place." They tend to think you are a part of the society if you are there. I remember a term paper of my American friend. She was writing on "the history of immigration in America". Ladies and gentlemen, is there such a thing as "the history of immigration in Japan?" No, rather we have "the history of isolation". We've been trying, maybe unconsciously, to exclude foreigners from our society. Our society doesn't mean Japanese territory, but our conscious family of all Japanese people, which Isaiah Ben-Dasan called "Japanalism". He says the principle of "Japanalism" is the consciousness that we are all human beings, which actually means that we are all Japanese.

In Japan, even if a person is born right

in the heart of Tokyo, in Shinjuku-ku, where Waseda is located for instance, he cannot automatically be a Japanese subject unless his father is a Japanese subject. In other words, the principle we subscribe to is known as the principle of blood, rather than the principle of soil or citizenship.

Today, we often advocate the significance of international personal exchanges and mutual understanding. But having Japanese consciousness through-and-through, being "clique-ish" in perception of non-Japanese, how can we ever become their truly close friends? Now, let us start reconsidering what cultural and personal exchanges really are about. Just by pretty words we can never realize real mutual understanding on this earth.

Wine on Friday!

Atsuo Futatsugi

(Politics, Junior)

On the train a woman was smiling at me all the long way to school. Every time I saw her, the woman, with a bottle of wine, on a poster, advised me to get wine on Friday.

Yes, "Wine on Friday" is a catch phrase to advertise Suntory Wine. What kind of message does Suntory want to convey to us by this phrase? This phrase symbolizes a 5-day work week. On Saturday there will be no work, and so Suntory suggests that we get a bottle of wine to enjoy our weekend.

With this phrase as a handy barometer, we may say that 5-day work weeks are gradually getting popular in Japan. Not a few Japanese are working only five days a week.

In olden times, human beings were obliged to work all day long only for bread. Since they created tools, however, they got an opportunity to think about other things besides bread. They devoted part of their time to arts or science, which brought about the improvement of our life as well as that of our culture.

But, how are we spending our spare time today? According to a certain scholar analyzing the findings of a survey on workers' life conducted by the International Labor Organization, Japanese workers are not taking advantage of the time of their own, but Westerners positively avail themselves of their holidays.

In welfare states, such as Sweden and Belgium, they have long-term vacations

besides two days off on weekends. In all, they have about 170 holidays a year, and many of them travel abroad during the holidays.

Westerners have much interest in physical activities like sports and games, but the Japanese have far less interest in those activities, as is shown by the small percentage participating in them. The Japanese are quite passive in their attitude toward leisure. They don't bother to make good use of it. University students are not an exception. We have much more time at our disposal than primary and secondary school students. We have far fewer classes than we used to have in high schools. We can even take holidays besides Sundays. I myself don't have classes on Saturdays. Lots of seniors are enjoying 3-day work weeks; I mean, they have as many as four holidays a week. The higher we go up the ladder of education, the more holidays we have.

Now, ask yourself, what are you doing in your plentiful spare time? Are you taking advantage of it for any creative activity, not just killing it? If and when you don't have classes and see your friends around the campus, what will you do? When I was a freshman, I used to go to a coffee shop with my friends on such occasions. I felt as if I could have found an oasis there in a huge knowledge producing plant. But after a while, in many cases I found myself just killing time by

sipping coffee and smoking cigarettes.

I don't mean to say holidays are not necessary as the time for rest or pleasure, but I just want to point out that the unprecedented amount of leisure may only result in increased idleness. When we are busy, we all want to be free, but once we get free time, most of us are at a loss; we don't know what to do, do we?

We Japanese have worked diligently in order to achieve economic and industrial development, and, as a result, we are now provided with more holidays than before. But lots of people in Japan are perplexed about how to use this newly provided time. Now we have 5-day work weeks, and will have 4-day work weeks in the future, because our country, Japan, is now orienting herself toward a welfare state, where we will be provided with more and more holidays.

So, today we have to remind ourselves that our civilization has advanced up to now along with the increase of spare time. Our newly provided time should be used for further improvement of our life as well as of our culture. It is for some creative activities, not for killing. Let us not bury the fruit of this precious time in idleness, but use it to improve our life and culture. If we go on taking passive attitudes toward this precious time, we will be doomed to have the stagnation and decay of our civilization instead of its progress.

「時事英語事典」プレゼント!!

今、毎日デーリー・ニュース1ヵ月、毎日ウィークリー6ヵ月お申込みの方へ進呈。

Mainichi Daily News

1ヵ月/2,000円

〒100 東京都千代田区一ツ橋1-1-1

Mainichi Weekly

6ヵ月/1,440円

毎日新聞社英文毎日局営業部

Up to You

Kazutaka Haruna

(Economics, Sophomore)

That a certain amount of daily physical exercise is necessary for good appetite, sound sleep and mental efficiency has been proved from both the psychological and medical perspectives. But nowadays we rarely move our bodies as much as we like to each day. Here I would like to ask you the audience one simple question: "Do you take daily physical exercises?" What I am asking is if you do press-ups each night before going to bed, skip rope every morning or run a few miles each day. Now those of you who do please raise your hands. Notice the number of hands that went up. This on-the-spot survey has proved the fact that many people today, particularly the young, are reluctant to taking daily exercises. Why and what is making us become such a generation?

First, let's look into the curriculums of primary, secondary and higher education. In primary schools periods allotted for physical activities are mostly used for doing activities that may better be called birthday party games. Getting on to junior and senior high schools, twice a week physical education becomes somewhat more educational, with basketball, volleyball and football matches. But I am afraid that only 50 minutes is not enough in moving our energetic bodies fully.

In addition to physical education lessons there are of course after school activities involving sports from judo to table tennis; however, these activities are voluntary and are supervised by the students themselves.

When we go on to university the situation can hardly be called better. If we take the case of our university, we only

have one and a half hours each week for physical education. And here again, students who are interested in sports are encouraged to join many of the clubs.

Surely the time devoted today to loosening our muscles is insufficient. I remember how I used to enjoy the games lesson, when nearly all the afternoons were spent on having rugby and football matches. We would put on our sports wear and make for the field, or sometimes in winter go on a murderous and infernal cross country run.

As you can see, the educational system in England incites the student to take part in the games, thereby inducing them to interest in sports.

So far I have mentioned the inadequateness of physical education in our schools, but this is not the only factor restraining aspirations to activate our muscles. There is also the problem of deficient sporting facilities: Facilities from gymnasiums to parks.

The lack of recreational facilities has driven children to play on narrow, concrete streets, causing needless accidents. Statistics from the Tokyo Metropolitan Police reveal that over 60% of those accidents involving children occurred while they were out playing in the streets. It is not seldom to see adults on Sundays playing catch on the sidewalks or even right on the road.

Under these poor conditions it is left to us to devise our own way of physical exercises. Let me tell you what I do. I go out running. Yes, running. Whenever time allows I go out jogging at nights for about 40 minutes. Some of you may have spotted me with my T-shirt, shorts and training shoes, and a hairband, streaking

through the darkness of Komazawa Stadium. Incidentally, remember that chubby and stout contestant in last year's All Waseda Speech Contest. That was me. The same Kazutaka Haruna. With regular exercises you become smarter and slimmer in appearance and in tip top shape in physical fitness. All it needs is strong will and strict self discipline to instill yourself to hard daily physical exercises. You may think that laborious physical work has no rewards, but I am convinced

that the toil and trouble is proportionate to the satisfaction and achievement I procure.

I don't think I have to strongly emphasize that health is everyone's precious asset. In maintaining health, that is good health, physical fitness is necessary and in order to be physically fit physical exercises are imperative. It is up to you and no one else to keep in shape. Get in shape by starting that *bit* of exercises.

Are you in harmony with your clothes?

Toshiki Fujiba

(Economics, Sophomore)

Recently I have noticed a particularly undesirable characteristic of Japanese people. That is, they imitate foreign things without examining whether or not such things are really suitable for them.

It was my usual way to admire handsome guys and to try to model myself after them. I'd like to talk about my bitter experience regarding the above. Last year I went to a night school to study English. There was a Keio boy who always dressed nicely and who always succeeded in taking out girls in the class on Sundays. One day I wanted to ask a girl to go to the movies, so I put on my one and only nice suit and went to the school. At school everybody stared at me with curiosity, and asked me, "What's the matter with you today?" And even though I asked the girl sincerely, all she said was that I must have been kidding her. I failed. Why? Because I didn't know myself, my characteristics, the construction of my body and my features. Having ignored these things, I just imitated that Keio boy in appearance. I thought I could succeed only by doing like

that boy. But without knowing my own characteristics, I couldn't choose the correct way of approaching her.

In so far as this was my personal mistake, I can laugh it away, but when the matter is on a national scale, it cannot be disregarded. To my regret I have to say that Japan as well has been making the same mistakes as I have. As you know, this nation has been making great efforts to advance and to modernize herself since the Meiji Restoration. It has imitated new techniques, new ways of thinking and new civilizations, under the slogan of "Catch up with them and get ahead of them." It did so without examining whether or not these were really suitable; only believing Western ways were best.

Take industrialization for example, which was done with unbelievable speed in this nation. The governors of the Meiji era were anxious to import Western techniques in order to industrialize the economy as fast as possible. I'd like to analyze the background or the domestic conditions relating to the industrialization

of our country. The principal defect I can easily point out is that Japan is poor in natural resources. Without paying attention to this fact, the Meiji leaders built up a highly industrialized economy. Thus, today industries completely depend on the outer world for the supply of raw materials and energy resources. If we cannot import natural resources, our economy will collapse. That means that the Japanese economy has a fundamentally weak foundation. Hence, it has been quite unstable.

I'm not attacking the action of imitation as such, but I want to call your attention to the fact that the Meiji leaders gave little consideration to domestic conditions when they imitated the West. Japan could have made another choice in modernization by utilizing her own characteristics. But without doing so she went blindly ahead and imitated the West. In the course of the imitation, she forgot to reflect on her own characteristics and ignored them in improving her society creatively. Although Japan could build up a highly industrialized economy, the prosperity is only a super-

ficial appearance. It is to a great extent merely a copy of the American one. Nobody can say that American civilization is most suitable for Japan. As there is a special way for the United States to progress, so there must be one as well for Japan.

Remember my failure. I imitated the Keio boy but the clothes I wore were not suitable for me. It was not my style. From the same viewpoint I can say Japan is also wearing very curious clothes on her body. Even though the materials and the tailoring are very good, still the clothes look strange on her. It is not her style. She has nice clothes but she doesn't know how to harmonize them with her style.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, you can be sure that you cannot be popular with girls only by wearing the same clothes as a handsome guy who is very popular with girls. There is his own way, yours and mine in wearing clothes. Imitation is not bad, but before doing so let's consider our own individual characteristics.

品質本位
うまいお酒は

吉乃川

新潟県長岡市撰田屋4丁目8番12号
吉乃川株式会社
取締役社長 川上昌司

よりよい快適な
環境づくりを
めざして

フェンス

東伸フェンス工業株式会社
(旧 東芝フェンス工業株式会社)
東京都港区芝西久保明舟町18番地
〒105 (日本消防会館ビル)
電話 (03) 501-8511 (大代表)

DEBATE

THE FOURTH K.U.E.L. FIVE-MAN TEAM DEBATING CONTEST

Resolved: That the Legalized Abortion for Economic Reasons Should be Prohibited.

**W.E.S.S. Team: Kiyoshi Sugiyama, Miki Yamada,
Fumitaka Takeuchi, Nobuto Tanaka, Tetsuo Togawa**

The Affirmative's First Constructive Speech

As humans we are certainly guilty of many errors and we have many faults, but our worst crime of the moment is allowing the mass termination of unborn human life, aborting the fetus and thereby neglecting the fountain of our life. Fetal life is the time his bones are being formed, his blood is being made and his senses are being developed in his mother's womb. However, every two minutes three lives are extinguished. This dreadful murder is the artificial termination of pregnancy, that is to say, abortion. What's worse is that this homicide is protected by law. In Japan as many as 740,000 abortions are performed each year. And, to our shame, Japan stands first in the number of abortions in the world. Under such a situation,

we of the Affirmative cannot but urge you to recall the preciousness of life and reconsider the value of human life. With these suggestions, we want to appeal to you that it is reasonable that legalized abortion for economic reasons should be prohibited.

Then, for your better understanding, please allow me to define some important words in our assertion.

First: Abortion, by which we mean: an act of removing, by human intent, a fetus from the mother's body prior to natural birth.

Second: Abortion for economic reasons, by which we mean: when the mother's health is in danger by continuation of

pregnancy or delivery, abortion is permitted.

Third: To prohibit, by which we mean: to remove words "from economic viewpoints" from Article 14th, Clause 4, of the Eugenic Protection Law.

With these important terms in mind, let us proceed with today's debate.

Major Contention No. 1:

Abortion for economic reasons, which was legalized in 1949, has no justification for existence today. And in order to make this contention clear, I want to outline the background of the permission of abortion for economic reasons. Just after World War II, the so-called "baby boom" was arising on account of the demobilization of soldiers. Unfortunately, at that time, because of the complete destruction by war or the resultant economic instability, food, housing and clothing were insufficient to meet the needs of the Japanese people. The Asahi Newspaper reported the deplorable conditions on November 18, 1945. It reported as follows: A death march has spread all over the country already. Unimaginably huge numbers of people died due to hunger or unbalanced nutrition.

In this way, under such desperate conditions, people couldn't put up with even daily work. Thus, needless to say, the environment around pregnant women was awfully severe. But looking at actual condition we can find that even pregnant women couldn't help but work hard in order to live. Mr. Tenrei Ohta who is a doctor of medicine supported this point in his book, "Right of Sex". He stated: In

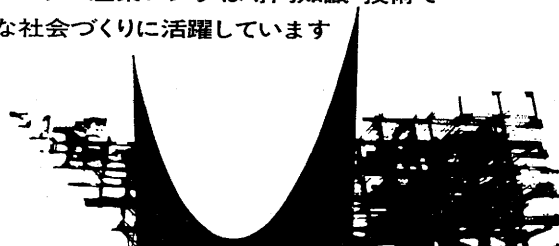
those days even pregnant women had to work hard in order to keep their daily life, in spite of severe conditions. So, such women couldn't help but rely on abortion for economic reasons for their health because it was very dangerous to work hard when they were pregnant.

In this way, because of the above stated economic reasons, Article 14, Clause 4 was added to the Eugenic Protection Law in 1949 inevitably. Since then 25 years have passed. It is not necessary to say that the situation has completely changed during this 25 years. Taking the National Income per capita for example, it was only about 33,000 yen in 1949, but in 1972 it became 730,000 yen. Judging from this point, the living standard of people has become remarkably more abundant. In addition, now the Government is making enough efforts to make up for poor people's living.

According to the book "Social Security" written by Toshio Sakayori, who is a professor of Ritsumeikan University, the Health and Welfare Ministry announced that in 1946 more than 3 million people needed Government assistance but actually only 1.3 million could be protected. So coverage of Government protection for poor people was less than 50%. But in 1972 all people who needed assistance were protected by the Government. So coverage of today's government assistance is 100%, namely perfect.

Then how about pregnant women? A pamphlet from the Health and Welfare Ministry in 1973 indicates that a special aid is given to the mothers before and

複合システム産業フジタは専門知識・技術で
豊かな社会づくりに活躍しています



未来をひらく
フジタ工業

本社 / 東京都渋谷区千駄ヶ谷4-6-15 千151 電話 (402) 1911(大代表)
支店 / 東京・横浜・名古屋・大阪・広島・福岡・札幌・仙台・岡山・神戸・福岡・福岡・福岡

after delivery. At the delivery, at least 20,000 yen is given to mothers. If necessary, 60,000 yen will be given. In addition, all hospital charges for 8 days is covered by the Government. In this way, as you can easily see, today if mothers make efforts they can avoid such undesirable actions such as abortion for economic reasons. Now then, that factor will surely lead you to conclude that legalized abortion for economic reasons has no justification for being today.

Major Contention No. 2:

Under the name of abortion for economic reasons, mass murders of fetuses is brought about. As we demonstrated in Major Contention No. 1, today we can't find out any need to legalize abortion for economic reasons. In other words, there is no severe economic condition by which pregnant women's health is seriously affected. But actually, 740,000 abortions a year are performed. Furthermore, almost all abortions are performed for economic reasons. How strange it is! Then why? Simply because the law is being abused.

The Asahi Evening News reported on this point, on January 25, 1974: The real reasons for abortion given by a majority of women who had an abortion were such statements as: Contraception efforts failed; I don't want any more children; My other children are too young.

Almost all cases shall be refused if the

conditions laid down in the Eugenic Protection Law are observed more rigidly. Therefore, we can say almost all of them are performed for unjustifiable reasons. Now a huge number of would-be-born children are sacrificed to easy-going abortions before birth. It may not be an overstatement to say that under the name of abortion for economic reasons a mass murder of fetuses is carried out. So, to eliminate this miserable condition, we should adopt today's proposition. And by adoption of our plan we can get these merits:

First: We can eliminate illegal acts; namely abuse of law. And after prohibition of abortion for economic reasons, the crime of abortion is applied to all abortions for economic reason. So, by binding the power of the criminal code, we can deter pregnant women from having easy-going abortions.

Second: As the result of it, we can save a huge number of fetuses. It means we can respect the life of fetuses. This is nothing but our philosophy, and in order to accomplish our desire we should adopt today's proposal; that is: the legalized abortion for economic reasons should be prohibited.

Please accept our cases. Thank you very much.

的確な訳語・解説

英和辞典の革命!

学
研
版

アンカー英和辞典

編集主幹 大阪学院大学教授 柴田徹士 監修 帝塚山学院大学教授 小林清一 / 神戸市外国語大学教授 小西友七

定価 1,480円

①今までの辞典になかった「訳語」の意味論的記述を実現

B6変型判

②記号併用による文型表示の視覚化で、構文が一目でわかる

1,496ページ

③わかりやすい用法指示と最新の語法解説を網羅

収録語数

④成句の機能・用法を〔形〕〔副〕〔接〕〔他〕〔準他〕などで明示

42,000語



学習研究社/販売局

東京都大田区上池台4の40の5 TEL東京(03)726-1111(六代表)

THE 9TH INTERCOLLEGIATE INVITATIONAL DEBATE TOURNAMENT

sponsored by
SOPHIA UNIVERSITY

Resolved: That the United States Should Withdraw All
Direct and Indirect Military Assistance From East Asia.

W.E.S.S. Team: Hideki Nawoi, Hideki Kawamoto

The Affirmative's First Constructive Speech

We have been doing over and over again the same miserable mistake, war, since the birth of human beings. Today, because my colleague and I believe that we should make every effort to obtain lasting peace, we stand resolved that the United States should withdraw all direct and indirect military assistance from East Asia.

Before presenting our analysis, we would like to define the terms of the proposition as follows. By "East Asia" we mean "the region which includes Southeast Asian nations as South Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines and nations in Far East Asia as Japan, South

Korea and Taiwan". By "direct and indirect military assistance" we mean "armament disposal by sale, military loans and grants, stationing of troops and military alliances with the United States". With these terms in mind, let us present our case.

First, we'd like to show you our analysis of how the present situation in East Asia is fitted and suitable to adopt today's proposal.

After World War II, there was a severe confrontation between the communist bloc and the free world bloc to protect the free bloc nations from the communist threat.

Thus, the United States has given military assistance to free bloc nations. Here, we share the view with the book entitled "Reference", published by The National Diet Library in 1973. We quote from page 35.

"—The aim of U.S. military assistance abroad is to protect her allied nations from the intrusion or aggression of communist nations.—"

From this evidence, we understand U.S. military assistance has been based on the world-wide conflict between the free and the communist blocs. But as time passed, we can see ample evidence that indicates the relaxation of tension in international relations. In 1972, U.S. President Nixon visited China and U.S.-Sino relations took a radical upward swing. The President also visited Moscow and had useful talks with Soviet leaders. In 1973, the Vietnam cease-fire, which had been long desired by many peoples, was finally realized at the Paris Talks.

Thus, the situation has drastically changed from severe conflict to relatively peaceful co-existence. Judging from these events, we say it is high time for us to take new measures for promoting this peaceful trend. And through examination, we get the conclusion that U.S. military assistance should be withdrawn from East Asia, because it has been, and is, the main bottle-neck for promoting peace due to the following reasons.

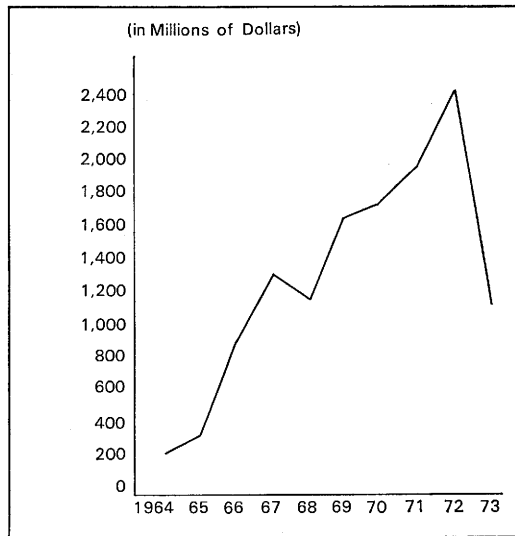
Reason 1.

U.S. military assistance only contributed to aggravating the war situation.

Looking back at the historical origins of U.S. military assistance in East Asia, we can find its bad effects, especially in the case of the Vietnam War. In 1965, the United States began full scale bombing of North Vietnam, and the war-fire was spread openly to Cambodia in 1970 and to Laos in 1971. To make our argument clear, we'd like to explain this point with the assistance of a chart and written evidence.

(i)

U.S. Military Assistance to South Vietnam



Source: U.S. Overseas Loans, Grants and Assistance from International Organization. (1974)

(ii)

1965	Feb. 7	Beginning of U.S. bombing of the North
67	Feb. 8	N. Vietnam rejects U.S. proposal of Secret Meeting
68	Mar. 31	Partial stoppage of U.S. bombing
	Apr. 4	N. Vietnam announces willingness to attend the Paris Talks
	May 13	The 1st Paris Talks
	Oct. 31	Total stoppage of U.S. bombing
69	Jan. 25	Extended Paris Talks
70	Apr. 30	U.S. and S. Vietnamese Troops march into Cambodia
	May 6	N. Vietnam boycotts the Paris Talks
Calendar of Vietnam War Source: The Asahi Journal (Nov. issue, 1972)		

As you may fully understand, there's a strong relation between the condition in Vietnam and the "increase or decrease" of U.S. military assistance. In 1965, the United States started its bombing of the North. Naturally, U.S. military assistance

to South Vietnam had jumped up since then.

At that time, North Vietnam's attitude toward the settlement of the war turned very negative. In 1968, U.S. military assistance began to decrease because the United States stopped bombing the North. Correspondingly, we find the efforts to settle the war between the United States and North Vietnam. To the contrary, from 1969 military assistance again began to increase drastically, because at that time U.S. and South Vietnamese troops cooperatedly marched into Cambodian territory. Without any question, war-fire was spread over Indochina, and the cease-fire of the Vietnam War was kept away. Lastly, in 1973, we notice the drastic decrease of U.S. military assistance to South Vietnam. Then, what happened in Indochina? As you well know, the cease-fire was realized based on the agreement between the North and the South. From this examination, we can clearly see the strong cause-effect relation between the military assistance and the war situation in Vietnam. In other words, in a localized war, or wars, military assistance of the United States only aggravated the situation.

As a fact, the Vietnam cease-fire required U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam. From this historical event, we contend military power doesn't have any effect on realizing peace. On this point, let's turn to the Asahi Shimbun issued on March 3, 1973.

“—Through the war in Vietnam, the big powers have got the important lessons that the military intervention of the big powers had no effect on the restoration of the stability in this region. And the war has made it clear that the importance of military power in international politics decreased remarkably.—”

So, as long as military assistance plays a very negative role for the restoration of peace and stability, it should be withdrawn from East Asia.

Reason 2.

U.S. military assistance is a major hurdle for East Asian countries in promoting a peaceful trend.

In an era of drastic change of the political situation in Asia, what is required of us? All of us know that we should promote the peaceful trend by means of diplomatic efforts, not by military power. But many East Asian countries can't contribute to establishing peaceful relations in East Asia, simply because they have got military assistance from the United States.

We'd now like to show some examples of how U.S. military assistance prevents the progress of the peaceful trend. We will show you the cases of the countries which fortunately don't have disputes or wars. First, the Asahi Shimbun, issued on August 28, 1973, reported the case of Taiwan as follows:

“—It is certain U.S. military forces stationed in Taiwan have been the fatal impediment for the United States to restore formal diplomatic relations with China. So the pullback of U.S. military forces in Taiwan has been the main agenda on the negotiation table between the United States and China.—”

Consequently, for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with China, the withdrawal of U.S. military assistance from Taiwan is the essential factor. And U.S. military assistance has been the hurdle to overcome to get normal relations between the two countries. Now, we'll give you one more example, the case of Japan. Concerning the Paris Peace Talks, North Vietnam announced in the weekly magazine “Time”, issued on February 9, 1973 as follows: We quote from page 7.

“—Hanoi, Japan was told, had objected to its participation in the Paris Conference, because it had allowed the United States to use Japanese bases in connection with the war.—”

In this way, Japan was not allowed to

take part in the Paris Talks though she eagerly wanted to contribute to restore peace in Vietnam. The reason was just because Japan had got U.S. military assistance. From these two examples, it's crystal clear U.S. military assistance restricts the efforts of countries in promoting peace.

So, as is evident by our examination, since U.S. military assistance never plays

a positive role in the restoration of peace, and since it has become the impediment which prevents mutual understanding among East Asian countries, the United States should withdraw all direct and indirect military assistance from East Asia. We strongly advocate the adoption of this proposition. And we ask you to stand by the Affirmative position.

The Negative's First Constructive Speech

Whether the peace and stability of East Asian countries can be maintained without U.S. military assistance... is the core of this debate. Now, we have two major reasons to object to the adoption of proposal. First, the arguments presented by the Affirmative are quite inadequate to make us believe the validity of the resolution. And we, the Negative team, have our analysis of how U.S. military assistance to East Asian countries is essential. According to this order, let me first examine the cases of the opponent team before presentation of our analysis.

The Affirmative told us the world situation has become favorable and given us opportunity to adopt the proposition. They tried to prove this point showing some recent movements of big powers. We know that, but those are only the movements of major powers. When it comes to East Asian situation, they didn't give us any information. At least, they should prove the conditions in East Asia have turned good... since they propose the withdrawal of U.S. military assistance from this region. Without such an analysis why can they say the East Asian conditions are good? This is the fatal mistake made by the opponent team. We do not have any criteria to judge the status of East Asia. So, we would like to examine this point ourselves by quoting some news items. First, let me quote Asahi Shimbun issued on November 3, this year.

It reports as follows:

“—South Vietnam military spokesman announced that since October 31, the violent fighting has been continuing with National Liberation Front in north part of Vietnam.—”

Further, the weekly news magazine “Time” reports in March 25th issue, this year. We quote from page 13.

“—Since last fall a murky little war that pits the Burmese army against a large-scale offensive by a resurgent Burma Communist Party has been raging in the northeast. It is the largest rebellion to threaten Burma since the country gained its independence from Britain in 1948.—”

From these recent information, we know the situation in East Asia is not good. Rather the actual fightings are still continuing. Since the Affirmative have made mistakes in analyzing the status quo, and since the real conditions in East Asia are critical, we cannot accept the argument of the Affirmative on this point.

Secondly, the opponent said U.S. military assistance only aggravated the war and they contended it should be withdrawn. To cover this point, they gave us a case in Vietnam. Now their arguments seem to be quite natural. But we have one simple question, i.e. why is it wrong? When we think of the aim of the military assistance, we find that the idea of the

Affirmative is very one-sided. The United States gives military assistance to allied countries to protect their independence from the outside threat. So, when allied nations use U.S. military assistance against their enemies, the scale of war would be bigger. Because, by military assistance, allied countries could have better defense capacity and could stand themselves against the attack of their enemies. This is a very important role of military assistance that the opponent side overlooks. So when we consider this role of military assistance, we can never follow the opponent's arguments.

The Affirmative contend that military assistance should be withdrawn because it only aggravates war situations. Then, why do they advocate the withdrawal of only U.S. military assistance? We all know Russia and other nations have also given military assistance to East Asia. So, if their theory is correct, they should have contended that all military assistance to East Asia should be withdrawn. But it would be unfair to ask only America to withdraw. This is another reason why we cannot follow their argument.

Lastly, according to the Affirmative's statement U.S. military assistance has been a hurdle for East Asian countries to open diplomatic relations with communist nations. And they pointed out the case of Japan. They mentioned Japan could not promote peace in Vietnam because she has military treaty with the United States. Then, if the logic is good, all the East Asian nations that get military assistance from the United States cannot contribute to the promotion of peace. Let me examine this point. As for Japan, she now has official diplomatic tie with China and even with North Vietnam. If we consider that opening of diplomatic relation is one step toward mutual understanding, U.S. military assistance has not made itself an obstacle to promote better understanding between communist nations and Japan. So, their theory on this point is not valid.

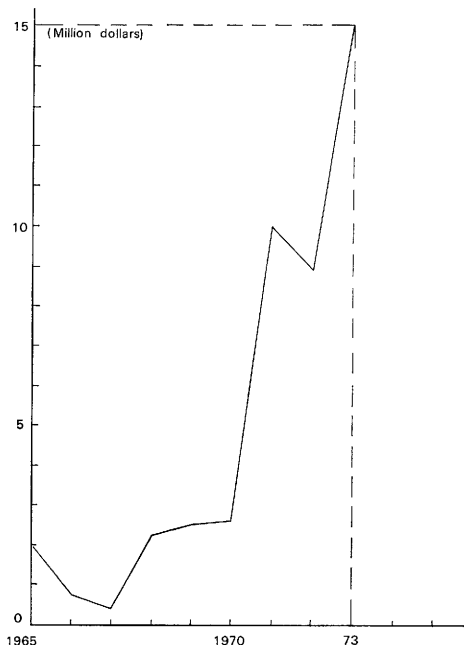
Then how about other East Asian countries? Let me show you the cases of the Philippines and Indonesia, both of which have been receiving military assistance from the United States. As for the Philippines, "Asia Digest 1974" reports as follows: We quote from page 46.

"—From April 25th to May 12th, the Philippines' Trade Commission went to China and both nations signed the agreement on Trade of natural resources and manufactured goods.—"

Now, the Philippines could establish economic relations with China while it got military assistance from the United States. From this fact, we can see that U.S. military assistance is not the obstacle that prevents mutual understanding between nations.

Then let me examine the co-relations between military assistance of the United States and the efforts for peace, I'd like to explain this point with the assistance of a chart. This chart shows U.S. military assistance to Indonesia.

U.S. Military Assistance to Indonesia



Source: Department of Defense Security Assistance Agency of the U.S.A.

As you see, U.S. military assistance to Indonesia has remarkably increased these years. So, if the argument of the opponent is right, situation in Indonesia or relation between Indonesia and communist nations should be deteriorated.

But, we could find good news that Indonesia established diplomatic relations with communist nations. Let me quote "Asian Affairs 1974". Page 132.

"—Indonesia has official diplomatic relations with all communist countries except Albania. And she has also diplomatic relations with North Vietnam and North Korea at the ambassadorial level.—"

From these examples, we can't find any bad effect in U.S. military assistance to East Asia. So, unless the Affirmative prove that U.S. military assistance does harm to all East Asian countries, we can't accept their resolution.

Now let me present the reason to oppose the adoption of the proposal. As I said, present situation in East Asia is not so stable, rather the fighting is still continuing. And communist countries have supported the Liberation Front in the battles in Vietnam. To cover this, I'd like to cite evidence. "Asia Digest 1974". We quote from page 147.

"—In parallel with the beginning of U.S. bombing of the North, Soviet Union and other communist countries openly gave military assistance to North Vietnam and since 1967, North Vietnam has been given officially military assistance from communist nations.—"

So, if the United States withdraw all military assistance from this region, who will protect the peace and political stability in this region. Here, the Affirmative proposal raises question that is as yet unanswered. Especially in Indochina, Revolutionary Front backed by communist countries has been the threats to the liberalist government. To cope with this situation, many governments in East Asia want the United States to help them. Weekly magazine "Newsweek" on August 14, 1974, reports as follows:

"—The Vice Prime Minister of Thailand officially asked the United States for military assistance to cope with the aggravation of conditions after bombing to Cambodia was over.—"

Thus, in order to protect East Asian countries from the outside threats, there is strong necessity for the United States to give military assistance. And actually East Asian nations want U.S. military assistance.

My colleague will explain our reasons further in his speech. Since the Affirmative do not prove too many points which we think are subject to logical explanation, we can't accept the arguments presented by the opponent team. And since there's strong need to maintain U.S. military assistance to East Asia, we should not accept this proposal.

For these reasons, we of the Negative team oppose the adoption of the proposal. And we ask you to reject the Affirmative's position.



The more you know
about Scotch,
the more you like
Ballantine's

日本総代理店 ▲ 株式会社 明治屋

DISCUSSION

ANTI-JAPANESE SENTIMENT

Tadashi Kawakami

*Chief, Discussion Section
(Politics, Junior)*

Preliminary Approach to the Problem

Japan was once called an “Economic Animal”. This implied that Japan was an economic big eater. World War II put every country into economic ruin. Therefore, every country in the world was desperately searching for ways to reconstruct their own economies. Japan was no exception. She has been making every effort to rebuild her economy. And in this process, her impatient rush to be a huge economic power has been causing some evils—be it national or international ones—which are extremely difficult to solve even today. Anti-Japanese sentiment is, say, one of those international evils. Further, an Anti-Japanese movement is still going on, and is expanding throughout Southeast Asian countries. Under these circumstances, what Anti-Japanese sentiment means to the future of the relationships between Japan and Southeast Asian nations is very large.

Here I'd like to give much consideration to this problem and to have a correct grasp of it. First of all, I have to do a very significant job. That is to find out the causes of Anti-Japanese sentiment. And for that purpose, it might be a good way to trace the relationships between Japan and Southeast Asian nations.

Since olden times, from the geographical point of view, Japan has had not a little connection with the countries of the Asian continent, centering around China and Korea. Despite some cultural or personal exchanges, it was generally a history of conquest over Asian countries. World War II was its extreme case. In wartime, Japan tried to bring Asian nations (this time including Southeast Asian nations) under control. This ruthless action of Japan planted hatred against Japan in the minds of Asian peoples. Even today “The resurrection of militarism” of Japan is

often on the lips of Asian peoples.

Because Japan is an island country surrounded by four seas, lust of Japan for more territory seems to be stronger than that of other nations. But among other things, the point we cannot miss is that Japan and Asian nations have had close economic relations with each other. Anti-Japanese sentiment is mainly made up of economic factors. Putting it another way, Anti-Japanese sentiment is a criticism against Japan's economic actions. Let us examine this point further in detail.

As mentioned above, reconstruction of the Japanese economy was urgently needed. And it was so rapidly realized. Also it was a surprising and unprecedented event in world history. In 1955 various sorts of economic activities, except trade, already exceeded the prewar levels. And since around 1956, the Japanese economy made further progress. For, with around this period as a turning point, the industrial structure of Japan shifted from light industries to heavy-chemical industries of which profit rates are so high. Consequently, Japan's international competitive power increased, and these factors put Japan into a high rank in international society. Japan ran into the high growth age.

Then, what have Southeast Asian countries been to Japan? Southeast Asia has a vast amount of natural resources like petroleum, rubber, tin, etc. This was one of the merits Southeast Asia had. These resources were indispensable requirements to heavy-chemical industries which were a driving force of Japan's high growth economy. In the light of geography, Japan could get them rather easily. Japan is a resources-short nation. Another factor was that Southeast Asia was a huge developing area. In other words, Southeast Asia had a large, cheap labor force and had a good probability to be a good market of Japanese goods. As a conclusion, Southeast Asia provided Japan with so many economic merits and requirements. So that

Japan did not refrain from easy-going and fanatic advances into that region.

In this connection, I'd next like to analyze how Japan advanced into Southeast Asia. It started with war compensation which was to compensate Southeast Asian countries for war damages. But soon it changed to the so-called tied loan. In parallel with it, Japan embarked on an economic conquest of Southeast Asia. It resulted in a flood of Japanese goods in the markets of that region. Economic activities of Japan, at the same time, pressed the native industries. And at last, since the early 1970's, Japanese goods boycott campaign got under way in Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries. In other words, Anti-Japanese sentiment came to the surface and the rising nationalism spurred Anti-Japanese sentiment.

As so far mentioned, advance of Japan into Southeast Asia has been causing a big stir in that region. However, here we must notice a big difference between the past situation and the status quo. This is quite well reflected in the attitude toward the advance of Japan. Until just recently, Southeast Asian countries could not raise

ロマンの誘い、日東紅茶。

ティータイムに
いま確かさで選ばれている
日東紅茶を。

●ハイ・アッサム
(20袋入り・240円)

●日東ティーバッグ
(25袋入り・200円)

世界の朝の味
NITTOH 日東紅茶

a protesting hand against an advance of Japan. Because modernization or industrialization of economy was their earnest desire, they watched the advance with mixed feelings of welcome and anxiety. But today, with rising economic nationalism, they can have a relatively strong voice against Japan. Or rather, Japan cannot help paying much attention to trends or moods of this kind.

So far I have economically overviewed this problem. So, now let us consider it from another facet. That is, say, a diplomatic problem.

To be sure, Southeast Asia has been in a jolty situation, so it might have been difficult to take concrete and thorough diplomatic attitudes toward Southeast Asian countries. But this may be an excuse of cliché of politicians. When it comes to a diplomatic problem toward Southeast Asian nations, the most important point that we cannot overlook is that Japan has had no diplomatic reason toward them,

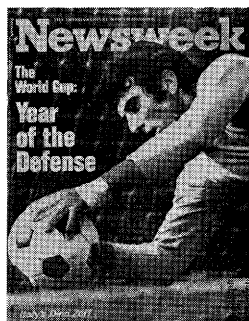
and she has never recognized her position in Asia. The prime concern of Japan was to catch up with "Western" nations and put herself in the same line with them. However, that was never an attitude to be an international country. A good part of the attitude was just a vanity. A fanatic rush toward huge economic power made Japan forget all about the ways to keep company with others. Machiavellism or trickery is never an almighty method of diplomacy. This lack of diplomatic attitude will possibly cause different sorts of gaps, say, a communication gap, an image gap, etc. And these phenomena will certainly prevent mutual understanding and mutual prosperity.

In the long run, it is Japan that can or should solve this problem. Just as the age of high growth ends, so "the law of the jungle" ends. "Cooperation and heart to heart communication" is the only way to guarantee the future survival of Japan, Asia and the world.

小名浜製錬株式会社

取締役社長：池 上 泰 (S. 10年卒)

東京都千代田区大手町1-6 Tel. 270-8451



真の国際英文

ニュース週刊誌……

Newsweek

ニューズウィーク誌は政治・経済から科学・芸能・スポーツに至る25ニュース部門にわたり、明快なわかりやすい生きた英語でお伝えします。この価値ある国際誌を特別割引料金で毎週お届けします。

学生割引購読料金

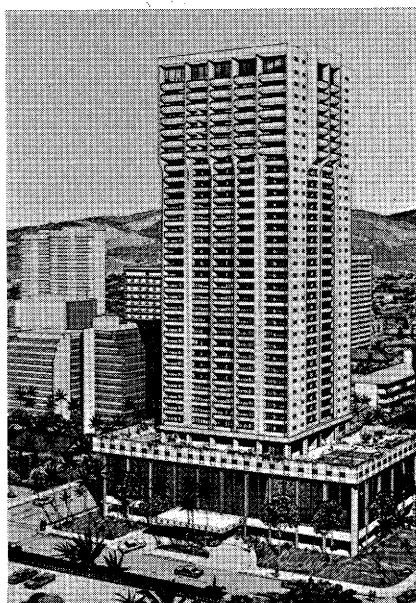
34週 ¥4,300 (1部当り ¥125)
52週 ¥6,500

お申し込みは挟み込みのカードでいますぐどうぞ!
(この特別料金は新規購読者に限ります。)

ニューズウィーク極東支社

〒100 東京都千代田区丸の内1-8-4
(日本交通公社ビル6階) 電話211-1691

澄みきつた青空
 清潔で機能的な街
 心安らぐ緑地
 これが
 私達アサヒ都市開発(株)の
 街づくりのテーマです。



ロイヤルクヒオ(ハワイ)
 昭和51年7月完成予定 ▶



Asahi Urban Development Corporation

〒100 東京都千代田区有楽町1丁目12番1号

TEL (03) 212-2711

海外法人

●ホノルル

●シドニー

●サンパウロ

●サンフランシスコ

GREGG
 SHORTHAND
 THE CHUO STENO COLLEGE

take advantage

I think of you

won't you please

get in touch with me

Do you know how Gregg Shorthand can be a strong weapon in your academic and business life? Let us tell you more about it by sending you a full story about the courses we offer.

Studying Gregg Shorthand will also upgrade your hearing ability, vocabulary power, and your knowledge of modern sentence patterns in business communications.

Applications are accepted for enrollment in January, April, July, and October each year. Why not call 362-4191 today. Complete brochures will be yours for the asking.

Call **362-4191** 中央ステノ・カレッジ

新宿区西新宿7-4-7〒160
 (新宿駅西口・緑屋先百米)

Managing Staff in 1974

* EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS *

President	Prof. Katsumi Ito	Treasurer	Kazuhiko Umeda
Chairman	Akira Ogino	Assistant T.	Katsuko Watanabe
Vice Chairman	Tetsuo Togawa	Planning and Manage-	
Secretary General	Hideki Kawamoto	ment Agent	Miki Yamada
Assistant S.G.	Michiko Shiratori	Assistant P.M.A.	Tatsuro Shiraki
			Katsunori Yoshioka

* SECTIONS *

DEBATE	Kiyoshi Sugiyama	DISCUSSION	Tadashi Kawakami
	Tetsu Matsuoka		Seiji Ishii
	Mitsuo Sekino		Koji Ito
	Michiko Shiratori		Katsuyasu Iwasawa
	Seiichi Suzuki		Shigemi Kurihara
	Fumitaka Takeuchi		Nobuhiko Mitsumori
	Nobuto Tanaka		Hitoshi Mitsunaga
	Toshiaki Tanaka		Motokazu Ohbu
	Shuya Watanabe		Yoshiaki Sakai
	Katsunori Yoshioka		Tatsuro Shiraki
DRAMA	Kazumi Takei		Hiroyuki Suzuki
	Kazuyuki Imori		Masanao Tomozoe
SPEECH	Atsuo Futatsugi	STUDY	Koji Yoshimura
	Shigeo Nakajima	RECREATION	Koji Ito
	Katsuko Watanabe	HOME MEETING	Toshiaki Tanaka
PUBLIC RELATIONS	Shigemi Kurihara		Fumitaka Takeuchi

* DELEGATES *

Tohmonkai	Motokazu Ohbu
Cultural Federation	Katsuyasu Iwasawa
Four University E.S.S. Association	Yoshiaki Sakai
Japan Intercollegiate Discussion Meeting	Seiji Ishii
Tokyo Intercollegiate Debate League	Mitsuo Sekino
Kanto Universities E.S.S. League	Yutaka Miura



Report From The Treasurer

Nineteen seventy-four was a very difficult year for the treasurer. In spite of the financial difficulty, which was caused by the storm of inflation, I made an effort to realize a fair distribution of the precious money we had.

We put more emphasis on four activities than ever before. To present fruitful activities to the members I did not hesitate to spend money. Another emphasis was placed on "The 1st All Japan Speech Contest". However much the cost may be, this kind of contest should be held, in view of the leadership which W.E.S.S. takes among the university E.S.S.'s.

All this work wouldn't have been made possible without cooperation of my able assistant, Katsuko Watanabe to whom I offer my greatest gratitude.

Kazuhiko Umeda

Treasurer

(Politics, Junior)

* REVENUE *

Membership fee of present members	¥291,200
Membership fee and Entrance fee of new comers	524,000
Financial help from the Cultural Federation	53,000
Financial help from Tohmon-kai	50,000
Financial help from Sponsors	130,000
Financial help from Graduates	100,760
Sales of Badge	28,400
Sales of Script	42,950
Sales of Webster	15,000
Sales of ACE	42,100
Sales of Member List	59,900
The balance brought forward from the last Account	20,000
Miscellaneous revenue	32,920
Total	¥1,390,230

* EXPENDITURE *

Secretary General	¥177,800
Debate Section	142,085
Discussion Section	100,940
Drama Section	325,070
Speech Section	131,815
Study Section	250
All Japan Speech	162,625
Tohmon-kai	11,320
Public Relations Section	228,325
Four Univ. Association	80,000
K.U.E.L.	10,000
Carrying Forward	20,000
Total	¥1,390,230

稲門英語会の欄

昭和48年度 稲門英語会会計報告

(自昭和48年4月1日 至昭和49年3月31日)

収入の部		支出の部	
前期繰越金	¥232,739	総会学生補助	¥19,678
内訳		幹事会学生補助	12,372
現金 27,817		S48年度ESS(ACE分)補助	20,000
郵便預金 195,807		植田幹事長お見舞	5,000
振替 9,115		中島顧問 香典	5,000
会費収入	108,000	" 葬儀分担金	10,000
内訳		振替手数料	3,005
現金 19名		事務通信交通費	41,945
@ 500×42口			
21,000		支出計	117,000
振替 85名		次期繰越金	223,739
@ 500×174口		内訳	
87,000		未払金 △20,000	
		現金 622	
		郵便預金 230,007	
		振替預金 13,110	
合 計	¥340,739	合 計	¥340,739

特別会計の部 (名簿)

収入の部		支出の部	
前期繰越金	5,000	原簿作成料	4,150
(予約金10名)		次期繰越金	850
合 計	¥5,000	合 計	¥5,000

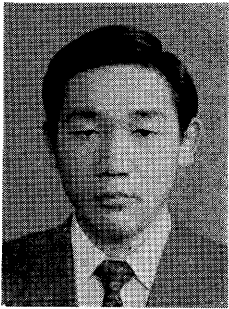
上記の通り相違ありません。

会計幹事 大野 功

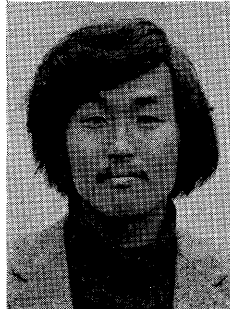
昭和四十九年度卒業生の欄

伊東克彦	商	会計	三井物産
伊藤恭伸	法	Dis.	
遠田信吾	政経	Sp.	
岡田義久	教育	Rec.	古河電工
小倉雅博	商	稲門会	
軽森雄二	政経	Deb.	三和銀行
鬼頭弘	商	Deb. T.I.D.L.	東海銀行
木原秀佐	政経	幹事長	三和銀行
木村雅博	政経	J.I.D.M.	明電舎
黒岩信和	一文		
児玉卓郎	政経	P.R.	山陰合同銀行
小林延喜	政経		野村証券
斉藤稔	商	Study	トーヨーカネツ
佐藤有	法	Deb.	
佐藤百合子	一文	Deb.	富士ゼロックス
清水由起子	教育	Sp.	日通航空
新開庸隆	商	Sp.	三菱電機
高瀬三郎	商		
高田一郎	商	Drama	三和銀行
高田善子	教育	Deb.	日本教団
中馬究	政経	4-Univ.	日本放送協会
直井秀樹	政経	企画管理	三井物産
中島繁	政経		間組
新村弘之	商	Dis.	富士通
錦織明	法	Sp.	
波木井公子	政経	企画管理アシスタント	三和銀行
浜村康彦	商	Drama	住友銀行
三浦豊	商	総務	野村証券
村上令子	教育	Dis.	東京銀行
山中香代子	教育	Sp.	東京銀行
横川亘	法	Dis.	松下電器貿易
吉野弘幸	法	Drama	

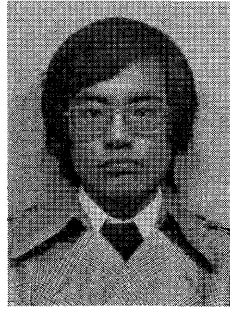
昭和四十九年度卒業生



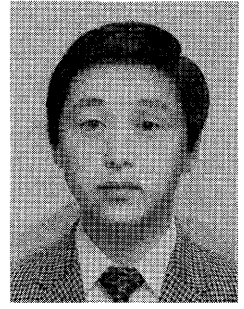
伊東克彦



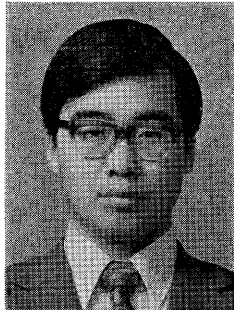
伊藤恭伸



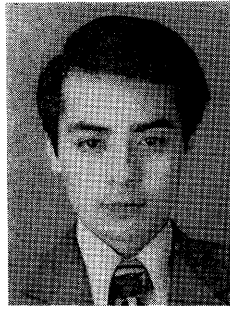
岡田義久



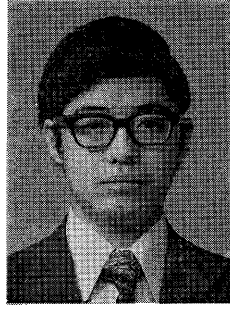
小倉雅博



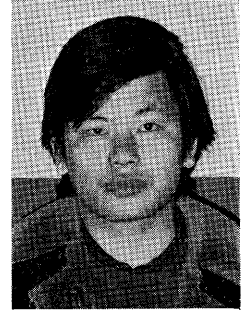
軽森雄二



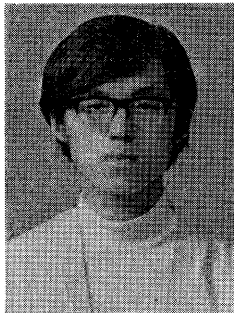
鬼頭弘



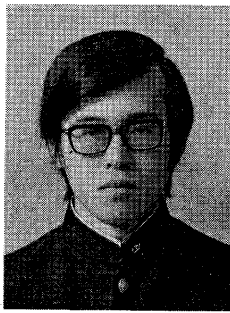
木原秀佐



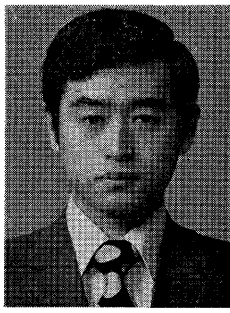
木村雅博



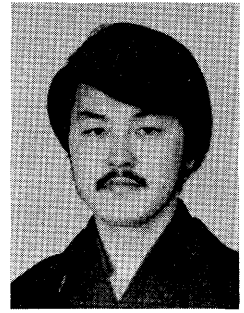
黒岩信和



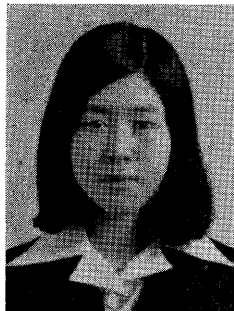
児玉卓郎



斉藤稔



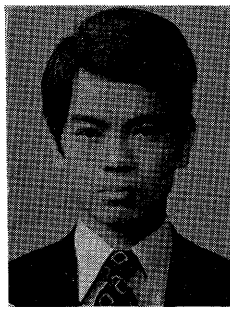
佐藤有



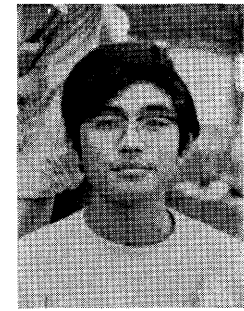
佐藤百合子



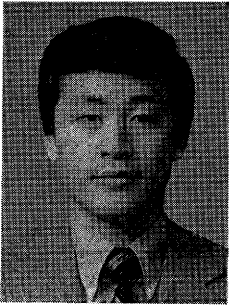
清水由紀子



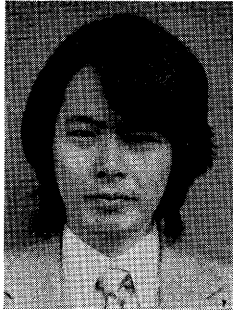
新開庸隆



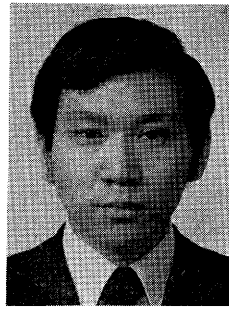
高瀬三郎



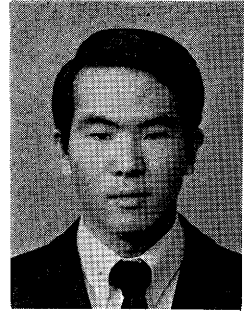
高田 一郎



中馬 究



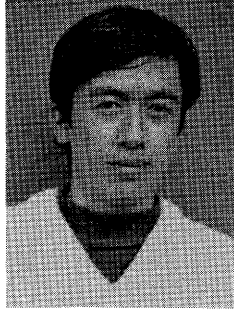
直井 秀樹



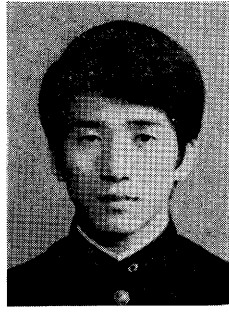
新村 弘之



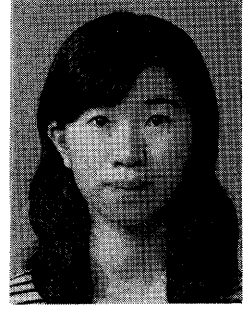
錦織 明



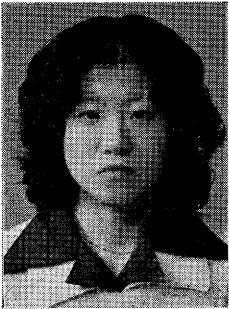
浜村 康彦



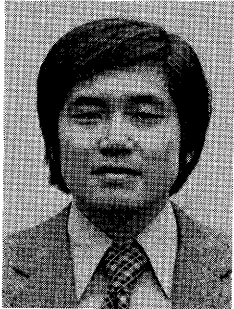
三浦 豊



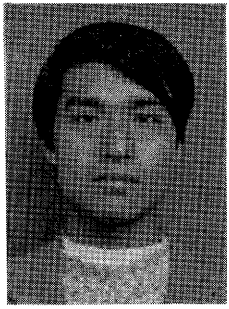
村上 令子



山中 香代子



横川 亘



吉野 弘幸

かめの会

昭和49年春卒業



イソップ寓話の中に「兎と亀」の話があります。でも、「何故亀はうさぎを起こしてあげなかったの？」と聞かれたら、私たちは困ってしまいます。

社会に出て一年、私たちは刻一刻歩きつづけて来ました。そして、おたがいに声をかけ合い肩を叩き合い、手をにぎり合っ
て歩いていきたいと思ひます。
うさぎを起こしてあげられる亀になろうと思ひます。

ゆっくりと

一歩一歩

今日を、そして明日を——。

連絡先： 添 田 潔

〒158 世田谷区奥沢1-65-8

電話： 03(720)5967

Editorial Staff

Editor-in-Chief	Shigemi Kurihara (3)
Editors	Yoshinori Ishikawa (2) Yoshikuni Sato (2) Tomoko Yoshizawa (2)
Co-operators	C. A. Holeman Motokazu Ohbu (3)
Advisors	Prof. Katsumi Ito Toshimitsu Muramatsu Takuro Kodama (4)

THE ACE VOL. 16

Published under the authority of
The English Speaking Society of Waseda University
by Public Relations Section
Printed by Japan Printing Co., Ltd. (Tel. 873-3047)

欧文印刷

JAPAN PRINTING CO., LTD.



4-8-2, Negishi, Taito-ku

Tokyo 110

Japan

TEL: 873-3047



THE ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIETY OF WASEDA UNIVERSITY