



Eat it before it melts away

THE  
26  
ICE CREAM

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# **THE ACE 1984**

**THE ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIETY  
OF  
WASEDA UNIVERSITY**

**SLOGAN:**

**FULL RUNNING, THEN TAKING OFF!**

**ANNUAL  
RECORD  
VOL. 26**

**PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION**

# PREFACE

## English and Friends

In 1902, it was established of WESS-the English Speaking Society of Waseda University. Since then, we have agreed that all work would be done in English in order to improve our ability of speaking. And we can realize that we have an activity that goes far beyond its original goal.

But we can also discover the things that have made WESS a tradition. WESS has encouraged cooperation among many, many students.

When we reflect on our WESS experience, we feel certain that we will consider it one of the major events of our life. And it will continue to be that because of what we did and who we met.

Now, here we present you "The ACE vol.26" as an outline of WESS activities in 1984. I hope this can be of much help to our successors.

Lastly, I express my thanks to those who helped us to publish "The ACE vol.26".



Hiroshi Shiraha  
Editor-in-chief  
(Economics, Junior)

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# GREETINGS

A hobby is something you enjoy doing in your free time. The word, however, seems to have a more serious connotation than it sounds. Sleeping cannot be a hobby by definition because it is tantamount to do nothing. Unless you do a very systematic reading in some specific fields, reading is not worth calling a hobby.

Your hobby has apparently been English for these four years. You enjoyed the activities the WESS offered. When someone asks, "What is your hobby?" Your very proud answer would be, "English". You are proud, for you tackled a variety of problems peculiar to language learning with courage and patience and have successfully achieved a rather high level of efficiency for a person who belongs to this nation of bad linguists.

There will be times when you encounter some difficult problems of life and get discouraged. Then, you ought to open and go through the pages of the ACE. You will be surprised to know how great your potential is and that it is always available for yourself if only you try hard enough to solve the problem. It will at the same time remind you of many friends who are willing to help you in any way they can.

Your friends are not limited to your contemporaries. There have been so many ACEs issued and there will ever be ACEs. Your 1984 ACE is linked with the history of the WESS and the ring of your friendship covers generations.

The ACE is a precious record of your hobby which you have pursued with such enthusiasm and seriousness. It is the warranty of your identity. You will certainly develop and take advantage of the hobby so that the ring of your friendship may be enlarged to cover the world.



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

# GREETINGS

## Dento

Dento or tradition. When we say, "Dento", we say just something handed down from one generation to another. But this is not just enough to explain its real meaning. Dento, I believe, is something thus handed down with confidence and pride.

We human beings are often and naturally very conservative and apt to think the thing that has long existed is right and a new one is wrong and try to hold on to what we have now. Because of this conservatism, an organization also tends to take over its predecessor's fixed ideas and behaviors without any doubt and lose chances to reform itself. This can be a warning to our society as long as it is a sort of organization.

Now Waseda E.S.S.'84 has just finished all of its activities and is about to hand down our Dento to you the younger generation. I want you to take it but I really do not want you to keep it as it is without any doubt. I want you to examine it very closely from your own points of view and to decide what must be taken over, what must not, what should be reformed or what should not. But once you decide, I do want you to carry it out thoroughly to make our Dento better. Only by keeping this attitude, you are able to hand down your Dento to the coming generation with confidence and pride. Do hate to make easy compromise. Do hate to be a slave to convention. Do love to be active and remember what you are is what kind of role you are taking.

I, as a chairman of W.E.S.S.'84, would like to express my thanks to all members and graduates who have helped us to develop our Dento.

Hironobu Tomioka  
Chairman of W.E.S.S.'84  
(Commerce, Junior)



# TRACE OF ACTIVITIES

- March  
29 Extraordinary General Meeting
- April  
8 TIDL Home to home Debating Match vs. Sophia Univ.  
Proposition: Resolved; that the National Gov't  
should significantly strengthen  
its policies to protect the  
Japanese people from foreign  
nations.  
Aff. H. Hasegawa, Y. Namiki (won)  
Neg. S. Ono, Y. Yajima (lost)
- 9 TIDL Home to home Debating Match vs. Hitotsubashi  
Aff. T. Kagita, Y. Shibata (won) Univ.  
Neg. S. Morozumi, M. Yasui (lost)
- 11 Welcome Party
- 13-20 The 7th Hawaii Expedition  
H. Tomioka, H. Wakui, S. Tanaka, T. Mitsufuji, K. Ogata,  
R. Kodaira, T. Horie
- 14 TIDL Home to home Debating Match vs. KESS  
Aff. F. Shoda, H. Tanaka (lost)  
Neg. K. hori, N. Tsukahara (lost)
- 16 Joint Discussion with Univ. of Malaya
- 18 TIDL Home to home Debating Match vs. WESA  
Aff. M. Ogawa, H. Yoshimura (won)  
Neg. T. Ike, K. Oka (lost)
- 20 TIDL Home to home Debating Match vs. Meiji Univ.  
Aff. T. Hoshino, K. Mizuno (won)  
Neg. H. Naito, A. Nakamura (lost)
- 21 TIDL Home to home Debating Match vs. Hosei Univ.  
Aff. K. Gonda, M. Moroboshi (lost)  
Neg. H. Kato, H. Yamauchi (won)
- 22 TIDL Home to home Debating Match vs. Kyoritsu  
Aff. N. Aoyama, N. Takahashi (won) Women's Univ.  
Neg. H. Nakayama, T. Nishizawa (won)
- 24 Joint Discussion with Kansai Univ.  
Title: Survival Game of Japan  
W. Matsumoto, K. Mizuno, K. Mizuochi, M. Moroboshi,  
H. Nakajima, N. Shimada, H. Yamauchi, H. Yoshimura
- 28 The 14th KUEL Five-Man Team Debating Contest  
Proposition; Resolved: that the National Gov't  
should significantly strengthen  
the Self Defense Forces to protect  
Japan from foreign Nations.  
O. Hirai, H. Kanou, A. Matsumoto, M. Uno, M. Wada
- May  
1 TIDL Home to home Debating Match vs Aoyama Gakuin  
Aff. M. Tsukamoto, H. Nakajima (lost) Univ.  
Neg. Y. Omi, N. Shimada (lost)
- 1-3 Oral Recitation Contest (Elimination)



- 4 Joint Discussion with Kwansei Gakuin Univ.  
Title: Fighting with our back to the wall.  
T. Horie, T. Hoshino, R. Kodaira, W. Matsumoto,  
T. Mitsufuji, H. Nakajima, Y. Namiki, N. Shimada
- 5 Oral Recitation Contest (Final)  
1st Prize: Y. Takasugi, M. Iwasaki  
2nd Prize: T. Yakabe, R. Suzuki  
3rd Prize: H. Nishikawa, K. Nabatame  
Home Meeting Prize: Johoku H.M.
- 5-6 The 7th Two-Man Team Debating Contest s.b. KFC  
K. Nagahisa, M. Wada
- 6 The 15th Waseda-Keio Oral Recitation Contest  
Society Prize: Waseda Univ.  
2nd Prize: Y. Takasugi, M. Iwasaki  
3rd Prize: H. Nishikawa, R. Suzuki
- 13 KUEL Freshmen Discussion
- 17 Model Play for Drama Festival
- 18 General Meeting
- 20 The 7th English Recitation Contest s.b. Musashino  
Univ. s ESS League  
1st Prize: K. Miyaji  
4th Prize: N. Watanabe
- 22-29 Kansai Expedition  
Title: Japanese Express at the Top Speed  
H. Tomioka, K. Hirose, M. Kujirai, Y. Fukuoka, H. kano,  
K. Yamanouchi, M. Aoki, M. Ichihara, K. Ishida,  
E. Iwashita, A. Kuroda, T. Tanoue, H. Hasegawa,  
T. Hoshino, T. Mitsufuji, K. Mizuochi M. Moroboshi,  
H. Nakajima, N. Shimada, H. Yoshimura
- 22 Ritsumeikan Univ.
- 23 Kwansei Gakuin Univ. (formal)
- 24 Doshisha Univ. (informal)
- 26 Kansai Univ.
- 28 Kwansei Gakuin Univ. (informal)
- June
- 1-3 The 6th All Waseda Championship Debating Contest  
for Ito Trophy  
1st Prize: T. Kagita, N. Shimada
- 3 The 4th All Japan Intercollegiate English Ora-  
torical Contest for the JUEL Trophy s.b. JUEL  
3rd Prize: H. Inaba  
K. Ogata
- The 13th Annual Intercollegiate English Speech  
Contest s.b. Tokyo Women's Christian Jr. College  
N. Sumita
- The Annual Intercollegiate English Oratorical  
Contest for the Obi Cup s.b. Bunkyo Univ.  
3rd Prize: T. Mishima
- 4-6 Jr. Speech Contest (Elimination)
- 7 Jr. Speech Contest (Final)

- 1st Prize: S.Koike  
 2nd Prize: R.Kodaira  
 3rd Prize: N.Ban  
 4th Prize: K.Oka  
 H.M. Prize: Shinjuku H.M.
- 9 The 14th Orange Discussion s.b. Hosei Univ.
- 9-10 The 22nd TIDL Championship Debating Tournament  
 K.Nagahisa, T.Suwa
- 10 The 15th All Tokyo Discussion Meeting s.b. Toyo Univ.  
 The Four Univ. Jr.Speech Contest  
 Society Prize: Waseda Univ.  
 2nd Prize: N.Ban  
 3rd Prize: S.Koike  
 4th Prize: K.Oka  
 5th Prize: R.Kodaira
- 16 The 18th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Niijima Trophy s.b. Doshisha Univ.  
 H.Inaba  
 The 1st Annual All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest s.b. Aoyama Gakuin Univ.  
 T.Mishima, N.Watanabe  
 The 8th Annual English Oratorical Contest for the President's Cup s.b. Ibaragi Christian College  
 3rd Prize: K.Ogata  
K.Miyaji
- 16-17 JIDM Spring Forum
- 18 Drama Festival 'Heaven Can Wait'  
 Grand Prize: Shinjuku H.M.
- 23 The 10th Hawaii-Waseda Univ. International Exchange Debate  
 Proposition(same as that of KUEL)  
 O.Hirai, M.Wada(Two lost)  
 The 7th All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest s.b. Kyoto Univ. of Foreign Study  
 T.Mishima
- 23-24 All Japan Student Assembly s.b. JUEL  
 Best Discussant: T.Tanoue
- 24 The 8th APU Open English Speech Contest for the Aichi Prefecture Governor's Trophy and APU President's Trophy s.b. Aichi Prefectural Univ.  
 3rd Prize: N.Sumita  
 The 14th Mayor of Honolulu All Japan Youth English Oratorical Contest s.b. ECC  
 H.Inaba  
 The 38th Annual National Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Mainichi Trophy and NHK Trophy S.Iwasa

- July  
25-30 Summer Camp  
1st Prize: The 8th Group  
2nd Prize: The 4th Group  
3rd Prize: The 5th Group  
Special Prize: The 2nd Group
- Sep.  
2 General Meeting for the Latter Term  
9 The English Oratorical Contest for the Fujito  
Trophy s.b. Hokkai Gakuen  
3rd Prize: N.Sumita  
16-19 All Waseda Speech Contest(Elimination)  
22 Jr. Discussion  
Title:How can we reduce the price of rice?  
H.M. Prize: Johoku H.M.  
24 All Waseda Speech Contest(Final)  
1st Prize: K.Ogata  
2nd Prize: K.Oka  
3rd Prize: M.Iwasaki  
4th Prize: A.Nakamura  
5th Prize: H.Tomioka  
29 Joint Discussion with QGS  
Y.Sadamori, N.Matsuoka, T.Ogikubo, E.Hori  
S.Miyazaki, N.Yamaguchi, M.Sasaji, H.Fukuda,  
S.Murano, K.Ichikawa, S.Yamazaki, K.Hasebe,  
M.Nishimura, C.Tokunaga, S.Toda, K.Mizuno,  
T.Yagi, A.Aoyagi, S.Yanagi, F.Inuki, R.Takahashi,  
R.Kodaira, H.Hasegawa, K.Oka, W.Matsumoto,  
H.Yoshimura, T.Horie, H.Nakayama, Y.kameda,  
T.Mitsufuji, K.Hori, Y.Namiki, H.Yamauchi,  
K.Ogata, M.Moroboshi  
29-30 The 35th Intercollegiate English Deating Con-  
Test s.b. IEC  
Proposition:Resolved;that the laws on employ  
opportunities should be immediately revised.  
1st Prize: O.Hirai, A.Matsumoto  
30 TDF Autumn Forum  
The English Oratorical Contest s.b. Senshu Univ.  
1st Prize: N.Watanabe
- Oct.  
7 The 19th Sophia Univ. Invitational Debating  
Tournament  
Proposition:Resolved;that the National gov't  
should impose greater restrictions  
on the enterprises in Japan with  
regard to the relations with their  
workers.  
H.Fujito, K.Nagahisa

- 13 The 18th Waseda-Keio English Oratorical Contest  
Society Prize: Waseda Univ.  
1st Prize: H.Tomioka  
3rd Prize: K.Ogata  
4th Prize: M.Iwasaki
- 14 The 17th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Ota Trophy s.b. Asian Univ.  
N.Yamaguchi
- 20 The Intercollegiate Debating Tournament for the 14th KEL Trophy and the 4th Yokohama Mayor's Trophy  
T.Suwa, Y.Tomita  
The 26th Inter Home Meeting Debating Contest  
Proposition: Resolved; that the Diet should change its labor Laws on labor accidents.  
1st Prize: Shibuya H.M.  
2nd Prize: Yokohama H.M.  
The 17th English Oratorical Contest for the President Shimada Trophy s.b. Bunkyo Women's Jr.College  
1st Prize: K.Miyaji  
The 12th Annual Open Speech Contest s.b. Konan Univ.  
5th Prize: S.Iwasa  
The English Oratorical Contest for the President Cup s.b. Ryukoku Univ.  
1st Prize: N.Watanabe
- 21 The 15th Jr. Debating Contest  
H.M. Prize: Johoku H.M.  
The 19th Annual All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Amano Trophy s.b. Dokkyo Univ.  
3rd Prize: H.Inaba  
The English Speech Contest for the President's Cup s.b. Department of Technology of Hosei Univ.  
3rd Prize: N.Sumita
- 28 The Annual English Oratorical Contest for the Seko Trophy s.b. Kinki Univ.  
2nd Prize: N.Aoyama  
The 21st Annual English Oratorical Contest for the Niwa Trophy s.b. Tokyo Denki Univ.  
T.Mishima  
The 35th North Japan English Oratorical Contest for the President Trophy s.b. Tohoku Gakuin Univ.  
2nd Prize: H.Inaba  
The 14th English Oratorical Contest for the Oda Trophy s.b. Joshisei Jr.College  
1st Prize: K.Ogata

Nov.

3

- The 8th Annual All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest For the Fukuzawa Trophy s.b. Keio Gijuku Univ.  
K.Ogata

- The 16th Annual All Kanto Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Mizuno Trophy s.b.Chiba  
1st Prize: K.Nabatame Univ. of Commerce
- 3-4 JIDM Autumn Forum
- 4 The 17th Wayo Women's Univ. Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the President  
3rd Prize: N.Yamada Cup
- The 19th Kogakuin Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the President's Cup s.b.  
3rd Prize: K.Oka Kogakuin Univ.  
M.Tsukamoto
- The 30th Annual English Oratorical Contest for the President's Cup s.b. Ibaragi Univ.  
1st Prize: M.Iwasaki  
F.Taki
- The English Oratorical Contest for the Takasaki Mayor's Trophy  
1st Prize: N.Ban
- The 20th East-West Six Univ. English Oratorical  
1st Prize: K.Oka Contest  
K.Ogata, M.Iwasaki
- The 24th Intercollegiate English Speech Contest for the President's Cup s.b. Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture  
4th Prize: S.Toda culture
- The 19th Annual English Oratorical Contest for the PES Cup s.b. Hosei Univ.  
S.Iwasa
- 10-11 The 12th All Japan Intercollegiate Five-Man Team Debate Contest(Kanto Preliminaries)  
Proposition: Resolved; that the Diet should change its Labor Laws on Labor accidents and/or employment opportunities.  
O.Hirai , K.Hirose, H.Kano, A.Matsumoto,  
K.Nagahisa, M.Wada
- 11 The 27th English Oratorical Contest for Dean Trophy of Science and Technology Department s.b. Ritsumeikan Univ.  
3rd Prize: A.Nakamura
- The 10th English Oratorical Contest for the President's Cup s.b. Kanto Gakuin Univ.  
F.Morita, S.Yanagi
- The 14th Dean Memorial Trophy English Oratorical Contest s.b. Nihon Univ. College of Industrial  
3rd Prize: J.Onishi Technology  
Y.Sadamori
- The 8th Nagoya Univ. of Commerce Open Speech Contest for the Univ. President's Cup  
4th Prize: K.Miyaji

- 17-18 The All Japan Intercollegiate Five-Man Team Debate Contest(East Japan)  
KDL Autumn Forum  
The 48th Four Univ. English Theatrical Contest  
"Heaven Can Wait"  
Best Actress Prize: M.Ogawa
- 18 The 19th All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Meiji Univ. President Trophy  
K.Ogata
- 23 The 16th All Japan Nanzan Open English Oratorical Contest for the Hirochmeia Trophy s.b. Nanzan Univ.  
T.Mishima
- The 8th English Oratorical Contest for the Dean's Trophy s.b. Sciene Univ. of Tokyo  
H.Inaba
- The 8th Soka Univ. President Cup English Speech Contest s.b. Soka Univ.  
4th Prize: R.Kodaira
- The English Oratorical Contest s.b. Japan Women's Christian Jr. College  
2nd Prize: H.Nakayama
- 24 The 21st English Oratorical Contest for the President's Cup s.b. Aichi Univ.  
4th Prize: M.Tsukamoto
- The 8th Annual English Oratorical Contest for the President's Cup s.b. Sophia Jr. College  
3rd Prize: N.Sumita
- The 35th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Garrot Trophy s.b. Seinan Univ.  
1st Prize: K.Oka
- The 24th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the President's Cup s.b. Tokyo Univ.  
3rd Prize: K.Miyaji of Agriculture
- 25 The 11th All Japan Studnent Conference s.b. JIDM and TDF  
The 14th KEL Annual Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Kanagawa Governor's Trophy  
2nd Prize: Y.Kanzaki
- Dec.  
1 The 11th All Japan Intercollrgiate English Oratorical Contest for the Okuma Trophy  
1st Prize: K.Ogata  
The 4th English Oratorical Contest for the Suekawa Trophy s.b. Ritsumeikan Univ.  
2nd Prize: K.Hori
- 2 The 25th All Japan Open Discussion Meeting s.b. Meijigakuin Univ.  
The English Speech Contest for the Hatoyama Trophy  
K.Hirose

- 9 The English Oratorical Contest for the President  
Cup s.b. Obirin Univ.  
3rd Prize: Y.Namiki
- 17 Closing Party
- 22 All Keio Open Discussion Meeting
- 1985
- Jan.
- 12 The English Speech Contest for the Jodai Trophy  
s.b. Japan Women's Univ.  
N.Watanabe
- Feb.
- 16 Farewell Party

Hisatoshi Kano  
Planning and Management Agent  
(Literature, Junior)



**このマークが保証します。**

●紹介特別サービス

**東京コンタクト**

**学割有**

●高田馬場 209-4646

●池袋 985-4646

●新宿 348-4646

●渋谷 409-0005

# MANAGING STAFF IN 1984

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

President-----Prof. Katsumi Ito  
Chairman-----Hironobu Tomioka  
Vice Chairman-----Keiichi Hirose  
Secretary General-Masaru Kujirai     Assistant---K.Miyaji  
Treasurer-----Yoshiaki Fukuoka     Assistant---M.Aoki  
Planning Manage-  
ment Agent-----Hisatoshi Kano     Assistant---S.Katsuura

## SECTION

Debate-----Kenji Nagahisa, Masao Uno, Tomomi Suwa, Yoko Tomita  
Osafumi Hirai, Hideyuki Fujito, Motohiro Wada  
Ayako Matsumoto  
Discussion-Kyoichi Yamanouchi, Mieko Aoki, Kazuhiko Ishida,  
Minoru Ichihara, Eimi Iwashita, Akihiro Kuroda  
Takanori Tanoue  
Drama-----Kiyoshi Kojima, Yoko Ikeda, Sumi Katsuura,  
Hiroshi Shiraha, Wakako Sugihara, Takahiro Nishihara  
Speech-----Kazuhiko Ogata, Hiroo Inaba, Shinichi Iwasa,  
Noritoshi Sumita, Takuya Mishima, Keiko Miyaji,  
Noriko Watanabe

Public Relations---Hiroshi Shiraha     Recreation---N.Sumita  
Study-----O.Hirai     Home Meeting-M.Ichihara  
International-----H.Inaba

## DELEGATES

Tohmonkai-----S.Iwasa     Cultural Federation-  
Okuma Trophy-----T.Mishima     ---M.Wada  
Four Univ.E.S.S.  
Association-----T.Tanoue     K.U.E.L.-----A.Kuroda  
T.I.D.L.-----M.Wada     J.I.D.M.-----K.Ishida

## HOME MEETING CHAIRMEN

Akihabara----Tomoyuki Mitsufuji     Shibuya---Atsushi Inoue  
Johoku-----Masaki Moroboshi     Shinjuku--Tetsu Horie  
Koenji-----Hiroshi Yamauchi     Yokohama--Kohtaro Hori  
Mejiro-----Keiichiro Ogata

Masaru Kujirai  
Secretary General  
(Social Science, Junior)



# Reports on Activities

*Debate*  
*Discussion*  
*Drama*  
*Speech*  
*Hawaii Expedition*



# DEBATE

## THE 12th ALL JAPAN INTERCOLLEGIATE FIVE-MAN TEAM DEBATING CONTEST

Resolved ; that the Diet should change its labour laws on employment opportunities and/or labour accidents.

O.HIRAI, K.HIROSE, A.MATSUMOTO, K.NAGAHISA, M.WADA  
H.KANO(GENERAL MANAGER)

### THE AFFIRMATIVE CONSTRUCTIVE SPEECH

In Japan, there are many people who lose their health when they are working. Especially, in the dusty working condition, many workers get pneumoconiosis, which is one of serious diseases. According to Norio Higashida, Doctor at Kyoto Medical Univ. '83. Q: Pneumoconiosis is one of vocational diseases. It is caused by the provoking dust which is absorbed into lung and stick to it. And it causes difficulty in breathing, asthma, heart diseases, lung cancer, and so on. Actually, many workers are suffering from pneumoconiosis now.:U.Q.

So, we of WESS affirmative interpret today's resolution to mean that the Diet should change Labour Security & Sanitation Law for the protection of workers.

Here we present you our plan with 6 planks.

#### Plank 1. Administration

An independent committee shall be established. The members of this committee are from Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, Police Agency, Fire Agency, and the relevant fields. This committee will be provided with necessary power, funding, staff, and information which are minimally sufficient to carry out following plan mandate.

#### Plank 2. Mandate

a. To legislate the revision of Labour Security & Sanitation Law article 22.

1. All workers who are engaged in provoking dust works should wear the national inspected dust proof masks which can shut out 99.0% of dust in working time. We call this mask N-mask.

2. All the employers who are engaged in provoking dust works should force their workers to wear N-masks in working time.

3. Bodies and bands of N-masks should be changed within a year. Filters of N-masks should be changed within a week. The cost for them should be paid by the government.

4. All the employers should keep N-masks of workers and carry out the education on pneumoconiosis and N-masks for workers.

5. The committee will promote the campaign to tell workers the information of pneumoconiosis and N-masks

6. Violators of employers will result in fine of 300,000 yen or suspension of operation licence if companies violate several times.

b. The committee will check violation by the random inspection. If necessary, it shall employ new supervisors and use local autonomies to check.

c. All necessary adjustment shall be taken.

#### Plank 3. Funding

Through off-budget reserved fund and optimal mix of residential tax, corporation tax, property tax, tabbacco tax, and so forth.

#### Plank 4. Enforcement

Through normal judicial procedure.

a. Any external and internal interventioin to this committee shall result in fine or imprisonment or removal from this committee.

b. The relevant portions of conflicting legislations shall be superceded by the plan.

#### Plank 5. Leading Time

As soon as possible.

Plank 6. Affirmative speeches will serve to clarify this alternative for the purpose of legislative intent.

Now, justification of these planks will be explained in following three contentions.

#### CONTENTION I. Pneumoconiosis denies health of workers.

a. Dusty working condition causes pneumoconiosis.

1. Pneumoconiosis is caused by dust.

Toyohiko Miura, Sub-chief of Labour Science Laboratory, '80. Q: The process through which dust causes pneumoconiosis is as follows; first, dust is taken into the lung, next, multiplication of fibers of accumulated dust is advanced. Lastly, breathing area of the lung becomes small and people get pneumoconiosis. Once people get it, the more the dust is accumulated, the more the disease becomes serious.:U.Q.

The criteria of the amount of dust is given by Japan Higine Institute

'84. Q: If the amount of dust in the air is less than 0.12mg/cubic metre, people can maintain their health because the lung can wash out the dust by its function and the dust is never accumulated under this amount. So, people can keep their body completely clear.:U.Q.

The methodology of this figure is given by the same source. Q: The methodology is, first, to analyze provoking dust in the lung, and to measure the amount of the dust. Then, to calculate the amount of absorption of dust by using the relationship between the figure and the pneumoconiosis.:U.Q.

2. Present working places are quite dusty.

Please have a look at this chrat indicating the average density of each working place. As we said before, the permitted density of a working place is 0.12mg/cubic metre. But surprisingly, in all working places the density is over the criteria, like 37.6, 35, 30, and 6mg/cubic metre. Therefore, present working places are too dusty to maintain workers' health. As a result,

3. Many workers are suffering from pneumoconiosis.

Labour Higine, '84. Q: In '83, the number of pneumoconiosis patients is 70,000 among four million workers working in dusty condition in Japan. And 2,900 workers cannot work at all and need medical care.:U.Q.

b. Pneumoconiosis is serious.

1. Pneumoconiosis causes other serous diseases.

Keizo Chiyotani, a member of Labour Science Laboratory, '83. Q: It is epidemiologically proven that pneumoconiosis patients are easy to develop self immunity diseases, like joint rheumatism, visious tumor, lung cancer, alimentary canal cancer, leukimia, the death ratio of these diseases is quite high.:U.Q. In the worst case,

2. Workers are killed.

Asahi Newspaper, '84. Q: In '83, 1,000 out of 70,000 pneumoconiosis patients die of various kinds of diseases. Besides the death number is increasing year by year.:U.Q.

Likewise, pneumoconiosis is so serious that we have to take some action. However, unfortunately, we find

CONTENTION II. The present situatioin cannot eliminate pneumoconiosis.

a. The law has a vital defect.

Labour Security & Sanitation Law article 22 says that companies have to take necessity measures to prevent dust exhalation. But it never specifies N-mask. Q: Employers have to take necessary measure to prevent following disease. Clause 1; The diseases caused by gas, steam, provoking dust, or virus.:U.Q. Owing to this sentence,

b. Companies provide other things except N-masks.

According to the investigation done by Labour Science Institute in '83. Q: Last year, among 2,500 dust provoking industries, only 7% provide the national inspected dust proof masks and other industries provide towels, sponge or gauze masks, etc, because Labour Security & Sanitation Law article 22 never specifies N-mask as a proper measure.:U.Q.

Unfortunately, other masks have no effect. Labour Science Institute '83. Q: The shutting ratio of dust of sponge masks and towels is 5%, that of gauze masks is 2%.:U.Q.

Please remember the chart in CONTENTION I-a-1. If workers in automobiles' equipment industry wear sponge masks, dust of  $6 \times (1-0.05) = 5.97\text{mg/cubic metre}$  is taken into their lungs. Of course, this figure is over the criteria and they are forced to get pneumoconiosis.

Thus you see, workers get pneumoconiosis because of the defect of the law.

However, thanks to WESS's proposal, CONTENTION III. Workers will be saved.

a. Employers will provide N-masks.

Labour Science Institute '83. Q: According to the investigation done by Labour Science Institute, 92.5% among 2,500 dust provoking industries take some measures to prevent dust exhalation because Labour Security & Sanitation Law article 22 says violaters should pay less than 300,000 yen

as the fine.:U.Q.] In this way, even now 92.5% of dust provoking companies take some measures because of the law. Since we will specify N-mask as the necessary measure, all the employers will provide N-masks to their workers.

b. Workers will wear N-masks.

Science of Labour, '83. [Q: According to the investigation conducted on 2,900 dust provoking industries done by Ministry of Labour, all the workers in the companies which provide N-masks to their workers as the proper measure for the protection of them are wearing N-masks.:U.Q.] By our proposal, all the companies will provide N-masks so that they will surely wear N-masks.

c. Workers will be saved.

1. N-mask can eliminate dust.

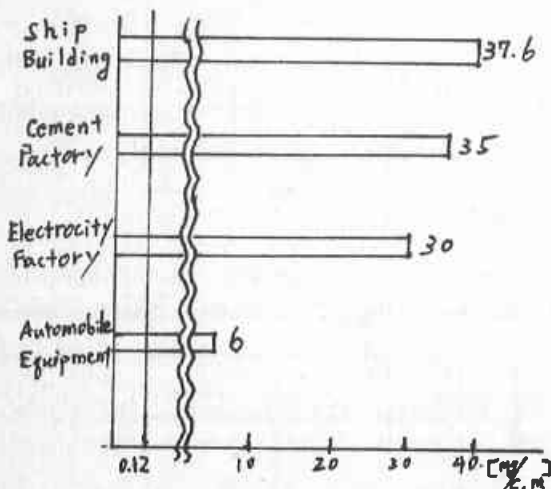
Safety Equipment Guide, p/b Koken Joint-stock Company, '84. [Q: The national inspected dust proof mask can shut out 99.9% of dust and almost no dust is taken into lungs.:U.Q.] Now please take a look at this chart again. If workers in ship building industries, for example, wear N-masks, the amount of dust taken into their lungs is only  $37.6 \times (1-0.99) = 0.0376\text{mg/cubic metre}$ . This figure is under the criteria.

2. Workers will be saved.

If the amount of dust taken into persons' lungs is under  $0.12\text{mg/cubic metre}$ , the criteria, they will never get pneumoconiosis, means they will be saved. To prove this, would you look at this chart indicating the relation between the density of dust and the ratio of pneumoconiosis patients? As you see, if the density is under  $0.12\text{mg/cubic metre}$ , 0% of workers get pneumoconiosis. Therefore, if workers wear N-masks, they will be saved.

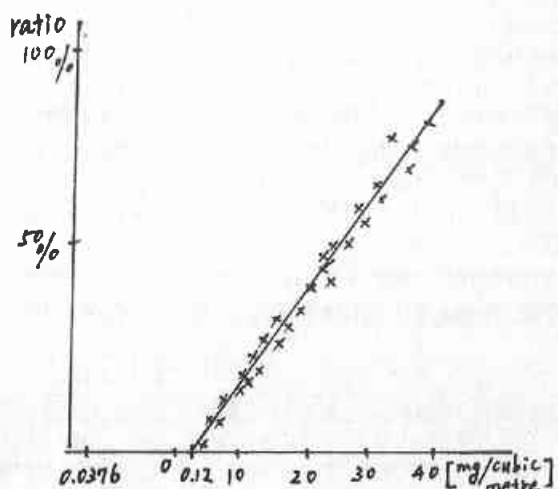
In conclusion, our plan will bring about a great benefit for us, which will be never obtained if we maintain the present situation. Our plan is the only way to get this benefit. Only our proposal can save workers in dust provoking industries. I sincerely ask you to vote for WESS.

Thank you.



S: Labour Science Laboratory

<Chart in CONTENTION I-a-1>



S: Provoking Dust Engineering

<Chart in CONTENTION III-C-2>

## THE NEGATIVE CONSTRUCTIVE SPEECH

Observation, justification, two counter plans, two DAs, case underview.  
OBSERVATION. Hypothesis testing paradigm should be used.

a. The goal of debate

The goal of debate is to teach people how to argue effectively, i.e., education of argumentation. William Balthop, JAJA, summer '83. [Q: Debate is...a laboratory or game simulation designed to teach students an understanding of argument and to provide opportunity for developing skill in its use....Such views do achieve a kind of "truth" through the intersubjective agreement of members within a particular community, and this view of debate was presented clearly in the definitional statement of the National Developmental Conference on Forensics in '75 and has received continued support since.:U.Q.]

b. Coherency is the criterion.

1. A debate paradigm should serve to maximize the above goal. Therefore,
2. It should be coherent and articulate consistent decision rules in order to promote rational argument. This implies that a good paradigm should not be based on arbitrary assumptions and should avoid stipulating ad hoc rules.

c. Hypothesis testing paradigm maximizes the above goal.

The purpose of argumentation is to test the probable truth of the claim by exposing it to the strongest arguments. From this thesis, decision rules and other theoretical constructs are drawn following the logical and necessary links. Therefore, it best meets the standard given above and hence should be given supremacy in this round.

d. Alternative is necessary for its rejection.

The affirmative must offer the alternative in rejecting this paradigm. They are not allowed to just quibble over some miscellaneous parts of this paradigm and claim its rejection. They must show the superiority of their paradigm over ours.

e. Specific implications.

1. Anything unclear means the rejection of the proposal because that shows the affirmative failed to prove the probable truth of the affirmative's case.
2. Presumption is always against the resolution. Rigorous test is necessary to investigate the truth of the resolution, and this rigor serves to promote the better argumentation. Therefore, to maintain the rigor in testing, the presumption should be placed against the resolution.

JUSTIFICATION

a. The affirmative will change Labour Security & Sanitation Law. However,

b. No need to change it. Article 27 of this law says, [Q: The necessary measures to prevent diseases written in article 20 to 25 are regulated in a ministerial ordinance.:U.Q.] According to this ordinance, article 27, [Q: Employers must provide some masks for protection to their workers.:U.Q.] Therefore,

the affirmative's advantage can be gained only by changing the ministerial ordinance, means, no need to change the law.

c. The affirmative must prove the justification of changing the law. If not,

d. Impact is absolute voting issue because anything unclear means the rejection of the proposal. Please remember OBSERVATION-e-1.

COUNTER PLAN 1. Ministry of Labour will change its ministerial ordinance to enforce the plan that the affirmative mandates.

underview 1. Non topicality

- a. Not Diet but the ministry will carry out the plan.
- b. Not change the law but the ordinance.

underview 2. Competitiveness.

- a. Redundant. The negative's plan also gain the same effect as the affirmative's plan.
- b. Net benefit. Both adoption spends more money.

underview 3. Superiority

a. The ministerial ordinance is better. Shigeki Imamura, prof. of law at Hokkai Gakuen Univ. '78. Q: The ministerial ordinance is more flexible than the law because the content of the ordinance can be easily changed by a ministry but the law has to be changed or repaired by Diet. It takes much time for the law to be passed through Diet.:U.Q.

b. Superiority is unnecessary. hypothesis testers don't require counter plan which has an additional advantage.

underview 4. Solvency was proven by the affirmative.

COUNTER PLAN 2.

section 1. Ministry of International Trade & Industry will give companies the guidance.

- a. To equip the dust mask the affirmative defined.
- b. To adopt relevant portion of the affirmative's mandate, and such provision as may be specified by the affirmative's cards and not specifically rejected by the negative.

section 2. Ministry of Labour will provide the education for the people concerned.

- a. Contents of campaign is problem concerned, namely, seriousness of harm, and effectiveness and usage of the masks.
- b. This education will be done through appropriate means, T.V., newspapers, posters, etc.

section 3. Logistics. Operation will be done by using the donation of companies, and off-budget reserved fund if necessary. The negative speeches will serve to clarify this alternative for the purpose of legislative intent.

underview 1. Non topicality

- a. Not Diet but the ministry will carry out the plan.
- b. Not change the law

1. Guidance can be changed without changing any laws. Shuzo Hayashi, Administrative Inspection and Management Council former director of cabinet legislative. Q: Definition of administrative guidance---the people concerned carry out, with voluntary co-operation and agreement, whereas administrative organ wishes to be done concerned a certain administrative field without providing laws and orders.

2. Education can be done without changing any laws.

underview 2. Competitiveness.

- a. Redundant. The negative's plan also gain same effect as the affirmative's plan.
- b. Net benefit. 1. Advantages listed below will be peculiar to a non topical action, whereas the counter plan can gain both the affirma-

tive's advantages and our own. 2. DA will be unique to the action of Diet. underview 3. Superiority

a. DAs will be unique to the affirmative's plan.

b. No superiority is necessary under hypothesis testing paradigm.

underview 4. Solvency will be proven later.

DISADVANTAGE 1. Unnecessary enforcement is bad.

a. The affirmative is going to impose penalties on enterprises though there is no reluctant attitude for them except a financial problem.

b. Unnecessary penalty restricts companies' activities. Shoji Akasa, prof. of law at Juntendo Univ. '80. Q: When companies have good will to take some action, to exercise enforcement will result in redundant threat. As a result, the action is restricted because they have to mind penalties at any time.:U.Q.

c. Recession of companies economy. Hiroshi Inoue, chief of Labour Standard Inspectors '79. Q: It is the free world that has guaranteed the prosperity of enterprises. So if the government interferes companies' activities, recession of their business will occur. The situation of some communism countries proves this fact well.:U.Q.

d. Impact. 1. Workers will suffer. Katsutoshi Kezuka, assistant prof. at Doshisha Univ. '79. Q: When causes of violation are attributed to individuals, penalties should not be imposed on companies. Because even if one worker is a violator, all the workers will have to suffer from the impact of the penalties. And the severer the penalty is, the more serious the harm is.:U.Q.

2. Gives superiority to the negative's counter plan.

DISADVANTAGE 2. Rearmament is bad.

A. The affirmative's going to increase taxes for protection of workers.

B. This exceptional taxes increase will help spending snowball.

1. Tax increase triggers spending. Yatsuka Wada '84. Q: All the effort of Ministry of Finance to promote administrative reform for resolutorial expenditure are to be completed under the presence of current fiscal rehabilitation program without tax increase. But once tax increases exceptionally under the present circumstance, lots of pressure will appear and government will start expanding its spending again.:U.Q.

2. Spending snowballs. Large-scale Indirect Tax, '84. Q: Despite the ruling LDP and relevant agencies are for budget increase, Ministry of Finance has been reducing most budget for the last year, so the dissatisfaction of LDP and the agencies is enormous and it justifies step into problems. Even by a little bit increase under such a circumstance, many other agencies will certainly rush into the ministry and demand budget increase for their programs. As a result, the situation gets out of control and general expenditure will drastically jump up.:U.Q. In order to cope with this increasing expenditure,

C. VAT will be introduced. Asahi Newspaper, '85. Q: Murayama Taxation Investigation Committee of ruling LDP revealed that when revenue through tax decreased drastically or governmental spending increased drastically because of some governmental projects, large-scale indirect tax like VAT would be inevitably introduced because it created huge amount of tax revenue.:U.Q.

D. The revenue increase will go to defense. Takumi Ueda, '84. Q: It is not exaggeration to say that the massive increase in tax due to introduction of the largscale indirect tax is for securing financial sources for militarization of the country.:U.Q. Nagaoka, prof. at Univ. of Tokyo, '82. Q: The





THE ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIETY  
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訂正 · 追加

訂正

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芦屋誠子(誤) → 芦菜誠子(正)

追加

P 50 下余白に

introduction of broad base indirect tax is clear preparation to assure finance of drastic militarization of Japan.:U.Q. Actually LDP wants increase of defence budget as Japan Times documented on July 25th, '85. Q: The committee of ruling LDP decided on Wednesday to prepare demand for at least an 8% increase in Japan's defence spending for fiscal year '86.:U.Q.

E. Defence spending will trigger militarization.

a. Nakasone intends. Japan's Options for the '80s, w.b. Radia Sinha, prof. at Glasgow Univ. '83. Q: It is out of question that Nakasone Administration

means prediction of moving militarist Japan. He has been constantly militarist and indicated that he does not respect the peace constitution because it was forced without democratic agreements among the Japanese nation.:U.Q.

b. Emperically proven. Nishioka, prof. at Senshu Univ. '83. Q: The rigid of the government to increase defence budget is being accelerated. Since the government delayed payment for defence equipment, 1.9 trillion yen in '82, and at the same time, has plan to purchase more cruisers, P3C and F15 in latter year, all the available money which doesn't have specific purpose will be used for defence budget.:U.Q.

c. Pre-emption. Whether their plan increase revenue or not is not the problem. Because when budget will not increase by their plan, government can use the money which has already exist in revenue or government can increase the revenue by all means.

F. Rearmament is bad.

a. It will destroy the democracy. Naoki Kobayashi, '82. Q: The increase of the military in Japan risks the destruction of constitutional democracy.

b. This is very provocative. 1. Soviet attack. Japan Times explains in Jan. '83. Q: The Soviet Union warned through Tass that if American new armament are deployed on Japanese soil, such a plan makes Japan a likely target for a response strike.:U.Q. Iwao Ishikawa, '83. Q: Though radio broadcasting

Soviet authorities warned in Jan. '83 that if anything like Sea Lane reinforcement or a straight blockade take place, The Soviet Union will retaliate with an attack.:U.Q. A former general of SDF '82. Q: It is historically proven that increasing the excuse to invade. It is nothing but a provocation

2. Nuclear launch. First of all, we cannot deny that Soviet will use nuclear weapons as a response strike. Secondly, even when the first attack is done by the conventional weapons, it will rush into the nuclear launch.

3. One launch of a nuclear weapon is beginning of the nuclear war. Living in the Nuclear Age, w.b. Jinzaburo Takagi, '83. Q: Once a nuclear weapon is used, it will rush into the nuclear war in the large scale. This possibility is quite high.:U.Q.

4. Impact is massive death. Same source continues. Q: When USA and USSR fight with nuclear weapons, about one billion people will be killed and 0.34 billion people will be seriously injured even in the optimistic investigation.:U.Q.

Now case.

In CONTENTIOIN I-a-1, they said 0.12mg/cubic metre is the standard. But no justification of this figure is proven. Why is 0.119 good and why is 0.121 is bad? In I-b-2, they said 1,000 out of 70,000 died in '83. But 1. No specification was given. How many people die in '83 in total? 2. Insignificant compared with DA 2. Then,

CASE UNDERVIEW. National security outweighs.

Jinzaburo Takagi '83. Q: Since the impact of nuclear weapons is very

large, we have to put top priority on preventing it. Any kinds of policies to increase weapons, for example, the policy to increase military expenditure, should be rejected.:U.Q. Since the affirmative's policy will secure 1,000 people and kill a billion people as we proved in DA 2, we have to reject the affirmative's proposal.

Please vote for the negative. Thank you.

#### -----LECTURE-----

Kenji Nagahisa  
Chief of Debate Section  
(Law, Junior)

Every year, the chief begins his lecture by telling you what is debate. But I cannot easily answer it because debate has been changing year by year. Especially these years, it has been changing very drastically.

In '82, the new theories, like topicality, circumvention, paradigm, were introduced for the first time. These theories planted their roots in Japanese academic debate in '83, and in '84, justification and counter plans were used as the major negative's strategy. Finally in '85, even counter warrant was used in several games in fact. When I began to study debate, our great senpais told us we didn't have to study counter warrant because it would never be used in tournaments, but it is!

With the introduction of the new theories, the style of speech of debate has been also changed. Before the introduction of them, the speech of debate was as same as the public speech, and it was persuasive enough to be understood by everyone, even though it had some patterns unique to debate. However, after the introduction of new theories, speech of debate has been more effective. By avoiding wasteful words, we say only words which debaters and judges can understand, not say sentences. (When we rebut an opponent's argument, we do not say, first, the opponent's claim, the rebuttal and its reason, nor say "Therefore, they aren't correct.") Using the "brief" typifies this tendency.

I think such a kind of change of debate is in-avoidable in a sense. With the development of academic debate, every university had to consider the strategy I wrote the best way to win the games. Present debate is not only a way to learn English but a real game which needs logical way of thinking.

It is a great progress in a sense. But it is also true that the progress brings forth new problems. Let me pick up two of them.

First one is confusion.

Some days ago, one of the students who began to study debate said to me, "What's the difference between minor repairs and counter plans?" At that time, I thought it natural for them to ask it, and said, "Minor repairs and counter plans are quite different but we can use them in the same way."

When I began to study debate, such a question never came up to my mind. Till '82, the major paradigm (of course, this word had not been used) is the stock issue paradigm. Under this paradigm, minor repairs are a kind of inherency arguments, and counter plans are considered another independent issue's argument. So I said they were quite different.

But from '83, since minor repairs are recognized as a kind of the nega-

tive's policies(many judges have been policy makers since '83), they have become a kind of counter plans and they must be proven enough like counter plans. So, there is no unique difference in presentatoin, and I said we could use them in the same way.

Most of debate biginners have no knowlidge about it so that they wonder why minor repairs and counter plans are different. I think it is perhaps only one example and that there are many other cases beginners misunderstand or confuse.

My advice on this point is that you have to study, first, how the "ancient" debate has been made up to "modern" debate, and that you should establish the effective debate in the real meaning by studying how to use "modern" debate after understanding "ancient" debate. This is the real understanding of debate. Nothing can be constructed on no foundation. I hope you will make much efforts to understand debate.

Another problem is English itself.

When I hear debaters speak English nowadays, I cannot catch what they say many times. This is partly due to my hearing ability but mainly due to debaters' English.

I know you have to study many theories and strategies to win the game at present. But as a result, you do not spend enough time to learn English itself nor to practice speech.

However, since we are the members of "English" Speaking Society, we should not make light of English, should we? So, during a week before a tournament, you have to put top priority on checking your English and practicing speeches, not on building arguments.

Lastly, I will give you brief comment on the negative's strategy to the "pneumoconiosis" case you read two minutes? before.

1. Why did we use the "hypo." argument?

We had two reasons. 1) Policy makers don't think justification to be a voting issue. But in the "pneumoconiosis" case, it was so strong an argument that we wanted to make it a voting issue. 2) We know DA2 applies to C-P1. If the affirmative pointed it out, we could push any arguments except C-P1. If not, we could push C-P1 with justification. But such a strategy cannot be accepted by many policy makers. Therefore, we used the "hypo." argument(see OBSERVATION).

2. Counter plans

When you use C-Ps, you have to pay attention to following things. 1. You have to use DAs(or PMAs) effectively with C-Ps. 2. You have to prove the solvency even though you use the "hypo."(If "hypo." is attacked, the solvency will be one of key issues.

Again, let me say debate has been changing year by year and that I cannot tell you easily what is debate. But, therefore, I have to emphasize that you should study from "ancient" debate to "modern" debate, under the condition that you continue studying English. I hope this lecture will help you become brilliant debaters.

Good luck, all the promising fellows.

NOTICE : There are some negative's cards we didn't use in actual games.

# DISCUSSION

## DISCUSSION FOR "TABLE LEADING"

Kyoichi Yamanouchi  
(Politics, Junior)

Let us look at the today's activities in English Speaking Societies with me. Debate ; recently, the level of debate tournament has become remarkably higher. Drama ; we can see the best performance in Four University English Theatrical Contest. Speech ; we can appreciate wonderful works of art in contests. But discussion! I cannot find any progress in this activity. For more than ten years, discussants have been talking about such same topics like trade friction and starvation, in such a same style like "Question", "Answer". This shout of order reminds me of Canadian mud grizzlies, which are far more intelligence. Unless we make this activity more systematic and more instructive, it will and should perish from ESSs.

Today, let me give you my understanding of discussion for your seeking for the best discussion.

### I. Nature of Discussion

Most of discussants seem not to understand the nature of discussion, which prevents this activity from being advanced. What is the merit to take part in this activity? To improve English ability? To get logical way of thinking? Or to make friends in other universities? No! English ability itself(grammar, pronunciation, vocabulary, etc.) can be acquired by other efficient means. And I give up proving discussion is more effective activity than debate for logical way of thinking.

I think the purpose of discussion is to learn "table leading technique". This technique consists primarily of four points.

#### 1) English In The Meeting

Needless to say, English general is important. In addition to it, discussants should study so-called "conference English"---in the formal meeting such as Summit, United Nation's General Assembly, etc., there are some usual expressions of high frequency. The faculty to handle these expressions is essential for the table leading.

#### 2) Arrangement Skill In The Meeting

a. You should make clear the points of issues in the meeting, and arrange them in order. If the talk strays out of the points, you should modify the stream toward the main issue.

b. When somebody in a table is unskillful at expression or organization of his speech, you should summarize or rearrange what he wants to say. When somebody is too emotional or is apt to form too hasty a conclusion, you should get rid of any obstacles which prevent smooth communication and mutual understanding.

c. Especially when the meeting is in an uproar by various opinions, you should prt different or opposite opinions together, and sometimes judge

which opinion can be adopted, and which opinion should be rejected.

### 3) Ability To Form An Opinion

The opinion needs, not necessarily, to be objective, but sometimes to be subjective. You should make more of your personality and originality than collection of objective facts, statements of authorities, etc. And you should form your own opinions.

4) A table leader is not merely a presider but an "opinion leader". So you need to persuade your idea to other participants.

Brush up your ability of 1) and 2), and you can be good presiders. But a table leader should not only preside the conference effectively but also reflect his own opinion on discussion. So 3) and 4) are also essential for the table leading.

Likewise, discussants have to keep the nature of discussion in their minds, and reform its style. Then this activity will be more systematic and more instructive.

## II. Observation And Suggestion On The Present Format Of Discussion

Discussion should be the activity through which we can acquire the table leading technique above mentioned. But when we observe the present format of discussion in this point of view, there is still much room to be improved.

### 1) English And Persuasion

a. Discussants should study more so-called "conference English"---English used in a formal conference or a simposium held by English speaking people.

b. We often hear discussants use their "technical terms" like "ideal figure", "phylosophy", "final goal", "stand point", etc., and they give partcular meanings to these words. But these self-conceited words cannot hold good among people in general so that you had better avoid using these coined words.

b. "Point 1, a-sub-point,---b-sub-point little a,---". This type of expression is often used by discussants. But it is rude and not a standard English in the meeting. It never persuades people. Therefore you had better not use such an extremely structured expression.

### 2) Topic

a. Today when you select the theme in discussion meeting, the highest priority is given to easiness to talk about the subject, means, whether or not there is much literature and information source about the subject?, or whether it is feasible for Japanese government to solve the problem or not?, etc. Consequently, topics are always insipid, not so attractive. I think topics should be what realy want to talk about, or what you are truely interested in. Your ability of persuasion is refined only when are you discuss the subject you are interested in. Discussants seem to put it under a taboo to discuss the matter concerning people's personality, a view of life or value sense. As a result, discussants always talk about routine economic problems. But just beyond the difficulty to persuade those who have different types of personalities and value sense, you can reach the real table leading. So never hesitate to talk about people's value sense.

b. Today, discussants spend as long as half a year just on one topic. But to deepen your analysis is not the purpose of discussion. So I suggest to you that you must make its period shorter and that you need to discuss many different topics if you can because a table leader should deal flexibilly with any types of subjects.

### 3) Preparation

a. Discussants seem to concentrate too much energy just on research. But lay more emphasis on English, table arrangement skill, and persuasion the stage of preparation, or you cannot be good discussants as I wrote.

b. Members of ESS prepare for discussion by holding "preliminary discussion" every day. But its defect is routine repetition,---repetition of a same topic, repetition of Q & A about a same topic, repetition of same table procedure. Unless you participate in this kind of P.D., every day, you can never acquire flexibility in table arrangement and in dealing with various types of topics.

### 4) Order

Discussants proceed with conference using so-called "order". But you should do away with it because it does not play its original role---role to proceed with the meeting effectively. Sometimes it becomes an obstacle against smooth procedure. Since there is no order on the conference in general, you have to disclose your opinions and lead the table without the help of order.

### 5) Theory On Table Procedure

Now discussants have some mysterious theories on table procedure like "problem-solving format" or "comparative advantage format". But these theories have no sense at all because they are devised without consideration for the table leading. They are not suitable for master of discussion handling skill.

Fundamentally, there is no almighty and a common theory which we can apply to any topics. And each discussant should devise his original law on way of examination. This law varies according to each subject and each discussant. Sometimes in the meeting, your own laws on table procedure are opposed to those of other participants. But beyond this conflict you should proceed with the table by your own order.

Discussants, first, find out their own laws on table procedure, next, try to proceed with meeting by their own laws, conflicting with different laws proposed by other participants. In this process, you can acquire the real table leading.

This activity "discussion" should be carried out with just the style which provide us the table leading technique. Otherwise, discussion will surely lose its significance.

I hope you will make much efforts to establish the best discussion I mentioned above if you have the will. Good luck.

# DRAMA



Waseda University English Speaking Society

## HEAVEN CAN WAIT

Written by HARRY SEGALL

### ◇ STAFF ◇

Producer ..... Hironobu Tomioka (3)  
Stage Manager ... Kiyoshi Kojima (3)  
Assistant ..... Toshiya Kagita (2)  
Director ..... Takahiro Nishihara (3)  
Assistant ..... Nobuo Tsukahara (2)  
Setting ..... Masaru Kujirai (3)  
Properties ..... Yoshiaki Fukuoka (3)  
Lighting ..... Hiroshi Shiraha (3)  
Sound Effects ... Yoko Ikeda (3)  
Costume ..... Sumi Katsuura (3)  
Make-up ..... Wakako Sugihara (3)

### ◇ CAST ◇

Joe Pendleton ... Yusuke Takasugi (1)  
Bette Logan ..... Minori Ogawa (2)  
Mr. Jordan ..... Junichi Endoh (1)  
Mess. 7013 ..... Masahiro Shimizu (1)  
Julia  
Farnsworth ... Haruko Ashizawa (1)  
Tony Abbott ..... Minoru Andoh (2)  
Max Corkle ..... Jun Watanabe (1)  
Inspector  
Williams ..... Keiichi Masuda (1)

### Story

This imaginative tale begins when Joe Pendleton, The Flying Pug, a prize-fighter, is killed in a very untimely plane crash. As it turns out, poor Joe's death was a miscalculation by an erring angel and Joe arrives in heaven sixty years too soon. Mr. Jordan, the chief dispatcher of the "Heavenly Express", attempts to correct the mistake by temporarily leading Joe the body of Mr. Farnsworth, a just-murdered millionaire. In his new guise, Joe tries to convince his manager to give him a shot at the title, and in the meantime falls in love with a beautiful lady. But then, he is shot by Mrs. Farnsworth and her lover. Is it all over, has it just begun? Joe's still got a lot to do and...



## To Enjoy Making Drama

Takahiro Nishihara  
Director  
(Law, Junior)

"There isn't Joe Pendleton. Not any More. Good night." Mr. Jordan said and he disappeared in the darkness. Max Corckle was still on the stage, staring with Joe's sax in his hands. Then, the melody of "When You Are Smiling" became Lauder as the light dimed down and finally the curtain falled. Waseda Production in 1984 finished its work.

I'm satisfied with the performance though we couldn't get the grand prize, because I was able to do many things Waseda Production has never tried before. The abstract setting---using a symbolic center entrance and a dry ice machine. Jazz musics--- scenes go with them. Reorganization of the play---mixing the original script with the Oscar winning senario, "Here comes Mr. Jordan". To tell the truth, I often got troubled with directions, however, I enjoyed making this drama.

The script of "Heaven Can Wait" is a good one from my point of view. But the style of this play is rather old---curtain falls many times, there are a lot of long lines which are difficult to understand.---Because it has passed 45 years since Harry Seagal wrote this script. 45 years are not so long to lose the value of this play, but long enough to change the people's life style.

There are many play writers, who produce excellent works. They describe today's people from today's point of view. However, ESS productions, including Waseda Production, don't have positive attitude toward finding out such new writers. As the results, they perform same plays so many times in a little bit different ways. It is true that they can easily produce dramas by copying the former performances, but is it interesting for them? I think the true enjoyment of producing drama can be gained when your own idea has realized on the stage. The scripts written lately have more possibility for you to realize your idea than worn-out script. So I suggest to you per- you should perform new one.

You have three merits when you perform new plays. First, you can learn daily coversation today. Second, you can easily understand the play itself. Third, you can make your own styled drama.

(1) You can learn daily conversation today.

The ways of speaking has been changing as the time has passed. For example, in "Heaven Can Wait", Joe often uses "pink" which means being in a good physical condition.

Nowadays, they don't use pink in such a meaning in the United States. To produce new plays tells you how the people talk on a certain situation. In the Bare Foot in the Park, you enjoy the wits of conversations between Paul and Corie of upper class people, and you also laugh at the jokes of Telephone man who is a typical blue color worker. Memorizing such lines enable you to improve your English ability more than to memorize literally expressions which are hard to use. So you'd better chose new plays if you want to learn today's English.

(2) You can understand a play itself easily.

Even if the theme is eternal and worth while playing today, you have difficulties in dealing with it. Because you can't get enough materials to realize the culture, the life style, manners and customes, morals, in which the play was written. On the contrary, if you produce a play written recently, you can get a lot of knowledge about the play easily.--- Watching T.V. programs like C.N.N. Day Watch, reading foreign magazines help you to recognize the backgrand of the play. That will also reduce the burden of costumes and hair making. Because you can collect all the costumes of the Western world and have your hair cut exactly like what English or American people are.

(3) You can make your own styled drama.

Famous play, like "West Side Story", "The Diary of Anne Frank", "Frankenstein" have been performed at thousand of times by a thousand of productions. The style of the play has been established through those performaces. Therefore people have fixed image about the drama, and they expect it to be what they imagine when they visit the theater. If people see the play which is quite different from their image, can they accept the performance? It is difficult to answer. But I can say that it will be a hard job for the production to persuade the audience by its new version. However if you perform new plays on which the audience have no fixed image, you can make your own drama easily compared with performing famous plays. For this, you'd better produce new plays if you want to gain fully the enjoyment of making a drama.

--- The play writers I recomended---

Drama is a kind of living things keeping pace with the times. If you produce new plays of spirited writers who have an insight into the human nature, you may obtain the measures to make out the complicated modern society. I hope you'll make efforts to find out such writers by yourself and to extend the field of ESS drama.

Lastly I pick out the some of such writers from my

point of view. I'll be happy if you are interested in those writers.

- \* Sam Shepard (U.S.) "Fool for Love" "Burried Children"
- \* Peter Shaffer (U.K.) "Black Comedy" "Five Finger Exercise"
- \* Neil Simon (U.S.) "God's Favorit" "Bare Foot in the Park"
- \* Tom Stoppard (U.K.) "The Real Inspector Hound"
- \* Larry Shue (U.S.) "The Foreigner"

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## Succession and Creation toward the Best Drama

Kiyoshi Kojima  
Stage Manager  
(Law, Junior)

At present, Waseda E.S.S. has two main events in drama activity in both the first semester and the latter semester. One is Drama Festival in June, the other is Four University English Theatrical Contest in November. Then what is the significance of having the Drama activity in E.S.S.? Here I'd like to mention it.

In Drama activity, needless to say, it's very, very important for us to read and study the English script. Because this English script surely provides us with many kinds of valuable knowledge about English.

1) We can acquire what we call "living English".---the English that people (of course, in English Speaking Nations) speak or use in their daily lives, namely common or unique expressions and slang.

2) We can understand what people (also in English Speaking Nations) think about things and the different points compared with the Japanese people.

3) In relation to 2), we can also understand the cultural and historical background of English Language Nations ---for example, the influence of the Christianity, Shakespeare, etc. Especially only Drama provides us with this unique aspect in E.S.S. activities.

As I mentioned above, in aspects of English itself, we can enjoy some merits of Drama. And, here I can say, in other aspects, we can acquire one more merit in Drama. That is the "cooperation". In producing a play, there are many elements such as casts, setting, properties, lighting, sound-effects, costume, and make-up. And when we want to make our stage better and better, we realize the importance of good "cooperation". To make the stage is to combine the best effects of all sections. And all sections have to understand one another's conditions and thoughts for that purpose. Without mutual understanding among all sections, there exists no combination of effects, in other words, it means unsuccessful Drama. Moreover, good cooperation brought up through making Drama will be useful for you to manage the Home Meeting or W.E.S.S. itself.

Now, I think all of you understand the importance and merits of Drama in E.S.S. activities. And it is very reason why Drama has been continued as long as the history of W.E.S.S.---more than eighty years.

However, today I'm afraid that some problems are there in present Drama. For example, in Drama Festival, some Home Meetings always have a serious problem. Each cast has a few lines of their own due to a large number of Freshmen. In Four University English Theatricals, we usually have less than one month preparation period. But recently, the scale of contest has become larger and larger than that of past ones. Since then, we of the Waseda Production has been very busy with only preparation of each effect, and there are not enough time to study English script or to have a large circle beyond the frame of each section. Under such circumstances, I think that we can't catch the significant merits of Drama.

After considering how all of us can acquire the merits of English Drama, here I have the three suggestions.

- 1) Instead of present Drama Festival, we should introduce a short play. By adopting the 20 to 30-minute short play is easy to catch the merits of Drama. Moreover, in Home Meetings, to divide Freshmen into a few groups are also my proposal. As a result of it, Freshmen are sure to play their own roll and enjoy the pleasure of acting.
- 2) As for Four University English Theatricals, if possible, we had better cut its scale down. By doing so, we can get not only preparation time for each section but also study the English script and have a chance for sections to exchange one another's idea or thoughts such as the effect meeting and so on.
- 3) The stage rehearsal should be proceeded in English. Certainly, in Drama, many technical terms are required and it is difficult for us to proceed stage rehearsal in English. But please consider that we don't make the Japanese play but the English play. By studying the technical terms in each section meeting, it is possible for us to do so. And it is very reasonable for us, E.S.S. members. (Some E.S.S. Drama Productions actually put into practice.) Surely many problems still remain for us. However, also there exist many opportunities to show our passion and energy in Drama. For making the best English Drama, it's indispensable to succeed to the good tradition and to create new idea. And I believe that some day next generation will surely achieve the best English Drama as my successor.

Finally, let me express my sincere gratitude to Prof. Itoh, graduates, and all the members of W.E.S.S. for their kind advice and cooperation.

# SPEECH

## Warps and Wefts

by kazuhiko Ogata  
Chief of Speech Section  
(Economics, Junior)



"WAR IS PEACE, FREEDOM IS SLAVERY, and IGNORANCE IS STRENGTHEN." Under these slogans, the party has created a totalitarian state that annihilates all opposition and freedom. George Orwell, a British author, predicted the arrival of such an over-controlled society in his novel called "1984". Reading this book was a great shock to me and it caused me to think about what followers should do about the policies of leaders to avoid such a crisis.

Now we Japanese are falling into a tendency to be indifferently obedient to the policies of our society. A recent Asahi newspaper opinion poll tells us that most university students are non-policy people who are reluctant and indifferent to politics. In fact, a question in that poll was, "Which party do you support?" What do you think the answer was? One of the students answered, "The Giants".

These are the facts and they seem harmless enough. But wait a minute! Please remember Germany under Hitler. The citizens, without questioning, obeyed the orders of Hitler who took away their freedom of speech and thought. This led us to the tragic Second World War like Orwell's "1984".

What makes us so obedient to our society? For us students, I think, it is the reaction to the misery of the student movement which erupted in the '60s and '70s. Wearing masks and helmets, with iron pipes and gasoline bombs in their hands, students against the government's policies, struggled with the riot police, were arrested, and in the end, did not succeed in their aims. This vividly imprinted the conviction on our minds that: "Students' resistance is sure to result in failure." So, we've given up taking the trouble to have doubts and have decided on an easy way: only OBEDIENCE.

In this way, historically, we've come from sheer resistance through the student movement to sheer obedience. Then, what actions have to come next, for us, the followers?

In the spring of last year, in our club, there was a big rebellion of the sophomores against the juniors. The leader was...surprisingly...me! Maybe you can't believe it because I look very gentle and kind. But then, I was a trouble maker anyway. We demanded the resignation of the committee members, otherwise, we all decided to quit. It was because we were against the juniors' policy: "We

must always win. Victory preceeds everything. "In response, we shouted, "We don't want to compete so hard, because your policies compelled us to make great sacrifices. We just want to enjoy this club!" It seemed to be an endless "COLD WAR". But what one of the juniors said to me earnestly, moved me and changed my mind. He said, "For what reason, do you resist? Isn't it because you want to enjoy this club? If so, you should have a vision of the ESS in order to enjoy it." What did I seek by resisting? I had no answer. I only tried to destroy our organization. What was necessary, he said was to have a vision, a vision of the ESS of MY OWN. After that, we sophomores began to discuss what we thought our club should be and how to reflect our wishes in the juniors' policies. We tried to convince the juniors of the importance of enjoyment and said, "Enjoying the activities is essential to victory." Finally, we came to an agreement with them.

Now ladies and gentlemen, in both extremes of sheer obedience and sheer resistance, people overlook an important thing: a VISION of a society based on the harmony of leaders' policies and followers' wishes. Let me put it this way. A society should be just like a cloth, consisting of prependicular threads, called wefts. Warps are the policies of the leaders and wefts are the wishes of the followers. In order to weave a beautiful cloth, both are indispensable. However, in the '60s, students destructively denied the government's policies and just tried to cut warps. On the other hand, at present, we don't express our wishes, so we have no wefts. I don't say, we should belong to radical political groups like "KAKUMARU" or "MINSEI". But our wishes should be reflected in the policies of our society based on constructive dialogue and cooperation, like wefts running across warps in a cloth.

Mahatma Gandhi wove one of the most beautiful cloths in the world, the independence of India. In those days, most Indians completely obeyed the discriminatory policies of the British, and some shed blood against it by terrorism. They didn't have any constructive visions. Yet Gandhi had a vision and persuasively advocated the principle of nonresistance based on "nonviolence and non-obedience", and he succeeded in making his weft run across Britain's warp, or policies, resulting in Indian independence.

It is easy to go to either the extreme of sheer obedience or sheer resistance. But I hope all of us will strive to develop firm visions, for our club, for our nation, for the community of nations, for whatever group that we belong to, based on the harmony of warps and wefts, and cooperate in weaving a beautiful cloth, not for the Orwellian "1984", but for OUR OWN "1984".

## The Laughing Devil on the Back

Hiroo Inaba  
Speech Section  
(Law, Junior)

In Aesop's fable, there is one story about a horse. On the back of this horse, an invisible devil is riding. To control the horse, the devil attaches a carrot to a fishing pole, and holds it front of the horse's nose. The horse tries in vain to reach the carrot, but obviously it becomes exhausted without catching the carrot.

Today, we can find this invisible rider on our back in the advertisements. In our daily life, we are surrounded by advertisements. We usually ignore its danger because it's too common. But without our noticing it, this persuasive and strategic medium has become the controller of our life style.

"Do you know me?" these words and big smile of a well known T.V. personality urges us to join a credit organization. Now, 70 millions credit cards are used in Japan. The prevalence of the credit system strengthens the power of advertisements. Because, in former days, even if advertisements effected our motivation, we could not always buy commodities because of limited funds. But now, we can spend more money than we possesses. This convenient card makes us too easy to buy advertised good regardless our needs.

In the newspapers, there used to be many reports of personal tragedies of people who used this credit system and "Sarakin" credit finance companies.

According to the research of the General Affairs Office of the government, in just last year, 120,000 people had serious trouble in repaying their housing construction loan.

In these examples, the users were victimized by their desire to buy new products or owning houses which were urged upon them in advertisements. They had lost their resistance to the loan system which itself was also promoted through advertisements.

The point we have to keep in mind is that these unfortunate people were not unusually foolish people but quite ordinary ones.

In addition to the introduction of credit system, the techniques of advertising itself are also developing rapidly. When I visited one advertisements company, I was astonished to see many handbooks and research briefs for advertisers. The contents included of the public.



Historical agitators like Adolf Hitler are often used as examples.

Hitler identified the three points rules for the controlling of the masses. First, focus on the desired results second, visualize as a slogan, third repeat. Consider the phrases that are used in advertising posters, magazines, and T.V. commercials. They follow the same three points rules precisely. Hitler failed in his political purpose, but his technique has survived until today.

As the same as Hitler, the goal of advertisers is not to bring us happiness. Their purpose is to create new demands and so more profits. With this objectives, commercialism constantly sells dissatisfaction.

To the end, by using persuasive strategies and the credit system, they stir up our desire to purchase. Let me tell you from my own experience, how I was influenced by them.

This last spring, I was on the point of buying a video cassette recorder. Then one of my friends asked me, "Do you really need it?" No! It would have been nice item to have. But I did not need it. That's a very simple check point. Surprisingly, it had been lost in my mind. My eagerness to buy it very much. This incident made me reflect on my consuming life.

Our motivations to buy commodities are divided into these two points, first; because we need it, second; because we want to have it. The commercial advertisements stimulate this second one, and finally they make us feel as if we need it.

Today, all commodities exist in this situation. We get new information from advertisement. At the same time, we are driven to run in the direction dictated by advertisements. In this sense, we find it a possibility to become the controlled horse in Aesop's fable. In the fable, the horse died. How about you and me?

Against all of this, what should we do? They are professional manipulators. The expense for 15 seconds of commercial film on T.V. is as much as the expense for a 90 minutes drama program. They employ great knowledge and a large amount money to motivate us to buy their products. The horse's tragedy was caused by its ignorance of the existence of the devil. We need to notice and carefully consider the controlling power of advertisements. In other words, we should be more conscious of checking our desire for consumption.

To take a solid stance for consummig life, keeping this economical theory in our mind helps us, "The more of something we get, the more we must have in order to

be satisfied."

Wherever we look, we see attractive carrots are hanging in front of us. However, the devils might be laughing on our back.

## Being Full of Contentment

Koichi Oka  
(Law, Sophomore)



This summer, the Los Angeles Olympics were held. I think many of you saw it on T.V. Actually, I spent the whole day in front of my television set. Since I am a Japanese, naturally I cheered for the Japanese Players. However, despite the cheering, most of them couldn't show their abilities. They got uptight and couldn't do as they actually could do. In the interviews of such players, some of them said, "I'm terribly sorry I couldn't do my best." or "I just couldn't get hold of myself." Some players ran away and some women players were in tears. Even when they came back to Japan, some of them wept while being interviewed. It was very painful to see the players being defeated, not by the players from other countries but by themselves.

I knew how they must have felt. I recall a similar experience of mine. Of course, I've never been in the Olympics. What I'm going to present you today is an experience I had when I was a freshman. In May, our club always has an oral recitation contest in which only the freshmen participate. First, there was an elimination. I managed to pass it and went ahead to the finals. At the finals, I won the third place. After that, we had a contest with Keio University. From each university, the ten best speakers were to compete. Waseda and Keio have been rivals for many years. Especially in baseball, the two schools always struggled to get victory over the Tokyo 6-Universities League and did good games which were called "Sokei-sen". Although recently, both schools seem to be a sort of unconscious of the victory. Anyway, it was a "Sokei-sen" in E.S.S. version. Everyone in our club was looking forward to our victory. I thought I must win on behalf of my school. As my turn was getting dry and my hands were perspiring. At last, my turn came. After the chairman called my name, I went up to the stage and started to speak. At first, I was doing pretty well. I felt I could be in the top group. But as I took a pause

somewhere at the latter part, suddenly, no word could come out of my mouth. My head became empty. I tried and tried to recal the words and at the same time, I tried to keep a smile on my face. But it was no use. Finally, the chairman told me the next word and I managed to go on. I was crushed. I felt very depressed for a while.

Did you have times when you were expected to do well but couldn't? When you participate in a competition or compete with others, sometimes you win, sometimes you lose. This can't be helped. But what we have to reconsider is the times when we couldn't show everything we have. This means all our efforts will be in vain.

Why do we get uptight in such occasions? This is because we look ahead and forget our starting point. We always think about results and forget why we are doing things. Especially, when we are expected to do well, we look at ourselves with the best results.

As for the Japanese Olympic Players, most of them dreamed of themselves with gold medals even before the competitions started. They knew all the Japanese people were expecting them to get medals. As for myself, I thought about myself being the best speaker.

Yes, in the Japanese players and in myself, there was pressure to get the best results. But actually, the results were that we couldn't even do as we could. There is nothing more regretful than this.

Then, one day during the Olympics, I came across a certain article in the head coach of Canada's men's volleyball team after the match against Japan. Canada defeated Japan but he said, "Our players do volleyball because they love it. They say it is meaningless if they can't enjoy the matches. So even if we win, the players who couldn't participate in the games give out complaints." After reading this article, I began to think whether the Japanese players really enjoyed themselves. Also I wondered if I really enjoyed the oral recitation contest. The answer was "No". The players were aiming at medals for our country's sake. I was trying to do well for the sake of my club. Yes, both the players and I were forgetting something very important. That is to enjoy ourselves. Seeing the interviews of players from other countries, whether they won or lost, all of them spoke a lot and their faces were shining with contentment.

Whenever we do something or participate in a competition, we do think about results. This is a natural thing because we are human beings. We have an instinct to compete. But what we mustn't forget is that this is not everything. Don't we participate in competitions for the sake of ourselves?

So, ladies and gentlemen, the next time we do something or compete with others, let's first think why we are going to do it. Next, if we notice it is very important for us, let's try to enjoy it in order to put forth what we have. Don't you think it's better to enjoy yourself and do as you can do rather than being tense and gain only repentance?

So far, I've been making a speech. How did you like it? Do you think I am enjoying myself? As for my feeling now, I'm full of contentment.

## --Lecture--

### For Your Original Speech Making

Kazuhiko Ogata  
Chief of Speech Section  
(Economics, Junior)

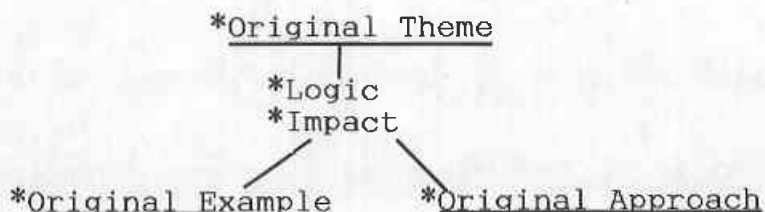
Especially in recent years, ORIGINALITY has come to be made much of as one of the most important elements in speech making. For, if I'm allowed to define the meaning of originality as having difference from other speeches, difference, that has the power to make your speech outstanding, impressive and interesting, has come to be indispensable all the more, particularly given the situation that the number of speech contest held in one year has been increased more and more, and that accordingly, uncountable number of speeches are performed. It is necessary to have difference in your speech. So, here, let me give you one indication for your original speech making.

(STEP 1)

\*Read and study as many speeches done in the past as possible. We cannot recognize the difference between others and ours, unless we know OTHER speeches.

(STEP 2)

\*Keep the originality formula in your mind.



(1) Original Theme

- \*Topic regarded as something untouchable
- \*Topic regarded as hard to develop to have impact
- \*Topic on something newest

(2) Original Example

- \*Personality reflection
- \*Unique experience
- \*New information

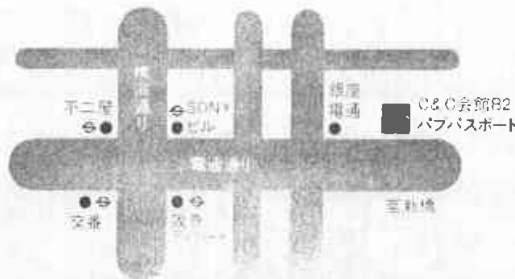
(3) Original Approach

- \*Combination of problems
- \*Specification of problem
- \*Variety of organization
- \*Unique cause & solution
- \*Unique illustration like analogy
- \*Style change (academic or story-telling, problem-solving or comparative-advantage, objective or subjective)

(4) Logic & Impact

Your speech is not worthy of being called "speech", without logic and impact. After mature consideration of the three points mentioned above, you have to make your speech logically acceptable and impressive with impact.

Finally, I hope this lecture will help a lot in your speech making. And trials and errors can make your speech attractive, I believe. Good luck!



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# THE 7TH HAWAII EXPEDITION

Representatives:

H. Tomioka, H. Wakui, S. Tanaka, T. Mitsufuji, K. Ogata,  
R. Kodaira, T. Horie

General Manager: M. Otsuka

"We are not representatives from Waseda, but representatives from Japan." Yes, this is true. I don't know how many times I was asked by members of other E.S.S.s to explain what is the Hawaii Expedition. Hawaii Expedition is the object of admiration to them. Because W.E.S.S. is the only circle that is providing Expedition to foreign nations with members. In this sense, it is not too much to say that we are representing Japanese younger generation. At the same time, this fact made me feel that our heavy responsibility, our mission that we, as a leading circle in the E.S.S. world, have to improve this expedition.

Now let me report what we did in the 7th Hawaii Expedition.

April 13th

Left Narita airport and arrived at Hale Manoa (a dormitory we stayed at) in the University of Hawaii campus. Blue sky and full of sunshine made us feel that we were in the land of everlasting summer.

April 14th

Had debating matches with Hawaiian debaters under the resolution that the Japanese government should significantly strengthen its policies to protect the Japanese people from foreign nations. Mr. Kodaira and Mr. Ogata on the affirmative won the game. But Mr. Mitsufuji and Mr. Horie on the negative lost.

April 15th

Had a discussion meeting in the morning with the students of U.H. on computer industry. Talked about, first, the serious problem involved in Japan's Computer Industry; second, cause of the problem; and third plan to solve the problem. Had a heated discussion.

April 16th

Had discussion meeting in the morning to exchange opinions on the following items.

- 1) Role of woman in Japan
- 2) Trade problems between Japan and U.S.
- 3) Cross-culture

In the afternoon, made speeches in front of the public speaking class, and got comments on them.

April 17th

Went to Waikiki beach and Ala Moana Shopping Center with Hawaiian debaters. In the evening, went to a disco with Japan Culture Club members.

April 18th

Participated in 'Sayonara Party' held by the students of Dept. of speech. Enjoyed very much and deepened friendship.

April 19th

Left Honolulu and arrived at Narita on April 20th.

(New trial)

As a new trial, we challenged public speaking in Hawaii. Before going to Hawaii, sophmores completed their own speeches and presented them in front of a large audience of public speaking class. After making speeches, we asked them to give us comments on each speech. We got severe but useful ones from them, which stimulated so much. I believe this challenge resulted in success and I hope this will be taken over.

Next, for the further improvement of this expedition, and moreover, of W.E.S.S., let me say two personal opinions.

First one is that Japanese debaters failed to make persuasive speeches in debate. High quality of argument, good delivery, clear English, the choice of proper expression, skills, etc. These are all the elements which a persuasive speech in a debate round consists of. However, quality of argument was the only point that was, I could say, good in speeches done by Japanese debaters. As for other elements, there is much room for improvement. This trend is in sight among debaters in Japan, too. It is responsibility for us, a leading circle, to present "a persuasive" speech in a true sense of the word.

Second one is that sophmores didn't have their own personal opinions about every kind of topic. When discussing some items they studied in Japan, they could present their opinions, but couldn't when talking about items they didn't study. On the contrary, Hawaiian students were interested in all the social problems and had their own personal opinions about them. Especially, when it comes to an international problems such as trade friction, they were so aggressive and so exciting as if they really are responsible for the protection of U.S. I suggest that we should keep the attitude to have interests in social problems and to analyze them in daily lives.

But as a whole, we really enjoyed the stay in Hawaii. All the experiences in Hawaii will be good lessons for the development of W.E.S.S., I believe. Lastly I'd like to express our hearty thanks to Prof. Ito, Dr. Bender (who is a debate coach of U.H.), J.C.C., the students of Dept. of speech, and to members of W.E.S.S., and graduates for your kind assistance and cooperation.



## HAWAII EXPEDITION







## FOUR ACTIVITIES

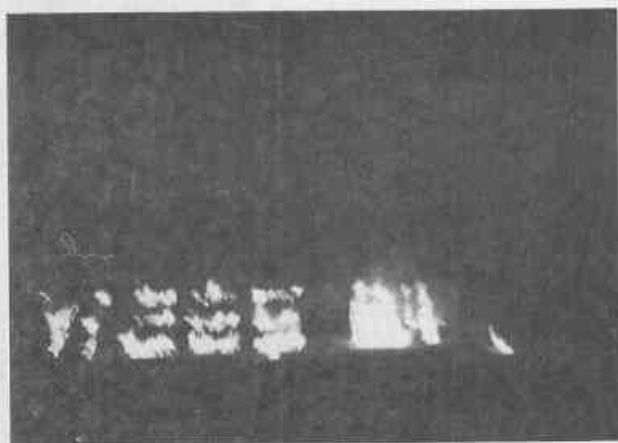






# SUMMER CAMP







AKIHABARA



JOHOKU

WESS FAMILIES

THE SEVEN STARS!



KOENJI

MEJIRO



SHIBUYA



SHINJUKU



YOKOHAMA



# REPORT FROM THE TREASURER

## (REVENUE)

Entrance Fee & Membership Fee of New Comers	¥1365000	¥1525000
Membership Fee of the Present Members	875000	980000
Financial Help from Graduates	400000	286000
Financial Help from Culture Federation	120000	150000
Financial Help from Sponsors	110000	40000
Sales of Member List	120000	112000
Sales of Badges	75000	76500
Sales of the ACE	45000	142000
Sales of Script, Ticket & Uniform of Drama	220000	186500
The Balance Brought Forward from the Last Account	20000	20000
Miscellaneous Revenue		78000
Grand Total	¥3350000	¥3496000

## (EXPENDITURE)

Secretary General	¥483000	¥480630
Debate Section	300000	307200
Discussion Section	250000	250140
Drama Section	750000	905100
Speech Section	250000	256940
Public Relation Section & Tohmonkai	480000	484230
Study Section	28000	17500
International Section	180000	37240
Four Univ. Association	400000	450000
K.U.E.L.	35000	76500
T.I.D.L.	25000	28000
J.I.D.M.	20000	23000
The Speech Contest for Ohkuma Trophy	150000	159520
Carrying Forward		20000
Grand Total	¥3350000	¥3496000

Yoshiaki Fukuoka  
Treasurer  
(Commerce, Junior)

昭和五十九年度卒業生の欄

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(422-0848)

夢もでっかい、希望もでっかい  
やることなすことみなでっかい  
我らがでっ会ここにあり



昭和五十九年度卒業生



芦屋 誠子



阿部 理恵子



新井 和泰



荒井 豊



飯塚 幸子



稲永 朝彦



井上 利朗



岩田 薫



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越野 浩之



後藤 浩之



小林 加奈子



五味 大輔



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山内章



山内尚



涌井弘行

以上 昭和五十九年度卒業生の今後の御活躍を  
お祈りいたします。

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THE ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIETY  
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WASEDA UNIVERSITY

訂正 追加

訂正

P52 芦屋誠子(誤) → 芦葉誠子(正)

追加

P50 下余白に

昭和59年度 稲門英語会 一般会計報告  
(59年4月1日～60年3月31日)

収入の部		支出の部	
前期繰越金	370,106	ESS ACE 補助金	70,000
現金 30,958		幹事会 "	27,010
振替預金 8,535		総会 "	7,200
郵便預金 330,613		振替手数料	9,280
	暫	通信費	111,060
59/60年度会費	397,000	印刷・コピー代	21,940
現金 19,000	(9名)	雑費	6,010
振替 378,000	(187名)	支出計	252,500
雑収入	13,000	次期繰越金	544,277
名簿 4冊		現金 105,738	
預金利息	16,671	振替預金 11,255	
		郵便預金 427,284	
合計	796,777	合計	796,777

昭和60年7月9日

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