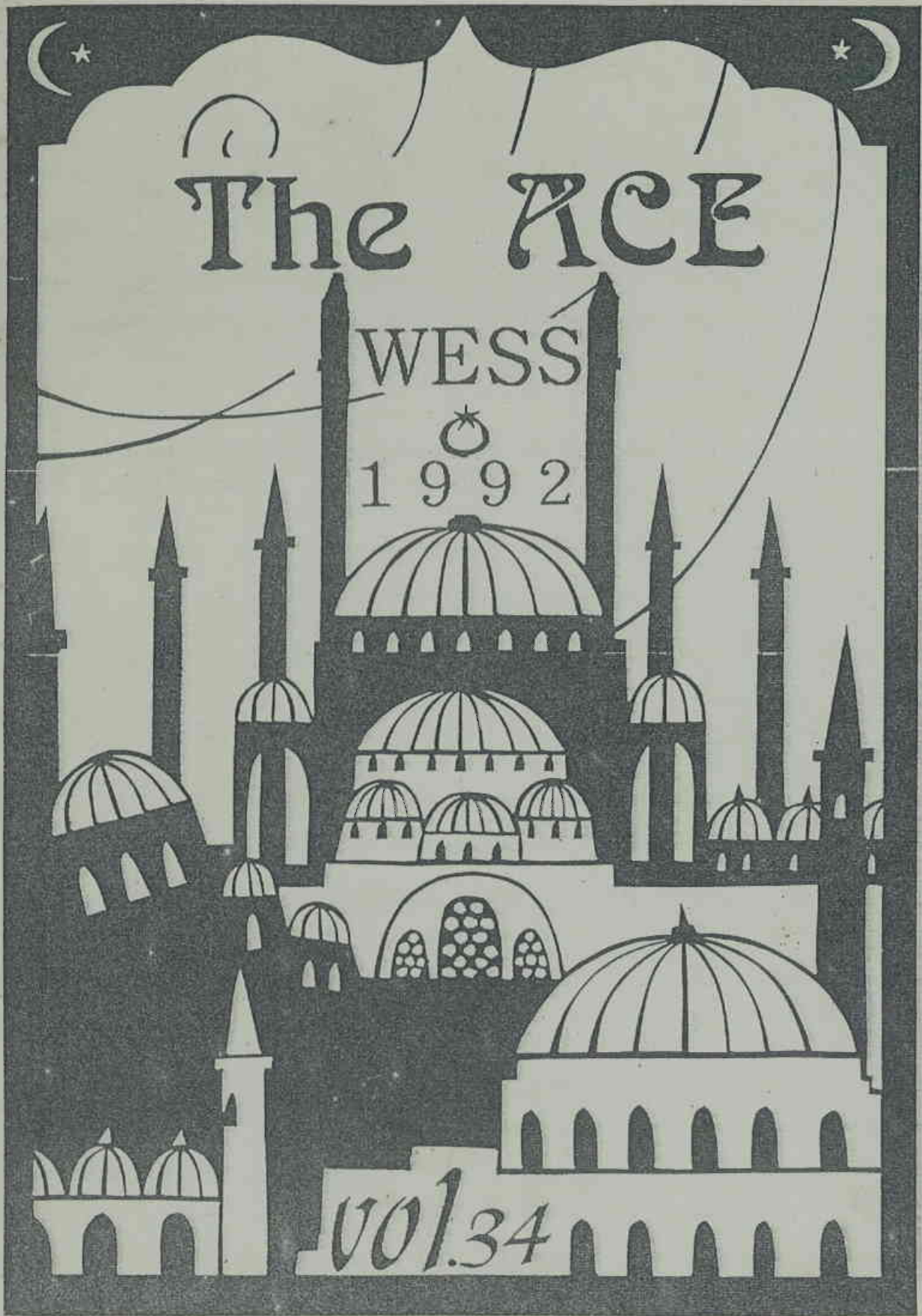


The ACE

WESS

1992

vol. 34



THE **ACE** 1992

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THE ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIETY  
OF  
WASEDA UNIVERSITY

**SLOGAN : CHARGE ! !**

ANNUAL  
RECORD  
V o l . 3 4

PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION

# Contents

Preface	Hisako Iwasaki	3
Greetings	Katsuaki Togo	4
Greetings	Shunsuke Tanaka	5
The Direction of W.E.S.S. for the year of 1992		6
Trace of Activities 1992	Chihiro Hioki	8
Memory 1992 Photo		12
•3 activities		
•Four Univ. English Theatricals		
•Okuma Trophy		
•Big Summer Camp		
•WESS Families		
Reports on Activities		
Debate		
•Affirmative Constrictive Speech of 1992 All Japan Debate Tournament		24
•Lecture on Debate	Kohci Kai	32
Drama		
•Lecture on Drama...Acting	Hide-nori Kasuga	35
•What's Drama Making?	Masateru Yoshioka	36
Speech		
•The Invisible Guns	Akiko Moriyama	38
•Medical Advice	Shu Watanabe	39
•My Biggest Shock	Masashi Noji	41
•Lecture on Speech	Masashi Noji	42
The 15th Hawaii Expedition	Shunsuke Tanaka	44
Managing Staff in 1992	Toyohiko Takada	46
Report from the Treasurer	Masahiro Kimura	47
Tohmonkai's Column		48
Graduates' Column		49

# Preface

The signing of the Treaty of Maastricht, the L.A. riot, the victory of the second youngest president Bill Clinton in the United States, the Sagawa kyubin Scandal, the compound depression ...when we recall the year of 1992, these events cross our mind.

However we can say that many events we experienced as a member of WESS' 92 are much more exciting and impressive. Sweet memories, bitter memories, proud memories...they will live in our mind and have no small affect on our future life. I hope that this magazine can keep these memories, which are not committed to any papers, vivid forever and be one of treasure boxes of our unforgettable memories.

We are devided into 3 sections under the goal which was settled on the world-romantic Christmas Eve, and every single member tried to make an attractive Speech, to perform a fantastic Drama, or to win a certain Debate match with the spirit of 'CHARGE!!'. And now I'm very glad that all members who played an active part in their own field lastly reunite in this magazine and confirm our goal and the obstacle course to it.

I also hope that this magazine will not only be our joint property but also the testimonial to graduates and the parting present to all members and further members to join us.

In closing, we editorial staff would like to give our sincere thanks to all members and graduates for their great cooperation in publishing 'Ace', vol. 34.



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

# Greetings

## The Ace in Steady Progress

Katsuaki Togo  
Professor, Waseda Univ.  
President of WESS



Nothing gives me more pleasure than seeing the Ace being published again by several hands of the senior members of the WESS in 1993. I am more than confident that this will be another milestone in our club history.

I can recall the historic moment with a lot of reminiscences, when its first issue saw the light of day. Ever since more than 30 years have passed the ESS is soon celebrating its centennial with the publication of the Ace as one of the club's major activities.

In the mean time, the world has drastically changed in every sense of the time and so has Japan. Japan is no longer an inscrutable country in the remotest corner of the Far East, nor is it a mere exporter of transistor radios and motorcycles. In the elapse of time all the people in the world have come to realize that Japan has a lot more to offer than that. A lot more than it appears does Japan count in terms of its inexhaustible economic as well as social, political, cultural, and educational potential in the international arena set up for the century to come.

In view of this, what is expected of Japan, or to be more specific, of the younger generation of Japan, is to liberate one's mind from the purely nationalistic ethos in the past and to assimilate it to that of the global community. The key to success in this endeavour lies in an attempt to promote the effective communication with the outside world. As a common means of communication it is so obvious that English does play the utmost important role and its efficient as well as effective use for this particular purpose will be all the more called for.

The publication of the Ace is challenging attempt to create a communication channel which hopefully connects you, the members of WESS, and the rest of the world. This certainly provides everyone of either the current or past members with a golden opportunity of sharing, exchanging, debating, or even disputing his or her views on any subject that might interest us as well as those on the other side of the globe. Let our voices always be heard.

Wishing you all the members of the editing staff the best of luck.

# Greetings

Charge!  
under the flag of the W. E. S. S.

Shunsuke Tanaka  
Chairman of WESS '92  
(Science & Tech., Junior)



How many people who graduated from university remember the day when he or she entered there. How many of you still remember the very day you stood in front of Okuma auditorium in April 1st. Everyone of you must have had a big dream and a little hesitation. Most of our members did not know each other. It was a miracle that we could meet under the flag of the W.E.S.S.

Once I entered the W.E.S.S., I could not run away from her. She is attractive because she has given me a lot of chances to smile, laugh and sometimes to cry. She taught us not to escape from what we face, but to make charge upon it. It has been not so easy to get along with her, but something does not let me go away. I cannot tell what it is, but I believe someday we can find it, looking at this treasure box of our precious memories, "ACE".

We had tried to find the real and ideal vision of university students and its club. I cannot judge objectively if we and our W.E.S.S. were so. However, I am very very sure that it was our best university life.

How many of my fellow still remember the best moment of his or her university life. I hope they can find it inside of this treasure box named "ACE".

Lastly, I would like to thank Prof. Togo and Ito and other OB members for giving us such a wonderful treasure box and supporting us. Also to all the members of the WESS' 92, especially the colleagues of the Big Five and all junior members of the WESS' 92 who triumphed together, I'd like to give my hearty thanks and a big big YELL for your glorious future!

FOR ALL THE MEMBERS WHO GATHERED  
UNDER THE FLAG OF . . .

the W. E. S. S.

# The Direction of the English Speaking Society of Waseda University for the year of 1992

In 1892, the English Speaking Society of Waseda University was established based upon the founding principles of Waseda University with the help of Okuma Shigenobu.

From then on, as one of the authorized clubs, the aim of WESS has been unchangeable one, which is to create internationally minded persons.

Today the world has drastically changed and English has become international common language. We would like to explain our idea of communication in English with the goal of WESS 1992.

- We learn communication in English to communicate with native speakers. We, university students, are expected to play an active role with a wide knowledge based on a deep knowledge and our personality in the near future. This communication is not only to inform our opinions to others but also to persuade them. We define the skill of this communication as communication skills. According to these analysis, the goal of WESS '92 is as follows;

The goal is :

To acquire communication skills in English in order to persuade others and play an active role in each field of international society.

We have set up 3 activities and 2 systems to achieve our goal effectively.

DEBATE : an activity which we can learn logic most effectively

SPEECH : an activity which we can learn rhetoric most effectively

DRAMA : an activity which we can learn delivery most effectively

Home Meeting System :

This is a system which all the freshmen and sophomores are divided into 6 groups according to their residences for functional purposes. It also enable members to cohere and cooperate smoothly in competition with each groups.

Section System :

Juniors belong to either Debate, Speech or Drama Section in order to pursue one particular activity. They provide freshmen and sophomores with activities.

When we communicate with native speakers, knowledge, basic English ability and communication skills are important. In WESS, the goal is to acquire communication skills. However today, we cannot understand communication skills itself. And we think little of getting the contents of the communication ( eg. knowldeges which we can get from press and TV news etc. ). Also we are not eager to learn of basic English. As a result, it is difficult for us to make the most of communication skills.

From these analysis, we set up the grand direction of WESS '92 as follows.

The grand direction ;

We will study and improve communication skills through activities, comprehending the importance of getting knowldges and basic English ability.

Exective Committee Big 5





- 3rd prize: Y.Mizuta, K.Ueno  
K.Nakamura, S.Mizuno
- 16,17 Japan National Debate Tournament  
23,24 3rd prize: M.Kimura, N.Tatsui
- 19~22 Jr. Speech Contest (elimination)  
23 Model Play for Drama Festival  
24 Jr. Speech Contest (final)  
Home Meeting Prize: Koenji H.M.  
1st prize: S.Watanabe  
2nd prize: R.Honjo  
3rd prize: M.Yamasaki  
4th prize: T.Kinoshita  
East Japan Speech Contest  
M.Hashimoto
- 27 General Meeting  
30,31 Tokyo Intercollegiate Deb. League Tournament  
K.Ueno, K.Kai
- June
- 13 Drama Festival  
Home Meeting Prize: Mejiro H.M.  
Best Player Prize: S.Kimu, Y.Kawasaki  
H.Kogure, T.Sawa  
Doshisha Univ. Niiijima Cup Speech Contest  
2nd prize: M.Hashimoto  
Mainichi Cup Speech Contest  
Y.Kuzuoka
- 14 Fukuoka Kyoiku Univ. Cup Speech Contest  
Y.Kuzuoka
- 20 Aoyamagakuin Univ. Oki Cup Speech Contest  
1st prize: A.Moriyama  
Ibaragi Christian Univ. Cup Speech Contest  
3rd prize: N.Yoshimura  
M.Fujihara
- 20,21 Sophomore Educational Exchange Debate  
J.Saito, K.Nakamura  
Jr.KIDL Debate Tournament  
S.Mizuno, T.Kuwahara
- 21 Four University Jr. Speech Contest  
Society prize: WESS  
2nd prize: T.Kinoshita  
4th prize: S.Watanabe  
5th prize: R.Honjo  
M.Yamasaki
- 28 Meiji Univ. Mikami Cup Speech Contest  
Y.Kettoku  
Bunkyo Univ. Obi Cup Speech Contest  
Y.Takanashi
- July
- 4 Hitotsubashi Univ. Holeman Cup Speech Contest  
1st prize: M.Noji
- 27~31 Big Summer Camp
- Aug.
- 31 General Meeting for the latter semester
- Sep.
- 7~10 All Waseda Speech Contest (elimination)  
12 All Waseda Speech Contest (final)  
1st prize: A.Moriyama

- 2nd prize: S.Watanabe  
 3rd prize: M.Hashimoto  
 4th prize: S.Tanaka  
 5th prize: M.Yamakita
- 23 Joint Extemporaneous Speech Contest  
 3rd prize: S.Watanabe
- 26 Waseda-Keio Speech Contest  
 1st prize: S.Watanabe  
 3rd prize: Y.Nagamine
- 27 Sophia Invitational Debate Tournament  
 Oct. 4 Best 8: S.Yamashita, K.Ueno  
 10
- Oct. 4 Joint Speech Contest  
 3rd prize: Y.Kobayashi  
 Tokyo Denki Univ. Niwa Cup  
 1st prize: N.Yoshimura  
 Kansai ESS Association Cup Speech Contest  
 Honorable Mentions: M.Hashimoto
- 10 Inter Debate Contest  
 Home Meeting Prize: Mejiro H.M.  
 Konan Open Speech Contest  
 Y.Kuzuoka  
 Amano Cup Speech Contest  
 Special prize: M.Hashimoto
- 11 Jr. Debate Contest  
 Home Meeting Prize: Mejiro H.M.  
 Best Debater: U.Kitamura, K.Nakamura  
 S.Mizuno, J.Saito  
 K.Kuwahara
- 13 General Meeting (4 Univ. English Theatricals)  
 17 Kinki Univ. Sekoh Cup Speech Contest  
 5th prize: M.Hashimoto
- 17, 18 Michinoku Debate Tournament  
 1st prize: N.Tatsui, H.Koda  
 Best 8: M.Kimura, Y.Mizuta
- 20 1st Stage Rehearsal for English Theatricals  
 24 East-West Six Univ. Speech Contest  
 2nd prize: C.Hioki  
 5th prize: M.Noji  
 Meijigakuin Univ. Takenaka Cup Speech Contest  
 2nd prize: Y.Motokura  
 Bunkyo Women's Univ. Shimada Cup Sp. Contest  
 Y.Kuzuoka
- 25 Ajia Univ. Ota Cup Speech Contest  
 2nd prize: M.Fujihara  
 Tokyo Gaigo Univ. Ogawa Cup Speech Contest  
 1st prize: C.Hioki
- 27 2nd Stage Rehearsal for English Theatricals
- 24, 25 Kanagawa ESS League Debate Tournament  
 Nov. 3 Best 8: S.Yamashita, M.Kimura
- Nov. 1 Takasaki Mayor's Cup Speech Contest  
 M.Fujihara  
 Waseda Univ. ESA Trophy Speech Contest  
 1st prize: A.Moriyama

- Kanda Gaigo Univ. Ogawa Yoshio Cup Sp. Contest  
Y. Suzuki
- 3 Keio Univ. Fukuzawa Trophy Speech Contest  
4th prize: S. Watanabe
- 5 3rd Stage Rehearsal for English Theatricals
- 6 Four University Joint Stage Rehearsal
- 7, 8 Four University English Theatrical Contest
- 8 Nihon Univ. Riko Cup Speech Contest  
N. Yoshimura
- Wayo Women's Univ. President's Cup Sp. Contest  
M. Fujihara
- Meiji Univ. President's Cup Speech Contest  
1st prize: A. Moriyama
- Gunma Women's Univ. Shibusaki Cup Sp. Contest  
4th prize: M. Hashimoto
- 7, 8 All Japan Debate Tournament
- 14, 15 1st prize: K. Kai, K. Ueno
- 21~23 Best 32: N. Tatsui, Y. Mizuta  
Best Debater Prize: K. Kai
- 15 Kita-Nippon Speech Contest  
1st prize: T. Kinoshita
- Hachioji Mayor's Cup Speech Contest  
R. Yamamoto
- Aichi Univ. Speech Contest  
R. Honjo
- 21 Seinan Gakuin Gallot Cup Speech Contest  
Y. Kawasaki
- 22 Tokyo Agriculture Univ. Speech Contest  
N. Akiyama
- KIEF Cup Speech Contest  
K. Tanabe
- Nihon Univ. Productive Technology Sp. Contest  
O. Kikuno
- Tokyo Rika Univ. Noda Mayor's Cup Sp. Contest  
4th prize: N. Obata
- Ritsumekan Univ. Suekawa Cup Speech  
K. Tomita
- 23 Wakayama Univ. Speech Contest  
1st prize: K. Bokawa
- 28 Waseda Univ. Okuma Trophy Speech Contest  
2nd prize: A. Moriyama
- 29 Hokkaido Potato Cup Speech Contest  
R. Yoshino, S. Yanagizawa
- Dec.  
5, 6 NAFA Debate Tournament
- 12, 13 2nd prize: K. Kai, H. Koda  
Top Speaker Prize: K. Kai  
S. Mizuno, J. Saito
- 6 Hatoyama Cup Speech Contest  
T. Kohzuki
- 12 Japan Women's Univ. Jodai Cup Speech Contest  
2nd prize: Y. Kobayashi

Chihiro Hioki  
Vice Chairman  
(Economics, Junior)

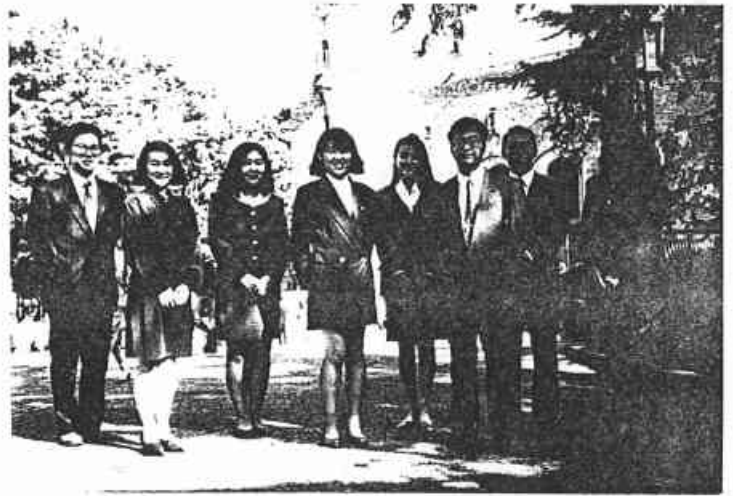


## DEBATE





SPEECH

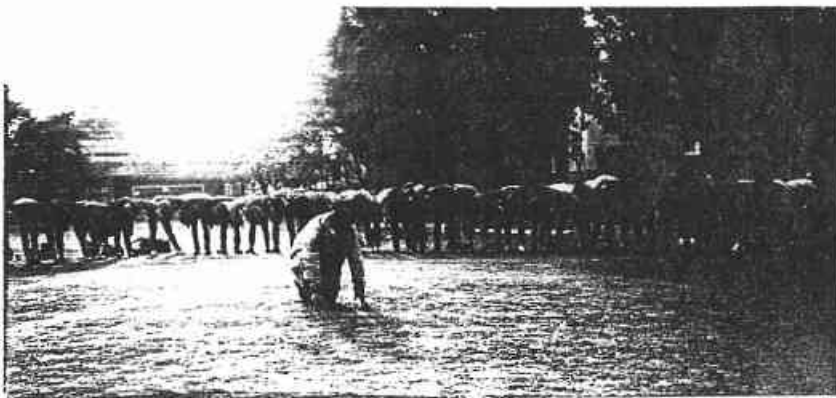


HISTORICAL CONTEST  
THE NIWA TROF





DRAMA





FOUR UNIV. ENGLISH THEATRICALS





# Okuma Trophy

**Yukiko Kuzuoka**  
Chief of Okuma Trophy  
(Literature, Junior)

The 19th All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Okuma Trophy, which was founded in 1974 as one of the most prestigious contests, was held on November 28, Saturday, 1992.

This year we had 43 applicants for this contest. Through strict eliminations 12 participants gathered at Okuma Auditorium. It rained and felt cold that day but about 500 people came to enjoy splendid speeches by celebrated speakers. The topic of their speeches ranged over whole society around us, for example, 'Japanese companies' philanthropy activity', 'how to make lectures attractive for students', 'distance between different cultures' etc.

The representative from WESS, Akiko Moriyama delivered her speech "The Invisible Guns" with refined manner in front of number of audience. Her speech was about ill-treated women in detention center and was so impressive and convincing that she got the second prize.

Except one accident that the air-conditioner in the Auditorium wasn't available in November, Okuma Trophy finished in a success. The winning speech was "The Blue Bird" by Hyoe Nakagiri from Keio Gijuku University E. S. S. claiming voting in order to take responsibility in policy making. The Judges and the audience was all content to hear good speeches.

I'm pleased and proud to have had a successful contest with the help of our seniors and the sponsors, and of course, with the help of the members of WESS 1992.



—SPEAKING ORDER—

1. Join the Harmony ..... Junko Watanabe  
(Meiji Gakuin Univ. E.S.A.)
2. Philanthropy — Love of Humans ..... Kazuaki Kawashima  
(Waseda Univ. E.S.A.)
3. Satisfaction guarantee ..... Masahiro Miyazaki  
(Nihon Univ. E.S.S.)
4. Pick Up The Woolen Yarn ..... Keiko Miyajima  
(Tokyo Women's Christian Univ. Q.G.S.)
5. YET TO BE SAVED ..... Kohtaro Oka  
(Kwansei Gakuin Univ. E.S.S.)
6. Be More Sensitive! ..... Yuka Saito  
(Univ. of Tokyo E.S.S.)
7. "Abracadabra, presto!" ..... Masanori Honma  
(Hiroshima Univ. E.S.S.)
8. A DREAM TURNED INTO A NIGHTMARE ..... Kanako Osaki  
(Dokkyo Univ. E.S.S.)
9. The New Paradigm of Japanese Companies ..... Etsuaki Yoshida  
(Hitotsubashi Univ. I.S.)
10. Universally Unfair ..... Yoko Tsuge  
(Osaka Univ. of Foreign Studies E.S.S.)
11. The Blue Bird ..... Hyoe Nakagiri  
(Keio Gijuku Univ. E.S.S.)
12. The Invisible Guns ..... Akiko Moriyama  
(Waseda Univ. E.S.S.)



# Big Summer Camp

Daijiro Ishii  
Chief of Recreation Section  
(Law, Junior)

"Big Summer Camp" is the most exciting event among all activities of WESS. In this camp, all members are divided into 8 groups and get together competing in amusing events at Lake Nojiri. <Schedule>;

7/27 Study1

7/28 Study1, Fried Rice Party

7/29 Olympic Game, Boat Race and Entertainment Contest

7/30 3 Receptions(Boat, Climbing, Hiking), Group Song Festival and Camp Fire

7/31 "Shikishikaki"

I participated in this Camp every year and these Camps surely gave me friendship and precious memories. I can't explain all of this wonderful camp. But I'm sure that every memory of this camp we'll remain in my mind. In this opportunity, I would like to thank WESS for giving me good time and best friends.







AKIHABARA



WESS

JOHOKU



KOENJI

MEJIRO



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SHINJUKU



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Reports  
on Activities



*Debate*

*Drama*

*Speech*

*Hawaii Expedition*



# 1992 ALL JAPAN DEBATE TOURNAMENT

Resolved that: the Japanese government should adopt a program to eradicate unfair commercial practices inside Japan carried out by private corporations or public organs.

1st prize: WESS (A) team. Kazuhiko Ueno  
Kohei Kai (Chief of Debate Section '92)

Here, I would like to introduce the issues made by WESS '92 under this resolution. As for affirmative one, I'll introduce the first affirmative constructive speech what we call "case", and as for negative one, since many of the secret of WESS are included, I'm sorry that I'll explain some of the new negative issues.

AFFIRMATIVE CASE: PL law / 1st version was organized by Yoshiki Mizuta,  
Shigeyuki Yamashita and Kohei Kai.  
2nd version was organized by Kohei Kai.

(Script from the final round of All Japan Debate Tournament.)

## 1st Affirmative constructive Speech

by Kazuhiko Ueno

Before my speech, I would like to express my sincere thanks for Mr. Maruyama, Mr. Inomata, and Mr. Arai, their brain is important property for WESS. And seniors, Aihara-san, Kuruma-san, Kashima-san, Tsuchiya-san, Mizukawa Koh-san, Yoshida-san, and Miss Yamaguchi-san. And Juniors, Mr. Kimura, Kohda, Yamashita, President of TIDL, and especially Mr. Tatsui and Mr. Mizuta, WESS (B) team, they gave a precious chance for me to stand on this stage.

And member of JUEL committee hold this tournament, Mr Endo, who was the chairman of WESS last year. And especially, my partner, Mr. Kai...

Before constructive speech, I would like to express my thanks for Mr. Donkel, chairman of GATT, who protected solvency for the introduction of PL law. (laughter)

Contention 1) No PL in Japan.

a) Now many damage exist about commodities, but consumer cannot claim them.

PL Kenkujo '91/

"When consumers are injured and damaged by commodities which they bought, under the present law, few makers are accused responsibility and in many cases consumers bear it without claim."

b) Because today's legal system is not enough to solve the problem.

Kobayashi '90/

" I have explained repeatedly that judicial precedents in our nation apply the article 709 in the traditional civil law to product liability which is very modern legal problem and it helps the sufferers.. Such effort by judicial presedent should be admired, but the following problem exist because of no legalization of PL law. First, article 709 in the civil law is too general regulation and it lacks clearness and predictability when it is applied to modern product liability. Second, applied fault liability in civil law, lawsuit will be broken because of the proof whether makers are intentional or accidental... Third, compulsory measure of ensurance of performance cannot be done without legalization... and makers always have the risk of bunkrupcy by many lawsuit in product liability."

Hence, PL law is needed now.

PL Kenkyujo '91/

" To make consumer free from danger of commodities, establishment of PL law be comes necessary."

c) Since no PL law, Japan is criticized as unfair.

Kobayashi '90/

" In the international environment, it is possible that Japan will be criticized internationally because only Japan preserves the fault liability without legalization of PL law in advance nations. The criticism is that Japanese companies which have unfair competition and no product liability are treated well or they enhance the power of competition at the sacrifice of Japanese consumers."

Also for consumers.

Shinano '90/

" Japanese consumers must not admit the unfairness that in the foreign countries, the exported Japanese products have PL, but in Japan they don't have PL."

Hence, we should take the plan.

Plank 1: Mandate.

The Japanese Government should adopt a program to eradicate unfair commercial practices by PL law inside Japan carried out by private corporations.

- a) PL law shall be legalized.
- b) Private companies shall have the non-fault responsibility.
- c) Companies are admitted to insist the risk of development.
- d) Users mistake will be punished if it is too terrible.
- e) Other system will be adjusted as normal means.

Plank 2:

Enforcement through normal channel. Funding comes from general account and no change of budget. Affirmative will cralify the legislative intents.

Contention 2)

- a) Without PL law, companies don't put priority on safety so many accidents are occurring.

Kuriyama '90/

" ..according to Japanese actual legal system, if product liability won't be established, this may result in some regression of safety measure of products."

Especially, advanced technologies are not used.

Nakamura, Tajima & Yonekawa '92/

" But on the other hand, since our nation don't adopt the strict responsibility system, the difference in the arrangement for security of products is clear between for export and domestic one as we can see the equipment for rainforcement in the side door of the car and 3 point system seat belt."

- b) Many people died because of the fault of products.

Hokkaido Newspaper Living Section '91/

" According to the harm and danger information from National Living Center, about 17,000 accident occurred by fault of product in 15 years from 1975. Among them, 78 people died."

Moreover, it's a tip of iceberg.

Kitamura '92/

" It is important that these sample is only a part to be dealt with by people life center, then tiny problem cannot be known and be found."

### Contention 3)

a) Information is not opened to consumers.

Hara '92/

" It's very serious problem that citizens are checked the important information about the safety and health. The representative one is administrative secret and companies' secret."

It is a right of consumers.

Aoyama '91/

"There are 4 famous rights for consumers. The U.S. president Kennedy took them up in the special text 1962. The rights are: right to safety, right to be informed, right to choose and right to be heard."

Human right is important.

Inano '88/

" Essential qualities of human rights are the rights and capacity for the humanbeings to live like a humanbeings and since this originate from the right to exist no society should have the situation which people cannot insist on their right."

b) Now many people have to bear the unfair trial.

Nakamura, Tajima and Yonekawa '92/

" However under today's law, in order to let makers to take burden, the suffers... have to prove positively. Actually the proof of it is very difficult and in many cases the suffers lose cases in trial and as a result, they bear without claim."

To take a fair trial is guaranteed in Constitution.

Nakano '89/

" 'No one should not be robbed of right to take a trial in the court' (Constitution art. 32) undoubtedly the aim of this article is to guarantee the access to the court. According to Japanese Constitution, any kind of people should enjoy their judicial right when they regard their right or profit are infringed illegally, we have right to request the judgement about claim and measure for help to the court."

Contention 4) is solvency.

a) "Strict responsibility" under PL law enhances the safety.

Yasudakasai Kaijou Hoken '90/

" They say, to make the maker's responsibility strict have the effort to decrease the number of harms themselves. That is, under the strict responsibility, makers will try to care about the security of products to standardize the safety equipment and to device the warnings in order to minimize the output for compensation. It is said that the harm will be reduced as a result of it."

PL law is the best way to prevent accident.

Miyamoto '91/

" Only framework is decided about law of standard. Usually standard cannot cope with the advancement of tech. development are apt to be amendment or made. PL law has funktion to prevent accident before its occurrence."

On balance, technology will develop drastically.

Kuriyama '90/

" In the process of the shift of the priority from 'producer' and 'consumer', the companies are required the new correspondence for the product liability. This is, as the past regulation for the pollution was the obstacle if the short term, but it contributed the development of pollution technology in the long run, it has possibility that contracts with the drastical development of product safety technology."

PL law will change the perception.

Yamaguchi '91/

" If the PL law, law of the non-fault responsibility is established in Japan, after that it is sure that people's perception will drastically change and posture of report by mass communication will turn, and it will also have great influence to the judgement in the court surely, and it will surely be the large incentive for the companies to promote the treatment of safety of the products."

Hence, empirically, accidents were prevented.

Nakamura, Tajima and Yonekawa '92/

" In opposite, there was the opinion that as a result of the effort in quality management worrying about the overworking in responsibility under the product liability law, the companies which produces the product raised the quality of it."

b) Companies will voluntary open the information by PL law.

PL Kenkyujo '91/

" In the trial of product liability, the explanation and presentation of all materials, such as the examination of safety counter measure, result of the examination, record of the test, comparison with the other companies, result of the assessment of pre-investigation and so on, which are carried out by the companies, is the factor for the advantageous trial, because it is important for companies to insist they have no mistake at all."

c) Equal and fair trial becomes possible for consumers.

Nakamura, Tajima and Yonekawa '92/

" Therefore the idea came up that the maker should bear the burden which have a lot of fund and the affluent knowledge and information for the commodity is, fair and rational economically. This is the thought of non-fault responsibility."

d) Companies will accept affirmative plan as beneficial.

Kobayashi '90/

" Legalization of PL law is rather good in terms of the export to EC probably the EC market will play the important role our nation very high."

No problem will happen under the system of EC.

Nakamura, Tajima and Yonekawa '92/

" According to the investigation of European situation by NICHIBENREN, no phenomena is recognized that the increase of the number of the litigation, price hike, the sudden rize of premium and insurance crisis."

Because US analogy is not applicable to Japan.

Nakamura, Tajima and Yonekawa '92/

" Bit in our country, if we compare from the tendency that people don't like litigation, the level of the compensation money isn't so high and stable is whatever situation of disputes, we cannot think that in our country that the litigation will irrationally increase and the amount of compensation money will rise suddenly by the adoption of product liability system."

On balance, PL law should be taken as significant.

Yamaguchi '91/

" However if system has a risk of abuse, needless to say, consumer's fair claim of right should not be undermined."

After the case, Mr. Ueno read "Affirmative underview". They were against the argument of topicality and counterplan.

## Negative Issues

Generally, we are proud to say that WESS' 92 won many tournaments and made good results. ( We won 81 rounds out of 105 in official tournaments).

The major reason of this good result is that the issues of negative were well-developed and we could utilize them in the round. Especially, we tried to win the round without depending on the "GROWTH", which was made by our great elders and the most traditional issues in the debate community.

Then, I would like to introduce some of the major negative issues for the resolution "unfair commercial practices", made by WESS '92. From these issues I want you understand the way to draw the ideas to make the negative issues.

### Topicality. / Made by Kazuhiko Ueno.

The topicality of "unfair" was the best issues which was made in WESS '92. According to our idea, it is almost impossible task to decide what is fair and what is not. But we tried to make the criteria of it by using the definition of "illegal". But the problem still remains. If I tell you the dispute whether the "Japanese SDF is legal of not", you can easily understand it.

Therefore we made the common criteria, that was the decision of the court. This issue saved the crisis of WESS '92 many times.

### Counterplan.

#### 1) Socialism. / Made by Naotomo Tatsui.

According to the resolution, we made idea that the nature of capitalism is the main cause of problem. Then Japan should change the attitude to realize socialism to solve the inherency.

This counterplan was the popular issue of this resolution.

#### 2) Self-Regulation. / Made by Kazubiko Ueno.

The problem of today is not came from the policy of the government, but the attitude of companies. According to this idea, we tried to fiat all of the companies to solve the inherency.

### Disadvantage.

#### 1) Bureaucrat. / Made by Kohei Kai.

Since the resolution requires the "harmonization of the rule of economy", we tried to make the direction, "the internationalization is bad". The scenario of this DA is that the policy-making process of Japan will be destroyed linearly and finally bureaucrats unify the nation. This concept of 'counter-direction', 'tyranny' was made in 1988, and we developed it for the future of the squad.

2) Litigation. / Originally made by Kazuhiko Ueno.

The version for the resolution was made by Hideaki Koda.

Now the Japanese government is accused for her policy and a lot of litigation were made now. The reason why she can survive is that she doesn't open the information enough and make the interpretation of law vague.

This DA was utilized against the cases like opening the information, making the right of the nation to accuse government.

Caseside. / Made by all the squad members.

The most fundamental issue was the caseside. We tried to make the specific disadvantage against each cases and actually it succeed. Especially, the caseside made by Shigeyuki Yamashita, against the case of "Tokoya-san", was extremely beautiful and stimulated our incentive to make "perfect caseside." And the feature of this year was that we could defeat the case by the next day when it was presented for the first time. Especially, this kind of "magical" caseside were made by Yoshiki Mizuta.



# The way to the super-debater



**Kohci Kai**  
Chief of Debate Section  
(Economics, Junior)

As you know, the goal of learning debate in Waseda University E. S. S. is that to gain the ability to persuade people, especially by using logic. The element of logic are considered as reasoning, comparison and consistency.

According to our belief, the activity 'debate' inevitably gives you such kind of skills. If you reflect what you were doing in the debate round, you will realize that you are insisting on your reasoning, show the superiority of your argument against that of your opponent (we call it 'comparison') and in the last rebuttal, you will summarize the round consistently.

Through 2 years of experience of debating in the Home Meeting, I entered Debate Section and had tried to be the 'super-debater'.

And now, since I am judging some of the nationwide debate tournaments, I found some of the important elements to a debater of such kind. Here, I would like you to introduce the elements which I found and tell you the 'depth' of debate activity.

## 1) Logic is not perfect

Although I was the chief of Debate Section, who had to insist on the importance of logic, I am sure to state the sentence above. 'Logic is like the sword those who appeal it shall perish by it.' Samuel Butler, philosopher, also stated. The important point is, nobody believes you just because you are logical. And judges are also the same. The judges are also the human being and they think and decide by their each feelings whether they want to avoid them or not.

Needless to say, the ability of logic is the most important weapon for you to be the successful debater, but I strongly recommend you to learn other skills of communication to be a persuasive rebuttal speaker.

WESS provides you 3 activities Debate, Speech and Drama. I think it is nice of you to gain other skills rhetoric and delivery before entering Debate Section. Even if you are the member of Debate Section, don't abandon to learning it. If you try to gain these skills, you should always watch the reaction of judges to your speech. To use the metaphor or changing the voice, speed of the speech helped me a lot to get the winning ballot for WESS actually.

## 2) Be responsible of your burden.

The unique feature of academic debate is that the teamwork of each debaters are required. But seeing what you are doing, I find the problem that each debaters run the same arguments, lack of consistency and strategic mind.

Like the drama, debate asks you to play each role properly. Especially, for the negative side, how to organize the 'negative block' is the largest concern. And as for the affirmative, how to respond to this block is the most difficult task to win.

In WESS, the second speaker is considered as important, but this is not always common in the debate community. The first speaker seems to be 'the supporting player', but the importance of it should be respected.

Here, I would like to suggest you to consider the burden of each debaters. If you want to win, your duty is to make your argument stand. Even if your argument cannot become the voting issue, your effort contributed to the victory. I can say the importance of this partnership from most of the teams which won the major tournament.

Not only the partnerships of debaters, but the teamwork of 'squad' is very important thing which I want to emphasize. The cooperation among the members of Debate Section '92 was the main factor contributed this high winning ratio.

### 3) Respect your opponents.

Some of the member of WESS may surprize the title of it. As some of the people consider debate is the 'buttle', I watched some of the uncomfortable rounds. As long as you are the person who aims at the international-minded person, you should also pay attention to your manner.

Especially cross-examination is not the time which you shout or be silent. It is the time for you and your opponents to confirm arguments and enjoy the talking.

Some of the people who are watching good debate rounds start to speak after the each constractives. But I suggest you to watch and listen carefully what the great debaters are doing and speaking.

Lastly, I sincerely hope that all of you will find the new aspect of the debate and become the 'super-debater' who is respected and be the goal of young members of all ESS community.



## Important thing for delivery

Hidenori Kasuga  
Director  
(Law, Junior)



Realistic act is needed on stage to do attractive act. For it, cast is asked to remember the emotional senses as if they really feel them. We can even say 'make belief acting' is not needed, 'live-acting' is needed. When casts act on stage or at rehearsal, they are asked to 'concentrate' their mind to do realistic act. This concentration is called 'Itatsuki' and it is very important that the actors take this process to play such roles as personalities. (They should not be unconcentrated or have delusions.)

Of course, concentrating the minds is not the only thing that is needed to play a role with character. To grab the mental state of a character, enough rehearsals and researches are needed. And this process will make the acting more confident, thus making the whole stage better played. If he or she have no confidence, they lose their concentration and that means bad acting. So it is important to realize the character well.

By the way, when we are asked a question, we hesitate for a moment if the subject is unfamiliar to us. For example how do you answer if you were asked these political changes from foreigners? Most of us wouldn't be able to give a proper answer. But we are likely to answer with eager if the issue is interesting. Mahjong-lover would cheerfully answer with gesture when he is asked a question about rules of it. I think you have had some experiences like this. When you can smoothly deliver like this, you are concentrated, meaning nothing-else is thought. This is the same mental state to acting with concentration. When you are concentrated enough, you can make good delivery in front of listeners. The difference between hesitating and smooth delivery is caused by whether he knows the subject well or not. Good answers can be made with confidence if we have good knowledge and belief of the subject. You understand relation between confidence and concentration. Confidence comes from knowledge, and confidence makes concentration. So if concentrated, you can speak and deliver well.

Hitler and Mussolini were said to be the experts of speech, apart from their historical achievements. Their speech changed lies to truth, and attracted people very much. Some of you may have heard their full-body and strong speech on T.V. or on movies. They believed themselves fanaticly. This way of confident and conclusive speech made people believe what was said. People aren't satisfied with stuttering talk. If we want people to believe what we say, we need to believe, know and understand about the things what we say. Confidence shares great apart to give attractive speech.

The same mental state must be obtained when playing a role. One needs to fully understand and concentrate on what he says. Then attractive act flows out naturally just by letting one's feeling go.

Confidence supports concentration, and confidence comes from knowledge and belief. (In acting, confidence supports Itatsuki, and confidence comes from rehearsal and research.) Be confident if you want to deliver well, and to be confident to get good knowledge or researches about what you want to say.

# What's "Drama Making"?



Masateru Yoshioka  
Stage Manager  
(Architecture, Junior)

We Drama Section' 92 was organized on January 9th and its curtain fell as the Four Univ. Eng. Theatricals ended in November. I can talk about everything since Drama Section was organized, but I'll focus on Four Univ. Eng. Theatricals which contains all I want to say.

Drama Conference started from August with the script 'Harvey'. Every days and nights with the director as the center of the meeting, we talked about how we make the stage of this masterpiece 'Harvey'. Since we are not professionals, it is obviously hard work to make a visualized stage from the written letters in the script. However as a stage manager I can affirm it is most interesting and amusing because we can express ourselves as humans. To say nothing that casts express themselves by their bodies, staff express not only images on the stage but also themselves in the process of making the effects.

Everyone has his own images of the script, and many discussions with each other makes high grade stage. In the first two weeks, we discussed the theme of 'Harvey', what we each wanted to appeal to the audience through this script and tried to understand each thoughts. The theme of Harvey, after all, was decided to be "Though we tend to forget it, Omoiyari and Soncho is the most important thing for our life." We eventually found out that this theme applied in the real life especially in making a drama. Then we talked about the concept of direction from the theme. We should never neglect this process in drama making, because this gives consistency to the stage decisions, which I think is the most important thing. We should think logically about concept of direction. And in our script 'Harvey', we analyzed that there is a basic contrast between the hero and the other characters, so we applied this logic to every effects and characters.

Now, I just tell you a concrete stage setting. We looked at pictures and drawings for each effect to realize our images. Especially for Setting and Properties, we made some models. In this part, I think it is essential that we should actually look at materials and share visualized images. And in this way, various options were presented and we discussed what our stage will be like. This process is the most exciting part of drama making.

About after two months, according to these images, we have realized them with freshmen and sophomores of each effect section. During this period I was worried about the number of setting and properties which we had to make, and about the changing of setting and properties, that I had anxiety when we decided on the script. But with great efforts, we wonderfully completed it in a short period. It was a miracle.

Next, I'd like to talk about other effects. Firstly, about Light Section. Most difficult and interesting question was how to express Harvey who was an invisible character. It was important because it decided the quality of our stage. On this point, members of Light Section proposed me many ideas. Secondly, about Sound Section. I was nervous about music because it was especially a direct factor for the audience to feel the atmosphere of the drama. Main point of it

was direction on the intermission time. We tried new direction such as a surround effect. On another part, sound of Tea Party gave the stage reality. Finally, about Costume and Make-up Sections. These sections helped to represent the characters such as their age, nature and occupation. On this point, I think, Costume and Make-up effects was successful.

Through four stage rehearsals, we tried these effects and acting on stage. I managed every section with aims in each stage rehearsals. But it was difficult because stage rehearsals weren't scheduled as I had hoped for. That was unavoidable because four universities had to adjust their schedules. Under such a hard situation, stage rehearsals were held. In my practicing a stage rehearsal, what I paid attention to was following. First, I tried to make it easy to understand the stage so that staff will be interested in the stage. Even if only Drama Conference understands, a great drama is not created, because a drama is created by all members. Second, never scold their technical mistakes. Stage rehearsals are held in order to get rid of technical mistakes, so I always meant to clear the cause of mistakes. Then, I'll say what is an important point of view about a direction of a whole stage. One is that the stage have to be real because our drama was not abstract but realistic. If our drama is not realistic, the audience are took back to the real world. Another is that, as I said many times, every effects and also characters have consistency and are harmonized with each other. This decides the level of our drama.

It's not about our nice old memories that I want to talk about. What I want to say is the wonderfulness of drama making lies in those deep emotions and satisfactions that we feel when we unite to do our best with all our might for a goal and we succeed in achieving it. I can never forget your faces when I said "Just in time!!" after I went out the stage door. I believe you won't forget that moment.

Lastly, if I asked you what the fascination of drama is, what would you answer to it? I think the answer is as follows; It is very exciting to create something from nothing. Moreover, through making a drama, we feel earnest like we have never felt before and we clash with each other. But when we get to something we feel united. And at last when the drama we created moves the audience, we feel like we really made something great. I say making a drama is the drama of human.

I have been talking like I'm some kind of a professional, but I think the drama in WESS is just an amusement in English. I got so much fun and valuable things out of it. This year, we didn't get the grand prize, but I am sure all members got something precious. It is easy to criticize the drama in WESS, but it is not easy to get something in drama. Getting something is wonderful and it is difficult to see that. But, lastly, I really hope that you'll know that someday.

2ND PRIZE WINNING SPEECH OF THE 19TH ALL JAPAN INTERCOLLEGIATE ENGLISH  
ORATORICAL CONTEST FOR THE OKUMA TROPHY

# The Invisible Guns

Akiko Moriyama  
(Literature, Junior)

"Hold your hands up and stand against the wall!!" This is a common phrase shouted by a policeman in a detective drama. He has a gun in his hand and points it at the bad guys. The guns are the symbol of the power of the police, and they are used in order to protect the weak. But are they always used in proper ways?

"Take off your clothes, everything! Even your underwear! Hurry up!" A woman who was suspected as an arsonist was ordered to do so, as soon as she stepped into the police cell. She was forced to take off her clothes in front of several policemen under the pretext of physical examination. Also she was ordered to lean forward and jump up and down naked. Why does she have to act like that in front of policemen?

In Japan, "Police Station House Cells," in short "Police Cells," are different from detention centers or prisons. The suspects remain here in police custody during the pre-indictment period under the surveillance of male guards. According to the Police White Paper this year, 5,500 people a day were locked upon police cells. Although they might have committed serious crimes, the people who are detained are only suspected as criminals, and not yet "guilty".

Today, there are 1,257 police cells in Japan, but only 7 have policewomen working there. As a result, even the female suspects are under the surveillance of male guards. Ladies, can you imagine yourselves asking a policeman for menstruation pads? Gentlemen, how would you feel if I kept my eyes on your every second even while you were using the toilet? This is what is happening in the police cells, at this moment. Physical examinations which should not be done without permission are forced on women by guns are used in wrong ways, to disgrace women.

You might feel that ordinary people like you and I have nothing to do with the police cells, but is that true? Suppose I were shot dead on this stage, from this moment all of you are going to be investigated. If that investigation does not end in a day, the place you are going to sleep overnight is in a police cell. Then, you, yourself, would be the next person to be pointed at these guns.

The line between "sexual harassment" and "official action" is very difficult to clarify. Last summer a policeman was accused of "sexual harassment". He looked into a bathroom while a woman in custody was taking a bath, and was discharged for this action. But who knows? Something wrong might have happened inside the bathroom and he might have only been following his duties. But if this action was taken by a policewomen, there would have been no responsibility of any accusation of "sexual harassment". He was also a victim under this police system.

In order to help female suspects and the honest policemen from wrongly being accused as sexual assailants, today's police system must be changed. According to the Police White Paper 1992, the number of women working in the police department reached 4,500 in 1991. However, 50% were attached to traffic control, and 20% to juvenile counseling. The policewomen should not only work in these positions but also be reeducated and work as female guards in police cells. If only

policewomen were there taking care of the female suspects, an incident called such as 'sexual harassment' would never happen.

The guns are used in order to protect the weak, but don't we also have the guns to protect ourselves? In fact in the Detention Rule Article 2, it is clearly stated that female suspects must be under the surveillance of policewomen. However, our ignorance of the situations in the police cells has been blinding us to the existence of this rule, which is often violated. We also carry the 'invisible guns,' which we have never noticed, the right to be the surveillance of a policewoman.

Now, how can we use the invisible guns to reform the system? The 'Police Listening Conference' is annually held by the National Police Agency to hear the citizens' voice directly. Actually last July policewomen were allowed to carry guns. This was put into practice by the public opinion which rose from this conference. If each of us used this opportunity to attend the "Police Listening Conference" and insist that the police should obey the present rule, those steps would become important to reform the police system.

"Hold your hands up and stand against the wall!" This phrase can be also shouted by a policeman abusing his authority. Before these guns are pointed at you, use your "invisible guns" to protect you.

1ST. PRIZE WINNING SPEECH OF THE 30TH WASEDA-KEIO ORATORICAL CONTEST

## M a g i c a l   A d v i c e

Shu Watanabe  
(Economics, Sophomore)

For those of you who are curious about basketball or any kind of professional sports, you might have heard this person's name. He is a basketball player. He is a three time winner of the MVP award in the American basketball League. He also went to Barcelona to join the olympic games as a member of the U. S. A. team.

His name is MAGIC. his full name is Ervin 'MAGIC' Johnson. Back in the late 1980's, he used to be called, MAGIC JOHNSON, the basketball superstar. 5years later, he is called, MAGIC JOHNSON, the basketball superstar who got AIDS and retired.

Since I used to play basketball myself, MAGIC JOHNSON was indeed one of my biggest heroes. I remember practicing hard to dribble the ball like MAGIC, pass the ball like MAGIC, and shoot like MAGIC. So when I heard of his retirement, I was quite shocked that he retired from the basketball, and because of AIDS. I thought "O-Oh, a superstar like him! Even MAGIC JOHNSON can get AIDS... somebody has to stop this thing before it kills us all!"

As you know, AIDS is one of the most vital diseases of our time. It's a disease that breaks up the immune systems of human bodies, which means, your body's protection against all kinds of viruses is torn down. Previously, there is no perfect cure for it. It is even said that the only cure is prevention. In this situation, there is no doubt that having the correct information on AIDS prevention is the key factor for human survival. And yes, there is a considerable amount of information in this world. So my role here is not to tell you to



always keep a condom in your pocket. I'm not here to tell you specifically to do this and do that. My point is to let you know the importance of knowing these facts. There are too many people who ignore these facts and information, thinking it's none of their business.

I think there are two types of ignorances. One is the ignorance against the correct knowledge on HOW TO AVOID CATCHING AIDS. Many AIDS carriers including MAGIC JOHNSON are expressing their anger towards the fact that they didn't pay attention to the information on AIDS prevention, though there were lots of information available around them. When they recognized that they had AIDS, it was all too late. Here, you can see, the moment you neglect having the right information, you're already throwing yourself into the high risk of being infected. Now I know that a number of you here would think it's none of our business, because even I doubt that I will catch AIDS, and so did MAGIC JOHNSON who actually got AIDS. But whether if you think you'll catch AIDS or not, knowing the facts will never make you regret. It's as simple as this. "When it comes to AIDS prevention, it's DO or DIE".

The second kind of ignorance is again, against the correct knowledge, this time on the people who are already infected with AIDS. Imagine :I stood up right here right now on this stage confessing that I have AIDS. From that moment, you never want to touch me, or hug me or shake hands with me like you would always do. You will never want to share the same can of Coke with me... Then, I would feel lonely. Depressed. Might want to kill myself before the AIDS virus actually kills me. ——— This happens because you don't know enough. You don't know that shaking hands doesn't pass the virus to others. You don't know that touching or hugging or even slightly kissing doesn't make you infected with the virus. And surprisingly enough, you can even share a drink with the AIDS-infected patient just as you do with a non-infected friend. As you can imagine, one of the biggest problems on AIDS that millions of patients suffer from is the problem of isolation. Today, many people with AIDS feel isolated and alone, when they don't have to be. Many people with AIDS lose friends when they don't have to lose them. And many people with AIDS even die, when they don't have to die. These things happen, because you don't know enough.

Now then, what makes you ignore these facts and information? Because you think it will never happen to you ... because you think it's none of your own business... But remember, the only cure for AIDS is prevention.

Therefore, you must get rid of foolish ideologies and wrong information such as... "AIDS spreads only among homosexuals." Wrong! "AIDS spreads only among people with bad deeds." Wrong! "AIDS spreads only among superstars like MAGIC JOHNSON." Wrong! ——— AIDS is not GOD. AIDS doesn't choose people. AIDS is only a virus that just happened to be vital to human beings. Remember, if it can happen to MAGIC JOHNSON, it can happen to you, too.

Well, now that I've done enough talking, I would like to let MAGIC JOHNSON do some talking. Let me inform you that MAGIC JOHNSON himself wrote a book entitled "What You Can Do To Avoid AIDS". By the infection of AIDS, he had to quit basketball. But now, he is going to devote his life to raise people's concern to AIDS. He has established a foundation for AIDS research has written a whole book. He's doing the best he can, using his popularity.

Now I want everybody here to start being conscious about the facts on AIDS, in order for MAGIC JOHNSON to be a forever hero of years and mine.

# My Biggest Shock

Masashi Noji  
(Human Sciences, Junior)

When I was a highschool student, I attended tennis school in order to get some skills. There, I practiced tennis with my partner, who was a beautiful housewife who happened to be my partner by coincidence, living near my home. One day, she was absent from school. It was a little shock for me however, the middle aged man who was practicing next to me came along. He looked straight at me and said, "Eh, Mr.Noji, where was your wife today?" Wow! This was the experience I had when I was 18 years old. This was my biggest shock that I have ever had in my life. It seems to me that he mistook me from my appearance. I looked a little old for my age. However, I think this kind of thing can be said also when we job hunt.

Companies will look at students from only one side. They check if they have knowledge, language skills, or if they are hearthy or not. Can they really define their character? As a result, after employing, the company will find out that students they employed were not the kind of students that had expected to be. And the same thing can also be said to students too. Students get information of the company by certain magazines in a short period. They judge the company with it. They select with it. And enter with it. And after a couple of months, they feel that the company itself was not the kind he or she had expected. And they quit, and look for another job which he or she really wanted to do. These kind of people are called "Dai-Ni-Shin-Sotsu" in Japanese, whose number is increasing rapidly these years. I think these things happen because of the lack of hot information. I would like to suggest to the company that please look at the students much more. Take time on selecting employees. And as for students, do not try to get a job without getting information by yourself. Do not try to get a job without getting information by yourself. Do not read too much books about job hunting. Try to get hot information from your OB's or from your school teacher. Since your teacher has got a lot more experience than you have ever gained. Please choose the right job. Different from other coun-tries, in a society like Japan, where we select one particular job, we usuallstay in that job until we retire. Please be careful on selecting your job. If not, the result of your life will be the biggest shock you will ever have.

# It's just a piece of cake!

Masashi Noji  
Chief of Speech Section  
(Human Sciences, Junior)



Please imagine a situation when you are going to explain your friends how wonderful the movie that you have just seen was.

"Rex was cute!"

"Yumi-chan was such a sweet girl!"

"The story of Mutsugoro-san was emotional!"

You would choose effective words because you really want to share the same impression you have had from the splendid movie. "So many men, so many minds."

This proverb is often used to express the people of the society. Every person's way of life is different, they have different sense of values. Since there is no person exact the same as yourself, the selection of words becomes very important in order to make yourself understood.

Speech is a communication between the speaker and the audience. Its significance is to deliver one's opinion. So by doing this, you will gain the ability to choose appropriate and effective expression such as words and phrases' metaphor in English what we call "rhetoric" in WESS.

When you write a speech, the item which becomes very handy is a thesaurus. When you look up a word in this, you will find dozens of synonyms. For instance let's look up a word "nice" that shows how Yumi-chan appeared to be. "Lovely, attractive, charming, pretty, sweet, ducky, cute, cunning, etc..." By using these words besides "nice", it is much clear for your friends to understand how she was like. Another point that makes your speech more understandable is the use of metaphor. Since the presentating time is limited, you can not take time on explaining your opinion to much, In order to leave what you want to say in the audience's minds, the most effective way is to leave a vision in their minds, what we call "visualization". The easiest and effective way of visualizing is that to replace your complicated, well discussed opinion with a metaphor. By doing this, the audience can remember your message more easily and they also feel your speech more close to them.

As a member of ESS, I have quite a lot of chances to judge the speech by freshmen of not only Waseda, but also of other universuty's ESS. There I was asked frequently this question. "How can I make a strong speech (that I can win a prize at speech contests)?"

May be you have this doubt too. "Originality" is the answer. And I personally think that this is consisted from two points.

- ① Love your topic from the bottom of your heart.
- ② Be honest on making your opinion.

Speeches made by the harmony of these two elements are very comfortable to hear. When you select a topic which is popular and which is said to be a serious matter, but if you were not concerned with it, your opinion will sound insincere and judges can not feel the passion that you really want to solve it. However, I do not mean that you should not choose such a serious topic. What I would like to say is that research your topic, be imformed. Put your soul into the topic.

Otherwise, your serious speech sounds as though if you are a news commentator who is reading the script that other people wrote.

The second point is that quite a lot of speakers think that they can get a high mark if they put the same opinion as the judges have on the topic. They sometimes put opinions which they do not really mean. This kind of fake opinion can be noticed quite easily from the judging side. Speech is where you present your own idea. It does not have to be the same as that of judges. Judges are seeking for well discussed arguments. How the present university students are thinking about the mountainous problems, aspects of our society. If they want information, they will surely rely those on that of mass-media. When we go out into the society, there are relationship that we can not deny, like the ranking of our positions in the company. The complexed system of the society may not allow you to speak up loud about some of your opinions. But thinking of our present position--student, there is nothing to lose. University days are the last chance to present your opinion freely apart from interest. There is no way that to let this chance go down the drain!

Isn't it wonderful that the audience who gathered consider about your opinion seriously and may change their ways of thinking? Isn't it wonderful that your opinion may become the one of the most important part of one's life? Isn't it wonderful to speak up loud in front of the audience is such a refreshing thing? I really think so, and my meeting of the activity "speech" made a great difference in my life. I strongly insist that you will also take part in this activity. I sincerely want to share with you, the same impression I have had.

Lastly, I would like to use metaphor for your memory. Speech making is like making a decorated cake. A decorated cake consists from sponge cake and the decoration, such as strawberries and whipped creams and so on that makes the cake look delicious.

sponge cake = contents of the speech decoration = rhetoric
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No matter how much you succeed in baking a delicious sponge, if the decoration looked awful, nobody wants to buy it. Or, no matter how much the decorated cake looked delicious, if the cake itself tasted nasty, this also will not be bought by anybody.

I hope everyone who read this will succeed in making a delicious cake. Make the audience satisfied with it. You can do it! Good Luck! It's just a piece of cake you know.

# *The 15th Hawaii Expedition*

**Shunsuke Tanaka**

Captain of 15th Hawaii Expedition

In order to let our members realize our goal, that is "to take part of active role in international society, we acquire the communication skills to persuade others.", we planned this HAWAII Expedition for the year of 1992. By examining our communication skills with native speakers (students of the university of Hawaii(UH)) and telling other members about such experience, we thought they can realize the importance of those skills.

For these purposes, we selected 6 representatives. All of them were sophomores because they were the very members who could use this experience effectively and who could speak to other members from the same position.

The participants were as follows.

- Tatsuya Kinoshita(Akihabara H. M.)
- Tatsuya Okuma (Johoku H. M.)
- Shu Watanabe (Koenji H. M.)
- Ichiro Seki (Shinjuku H. M.)
- Yoshino Kobayashi(JohokuH. M.)
- Miyuki Yamakita (Shinjuku H. M.)
- Shunsuke Tanaka (Captain)
- Masayuki Hayakawa(General Manager)

For about 2 months before visiting UH, we held study meetings almost every day to let them have the basic ability and prepare for the classes. Some junior members instructed during this period.

As a result of the negotiation with professors in UH, we could have enough opportunities to examine those skills in their classes. Our schedule in UH was as follows.

- April 12th: Looking around UH. Preparation for the classes.
- April 13th: Watching two drama classes.
- April 14th: Discussion about two topics in two classes.
- April 15th: Debate with two teams.
- April 16th: Delivering our speeches and listening to theirs.

Now I explain about the result of this expedition.

## a) DEBATE

Our representatives and students of the debate class of UH debated under the proposition that "the Japanese government should open its rice market to foreign countries". The style of debate itself was different from that of W. E. S. S. but our members could show enough logical analysis.

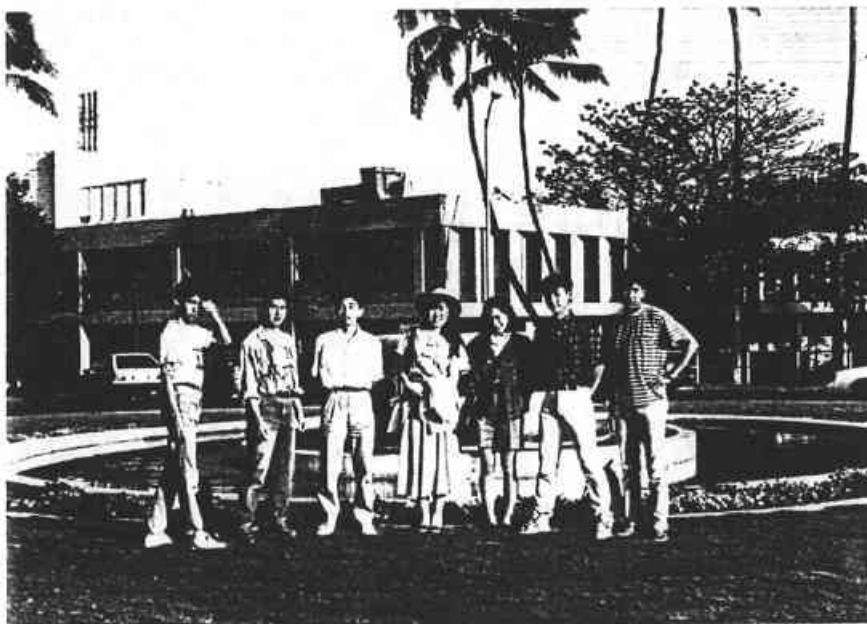
b) SPEECH

In story telling class, all participants delivered their speeches. The topics were various such as volunteer activity, family relationship, etc. Students in the class were surprised by our high level speeches.

c) DISCUSSION

We have discussed with students of UH about "Miyazawa and Sakurachi statements" and "Marriage". Though former topic was a little difficult and also our participants had a little difficulty in English, they could crush arguments about both topics.

Besides these 3 activities, we were allowed to watch the rehearsal of drama classes. I think they did their best and had very good experiences to realize our goal. The native speakers taught them how important the communication skills are, how those skills effect others in communication and how skillful native speakers are. Other members who did not participate in could receive good effect from participants and it helped a lot to realize our goal.



# Managing Staff in 1992

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

President \_\_\_\_\_ Prof. Katsuaki Togo  
Chairman \_\_\_\_\_ Shunsuke Tanaka  
Vice Chairman \_\_\_\_\_ Chihiro Hioki  
Secretary General \_\_\_\_\_ Toyohiko Takada  
Treasurer \_\_\_\_\_ Masahiro Kimura  
Planning and Management Agent \_\_\_\_\_ Naoko Sayama

## SECTIONS

Debate \_\_\_\_\_ Kohei Kai(Chief), Kazuhiko Ueno,  
Hideaki Koda, Naotomo Tatsui, Yoshiki Mizuta,  
Shigeyuki Yamashita

Drama \_\_\_\_\_ Masateru Yoshioka(Chief), Daijiro Ishii, Hisako Iwasaki,  
Hidenori Kasuga, Reiko Tatsu, Hiroshi Hayashida,  
Riko Miura, Soh Yanase, Misugi Yamada,  
Mihoko Ryoto,

Speech \_\_\_\_\_ Masashi Noji(Chief), Yukiko Kuzuoka, Yoriko Kettoku,  
Manabu Hashimoto, Miho Fujihara,  
Akiko Moriyama, Naomi Yoshimura

Public Relations \_\_\_\_\_ Hisako Iwasaki, Recreation \_\_\_\_\_ Daijiro Ishii,  
Home Meeting \_\_\_\_\_ Misugi Yamada

## DELEGATE

Tohmonkai \_\_\_\_\_ Masayuki Hayakawa, Tokyo Intercollegiate  
Debate League — Shigeyuki Yamashita,

Okuma Trophy \_\_\_\_\_ Yukiko Kuzuoka  
Cultural Federation \_\_\_\_\_ Yoshiki Mizuta  
Four Univ. E. S. S. Association \_\_\_\_\_ Reiko Tatsu, Kotaro Iwasaki, Taku Kondo,  
Kanto Univ. E. S. S. League \_\_\_\_\_ Riko Miura, Naomi Yoshimura,

## HOME MEETING CHAIRMAN

Akihabara — Tatsuya Kinoshita, Johoku — Tatsuya Okuna  
Koenji — Shigemitsu Takahashi, Mejiro — Shigeo Mizuno  
Shibuya — Daiki Takayana, Shinjuku — Noriko Akiyama

**Toyohiko Takada**  
Secretary General  
(Economics, Junior)



# Report from the Treasurer

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## (REVENUE)

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Entrance Fee and Membership Fee of New Comers	1,551,500yen
Membership Fee of the Present Members	1,096,000
Financial Help from Graduates	500,000
Financial Help from the Cultural Federation	218,000
Financial Help from Sponsors	20,000
Sales of Ticket	38,000
The balance brought forward from last account	29,530

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Grand Total 3,453,030

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## (EXPENDITURE)

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Secretary General	417,236
Debate Section	493,621
Drama Section	957,834
Speech Section	398,985
Public Relation Section and Tomonkai	399,861
Hawaii Expedition	39,564
Four University Association	476,359
K. U. E. L.	30,000
T. I. D. L.	29,000
N. A. F. A.	10,000
Speech Contest for Okuma Trophy	180,000
Carrying Forward	20,570

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Grand Total 3,453,030

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**Masahiro Kimura**  
Treasurer  
(Politics, Junior)



1992年度 稲門英語会 会計報告  
(自1992. 1. 1. 至1992. 12. 31)

(単位：円)

収 入 の 部	金 額	支 出 の 部	金 額
前期繰越金	922,315	早大英語会補助金	500,000
会 費	1,110,000	通 信 費 等	227,949
91年度分		(総会及び総会案内費他)	
¥3,000×2名		送 金 手 数 料	19,790
92年度分		(郵便振替手数料)	
¥3,000×366名		そ の 他	13,881
¥6,000×1名		(庶務及び会合費補助)	
寄 付 金	10,000	支 出 合 計	761,620
預 金 利 息	16,374	次 期 繰 越 金	1,300,129
雑 収 入			
(総会会費剰余金)	3,060		
合 計	2,061,749	合 計	2,061,749

上記の通りご報告申し上げます。

会 計 幹 事    岡 田   俊 雄 (昭46卒)  
                  平 松   昌 雄 (昭53卒)

上記に相違ありません。

監 事        川 口   程 三 (昭22卒)

# Graduates 1991

〈氏名〉	〈学部〉	〈セクション〉	〈就職先〉
相原 隆司	政経 (経済)	五役 副幹事長	三和銀行
青木 真理子	教育 (数学)	Sp.	早稲田大学院
浅川 尚子	教育 (英語英文)	Sp.	ニチロ
荒木 研史朗	一文 (英文)	Dra.	凸版印刷
生垣 勉	政経 (経済)	Sp., 大隈杯	第一勧業銀行
石崎 政信	法	Sp.	日本長期信用銀行
井上 敦子	一文 (英文)	Sp.	SONY
遠藤 幹央	一文 (英文)	五役 幹事長	興国インテック
鹿島 秀一	政経 (経済)	Deb.	三菱重工
鹿島 純子	一文 (英文)	Dra.	
上條 俊一	理工 (電工)	Sp.	東京工業大大学院
北沢 美美代	教育 (英語英文)	Sp.	東レ
栗山 元子	一文 (日本文学)	Sp.	日鉄鉱業
車 昭人	商	Deb., 文連	吉田工業
坂本 千津子	教育 (国文)	Sp.	大洋漁業
佐藤 文則	一文 (社会)	Dra., Study	日本電気
佐藤 久美子	教育 (数学)	Sp., H. M. C.	三和銀行
菅井 香織	一文 (独文)	Dra.	日本電気
杉山 泰生	商	Sp.	旭ガラス
高橋 晶子	二文 (英文)	Dra.	
高橋 淳二	一文 (英文)	Dra. Rec.	トゥモローランド
高梨 真由美	一文 (東洋史)	Dra.	住友林業
多田 友彦	人科 (基礎)	Sp. K. U. E. L.	日本電気
辻 淑子	政経 (政治)	Dra.	
土屋 喜嗣	理工 (電通)	Deb.	早稲田大学院
豊田 成穂	法	Sp. 四大学	住友海上火災保険
中橋 憲悟	商	Deb.	新日本製鐵
中山 高志	政経 (政治)	五役 企画管理	安田生命
沼口 麻子	一文 (英文)	Sp.	CSK
野村 崇	商	Dra.	月島機械
浜田 亜希子	一文 (英文)	Dra.	
藤沢 裕一	法	Dra., P. R.	
前原 明尚	法	Sp.	三和銀行
松尾 周臣	商	五役 総務	新日本製鐵
水川 晃	理工 (応化)	Deb.	早稲田大学院
銘川 一郎	社会学	Sp.	
森 春菜	教育 (社会科)	Sp. Chief	大丸
山口 恵未	政経 (政治)	Deb. T. I. D. L.	日本生命
山田 隆史	法	五役 会計	
吉田 武平	教育 (社会)	Deb. Chief	三和銀行
渡辺 康仁	法	Dra., 四大学	日本経済新聞社



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