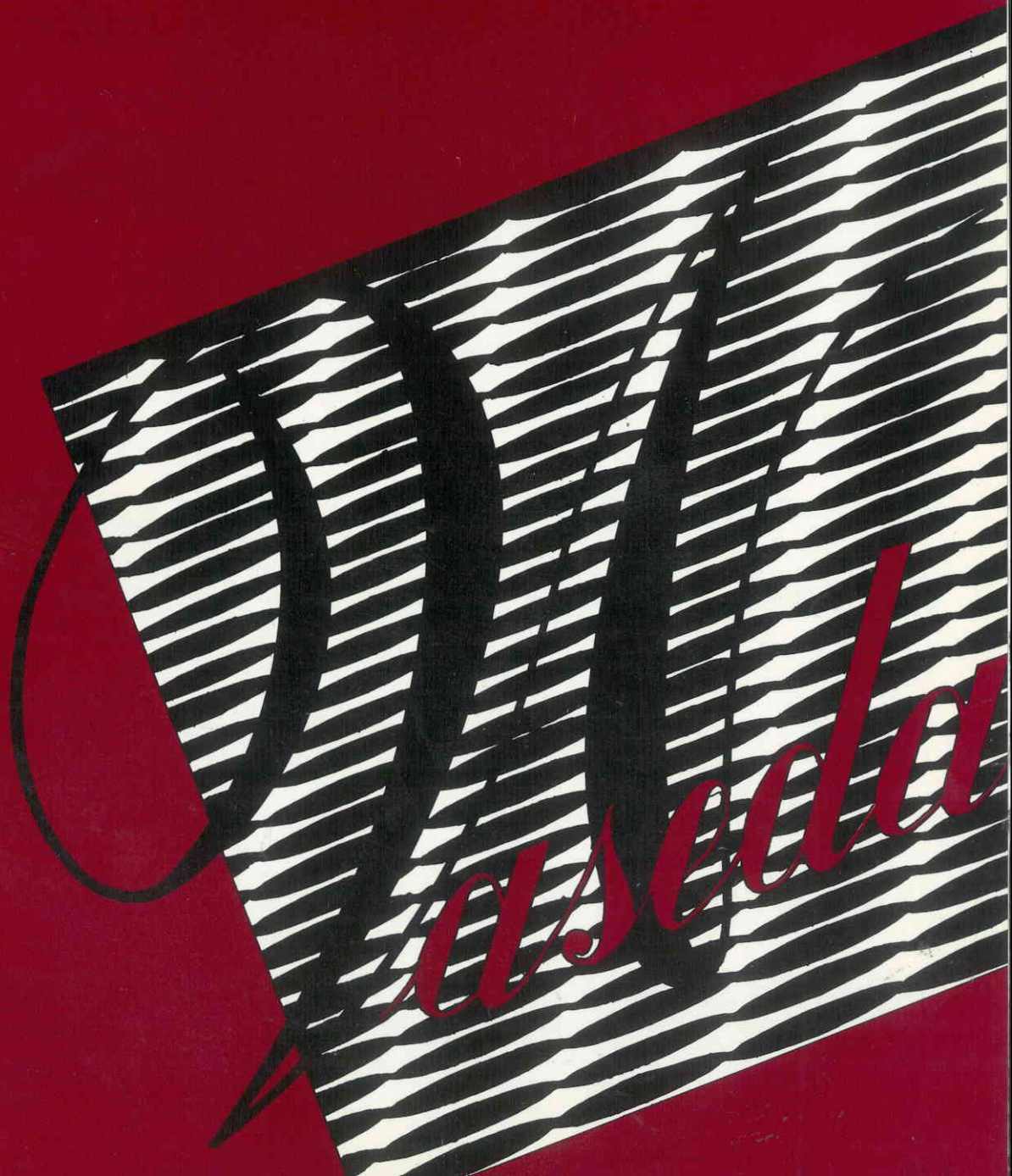


THE ACE

VOL. 20



アサヒ都市開発は
ブラジルでも活躍
しています。



Edifício Asahi
オフィスビル
昭和50年9月完成 ▶

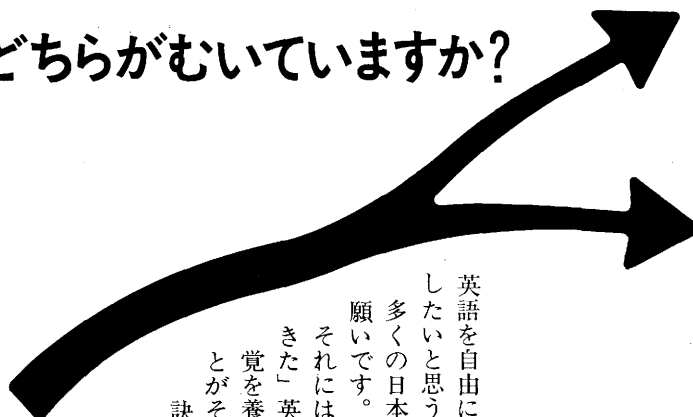


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願いです。
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きた」英語感
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とがその秘
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THE ACE 1978

THE ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIETY
OF
WASEDA UNIVERSITY



**ANNUAL
RECORD
VOL. 20**

PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION

Preface

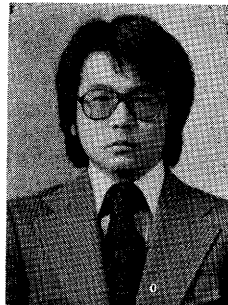
Having reached the end of space, we saw a wall beyond which there was more space...

It was early in April when our big spaceship set sail on a long voyage under the slogan "Get Our Own Wings!" After setting sail in the space, the ship came upon many difficulties. However, the spaceship could overcome them by virtue of our energy and belief that we can get big enough to live in the space. We tried to come out and live there and got big enough. It was a long voyage.

We are now sure that we had magnificent opportunities to improve ourselves and add a new important page in the history of our E.S.S. It is therefore, our great pleasure to publish the twentieth issue of The ACE as one step forward.

The ACE Vol. 20 presents you what the members of W.E.S.S. challenged and studied in 1978 in various activities. I really hope this ACE will tell you something about what we thought and did in 1978 and that you can get the meaning of our idea.

Last but not least, we editorial staff would like to express our heartfelt thanks to all the members and graduates for their great cooperation and advice in publishing The ACE Vol. 20.



Yutaka Sakurai
Editor-in-chief
(Literature, Junior)

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Greetings

Learn for the Greater Cause

Foreign languages have long been learned in Japan to serve the cause of the nation.

More than one thousand years ago Chinese literatures were brought into Japan where people learned for the first time to read and write by means of letters and characters. Students were sent over the rough China Sea at the risk of their lives to China to bring civilization to Japan. Chinese had for a long time been a standard accomplishment of the ruling class and the learned. In Tokugawa era Dutch was the only authorized western language for Japanese to learn. At first learners were limited to official interpreters but later it was learned by a few ardent intellectuals who were worried about the retarded progress of science and society due to the isolationist policy of the Tokugawa feudal regime.

With the advent of the Meiji era with a centralized government and its open-door policy, knowledge of western languages had become a must for the intellectuals who led the modernization and industrialization of the nation. E.S.S.'s were organized among those leaders of the nation and also by the ambitious students preparing to become leaders.

Most students are today learning English and other foreign languages for personal reasons and interest. The E.S.S.'s seem to be functioning only to serve their members' personal interest.

Personal incentives are essential factors of such organization as our E.S.S., but if the members are aware of the importance of the leadership they are expected to assume in the peaceful international community of nations, they will be able to organize and participate in the activities of the club with more confidence, ambition and devotion. And, such attitude and efforts will in turn produce much better results to the advantage of individual members.

Here's the record of the activities of the Waseda E.S.S. in 1978 which were made possible and successful by such devotion and awareness of the cause and significance on the part of the managing committee and members.

Katsumi Itoh

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



Greetings

An Eagle

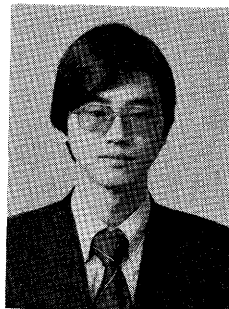
Do you know an eagle? Once upon a time, an eagle was flying in the sky as he likes. He did everything as he likes without any restraint. One day, he was caught by a man and shut up in the cage. But we cannot see such an eagle in the zoo. Why? Because he cannot survive in the cage. He cannot endure the life in the cage eating the food given by men. He cannot obey to anything. Therefore, he would not have any food and will die. Can you believe it? Even a lion or tiger will eat the food in the cage. However, I prefer the attitude of an eagle to that of a lion. In a real sense, the eagle did live his own life, I believe.

At the beginning of the year of 1978, we started to create the New W.E.S.S. under the slogan of "Get our own Wings". I wonder if how many members of W.E.S.S. could reach this goal this year. I'm pretty sure this can be the eternal proposition in our life.

In my childhood, I admired a superman or magician. Since they can do everything as they like by magic. However, soon I knew that we cannot utilize any magic in our daily life. At the same time, it is easy to abandon our dream which we once had. But the man who will not abandon it can struggle forever. Then what shall we do? We cannot but depend on our power, our own Wings since we have not any magic. We really should have the courage to achieve our dream by any means.

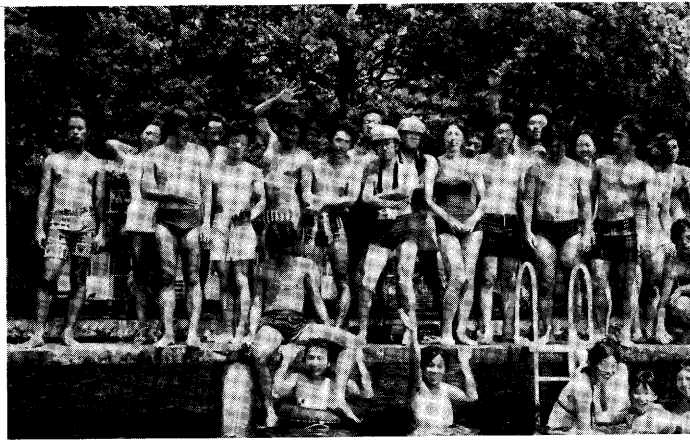
I'd like to express my heartfelt thanks to all E.S.S. members and all who helped us. It is high time for me to say good-bye to my ever unforgettable position, Chairman of W.E.S.S. '78, leaving our slogan: "Let's get our own Wings".

Kazuteru Tomachi
Chairman
(Economics, Junior)

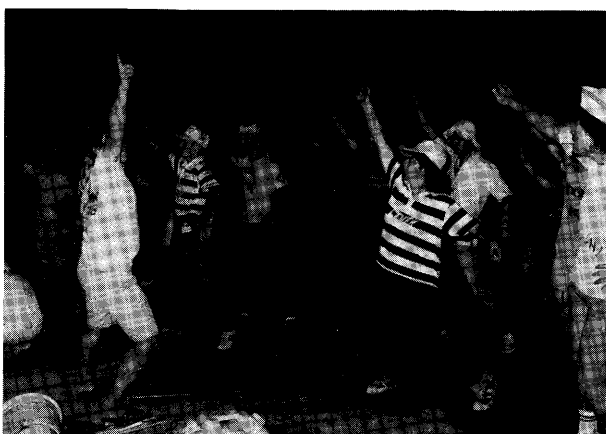


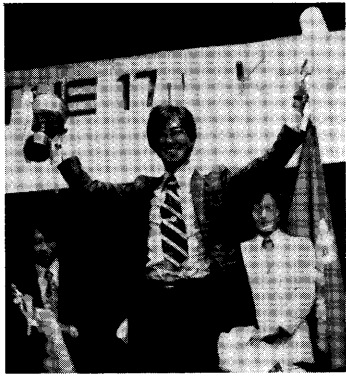


SUMMER

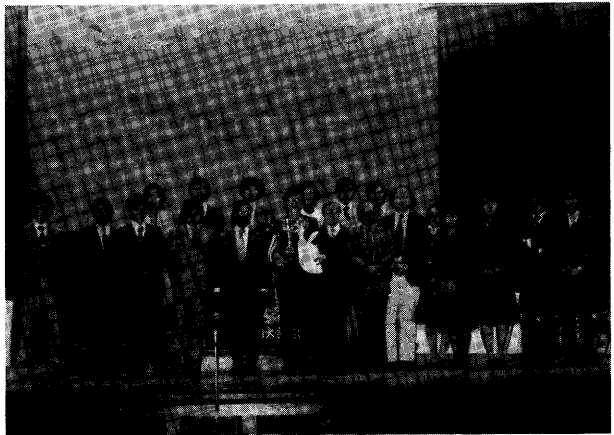


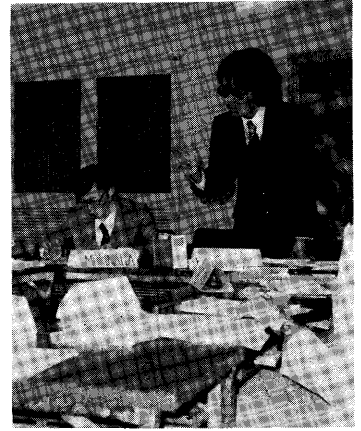
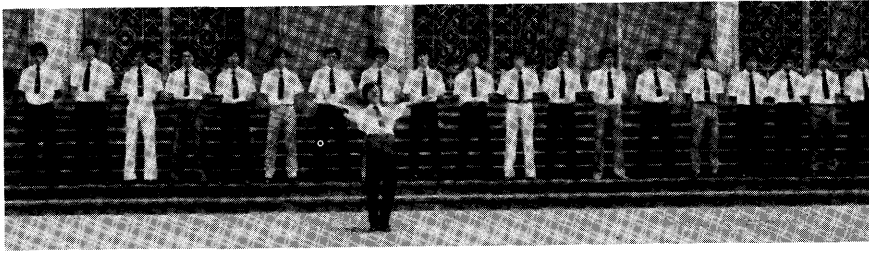
CAMP



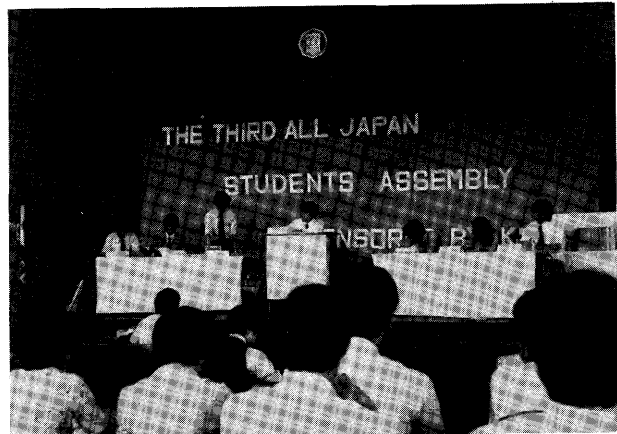
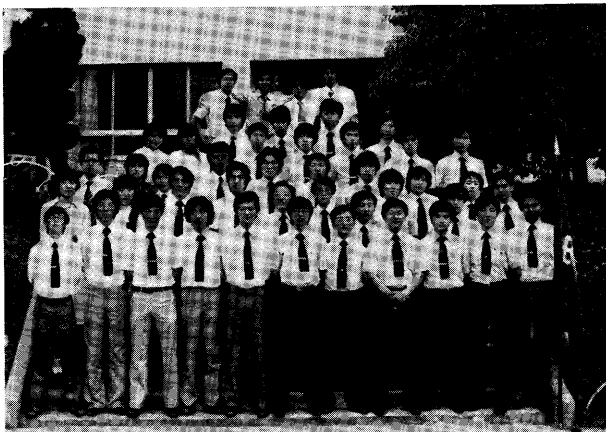
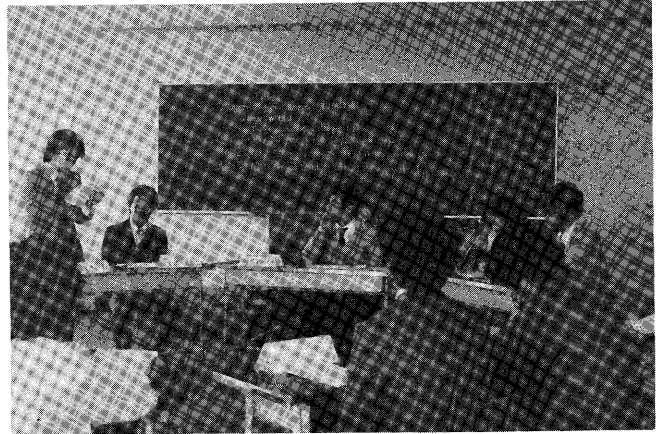


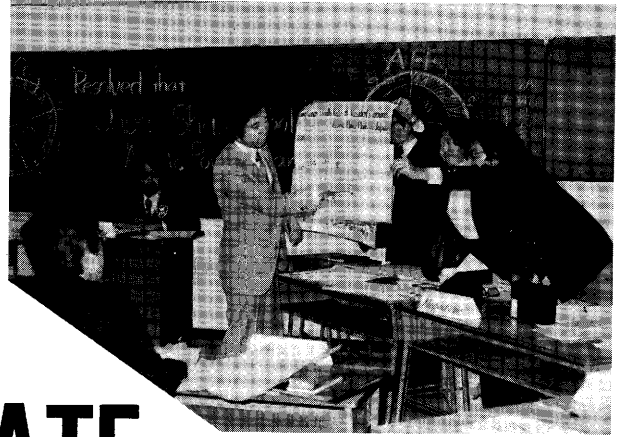
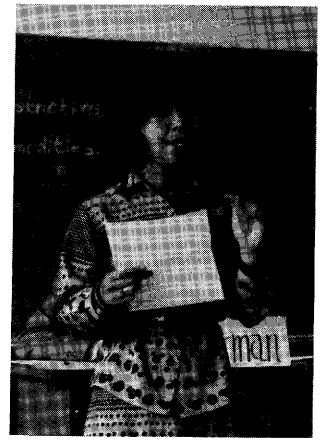
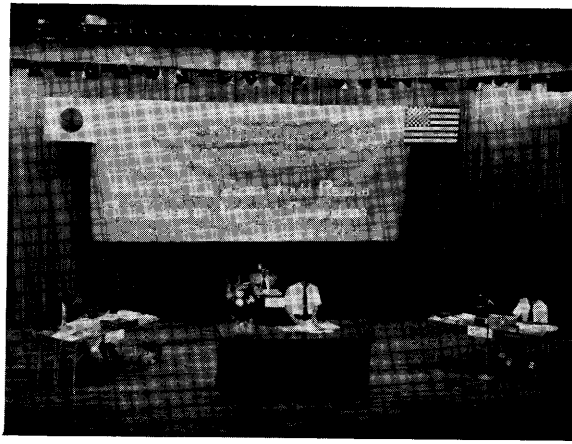
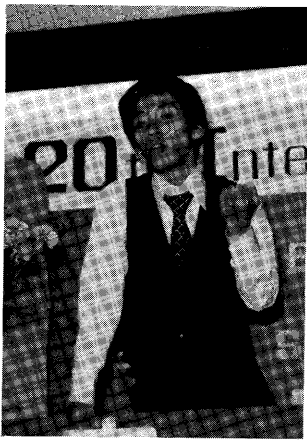
SPEECH



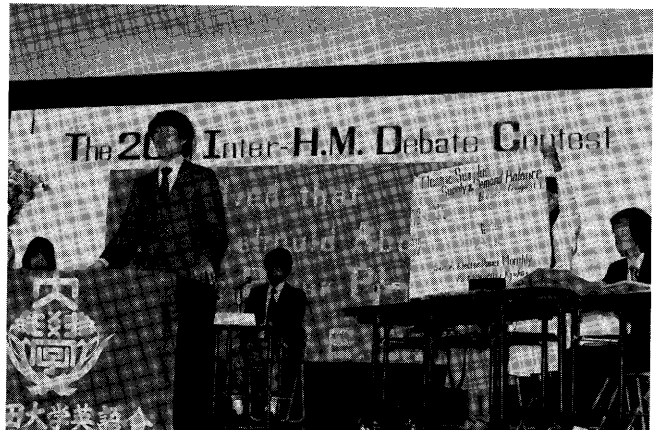
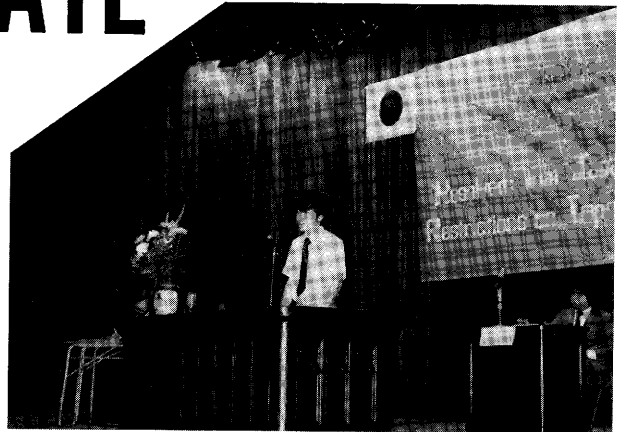
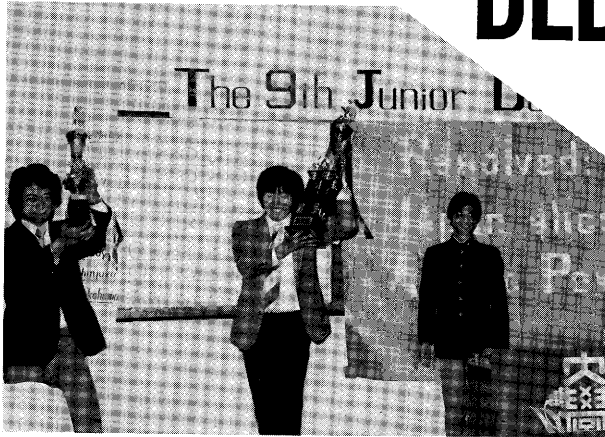


DISCUSSION



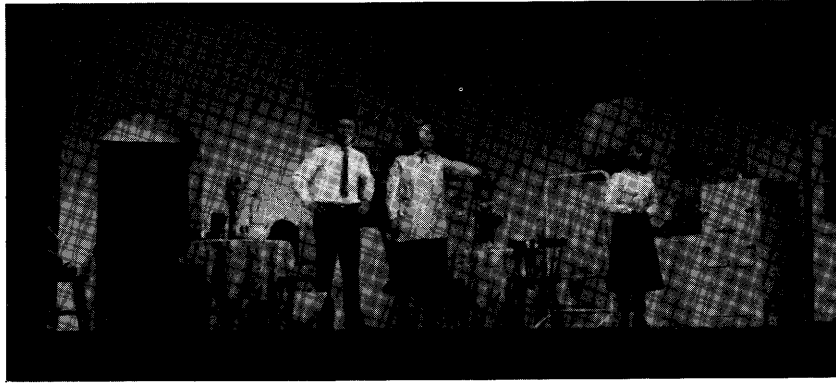


DEBATE





DRAMA





AKIHABARA



JOHOKU

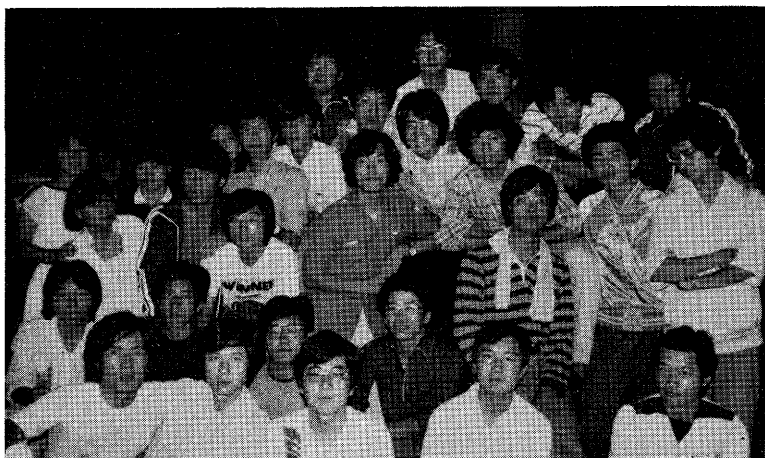
WESS FAMILIES

THE SEVEN STARS!



KOENJI

MEJIRO



SHIBUYA



SHINJUKU



YOKOHAMA



Highlights for 1978, Outline of Activities

- Mar. 28 Extraordinary General Meeting
- 31 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Hitotsubashi Univ.
 Proposition: Resolved; that Japan should remove restrictions on imported commodities.
 Aff. Miss Hayashi, Mr. Kanno (lost)
 Neg. Mr. Seshima, Mr. Shino (lost)
- Apr. 8 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Aoyama Gakuin Univ.
 Aff. Mr. Nakamura, Miss Nobechi (lost)
 Neg. Mr. Kobayashi, Mr. Komagata (won)
- 10 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Sophia Univ.
 Aff. Mr. Kondoh, Miss Teshima (won)
 Neg. Mr. Onodera, Mr. Ogawa (lost)
- 15 Welcome Party 1978
- 18 Joint Discussion with Kansai Univ.
 Title: Japan's economy on a thorny path.
- 22 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Keio Univ.
 Aff. Mr. Irino, Mr. Umemoto (won)
 Neg. Mr. Kasamatsu, Mr. Shibuya (lost)
- 22-27 The 1st Hawaii Expedition
 Topic: Japan-U.S. conference on balance of trade.
 Mr. Tomachi, Mr. Hirota, Mr. Kashiwazawa,
 Mr. Yoshinaga, Mr. Soga, Mr. Ohtsuka, Mr. Echizen
- 23 T.I.D.L. Model Debate
 Mr. Tsukada, Mr. Matsuoka
- 29-30 The 8th K.U.E.L. Five-man Team Debating Contest
 Proposition: Resolved; that Japan should remove restrictions on imported commodities.
 Mr. Koshio, Mr. Nagashima, Miss Ishizaki,
 Miss Kikuchi, Mr. Tamano
- May 1 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Jissen Women's Univ.
 Aff. Mr. Sakamoto, Miss Seo (lost)
 Neg. Miss Okajima, Mr. Funami (won)
- 2 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. W.E.S.A.
 Aff. Miss Imai, Miss Kamio (lost)
 Neg. Mr. Noguchi, Mr. Yamanami (won)
- 4 Joint Discussion with Kwansei Gakuin Univ.
 Title: The swaying Japan's economy
- 6 W.E.S.S.-W.E.S.A. Championship Speech Contest
 2nd Prize: Mr. Kamita
- 7 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Meiji Univ.
 Aff. Miss Satoh, Miss Yamazaki (won)
 Neg. Miss Kasuga, Mr. Takahashi (won)
- 8-10 Oral Recitation Contest (elimination)
- 12 Oral Recitation Contest (final)
 1st Prize: Miss Sakai
 2nd Prize: Mr. Imamura
 3rd Prize: Mr. Suzuki

- 13-14 The 1st Two-man Team Debate Contest sponsored by K.F.C.
2nd Prize: Mr. Nagashima, Mr. Matsuoka
- 13 The 9th Waseda-Keio Oral Recitation Contest
- 14 K.U.E.L. Freshman Discussion
- 17 General Meeting 1978
- 18 The 7th Annual Dean's Cup English Speech Contest sponsored
by Tokyo Women's Christian Jr. College
2nd Prize: Miss Tojo
- 25-31 Kansai Expedition
Title: Japan's economy on a cross road
A road to prosperity of Japan in the energy crisis
Mr. Tomachi, Mr. Tamano, Mr. Hashimoto, Mr. Abe
Mr. Iwamoto, Mr. Ikuta, Mr. Itoh, Mr. Shinomiya,
Mr. Shimotori, Miss Togo, Miss Fukuhara,
Mr. Umemoto, Mr. Unnai, Mr. Echizen, Mr. Onodera,
Mr. Katoh, Mr. Konishi, Mr. Kondoh, Mr. Shino,
Mr. Soga, Mr. Noguchi, Mr. Honmi, Mr. Miki,
Mr. Yamanami, Mr. Wada
- 27 Joint Discussion with Ritsumeikan Univ.
- 28 Joint Discussion with Kobe Univ. and Konan Univ.
- 29 Joint Discussion with Kansai Univ.
- 30 Joint Discussion with Kwansei Gakuin Univ.
- June 3-4 The 4th Hawaii-Waseda-Keio University International Exchange
Debate
Mr. Koshio, Mr. Tsukada (Aff. lost, Neg. lost)
- 3 The 8th Orange Discussion sponsored by Hosei Univ.
- 4 The 1st All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest
sponsored by Kyoto Univ. of Foreign Study
2nd Prize: Miss Sasaki
- 6-8 All Waseda Championship Debating Contest for the Waseda
Trophy
1st Prize: Mr. Itaya, Miss Kikuchi
2nd Prize: Mr. Kanno, Mr. Shibuya
- 10-11 The 16th T.I.D.L. Championship Debating Tournament
Mr. Itaya, Miss Kikuchi
- 12-14 Junior Speech Contest (elimination)
- 17 Junior Speech Contest (final)
1st Prize: Miss Sakai
2nd Prize: Mr. Soga
3rd Prize: Mr. Sakamoto
- 18 Four University Junior Speech Contest
1st Prize: Mr. Soga
- The 9th All Tokyo Discussion Meeting sponsored by Toyo Univ.
- 24-25 Japan Intercollegiate Discussion Meeting
Title: Transition of Japanese economy
Best Discussants award: Mr. Abe, Mr. Noguchi
- 25 The 2nd A.P.U. Open English Speech Contest for Aichi Prefecture
Governor's Trophy and A.P.U. President's Trophy
Miss Ishii
- 26 The 6th Drama Festival
(The tea pot on the rocks)

- July 1-2 The 3rd K.U.E.L. All Japan Student Assembly
 Title: Japan-U.S. economic relations since 1970
 Best Discussants Prize: Mr. Tomachi, Mr. Iwamoto,
 Mr. Yamanami
- 2 The 8th All Japan Youth English Oratorical Contest for the
 Mayor of Honolulu Cup
 2nd Prize: Mr. Maruyama
- 26-31 Summer Camp 1978
- Sept. 25-27 All Waseda Speech Contest (elimination)
- 30 All Waseda Speech Contest (final)
 1st Prize: Mr. Matsubara
 2nd Prize: Mr. Maruyama
 3rd Prize: Mr. Andoh
- Oct. 7 The 29th Intercollegiate English Debating Contest sponsored
 by I.E.C.
 Proposition: Resolved; that The Era Name should be legally
 recognized.
 1st Prize: Mr. Kashiwazawa, Mr. Nakazato
- 8-10 The 13th Sophia Invitational Debating Tournament
 Proposition: Resolved; that The building of atomic power
 plants in Japan should be prohibited.
 2nd Prize: Mr. Nagashima, Mr. Matsuoka
- 8 The 29th North Japan English Oratorical Contest sponsored
 by Tohoku Gakuin Univ.
 Mr. Komagata
- 10 The 15th All Kanto Discussion Meeting sponsored by Takasaki
 City Univ. of Economics
- 11 Junior Discussion
 Title: Toward a nuclear energy civilization
- 14 Joint Junior Discussion with Japan Women's Univ.
- 22 The 17th Waseda-Keio English Oratorical Contest
 Society Prize: Waseda Univ.
 2nd Prize: Mr. Matsubara
 4th Prize: Mr. Maruyama
- Nov. 3-5 The 42nd Four University English Theatrical Contest
 "The tea pot on the rocks"
 English Prize: Waseda Univ.
- 3 The 5th Annual English Oratorical Contest sponsored by
 Ryukoku Univ.
 Mr. Shimotori
- 5 The 10th Annual All Kanto Intercollegiate English Oratorical
 Contest for the Mizuno Trophy sponsored by Chiba Univ. of
 Commerce
 1st Prize: Miss Nobechi
- The 6th Annual Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest
 sponsored by Seisen Women's College
 Mr. Tsukada
- 11-12 Japan Intercollegiate Discussion Meeting
 Title: Japan's security
- 11 The 2nd Annual English Oratorical Contest for the President's
 Cup sponsored by Sophia Jr. College
 4th Prize: Miss Kohda

- The 21st English Oratorical Contest for Dean Trophy of Science and Technology Dept. sponsored by Ritsumeikan Univ.
1st Prize: Miss Yamada
- The 13th Annual English Oratorical Contest for the P.E.S. Cup sponsored by Hosei Univ.
1st Prize: Miss Sakai
- 12 The 4th English Oratorical Contest for Kanto Gakuin Univ. President's Cup
Miss Satoh
- Annual Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest sponsored by Kogakuin Univ.
2nd Prize: Mr. Nishikawa
- The 15th English Oratorical Contest for President's Cup sponsored by Aichi Univ.
3rd Prize: Miss Tojo
- The 24th Annual English Oratorical Contest for the President's Cup sponsored by Ibaragi Univ.
2nd Prize: Mr. Nakajima
4th Prize: Miss Shimonaka
Mr. Seshima
- The 2nd Annual All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Fukuzawa Trophy sponsored by Keio Gijuku Univ.
4th Prize: Mr. Maruyama
- 18 The 14th East-West Six University English Oratorical Contest
4th Prize: Mr. Matsubara
5th Prize: Mr. Maruyama
Mr. Hashimoto
- 18-19 The 6th All Japan Intercollegiate Five-man Team Debating Contest
Proposition: Resolved; that Japan should abolish atomic power plants.
Mr. Koshio, Mr. Tsukada, Mr. Nishimuro,
Miss Kikuchi, Mr. Abe
- 19 Annual Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the President's Cup sponsored by Dept. of Agriculture and Technology of Meiji Univ.
Mr. Takayanagi
- 22 The 20th Inter-Home Meeting Debate Contest
Proposition: Resolved; that Japan should abolish atomic power plants.
1st Prize: Akihabara Home Meeting
- 23 The 9th Junior Debate Contest
1st Prize: Koenji Home Meeting
- The English Oratorical Contest for President's Cup sponsored by Tokyo Gakugei Univ.
3rd Prize: Mr. Miyamoto
- The 28th English Oratorical Contest for the Mayor of Takasaki sponsored by Takasaki City Univ. of Economics
Mr. Usuda
- The 10th Nanzan Open English Speech Contest for the Hirschmeier Trophy
Miss Sasaki

The 13th Annual Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Kaneko, Kase Trophy and Willamette Univ. Trophy sponsored by International College of Commerce

1st Prize: Mr. Matsubara

The 8th Intercollegiate English Speech Contest for the President Shibata Trophy sponsored by Kokushikan Univ.

1st Prize: Mr. Kasamatsu

- 25 The 29th English Oratorical Contest for the Gallot Trophy sponsored by Seinan Gakuin Univ.

2nd Prize: Mr. Andoh

- Dec. 2 The 15th All Tokyo Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest sponsored by Seikei Univ.

3rd Prize: Mr. Soga

- 3 The 19th All Japan Open Discussion sponsored by Meiji Gakuin Univ.

- 9 The 5th All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Okuma Trophy sponsored by Waseda Univ. E.S.S.

3rd Prize: Mr. Maruyama

- 10 All Japan Yuai English Oratorical Contest for the Hatoyama Trophy

2nd Prize: Mr. Matsubara

The 8th K.E.L. English Oratorical Contest
Miss Nishimasa

- 17 Closing Party 1978

- 22 All Keio Open Discussion

- 24 The 22nd Japan Student Speech Contest for the H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu Trophy

6th Prize: Mr. Maruyama

1979

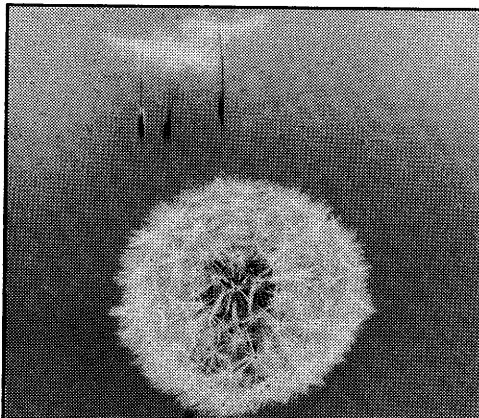
- Feb. 10 Farewell Party 1978

Naohiko Abe

Chief of

Planning and Management Agency

(Law, Junior)



地球ぜんぶが
「着陸地」。

のびのびと、どこへでも
閉じこもらない自由な心
いまこそタンポポに学びたい
地球単位の広い視野を。

●情報の野村

野村證券

〒103東京都中央区日本橋1丁目

Reports on Activities

Drama

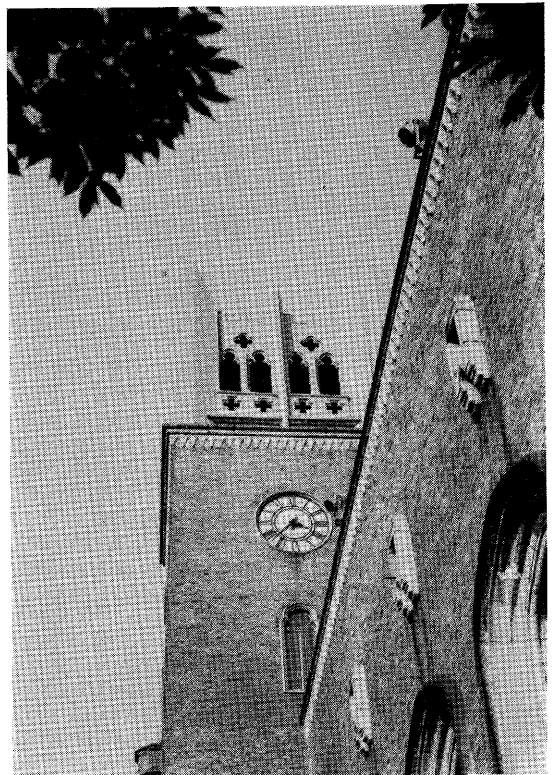
Speech

Debate

Discussion

Special Edition

(Hawaii Expedition)



DRAMA



Waseda University English Speaking Society

THE TEA-POT ON THE ROCKS

Written by JOHN KIRKPATRICK

◇ STAFF ◇

ProducerKazuteru Tomachi(3)
Stage Manager ...Tsuyoshi Suzuki(3)
AssistantShoichi Ogura(2)
DirectorMasami Katoh(3)
AssistantShinji Numazawa(2)
SettingNorio Hashimoto(3)
PropertiesTsutomu Iwamoto(3)
LightingYutaka Sakurai(3)
Sound Effects.....Hiroshi Tamano(3)
CostumeMitsuko Fukuhara(3)
Make-UpNorie Ohba(3)
PrompterReiko Koda(3)

◇ CAST ◇

May LovelaceHiroko Kuwahara(1)
Daisy Anderson...Yumiko Yasuda(2)
Roy WilliamsHiroshi Mazawa(1)
Mrs. Carstairs.....Kayoko Shiratori(2)
Willie.....Taro Shimada(1)
AlecShinichi Kamiyama(1)



STORY

MAY: I want to make a go of it!

DAISY: I don't want a fortune, I want Harry.

ROY: Won't you marry me, May?

There are always women who want to be independent from men's hegemony. Today they are known as women's lib and back in the thirties in America they were career women. To run a tea-room was one of the favorite careers for such girls in those days. So May and Daisy were determined to succeed and opened up a little tea-room, the "Brass Kettle".

Now the scene is the back room of the tea-shop one afternoon in spring. Not one customer has visited the shop during the three months since they opened the place, and Daisy wants to give up her 'career', while May wants to make the place a success. Because May does not wish an unimportant thing like marriage to interfere with her 'career', her boy

friend, Roy, hopes and prays that the tea-room will fail.

All of a sudden they get unexpected customers, but they have no refreshment to serve them, as Daisy ate up all the food. The result is they are involved in successive troubles; for example, they cannot pay for new groceries, Mrs. Carstairs gets angry, and a gas company man comes to collect bills. . . . This is Roy's chance—to assure the failure of the tea-room. But his sportsmanship makes him help them. Now, May determines to close up the place because thanks to him she could make a go of it, and asks him to give her the engagement ring which he has been hopefully carrying in his pocket ever since the tea-room opened.

"The Tea-Pot on the Rocks"

Masami Katoh

Director
(Literature, Junior)

"The Tea-Pot on the Rocks" is a love-comedy of which story is very simple and familiar one. The author, John Kirkpatrick, writes very many comedies and farces, and this is one of his one hundred one-act plays.

This year we sought for a script with a simple and happy story because we thought that one which all can understand easily is the best.

I can never forget the day when I first read the story. After reading the last line, I was so excited and felt so refreshed be-

cause I could get the feeling of each character and the point of the story was very interesting and quick-witted. Its sense of humor warmed my heart.

Through this story, it is May's way of living that I wanted to present. She cannot agree with "a girlish life" and wants to "get on her feet" and tries to do so by running a tea-room. It is surely true that she makes up her mind to shut up the place at last, moved by Roy's attitude (to help her), knowing that he is really a good sport and loves her, but as she says, "if

we'd shut it up before it would have been a failure. Now when we do it—it'll be a success. I wanted to succeed—make a go of it!"—she could accomplish her own purpose, her dream. What is true womanhood?—To lead a girlish life at home? May seems to tell us a new way of living for women in those days—and it also goes for today, doesn't it?

Yet, I wouldn't take the philosophy very seriously in directing the play. As this play is a light comedy, if the audience enjoyed this play, if they smiled or laughed out, if they sympathized with the character, and if their hearts were warmed, I'm also satisfied. I'm sure they did.

Now let me talk about some difficulties on producing a comedy. One difficulty is the audience. I picked up the humorous points in the script and considered how to make the audience laugh. But I couldn't imagine how they would respond to the characters' speeches and actions till the

actual performances. I didn't expect such a big response to the point of the story in the last scene (Roy says, "Well, you see, I had to give it (the engagement ring) to the gas man."). That tells us it is very important to have a fresh approach to a play. The second point is pausing and timing of the characters' speeches and actions. Both the timing and pausing can easily make the audience laugh.

Last year we made a long voyage on the ship named "Drama". Even though we met so many difficulties during the voyage, we could get over them and reached our destination in safety, thanks to the cooperation of many people.

Finally I'd like to express my hearty thanks over again to Prof. Itoh, seniors, graduates, Mrs. Jannette Welsh from T.I.P. and all the members of W.E.S.S. for their advice and cooperation.

The Everlasting, The Drama !

Creativity, That's the Essence of Drama

—Be Significant Part of the Body—

Tsuyoshi Suzuki

*Stage Manager
(Politics, Junior)*

Just the day after the final stages of "Four Universities' English Theatrical Contest", the ceremony called "Set Yaki" was held. The Panels which were going to burn away reminded me of our 6 months voyage to produce drama in 1978. It seemed like only yesterday that we were walking around the Kanda area to find a script for 1978 drama production. And careful evaluation on each script led us to decide on the script of "Tea-Pot on the Rocks."

For the betterment of Drama Production, we need cooperation and understandings of the script among casts and all staff members basically. For those purposes, we held Drama Festival in the first semester. And based on the fundamental understandings on the script, we stepped into second stage to produce the best drama, separating into each section. So much energies were devoted, and so many debates were done in every section meetings and in the drama council for the success

in the final stages. And Drama General Meetings were very effective to exchange opinions among sections. Finally, all the power of W.E.S.S. was concentrated to produce the best stage, and in that moment what is called "Drama of W.E.S.S. had appeared on the stage of Hitotsubashi Auditorium. And I do firmly believe, although we could not win the grand prize, drama production in 1978 was ended in a great success in terms of the purposes I've mentioned above.

But I often hear the criticism toward drama like "We cannot improve our English abilities through drama except casts." or "It is meaningless to assemble over 150 members to produce drama." But I do not believe each one of them has justification.

Drama is the best way to learn living English. I believe you had memorized at least your given part of the script in Drama Festival. And you can use those sentences in the similar situation in your daily lives as if they are your own words. Then those English sentences have become your part of the body. So, I wonder why every member of W.E.S.S. does not try to make much use of the script to improve your English. If you tried to do so, drama would have been the best opportunity. Because you can know in what situation or in what way certain English sentences are spoken.

W.E.S.S. is not an English School, but

a club. The difference between the two is whether it has creativity. In a club we decide everything by ourselves and carry them out by ourselves. So, we need cooperation among members. And drama is the best and only way to achieve those purposes of a club, the development of creativity and cooperation. We have to accomplish drama production relatively in a short period. Thereby we need a large number of staffs. This year we had more than 150 members in drama production. So, how to achieve cooperation among staffs and casts was the key to succeed in drama production. Each section meetings or Drama General Meetings were also held for this purpose. But I believe most important thing is that each staff should have an awareness that he is playing a significant part in drama production, and that each member should seek what he can do for the betterment of drama production. W.E.S.S. is the large body. In that large body to find what kind of role he should play is not easy. But because it is the large body, we should do so. W.E.S.S. is always ready to welcome your voice and your hands. Now I have to say good-bye to Drama. At this parting, I wish to say to all the members of W.E.S.S., "Be a significant part of the body."

Lastly, I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks to Prof. Itoh and to other members who helped us in drama production.

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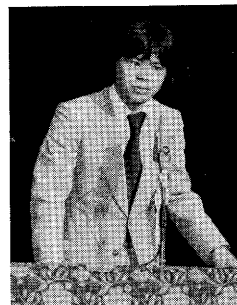
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What Will Future Civilization Bring for Human Life?

What were once friends are now. . . .

Hideki Maruyama
(Economics, Junior)



Human civilization begins at the Stone Age when our fathers were running after animals to make their living and were sometimes killed by them. At that time nature was man's enemy. Since then history of human civilization was a series of conquests. Finally, late in the eighteenth century scientific discoveries and labor-saving inventions marked the beginning of the age of technology which gave a great impact on human life. That is to say, technological innovation had reformed human civilization.

One of the long held desire of mankind was to fly in the air and to prevent our food from going bad. But today, we can fly non-stop to New York by super express Boeing 747 jet, and we can store our food in a huge refrigerator. In that sense mankind had conquered nature.

The advance of technology has been accelerating and it never seems to stop. So long as technology keeps on advancing, future civilization which will have more and more innovations through is sure to bring a more convenient life. And of course, civilization will have a brilliant future with the help of technology. Is that, ladies and gentlemen, so?

Some time ago I over heard a conversation between a mother and her little son.

The son said to his mother, "Mom, I don't like counting 'cause it bothers my mind." Mother replied, "Don't say that my son, it's inevitable for a human being to learn counting." That was a model answer. But the child pressed on, "Oh! Mom, it's not. All we got to do is to push buttons and then 'Casio mini' will show us the answer." These days we can find this sort of conversation taking place anytime anywhere. However, my friends, can we laugh off the boy's words? Can we imagine the day when machines controlled by computers do all sort of jobs in place of men?

Let me now give a more tangible example. When we turn our eyes to the strategic arms of the status quo we find that we are living next to danger; that is the fear of another nuclear war. We recall in our memories of Hiroshima and Nagasaki that a single nuclear bomb had killed one hundred thousand people in a single moment. And today, the United States of America and the Soviet Union possess more than three thousand nuclear war heads, enough to destroy all the human civilization on earth. To avoid such disaster, Strategic Arms Limitation Talks had been held over and over again. But the two superpowers have not come to an

agreement yet.

Some optimistic person might say, "Nuclear war will never break out because of the nuclear deterrent power between the two superpowers." However, no one can say that a nuclear deterrence which depends on the balance of nuclear arms between the two countries will last forever. So I believe that a belief in such deterrence is a kind of gamble for mankind.

This is a typical example that shows how modern civilization have brought fear to human life at present and in the future.

Our fathers had triumphed through a long battle against nature. But now we face another enemy; that is, ironically speaking, human civilization itself. Technology was once a means to conquer nature but it has turned into an obstacle to the enjoyment of human life in the

future.

My friends, we all live under the most important time in human history. Human civilization has come to a saturation point, that is, it has come to a turning point.

So we have to stop here and consider, "Are we really happy with this prospect?" But, I don't mean to say all the prospects of future civilization is a vice. I just want to say, "Let us not be blinded but open our eyes to what future civilization can bring to our lives; pollution problems, destruction of environment, food crisis, computerization of labor and the perpetual peace and happiness of human life.

It is you and I who will create the twentyfirst century. And it is our duty to stop here because we were born in the most important time in history.

In the Midst of Massive Information

Yasuhiko Matsubara
(Commerce, Junior)



Russian physiologist, Pavlov made an interesting experiment. In this experiment, a dog was given a meal everytime after hearing a bell ring. In due course, the dog's mouth started to water only when he heard the bell. This is widely known as the experiment of "conditioned response" and it has shown us that animals respond to simple stimulus instantly once they get used to it.

I believe, ladies and gentlemen, we also began to respond to stimulus instantly, stimulus called information in this mass communication era. Today, I'd like to talk

with you a little bit about this outstanding characteristic of the 20th century; mass communication. Whether we like it or not, our daily life is exposed to a continuous bombardment of massive information. Every morning, we start our new day reading a few articles in the paper, and catching a few minutes of T.V. and if we get on a train, cute girls in the advertisement are smiling at us with sparkling eyes of 10,000 voltage. Catchy phrases such as "Lose 10 kilograms in 10 days" or "How to pick up girls on streets" are found almost everywhere. Information

just keeps coming to our eyes and by the time we come back to our homes again, we are completely worn out from these bombardments of information, and that unconsciously!

Statistically, over 2 billion copies of monthly and weekly magazines are published in Japan today and Japan has the most rapid increase rate of color T.V. in the world. Indeed we are living in the midst of highly advanced mass communication era.

Nowadays, ladies and gentlemen, mass communication doesn't only provide necessary information but also forces us to act in a certain way. Mass communication keeps telling us how to live, where to go, what to like, what to wish and so on.

Just about a month ago, I was rearranging my bookshelf at my house. I suddenly noticed that a lot of my books were books on self improvement. I am looking for convenient solutions in those books because I felt unsure of myself for not knowing those things. I also was a puppet of mass communication. How to be smart, how to get the next post in your company, how to improve your English, I feel as if mass communication is threatening us with the idea that we'll be dropouts in this modern society if we don't know these facts. The fundamental problem is that we started to accept it passively. Ladies and gentlemen, we began to respond to information like animals! Just like the dog I told you about at the beginning. This is a rapid spreading crisis in Japan today. Let me give you a few examples. There is an emerging group among young girls called "AN AN, NON NO ZOKU". Both AN AN and NON NO are popular magazines for young girls. If there's a special article of Kyoto or Hagi in these magazines, young girls will rush there like a flood with AN AN and NON NO under their arms. Well in this case, with the help of the famous slogan, "DISCOVER JAPAN". We can see a lack of

thinking here.

Thousands and thousands of people will vote for the candidates in the election simply because they are often seen on T.V. There's also an absence of thinking here by the overwhelming influence of massive information. This is nothing but conditioned response.

Above all, I'd like to recall an incident which should still be vivid in your memory. There once was a time when everybody was running to the store for toilet paper. Why did this happen? It was a chaos resulting from the paralyzed mass communication. Somehow we tend to lose our judgement and instead tend to let T.V. or other mass communication media think for us. So in case of a situation where panic arises, we may completely lose our control.

These incidents are just to name a few. All these stems from the same root. That is, we all began to respond to information like animals. Is there a difference between the dog that wags at the mouth just by hearing the bell and ourselves who abandon judgement and repeat those conditioned responses to information?

A famous French mathematician, Pascal said, "A human being is a thinking reed". This shows that people sought and found the difference between animals and human in their ability to "think". But today, because everybody is manipulated by mass communication, I have to say that "Human beings are reeds who forgot to think" in this mass communication era.

Ladies and gentlemen, stop for a while and see if you are not a victim in the flood of massive information. You might find some sort of mass media fixing the image of a girl you should be attracted to. Let us not give up, ladies and gentlemen, the judgement and the thinking power, the wisdom that God has bestowed only upon us.

I thank you very much.

The Second Ranked People

Masahiro Soga

(Literature, Sophomore)



Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Can you say that all men are created equal with confidence?

In my highschool days, I stayed at the Olympic Memorial Center at Yoyogi, Tokyo. One night, I happened to sit next to a lady. She was a member of the South Korean volleyball team. She was very beautiful and misterious. Even now, I believe she was Miss Korea. And I was also, as you know well, very handsome boy. I convinced that I was Mr. Japan. So I had an expectation of the international love romance. However, I could not fall into love. Far from it, I could not through even one word for her. Why?

I always yearned English and English speakers. So I had much information about Europe and America. On the contrary, I had very scarce knowledge about Asian countries. I could not have even greeting for Korean. I could not but admit that I looked down upon our neighbors even though they are the same human beings.

Now, Ladies and gentleman, how about you? How about Japanese?

Last year, I listened to the 18th international speech contest in Japanese. One of Korean student said, "Japanese students are very knowledgeable about European and American things, but they know far too little about neighboring countries. Lack of knowledge creates prejudice and misunderstanding." And South Korean woman married to Japanese said, "The Japanese believe that the only foreigners are

Americans." Why our neighbors hold such impressions?

After the Meiji era, Japan made maximum efforts to catch up with advanced countries. We tried to imitate them in every field. So we have been holding a respect and complex toward Europeans and Americans. We, Japanese ranked ourselves next to the Westners, Yes, We are always the second ranked people. We cannot have a confidence of our identity. Thus we are keeping our superiority or position by making the third ranked people, namely our neighbors.

But ladies and gentleman, do you know such kind of our attitude are accused not only in the speech contest but also internationally?

This April, Mr. Zenko Suzuki, former agricultural and forestry minister visited ASEAN countries. He was claimed that, "Japanese people always minded EC and US. You paid a great attention to such countries. But you seldom care about us. If you continue today's policy, we are not going to maintain our relations."

We, Japanese always followed Europeans and Americans. But even though we made efforts, we can never be westerners. However, if we continue today's attitude, we will lose our neighbors. We will become alone in Asia.

Ladies and gentleman, now is the time for us to make every effort to get rid of our prejudice toward Asians. Now is the time to abandon the ranking of the people not to lose our friends.

Let's open our eyes much wider and say with confidence that, "All men are created equal."

—LECTURE—

Stairway to Platform

Hideki Maruyama

Chief of Speech Section

(Economics, Junior)

We are living in the democratic society where everyone is able to have and express his own say. Everyone can have his own view on whatever going on around him. With the development of science and technology the world in which we live is beset with a welter of political, social, and economic problems. And it is said that most of the problems can be solved only through the development of mutual understanding based on effective communication. In this society, thus, the way to convey one's thought to others and the way to exchange ones' view have become more important than at any other time in history. Therefore, here comes the necessity to learn how to communicate with people from all over the world. Fortunately I have studied oral communication which is the oldest and most fundamentally of all shapes of communication. So let me tell you something about what I had learned through my experience.

In the United States there is a school of "Art of Speech" in most of the universities. But as far as I know there is none in Japan. But you do not have to be disappointed because E.S.S. gives you an opportunity to study the 'Art of Speech'.

There are more than 40 English Oratorical contests in which we college students can participate. The forms of these contests are 1) Recitation, 2) Prepared Speech 3) Extemporaneous Speech. Although there are 3 types of contests one out of ten are 7-minutes-prepared speech

contests. But recently extemporaneous (or impromptu) speech seems to be in a vogue. And some managers of speech contests are trying to introduce impromptu speech in their contests. But I cannot agree with them. Because I believe the aim of prepared speech contest and extemporaneous speech contest is different from each other.

I think the aim of prepared speech contest is to choose the best speech in the contest. And the aim of extemporaneous speech is to select the best speaker out of the contestants. So I think we had better not introduce an extemporaneous speech in a prepared speech contest.

Now I would like to tell you something that can help you make a speech.

1)—When you are preparing for speech contests and you finished deciding what you want to claim in coming speech contest.—You have to consider the most effective way to convey your thought to the audience.

Keep the following things in your mind.

a) Subject

* Consider whether your subject interests the audience or not.

* Consider whether your subject is significant to the audience or not.

b) Examples you show us in your speech

* Consider whether the example supports your claim or not.

* Consider whether the example can be an evidence to prove what you present.

* Tell the audience about what happen-

ed to you instead of telling a story of somebody else. (Because it's you that are making a speech.)

c) Organization

- * Make the introduction humorous so that it will arise the audience's interest.
- * Pose some questions to keep the audience's interest.
- * Do not say all you want to say in introduction.
- * To develop what you are saying do not draw up examples in a row.
- * Do not make conclusion a long explanation. (Don't summarize what you have said in your speech)
- * End your speech with a clear-cut sentence.

d) English (Grammar, choice of words)

- * Don't make a long long sentence (Sentence structures you learned in high school are adequate.)
- * Don't use difficult words (Audience don't bring dictionary to the hall.)
- * Use smart expressions as much as you can (You can find a lot of smart expressions in poems or in songs.)
- * Do not use Japanese-English dictionary.
- * Look into the dictionary if you don't know the correct pronunciation of the word.

e) Delivery

- * I recommend you not to practice too much. (Excessive practice will make you like a story-telling machine.)

2) —When you are standing on a platform.

a) Voice

- * Utter some words before you start your speech so that you can adjust your voice.

- * Consider the volume (size) of the hall.

b) Delivery

- * Be aware of what you are saying throughout your speech then your speech will turn out to be natural and sincere.

c) Gesture

- * Proper and natural gesture makes your speech effective. But over-done and unnatural gesture destroys your speech.

d) Costume and Make-Up


- * Boys—Do not forget to wear a tie. Button your suit.
- * Girls—Wear anything you like (I'm sorry I don't know much about it.)

These are the things I recommend you to consider when you are making a speech. Running your eyes through these points I hope you noticed that the most important thing in making a speech is 'Audience is listening to my speech'. So don't forget about the existence of the audience.

As Rome was not built in a day excellent speech can never be prepared in a day or so. If you have a precious experience, if you are moved deeply in your mind by some happenings, if you are struck with a good idea, and if you come across a smart English expressions, note them. Those will help you some day.

I wish those who read this column will be able to carry a big trophy this year.

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DEBATE

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

Resolved: that Japan Should Remove Restrictions
on Imported Commodities

WESS Team: Kyoichi Koshio, Makoto Nagashima, Nobue Ishizaki
Asami Kikuchi, Hiroshi Tamano
General Manager: Akira Tsukada

Affirmative Constructive Speech

The world has been sailing in the ocean of world economy to approach free trade more than 30 years. In 1930s, every nation took protectionist policy and set up import restrictions one after another. This policy led the world to economic stagnancy and war. After World War II, reflecting on this bitter experience, every nation began sailing for free trade by removing restrictions in order to secure economic prosperity.

We are still on the way to free trade and we should continue this sailing to develop the world economy. That is, we should approach free trade by removing restrictions as much as possible. This is our final goal. Based on this idea, we are resolved that Japan should remove restrictions on imported commodities.

Let me define the important terms in this debate. This definition also outlines our plan. Japan means Japan's government. To remove restrictions means to cut tariff barriers to 0%. Proposed im-

ported commodities are machinery, such as precision machinery, transportation machinery, knowledge intensive products, household appliances and so forth, and color film. For example, please look at this chart (Chart 1). This chart indicates present tariff rate. Our plan is to remove 6% tariff on rolling stock, 10% on TV sets and like that. Here comes major contentions.

[Chart 1] Present Tariff Rate in 1978

Rolling Stock	6 %
T.V. Sets	10 %
Motorcycle	8 %
Watch	12 %
Household Electric Appliance	6 %
Camera	6 %
Computer	10.5%
Color Film	.11 %

Source: Statistics by MITI, 1978

Major Contention 1.

Maintaining import restrictions on proposed commodities cannot be justified.

Point 1) Restrictions shall be abolished when commodities get international competitive power.

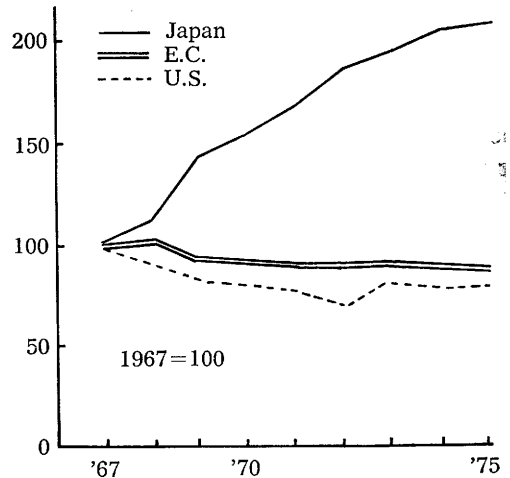
The role of restrictions is to protect infant industries until they grow up and get international competitiveness. That is, once they get international competitiveness, we need no protection for them and such protections lose their value. To approach free trade, we should remove restrictions as much as possible. Thus unnecessary restrictions should be immediately abolished to step up to free trade.

Point 2) Restrictions on proposed commodities have completed their mission.

We have proven that to approach free trade is significant and the removal of unnecessary restrictions can be one step to free trade. With this in mind, when we turn to Japan's present industries, we find commodities which need no protection because of their enough competitiveness. What is the criterion to judge competitiveness?

It is the product's price aspect and non-price aspect. And also a simple criterion is that commodities are selling well. We can recognize this from the product's share of trade and exports, because international trade is carried out under free competition. Therefore the increase of the product's share of trade and export market indicates the beneficial result of competition with other nations.

[Chart 2] Index of Export of Machinery in the World



Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1976

Let's look at machinery industry. Please look at this chart (Chart 2). This chart indicates the index of export of machinery in the world from 1967 to 1975. Export rate of U.S. and E.C. has been decreasing, on the contrary Japan's export rate has been increasing remarkably. Thus we can say that Japan's machinery industry is quite strong and need no protection. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry also analyzed this way. "Japan's Machinery Industry in Showa 50s" published by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, p. 408, Quote: "Owing to mass production and technological innovation, Japanese machinery has got non-price international competitiveness, as well as

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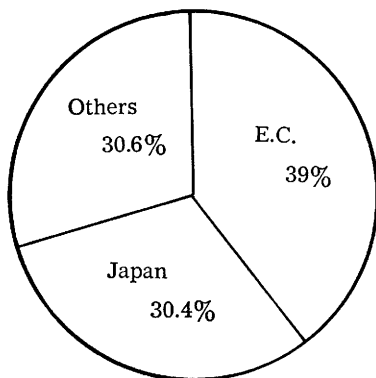
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price competitiveness, that is, sufficient after-service, a well developed sales network, fixed brand image, standardization, stability in quality and development of new products." Unquote. In this way, the Japanese machinery industry became competitively strong as a whole. Thus there is no need to impose restrictions. Because it is unnecessary.

[Chart 3] Japan's Share in World T.V. Sets Exports in 1975



Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1976

Let me examine Japanese TV sets. Japanese TV sets occupy great share in the world market. Please notice this chart (Chart 3). This chart indicates Japan's share in world TV sets exports in 1975. Japanese TVs occupy more than 30% in the world exports. Because Japan's TV sets are strong enough to compete with foreign TV sets, they were able to penetrate the world market to such a

great extent. Japan Industrial Annual supports this point. "Japan Industrial Annual 1978" published by Nihon Keizai Shimbun-sha, p. 7, Quote: "In 1976, the export of Japanese color TV sets increased drastically. It was because Japan-made TV sets were quite competitive in quality and performance of small size and economical, and their brand-names were well known." Unquote. Now Japanese TV sets have enough competitiveness. Thus there is no need to protect them.

[Chart 4] Comparison of Price of Color Films in the U.K. in 1977

	(pence)
Agfa color (West Germany)	89
Koda color (U.S.)	95
Fuji color (Japan)	89
Sakura color (Japan)	82

Source: White Paper on Overseas Market

Let us turn to Japanese color film. Please notice this chart (Chart 4). This chart indicates the comparison of price of color films in the United Kingdom in 1977. Agfa color of West Germany costs 85 pences, Kodacolor of U.S., 95 pences, Fuji color, 89 pences, Sakura color, 82 pences. Latter two are Japanese. Thus the price of Kodacolor II is higher than that of Japanese films. But English economic magazine refers to the high quality of both nations' film. "White Paper on Overseas Market 1977" published by JETRO,



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

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p. 37, Quote: "According to the economic magazine 'WHICH' July 1976 published by English Consumer Association, as for color film, there is almost no difference in quality between brands. The quality of Kodacolor II is the same as Fujicolor II's." Unquote. From these facts, both in the price and quality aspects, Japanese films have strong competitiveness.

We have proven Japan's machinery and color film are strong. But they have protection, namely tariffs. However, these tariffs have lost their usefulness. Thus we should remove such unnecessary tariffs to approach free trade.

Major Contention 2.

Unnecessary restrictions invite friction with other countries.

Now the U.S. criticizes Japan's trade restrictions which are useless because of the competitiveness of products. The U.S. has requested Japan to remove its tariffs on such commodities. "Nihon Keizai Shimbun" April 15, 1978, Quote: "The U.S. wants Japan to reduce tariffs on commodities which have enough competitiveness with those of the U.S.'s. Unless Japan takes action as the U.S. desires, great effects will be brought about in Japan-U.S. relations." Unquote. If we maintain unnecessary restrictions, the threat implied in the criticism will become actualized. Even now there are signs of such a turn of events. The U.S. has warned Japan that unless Japan rectifies the imbalance of opportunity in bilateral trade, they will discriminate against Japan economically. "Asahi Evening News" April 7, 1978, Quote: "U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield warned that the U.S. Con-

gress may consider legislation which would hurt Japan-U.S. trade unless an imbalance of opportunity in bilateral trade can be rectified." Unquote. If we maintain the status quo, the relations with the U.S. will become aggravated. Thus we should remove unnecessary restrictions to avoid further deterioration of relations with other nations.

After adoption of the resolution, we can get four advantages.

Advantage 1. Japan can approach free trade.

As we showed you Major Contention 1, by removing restrictions, we can step up to free trade.

Advantage 2. We can avoid political-economic friction with other nations by unnecessary restrictions.

Since Japan's unnecessary restrictions cause friction, we can solve it by adopting the resolution.

Advantage 3. Consumers can purchase lower-priced commodities.

In accordance with the function of tariffs, the prices of imported commodities are raised. If we remove this function, we can enjoy lower-priced commodities.

Advantage 4. We can promote domestic industry.

If foreign competition is kept out by tariffs, domestic industry tends to become sluggish. Thus removal of restrictions brings about more competition and by this competition with foreign goods, domestic industries can be promoted.

For all these reasons, we of the Waseda Affirmative strongly insist that Japan should remove restrictions on imported commodities. Thank you very much.

Negative Constructive Speech

In accepting the definitions of terms, I'd like to make one overview comment on the Affirmative case. Today's Affirmative are going to approach free trade,

which is conducted without any restrictions, in order to seek the expansion of trade. We doubt the significance of their proposal very much. By removing tariffs

on only eight commodities, to what extent will Japan's trade be expanded? They have to clarify this point. With this in mind, let me refute the Affirmative case.

The first point they said in the first contention is that restrictions shall be abolished when commodities get international competitive power. The purpose of restrictions is to protect domestic industries, as the Affirmative themselves have admitted. In this respect, as far as domestic industries have not developed enough, restrictions should not be abolished. So the point here is whether commodities proposed by the Affirmative have enough international competitive power. Then, turning to the second point, let's examine and see whether restrictions on proposed commodities have completed their mission or not.

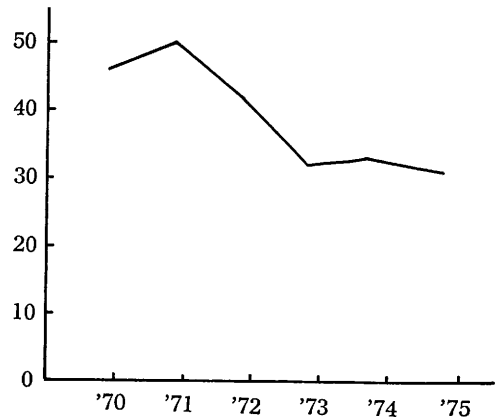
We have two refutations to this point. First, the Affirmative failed to show us the criteria to judge international competitive power. They said the share of exports and trade in the international market can be the criteria. But my basic question to the Affirmative is, what percentage can be the criteria to conclude that commodities have got enough international competitive power? The criteria presented by the Affirmative are very vague. Because, according to the statistics of the U.N., the share of Japan's TV sets in total world exports is 30%, Cameras is 13% and Computers is only 5%. The shares of commodities are different from each other. So the Affirmative should show us the authoritative criteria to judge international competitive power. Unless they show us the criteria, we cannot accept their argument.

Second, even if we follow the Affirmative criteria, the proposed commodities don't apply to the criteria. As we have discussed, the criteria presented by the Affirmative are the shares of export and trade. In this respect, the shares of export and trade must be increasing year by year if commodities have enough inter-

national competitive power.

But the share of TV sets presented by the Affirmative is the case only in 1975. Using the case only in 1975, why can the Affirmative say TV sets have enough international competitive power? When we turn our eyes to the transition of shares, we can notice the share of TV sets is decreasing. Please look at this chart (Chart A) depicting the transition of Japan's share in world TV sets exports. From 1971 to 1975, the share decreased remarkably. Judging from this fact, we can conclude that Japan's TV sets don't have enough international competitive power since this situation doesn't apply to the Affirmative theory which says the increase of the shares of trade and exports can be the criteria.

[Chart A] Transition of Japan's Share in World T.V. Sets Exports



Source: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1976

To support our argument, I turn to "White Paper on International Trade 1976" published by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, p.109, Quote: "Recently, the percentage of electrical machinery exports in the total increase of machinery exports have been decreasing annually. This slowdown in exports in electrical machinery can be attributable to the decline in demand due to the worldwide recession and the drop in inter-

national competitiveness due to the rise in export prices." Unquote.

Moreover, the same thing can be said in the case of motorcycles. Recently, the share of motorcycles in exports is on the decline. Let me substantiate this by quoting "White Paper on International Trade 1977", Quote: "Sales of two-wheeled motor vehicles or motorcycles increased only 0.4% in export value. As a result, the share of two-wheeled motor vehicles in transport machinery exports fell from 8.0% in 1975 to 6.3% and confirmed the declining trend in recent years." Unquote. In this way, the share of motorcycles is now on the decline. Thus we can conclude that motorcycles don't have enough international competitive power either.

Here it is clear to us that restrictions on proposed commodities have not completed their mission yet. Therefore, we contend that the Affirmative first contention doesn't stand.

Then let's go down to their second contention. They said unnecessary restrictions invite friction with other nations. We cannot accept this contention for the following two reasons.

First, the U.S. has no justifiable reason to criticize Japan's restrictions. I should say, first of all, the Affirmative didn't say

the U.S. criticizes Japan's restrictions on the commodities proposed by the Affirmative, and that such criticism will be a serious problem in the future. They only said the imbalance of opportunity is the target of criticism. What does the imbalance of opportunity mean? We regard it as tariff rates since we have discussed the tariff problems. Ladies and gentlemen, under the status quo, Japan's tariff rates are lower than those of many foreign nations. "Mainichi Daily News" January 25, 1978, Quote: "Japan's weighted average tariff rate of industrial products is 8.8% and less than those of the U.S. (8.9%) and E.C. (9.0%)." Unquote. In this way, Japan's tariff rate is lower than that of the U.S. So the U.S. has no justifiable reason to criticize Japan's restrictions. Then, why does the U.S. criticize Japan's trade practices nowadays?

Here comes the second reason: the cause of criticism of Japan's trade practices is Japan's trade surplus. According to "Economic Seminar" published by Nihon Hyoron-sha, October 1977, p. 10, Quote: "The West European nations have criticized the inflow of Japanese goods into the West European markets. And recently the U.S. also began to criticize no decrease of the Japanese trade surplus in the trade

はなやぎ、くつろぎ、きらめき、ときめき、やすらぎは

人間の欲び

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between Japan and the U.S." Unquote. In this way, the cause of criticism is not Japan's restrictions but the trade surplus.

So Japan's restrictions have nothing to do with criticism. Criticism by the U.S. cannot be the reason to adopt today's proposition.

Then, how about their advantages? The first advantage concerning free trade and the second advantage concerning friction were already rejected. So I'd like to touch upon the third and fourth advantages.

As the third advantage, they said consumers can purchase lower-priced commodities. In this argument, we can find the dilemma of the Affirmative. Because, if commodities proposed by the Affirmative have enough international competitive power both, in the price aspect and non-price aspect, the prices of such commodities must be lower than those of imported commodities and consumers will not purchase such imported commodities. But if consumers can purchase lower-priced imported commodities, Japanese commodities must not be lower than imported commodities. This indicates Japanese commodities are not superior to imported commodities in the price aspect. Clearly, both alternatives don't support the Affirmative arguments.

The same thing goes for the fourth advantage. They said we can promote do-

mestic industry. But if domestic industry has developed enough as the Affirmative said, such industry will not be promoted by the introduction of imported commodities. And if domestic industry has been promoted, such industry must not be developed enough compared with imported commodities.

Ladies and gentlemen, in one situation, the Affirmative proposal will change nothing because commodities have enough international competitive power, in the Affirmative theory. And in the other situation, it will invite a serious repercussion: domestic industry will suffer from the attack of foreign commodities, because domestic industry has not developed enough to the extent they don't need any restrictions.

Under the status quo, the international situation is severe for Japan's industry because of the prolonged recession and the price-hike in exports. In this situation, if we remove restrictions whose purpose is to protect domestic industry, domestic industry will face difficulties in the sale of exports.

For all these reasons, we have come to the conclusion that Japan should not remove restrictions on imported commodities. Lastly, I ask the audience to concur with the Negative.

Thank you very much.



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THE 13TH SOPHIA UNIVERSITY INVITATIONAL DEBATE TOURNAMENT

Resolved: that The Building of Atomic Power Plants
in Japan Should be Prohibited

2nd Prize: Makoto Nagashima, Toshio Matsuoka

Affirmative Constructive Speech

Atomic power plants came in light as a source of energy supply in 1960s. They generate electricity. But at the same time, they produce radioactivity that will cause fatal disease such as cancer. So when we allow the operation of atomic power plants, we need a guarantee that such radioactivity will never be released into human environments. But when we examine present atomic power plants, we can find that this guarantee has not been achieved. Because an adequate method to prevent release of radiation from radioactive wastes has not been established. And actually, worrying about this radioactive wastes problem, West Germany government prohibited the further construction of atomic power plants. "News-week" March 14, 1977, p. 21, Quote: "The Bonn government has decided to issue no further building permits so long as there is continued uncertainty about how and where to dispose of radioactive wastes." Unquote.

So ladies and gentlemen, it is high time for us to reconsider Japan's atomic power policy. Based on this recognition, we of the Waseda Affirmative contend that the building of atomic power plants in Japan should be prohibited.

First of all, I clarify the meaning of atomic power plants in this debate. Atomic power plants by which we mean a source of electricity supply by use of nuclear fission including present type of plants using light-water reactor and planned plants using breeder reactor. And outline of our plan is to stop operation of atomic power plants until an adequate method to dispose of wastes is established. Now I'd like to show you our Major Contention.

Major Contention.

Present inadequate technology to dispose of radioactive wastes precludes the further operation of atomic power plants. Item A) Radioactive wastes are deadly materials for humans.

Atomic power plants are inherently producing radioactive wastes, low-level one and high-level one. High-level wastes have more than 2 rem radiation. And some wastes have more than 1,000 rem radiation. Low-level wastes have more than 200 mrem radiation.

Now I'd like to explain the character of radioactive wastes. I go to "Exploring Energy Choices" published by Energy Policy Project of the Ford Foundation, 1974, p. 27, Quote: "Radioactive wastes from power plants are deadly materials that must be isolated from the environment for hundreds, sometimes hundreds of thousands of years. Significant releases of these materials in accidents could cause wide-spread contamination and the loss of many lives." Unquote.

And in order to show you the danger of radioactive wastes concretely, I'd like to quote "New Scientist", issued on November 1976, p. 265, the reports of Dr. Zhores Medvedev, biochemist at National Institute for Medical Research, Quote: "For many years nuclear reactor wastes have been buried in a deserted area not more than a few dozen miles from the Urals town. But because of the sudden explosion of wastes, radioactive dust and materials was poured high up into the sky. Tens of thousands of people were affected, hundreds dying, though real figures have never been made public. The large area, where the accident happened, is still con-

sidered dangerous and is closed to the public." Unquote. Therefore radioactive wastes have to be disposed of adequately never to release radiation into environment.

Item B) There is no adequate method to dispose of radioactive wastes.

Point 1) Criterion of "adequate method"

As radioactive wastes are deadly materials, their disposal method has to meet the following two conditions.

- (1) To contain wastes so that they never release radiation into environment.
- (2) To store contained wastes eternally safely.

From the character of radioactive wastes, it is clear that 1st condition is essential. But even if they are contained safely in packages, we have still danger that radiation will be released from wastes by breakdowns of packages. Therefore such contained wastes should be safely stored. So 2nd condition is necessary.

Point 2) An adequate method has not been established.

Now let's examine today's disposal method. As for high-level wastes, there is no adequate method to contain them safely. According to "Japan's Safety Research on Atomic Power Generation" published by Japan Atomic Energy Research Center, 1975, p. 60, Quote: "High-level wastes contain a lot of fission materials, so they continuously emit intense heat for hundreds of thousands of years until they

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become non-radioactivity. The present disposal method to mix them in concrete has no durability, so cannot assure safety." Unquote. Thus present disposal method of high-level wastes is not an adequate one, because it cannot contain them safely.

As for low-level wastes, they are now stored in storehouses of atomic power plants after put into drums. But under such situations, we still have danger that drums will be broken down by earthquakes or other accidents and radiation will be released from drums. Japan Atomic Energy Research Center agree with us on this point in the book entitled "Japan's Safety Research on Atomic Power Generation" 1975, p.60, Quote: "The amount of low-level radioactive wastes from atomic power plants is very large. So its disposal is an important problem. Today they are stored in a storehouse of atomic power plants after contained in drums. But it is only a temporal measure. Eventually they have to be disposed of in a deep sea or somewhere never to affect human environments. But today such disposal method remains on the experimental stages." Unquote. Thus present disposal method of low-level wastes is also inadequate.

Point 3) Present inadequate method allows radioactive wastes to release radiation into environment.

Because of inadequate method, we have many accidents that radiation was released into environment from radioactive wastes. Let me show you Japan's case. According to "Atomic Power" published by the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, 1978, p.39, Quote: "In 1973, at one of Fukushima atomic power plants, the liquid radioactive wastes were leaked into the outside of disposal facilities. Because of this leakage, 28 square meters area was contaminated." Unquote. Therefore present method allows wastes to release radiation into environment.

Now I will present you our plan. Our plan includes four policies.

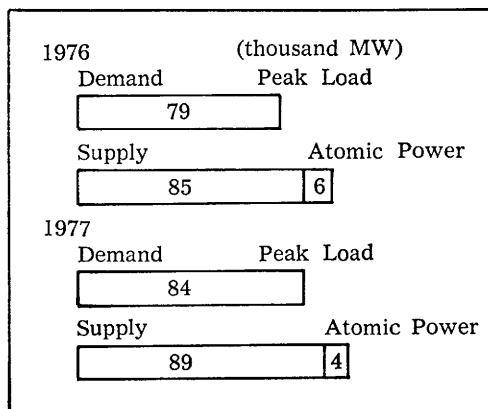
1) To stop the operation of all atomic power plants and reprocessing plants in Japan till an adequate method shall be established.

We need two conditions. Safe containment method and place for isolation as I showed before.

2) 7.7% share of present atomic power plants' generation shall be replaced by use of oil and surplus generation.

To prove this, please look at this chart (Chart I). This chart indicates that even though we abolish atomic power plants, still we have surplus generation. For example in 1976, demand at peak load is 79,000 MW. But the total generation was 85,000 MW without atomic power generation. Supply was more than demand without atomic power generation. The same thing can be said in 1977. Thus our plan 2 has enough workability.

[Chart I] Capability of Total Electric Power



Source: Japan Electric Power Survey Committee, 1978

3) The money for planned atomic power plants shall be transferred for the construction of coal-fired power plants for the expected increasing demand. We have three reasons why we pick up coal-fired power plants instead.

Reason A. The construction cost of coal-fired power plants is less than that of atomic power plants.

Reason B. Generation cost of coal-fired power plants is almost as same as that of atomic power plants.

Reason C. The deposit of coal is extremely huge compared with that of uranium.

4) New coal-fired power plants shall equip anti-pollution system.

Anti-pollution system can prevent the effects on environment. "Energy Economics" January 1977, published by the Institute of Energy Economics, p.11, Ryo Murai, chief of Fuel Division at Energy Resources Research and Development Company states as follows: Quote: "In 1976, our company equipped all coal-fired power plants with anti-sulfur pollution system. Owing to this system, we could solve sulfur pollution problem." Unquote.

Then I'd like to show you the advantages. We can enjoy 2 advantages by adopting our plan.

1) We can stop the accumulation of radioactive wastes.

The radioactive wastes inherently produced by the atomic power generation should be completely contained and isolated eternally. But the present method can-

not do this. This means radioactive wastes are beyond our capability and threaten our life. In this sense, this advantage is significant for us.

2) We can have stable supply of electricity by use of abundant coal.

In plan, we showed the deposit is great. And we have other reasons why we have promising aspect of coal import. Because long term trade of coal is advantageous for the coal exporters themselves, such as China, South East Asian nations and Australia. Since it contributes to the stability of employment in developing nations and good trade balance with Japan. "Toyo Keizai" January 20, 1978, p.61, Quote: "Long term stable imports of coal contribute to the economic development of the exporting nations, especially, the stability of employment. Because coal industry requires man power in operation and transportation." Unquote.

For all these reasons, we strongly claim that the building of atomic power plants in Japan should be prohibited in order to secure our safety. Thank you very much.

Negative Constructive Speech

The history of human beings has been the battle field between potential danger and the wisdom of mankind. Everthing which delights us today was at first considered dangerous, taking automobiles and airplanes as examples. But thanks to the improvement of science and technology, we could minimize the potential dangers so that they can be neglected.

Atomic power has the same history. While making its potential danger negligible, we enjoy comfortable daily lives. Moreover, as the experience of the oil crisis tells us, Japan's economy is quite vulnerable to international conditions. Under such situations, diversification of energy resources is essential to a stable

supply of energy. Among a lot of alternative energy resources, atomic power plants have many promising aspects to be a major alternative to oil in supplying electricity. Consequently, because atomic power has enough qualifications as an energy resource, we stand resolved that the building of atomic power plants in Japan should never be prohibited.

We set four criteria to choose alternatives to oil. First: cost. Second: efficiency. Third: stable supply. And forth: safety. In terms of these criteria, atomic power has enough qualifications. Let me prove one by one.

First: cost. In terms of the cost aspect, atomic power is quite an economical ener-

[Chart i] Comparison of Generation Cost

	(Yen/KWH)
Atomic Power	8.81
Oil	10.5
Coal	9.97
Geothermal Power	10.7

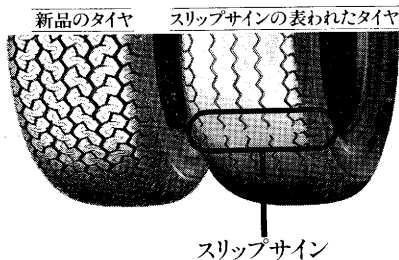
Source: The Economic Planning Agency, 1977

gy resource. This chart (Chart i) shows the comparison of generation cost between atomic power plants and thermal power plants. From this chart we contend that atomic power plants are quite economical. Second: efficiency. Atomic power plants have inherent merits in transportation and storage of the fuel, because of their good efficiency. "Consensus" 1978 issue, published by the Federation of Electric Enterprises, p. 3, Quote: "As the resource of atomic power generation, uranium shows great advantages in transportation and storage. Because a large amount of electricity is generated by a small amount of uranium. Perfect combustion of 1 gram of U-235 can produce heat which is equal to 2,000 liters of oil or 3,000 kilograms of coal." Unquote. Thus, atomic power plants are quite essential for our resource-scarce country, Japan. Third: stable supply. If Fast Breeder Reactors (FBR) are adopted, atomic power can be the semi-domestic energy resource because an FBR produces more energy than it consumes.

And it is feasible in the foreseeable future. In the book entitled "International Safeguards and Nuclear Industry" published by the American Society of International Law, 1973, Mason Willrich, Prof. at the University of Virginia says, Quote: "The fast breeder reactor, which is capable of producing more special fissionable material than it consumes, is under intensive development in a number of a industrially advanced countries and may become available for commercial use in the 1980's." Unquote. What we should notice here is that only when we maintain the present policy, we can get this significant advantage. Lastly: safety. Atomic power plants are designed not to cause any detrimental effects on the human environment. Thanks to many independent safety systems, the safety of atomic power plants is adequately assured today. Since this criterion is the only controversial issue in this debate, let's see how the safety of atomic power plants is assured by examining the Affirmative's contention.

Today our opponents have told us the present inadequate technology for disposing of radioactive wastes precludes the further operation of atomic power plants. Let me, first of all, appeal that they have failed to establish a prima-facie case. Because if their theory goes, even after adopting their plan the present harmful wastes will remain. This means their plan has no workability. If they advocate the workability of their plan, it means the

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present method is enough to dispose of radioactive wastes. Therefore, in either way their argument doesn't stand. Then, assuming the prima-facie case, let me specifically examine their case.

We have three reasons to reject their contention. 1. The present method can contain radioactive wastes for more than 100 years. 2. Even if leakage accidentally happens, enough measures are adopted to prevent leakage from affecting the human environment. 3. The method to contain radioactive wastes has been improved in recent years.

Let's go back to the first point, today we have an adequate method to contain radioactive wastes for 100 years. "OECD Observer" published by OECD, March 1977, Quote: "With techniques already developed to the stage of industrial use, certain wastes with low or medium levels of radioactivity can be disposed of by dispersal into the environment, while all other types of waste with high-level radioactivity can be completely contained for storage periods of more than a century under satisfactory safety conditions." Unquote. Thus, the present method can safely contain both high-level and low-level radioactive wastes.

Let's go down to the second point. Even if a leakage accident happens, many independent systems are adopted to prevent it from affecting the human environment. "Nuclear Technology, June 1978" published by the American Nuclear Society and the European Nuclear Society, shows the independent safety system. Quote: "There are several barriers to prevent the release of high level waste into the environment.

1. Stainless steel walls of tanks and pipes
2. Stainless steel drip trays beneath tanks and pipes
3. Leakage sump
4. Pumps pumping leakage to the reserve tank
5. Leakage alarm system
6. Concrete walls of the cells" Unquote.

For the benefit of the audience, let me explain its function in detail. Radioactive wastes are contained in a stainless-steel tank, which is stored in a concrete room. There is a stainless steel drip tray beneath the tank. When a leakage accident happens, this drip tray catches the radioactive wastes. Then the pump pumps leakage up to the reserve tank. In this room the leakage alarm system is equipped so that a leakage accident will be detected. Because of this safety system, the human environment will never get harmed by the radiation hazards.

The Affirmative side has stated that there was a leakage accident in Fukushima. But our simple question is: what was the result of it? We believe, thanks to the adequate safety system, it gave no impacts to the human environment.

Then let me go down to the third reason. Technology has been improved to contain radioactive wastes. As a result, it never allows any leakage of radioactive wastes. "Report on Atomic Power" published by Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, 1978, Quote: "The method to store high level liquid wastes in steel tanks has been demonstrated in a number of countries. Though there have been some cases of leakage of wastes in the past, all of these are accidents in the old design soft steel tanks. By the improved double-walled stainless steel tanks that are now in use, no leakage accident has been caused." Unquote. Thanks to the improvement of technology, there is no leakage accident today. The Affirmative side should show us in this year, 1978, a leakage accident was caused which gave significant impact to the human environment.

These accumulated observations make us conclude that there is no need to abolish atomic power plants. What we should do now is only to go on with the improvement of technology for the further assurance of safety.

With this recognition in mind, let's go down to their plan. The Affirmative side

has stated that coal-fired power plants shall be constructed in order to cover up the loss of atomic power plants. And they have mentioned coal-fired power plants are desirable because of abundant deposits of coal. But their plan is rather idealistic in terms of practicability. There are difficulties of importing coal due to the environmental standards and their cost implication. Actually OECD evaluates the uncertainty of Japan's coal import. "OECD Observer" July 1978, p.35, OECD evaluates Japan's long-term energy prospects and concluded: Quote: "As to energy supply, a number of the projections in the accelerated policy case would seem to be at risk. An expected increase in steam coal from 500,000 tons a year in 1976 to 40 million tons in 1990 is uncertain due to environmental standards and their cost implications, and this could put almost a tenth of the imported coal projections at risk." Unquote. Thus, even if coal has abundant deposits, because of its inherent problem, import of enough amount of coal is not practicable. Therefore coal-fired power plants cannot cover up the loss of atomic power plants and they can never meet the growing demand for energy.

What's worse, coal-fired power plants are significantly inferior to atomic power plants in terms of air-pollution. The Affirmative has stated that this problem will be solved by the equipment of anti-pollution system. But this system is not feasible now. "Energy Economics" 1977, written by H.A. Merklein, who holds B.S. and M.S. degrees in engineering at the Oklahoma University, Quote: "The problem of coal-fired power plants is SO₂. U.S. emission of SO₂ in 1970 was calculated to be 37 million tons of which originated with coal-fired power plants. And by the year 2000, this amount will be up to about 130 million tons. But the removal of sulfur from fuel before burning is not feasible, since much of the sulfur is of the non-organic variety and not subject to mechanical separation." Unquote.

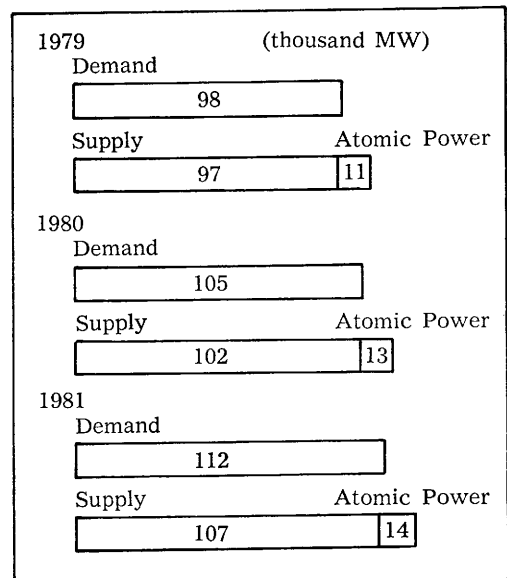
Here we conclude that coal-fired power plants are inferior to atomic power plants. Although we don't oppose the construction of coal-fired power plants. It's quite wise to develop atomic power plants.

After adopting their plan the following disadvantage will hit Japan.

1. The Japanese people will suffer from the loss of electricity generated by atomic power plants.

The Affirmative side has stated that since there was a surplus generation in 1976 and 1977, we will never suffer from shortage of electricity. But how about this year and the future? The following chart (Chart ii) shows if we adopt their plan, we will suffer from the loss of electricity supply from next year, 1979. This chart shows the estimated capability of electricity supply, based on the decided amount of electricity to be produced by each plant. According to this chart, from next year, if we abolish atomic power plants, we will suffer a shortage of electricity. Moreover, this surplus generation capacity is essential to a stable supply of

[Chart ii] Estimated Capability of Electricity Supply



Source: Japan Electric Power Survey Committee, 1978

electricity. "Trade Policy, July 1978" published by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Mr. Watanabe, official of the Natural Resources and Energy Agency says: Quote: "In order to meet the increasing demand of electricity, every electric company prepared 8 to 10% of net margin. This surplus capability is the reserve for use in emergencies such as accidents, drought, or sudden increase in demand. And this reserve is essential for the stable supply of electricity." Unquote. Thus, this surplus generation is necessary

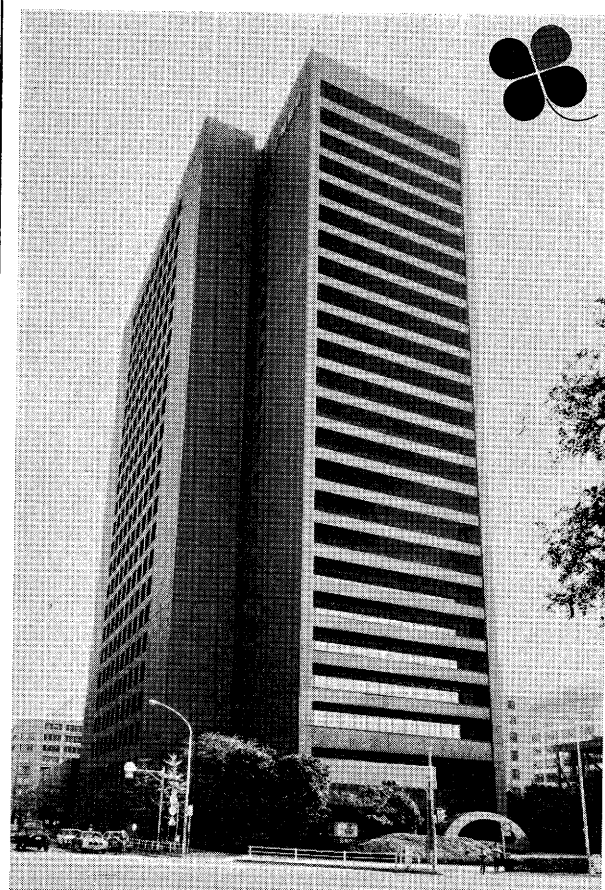
at all times.

2. Semi-energy independence will be hampered.

Japan can achieve semi-energy independence, if FBR's are adopted. But if their plan is adopted, this benefit will disappear. This is a serious disadvantage for Japan.

Judging from the analysis which we have seen so far, we, the Waseda Negative reject this resolution. I sincerely ask you to vote for the Negative.

Thank you very much.



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若さが息づいている銀行です。

私たちの目ざすものは、豊かで明るい社会づくり。そのためには、人間に対する深い理解と共感が何より必要だと考えます。この大きなテーマに私たちといっしょにとりくんでいきましょう。サンワは、若い人材を何よりも大切に育てる銀行です。

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DISCUSSION

An Art of Discussing

Tsutomu Iwamoto
(*Politics, Junior*)

Discussion is one of the 4 activities in W.E.S.S. And most of other universities accept discussion as one of the main activities. Through discussion, we can acquire knowledges about the subject, English ability and a logical way of thinking. However, we of Japanese students tend to ignore significance and value of discussion method.

As a result, the theory and definition of discussion can not be still established in Japan. So it has great significance for Japanese discussants to revalue the worth of discussion. I'd like to introduce a basic theory of discussion and increase the value of discussion.

NATURE OF DISCUSSION

Discussion has been defined as "the purposive talk of people who to consider a common problem" and "a means of thinking together through purposeful speaking." Discussion is the systematic and objecting sharing of ideas and information, its method of procedure differs from that of conversation or debate.

Conversation is governed by the shifting interests and feeling of participants, is subjective rather than objective, proceeds without plan. Debate is systematic but can not be objective. The debater has

arrived at firm conclusion before speaking.

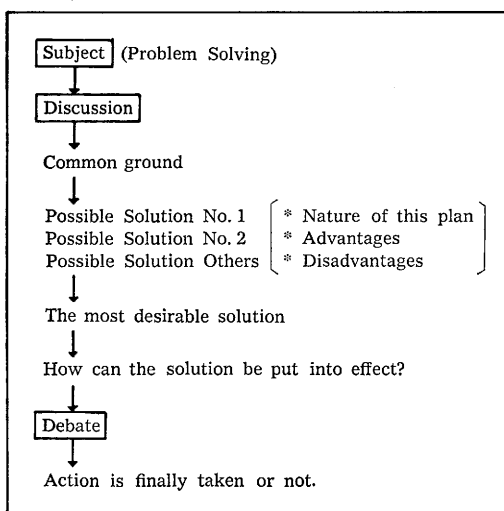
In other words, debater is a "believer", discussant is a "seeker". Debater wishes to "change" others. In contrast, discussion is not unplanned or undisciplined and is not advocacy. Its method of procedure is for the participants to pool and evaluate ideas and evidence in a relatively systematic and objective way. Ideally, discussants think rationally and minimize emotionality, seek diversified approach to the problem, are eager to consider new ideas, and work cooperatively toward the best possible solution.

However, discussion has a strong relation with debate. Nextly, to make clear the role of discussion, I explain the relationship of discussion to debate. The first step in the process leading toward action is discussion. Discussion examines and evaluates all possible courses of action. The second step is debate which lead directly to action. Both discussion and debate fulfill necessary and specialized functions. That is, discussion is a learning of sharing the information and experiences of a group, analyzing a problem, of separating the more possible from the less possible solution, and of determining the extent to which the participants is in agreement.

On the contrary, debaters consider only one solution. That is, indeed, the purpose

of debate. If you want to consider more than one solution, you should be using discussion or a series of debates.

Debate comes, should come, after discussion and all other methods of resolving conflicts and problem have done all they can. Discussion, if done too early, would in many instances make it possible to avoid the necessity for debate. If discussion is to have a fair chance it must occur before the problem has become serious, before it has reached the stage of public argument and open conflict. Although there are many occasions in modern life when we should seek to avoid the necessity for debate, we should not make the error of believing that all debate is an undesirable, antisocial process, to be avoided whenever possible. Discussion exists in order to avoid conflict, to resolve a problem, to find common ground; then, just before action is finally taken, debate, involving full and free consideration of pros and cons in order to provide fair expression of both majority and minority views. Where these two measures are confused, efficiency is lowered and the democratic process itself is made to seem tedious, ineffectual, and unreliable. Each procedure has its proper part to play.



PREPARATION FOR DISCUSSION

Preparation for discussion may involve four steps: (1) selecting and (2) phrasing the subject, (3) finding materials, and (4) planning the outlines.

(1) Selecting the subject

In choosing a topic for discussion, consider the following general points.

1) The subject should be worthy.

The value of topic may depend primarily upon its timeliness and significance to the participants, the sponsoring organization, and the audience. Urgent subjects are too numerous and time is too precious to waste group consideration on trivial matters.

2) The subject should present a problem.

Unless the topic permits investigation and decision-making, it is unsuited. To constitute a problem, the topic must provide opportunity for at least a two-sided examination, and a multi-valued orientation.

3) Usually the subject should be capable of solution.

It is often fruitless to consider the subject; since they are incapable of proof such a topic tends to evoke only opinion. Scientific or technical topics beyond the grasp of the group should be avoided.

(2) Phrasing the subject

1) A discussion problem should always be phrased as an impartial form.

A phrase such as "war and peace" cannot be discussed successfully. It does not raise a specific problem. A declarative sentence or proposition should not be used because it invites debate. The question "What can be done to improve the low living standards of people in ASEAN?" assumes unjustly that the living standards

of ASEAN's people is low. Omitting "low" from the sentence would lend impartiality.

2) A discussion problem should be phrased to limit the field of inquiry.

Some groups attempt to cover in an hour's meeting a problem which, from the wording, would seem to require several days of deliberation. Phrase your problem so that it can be treated adequately in the time at your disposal.

3) A discussion problem should be phrased in clear, precise terms.

Avoid ambiguous words in phrasing your topic. "The American way of life" and "urban centers" have general but specific meanings. Substitute "cities with populations of 100,000 and over" for "urban centers" and particularize "the American way of life" to "voting rights", or some other more specific concept.

(3) Finding materials

Poor preparation is one of the most common causes for the failure of discussion. Some persons believe that discussion requires little preparation. Because discussion usually is less formal than public speaking and because others share the burden of reflective thinking, they believe that their inadequate preparation will be concealed by group interaction. One's ignorance may be swiftly, and embarrassingly, revealed in discussional speaking. Without adequate evidence and sound reasoning, shared reflective thinking is impossible. Think of what you already know about subject and what you need to find out.

(4) Outlining the discussion

The degree of detail present in the outline depends upon the nature and purpose of the discussion. In organizing the topic of policy, you may employ a thought pattern such as the following:

1) What explanation should be made? Proper background materials should be presented and necessary definition made.

2) What is the nature of the problem? Examine the fact concerning the problem. What events or happenings have made the group consider this topic? What is the difficulty? What is the extent of the problem? How significant is it? How urgent is the problem? What are the causes of the problem?

3) What are the criterias which any suitable solution must meet? The purpose of this step is to set up criteria which will serve as guides for judging the forthcoming solutions.

4) What are the possible solutions to the problem? Suggest and examine solutions which may eliminate the causes and effect of the problem.

5) Which of the possible solutions is the desirable? On the basis of the previous examination of the possible solutions, attempt to secure a consensus on the best solution.

6) How can this solution be put into effect?

Arranged in form, the organizational pattern for questions of policy looks something like this:

I. What explanation should be made?

- A. What terms in the question need definition?
- B. What other terms or concepts which may arise should be clarified?

II. What is the nature of the problem?

- A. What facts or events prompted consideration of the problem by this group?
- B. How can the problem best be explained?
- C. What may be the consequences if the problem remains unsolved?

III. What are the standards which any suitable solution must meet?

- A. Criterion No. 1
- B. Criterion No. 2
- C. Others

IV. What are the possible solutions to the problem?

- A. Advantages
- B. Disadvantages
- C. Nature of the plan

V. Which is the most desirable solution(s)?

- A. Can the group agree on only one of the proposed solutions, or would a combination of plans be preferable?
- B. Why is the agreed on plan superior?
- C. How satisfactory is the plan?

VI. How can the solution be put into effect?

GOOD PARTICIPATION

Now matter how carefully the meeting has been planned or how skilled and experienced the moderator (chairman), the discussion will not reach a satisfactory solution unless the participants assume certain obligation and attitude.

Among the steps which each participant should undertake in order to promote understanding and improve the chance of reaching a solution are:

1) Study the agenda carefully in advance. Know what to expect and what is going to be discussed.

2) Know what you are talking about. Gather whatever information is necessary to understand each of the questions on the Agenda.

3) Try to remain open-minded. Often this is difficult when two groups come together with what seem to be contradictory goals.

Try to keep common goals in mind.

4) Do not try to dominate the discussion. Everyone should be given a chance to express an opinion. If all parties are not given an opportunity to participate freely, the dominant group may discover at the end of the discussion that there is no real agreement because all they have done is silence. On the hand, everymember has an obligation to speak up rather than remain silent if he or she disagrees with something.

5) Learn to listen. By listening carefully, participants may learn something new about the problem and gain an insight into the thought and attitudes of the other participants.

6) Show respect for the opinion and ideas of others, even when they disagree with your own. Sneers, laughter derision, and mocking remarks are not going to win supporters or promote agreement and understanding.

7) Be tactful, courteous, and helpful in all ways.

GOOD LEADERSHIP

The success or failure of many discussion is heavily dependent on the effectiveness of the moderator or leader of the discussion sessions. Some of the duties of a moderator are to:

1) Make sure that the participants know each other, understand the purpose of the meeting, and agree on the procedures to be followed.

2) Keep the discussion moving so that the group does not become bogged down over some minor, trivial point.

3) Keep the discussion orderly; let the participants jump ahead of the agenda and, for example, begin discussing solutions before the nature of the problem has been fully explored.

- 4) Introduce approaches, idea, problems, and other matters that the group may have overlooked.
- 5) Always be fair, tactful, good natured, and unbiased.
- 6) Keep one's own opinions to oneself.
- 7) Try to discover and suggest areas of agreement or compromise.
- 8) Tactfully try to reduce tension.
- 9) Aim for consensus, not polarization. Avoid votes. Remember that if the discussion is to succeed in finding a mutually satisfactory solution to the problem, all parties will have to agree to almost all of the conclusions reached along the way.
- 10) End the sessions on time.

J.I.D.M., What Dose This Stand for?

Ron Ikuta

(Politics, Junior)

Nearly 8 years have passed since Japan Intercollegiate Discussion Meeting (JIDM) was established in 1971. Now the participants of this specially designed discussion league are Waseda, Meiji, Toyo, TCUE and Hosei ESS's, and twice a year students from these and other volunteer ESS's gather in an assembly.

Among the similar discussion leagues in Japan, such as Tokyo Discussion Federation (TDF) or Kansai Discussion League (KDL), JIDM has one particular characteristic; it adopts "informal" discussion. The word, "informal" shows that the discussion is not formal, of course, but not that the discussion is of less importance. Then, what is "informal" discussion?

It is our common knowledge that we are living in an age of mass-communication. We are surrounded by too much information, too many persons and too many problems that we cannot afford to solve by ourselves. In such circumstances discussion is an inevitable process to understand what is really of importance and what is of no importance, and to determinate

one's future. Consciously, or unconsciously all of us are *discussing* with one another in our daily life. And an art of discussing would help us to reach a better situation.

Now, "discussion" is an established activity of the ESS's in Japan. Almost all the ESS's have a discussion section in them. They call a discussion as a circle activity "formal" discussion. Although "formal" discussion originally refers to a discussion with participants who share common problem(s) and discuss systematically and logically for a solution acceptable to all, "formal" discussion here rather refers to a discussion with so detailed procedures, such as question, answer, point opinion or objection, to help each participants learn how to discuss. Actually, in order to say anything in the discussion, each participant must be nominated by the chair, and clarify what he is going to say. (So, in the first place, what a participant has to do is to call the chairman's attention. Sometimes, it is strange to see the participants exchanging "shouts," rather

than their own ideas in the discussion.) And the rough stream of the argument is given in advance, in order not to confuse the participants.

To assess the formal discussion as an ESS activity, it is good in that we can learn what to say when in a given circumstances through positive participation in it. However, possible abuses come out from its method-oriented nature; given the rough stream of the argument participants may be forced to follow it; participants may be passionate, but not logical or systematic; participants may tend to be narrow-sighted in the understanding of the topics, and; because of the detailed procedure, smooth argument may be humpered. The worst case is that a participant who speaks the most may be regarded as the best, although it is not necessary.

As long as it is an activity of ESS, "informal" discussion remains as quasi-discussion. But by removing the detailed procedures, "informal" discussion gets closer to the discussion in reality. It proceeds without nomination by the chair, with participants supposed to know what to say when. The stream of the argument will be reflected in each participants and they make it. Let me illustrate the differ-

ence between "formal" and "informal" discussions as follows. Here the topic is Japan's security.

So far, I have explained the *ideals* of "informal" discussion. However, "informal" discussion rests upon a great premise that the participants are all "good" discussants with enough knowledge and ability to discuss systematically and logically, while "formal" discussion on occasions does not. In reality, to my regret, in the JIDM discussion this premise is not always filled. My hope is that further strengthening of the unity among the participating ESS's through JIDM and other discussion meetings will help members of each ESS's to recognize the significance and the possibility of "informal" discussion and fully utilize it.

Now let me turn to the significance of JIDM aside from the adoption of "informal" discussion: why we form a discussion league, not an ESS league. A discussion league is not merely for the annual holding of the discussion assembly. It is, at the same time, a place to contact with other university ESS's. Continuous contact with other university ESS's will help us to see what we are and what we should be. Now that majority of ESS's around

	Formal	Informal
Interpretation of security	Military (given)	Military (chosen by the participants, because now military threat from the Soviet Union is highly visible)
Problem	Military threat from the Soviet Union (given)	Military threat from the Soviet Union (chosen because this determined the interpretation of security)
Causes of the problem	1) Sino-Japanese treaty	1) Sino-Japanese treaty
	2) Absence of enough defense force of Japan (confined to the politico-military field)	2) Absence of enough defense force of Japan 3) Absence of enough economic tie with the Soviet Union (the third point may be added because the participants think it relevant)
	Given procedures may help participants to follow the stream, and understand the topic	Absence of the detailed procedure may force participants to <i>think</i> in every direction

us have discussion sections including sophomores or even freshmen (unlike the Waseda ESS of which discussion section members are only juniors), and their activities are so specialized, a discussion league is more convenient.

JIDM now has 5 participants. This size is also favorable, I think. Because more members may make the management a difficult one, and may reduce the level of discussion. Any kinds of enlargement of activity of JIDM should take a form of collaboration among the existing discussion leagues, such as TDF or KDL. Although this kind of efforts has been made, like annual holding of All Japan Student Conference, or exchanging of discussants, it is at best a beginning. Enlargement of

activity is basically favorable, but it has to go through a deliberate considerations.

As for the Waseda ESS, it has few discussion activities with ESS's in Kanto area. I believe further utilization of JIDM as a place of negotiation will be helpful to find new counterparts, and improve our discussion activity.

Better discussion is what we seek for. What is a good discussion? The answer is like an unreachable star. However, we must go on. I believe JIDM if used in a good manner, will be a great help to pursue our common goal. JIDM in the year of 1978 was only a step to the success. Nevertheless I feel happy that I have been one of the presidents of this discussion league with many possibilities.



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THE FIRST HAWAII EXPEDITION

Japan-U.S. Conference on the Balance of Trade

Representatives:

**Takayuki Hirota, Masao Yoshinaga, Yukikazu Kashiwazawa,
Kazuteru Tomachi, Masahiro Soga, Hiroyasu Ohtsuka,
Koichi Echizen**

In our complex and ever-changing international situation, it has become necessary to have constant exchanges of opinions and views on myriad problems. Based upon this belief, 7 students from Waseda E.S.S. went to Hawaii from April 22 to 27 to talk about Japan-U.S. Trade problems with Hawaiian students. The 1st Hawaii Expedition was really a new attempt to promote Waseda E.S.S.'s external progress.

At the beginning, we would like to express our hearty thanks to all the members and graduates for their kind help and cooperation. Leaving Japan for the first time in our lives and going to Hawaii was a wonderful experience for us. We have to say time really flew like an arrow in Hawaii. Here we would like to inform you as to how we enjoyed this 1st Hawaii Expedition of Waseda E.S.S.

Group Discussion Meetings with the Speech Department of University of Hawaii were held on April 24 and 25. And we had a chance to talk with more than 30 Hawaiian students and discuss various issues involved in Japan-U.S. trade at Kuykendall Hall and George Hall of University of Hawaii.

Agenda for discussion were as follows:

1. Postwar Relations between Japan and the U.S.A. as International Trade Partners and Political Allies.

2. Exports of Made-in-Japan Goods into the U.S. Market.
3. Unethical Practices of Japanese Companies, such as Dumping, Monopolizing and Rebate-Payments.
4. Problems of Unemployment Created by the Imports from Japan, especially in Steel, Textiles and Shipbuilding Industries.
5. Possible Solutions for the Above Problems.

Fortunately, Prof. Donald W. Klopf and Prof. Kazuo Nishiyama, who teach Group Discussion at the Speech Department every semester, were kind enough to help us. We believe that we were really able to engage in active give-and-take discussions with Hawaiian students. Then let us briefly recall what was said at the 1st session of the Japan-U.S. Conference on the Balance of Trade.

Japan-U.S. Conference on the Balance of Trade

Mr. Tomachi: Today, students of University of Hawaii, we are very happy to be given this opportunity to talk about trade problems which are currently disputed over and over again between Japan and the U.S.

U.H. (Students of University of Hawaii):

Oh, we are also happy. Well, looking back over the post-war trade relations between the two countries, you, I mean Japan, really depended on the U.S. for the build up of trade after World War II. But today, it seems that Japan is actually exporting much more than what Japan is importing from the U.S. So, our trade has troubles, because the U.S. is bringing in a lot of Japanese goods but will not export as many. That could be a possible problems for the U.S. Could you comment on that?

Mr. Hirota: So, today we want to discuss first, the seriousness of the problems involved in Japan-U.S. trade; second, causes of the problems; and lastly, possible solutions of the problems. Right?

U.H.: Right. Are there any specific things that we can talk about?

Mr. Ohtsuka: Yes. First, the impact of the U.S. deficit on the world economy; second, it's impact on the U.S. and Japanese economy, such as inflation and unemployment.

U.H.: Would you explain those points?

Mr. Echizen: All right. Since the latter half of 1976, the trade imbalance between the U.S. was \$8.1 b.n., about a quarter of the U.S. total trade deficit. Such a huge deficit of the U.S. has brought about the decline of the dollar in value. Since the U.S. plays the key role in the world economy which was recovering from worldwide recession. And it might invite a price hike of crude oil. And to the U.S. domestic economy, it invites inflation. And to Japan, it invites a steep appreciation of the yen.

U.H.: Yes, we can agree with. But how will the decline of the dollar cause the price hike of oil?

Mr. Kashiwazawa: You know, the OPEC countries have a huge amount of oil dollars. And the decline of the dollar means a loss of profit for them. So, the only way

for them to compensate for the loss of profit is to raise the price of crude oil. Actually we see statements of OPEC countries in news papers—.

U.H.: I see that.

U.H.: One possible problem we are talking about is the inflation in our domestic economy caused by the trade deficit. For instance, I often go to stores of stereo equipment and radio equipment and see Toshiba, Matsushita or Hitachi's goods. And it's cheaper to buy Japanese made ones than to buy G.E. or R.C.A. made in the U.S. So, people are going to have a tendency to buy Japanese-made rather than U.S.-made. We see this tendency in other fields; steel, autos and so on. As a result, workers in those fields are going to lose their jobs. Inflation is the possible problem.

Mr. Yoshinaga: Well, one reason that Japanese exports have drastically increased in these days is the inflation problem. But when we see Japanese exports to the U.S. more precisely, we notice that Japan's trade surplus has been mainly supported by Japan car exports and T.V. exports. So, another cause of the trade imbalance is largely attributed to the drastic increase of Japanese car and T.V. exports, I think.

U.H.: Right. Then, why did Japanese auto exports and exports of the other sectors increase?

Mr. Soga: The reason why Japanese car exports to the U.S. has drastically increased, you want to know? — All right. Japanese makers produced compact and medium sized cars. And consumers in the U.S. wanted to buy their second cars. But U.S. makers mainly produce large sized cars. Moreover, Japanese makers have had long production experience as far as small cars as concerned. In addition to this, the fuel efficiency is good. And this gave a great advantage to Japanese cars after oil crisis. As a result, Japanese car exports increased.

U.H.: Oh! But U.S. makers are also producing small and compact cars and trying to sell them to Japan. But there still remain trade restrictions on the part of Japan.

Mr. Soga: Oh! There is good news to the U.S. On March 4th of this year, the Japanese Government carried out a tariff reduction on cars down to 0%. As a result, U.S. car exports have increased last month.

U.H.: Another problem is in the U.S. If you have a foreign car, you can easily get after sales service. But in Japan, to have the U.S. service stations of American cars is difficult. That is another reason why U.S. car exports have not increased.

Mr. Kashiwazawa: Well, Japan is, you know, an export-orientated country. So, to sell goods to foreign markets is an absolute premise to sustain the Japanese economy. So, to achieve that goal, Japanese makers have been making efforts to establish their own service networks. But American makers have not. So, much efforts are necessary to expand exports to Japan.

Mr. Yoshinaga: In order to succeed in Japan's markets, U.S. makers require setting up of sales networks or enough advertisement through mass-media, newspaper or T.V. . . .

Mr. Tomachi: The companies who succeeded in the Japanese market have their own sales networks, I mean, distribution network, and they carry out enough advertisement. Those are coca-cola and Kodak.

U.H.: Why were those companies easy to establish, well it's not easy, but how were they able to establish, Kodak and so on?

Mr. Ohtsuka: First, they had contact with Japanese makers and established agencies. By using them, they carried out advertisement. And they succeeded in promoting sales in Japan.

U.H.: Then, in view of imports from the U.S., what kind of government regulations are there?

Mr. Hirota: Government regulations? Those are mainly trade restrictions, represented by tariff barriers and quantitative restrictions. But the government is now gradually removing restrictions. I think it has become much easier for U.S. makers to expand exports to Japan.

Mr. Soga: Trade restriction is one obstacle to expand the total amount of exports. But even if the Government removed trade restrictions, there would be language barriers and differences in demand. So, U.S. makers should make efforts in the Japanese market as Japanese makers did in the U.S. market.

U.H.: I think when U.S. makers want to sell goods to the Japanese market, U.S. business men should go to Japan to know the Japanese market. But to overcome cultural differences it will take 2 or 3 years. But after that there will be no cultural barriers. Is the same thing applied to the T.V. industry?

Mr. Echizen: Yes, I believe so. Such goods will be sold well in Japan if U.S. makers overcome cultural barriers and the Japanese Government removes restrictions. I think both measures are necessary to penetrate into the Japanese market.

U.H.: In establishing foreign markets, Japanese makers should curtail the practice of selling their goods at a lower cost than in their own domestic market, which is called dumping.

Mr. Tomachi: You mean Japan is guilty of dumping in the U.S. market?

U.H.: Right.

Mr. Ohtsuka: On the background of dumping, I think there are 2 major reasons. One is strong competition among Japanese companies, not only in the Japanese market but also in the U.S. market. And the other is the recession in the Japanese eco-

nomy. So, they have to rely on exports, you know. To survive in the competition, they even carried out dumping.

U.H.: Is it good for business relations between the two countries? And it is creating unemployment in the U.S., in the steel sectors.

Mr. Echizen: Of course, such dumping practices are not desirable. Japanese makers should not carry out dumping practices.

U.H.: Is it possible for the Japanese Government to regulate such practices in the U.S. market?

Mr. Kashiwazawa: I'm afraid she cannot. One reason is to distinguish whether it is dumping or not is difficult. And the other reason is the peculiarity of the Japanese economy. You know, Japanese companies adopt the lifetime employment system. This means, even in recession, companies cannot dismiss workers and companies have to pay money for workers. So, Japanese companies tend to carry out dumping practices to pay money for workers.

U.H.: Then, the ultimate solution is U.S. Government control to stop these practices?

Mr. Hirota: I think the Japanese Government should also lay down some regulations.

U.H.: All right. We have talked about a lot of problems. Can we review the problems that we discussed maybe briefly? And then let's review the possible solutions. I think a major problem we discussed, the trade deficit between Japan and the U.S., and a little bit about the unemployment problem in the U.S. v.s. the lifetime employment system in Japan.

Mr. Kashiwazawa: One problem for the U.S. economy is oil imports, for they account for 70% of the total deficit.

U.H.: That's the major problem, yes, the U.S. should curb oil imports. What other solutions have we come up with just among us in this short discussion today?

Mr. Yoshinaga: The most urgent policy that should be taken up by the Japanese Government is to stimulate its domestic demand, I believe. Because due to dull domestic demand, Japanese companies pushed drove exports to the U.S. market. What policy do you think is important for the U.S. side?

U.H.: Well, on marketing problems, the U.S. companies should advance into the Japanese market by advertising campaigns. It would be one solution. And putting more export taxes on Japanese goods. And removal of restrictions by Japan would be one solution. Because we have already had some positive solutions that are working, for instance reducing taxes on cars from this March.

Mr. Soga: One temporary solution to rectify the trade imbalance, although it is not a desirable policy, is the voluntary export restrictions, meaning to curb exports by 5 to 6%. But to restrict export is not desirable for trade expansion.

U.H.: Then, what will be the ultimate solution?

Mr. Echizen: From a long term point of view, the U.S. companies could make efforts in terms of competitiveness and marketing research.

U.H.: On your side, how about removing restrictions on imported goods?

Mr. Ohtsuka: I think it is necessary for the farm products, such as beef and oranges. It is strange that we have to buy high priced goods. Although there is a certain limitation. Japan should not be selfish.

Mr. Hirota: Am I correct in stating that as the possible solutions of the problems, your country, the U.S., should curb oil imports and control dumping practices of Japanese companies and make much more efforts to expand its Japanese market? On the part of Japan, she should regulate exports in the short term, stimulate domestic

demand and remove import restrictions as much as she can.

All: Yes, we agree with you.

U.H.: Well, I should like to conclude by saying that we really appreciate having this opportunity to talk with you today. Because I know that we learned a lot from you Waseda students. And our university students I believe, are going to have a chance to meet you maybe in business fields. — Today's talks will contribute to better Japan-U.S. relations. I hope this opportunity will be beneficial to you also. Have a good time in Hawaii. And say hello to the other members of the Waseda English Speaking Society.

Mr. Tomachi: We have also enjoyed this opportunity very much. I hope this will be the beginning of a working relationship between the University of Hawaii and the English Speaking Society of Waseda University. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

All: Thank you!

This first Japan-U.S. Conference was held in front of video tape recorders in Kuykendall Hall. And many students of the Speech Department observed our discussion.

Attending group discussion meeting, at first we were confused, since the style of discussion in Hawaii was quite different from that of Japan and our meetings were carried out in an informal way. When some ideas emerged, we had to express our opinions on those matters. Then, all of us tried to pick up various problems involved in Japan-U.S. trade. After that we didn't have any significant difficulties in proceeding on with the group discussions.

We believe we could make some contribution to their study and we could advance the study and experience of group discussions in Hawaii. At the same time, all of us recognized again the necessity of sufficient preparation for group discussions and fluency in English, especially quick responses on the topic.

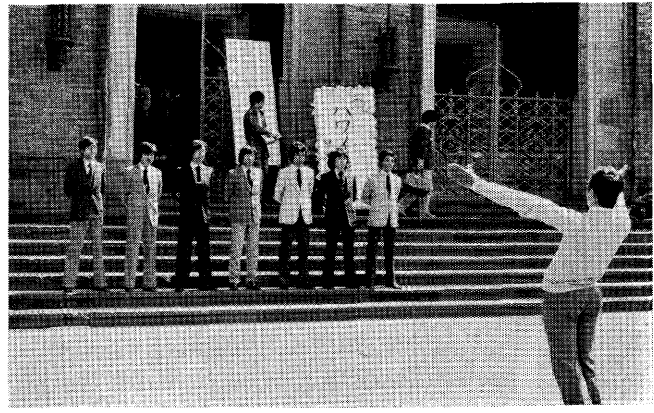
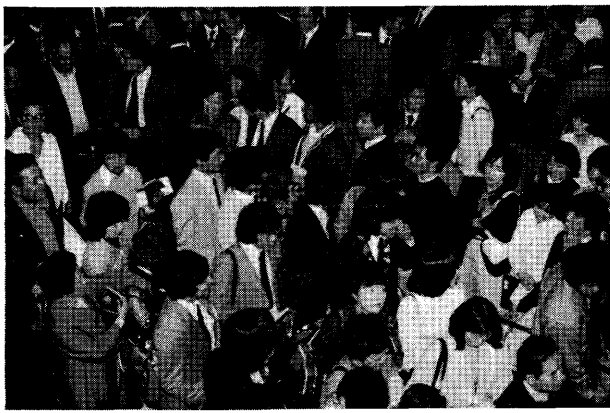
As a whole, the 1st Hawaii Expedition of Waseda E.S.S. ended in great success. All of us are extremely happy, since we could make so many friends in the Department of Speech and the Japanese club of the University of Hawaii. We hope this wonderful event will be the beginning of close relationship between the University of Hawaii and the Waseda E.S.S.

Lastly, we wish to extend our hearty thanks to Prof. Itoh, Mr. C.A. Holeman and many graduates of our E.S.S. for their help and cooperations.

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Discussion	Tsutomu Iwamoto, Ron Ikuta, Hiroyuki Itoh, Yutaka Sakurai, Hiroaki Shinomiya, Morihiro Shimotori, Ikuko Togo, Mitsuko Fukuhara, Shuichi Yoshioka	
Drama	Tsuyoshi Suzuki, Norie Ohba, Masami Kato, Reiko Koda	
Speech	Hideki Maruyama, Toshitaka Usuda, Keiichi Kamita, Yasuno Sasaki, Tomoko Tojo, Yoshimi Miyamoto	
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DELEGATES

Tohmonkai	Toshitaka Usuda	Tokyo Intercollegiate	
Cultural Federation ...	Masami Kato	Debate League	Masatoshi Nishimuro
Four Univ. E.S.S. Association	Yoshimi Miyamoto	Kanto Universities	
Japan Intercollegiate		E.S.S. League	Morihiro Shimotori
Discussion Meeting ..	Ron Ikuta		

Hiroshi Tamano

Secretary General

(Economics, Junior)



香りフレッシュ。

高品質紅茶だから、アルミで密封しました。
封を切るまで新鮮な味と香りを保ちます。
〈セイロン〉〈ダーズリン〉〈アッサム〉各種20袋入 ¥400

ブルックボンド紅茶
Brooke Bond Tea
LONDON ENGLAND

Report From The Treasurer

REVENUE

Membership Fee of Present Members	¥459,000
Entrance Fee and Membership Fee of New Comers	747,000
Sales of Member List	69,260
Sales of Badge	28,000
Sales of ACE	135,100
Sales of Drama Ticket	48,150
Sales of Drama Scripts	55,250
The Balance Brought Forward from the last Account	20,000
Financial Help from the Cultural Federation	95,000
Financial Help from Sponsors	62,000
Financial Help from Graduates	285,000
Financial Help for All Japan Speech	50,000
Miscellaneous Revenue	151,430
Financial Help for ACE (Tohmonkai)	50,000
(Graduates)	60,000
Grand Total	¥2,316,090

EXPENDITURE

Secretary General	¥365,365
Debate Section	299,785
Discussion Section	134,120
Speech Section	149,220
Drama Section	447,020
Study Section	11,030
Public Relations Section	390,000
All Japan Speech	171,240
Tohmonkai	31,305
International Debate	87,005
Four Univ. Association	140,000
K.U.E.L.	20,000
Carrying Forward	20,000
Hawaii Expedition	50,000
Grand Total	¥2,316,090

(Entrance Fee: ¥1,500)

(Membership Fee: ¥3,000)

Norio Hashimoto
Treasurer
(Economics, Junior)

稲門英語会の欄

昭和52年度 稲門英語会会計報告

(自昭和52年4月1日 至昭和53年3月31日)

収入の部		支出の部	
前期繰越金	¥298,057	E.S.S.ACE 補助金	¥ 50,000
現金 36,839		総会案内発送費用	96,545
郵便預金 240,128		総会補助金	28,440
振替預金 21,090		幹事会補助金	14,260
		振替振込料	5,650
会費収入((51, 52年度分)	240,000		
現金 7名 14,000			
振替 113名 226,000			
		支出計	194,895
		次期繰越金	343,162
		現金 4,594	
		郵便預金 332,128	
		振替預金 6,440	
合計	¥538,057	合計	¥538,057

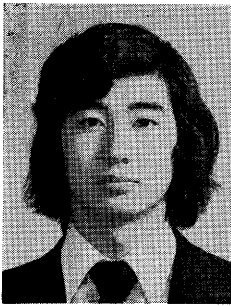
※上記の通りご報告申し上げます。

会計係 大野 功 (S34卒)

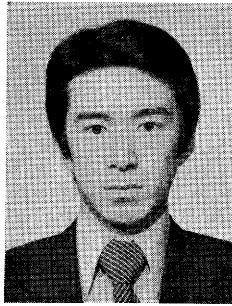
昭和五十三年年度卒業生の欄

池田正彦	一文(社会学) Drama	
井潤誠	一文(仏文) Sp.	世界旅行社
板谷稔	商 企画管理	SONY(株)
伊藤雅弘	政経 Dis.	
内田隆哉	商 Drama.	株式会社 野澤組
榎堀哲	政経 Sp.	京都銀行
大塚正之	商 幹事長	三井物産
金井晴夫	一文(社会学) Deb.	高田工業所
神谷宏	商 Sp. 四大	スガツネ工業(株)
亀岡生長	政経 Drama. Study.	日本冷蔵(株)
川澄栄	商 Dis. J.I.D.M.	日本冷蔵(株)
柏沢由紀一	商 Deb.	
草加信平	政経 Deb. T.I.D.L.	
向坂真弓	教育(教育) Drama. 総務アシスタント	静岡放送
小峯修	商 Sp.	富士重工業株式会社
志道秀晃	商 Sp. 稲門会	日産自動車
鈴木順子	一文(英文) Deb. 企画管理アシスタント	サントリ株式会社
田中優行	商 Deb. Recreation.	松下電器貿易
種村隆久	一文(演劇) Drama.	春日部市職員
千葉俊英	法 Dis. 文連	東京国税局
筑坂幸雄	商 Dis. P.R.K.U.E.L.	九州電力株式会社
角田博之	一文(教育学) Sp.	
戸沢正樹	商 Drama.	日通航空
中里松太郎	政経 Deb. H.M.C.	
西尾比呂也	一文(東洋史) 副幹事長	教員
広田宗行	商 会計	日立製作所
布施直人	商 総務	トヨタ自販
藤井義久	法 Dis. P.R.	三菱銀行
藤本尚子	一文(西洋史) Deb. 会計アシスタント	ウシオ電機株式会社
吉永昌生	政経 Dis.	住友セメント
若林啓爾	社会学 Sp.	株式会社 大丸

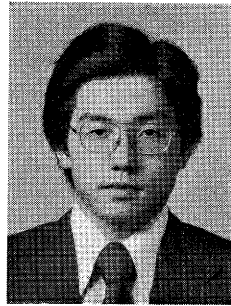
昭和五十三年年度卒業生



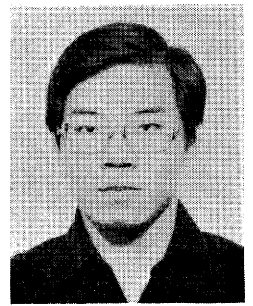
池田正彦



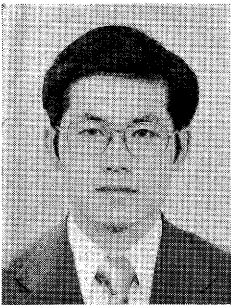
井潤誠



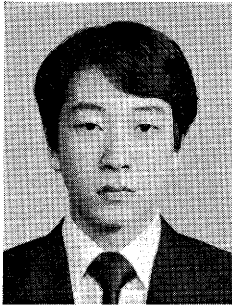
板谷稔



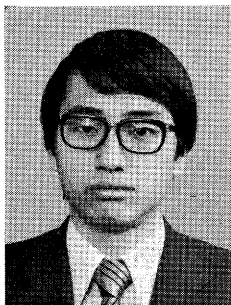
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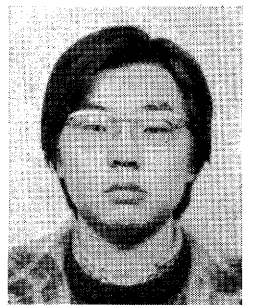
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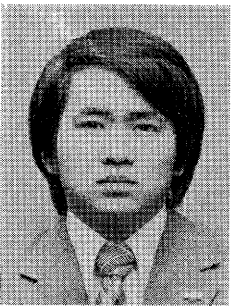
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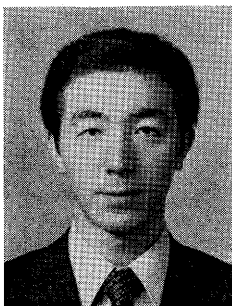
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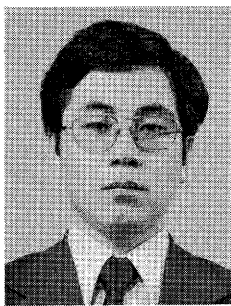
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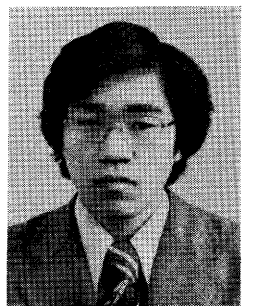
神谷宏



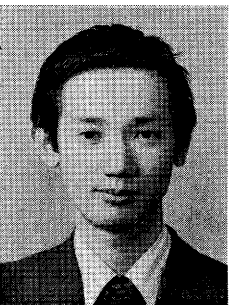
亀岡生長



川澄栄



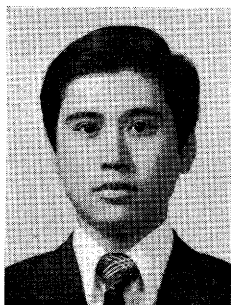
柏沢由紀一



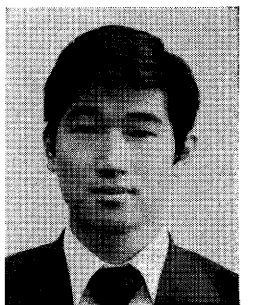
草加信平



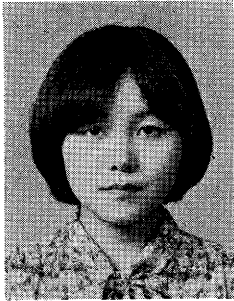
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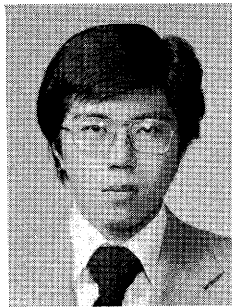
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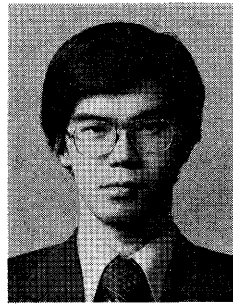
志道秀晃



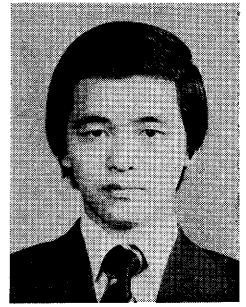
鈴木順子



田中優行



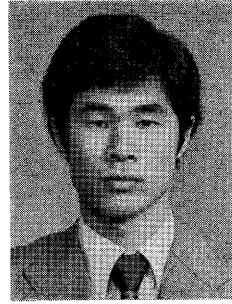
種村隆久



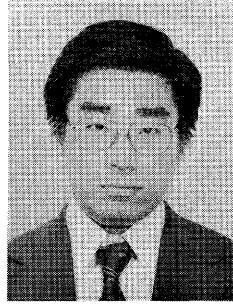
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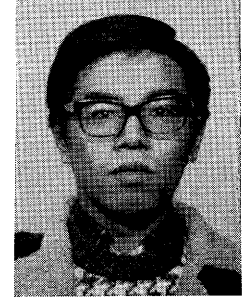
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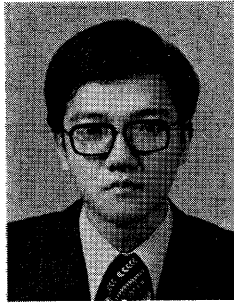
角田博之



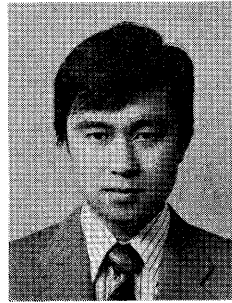
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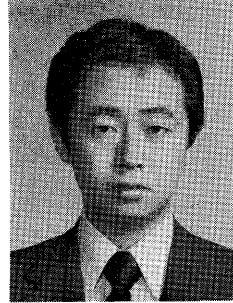
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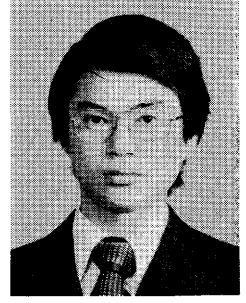
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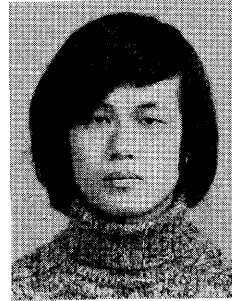
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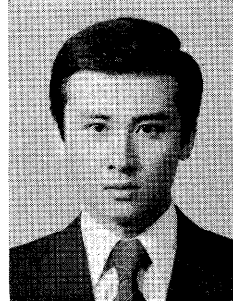
藤井義久



藤本尚子



吉永昌生



若林哲爾

以上
昭和五十三年卒業生
の今後の御活躍を
お祈りいたします。

三六来会

さ む らい かい



きのう勤皇

あしたは佐幕

53年度卒業生36人

名づけて三六来会

歩く道はちがっても

熱い血潮の心はひとつ

会長 島田哲夫

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