

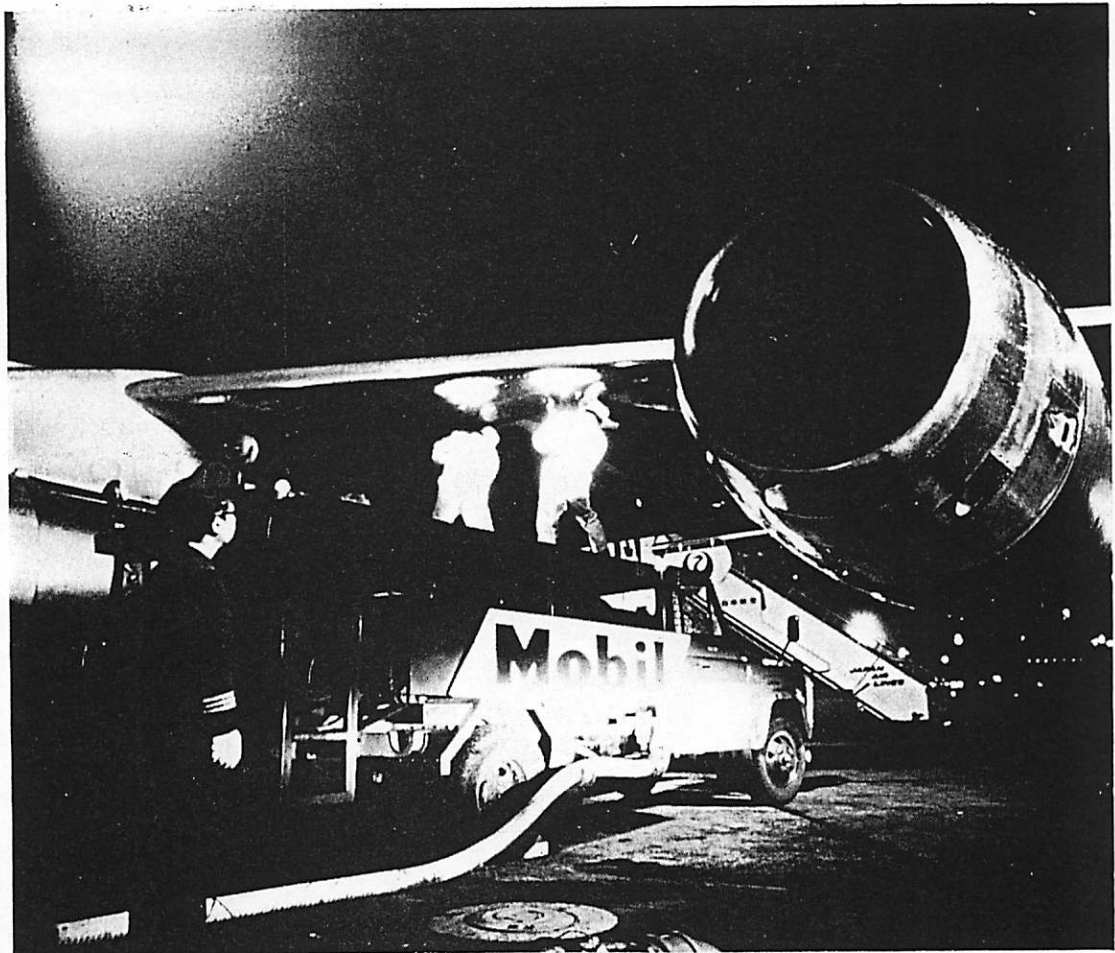


**THE
ACE**

1966

VOL. 8

Waseda English Speaking Society



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Preface

It was early in April when the big unsinkable ship set sail on a long voyage. On the sea, it had been brutally stormy those days. After setting sail, the ship came upon many difficulties indeed. But the ship was literally "unsinkable".

Then what was necessary for the ship to keep itself unsinkable?

Is it sacrifice or tradition or cooperation? It is entirely up to you whichever you may choose. Now late in December, the long voyage of the ship is coming to the end of its schedule. It was a long voyage.

On the publication of The ACE, Vol. 8, we, the staffs, should like to express many thanks to the members of English Speaking Society for your kind cooperation.

This year we have adopted as the title for our Special Edition....."The Voices".

Today it seems that the highly organized and mechanized society has a great influence upon us especially, upon the youth.

We have tried to hear the voices of the students of today. We present you their voices on the pages of the Special Edition.

One thing you should remember is that it is not us, the staffs of The ACE, but you, all of the readers to analyze it.

Editor-in-Chief

Masao Uchiyama

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Greeting

Have You Been Successful ?

Prof. Katsumi Ito

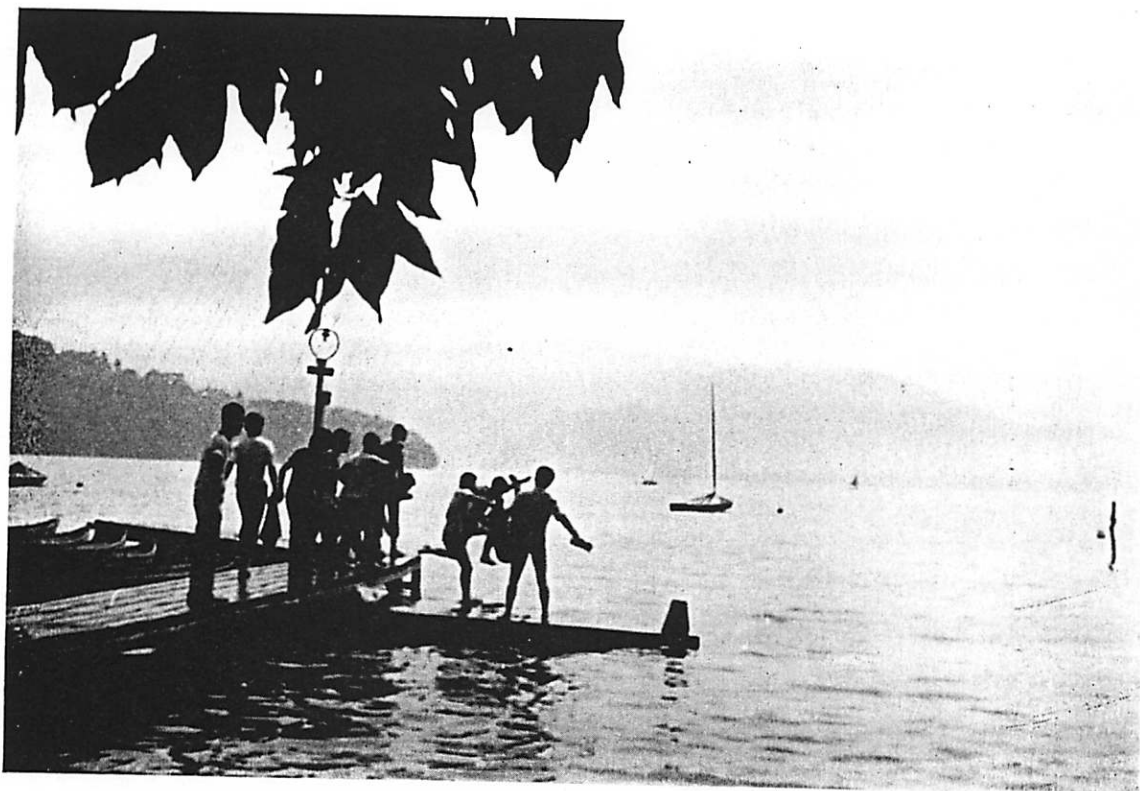
(President of W. E. S. S.)

The youth is that happy period of life when one may indulge in serious thinking and vigorous activities. Through the knowledge of a foreign language your range of thinking and activities is extended beyond the limits of these four small islands.

Learning gives man the ability to see the world in perspective of time and space. The more one learns, the more far-reaching will one's view be. The wider view thus obtained encourages man to act for the construction of a bright future of his own and of the world.

Many an ambitious young men and women learning at Waseda wanted to make their college life even more satisfactory and won their membership at the English Speaking Society. Year after year for more than sixty years, they came and went with entire satisfaction of achievement.

You also came to make the best use of the organization. Have you been successful? The "Ace" gives you an answer and I sincerely hope that this record of your activities will be read with heartfelt satisfaction by you.



TRACES 1966

*In the splendid morning,
As the last hope dies,
A new, undreamed creation
Through flames will rise.*

▼ Mr. Ishino wins the fourth individual prize.



▼ The grand prize winner, Mr. Ogaki.

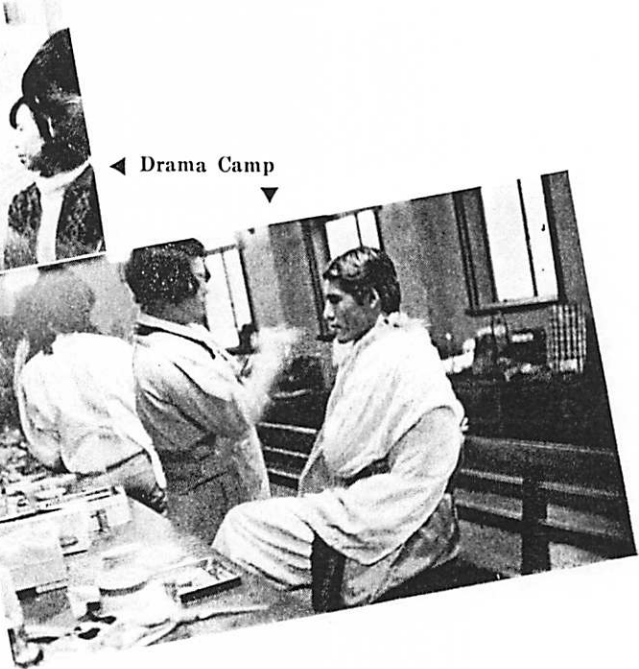




◀ I am "The Wolf."



▲ Sound Section



◀ Drama Camp

Drama

"Something to talk about."





▲ Walk on boys! And.....

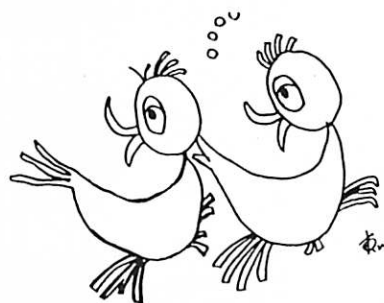


▲ Hiking



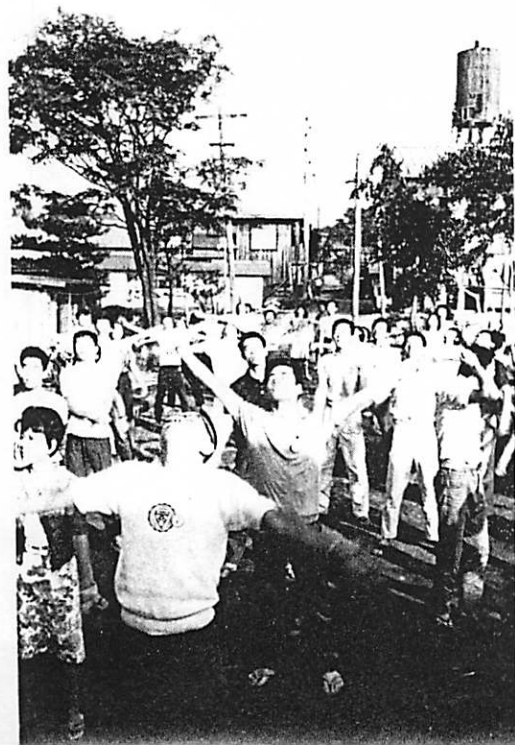
▲ Boat race

No. 8
'66



▼ Miss A: Oh, what a beautiful morning!
Mr. Y: Oh, what a sleepy morning!

Summer Camp at Lake Nojiri



▼ Midsummer dream is coming to the end.



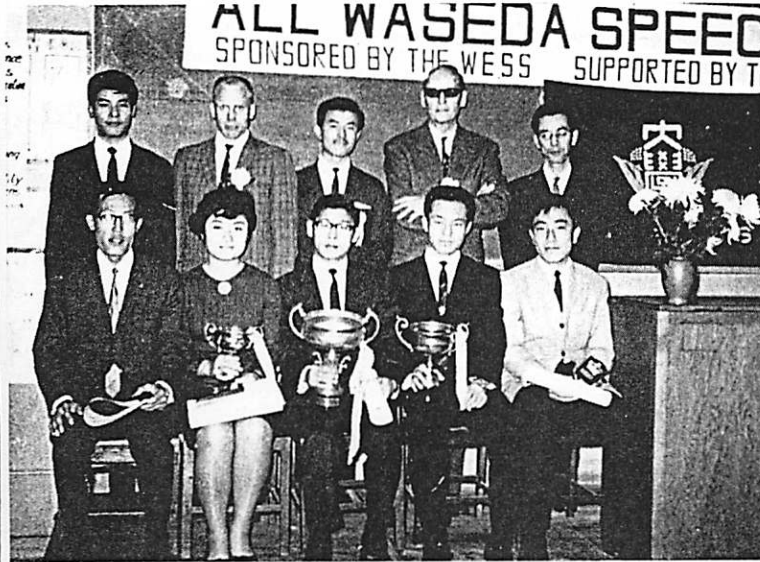
ORAL INTERPRETATION CONTEST
SPONSORED BY THE I



Oral Interpretation Contest
First prize goes to Miss Ishii.



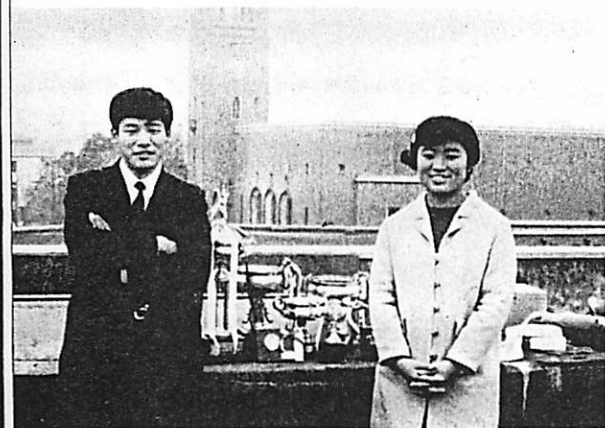
Speech



▲ Mr. Masaki wins the 1st prize
in All Waseda Speech Contest.



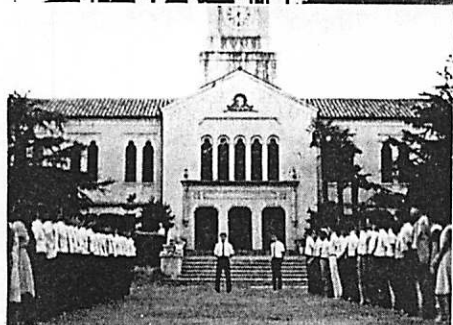
▲ Waseda-Keio Speech Contest.



▲ How many cups do you want to get?
Well..... (Speech Section)

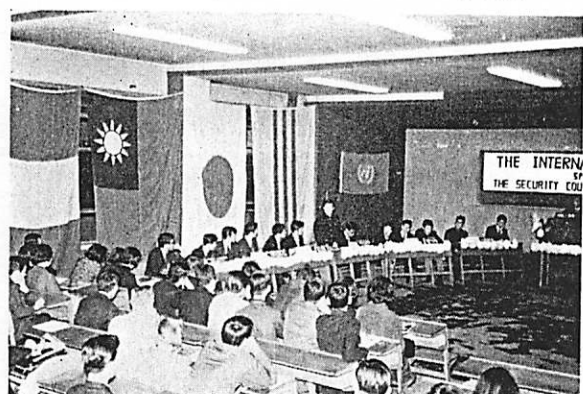
▼ All Kanto Speech Contest.





Kansai Expedition

▼ The Security Council in Waseda Festival.

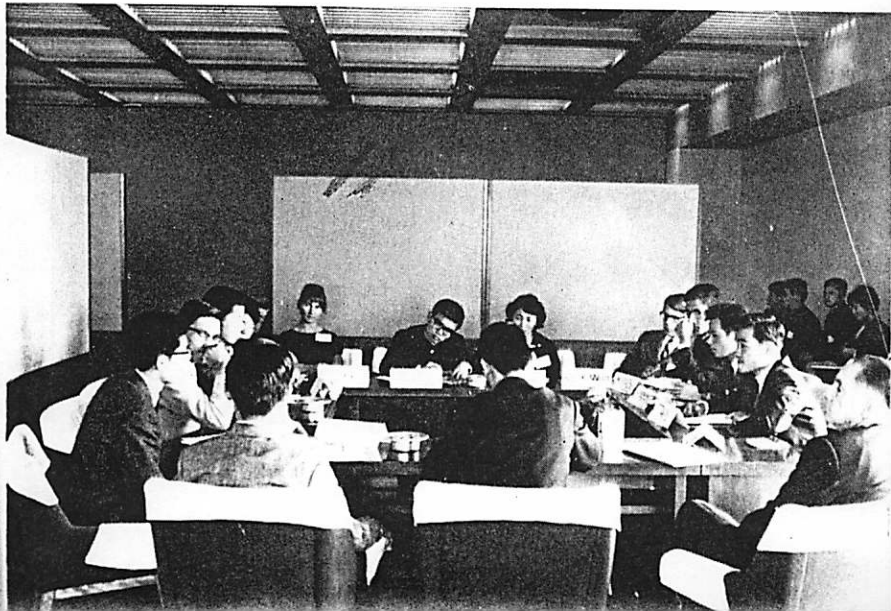


Discussion

Discussion meeting with
▼ Ritsumeikan Univ.



▼ International Conference (I. Section)



"Oh, my love, may daring!
Are you still mine."
▼





▲ We are firmly convinced that.....

Debate

▼ Inter-Home Meeting Debate Contest.

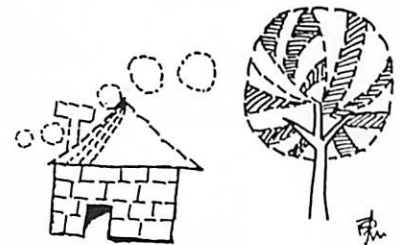


▲ Shibuya team



▲ Just look at this chart, please.

INTER-HOME MEETING DEBATE CONTEST
SPONSORED BY THE W.E.S.S. SUPPORTED BY THE ASAHI EVENING NEWS



▲ The most effective debate was made by Shibuya team.



▲ Invitation to our E. S. S.



▲ Blue Sky Meeting

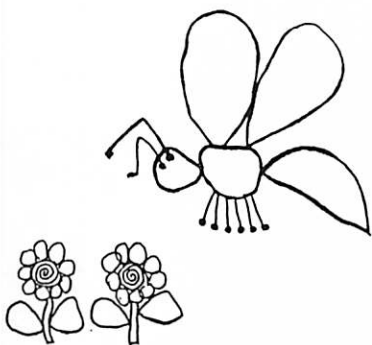


◀ The smile of smiles.
Baby, you won!



▲ After the lecture meeting
with prof. Moore and Mrs. Moore.

▼ The recreation day. Bowling group





EST. 1882

Russian

貴方と世界を結ぶ

American

Cortinaphone

Chinese
(mandarin)

音声学の世界的権威コーティナ伯爵がエジソンの協力によって語学レコードを完成しました。これが世界語学レコードの元祖、コーティナフォンです。我国の著名言語学者連が自信をもって推薦するコーティナフォンで学べば、数ヵ月間で完全にマスターできます。

American

合理的で斬新な外国語習得法
CORTINA LANGUAGE METHODについて

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Reports

on Activities

— *For the improvement*
of our society —



Significant Club Life Through English

Yoshihiro Kishi
(Chairman)

At the very beginning, I would like to express my hearty thanks to all members especially to committee members and the chairmen of Home Meetings for your kind help and cooperation. It was really a great honor and privilege for me to be the chairman in this society. I am quite sure that it helped me a great deal in cultivating myself and it was significant and large enough to devote my energy, a part of my youth. I feel it was just like yesterday that I was elected as the chairman. But to my regret, time really flies like an arrow. My year seems to me a very long period in a sense and it seems a very short in another sense.

At this time when I am finishing the duty as the chairman, I come to grasp the idea of way a chairman should be, though I did what I could do in each case, of course. In this sense, what I can do and what I should do are to give appropriate advice to 65th chairman of W.E.S.S. so that he can fulfill his duty much better than I did.

Here I'd like to express my personal opinion about ideal form of W.E.S.S. since the slogan of this year was "Significant Club Life Through English". Spending almost three years in this society, I came to this conclusion. English which E.S.S. of university must seek for should be different from that of senior high school. That is to say, the major concern of senior high students is daily conversation. But ours should be in much higher level. I would say it is an ability which enables us to discuss and exchange our thoughts about international affairs, economic problems, science, religion, culture and social problems with foreigners in English. In order to be so, we are all required to read newspapers and magazines which deal with matters mentioned above. However, knowledges we attained should be well organized in our mind and when we use, it should be only an exchange of a piece of knowledges, but we should know the connection among facts you found through reading various materials. By doing so, we can grasp the right view to the world affairs we have to know as a student or as a citizen of our society.

I would say this is one of the purposes of our society. This makes us an international man helps to deepen mutual understanding of human beings.

Since our club exists as one of the students circles, W.E.S.S. should be a place where we can cultivate ourselves in many fields and where warm human relation

should be respected. However even single member should hold passion for studying English. I feel we can find a hint of ideal E.S.S. by examining difference between our society and some conversation school, namely the latter is organization when we study only English, but our society is different. Then, how? The answer will give us a suggestion in seeking way E.S.S. should be. Present society has much room to be improved. Some people may say a radical change is necessary. But I'll leave this for consideration of the new committee members. And I would be happy if I can help them.

Finally, let me say thank you to members again. I hope W.E.S.S. will continue her prosperity and I promise to do my best for the betterment of our society.

To seek after the Possibilities

Ryuichi Ishino
(Vice Chairman)

I think those who think that there is nothing important to be done are pretty sure to do nothing. So we should hold our own belief and passion, and should have them strongly with firm conviction. Because nothing important is achieved without belief and passion, I believe. Any belief, whatever it may be, is enough if we can keep it. The energy, the faith and the devotion which we bring to our own belief will surely make our life significant, and will surely bring us good results. This is what I have got through the activities of the W.E.S.S. for three years.

A life without adventure is likely to be unsatisfying, but I am not going to admire adventure itself. Adventure which I mean should be done after much consideration. Generally speaking, we are inclined to be afraid of knowing our ability and place in our society exactly. Before taking action, therefore, we firstly should know ourselves, and see our place in society as it is. Then the answer what we should do in our society will naturally comes up. I believe no man can achieve the greatness of which he is capable until he has allowed himself to see his own littleness. This is also what I have got learned through the life of the W.E.S.S.

When I entered our Waseda University, I got a motto and still now I keep it. That is to seek after my possibilities. For this end, I became a member of the W.E.S.S. and the Vice Chairman. With this motto up until now for one year, I have been doing my tasks as the Vice Chairman whose function is often said to be very vague in our E.S.S.. And I made the most of the chances given to me. To have been a cast member of Drama Activity is one of the examples. I do not think

I have talent for acting but I wanted to try one of my possibilities and to make the best use of my opportunity. But there still remains a problem whether the Vice Chairman should be a cast member or not. I personally think the Vice Chairman had better not to be a cast member, because I am afraid I could not carry out the mission as the Vice Chairman completely.

Even in the most good time, there may be the time when things go wrong. This year especially, we had faced with many troubles and difficulties caused by The Waseda-Dispute. But I can say now I could enjoy my significant club life with my motto and firm conviction.

Finally I would like to extend my heartiest thanks to all of my friends for giving me such a wonderful opportunity to serve as the Vice Chairman.

Razor and Ax

Takashi Kohzuki
(Speech Section)

Some people said that, before and during the World War II, a sweet potato had played an important role as a substitute for rice. After the war, bread had taken the place of a sweet potato.

Yes, prewar days, we Japanese, from students to diet members, were good public speakers, but nowadays I wonder we are, partly because debate and discussion have become more popular than public speaking. Furthermore, we, any of the members are apt to neglect basic training of English throughout poems and novels for the practice of pronunciation, intonation, enunciation and so forth. Surely we can exchange our opinions relatively with other people, but, in so called "something like English." Many of us say, "Don't stick so much about grammar and pronunciation. That's right if you could make yourselves understood. But should we be satisfied staying on this stage? What for are you the members of the E.S.S.? I know just a few who "have" a book of phonetics. I seldom see the members trying to study pronunciation by themselves. Are we right staying to be an ax? We are just like a big dull ax with which we craft a big branch at random. Many of us do not know the KIRE-AJI of a razor when we cut a hair with it. We, who are members of the E.S.S. at all, should realize that to master the art of speaking requires persistent efforts and constant practice. Even if we can speak something like English, we can expect no more progress on our English, and that does not make any sense. Let's throw away such something like English.

Some of us say that speech is the activity which depends upon only our own personal efforts, not that of group work. How much do you really know about speech? How many times have you listened to other's speeches at the nationwide contests? To make a prize winning speech in a big contest, how many people are required to discuss and examine its draft with you? I say you have to take at least three months to prepare it. Unfortunately, many of us make little of this important process. You only participate in All Waseda Speech Contest. I am pleased to see many of your participation in the contest. But at the same time I was disappointed to find that some of you did not even memorize the texts of your speeches which are like English compositions of little children and failed. In such a way how can we expect good results? No man has ever become a successful speaker without practice. Every hard-working student can learn to communicate his thoughts, audibly to the audience. Beyond that everything depends upon our personality. And we should keep it in our minds to listen to other's speeches, in order to study English and to cheer up the speakers.

In preparing a speech, read the guidance book of public speaking named "This is a speech," published by the speech section. I'm sure that you will get much from it.

Report from Debate Section

Katsuhiro Yamashita
(Debate Section)

"To diffuse the debate and to bring up good debaters in our society" was this year's subject of our Debate Section.

We cannot determine yet, whether this aim was attained or not, for the result is left to the next year, the year after next or so on. But to our regret, we have to admit that most of all I intended was insufficiently carried out.

First of all, because of the examination, the sophomores were obliged to give up taking part in the I.S.A.'s "All Japan Debate Contest." Secondly, only a few sophomores could experience the Championship Debate Contest because of the examination. Thirdly, a new debate contest in which everyone who wanted could participate was not established because there was no room for a new activity in our schedule. Thus, there were only a few opportunities given for the sophomores to increase their abilities. I am convinced and agree with the authorities, to experience a match is the nearest way to understand a debate. In this sense, the "Inter-Home

Meeting Debate Contest" was so important, and I'm sure it would be a great help for them to have debating matches in next year. The results of the contests this year are also far from satisfaction. Only the "All Kanto Debate Contest" was attended by us with highly preparation, however, we had to participate and other contest and even the worst conditions. I won't say anything in justification of myself, But I am sure that we did our best. Finally, I'd like to apologize to the honorable graduates and seniors.

We are sorry bringing disgrace on our brilliant history. To the sophomores and freshmen, it's a very hard to keep the world fame, but try to make it firm in the next year.

My Footstep

Seiji Sato

(Discussion Section)

I was perplexed in pondering if I redeemed my promise as one of the executives throughout the year of 1966. It was all, remembering what I was considering last year. The year 1966 is now on the top of ending, thus far I'd like to give an interesting reminiscence. First of all, I should introduce what explains "Discussion" — There are so many good points of having discussion meeting though, it can be one of the best activities in brushing up our English ability, acquiring much knowledge as well as deepen our mutual understanding —

I'm positive that essentially speaking, the comprehension toward discussion must depend on each person, however as a whole, nothing is more proper words than this. Believing this firmly, wishing to grasp chances to grasp this by yourselves, I tried to step into the first activity, while members of discussion section faced a great trouble from its beginning though we were waiting impatiently for the time to come because of the Waseda Dispute. We were forced to give up holding three traditional discussion meetings with universities in Kansai. When the year plan figured out was broken, I was quite at a loss from that time on how to manage this section.

But with advancing activities, we could enjoy something around us. Freshman Discussion enrolling more than 300 members, all Waseda Discussion opened to all members, International Discussion supported by I. section. these are unforgettable activities for us.

In adding these activities, trip to Kansai named "Kansai Expedition" shall not pass from our minds too.

When I talk about club life, I have one perpetual belief that I know well, there is no room to say that true significance of club life is to enhance individuality and to cultivate ourselves. However, the harder experiences we'll have the more significant club life we can spend, namely the club shouldn't be the place on the purpose of mutual understanding superficially. These things can be brought forth after devoting ourselves into something one, I believe. That's why I can count it one of the best ones because I saw there members being engrossed in English for themselves, for the WESS. There was nothing, there was only exertion, and unity.

After the pending Waseda dispute was settled down once, the busy has driven members mad, Drama, Speech, Open Discussion, annual discussion meetings and so forth were waiting for us at the same time.

All the activities in the second semester are going to end. Lastly I'd like to explain my hearty thanks for your co-operation.

The Annual Report

Kazuo Ofuchi

(Home Meeting Section)

The essence of our work is to support as well as supervise the seven Home Meetings to function well as an organ of our English Speaking Society.

When I look back what we have done during the past one year, I must conclude that our works have been not so busy as we had expected in the beginning of our activities. This, we believe, is due to the fact that every Home Meeting was in a desirable union under the leadership of respective chairman. In other words, he acknowledged the difference of the air of his Home Meeting from another as his own.

Here I would like to express my deepest gratitude as a chief of the Home Meeting Section to sincerities and confidences they showed us all through our management.

Reflections in the past and advices for the future.

1. As I have mentioned in the prologue, the substance of our management is to support as well as supervise the seven Home Meetings to function well. What we have feared most was if one of the sevens would fall into functional disorder. Whereas it turned out to be groundless. All I had to do was, through the Chairman Conference, to catch the attitudes of them and also let them make an effort to enjoy a happier and better home meeting circle. In actualities, however, inasmuch as the potential problems concerning Home Meeting lay in piles, every chairman, supported

by his fellow sophomores, made his best effort to accomplish his duty, resulting to shorten the difference in quality among each Home Meeting. To be more specific, for instance, contents in the Inter-Home Meeting Debating Contest seemed to have been elevated this year compared with ones in the previous years. It is unforgettable that, in spite of our having faced the grave conflict in our campus early this year, sophomores overcame this handicap and brought a remarkable triumph in analyzing the title and in leading their freshmen.

But the problems still remain nor perish. The problem of amount of members in activities and of divergent ideas of them to this club. To bring a successful resolution to these problems was one of our responsibilities. We, by time and circumstance, attacked these, but to our regret we have not been able to give a favourable answer so far.

2. My course of our section this year has been to take care of only important points and other minor points should be in the hands of respective chairman. I believe that I could have done along this course in the first semester. In the second semester, however, I could not abide by this rule. Because I judged that they could possibly not endure the pressures arose from busily scheduled activities. As an alternative, I adopted a plan in which I picked one problem of one Home Meeting as all of ours and let them discuss it, expecting to create cooperative and friendly spirit among all of the chairmen.

These are the general comments which I could experience through my position in E.S.S. I am very glad if you could get something to talk about out of these.

Thank you

I.S.A.

Kohichi Komine
(Delegate to I.S.A.)

The I.S.A — Japan is the student organization which consists of ten chapters all over Japan, they are in Hokkaido Tohoku, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Chugoku, and Kyushu. Each chapter has its own executive which conducts the activities and events in the chapter.

We hold the ordinary General Assembly once a year at the outset of the term. The General Assembly is the supreme decision making organ, and there we discuss over problems facing us at the present. Ten chapters and ten delegates, in proportion to the scale of their structures, to constitute this General Assembly, when

then decide fundamental policies and projects for the year. Furthermore we will hold extraordinary General Assembly, if necessary.

As to the executive of the I.S.A. — Japan, we have the Central Committee which consists of the President, the Vice President and the representatives from ten chapters (fortunately I was the representation from THE TOKYO chapter this year), and the Central Secretariat in the secretary general controls four departments, they are the financial, external, internal, and the public information departments. The members of the Central Committee and the Central Secretariat must be approved at the General Assembly. The Control Committee is going to be held more than ten times a year and the place of the Committee will be taken care of under the chapter by the Central Committee.

Under the discussion of the general Assembly, the central committee exercise general controls over ten chapters, makes plans for the nation-wide events and executes them in co-operation with the chapters, which take charge of the events. And the Central Secretariat conducts various business matters required in the execution of the events.

Now let me present you the activities sponsored by I.S.A. of Japan.

1) General Assembly

This is the highest decision-making organ, for we discuss every problem at the issue and determine our direction in conformity with our policy.

2) I.S.A. Seminar

In order to study International problems and establish new policies, we hold the seminar (this year, we had this seminar at Nagoya). Gathering here around tables from ten chapters, we exchange our views so as to encourage members of I.S.A. — Japan and enhance our I.S.A. spirit. From Waseda University Mr. Kawagishi, Mr. Sugiura and I attended this seminar.

3) English Debating Contest

The intercollegiate English Debating Contest choose the winning team in the final contest as the best team in Japan. This year, unfortunately our W.E.S.S. team could not attend the final contest.

4) English Speech Contest

As you know very well, Mr. Masaki could attend this year's final contest.

5) International Student Conference (I.S.C.)

The I.S.C. is one of the biggest annual events of I.S.A. — Japan. We have been holding this conference every summer since 1953. We usually send invitations to the foreign student organizations. This year, we welcomed about 45 delegates mainly from Southeast Asian Countries. We discussed international problems and the student organization itself. Finally I do not want you to forget that all of you are the members of I.S.A. as well as the members of E.S.S.

Spiritual Revolution

Norio Kikuchi
(Secretary General)

Last March, when I succeeded to the job as a Secretary General, I did not understand my role at all, and still now I'm not sure what is the job of a Secretary General. But I did understand that I had to try to improve the relationship among the members. This seemed to be quite natural but the question was how? It was almost impossible to take care of all members' troubles. Therefore I thought that my job was to make the leader pay attention to their members. "Lack of milk of human kindness" among the members is often pointed out as one of the demerits of this club. But as time passed, I was beginning to feel that this club is too indulgent to members and that if we want to maintain or heighten the level of this club, we must be harder. That is because, I could not find passion to study English and to improve their English abilities among the members.

I sometimes wonder what for they entered this club. I'm sure that their purpose was to study English and this club is an English Speaking Society. In actuality, however, many members seemed to be content just to be members and not to care for their English abilities. The problem is that the club itself. Sometimes I'm ashamed myself to say that I am a member of the E.S.S. because of my poor English knowledge. Of course it should not be the matter whether we speak English well or not, but the question should be whether we do our best or not.

In order to solve this question, it is necessary to reform the organization. The question is, in your mind, to be hard to yourselves. Our English language study has to be more effective. Members who aren't willing to study English should leave us. English is our base and other problems come next. My way of thinking might cause some problems for we have to be hard to ourselves first, that is what I believe anyhow.

Through my experience in my club, I feel there is a lack of responsibility and co-operation among the members. But I believe to be hard to ourselves is necessary.

The glorious history and tradition of the E.S.S. must be maintained by us and by our brothers and sisters, in order to do so, we need something like "A Spiritual Revolution".

Let's Be Active!

Michiko Itatsuj

(Planning & Management Agency)

The slogan of this year is "Significant club life through English." In order to achieve this purpose the "Waseda English Speaking Society" has many activities.

We put up the fundamental principles at the preliminary committee meeting and planned our activities. The Waseda Dispute, however, prevented us from studying harder. Logically speaking, we firstly have to be the students of Waseda University and secondly the members of the W.E.S.S. We want to do our best, therefore, to cope with the Waseda Dispute and to solve it as soon as possible. We, on the contrary, have much affection to our club and have wanted to act through many obstacles, even when it was the Waseda Dispute. In spring this year we felt into a dilemma. At last I came to the conclusion that we do not have to disturb the Waseda Dispute.

I believe our attitude was good enough. There, however, was a regrettable tendency in our mind that we were sometimes apt to make apologies to our passive attitude. That is, we said that we could not act positively because of the Waseda Dispute. Though we might consider our circumstances, we should have our activities which we have decided in the P.C.M.

These are the peculiar conditions of this year. Watching our attitude toward the E.S.S., however, I have to admit that we are lacking the passion to English itself. Studying English is almost the only purpose of our club. Supporters of activities are still few, and the members who attend the "Blue Sky Meeting" have been decreasing and there are many who dislike group study, our fundamental activity. Taking these into consideration, we must ask ourselves to reconsider the lack of passion.

Mutual understanding and co-operation needed to do work. We can find it at present in each section or each home meeting. There, however, is little mutual understanding among all of the members. As the result, some members, particularly freshmen, are apt to feel that they do not belong to the E.S.S. But at their Home Meetings and the section chiefs do their best only for their sections, not for any other sections.

We should be much more aware that we are the members of the Waseda English Speaking Society.

Next, I would like to say something about my Agency. I can count the set up of the reserver whose main task is to reserve the rooms for activities as the progress of the Planning and Management Agency. He has been playing a significant role as the subchief of P.M.A. this year but not as one of the committee members. I believe, however, the subchief should be a committee member because the role of my Agency is much more important than that of others.

As I said before, it is one of the tasks of Agency to reserve the rooms but we are not always able to reserve good rooms. We have faced the difficulty, so that this problem must be reconsidered once again.

I got seven sophmores as the representatives from each Home Meeting. They helped me, reporting the situation of sections and Home Meetings, reserving rooms and so on. As you know now, it was very difficult for them to manage or observe their sections and Home Meetings.

This year, we have had many difficulties which will continue till next year. To be active and to have the passion to English are, I believe, the first and the last counter measure to solve these difficulties immediately.

Let's be active for yourselves as well as for the welfare of the Waseda English Speaking Society.

20世紀英米文学案内

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監修

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研究社

■内容見本送呈

- 24 グレアム・グリーン
- 23 イーヴリン・ウォー
- 22 スタインベック
- 21 ドス・パス
- 20 フォースター
- 19 モーリス
- 18 エリオット
- 17 ハックスリー
- 16 フォークナー
- 15 ヘミングウェイ
- 14 オニール
- 13 シンクレア・リス
- 12 キャザ
- 11 ドライザ
- 10 ヴァーヂニア・ウルフ
- 9 ジョイス
- 8 アンダーソン
- 7 ファイツジェラルド
- 6 トマス・ウルフ
- 5 ロレンス
- 4 ハーディ
- 3 コンラッド
- 2 マンスフィールド
- 1 ヘンリー・ジェイムズ

We should control our money

Takeo Takasu
(Treasurer)

When we considered this year's expected expenditure, we found that we could not welcome so many newcomers as in the previous year because of the Waseda struggle at the beginning of this year.

However, we decided to leave the fee as it used to be. The decided fees are shown below.

Membership fee	1,000 yen
Entrance fee	700 yen

Examining the significance and the importance of each activity, we have decided this year's budget as follows.

Expected Revenue	
The balance brought forward from the last account	Y 106,841—
Entrance fee and membership fee of newcomers	Y 500,000—
Membership fee of the present members	Y 270,000—
Financial help from the Cultural Federation	Y 10,000—
Financial help from the Waseda Festival	Y 11,000—
The amount sold of pins	Y 10,000—
The amount sold of memberlists	Y 20,000—
The amount sold of the ACE	Y 40,000—
The amount sold of playbooks	Y 15,000—
The amount sold of drama tickets	Y 50,000—
Financial help from the TOHMONEIGOKAI	Y 20,000—
Financial help from the speech contest	Y 30,000—
Miscellaneous income	Y 173,299—
Total	Y 1,256,140—

Expected Expenditure	
Secretary General	Y 147,500—
Home Meeting Section	Y 126,000—
Recreation Section	Y 1,000—
Speech Section	Y 118,150—
Discussion Section	Y 36,000—

Debate Section	Y	45,000—
A.V.A Section	Y	25,000—
International Section	Y	22,790—
Group Study Section	Y	180,700—
Drama Section	Y	220,000—
P.R. Section	Y	250,000—
Tomon-Kai	Y	10,000—
I.S.A. Section	Y	10,000—
Four Univ. E.S.S Federation	Y	32,000—
Cultural Federation	Y	2,000—
Expected secure funds	Y	30,000—
Total		Y 1,256,140—

We must reconsider this more carefully. To the next committee, consider the significance of our club activity fundamentally, and make your own way before you face the activity. To the next treasurer, recognize that you have much responsibility as one of the big five in our E.S.S. as well as a treasurer.

I finally would like to express many thanks to my wonderful assistant Miss Kazuko Saito.

A Foundationstone for the Mastery of English

Tadashi Sato
(Group Study Section)

It was in the early spring that we started our activity. The Group Study is not so gay behind discussion, speech and debate but it is the most important and basic to every member. Needless to say, the Group Study is designed for establishing the basic knowledge essential to English conversation, cultivating ability which is helpful to other activities. From the nature of study, the fruits must own ultimately to the efforts of individuals but we can find a lot of significance in offering them the opportunity of learning English together.

According to a final goal of cultivation of the foundation, we decided to set following matters for consideration; 1. Harmony between a leader and his members. 2. A group study for introductory course, standardizing the content and the textbook in the first semester and reflecting the characteristic of each leader in the second semester. A group study for advanced and special course, reflecting characteristics

of each leader. 3. Priority over other activities with the exceptions of joint discussion, final contest in speech, final match in debate and lecture. 4. Observance of the regulation of our society that the member cutting the group study without notice three times in succession shall be expelled from the membership.

March and April are the stops for preparation. Before school had begun we discussed many times how the Group Study should be and then selected the textbook for the introductory course, chose leaders, found rooms, and held a leader conference.

This year particularly, we faced the difficulties, because of the Waseda dispute, in fixing the time-table because the recitation schedule of leaders was undecided even until the middle of May.

May 23, we managed to start the Group Study amounting 41, 27 for introductory course, 13 for advanced course 1 for special course.

This year "Useful ten expressions" were weekly indicated on the board of our clubroom with a view to enriching our vocabulary designed for every occasion of daily conversation. In addition, the promotion committee consisting of us, section members, the chief of the study section in each H. M. and the temporarily big five was established in order to inspect each group. This organ urged leaders and members to study English harder and helped us grasp living activities of each group, together with the note book delivered to each group with a merit of deepening mutual understanding between a leader and his members.

Examination was held several times concerning ten expressions, compositions and hearing. The result indicated the lack of fundamental ability to write and to listen, what's more, the lack of strong will to remember English sentences.

An information board was set up in order for the leader to inform his members of what is going to be done in the next group study which, we believe, turned out helpful to every members.

I believe that all the members admit the importance of this foundationstone. Actually, many members cut the group studies, especially in the autumn and some left them. To say is one thing, to realize is another. We should say that the Group Study isn't easy to carry out, therefore we must open up our eyes.

Finally, I personally feel the prosperity of the Group Study depends on greater part of the humanity, sincerity and efforts of the leader.

Let me express my heartfelt gratitude for good co-operation to all leaders.

To Survive For A Better W.E.S.S.

Shohei Kawagce
(International Section)

The International Section was established four years ago with an aim to give all members of this society more opportunities to engage an international sense. In response to enhance importance of international understanding, our section has enriched the activities year by year, and still leaves much to be developed.

As long as it aims to help all members widen their international views and to contribute toward international friendship through the activities which were planned to keep in touch with foreigners, its activities often resulted in a determination of the section members. However, we have recently succeeded in getting the activities fixed and substantial to some extent. And this year, of course, we have tried to carry out more fruitful activities in the hope of surviving as one of the stable and active sections of our E.S.S. Because we believe that this section is indispensable for our club and should be utilized and be referred by all of our members more than ever before. We thought, at the very beginning of this year, that we would make every possible effort to get as many participants as possible in to the activities of our section. For it is the shortest way for the members to know what the International Section presents. Now let us review the main activities of the In. Sec. in 1966.

The lecture by Professor William Moore has become to be one of the annual events sponsored by the W.E.S.S. Professor William Moore and his wife's fourth visit to us was paid in the afternoon on June 15. His lecture on "THE MODERN IDEAS OF WALT WHITMAN WITH HIS TOYNBEEAN VIEW OF HISTORY" was delivered to an audience of about three hundred students in a harmonious atmosphere. This year's interesting lecture also gave us a good opportunity to ponder and discuss problems in English, though the contents was rather difficult to understand.

Panel Discussion with the International Division of Waseda Univ. was held on June 24. To our regret, only a few members could attend and enjoy the meeting. Because we had the freshman discussion on the same day in which the majority got involved. We were very sorry that we could not make the best use of that chance of being able to talk with more than 40 foreign students. We hope that this meeting in future will be developed into "an International Discussion"

The 2nd International Student Discussion was successful carried out with forty four discussers including seven students from overseas. It was held at the Todofuken Kaikan Hall in Akasaka in the afternoon on Oct. 8. We could exchange our opinions on the expecting problem if Red China would be in the U.N. in a friendly atmosphere.

Inspection to "The Far East Network" Tokyo Broadcasting Station has been scheduled on Dec. 11. This visit is hoped to make the daily program of F.E.N. more familiar to us.

For An Improvement Of Tomorrow

Takashi Takagaki

(A.V.A. Section)

Almost one year has already passed since the new A.V.A. section has been established. The Library section this year was merged into A.V.A. in order to strengthen both of them and simplify their control sections because of their similarities. We are apt to make light of both of them just because they are not so attractive and active in comparison with other active sections. But this merger aimed at sweeping such thoughts and enhancing the double functions which both had performed until then. Therefore the things our section ought to do are;

1. Recording of various activities
2. Recording the tapes for the members (Gettysburg Address, Linguaphone, Spoken American English, etc.)
3. Control of the tapes and taperecorders in addition.
4. Control of the library.
5. Making a scrapbook of English Newspapers.
6. Study, the meetings of our section and so on.

We are sorry not to be equipped with a Language Laboratory in our W.E.S.S. We have to avail ourselves of the poor facilities. What is even worse, we have only a little chance to get in contact with foreigners, therefore it is rather important for us to make the best use of lots of tapes to improve hearing ability, and pronunciation. I also want the members to read many books written in English. Because it is far more important for us students to write and read in English. In order to speak fluently, we too need vocabulary nourishment whose source will acquire a volumes of English text books or magazines.

By the way, we schemed to hold a reading meeting as a new activity, but re-

cently activities of E.S.S. have been criticized of being superficial. We have keenly felt the necessity of having a fruitful activity. Indeed, it seems unnecessary to have such an activity since our society looks like the only place to master English conversation. But look more attentively, the E.S.S. is also a student circle in which we have discussions of various problems. In consequence, we would like to offer such a stage and opportunity as reading meeting. According to the primary plan, we would hold it twice a year. We were, however, obliged to suspend it in the first semester because of the Waseda Struggle. I hope it will be finished successfully on the 13th of December. When we finally look backwards on the new A.V.A. section, there are many problems such as shortage of members, inadequate control system, lack of preparation for a reading meeting. But, to begin with, I wish that the general members would make more frequent use of our section. It will stimulate us to expand the function of A.V.A. make it more attractive and it will solve our troubles too.

画像と音を同時に記録すぐその場で再生して見られる



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The more scrupulous, the better

Shuro Tateno
(Tohmonkai Section)

As I was asked to write a report of the Tohmonkai section for "The Ace", I would like to write down what I did and what I felt or thought through the activities, especially the activities concerning the Tohmonkai section, picking up one by one.

- A. First of all, we six, including newly elected the Big Five, visited and made our inaugural calls to the president and the vice presidents of the Tohmon Eigokai at the beginning of May which is organized by our seniors. This had been begun two years ago, and I think it is very significant for us to act and manage energetically our club from now on.
- B. Next, the General Meeting of the Tohmon Eigokai which has 64-year-tradition was held at Ohkuma Kaikan on May 27. 62 seniors, from young and old, attended it in spite of their busyness. On that day, I was a receptionist as the chief of the Tohmon Kai section. So, I don't know exactly how the Meeting went on. But I suppose it ended with success, comparing with that of last year from the view point of the number attending. Actually, however, I could not but feel some disappointment. Because only 62 seniors presented indespite that we had sent more than 280 invitation letters. This job to invite the seniors seemed to be in vain.
- C. In the next place, some seniors who had been graduated during 1962 and 1966 received invitation letters which we would have the Folk Song Festival-Hootenanny at Hibiya Public Hall on June 8. This time, I sent 105 invitation letters. About 15 seniors enjoyed. I think this Hootenanny was of success thanks to the effort of the Recreation section.
- D. 23 seniors took part in this year's Summer Camp which has been usually held at Lake Nojiri. I think they, who are ordinarily busy, had a good time and could refresh themselves. I hope more seniors than this year will participate next year. It must be refreshing for them, I suppose.
- E. This year's Kwansai Expedition was put off till the end of August because of Waseda Dispute. So we were forced to prepare during the Summer Vacation and at the same time collect contributions for it from the seniors who had been graduated during 1959 and 1966 and had taken part in it. We

could have the good discussion meetings and deepen our mutual understandings with four universities in Kwansai district, Kwansai Univ., Kwansai Gakuin Univ., Ritsumeikan Univ. and Doshisha Univ.

- F. On Sept. 10 and Oct. 22, We, the members of Tohmonkai section, helped sending the demand letters of a membership fee of the Tohmon Eigokai. We sent them to the seniors who had been graduated from Meiji era till now. Whenever we send the invitation letters to the seniors, I feel our club has a long tradition.
- G. As for drama which will be held at Hitotsubashi Auditorium from Nov. 25 till 27, we sent about 120 invitation letters to the seniors who are now the committee members of Tohmon Eigokai and have relations to the four Universities English Theatrical. Many seniors will attend and I think they'll hope the victory of the W.E.S.S. We had also sent the invitation letters to 150 seniors to attend the gathering with the seniors which was held at the Faculty's dinning room of the Student Hall on Nov. 20. Only 16 seniors attended. I think, however, this gathering ended successfully. Because we could talk with our honorable seniors about the club in the old days, and compare the present one with old. It made us feel a long history. We can be proud of it and at the same time it is our responsibility that we should succeed and hand down this tradition to our juniors. I strongly hope this kind of meeting will grow bigger and bigger. In addition to these job, we've been arranging the member list of the Tohmon Eigokai as we received an reply from the seniors.

Thus, it is a big, that is to say, main job that we should send a invitation letter when and where we'll hold some activities such as the General Meeting, Summer Camp, dancing party and so forth. If you belong to the Tohmonkai section, you'll write a good hand. Joking aside, I'd like to write down what I felt or thought through the activities. We printed and sent a lot of invitation letters. But I could understand, as I did this business, this was not wastful. Because I came to think that to send an invitation letter gives pleasure to the seniors in view of keeping contacts with them who were already graduated and seem to have no relations with us at all. Here we can see the significant existence of the Tohmonkai section in our club. So I wrote, "This job to invite the seniors seemed to be in vain." I oppose to the abolition of it. Since then, I sent lots of them so far as the finance permits. Consequently, many seniors attended the meeting this year, I can proudly say. The point that I should reflect is the scrupulosity. Man is the animal to forget. I sometimes forgot things I should copy when I received a reply from the seniors. In this sense, the chief of the Tohmonkai section is required, I think, to be scrupulous.

Finally, I do hope that our club'll continue for long time and, not to speak of Tohmonkai section, develop more and more.

Memory of Rec. sec.

Yushiro Ito

(Recreation Section)

This year, our Rec. Sec kept a large establishment, it was consisting of eight lovely members.

Of the Folk Song Festival, we were impressed by the artist in our composition arranging various kinds of lights, operating the record players, designing the beautiful tickets, and etc. While listening many times to the practice of each band, we, at last, went into raptures over Folk Songs. How do you imagine the difficulty of giving a concert?

The time has come. "Switch off the light!" "Ring the bell!" Then, oh, what the hell! N.G. from the band. I was bold enough to sing songs, but even I got excited so that I didn't see the audience and I myself didn't recognize what I was saying. When I afterward heard the tape which recorded concert, I knew that I spoke with an unusually high speed.

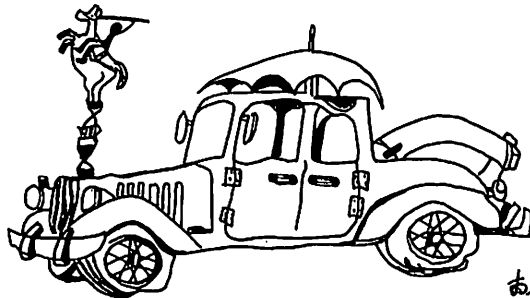
As for the Summer Camping, I had to devote all of my energy for three months only by planning the schedule with much consideration over each of more than 200 members. Resignedly, I tried to divert my frustration in our section, but because of this, I had to witness a lot of trouble.

By the way, it was a miracle that I could bear it without enough sleep for a week.

Besides I was so busy, but owing to my position, I got many anecdotes. I'm sure some day there will be an opportunity to show you some of these episodes.

At last I'd like to say, that I am happy and very pleased to have experienced many many things this year.

Thank you very much.



Relations Among The Members


Masao Uchiyama

(Public Relations Section)

You will think that the word, P.R., sounds very strange in our club. But we, the members of P.R. Section, are sure it's indispensable to hear the voice and the opinion of every members of E.S.S. to improve our club and to make a significant club life.

Making the guide book of E.S.S., The W.E.S.S, The Photo News and the annual magazine, The ACE, are the main activities of our section. And especially, issuing The ACE is the biggest and the most important work for us.

I finally would like to express many thanks for the cooperation of my assistants, all of the members of E.S.S. and the honorable graduates who kindly sent us interesting essays.



生きた英会話の習得に...

**旺文社の
英会話書**

<p>米英会話入門..... B 小型 中学・入門程度 小川芳男、ハリス共著 一八〇円</p>	<p>英会話の基礎..... B 6型 中学・入門程度 ムーア、テイラー他共編 一八〇円</p>	<p>実用英会話必携..... 新書判 学生・社会人向 W・L・ムーア著 二八〇円</p>	<p>身につく英会話..... 新書判 学生・社会人向 小川芳男著 二〇〇円</p>	<p>百万人の英会話..... ボケット型 学生・社会人向 ムーア、五十嵐他共著 一五〇円</p>	<p>英会話六週間..... A 6型 学生・社会人向 ムーア、ドビン他共編 二五〇円</p>	<p>日米会話必携..... B 6型 学生・社会人向 グリッグス、須藤他共著 二〇〇円</p>	<p>系統的英米会話..... B 6型 学生・社会人向 サージェント、須藤他共著 一五〇円</p>	<p>商業英会話必携..... B 6型 商社・商店員・学生・社会人向 尾崎他共著 二五〇円</p>	<p>□ 国際会話シリーズ 学生・一般人・海外渡航者向 各三五〇円</p>
<p>③ 仏-英-日会話</p>	<p>② 独-英-日会話</p>	<p>① 英-日会話</p>	<p>④ 伊-英-日会話</p>	<p>⑤ 西-英-日会話</p>	<p>⑥ 葡-英-日会話</p>				

“Something To Talk About”

Shoichi Kato
(Drama Section)

The theatrical contest, the biggest event in our club activities ended at the Hitotsubashi Hall on the 27th of Nov.. More than one hundred and thirty members worked hard and cooperated every day.

I'm sure, for almost six months, all of us have made our greatest efforts and cooperations to make a wonderful play in various parts till the day of performance at the Hitotsubashi Auditorium and all of us enjoyed and got satisfied very much through this activity.

This year, we made a slogan “Victory by our hands”. Till last year we had asked the specialist of the drama to advise us. But this year we decided to make a drama by our own hands. So we had to do everything by ourselves. To tell the truth, I was afraid we could make a good drama on earth.

Furthermore, we selected “Something To Talk About” as our play. This is a British Comedy. It was a first experience that we, the members of W.E.S.S., performed a comedy since E.S.S. established and we are usually learning American English not British English. So we had to begin to study British English from pronunciation and intonation before we undertake the script. And, we had to look for the British adviser.

Fortunately, Prof. Tuohy, Mrs. Foxton and Mr. McDonald kindly advised us and thanks to them we learned not only English but also drama itself.

This year we faced these difficulties. But I feel how wonderful the cooperation is.

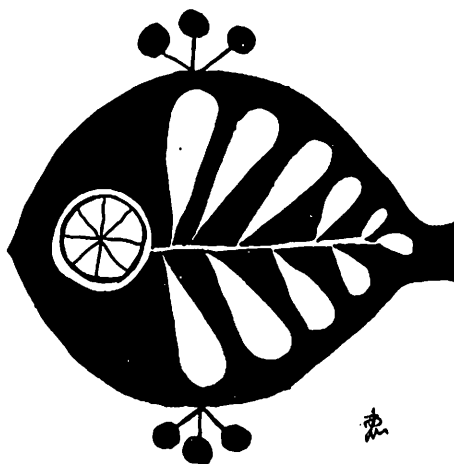
At last we could make an excellent comedy. We won the Best Performance Prize and two individual prizes. Now, I could imagine clearly the members who were working hard in various parts.

Finally, let me extend my hearty thanks to all the members of E.S.S. for the kind cooperation throughout drama activity.

Story

One Christmas morning, at 3 o'clock, a world-famous burglar, the “Wolf” who has been a talk of England, breaks in the Lord Redchester's, in the county of England.

	26-28	All Waseda Speech Contest (Elimi.)
	30	Amano-hai Dokkyo Speech Contest
NOVEMBER	3	Semi-Debate Contest
	5	All Waseda Speech Contest (Final)
	13	Inter-Home Meeting Debate Contest
	19	Drama Performance in Waseda Festival
	20	Gathering with graduates
	23	East-West 6 Univ. Speech Contest
	25-27	Drama Performance
	26	Speech Contest (Tokyo Agriculture Univ.)
DECEMBER	3	All Kanto Speech Contest
	8	Inspection Tour to F. E. N.
	10	Discussion with Meiji Univ.
	11	I. S. A. Speech Contest (Final)
	13	Reading Meeting
	16	Junior Discussion with Keio Univ.
	19	Dancing Party
	18-21	Closing Party (H. M.)
	22	T. I. D. L. Debate Contest (Meiji Gakuin Univ.)
	24	Closing Party



RESULTS OF OUR ACTIVITIES

SPEECH

- * Four Univ. Speech Contest
 - 4th prize Fumiko Akiba
 - 2nd Setsunari Itoh
 - 3rd Fumiko Akiba
- * All Waseda Speech Contest (July)
 - 1st prize Takashi Kohzuki
 - 4th Hiroyasu Watarai
 - 2nd Yoshitaka Atsuchi
 - 5th Yoshihiro Kishi
 - 3rd Fumiko Akiba
- * Waseda-Keio Speech Contest
 - 1st prize Takashi Kohzuki
 - 4th Fumiko Akiba
 - 5th Yoshitaka Atsuchi
- * All Waseda Speech Contest (November)
 - 1st prize Teruo Masaki
- * East-West 6 Univ. Speech
 - 1st prize Takashi Kohzuki
 - 3rd Fumiko Akiba
- * Amano-hai Dokkyo Speech Honourable Mention
 - Yoshitaka Atsuchi
- * Speech (Tokyo Agriculture Univ.)
 - 1st prize Fumiko Akiba
- * All Kanto Speech Contest
 - 3rd prize Takashi Kohzuki

DEBATE

- * I. S. A. All Japan Debate Contest
 - Elimination 1st match v. s. Rikkyo Univ. (Lost)
- * T. I. D. L. Home-Home Debate Contest
 - with Tokyo Univ. (Hongo) (Drew)
 - with Aoyama Gakuin Univ. (Drew)
- * T. I. D. L. Championship Debate Contest
 - Elimination in our Univ. v. s. E. S. A. (Won)
 - 1st match v. s. Hosei Univ. (Lost)
- * All Kanto Debate Contest
 - 1st match v. s. Saitama Univ. (Won)
 - v. s. Nihon Univ. (Won)
 - 2nd match v. s. Keio Univ. (Lost)
- * Inter-Home Meeting Debate Contest
 - Shibuya H. M. got the first prize.
- * T. I. D. L. Home-Home Debate Contest
 - with Meiji Gakuin E. S. A. (Will be held on Dec. 22nd)

MANAGING ACTIVITIES

(1) *Comittee and Section Members in 1966*

President	Prof. Katsumi Ito	Assistant Secretary General	Chizuko Naito
Chairman	Yoshihiro Kishi	Treasurer	Takeo Takasu
Vice Chairman	Ryuichi Ishino	Assitant Treasurer	Kazuko Saito
Secretary General	Norio Kikuchi	Planning and Management	Michio Itatsu

— Sections —

Audio Visual Aids	*Takashi Takagaki Masanori Shigemura Sumiko Toyomasu	International	*Shohei Kawagoe Hidetsugu Awa Katsutaro Ozaki Takeaki Watanabe Miyoko Kato Yumiko Fukuyu
Debate	*Katsuhiko Yamashita Toyotaro Iwai Chizuko Iida	Public Relation	*Minoru Akiyama Masao Uchiyama Keiko Arakawa Reiko Shibata Keiko Yamauchi
Discussion	*Seiji Sato Seiichi Kato Shoichi Yamamoto Eiko Hayashi	Recreation	*Yushiro Ito Kenkichi Hoya Miwako Uchibori
Drama	*Shoichi Kato Keiichi Kato Takako Tomizawa Chizuko Nakao	Speech	*Takashi Kohzuki Katsumi Furukawa Yoshinori Yuki Ayako Itoga Masako Sasaki
Group Study	*Tadashi Sato Yasuji Sato Terutomo Kurozumi Mizuyo Tsurumi Chieko Yajima	Tohmonkai	*Shuro Tateno Akinobu Tokunaga
Home Meeting	*Kazuo Ofuchi Noboru Mizuno		

— Delegates —

Delegate to Cultural Eederation	Masaki Nagashima
Delegate to Four Univ.	Yoshitaka Atsuchi
Delegate to I. S. A.	Kohichi Komine

The Four Ages of Man

by W. B. Yeats

*He with body waged a fight,
But body won ; it walks upright.*

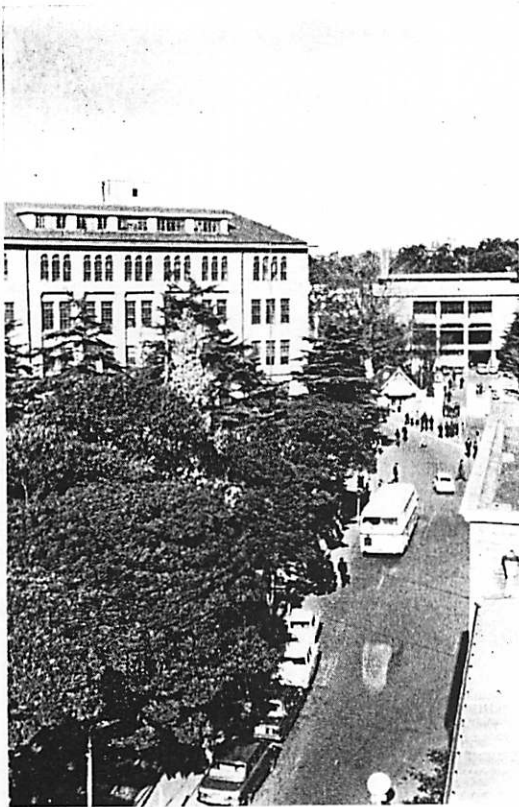
*Then he struggled with the heart ;
Innocence and peace depart.*

*Then he struggled with the mind ;
His proud heart he left behind.*

*Now his wars on God begin ;
At stroke of midnight God shall win.*

Speeches
Essays
& Debate

— *For the study of them* —



Speeches

Takashi Kohzuki

Teruo Masaki

Fumiko Akiba

Essays

Akira Maki

Akio Mitera

Debate

Inter-Home Meeting

Debate Contest

Shibuya team

..... The 1st prize

Johoku team

..... The 2nd prize

Theirs Is Ours

Takashi Kchzuki
(Commerce, Junior)



When World War II was over, we, the Japanese people confidently resolved to become an ideally democratic and free nation which could contribute to the maintenance of world peace. Many of us have since discussed how to maintain it. We have discussed and considered the problem so seriously and sincerely that it now seems that we have, though quite barely, been leading a peaceful life. Here is a pitfall, however.

We are now immune to peace—so immune to it that we are apt to forget war's terrible destructiveness. We are apt to forget those who are still plagued with the sorrow left in war's wake. In short, we are too busy minding our own business to mind other people's business. I would like to discuss this afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, how detrimental this selfish way of thinking is in building up a desirable human relation essential to peace of any kind.

I know that you talk with your friends and neighbors about the tragedies in the world almost every day. But how many of you really consider them deeply and seriously enough? How many of you really know that other people's torture is not theirs alone but partly yours. When you say something sympathetic about those fishermen at the northern end of this island chain, looking forward to the day when they can live the rest of their lives on their home islands, you are not doing anything for them. When you pity those women and children who have lost their family members in that battle-front in Southeast Asia, you are not doing anything for them. We all have to know that those homeless fishermen are victims of the war we ourselves recklessly started. We also have to know those poor women and children are exactly what we used to be in wartime and postwar Japan. Remembering these facts, we have to consider what to do, and what we can do, for them. Otherwise, our words of pity and sympathy would be what they call "agreeable nothings".

Quite unfortunately, however, many Japanese seem to be fond of "agreeable nothings", or, in the worst cases, some thoughtless people even mock at other's agony. Here is a typical example:

At a small town near Kobe, a woman received a notice from the owner to leave

her house. But the woman refused to leave for a good reason. For 20 years since she lost her husband, the family's living had depended completely on this woman and she had to support two sons, one of whom was suffering from TB of the spine. The people of the town, without trying to see why the woman refused to leave, frowned at the poor tenant and said, "She is awfully stubborn and doesn't have a docile mind. We'll never rent ours to her. If we did, we would have the same trouble." When they said that, they knew that the "owner's" problem was theirs, but they did not know that the "tenant's" trouble was also theirs.

After many fruitless negotiations, the tenant family was kicked out by the furious house owner, and they could not find their house anywhere in the town. This time, their neighbors said just a few words of reluctant sympathy at the poor family's agony. Their words were exactly "agreeable nothings."

As a matter of fact the family I have mentioned is mine. But I do not ask you to be sympathetic towards me, because it happened in the past and we have already renewed our life. What I want to emphasize is that there are many people like our old neighbors in this country. We are apt to be indifferent to others' agony, not knowing that their problem today might be ours tomorrow. It is necessary for us to put a stop to this indifference. The whole world should be one big happy family.

Imagine that we are all brothers and sisters. How can you mock at anyone's agony?

Imagine you are an old fisherman kept off your home island; imagine that miserable woman wandering in the ashes of the battle field is your mother. How can you satisfy yourself by just saying sympathetic words?

In order to form a world family, let us understand other people! Let us try to understand their agony! Let us never mock at the suffering of others! Let us stop saying agreeable nothings only! Above all, when others are in trouble, let us remember that theirs is ours!

The first prize winning speech in
the Waseda-Keio Speech Contest.



Who would bear the burdens

Teruo Masaki
(Law, Freshman)



To modern men, life itself is strife. There is the threat of nuclear war hanging over our heads like the sword of Damocles. The guns are still hot and blazing. The city air has turned into one great gas chamber, full of exhaust gas, and cars are mutilating innocent people as if we were worms.

Society itself has turned into a confusing and cold-blooded mechanism, full of men too busy feathering their own nests, to look back at the people, who had to sweat and toil for it. Poverty still reigns in most parts of the world. Surplus of food just lies to rot, while on the other side of the globe, people are dying of hunger. And why? Because finance is governed by economy, economy governed by profit, and profit.....is invested in industry. And the poor just watch this never ending cycle with their hungry mouths open.

This is the world we live in. What has mankind done to show that it is worth preserving? And if it is to survive, who will bear the burdens of reforming this mess?

With these thought turning in my mind, I was walking on my way to meet a friend. Many people had a red feather on their breast, as it was the community chest drive week. I thought to myself, what have they done, that they should look so proud? If they really wanted to do something for the poor, there were a lot of things they could do besides a measly ten or twenty yen.

But suddenly, I stopped. There, beside me, along one side of the pavement, was a line of 8 or 9 shoe-polishers, all quite old men and women. I saw them all, squatting on the ground, without a single customer, but each and everyone of them had, on his breast, a little red feather.

These people, who have to polish people's shoes, for only fifty yen per pair, so that they might live; these people, who work out there under the sizzling heat of summer, and the freezing cold of winter, they had donated. They just sat there silently, but they were radiating something much stronger than mere words. And the red feathers they wore, were more than just signs of corporation. It was a manifestation, and the powerful beams they emitted drove these thoughts into my mind. That there were people who give sincerely for the benefit and the welfare

of the society. That there were people, barely clinging to life but still, they have not forgotten to do something for others.

Integrity was what I saw there, and this, I feel, is what makes humanity worthy of existence.

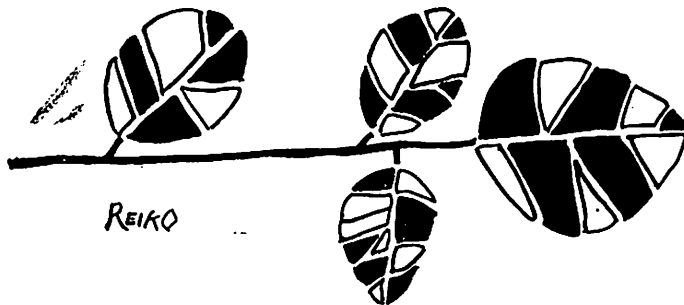
With integrity in their hearts, they are doing what they can to make this world a better place. People, who have the will to overcome the hardships, they are appealing to us, to our generation, to carry on their endeavors.

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, our generation is looked upon with expecting and hoping eyes. Society is waiting for us.

We must answer to their expectations. Most of us in our generation, are already out there in the society working, and we too have our commitment. As college students, there isn't much we can do directly for the society, but there is one, very important thing we can, and must do. And that is, to prepare ourselves for the future, to gain knowledge, which enable us to understand, more clearly, our society, and to find out what is wrong. We must never forget that we are receiving the highest standard of education that the society can offer, and that the knowledge and skill we obtain is not just for our own personal profit, but must be returned to the society, to the thousands of people, who are buying this precious time for us, with their sweat, while we study. The choice of profession is yours, but what ever you do, do not forget that you are under an obligation to do something for the society.

I went up to the nearest group of school girls, and I made my contribution. One of the girls pinned a red feather on my chest, and never have I felt the weight of one little feather so heavy. It was the weight of the future which depend on our generation. We must not give up our endeavors to make this world a better place. Delapidated as it is, there is still hope, there is still integrity left in the hearts of many people. Though time and tide wait for no man, we can wait for the tide to pass. We shall hold back the on-coming waves of destruction, till the stormy night is over. Yes we, our generation, shall bear the burdens.

The first prize winning speech in the All Waseda Speech Contest.



The Professor And Swimming

Fumiko Akiba
(Literature, Sophomore)

One professor made a journey to Naples in Italy. He was on board a gondola and deeply fascinated by the beautiful sights for a while. Suddenly he asked the gondolier, "How much do you know about art?" Then the ignorant gondolier answered, "I don't know anything about art." Then the professor said, "You have lost one-third of your life because of your ignorance." The professor asked again, "How much do you know about science?" "Nothing at all." "Oh! You have already lost two-thirds of your life.", the professor said. But when he was going to ask one more question, suddenly the gondola gave a lurch, and turned over, throwing both men into the water. Then the ignorant gondolier called to the professor, "Professor, do you swim?" The professor answered turning pale, "I have read about it, but I have never learned to swim." Then the ignorant gondolier said calmly, "Professor, you have lost all of your life."

Is it possible that the knowledge we are acquiring day by day is of no more use to us than all the professor's knowledge was to him?

For instance, in our high school days, we spent much time and effort to memorize our textbooks. We were apt to misunderstand, thinking that memorization is the only way to get knowledge. In a sense memorization is one of the best ways to increase our knowledge. However, how many of us still remember in which century, who ruled over a country, or what constitutes an element? Perhaps most of you have already forgot them, because we memorized these facts only to pass an examination.

Now, consider our study at the university. Now we are given the opportunity of higher education. We are now studying and absorbing much new knowledge which surely broadens our minds, deepens our understanding and increases our awareness. Whatever field we may major in, we have chances to study many fields of general culture such as politics, economics, philosophy, science, law, literature and so on. But how many of us really study in order to acquire them as his or her own? I believe only a few. Most of us forget what we studied soon after the examination or even if it may remain in our heads, it will soon become dusty because we do not try to use it in our lives. If we fill up our minds with knowledge of medical science, will patients recover from disease by themselves? No! If we pack our

heads with many theories of famous economists, will the economic condition in the world become better than now? No! If our heads overflow with beautiful poems, will they move others' hearts? No! We can cure patients only when we treat them using our knowledge of medical science. We can make the economic condition prosperous only when we put the economic theories into practice. We can move others with beautiful poems only when we express them in words. If we do not try to use it, it has no use for others nor for ourselves and we will soon lose it. Then more times we put knowledge into practice, the more new knowledge we can acquire.

As a baby thrives on milk, we, if we are to grow, are nourished with the food of facts, objective realities, information and knowledge. But it is not enough only to swallow them. We must chew them well, digest them, absorb them and turn them into energy for future development.

Thus knowledge itself does not mean anything, but once it is properly used, it will bring happiness to our lives. We, as university students, have great responsibility in the future of our society. We, the young, have a duty to put our knowledge into practice for happiness and prosperity of the world. We, the youth, are charged with an important mission to make our society one, in which our descendants will be proud to have had a share. It is not by being taught but by learning willingly, not by only increasing knowledge but by putting them into practice that we, the young can accomplish the great responsibility, duty and mission. Let's not only recite our knowledge, let's learn to swim!

Prevention is better than catching

Yoshitaka Atsuchi
(Commerce, Junior)

A certain scholar once said that one human life is heavier than the whole earth. Allegorically this may be true. However, in actuality a human life is lighter than a feather. For this great and precious human life could be destroyed in only a fraction of a second. The transiency of life is felt especially when people die for no reason nor purpose, such as in traffic accidents.

If you drive along a busy highway, you can often see trucks which had fallen into rice paddies or badly damaged passenger cars, abandoned by the roadside. According to the statistics from the Traffic Bureau of the National Police Agency, more than 10,000 persons were killed in traffic accidents throughout the nation in 9 months

from Jan. 1st to Sep. 30th. It means that one person is killed every hour. If we include accidents in which persons were only injured, the data shows that every five seconds one person is injured through traffic accidents. And the number of traffic accidents show no signs of decreasing. On the contrary, the number of traffic accidents are annually increasing.

On the 21st of Sep. this year, I was driving in a hurry. And when I passed through a crossing at a pretty high speed, a policeman hiding in a little alley ahead of me sprang out and signaled me to pull up. I was told that I was going at 40km/h where I should have slowed down. Since I have a licence, I know the reason for slowing down at certain places, and also the consequences which may occur when one neglects this fact. According to traffic regulations, slow speed means a speed slow enough to enable the driver to come to a stop within one meter when necessary. This speed is about 10 km/h. It instantly came to my mind that it was a piece of bad luck, for I have often been told by my friends, that you get caught with traffic violations because you don't have the knack of getting away with it. Even at a driving school, my instructor was saying that it doesn't matter whether you violate the traffic regulations or not, as long as you don't get caught. But it is plain to see that this sort of thinking is quite wrong. Accidents, in general, should not happen. Perhaps we cannot exterminate accidents completely, for there are limits to human abilities. However, every possible effort should be made to avoid them. In order to decrease the number of traffic accidents, it is most important, therefore that the drivers should obey the traffic regulations, which are designed and registered so as to procure mutual safety of the drivers as well as the pedestrians. In spite of the plainness and simplicity of this fact, we must admit that there are many drivers, including myself, who either do not realize or neglect the importance of traffic regulations.

But how about the ways of those who regulate? Have they not aggravated this sort of feeling by their method? For instance when I was caught, the policeman was hiding so that I could not see him. We often see patrol cars and motor byke policeman hiding and waiting for prey so to speak. I feel that waiting for a violation comes to the same thing as waiting for an accident to happen, for many accidents are caused by the violations of traffic regulations. This way of doing things would only make policemen think of catching violators, just for the sake of catching them, and as for the drivers, they would only think of escaping from being caught. This hide-and-go-seek business will not, in the least, prevent violations.

Is it not better to stand out in the open and give appropriate instructions before the violation occurs? In fact, is it not better to prevent accidents rather than to catch violators who may, by this very violation, have an accident right in front of our eyes?

Remember, after I have finished my seven minutes' speaking, 84 persons out of you, ladies and gentlemen will have been injured through traffic accidents.

Suggestion, Mr. Chairman!

Akira Maki

(Politics, Senior)

Four years have almost passed since I got the membership of W.E.S.S. and scarcely did I have satisfaction as being a member of English Speaking Society. I could name many who are able to handle so-called WESS English but only a few who are proficient in English. The purpose of each member must vary, I know well, but since the name of our club is E.S.S., would my assertion that every member should at least show the eagerness to the study of English be in the wrong?

Four years college life is the last time in your life that you can waste at your freedom, I believe. And yet, almost all of you do not understand this as your own.

When I was a freshman, I could not even find a junior or a senior who had an outstanding power in English. Perhaps my expectation on them was different from other freshmen, for my aim to be a member of this club is to study English, setting final aim as to get the licence of guide and interpreter business. It was natural that I got a sense of disappointment when I found no one in this club had it. I spent almost whole of my freshman period to get it and to say "Serves you right", if you kindly permit me to use such rude words.

I admit the club is a place to make good friendship. When I strongly insist on the study of English, he or they instantly objected me saying, "E.S.S. is not the place to study English. If you want to study English, you'd better go to an English conversation school." Every time I heard this, a sense of disappointment grew deeper and deeper. I wanted to get out of this club not infrequently, but I remained expecting to find someone who would show sincere spirit to English whom I wished to help as much as I could. But most of them began to be idle as they became sophomores and juniors, excusing that they were too busy to study English. Here is their misunderstanding in the study of English. English is a language. Language is closely connected with our daily life. They mistook that English could be studied only on their desk. The more you get busy, the more chances you can find to bear questions in expressing them in English, according to my experiences. In our present club there are idleness, camouflage, quibbling and air is not clear at all.

I love English and this Club. I want to respect the purpose of this club of every newcomers through and through. And I want to leave this club expecting that these evils I mentioned would be removed sooner or later.

The following is my own private plan to improve the atmosphere of present E.S.S. I would like to present this, because I firmly believe that all the members of our club have prospective ability to build a castle of E.S.S. not on the air but on this firm ground, if this project were put into practice. And I am always ready to welcome the alternative plan if it should bring the same effect as mine.

Let me name this idea as The Badge System.

Every member of this club should know that there is so-called examination of STEP (Society for Testing English Proficiency). The examination of this STEP is far easy compared with those under the auspices of Ministry of Transportation or of Foreign Affairs. I suppose if everyone of you, once determined when freshman, could get the qualification of 1st grade of this STEP when you become junior. By adopting this easy kind of national examination, I'm sure the air of E.S.S. would be cleaned. Those who got the qualification of 1st grade wear a gold badge, for instance, and those of 2nd silver and so on.

Freshmen when they saw that their sophomores and juniors and seniors' badges would be enlightened to study English harder to get the same one, and naturally sophomores and juniors or seniors would study much more harder because they don't want the freshmen get ahead of them. Then the air of E.S.S. would be filled with the sincerity and eagerness for the study of English.

Various questions must arise. The problem of human relation which you are fond of insisting frequently. I'll say there would be no difference of human relation at the present one or it would be appeared in more favourable form. Many members would get out of this club. To this question, I would reply as follows, first asking "Have you ever thought why so many freshmen and sophomores leave this club every year?" Perhaps you have. Then the answer is simple. The number of those who leave this club would decrease, for this system gives them purpose as being a member of E.S.S. So far we have had nothing effective to call them back. Those who don't put much importance on the study of English would also remain, because they have such generous character not to mind their unfavourable ability of English.

We must neglect minor interest before major interest to expect the development of our E.S.S. For want of space, I could not mean what I want to say fully and thoroughly. But I believe that this plan is worthwhile contemplating once for the future E.S.S.

Finally let me tell you once again. I never mean that getting qualification is not all but the attitude to get it is all, and this attitude is lacking in the present E.S.S.

Those who are busily attending activities would be able to understand me, I trust.

One Analysis of "Love"

Akio Mitera

(Economics, Sophomore)

I know this way of asking is not polite, and it will take you a little bit by surprise, but let me challenge all of the readers of the "ACE" to answer me whether you like our country Japan, or not.

Of course I know you do like Japan. We all were born in Japan and have been brought up here and we speak our mother's tongue. Japan is nothing but our own native country. A beautiful land with blessed nature, nice people and a peaceful land although it is a little crowded. There is almost nothing in Japan to complain about.

It certainly is quite natural that all of us enjoy living very much.

Then let me give you another question.

"Do you love this country?"

In other words, I might say, "Do you have patriotism in your mind?"

To this question I too expect many of you will give me a pleasant affirmative answer.

"I am certainly proud of our nation, hometown, my friends and my family. I love everything in Japan."

Well, let me speak of the national survey. There was once a nation-wide census.

Many questions were asked to a certain number of Japanese. Among the questions was the one whether you think you have patriotism or not. And the final result of the answers proved that those who had the affirmative idea were as much as 80.5% in all.

This implies that a lot of Japanese have the sense of patriotism, so it is quite likely that you are one of these 80.5% people. But here let me ask you again.

Do you think "Patriotism" is existing or not? What is patriotism? What is for Japan? This is what I want you to consider.

When I think of this problem, it always reminds me of the historical event at the Tokyo Olympic Games, held just about two years ago. During that period, every Japanese felt happy or unhappy from time to time for each result of the games.

And whenever we saw the Japanese flag up and waving in the sky, we felt

something like a strong sense of enthusiasm, some kind of fraternal affection.

And they often wanted to refer to this kind of sentiment as of our country, so-called patriotism.

However these sympathetic feelings, we feel unhappy if our country loses a game and feel happy if we happen to win a game—can be considered as being comprehensive? Isn't it a kind of sectionalism?

I myself will never deny such kind of sense we have as a Japanese in an international competitions, it has close connection with patriotism, but I guess it must and it should inspire us with much positive feelings. All of us belong to the "Waseda English Speaking Society" and each one of us is a member of one small society. But a membership of this society is not compulsory, because if you do not want to stay as a member, you can quit and choose any other favorite club. In this respect, I surely can say that more or less all of us like this society.

I myself like this club very much, for I have found much trial as much as joy in it, which is supporting me with spiritual food for the future.

But although I like this society so much, I don't think I have tried to make any contribution to this society yet. Have I ever done anything for the betterment of the E.S.S.?

Have I ever taken any positive and constructive attitude toward the E.S.S.?

The answer to these questions is not at all favorable to me. I fully understand how important a role in this club life is to me. And I also know quite well that I should do more for the E.S.S.. But still, I can not devote myself thoroughly to the E.S.S. itself. I am still unwilling to make sacrifices for this club.

Why on earth am I so unwilling, although I like it? Isn't it strange? Why can't I act more positively without thinking of anything? This suspicion attacks me once in a while, it provides me with several chances to think of love—or differences between love and like.

Love is quite creative and it inevitably leads us to have a strong desire to do something for the benefit of the person we love.

If we can love our nation or our E.S.S. in the sense I mentioned before, I think we can be quite ready to concentrate ourselves on their improvement.

Although love for the nation might be one thing and love for the E.S.S. quite another.

This is not a speech—it's much less than a request that I directed reactions of yours. I am unable to show you concrete plans or measures what we should take to have the sense of love. But I myself wish my intention to this writing is found largely in reminding in us all of importance of thinking even in the drastically busy activities of the E.S.S.

1st Negative Constructive Speech

Shibuya Team

We, of the negative, stand resolved that the right of strike of public officials should not be admitted.

Now we'd like to introduce our Major Contentions to you.

Major Contention No. 1. Public officials exist in order to protect and promote public welfare.

Major Contention No. 2. The livelihood of public officials are guaranteed by the nation.

We will leave Major Contention No. two, to our second constructive speech and explain Major Contention No. one here.

Major Construction No. 1

Public officials exist in order to protect and promote public welfare.

First: In order to explain this Contention we would like to explain the basic moral of democracy and the meaning of the existance of public officials. According to Rousau's theory of social contact, a state was formed through mutual agreement of the people, to protect and promote their livelihood. In order to fulfill this purpose, they have given up a part of their rights as free men, to organize various machineries, such as government, ministries, root industries and so forth. This is the basic moral of democratic society. And the workers who actually put these machineries into action, are the public officials.

Second: Because this is so, public officials are servants of the whole community. Art. 15 of the Constitution of Japan clearly states this fact. This does, in no way imply that they are slaves. It means that they work for these various machineries mentioned above which form the basic and essential structure of a democratic society. That is to say they play an essential part in the preservation of democratic society.

Third: Thus it is the commitment of public officials to actively protect public welfare. Now we will explain here what public welfare is. There are many varying concepts, but as a principle, it is the interest of the majority of the people. And it is on this principle that democratic society and all its functions are based.

As we have hitherto explained, public officials work for these basic functions. Therefore it is obvious that they must actually protect public welfare, which is the principle of democratic society.

Fourth: We will now explain the reason for the prohibition of the right of strike of public officials.

As we have mentioned before, a state has the duty to guarantee the people the protection of their livelihood. And to carry out this duty, it has various machineries. They are what are called Government Enterprise, Public Corporation and all the other National Public offices. These machineries must function at all times for the convenience of the people. This is because in present day Japan which is a democratic nation, the basic economic and social principle is the free enterprises. And as the main aim of these private enterprises is to gain profit, it does not coincide with public interest. That is to say they do not function for the benefit of the people. Furthermore, these private enterprises which do play an important role in the society, is liable to collapse or stop functioning through bankruptcy or disputes. Even in such cases, the government must guarantee the people, the use of basic facilities essential to the social life. That is because, as these public utilities and machineries are solely for the benefit of the people, they, the people finance them. The tax that people pay is used for this purpose. People do not receive any merchandise in return for this expenditure. What they must receive in return is the guarantee of the use of these basic facilities at all times. Otherwise there will not be any need for taxation. That is why public officials cannot be permitted to strike. A strike on their part will inevitably cause a considerable confusion to the society. Furthermore it will be completely contradicting with their duty to protect the public welfare.

For these reasons mentioned above, we are firmly convinced that the right of strike of public officials should not be admitted. But before we close this speech, we would like to make our stand clear once more. We deny the right of strike of public officials, but this does not mean that we neglect their right to secure and improve their livelihood. We will study the conditions of the life of public officials on our second constructive speech. I thank you.



The First Affirmative Constructive Speech

Johoku Team

We of the affirmative are firmly convinced that the right of the strike of public officials should be admitted.

Before we develop our argument, we'd like to define today's proposition as follows; Public officials mean national government service personnel, local government service personnel and the workers of three corporations and five industries, and from each category we exclude special government service personnel, such as firemen, policemen and so on.

Next, let us analyze Japan's situations from the historical point of view.

Right after World War II, labor movements became energetic and workers who had been suffering from low wages went on strike in order to secure their living. In 1948, when the general strike was about to occur with public official as the leader, the government began to restrain strikes by public officials. At last, in July 1948 the government published ordinance 201, in accordance with the recommendation by G.H.Q., and public officials were completely deprived of their right to strike. We can say this was a great suppression against public officials. Simultaneously, the National Personnel Authority and the Public Corporation and National Enterprise Labor Relations Commission were established to study compensatory means. However, it could not be the real compensatory means, since their recommendation to give a raise in wages to public officials was never realized. Therefore, public officials who groaned under oppression were obliged to go on strike in order to secure their living standards, though it was against the law. This is what was known as the J.N.R. workers' strike in 1957. That year, for the first time, the government complied with the recommendation by the Public Corporation and National Enterprise Labor Relations Commission. Even after that, public officials had to go on strike because of the continuous raise of commodity prices. Consequently, the government changed its policy by degrees, that is, the government ratified I.L.O. convention 87 in 1965 which admits the rights of public officials to organize and the freedom of association. And on October 15th this year, the Supreme Court returned a verdict of not guilty to those who operated the strike of All-Japan Communications Workers' Union that occurred at the end of 1963. By this we can safely affirm that the government is gradually permitting the right to

strike of public officials.

Now, we'd like to introduce our major contentions.

Major Contention No. 1; Strike is the right for all workers.

Point 1; Strike is an indispensable right for all workers.

Labor condition is a kind of sales contract. Workers offer their labor to employers, and in return, workers get wages from employers. Therefore, when their wages are unreasonably low, they naturally have a right to protest against employers.

Namely, a strike is an indispensable right for workers to maintain or improve their own labor conditions, keep their stable employment, and promote their position in a capitalistic social system. The Constitution of Japan prescribes in article 28, "The right of workers to organize and to bargain and act collectively are guaranteed."

Point 2; Public officials are workers.

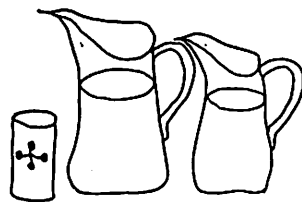
According to the Labor Union Law, article 3, a worker is the one who makes a living by wage in compensation for his labor force, no matter what kind of occupation he is engaged in. What these two articles mean is that workers have a right to strike in order to secure their living and public officials are also workers as long as they make a living by wages. In this sense, public officials should be permitted the right to strike by all means.

Major contention No. 2; There exist no alternative means for strike.

We can easily prove this from the previous fact. As we have mentioned before, public officials were deprived of the right to strike in 1948. In compensation for this, that National Personnel Authority was set up. But this authority was neglected by the government. After all public officials could not help but resort to strike to protect their own living though it was against the law.

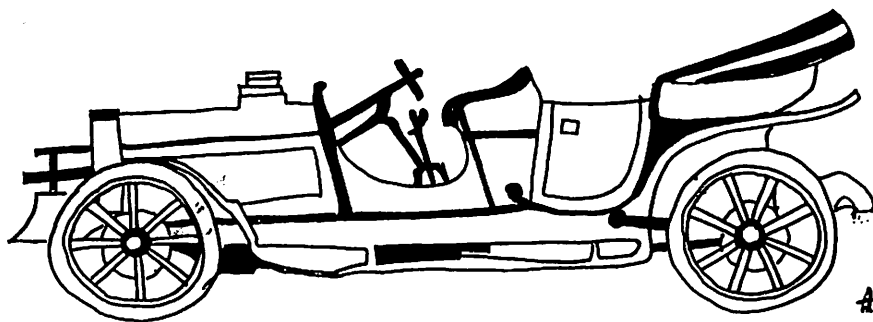
As long as the final decision in compensatory means is decided by the negotiation of both sides, it is quite obvious that the strong overcome the weak in negotiation. And since public officials do not have the right to strike, the government suffers no damage from neglecting the final bill. That's why the government becomes reluctant to face arbitration with serious attitude and comes to make little of the recommendation by compensatory means. This can be proved by history.

As we mentioned before, however severely the government may suppress them, public officials cannot but strike as long as their living is not guaranteed. And for workers, strike is the only way to secure their living. I thank you.



Special Edition
"Voices"

Round-table Talk
Tohmonkai's Column
Seniors' Column



〈特集〉

“声”

—アンケートによる六つの質問—

昭和41年……色々な意味で、この年ほど早稲田大学学生——それは現代の大学生に共通するものかも知れないが——の矛盾が、明らかになった年は、ないのではないだろうか。

今年一年を通じて吹き荒れた全国各地に於ける大学学内問題。その渦中において、自己の意志を表明する者、しない者、又、できない者……これら学生の中に、何らかの矛盾が存在することを、否めないのではないかと。

空白の社会と、組織化された社会、この二つの

世代の断層の中に成長してきた我々にとって、果して、青年らしい情熱は存在し得るであろうか。

早大 ESS, PR セクションでは、機関誌 THE ACE Vol. 8 を発行するにあたりアンケートを作成して、この疑問に対しアプローチを試みた。このアンケートに対し ESS 内45名、ESS 外（東大、慶大、お茶大、専大）39名の回答者を得た。

編集にあたり、個々の判断は、読者自身の手中にあるものとして、編集者の私見は極力避けるようにした。

I. 「エリート」に関して

問（1） 現代社会において、エリートは存在すると思いますか。

	男	女
イ. 存在する	74%	55%
ロ. 存在しない	14%	15%
ハ. 分らない	8%	12%
ニ. その他（ ）	2%	9%
無回答	2%	9%

二. その他と答えた人の中に次のような意見があった。

◇ 他人が他人のエリート存在を認める事により、社会の中に一部の特権階級を是認することになり、正しいエリートの意味を悪い方向に意味づける傾向がある。（慶大、工、4、男）

◇ 本質的に言えば、そんなものありえないと思う、がもっとと俗に考えれば存在すると思う。

（お茶大、教、3、女）

◇ ホワイトカラーとか、エリートだからと言葉自体は、すさまじい商業意識に乗せられたものであるのに、それを、アンケートに入れるなど、苦笑のかぎりである。

問（2） イ.（存在する）と答えた人へ、エリー

トの条件は何だと思えますか。

◇ 十分な能力を設えており、与えられた機会を十分にうけとめられること、又、そういった能力を発揮できる環境が存在すること。

（慶大、工、4、男）

◇ 指導者群、財界の指導者群、軍部の指導者群、に入らねば、エリートにはなり得ない。この事は充分注意を要し、慎重を期す必要あり。エリートとなると同時に、絶えず彼等をチェックする必要あり。（商、3、男）

◇ 社会的に認められた高い地位を有し、それに応じた人格も兼ねそなえた人である事、従って、大学生は、エリート候補生の一部であるが、エリートではない。（慶大、工、4、男）

- ◇ 1. 専門的知識が深いこと。
- 2. 博識であること。
- 3. エネルギーある行動力のあること。
- 4. 指導力のあること。
- 5. 自分に厳しいこと。
- 6. 他人に対する影響力が非常に強いこと。
- 7. 新分野開拓の能力を有すること。

（商、3、男）

◇ 最高知的技術と政治力を持つこと。
(文、4、男)

◇ すべて一流になること。仕事、遊び、勉学に。
(商、3、男)

◇ 家柄、財産、学歴、親の社会的地位の少なくとも一つを満足することが必要。
(東大、工、4、男)

◇ 社会から秀でた人物とみなされ、かつ自分でそれを認識し、同意すること。
(東大、教、1、男)

◇ 何もない、強いてあげれば、自分がエリートだと思える人。
(政経、1、男)

◇ エリートと、いわゆる“エリート意識”といわれるものは、区別されねばならない。現在考えられているエリートというものは、意識が問題になっているのであるから、この意味において、私には条件など考えられない。
(商、3、男)

◇ その一群をエリートだとして当然のように思いこみ、そして、エリートとして、待遇する社会及び、そのような社会通念。そのような社会的基盤があれば、真の能力なしにエリートとして通用するのであって、個人の条件は門地以外は、さほど問題とならない。
(東大、法、2、男)

◇ 根本的条件は、他をリードしている者であること。社会が発展していくには1.2%程度の者がエリートとして養成されていくのが良く又、必然的にそうになっていく、戦前の大学生は数の点で、まさにこの条件に合致した。現代のように門人に一人ではもうその事実は、あてはまらない。
(商、2、男)

◇ 簡単に言えば、人間として、あらゆる面で、秀れている人間であること。それは単なる学問や技術だけでなく、まして、地位だけでもない。本当に、その人間自体が問題なのである。そして、その人間自体というものの分析が必要になるが、それは又、非常にむずかしい。
(政経、3、男)

問(3) あなたが具体的にエリートだと思う人の名前をあげて下さい。

	男	女
無回答及び、特に無しと答えた人	54%	78%

具体的に名前をあげた人	17%	12%
無数存在すると答えた人	6%	10%
皮肉にとられる回答	23%	0%

特に目立つことは、無回答が多いことである。J. F. ケネディ、岡本太郎、松下幸之助、大内兵衛、福沢諭吉、シュヴァイツァー、ロバート・ケネディ、サルトル、ラッセル等の名前があげられているが、統計をとるまでに至らなかった。また、具体的な名前はあげ、例えば、高級官僚、政治家、東大法学部卒の役人、好きなことを懸念せずできる人、等のように、集団としてあげたものや、汚職議員、問題となった政治家の名前も目立った。

問(4) あなたはエリートになりたいですか。

	男	女
イ. なりたい	54%	34%
ロ. なりたくない	34%	33%
その他	2%	3%
無回答	10%	10%

「その他」としては「必ずしもなりたくない」という答があった。

問(5) エリートに関するあなたの意見を書いて下さい。

◇ 現在エリートというと、とかくあまり良い感じとしてとられていないが、それはエリートという言葉に対する誤った解釈がされているからであると思う。大学生がエリートであるというのは、間違いである。近年、大学生はエリートでないとされているが良い傾向であると思う。但し、大学生はエリートへの方向に対して、近い距離にあるとはいえる。

(商、3、男)

◇ 日本に於ては、軍人は存在しないが多くの国——特にアメリカ——に関して、は政界の指導者群、財界の指導者群、軍部の指導者群、これら三世界の實力者を現代社会のエリートと呼ばねばならない。実際彼らが歴史を作っているのだ。
(商、3、男)

◇ エリートという言葉で何を表すかによって大変違うが、少なくとも現代の日本に現われている現象を見るに、「体制」を支える能吏としてのものが多い。即ち、国家独占資本の利潤追求の

メカニズムに、直接参与し、これの手先として働いているものであり、新型技術者、官僚などは、その典型。(文、1、男)

◇ 時代が大衆化、複雑化するにつれて、真のエリートは存在しにくくなる。マスコミなどで名前が広く知れわたったような有名人のほとんどは、エリートとは言えない。真のエリートは、種々の責任を課されていると思う。

(文、1、女)

◇ 色々の文野において、人間は皆、何らかの選抜されて、他人より秀れたものを持っていると思う。(法、1、男)

◇ 現実のエリートは、本来のその姿から脱線している。国会議員は不誠実者の集まりと見られる。しかし、本来は彼等は、最高のエリートであるべきなのである。(商、3、男)

◇ エリートであっても他人を排斥するような人であってはならない。真のエリートは弱者の味方であると思う。(理工、3、男)

◇ 知識が豊富だったり、経済力があったり、社会の指導的立場にあたりする人間は、たしかにその点では、めぐまれていたり、すぐれていたりするだろうが、選ばれた人間など、この世にあるとは思えない。(文、4、女)

◇ エリートとは、世間では、何か悪い人のように考えられているが、健全なエリートは、肯定されてよい。人を指導するには、指導者も被指導者も、その違いを知る事が大切。

(東大、教、1、男)

◇ エリートになりたくないという人は、無知な人か、厭世家であろう。自分がエリートであるという自意識のある人は、真のエリートではない。それは虚栄心と名譽欲の他、何者でもな

い。(慶大、工、4、男)

◇ エリート意識を持つ人間には、反発を感じる。能力的にすぐれ、他人をひっぱってゆく人は必要。エリートでない人間と自分達との根本的な同質を深く理解してほしい。私は他人に対して、優越感を持つ事はあるが、自分をエリートの一人として感じた事はない。

(東大、教理、1、女)

◇ 機能的に言うと、エリートは、一定人口に対して、一定数存在すれば良い。重要なことは、エリートはエリートである事を深く意識して、物にあたらねばならないという事である。日本に於いては、社会におけるエリート意識が一般の中では充分理解されていないので、その極端なあらわれとして、「教育ママ」による試験地獄があるが、これは社会に役立てることのできない無能者までも、エリートの列に加えようとする動きで、危険である。エリートは、あくまでも、国家を背負って立つ者であり、一般人民の生活向上の為の人材である。であるから、サルトルの如き知識人も自らエリートとして、存在できるわけである。(文、3、男)

◇ 自分の長所を良く見極め、それを伸ばそうと努力する意識がエリート意識であり、俗に言う家柄、学歴、経済的優越とは、無関係である。あくまでも、その人自身の内面の問題であり、他人に植えつけられるものでもないし、他人に見せつけるものでない。(文、3、女)

以上、「エリート」に関する質問で、回答者がいわゆる商業意識にのせられた「エリート」の概念と自分の考えている「エリート」の概念との間に混乱が生じていたことが明白に表われているようである。

II. 「道徳に関して」

問(1) あなたの好む徳目は何ですか。

愛	27%	真実	3%
誠実	14%	博愛	3%
信念	7%	恋	2%
正直	5%	自由	2%
率直	4%	無回答	5%
勇気	4%	無し	5%

その他、素朴、正義、努力、仁、智、人間性、信頼、忠実、謙虚、前進

問(2) 現在の学生の道徳水準について。

◇ あまりにも低いと思う。もっと広い意味の「道徳」を身につけて自主独立的な精神が欲し

- いと思う。 (文, 2, 女)
- ◇ 現在の学生は皆自己に対する謙虚さに欠けていると思う。従って口ばかりでなんとなく毎日を送っている人が多いと思う。形だけ道徳的なのは最も軽蔑すべき最も嫌うべき輩である。 (政, 1, 男)
- ◇ 人間について、人生について真剣に考えることが少くなっている。 (お茶大, 教, 3, 女)
- ◇ 善悪の判断の基準が低い。少くとも己に接するには秋霜をもってし、他人に接するには春風をもってする人であって欲しい。 (東大, 工, 4, 男)
- ◇ 学生の道徳水準の低下、それが当然のようになってしまった今の世、まことになげかわしい。根本的な道徳教育が必要。 (専大, 経営, 1, 男)
- ◇ 利害に関係しない徳は捨てられている。 (慶大, 工, 4, 男)
- ◇ 一般に低いと思う。これは一つに大学の大衆化に伴ない、いわゆる世間の道徳水準がそのまま大学にも通用するようになったのではないかと思う。 (理, 3, 男)
- ◇ 非常に低い非人間的なことのよう考えられている傾向がある。 (商, 1, 男)
- ◇ 道徳水準はそう簡単に論ぜられない。ただ、道徳意識は下落している。しかしながら道徳が乱れているとは思われない。あの混んだ電車の中で人殺しが起らないところを見ると道徳意識を持とうにも持てない状態なのではないか。様々な不道徳な事を言ってもそれほどの事はやっていないと思う。 (文, 3, 男)
- ◇ 学生であるから道徳水準が高くなければならぬとは思わない。人間の倫理感が低下しているとは思わない。 (文, 4, 女)
- ◇ 道徳は時代によって変重するものであり、一昔前のものさしで今のことをはかることは、もちろんできないし懐古趣味にひたっている老人にも正しい判断は下せないと思う。故に私は今の道徳水準が格別高いとも、又低いとも思われないしこれが普通で、あるべきであると思う。もし判断を下せるとしたら10年、20年、あるいはもっと年月がたってから歴史のみが判断を下

せるであろう。 (文, 2, 女)

問(3) 道徳に関するあなたの意見

- ◇ 何故生きているのか、どう生きるのかが明確でない為、何を基準に道徳を考えて良いのかわからなくなるのではないのでしょうか。この混乱した道徳感覚は現代の混乱した社会の表われと思います。 (文, 3, 女)
- ◇ 時代、個人により変わるが、それでも、いつの時代に於いても人間としての在り方を規定する最小限の普遍的道徳があると思う。 (文, 1, 女)
- ◇ 道徳は、昔からその国の総合的の水準を示すバロメーターとして知られているように、これなくしてたとえ工業部門で一級品であっても日本の先進国云々は語れない。 (慶大, 工, 男)
- ◇ 道徳とは人間と人間が接する上での最低の思いやりを言うのであって、個人的であり、社会的なものであるべきでない。 (商, 3, 男)
- ◇ 道徳は、常に古着である。しかし、古着が必要な時もある。 (文, 1, 男)
- ◇ 自分の主義、考え、思想に応じて活動する事が道徳である。 (商, 2, 男)
- ◇ 道徳を教育の中におり込み、形式化する事は、問題を生じるが、それは別として国民の中に道徳が一貫して行なわれるべきである。 (お茶大, 教, 3, 女)
- ◇ 一般の人は、道徳というものを、より低い段階で考えている。本来道徳は、人間形成に直接関与するものである。 (お茶大, 理, 2, 女)
- ◇ 私は、かえって今の中年層の方が道徳感がないように感じる。もう大分、世の荒波にもまれたせいもあり、うまく要領よく生きてゆこうとするせいだろうか。 (お茶大, 理, 3, 女)
- ◇ 教育自体に問題があり、全てがそこから出発しているように思える。 (政経, 3, 男)
- ◇ 道徳とは、エチケットだと思う。当然エチケットは、社会生活を気持良く送っていくためにも守るべきことである。 (法, 1, 男)
- ◇ 放置しておけば良い。何時の世にも様々な人間がいるものである。 (東大, 医, 2, 男)

III. 「期待される人間像」に関して

問(1) 答申の内容を新聞などで読んだことがありますか。

	男	女
イ. ある	86%	94%
ロ. ない	14%	6%

問(2) 政府がこのような「期待される人間像」を出すことの正当性について。

	男	女
イ. 正当である	4%	12%
ロ. 正当でない	69%	58%
ハ. わからない	9%	24%
ニ. その他	16%	6%
無回答	2%	0%

問(3) 内容に関するあなたの意見。

- ◇ 権力が他を作り出す時、十分な注意が必要である。答申の多くの部分には人は共感を覚えるであろう。それ自体良い事であるし、そう思う人はそう努力しなければならない。多くでない部分も同じ人々の内へ入り込んでくる事が問題で、それゆえに「正当である」と言えないのである。(商, 3, 男)
- ◇ 余りにも徳目的、教訓的で、主体としての個人を形成するという教育に反するものであり、統治者の思想が形をとったものと考えられる。(東大, 教養, 2, 男)
- ◇ 人間を根本に置かず、政治を根本に考えるかの違いだ。(商, 1, 男)
- ◇ 人間像は、各個人が独自に創り上げるものであって、上から押しつけられたものでは意味がない。天皇を国民の中心として、愛国心を育てようとしているが、愛国心も、又、自分で作るものである。愛国心の押し売りはゴメンである。現代の日本には、人間像を実践している人は見当らない。そうなのは人間像は、空文にすぎない。まず「期待される政治家像」でも作った方が政府のためである。(理工, 1, 男)
- ◇ 陳腐であるし、羅列する徳をすべてそなえた「期待される人間」などは、おもしろくもないだろうから、つきあいたくもないし、なりたくもない。(東大, 法, 2, 男)
- ◇ 人間というものは、人それぞれの能力とか、特徴を持つので、その特徴をいかした人間像を作るべきである。(専大, 1, 男)
- ◇ 真の意味で人間像なんて存在しないと思うし、政府当局が正當的にこのような答申案を実施するとしたら恐ろしいことである。
- ◇ まさに何の個性もない優等生的な人間像である。こんな人間ばかりが日本にできたら、俺は日本を飛び出す。(商, 3, 男)
- ◇ これが戦前に出されていたらまず我々に通用していたであろう。そこには、天皇という精神的中核があったから。しかし現在はそういう中核は、破壊されているので、期待される人間像を示す前に、誰かに実践してもらいたい。最近の子供の英雄が、J. ボンドやおお松君であり、それが大学生にまで及んでいるとは異常。しかし、一枚の画餅が現実を約束するかは明白であり、もっと時間をかけるべきである。(文, 3, 男)
- ◇ 何らかの効果をねらった政府が気の毒になる。わかりきった事を文章にし、その解釈も一人よがりの感あり、その効果も必要性もみとめない。この「期待される人間像」をめざして、日夜努力する人間がいるなどとは思えない。(文, 4, 女)
- ◇ 天皇象徴制を強調し、人間は自分の職業範囲を固くまもって、それから出ることを暗に禁ずるような文章を平氣でのせ、更には「日本国に無関心でいるのは、自国を憎むものである」などという論現の飛躍にいたっては、あいた口がふさがらない。更に危険な事は、政府という権力をもった機関がこうした方針をうち出し、文相が述べている様に、教育行政にくみこまれていくと、学力テストとか、勤務評定、任免に関する問題などの如く、次第に教育する者と、される者を、政府の意図する目的の為に、1つの鋳型にはめこむ事になるのである。(文, 2, 女)

IV. 「宗教」に関して

問(1) あなたは宗教に興味を持っていますか。

	男	女
イ. 持っている	39%	69%
ロ. 持っていない	51%	22%
無回答	10%	9%

(理由)

- ◇ 生き方のよりどころとして求めたい時期があった。今は宗教により救われる人間があるという点に興味をいっている。
(お茶大, 理, 2, 女)
- ◇ 宗教とは、人間の生み出した偉大な芸術であると思う。人間は全く偶然にこの世に生を受け、又、すい星のごとくこの世を去る。はかない一生である。こうして「死」の問題を解決するところから宗教が起ったと思われる。そういう意味からいって、人間が必ず自分の「死」を「生」と意識する時に、誰もがこの偉大な芸術に興味をもつのは当然といえる。(文, 2, 女)
- ◇ 人間が生きていく上で宗教が必要なのか否かという有無の観点からみて興味あり。
(慶大, 工, 4, 男)
- ◇ 精神的不安の安直な逃避の場所として必要。
(東大, 法, 2, 男)
- ◇ 生の根元に直接迫り得るおそらく唯一のものとして。
(お茶大, 教, 3, 女)
- ◇ 人間ということを考えると、宗教を考えざるを得ない。
(文, 3, 女)
- ◇ 人間の存在と、物の存在を追求する意味で。
(文, 3, 男)
- ◇ 科学的見地において、宗教の妥当性を信ずることはできる。
(東大, 工, 4, 男)

問(2) 宗教に関するあなたの意見。

- ◇ もし何か、人間の力を出しきれぬもの、人間の存在そのものをつかむ、人間が最も“絶対”と近くなれるものがあるとしたら、それが宗教のような気がする。“生きている”という基礎そのものへの挑戦という意味では、科学より

哲学に似ている点はあるかもしれない。

(お茶大, 文, 3, 女)

- ◇ そのあたりに点在する典型ではなくて、先祖に対する敬虔な気持とか、現世をじっくり考えその中で自分というものを考えること、平和と幸福を願う気持などいろいろなもの、いろんな立場の総合によって、自分の身の内に作り出されるものである。
(お茶大, 文教, 3, 女)
- ◇ 思想がますますミクロスコピックになってくるのに宗教がますます安直なものになってくる現実を嘆く。宗教は、あくまで個人的なものであるはずなのに、組織論的なものに移行し、その組織力で、何事かを行なうことは、嫌気がさす。悲惨な現実(例. ヴェトナム戦争…)に根ざした人間の醜さに対する人間のどうしようもない状況。それに対する我々1人1人の心の問題に、宗教の根本が存在する。(文, 3, 男)
- ◇ 既成宗教ではなくても何か心の拠り所となるべき避難所をもつべき。
(東大, 工, 2, 男)
- ◇ 宗教は、あくまで個人的なものであって、それが結束して政治、科学に抵抗する事があってはならない。
(東大, 工, 2, 男)
- ◇ 存在価値は認めるが、その構成分野に疑問を持つ。
(東大, 理, 1, 男)
- ◇ 宗教とは私見では、人間がいかに他人と社会生活を幸せに行なうかという事を説いているものと思う。道徳書と言ってもさしつかえないのではないかとも思うが、もっとも人間自身に内在せる神秘性の所産かもしれぬが、人間の作ったものには変りない。
(商, 3, 男)
- ◇ 救いを求めるのは、ギリシャ時代も現代も、同じことであり、信仰は、みとめるが、それは、宗教とは別のところにある。救いを求めることは単に人間の弱さとは言えず、人間の向上とか前進を信ずるならば、そこには何かに対する信頼があるはずであり、個人にあっての生き方、信条がそのまま信仰となっているのが現代であると思う。
(文, 4, 女)

V. 「日本国憲法」に関して

問(1) 第一条、天皇象徴制についてのあなたの意見。

(参照) 憲法第一条(天皇の地位、国民主権)

天皇は、日本国の象徴であり、日本国民統合の象徴であって、この地位は主権の存する日本国民の総意に基づく。

◇ 確かに、日本という個々の民族が長い歴史の中から、封建的社会を通して、どうしても「象徴」という意味で、人間を一人、頭上におきたい民族であると思われる。この民族性が、変えられないものであるとすれば、現在ある天皇制をあなたが否定はしないが、あくまでも、日本人代表としての接待役で終るべきであって、「期待される人間像」にみられるような愚かな方向には決してもっていかないよう国民がめざめ賢くならねばならない。(文, 2, 女)

◇ 象徴制に異論はないが、憲法第一条として、法的理論により、象徴論を裏付けるのは、国民感情にふさわしくないのではないかと思う。というのは、皇室に対する敬愛感、自然の感情として、もたれるものであるから(文, 2, 女)

◇ 終戦直後の天皇に対する恐怖の代償と思えばそれでも良いが、単なる象徴の域を越えてはならない。ましてや、回りの人間が、それを利用するようなことがあってはならない。(商, 3, 男)

◇ ゆくゆくは、象徴というものではなくしていくべきではないかと思えます。ある人間が他の人間一般の象徴となるのは無理だと思います。(理工, 3, 男)

◇ 戦後20年象徴として国民の生活に与えた精神的背景は大きいと思う。(商, 2, 男)

◇ 現行のままでよい、象徴としての天皇をなくした場合、それに代る絶対者の出てくる危険もある。(文, 4, 男)

◇ 私は、天皇は本当に象徴という印象しかもっていない。不自由な生活で気の毒と思う事が、せいぜい天皇廃止論につながる位。2度と政治的に利用されなければ、あってもよいと思う

が。(東大, 理, 1, 女)

◇ 当分は現状維持で、適当な機会に天皇制を廃止すべきである。(東大, 医, 2, 男)

◇ 天皇は戦争の苦い経験から否定する傾向があるし、その気持は分るが、自分は天皇制に賛成である。しかし、つまらない象徴でなくて、もっと国民の、日本の真の象徴として、親しみが欠けていると思う。(法, 3, 男)

◇ 出来ることなら、天皇家は永久であって欲しい、しかし天皇家自身の意志はどうなのであろう。彼らは生まれながらにおいて縛られていると思う。(商, 3, 男)

◇ そのうち必要としなくなり、なくなるであらう。しかし、天皇に対する郷愁を伝統的に持っている人が多いから、急には、なくせない。教育などで徐々に教えて行くべきだ。(文, 2, 男)

問(2) 第九条、戦争放棄についてのあなたの意見。

(参照) 第九条「戦争の放棄、軍備及び交戦権の否認」① 日本国民は正義と、秩序を基調とする国際平和を誠実に希求し、国権の発動たる戦争と武力による威嚇、又は武力の行使は、国際紛争を解決する手段としては、永久にこれを放棄する。

② 前項の目的を達するため、陸海空軍、その他の戦力はこれを保持しない。国の交戦権は、これを認めない。

◇ 人類の悲願として、かかげておくべきである。平和の為、自衛の為であろうとも、いかなる戦争もさけるべきであり、悪い事は悪いと言える勇氣のためにも、必要なことである。(文, 4, 女)

◇ 現在日本のみが、この様な平和憲法を抱き、しかもある程度、それを満喫している姿に喜びを感じ全世界が戦争放棄することを望みます。しかし現実として米国におんぶし、ベトナム特需で、日本経済が満足顔している姿をみて、日本人がこんな姿でいることに矛盾を感じる。(理, 3, 男)

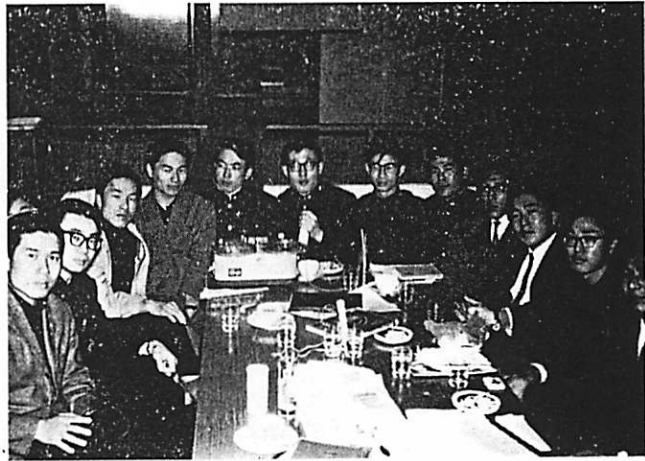
- ◇ 戦争は放棄すべきでない。即ち国というものは現資本主義、社会主義世界の対立にある間は、又、資本主義世界だけであってもその資本主義の持つ性格上必ず侵略が起るから、防衛力を所有していなければならない。もっとも社会主義世界では、というのと分らぬ。(商, 3, 男)
- ◇ これは誰も否定しないだろう。僕は自衛隊の存在までは、認めたい。問題は、憲法でなく、それを運用する政治屋の方にある。現在の世界情勢の中にあつて武力なしでの国の維持は、不可能だと思うし、それ故に又、この条文が意義がある。我々は、常に厳肅な態度を持って、この条文を守ってゆかねばならない。この条文が世界の常識となるまで。(政経, 1, 男)
- ◇ 現在の自衛隊は違法であるから、平和憲法を守り、撤廃に持っていくようにすべきである。
- (商, 3, 男)
- ◇ 双手をあげて賛成、このような崇高な精神をうたった憲法が他にあるだろうか。(東, 医, 2, 男)
- ◇ 憲法の中で私が最も美しいと思うところである。人類共通の理想として絶対に寄られねばならないと思う。改正などは、とんでもないし自衛隊の存在は私にはこの条文により許されないと考える。(お茶大, 理, 2, 女)
- ◇ 全面的平和を考えそれ故に防衛策についても、全面的撤回を望みたいが、その実現が實際上、可能であるかどうかは、困難だというより不可能と断定すべきかもしれない。しかし、観念的に戦争放棄をうたえるだけでは、意味がない。(お茶大, 教, 3, 女)

VI. あなたの夢、冒険など

- ◇ 19°C 各種恋愛小説にでてくるような、猛烈なラブロマンス、おまけに彼らのように悲劇に終らず、末は20世紀テレビホームドラマのような、やや、タフな健全な家庭におちつくもの。しかし、彼との恋は、生涯燃えつづけ、老後も「狭き門」を強引に二人手をつないで通りぬけ、天国でやっと、また小さい孫達から解放され、二人きりになれたのを喜び、甘く、すっぱいカルピスの恋の生活へと再出発する。(お茶大, 文教, 3, 女)
- ◇ 南極越冬隊のドクターとして、参加すること妻子、更には、親父、お袋を質に入れても絶対行く。例えば、稲門英語会のメンバーで、ペンギンとダンスをした経験を持つ者、ありや？(東大, 医, 2, 男)
- ◇ 小さい頃は、お巡りさん、看護婦さん…というように具体的でした。今では、人生を美しい芸術品として創ってゆくことが夢となりました。純粋に理想を追求し、美しく生きてゆくこと！(文, 3, 女)
- ◇ 夢は大きければ大きいほどよい。小さくても大きくてもなかなか実現するものではないから
- だ。僕の場合は非常な使命感が夢となる。現代社会における使命——それは少なくともある分野において、歴史に名を残すことだ。逆に言えば、それほど現代は人々の勇気が必要なのだ。(商, 3, 男)
- ◇ 残念ながら、現実的になりすぎて特にという夢なし。(教, 3, 女)
- ◇ サラリーマンにもならず、平凡にもならず、貧乏でもなく、人から悪く言われず、欲ばりでもなく、常に頭がよく、…はてね…そんな人間いるかね、もっとも夢だが。(文, 2, 男)
- ◇ いつも誰かにとって、必要な人間…そんな人間になることが私の夢です。映画を作る事、自分のいやらしいところをなくすこと…全く夢に等しいこと。スペインで、イスラム風の寺院を見ること。(文, 4, 女)
- … ~~~~~
- さて以上で、特集ページを終わりますが、読者諸氏は、いかなる結論を下すことでしょう。PRセクションでは、この記事が、我々学生の現状を真に理解する手引きとなればと思っています。

“一年間を顧みて” 座談会

- 出席者 大垣嘉彦 (4)
 石野隆一 (3)
 大淵和夫 (3)
 岸 崇洋 (3)
 佐藤 忠 (3)
 井手好亮 (2)
 稲生由美子 (2)
 井上 恵一 (2)
 漆畑 保 (2)
 川名陽之介 (2)
 佐藤節夫 (2)
 杉崎建男 (2)
 田頭啓明 (1)
 司会者 内山 征夫
 (ACE 編集長)



司会 今年の題目は「一年間を顧みて」です。「ホームミーティング」と、ESSの基本的活動である「グループスタディ」に焦点を当てて、話し合いたいと思います。まず初めにH・Mの大淵君。

大淵 H・Mの最も大きな事は、3年生の移動ですが、その効果がどのように現われているかをとらえたかった。僕自身は移動に入らなかったから移動した人間がどのように考えているか、又他の3年生とうまく馴染んでいるか分らない。1年生、2年生から、移動に関して感じた事を聞きたい。

司会 各H・Hのメンバーが揃っているの、まず移動の多かった横浜H・Mから。

井上 横浜H・Mに於いては、入ってきた3年生と、1・2年生の対人関係はうまくいっています。ただ、最初は親身になって1年間つき合ってくれた3年生が抜けて、2年生も一時は迷ってしまった。しかし、現在ではうまくいっています。

司会 高円寺はどうか。

漆畑 高円寺の場合、去年は何かという代名詞に使われました。僕らにはネイティブと、輸入品という言葉が出来ています。(笑い)そしてその差は明らかにありました。しかし輸入品の方々の

お蔭で、高円寺もかなり良くなりました。しかし一長一短はありますね。

司会 渋谷H・Mはどうですか。

稲生 3年生の移動の目的は、H・Mの格差は正と言われていましたが、何の格差かはっきり分りませんが、多分英語だと思います。しかし3年生は忙しくて、H・Mの英語の活動やディベートにも出ていらいやしませんでした。私は、あまり効果がなかったのではないかと思います。

司会 3年生で移動された方から。

石野 3年生の移動は、英語というよりむしろ活動に対する積極性という点に影響が大きい。この移動は2年生より1年生に影響があると思う。2年生は自分の考えを持って進むが、1年生は我々の3年生にこういう人がいるという事が、大きく影響するのではないかと考えて、この移動を考えました。僕はH・Mの格差はなくなったと思う。差のあったH・Mを同じスタンド・ポイントに立たせ、そこから全H・Mが出発すれば、早大英語会の総合英語力が増加するのではないか。そういう面ではうまくいっていると思う。

司会 当初の目的は大体達せられたと考えていいと思いますが、他に質問があったら。

川名 3年生の移動で、一番気をつけた点があ

ったら教えていただきたいのですが。

岸 原則的には、「3年生全員の再編成」という形で行なったが、実際動ける人が限定されてしまったのは仕方がない。るあ程度影響力のある人間を動かしました。しかし、前の伝統を保つ人間もそのH・Mに残さなくてはならなかった。

井手 新宿H・Mの3年生は固まっているのです。それが伝統という言葉で表わされるのかもしれませんが、そこに他のH・Mから来た3年生が溶け込むことが出来たのかという事が疑問です。

岸 新宿の場合を例にとると、あれだけ固まっている中に入って行く事は、殆ど不可能ではないかと思えます。しかし、新宿H・Mが全てではないし。いろいろなH・Mがありますからね。

司会 個人と個人の関係、H・Mと個人の関係など、いろいろ難かしい問題がありますが、これは数年後に残される課題になると思えます。

石野 1年・2年にはまだ実感として湧きませんが、3年になるとH・Mよりもむしろ英語会をマネージしていく事の意識の方が強くなります。他のH・Mに入りにくいという事もありますが、この事は3年として英語会をリードしていく者として、さほど大きな事ではない。

司会 いろいろと問題はありますが、試験的、冒険的とも言える今年の試みは、一応成功したと言えましょう。大垣さんから、4年生の見た3年生の移動についてお願いします。

大垣 ここ2・3年間、毎年3年生を散らばすか否かという問題が起こり、今年岸の代で行なったわけだが、それを決める基準は1・2年生の状態にある。従って、毎年度やることはないわけです。H・Mのディベートをみている、その格差は感じられなかった。これは非常にいいことです。しかし、さっき誰かが言ったように、一長一短はあるね。各H・M内に於ける個人の付き合いも大切だし、さっき石野が言ったように3年生の立場もあるから、その辺の限度が難しいのではないか。来年は今年の経験を生かして、ベストの形で作ってもらいたいと思えます。

司会 どうもありがとうございました。1年生がいるので、この事について高円寺H・Mの1年生に聞いてみたいと思えます。

田頭 最初のオラコンの時、H・Mはどこかとは先輩に聞かれました。その時高円寺ですと言うと、

先輩が、「高円寺か！ ああかわいそうに！」（笑い）と言われて、これは大変な所に入ったなど、思いました。しかし、現在、積極性とか、そういう面では、一番良いのではないか。だから去年のミゼラブルとかいうのは、全くありません。だから、こういう事は毎年行なってもらいたいですね。

大淵 今、田頭君が言っていたようにH・Mの格差はなくなりましたが、その影響力が3年生から出てきたのか、それとも1年生から出てきたのか。それが大きな問題となるのではないか。もしこれが2年生から出てきたのなら、改めて移動する必要がないからです。

佐藤(節) 新しく3年生が入ってこられて、2年生はその刺激を大部受けました。そして2年生も、これはやらなくては行けないと、奮起しました。しかし、移動の当初に於いては、3年生との話し合いも足りないし、2年生の指導という点については、まずいのではないか。

杉崎 城北では、殆どの人が出てしまい、入ったのは1人です。従って3年生が溶け込めないで、ESSの活動から遠ざかったら、まずいと思えます。クラブとして楽しくやっていくという点が欠けてしまっただけでは、いけないと思えます。

石野 H・Mを出たからといって、そのH・Mのメンバーのコンタクトがなくなるとは、思わない。僕達も、そのような点を考慮して分配したが、ある程度、そのような事が起こるという事は否めない。

Group Study 活動について

司会 グループスタディについては、最初に打ち出した方針を実際にやってみての反省、意見を、お聞きしたいと思います。

佐藤(忠) グループスタディをやってみて、今年特に感じたのは、G・S.の英語会における位置ということです。英語会である以上、英語を勉強しなければならぬのに、実際には、活動3セッションとドラマなどの間にはさまれて、もがきながらやっているのが現状です。もっと充実させるために、週一回であること、場所、メンバー、リーダー等についてもっと考えねばならないと思うのですが……。

杉崎 英語の実力をつけねばならないという点から、G・S.の活動を考えた時、それは、絶対、不徹底だったと思えます。僕達がまず考えねばな

らないのは、基礎的な英語力であって、その基礎というものは、G.S. で培われるものだと思うんです。だから1年生の間でも、何故もっとG.S. をやらないのかという意見が多いようです。G.S. が週一回しかないのは、色々問題があるのかもしれないが、やはりおかしいと思います。

石野 何故G.S. が週一回しかできないのかというと、その理由は、スタッフの数とお金の問題です。このお金の問題が一番大きくて、現在の状態では、G.S. の年間予算として20万円とるのがせいっぱいです。勉強のしかたについては、いろいろなアプローチがあると思います。つまり、ESSには、スピーチ、ディベート、ディスカッションなど勉強する機会は、ありあまるほどあるのだから、後は、各メンバーのやる気の問題だと思いますね。

杉崎 なるほど、今のESSには、活発に活動に参加している人もいますが、全体から見るとごく少数です。そういう事を考えると、G.S. が週一回で、義務づけられた唯一のものだというESSの態度はおかしいと思うのですが……。

石野 ESSというものは、英会話学校ではなくて、サークル活動なのです。自ら求めて、このクラブに入ってきたのだから、英語の勉強は、自分でやるべきだと思います。今のESSでは、会費の納入と週一回のG.S. の二つだけが最低の義務なのに、それでも強制が多すぎるという声を聞く位だから、これ以上、義務づけられた活動をふやしたら、効果は逆になるんじゃないかな。

田頭 1年生として言わせていただくと、大学に入って始めて英会話を勉強した人にとっては、ディスカッション、ディベート、スピーチというのは、基礎的な英語力の向上にはならないと思います。だから1年生にとっては、G.S. というのは、一番優先されるべきものですが、今のG.S. の内容から見ると、果してG.S. が英語力をのばす働きをしているかどうかは疑問だと思います。G.S. の強化という事が行なわれるべきではないでしょうか。

石野 英語のやり方が悪いとか、指導者がいないといった問題は、毎年おこってくる事ですが、これは、ある程度是正できない事だと僕は思います。G.S. の強化といっても、基本的なものは、あるわけじゃないし、大学のサークルなのだから、

自らがなってはじめて、何か得られるものだと思います。だから英語会にいれば、英語がうまくなるわけではないし、この点を1年から4年まで甘えてはならないと思います。

杉崎 では、あまり活発でない人については、どう考えていらっしゃいますか。

石野 あまり活発に活動に参加しない人の事を全然考えていないわけではありません。誰でも参加できるブルースカイミーティングもありますし、学館でも英語で先輩と話すこともできるようにしてあります。皆が活動できる機会をできるだけ多く与えて、「やる気のある者は来い」という体制をとるのが僕達にできる最高のものだと思います。

岸 G.S. の強化という事では、リーダーの質メンバーの意欲、金の面、週一回とかいう事から考えると、一つの既成概念が存在するように思います。が、今、この概念にある程度改革を加える必要があるのではないかと思います。たとえば、他の大学でやっていることですが、教室でやらどうかという事です。昼休みの時間を使って、週2回でも3回でも、できれば毎日でもやったら良いと思うね。G.S. とは本質的に異なるかもしれないが、適当な内容を考えてやったらどうだろうか。

佐藤(忠) 今の意見につけ加えると、場所の問題ですが、今年もこの近くで、安い下宿をさがして、1年間そこをかりきってやりたいと思ったのですが、なかなか良いところがなかった。そういう場所があれば、GSだけでなくディベートなどにも使えるから、来年はぜひ実行してほしいね。

岸 あと問題になるのは、メンバーの一番基本的活動としてのGSが週一回しかないのはおかしいということですね。それには回数をややすくないが、今の場所を使っていたのでは無理だということです。GSに関して、次にあげたいのは、外人とのコンタクトが少いという事です。ESSでいくら英語を勉強しても、それは、自分達だけの英語におちいってしまうという危険性があると思うから、今年も少しは外人と契約したが、外人にスペシャルコースという形で、いくつかGSをとってもらって、自由参加ということでやってみたらいいと思うな!

司会 G.S. をより効果的魅力的にするための

意見として何かありませんか。

田頭 1年に入ったばかりのときは、G.S.についても、リーダーについても良くわからないから、夏休み以後に、最初にとったG.S.の他に、でたい人はいくつでも出られるようにしてほしいですね。

岸 リーダーの方から見ると、実際に勉強をすすめて行けば、メンバー間の能力差が出てきて、リーダーとしても非常にやりにくいですね。そこで途中で能力のある人は、advanced course とうつすなり、程度の高い他の introductory course とうつすといったことがあっても良いと思う。

英語会の英語に対する態度について

井手 僕の意見は、G.S.だけに限ったことではないが、英語会としては、英語をしゃべる雰囲気を作らねばまずいと思うんです。G.S.はもちろん反省会等も、できれば五役、幹事は、全ての場合に英語でやってほしいですね。つまり、3年4年から英語でやるという雰囲気を作ってほしいという事です。本来の英語会の姿は、全ての会員が、あらゆる機会に英語で話すという事だと思う。

大垣 以前、そのように幹事会を、すべて英語でやった事があったらしいが、金の事でわからなくなっていて、やめてしまったそうです。ただ考えてみなければならないのは、英語会といっても英語だけが好きで入っている人だけじゃないということです。サークル自体を楽しんでいる人もいます。そういう人がESSには、いても良いと思う。雰囲気作りも大切だが、あまり英語英語というのと、当然しゃべれない人がすぐやめてしまったりするという事が容易に想像できるわけだから、その点は、程度問題で、しかたがないと思うね。

井手 ついて来れない人がいるのは当然で、その人が人間的に良いからといっても、英語をやった更に人間的に良い人の方が、英語会のためには望ましいと思うのですが……。

大垣 3年になった時の事を考えた時、当然五役あたりは、英語という事も頭に入れて考えるべきだが、他の幹事は個人の能力に合った方面で活躍するわけで、中には、稲門会幹事のように仕事自体があまり英語に関係がないような場合には、幹事会に来て、英語で報告といってもうまくいくわけではないから限度があるということで、しょうがないという事ではない。

岸 ただ井手君の言ったのは、極端に全て英語でやれといったのではなくて、ESSの現状を見た場合、英語に対するきびしさや英語をはなそうという意欲に欠けているので、一つのプランとして言ったのだと思うね。

田頭 1年生としての意見を言わせてもらうと、当然井手さんの言ったようにしてほしいと思います。2, 3年生の中には、英語から逃避したりしている人が多く、それが1年生にも悪影響を与えていると思われれます。

司会 全体的活動から見た場合のことを大垣さんから、お願いします。

大垣 たしかに今の3年や、先輩の大多数に英語で話そうという雰囲気は欠けているかもしれないし、又毎年いろいろなセクション・ミーティングを全て英語でやろうということはいわれているがそれが何故できないかということ、シーンとした雰囲気では、能率が悪いということもあるので、全てを英語でやろうというのは、理想としてひめておくべきこととおもう。それから、教室で本当の英語をはなしている人は殆どいない。それ位なら松本享の正しい expression を一つおぼえた方がよいという考え方もあるわけだ。

稲生 1年生からよく、ESSには英語に対する熱意がないという不満をかきされる。ESSにはいろいろな考えの人がいるが、その中から英語だけをやりたくて入った人をピックアップする場がないと思う。そういう人には部室に行きなさいというけれど今の部室には英語を話している人がいないと言うんです。早く部室で英語を話す人がいてほしい。

岸 英語だけを勉強したい人をピックアップする場所がないというESSはどういうところかという問題になってくると思います。最近英語オンリーの人がいて、楽しいし、又彼らがどう変わって行くかも興味深いのが英語会においては、英語に対するきびしさ、熱心さがないとだめだと思う。もっともESSには英語以上のものがあるのだけれど……。

井手 ESSでは英語をマスターしてから友達をつくれればよいし英語を通じての方がESSらしいと思いますけど。

大垣 それはそうだ。だから英語で話そうという trial はやるべきで、それがつづけば本物になるだろう。

稲門英語会の欄

挨拶

稲門英語会会長 潮田 定一

稲門英語会会員諸氏は引続き各方面に、それぞれ御活躍の趣にて慶賀に堪えません。あらゆる分野に於て、国際性が強くなった今日、諸氏は英語会で勉強したことを、今更ながら感謝していることと思います。最近のことですが、私共の会社を停年で退職された御方が「自分は時間が出来ましたから、これから英語を勉強致します。こういう時代に語学に弱くは何も出来ませんからなあ」というのです。私は感動しました。

学生諸君、殊に大学英語会の会員諸君は今こそ大いに頑張ってください。尚、稲門英語会は益々会員の懇親を深め、而して又一同協力して、大学英語会のためにも出来るだけ尽すよういたしたいと存じます。

「稲門会だより」

中瀬 正一

今年5月の定例総会で役員の改選が行なわれ、実務を携わる常任幹事並びに一般幹事は昭和27年卒以降の皆様の中から選出して戴きましたので、新役員は若返りした幹事の皆様を中心に昭和43年4月迄2年間の任期を務めさせて戴く事と成りました。

稲門英語会は会則にもあります通り、会員相互の親睦と、早稲田大学英語会の発展の為の各種事業を行なうことを目的として居りますので、本年度は大学英語会主催で春秋2回行なう ALL WASEDA SPECH CONTENST の入賞者に対する稲門会盃の贈呈、大学英語会の機関紙 ACE 発行の為の資金援助、関西遠征の際稲門英語会関西支部主催で行なう OB と学生との懇親会の他に講演会、懇親会等、出来る限り多くの事業を計画したいと思いますので御協力の程を御願い致します。

尚、来年度は稲門英語会の新しい会員名簿を発行したいと存じますので住所、勤務先等に変更がありました際は幹事宛御連絡を下される様併而御願い申し上げます。



(稲門会総会)

ヨーロッパ独り歩き

西村延太郎（昭和11年卒）

今春3月長年勤続した東通(株)が丸紅飯田と合併のため退職し、その記念として、ヨーロッパ語学一人行脚を思い立ち、本年4月4日ルフトハンザ航空の一等乗客となり、羽田から飛び北廻り經由、アンカレジ、ハンブルグ、アムステルダム、ロンドン、ジュネーブ、パリ、ローマ、エジプト、カイロ、バンコック、ホンコンと2週間の空の旅を終え4月25日無事初期の目的を遂げ帰国す。此旅行中色々体験したが、その一例を申し述べ、御参考に供します。先ず第一に感じた事は如何に語学に長じていても、旅の経験、度胸が欠けていては十分なる効果は得られないことである。と云うのは小生がロンドン滞在中の事で、或日グロスター町公園で、ベンチに一人寂しく腰を下していた薄汚い老婆から「近頃ロンドンと云う処は騙り、スリ、押売り等々には特に気を付けなさいよと親切に注意して呉れたが、私は元来英国は日本と違う紳士の国だから真逆そんな事はと疑っていたが、其翌日の午後ピカディリーサーカスの広場で、小生お上りさんの様に廻りをキョロキョロと眺めていた処、一人の40才位の見るからに立派な紳士風の男がつつかつとやって来て「紳士なら君よ、カメラはお持ちだが、一人では君自身の姿はお取りになるのにさぞかしお困りでしょうから、私が自分のカメラで取ってあげよう。住所と名前をお書きなさい。送ってあげるから」と親切に云われたので、愛嬌たっぷりな顔をして、取って貰った途端、彼の態度が一変しすごい大きな声で「1ポンド払へ」と云うのである。そんな馬鹿な事をと私も相当大声で、日頃鍛えた英語で盛んに応酬した処、彼は「これが俺の仕事だ」と2、3回早口に繰返した。その内、人垣が出来、小生もとうとう居たたまれず、洪々大切な旅費の一部1ポンドを手渡した処、彼はもう1枚取って上げるといったが、私はすたこら逃げるように行ってしまった。未だ尚其写真は私の手元に届いてない始末である。其時旅度胸があったなら、お巡りさんなり、周囲の人々にその事情を訴えたことでもあらう。

高野氏とのインタビュー

(NHKにて)

稲門会 館野, P.R. 内山

高野氏は、昭和26年卒業され、現在外信部副部長としてNHKに奉職され、1952年米國に留学、その後1959年より62年迄ワシントン支局員として活躍された。

英語の学び方について

特に外国人と話をする場合に一番大切な事は、相手が何を言っているか、又、新聞を読む場合に何が書いてあるかという事を早くつかむ事です。第一に！

次に放送記者なり新聞記者の立場から言えば正確に読める、あるいは相手が話す事を正確にとらえられるという事が必要ですね。又、世界がこのようにせまくなってくると、英語だけでは通じない地域がいくらでもあるわけですね。早い話が中南米というのは、経済的にはアメリカ合衆国の勢力圏であるけれど、あすこに行ったら英語はあまり通用しない。去年NHKの海外取材番組の「国連」を取材するため、世界を一周半したんですよ。アフリカ大陸の縦断も含めてネ、コンゴのスタンレービルというような戦闘地域に入って、実際に戦闘を見たのですが、植民地時代にはベルギーの国だったというので、フランス語はインテリとか大都市では通用するけれども、英語にいたっては、一言も通用しないですね。イギリス系の植民地だったアラブ連合とかザンビアでは、英語は勿論通用するけれども…、だから地域によってちがう。しかし、ヨーロッパのヤクザとか、キャバレーの女給などそういう人でも3カ国語位話す人は結構いますからね。それは地理的な関係あるいは国際的な環境というものが、いかに生活の中にしみ込んでいるか…という事が…日本と大分違う事なんです。なるべく英語を普及しようと努力しているわけですし、実際にアメリカの軍事力なり経済力なり…というものが強くなれば、やはり、国際環境もそれを無視してはありえないわけですし、だから英語を勉強しようという空気は、日本にかぎらずヨーロッパでも次第に強くなっていると言えます。ですから英語を勉強するにしても国

際社会に通用する人になろうとする努力は、非常に必要だと思います。そういう点では、早稲田のESSはいいですね。

高野さんの時代のESSについて

クラブの活動は、一端戦争で中断されたような形になりました。終戦直後ですね、早稲田の伊東教授とか、中瀬さんとか、住野さんとか、長谷川さんという人達が、四大学の英語劇を復活したのは。それは大変な努力でしたヨ。僕らも切符もって長靴はいて歩きまわったりしました。終戦の年に1年生だったわけです。四大学の英語劇が復活できたというのは、25年に商学部を卒業した長谷川さんと、中島先生のお力で実現した事なんです。漠然と会話を勉強するような時代は終わった。何か一つに重点をおいて掘り下げていこうという努力が終戦直後行なわれたわけです。演劇、スピーチ、討論というように部門を設けてですね、セクション化というより、専門化が始まったわけです。

その頃は入会する時、多い年は2000人以上いたけれど、1年たつと500人位に減っていったですね。

僕が幹事長の時には亡くなった伊地知さんが会長で、総会は開かないし、会則もないじゃないかという事で、しかられてネ、昭和24年頃会則を作って総会を開いて承認を求めて、一般学生の意志が反映するような運営をしようと努力しました。

クラブ活動と勉学との両立について

そのバランスは、各人がそれぞれどこに求めた方がいいか、という事を自分で判断してやっていくべきでしょうネ。僕なんか、あんまり学校の授業に出ないでアルバイトをしたり、それでないとなかなか学校にも行けないような時代で。僕は幹事長だったから部室に入りびたってネ。

ESSのあり方について

大学のESSが、町にある会話学校と違う所は、自治の訓練をするということ。あるいは、国際性に富んだ人間性を養うということ。そういう、同じ事を目ざす学生同志の連感がある事ですね。それから、まあ、専門家という点から言えば、例えば、経済を専攻している人は、経済の原書を自由にどんどん読めるように、法律を勉強している人は、法律の原書を正確に、手広く読めるように、そういう訓練までやれたらいいですね。

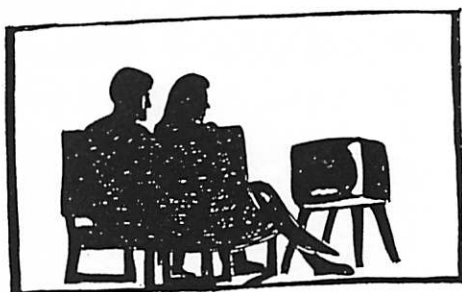
最後に

僕が、今やっている仕事は、国際情勢がどのように動いているか、という事を正確につかんで、正確に伝える事なのです。その一つの要件としては、語学というものがあるわけですね。その他、国際政治、経済とか、軍事とか、それから、いろいろな国の国民性というものを深く知る必要があるわけです。しかしそういうものの基礎が、僕は、ESSの時代に築けたと思います。

くらしの夢とプランを贈る



SEIBU西武
池袋・木曜定休 電話東京(981)0111大代表



日本人であること

犬丸 昭 (昭和28年卒)

私は1962年より3年数カ月にわたりニューヨークに滞在したが、20余年昔に日米が矛を交え、そして日本が敗れた事実を忘れ去ることをできなかつた。戦中派である私は同時代に生きる戦勝国の人達が第2次大戦につき何を想い何を考えているかを知ることは極めて興味のある問題であったし、原爆投下、市ヶ谷裁判、朝鮮事変をしかしたアメリカ人の攻撃性やおせっかいな正義感の実体を一般大衆のなかに捉えてみたいと思っていた。

商社マンの生活のなかにこんな問題に本気で取り組んでいく余裕はないが、アメリカ人の社会にいるかぎり否応なしに毎日考えさせられる問題にぶつかる。毎年、12月7日と8月15日には、いやでも新聞紙上やテレビ放送に第2次大戦が再録されアメリカの栄光がうたわれ、またセクレタリーや友人達から想出話の一端をきかされることは我慢できるとしても、必ず毎週1~2回は対日戦争映画をテレビが放送している事実(対独戦については第1次、第2次大戦をあわせるならば殆んど連日連夜どこかのテレビ局が放送しているが)しかもそれが戦時中の宣伝映画の焼き直しであるのだからうんざりしてしまう。なぜアメリカ人は戦後20年余りたってもなお過去の勝利を謳歌し、自らの行動を讚美し正当化しなければならないのだろうか。

ニューヨーク州の北にあるとある田舎町のミュージアムに飾られた不発の風船爆弾ノーフォークにできたマッカーサー記念館に陳列された東条大將が自刃に用いたピストル、そして彼の軍服と軍刀……これらは正に戦利品として展示されている。自殺に失敗した^カで運ばれる姿や被告として法廷に立つ姿の写真はみるに忍びない。セオドル・ルーズベルト会館に飾られた明治大帝寄贈の日本刀までが何んとなくいたいたしい感傷を誘うのは私の僻目であろうか。

晩餐会の席上、朝鮮に従軍した経験のある、従って日本にいたことのある佐官夫妻から、「日米開戦前夜日本の某提督は、ハワイ、サンフランシ

スコを占領し、ワシントンの白亜の殿堂において大統領と盟を結ぶ……と豪語した。」と意気まかれたし、また或る時は、バーで酔っぱらいの中年男から「パターン死の行進」における日本軍の残酷性をなじられたこともある。

このような形で日本人であることを意識させられることは決して愉快なことではない。しかも戦時中のプロパガンダがその儘のかたちでアメリカ人の心の底に根強く残っているのではやりきれない。このようなとき、私はできるだけ冷静に日米両国が戦ったのは如何に愚劣なことであったかを説き、ときのジャーナリズムがデマゴグとなる所以、為政者がそれを利用する姿、捏造された敵愾心の実体を説明することになっている。

例えば、山本元帥は、「たとえ日本がハワイ、サンフランシスコを陥すともアメリカ人は日本に和を乞うことはせぬ。アメリカ全土を席卷しワシントンまで攻め入りホワイトハウスで和を結ぶまで戦うことが可能と思うか……こんなことを本気で考える奴は狂気の沙汰だ。」という意味のことを叫んで対米戦争に反対したのだと説明する。また、「死の行進」の件りでは、「ザ・ロング・アイ誌」(マ元帥死去の翌日の夕刊誌 1964年4月19日号)を引用することになっている。すなわち、開戦前マッカーサー比島守備軍司令官は、米軍積年の対日作戦計画に反対しマニラ死守を叫ぶが、いざ日本軍の上陸を知るや忽ちにしてマニラを放棄し旧来の作戦計画に戻り全軍にパターン半島への退却を指令し、自らはシドニーに逃げた事実……この撤退作戦には本来3カ月を要するが、狼狽のあまり1週間で強行したこと(それは上陸軍の責に帰すべき事柄ではない)……その為に守備軍の糧秣は極度に欠乏しほとんど戦わずして降服せざるを得なかったこと……上陸軍は敵の食糧までも装備しておらず、ために食糧のあるところまで米軍を徒歩で移動させる以外に方法がなかったこと……米軍指揮官は部下の兵員は徒歩移動に耐え得る旨保証している事実……一方、戦後上陸軍司令官はマニラで絞首刑になったこと……等を逐一説明することになっている。

戦後日米両国の史家は第2次大戦の実態を解明している。私は真実を知ることには日米両国民の義務だと思っている。負けたという事実のために過去のすべてを否定するという態度がもしわれわれ

日本人のなかに残っているとしたら改めるべきである。ここに述べたことは、2、3の例に過ぎないが、戦時中のアメリカの宣伝により日本人は随分と誤解されている面があると思う。前述の如く、当時の宣伝映画がその一部をカットされてはいるにせよ、今でもアメリカ人の家庭の茶の間に写し出されている事実を私は残念に思う。

結論として、私は英語を学ぶものにとり最も大切なことはつねに自分が日本人であることを忘れないことだと思う。少しばかり英語ができるからと云って眼の色が青くなり髪の色が茶色になったつもりでいる人は、日本人にはもとより外国人にもばかにされる筈であり、祖国を失った国際人など化けものでしかないことを忘れてはならないと思う。

パ リ で

一商社員のエピソード

安田氏（昭和33年卒）より

チューリッヒからのスイスエアーは定刻16・15分デュッセル空港をランディング。アパートの部屋でワイシャツをトランクに放り込みオフィスで打合わせ。タクシーを飛ばし再びデュッセル空港。パリへ向う。8時というのに西の空に残照が映え、エッフェル塔、そしてブルーのイルミネーションが粋である。翌日は終日国際会議の通訳、合服の背中にあせが流れイヤホンが汗気でぬれる。（冷えた西瓜が食べたい。）

夜のパーティはドゴール官邸の裏、パリの一流

所とは言え換気悪く、ほこりっぽい。全く疲れた。

オンザロックのスコッチを底をあおる様にして飲み、氷を口に入れた途端入口に華やかな袖なしのワンピースの女が立った。マダム、モレシャン。思わず間近に急ぎ、あの眸をみつめながら、手を握り、「テレビは随分見ましたよ。でも一向にフランス語は覚えてません。」「ドシテ?」「貴女の唇ばかり見てましたから。」「アラ、ワルイヒトネアナタワ。」思わずキスをしたい衝動を辛じて押えた。遠くで日本の代表団員が通訳を求めて手を振っている。

「彼はS社か、商売の話は禁物だな。」独言をつぶやいて、モレシャンに別れを告げる。

ドイツだより

宮田勝巳（昭和34年卒）

昨年7月に、西独デュッセルドルフ市に在る独
国三菱商事会社（三菱商事の海外独立法人会社）
に転勤を命ぜられ、1年3カ月になりますが、最
近やっと当地の生活にも慣れて参りました。

当独国三菱には英語会出身者では、安田佳苗氏（昭和33年卒、一政）が居られ、学生時代には四
大学英語劇で大活躍された方で目下金属関係を担
当され張切っておられます。又早大出身では岡野
満武氏（昭31年卒、一政）が総務、業務担当、佐
々木幹夫氏（昭36年、一理）が機械関係の担当
で、私を入れて合計4名の稲門出身者がおります。
近年のめざましい輸出の伸長に伴い、私共海外



本場パリの味……………

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駐在員の仕事も誠に忙しく、特にデュッセルドルフは地理的にも中心地にあり、勢いヨーロッパ中をかけ廻ることとなり、北はフィンランド、南はイタリア、スペインと外貨獲得(?)の為に頑張っている。当地は10月を迎えると短い秋を一挙に通越し冬に向かい、特に中欧から北欧にかけての冬は非常に厳しく、且つ長く、暗いどんよりした天候での生活を迎える訳ですが、5月になれば Shöner Mai (美わしき五月) と言われている程誠にすばらしく、又、6月から7月にかけてはドイツ人の6~7割が太陽を求めて南欧に休暇に出かけ、まるでゲルマン民族の大移動の如き

現象を呈し、掃除夫のオバサンから、レストランの給仕、コックに至るまで約3週間の夏休みを取ります。日本では何とも思わぬ太陽の光が、ここ欧州では健康の源泉として非常に貴重であり、この為にドイツ人は普段から節約して夏休みの費用に充てる訳です。

当地に生活してつくづく感じることは、個人の生活が非常に大切に考えられており、又個人生活を大切に出来る社会的基盤の深さを痛感せざるを得ません。日本も、もっと豊かな生活が出来るようになるのは、いつのことでしょうか。

(在独逸デュッセルドルフ市)

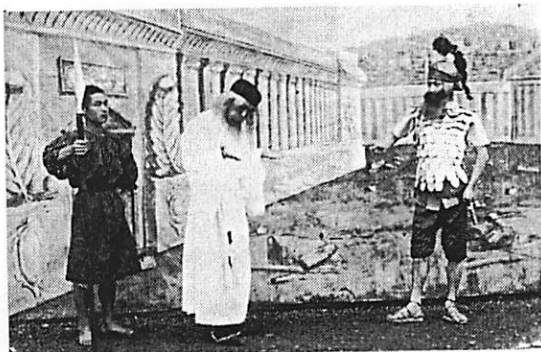
明治四十年の英語劇

中瀬正一

明治41年卒業の故宇佐見徳輔氏の奥様より、明治40年のESS英語劇の写真を、送って参りました。残り少ない貴重な資料として、皆様に拝見して戴きたく、THE ACE を通じて、御紹介申し上げます。



長谷川彌次郎氏 (早実校長) (右から2人目)



宇佐見氏 (左端)

シユ!と
リ・フレッシュ

《通称》
筋肉の疲れ・腰痛
肩こり・おんぼ
うち身・虫さされ
50ml・100ml

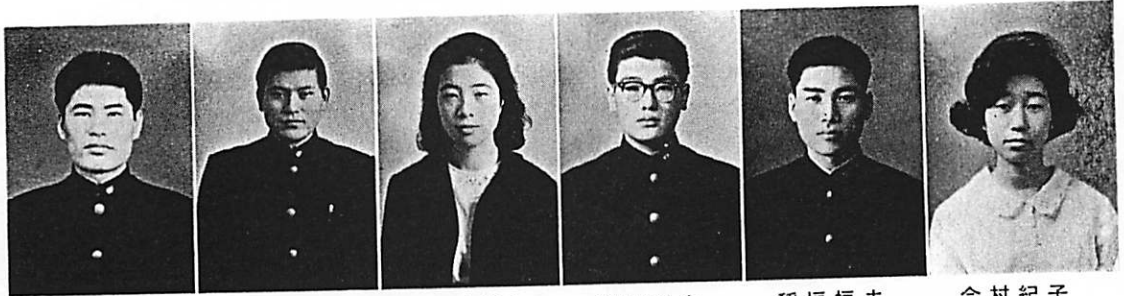
スタミナが息ぎれしたらシユ!と
ひと吹き気分一新。

霧のマッサージ
エア
サロンパス

- ワンタッチで使える手軽さ
- 毛深いところ・関節部にも効果的
- くつ下の上からでもOK
- 認められた(ニコチン・ベンジルエステル)や(サルチルメチル)などの相乗作用

四年生の欄

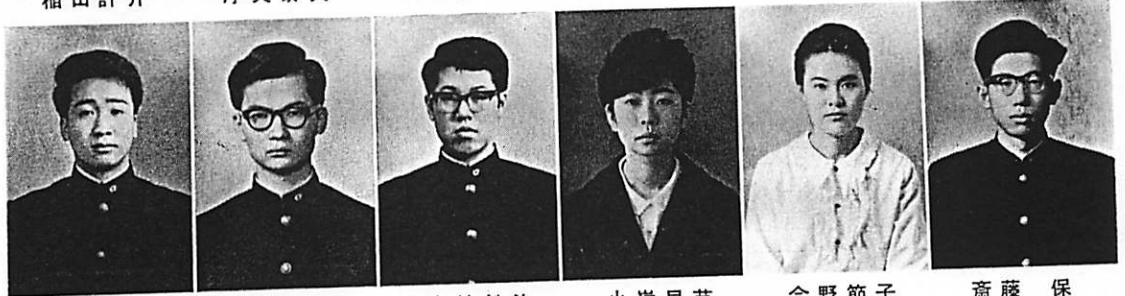
昭和41年度卒業生、52名の今後の御活躍を祈り、P.R. セクションより、名簿及び写真を掲載いたします。



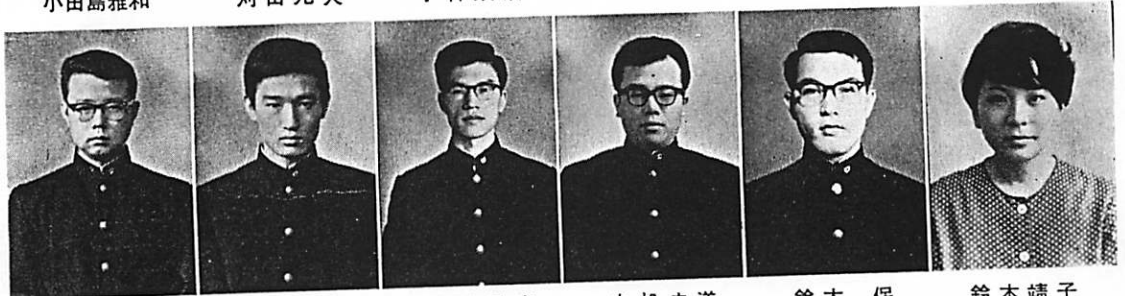
浅井忠夫 石井英樹 一柳美栄子 稲垣昭久 稲垣恒夫 今村紀子



稲田計介 浮貝泰夫 大垣嘉彦 大林秀仁 岡本隆世 岡本恵造



小田島雅和 刈田光夫 小林鉄治 小嶺早苗 今野節子 斎藤保



五月女勝 桜井克彦 佐藤秀憲 白松忠道 鈴木保 鈴木靖子



閔根次郎

高島征二

高橋健治

武井陸子

田中英雄

角田章人



徳丸明子

内記誠治

中村千恵子

野口孝子

服部清子

林昭一郎



広野美穂子

深谷征洋

前田輝弘

丸山浩

森篤夫

村越秋男



森下彰久

矢作誠敏

山口美佐子

和田吉弘

渡会弘恭

池田登喜子



黒瀬節子

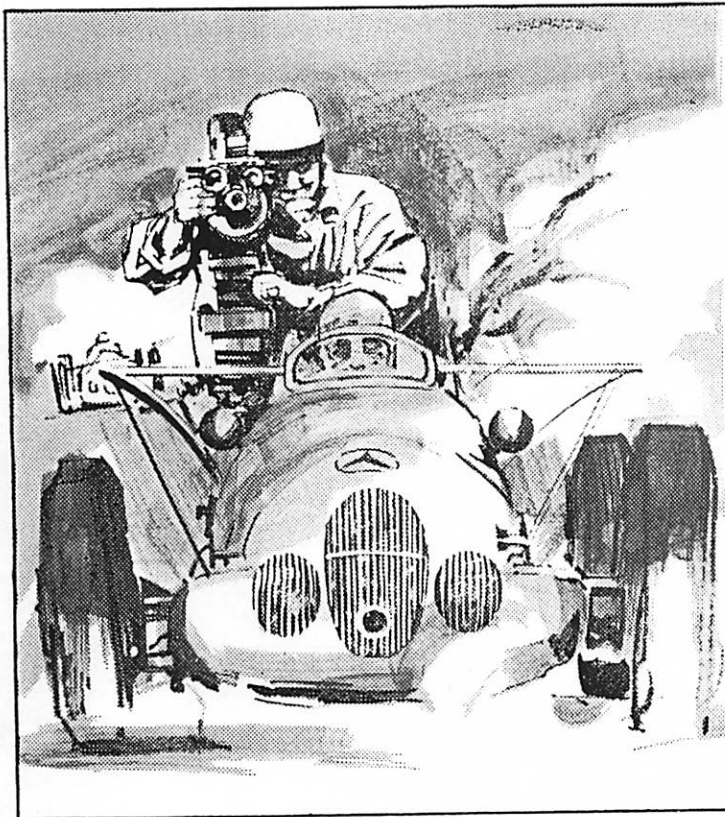
桜井康雄

志岐宏

牧聡

英 語 会 四 年 生 名 簿

浅井忠夫	北洋商会	文連	政経	高橋健治	小松製作所	G.S.	理(機)
石井英樹	丸紅飯田	企画	政経	武井陸子	日本空港ビルディング K.K.	図書	教(英)
一柳美栄子		G.S.	文(英文)	田中英雄	海外経済協力基金 P.R.		政経
稲垣昭久	日製産業	ドラマ	商	角田章人	藤田トラベルサービス	レクセク	政経
稲垣恒夫	住友商事	H.M.	政経	徳丸明子		Deb.	文
今村紀子		G.S.	文(英文)	内記誠治	東西貿易	Iセク	政経
稲田計介	K.K. ブリヂストン	I.S.A.	商	中村千恵子		レクセク	教(社)
浮貝泰夫	三光汽船		政経	野口孝子		スピーチ	文(英)
大垣嘉彦	Kunio Travel Corporation	幹事長	政経	服部清子		会計	教(国)
大林秀二	大学院(理工科)		理(応化)	林昭一郎	大日本印刷	A.V.A.	商
岡本隆世		P.R.	文(英文)	広野美穂子		Dis.	教(英)
岡本恵造	平原商事	I.S.A.	商	深谷征洋	ペトリカメラ		政経
小田島雅和	講談社	Deb.	商	前田輝弘	コーワK.K.	日豪	商
刈田光夫	八洲電機	Deb.	商	丸山浩	ジョンソン商会	会計	政経
小林鉄治	日本曹達	稲門会	商	森篤夫	レストラン“ふるさと”	G.S.	教(英)
小嶺早苗	日立製作所	総務	教(英)	村越秋男	日本ビクター	副幹	商
今野節子	文化放送	A.V.A.	文	森下彰久	前川製作所	日豪	政経
斎藤保	丸ノ内リサーチセンター	副企	政経	矢作誠敏	K.K. 日亜商会	P.R.	法
五月女勝	大洋漁業	Dis.	政経	山口美佐子			教(教)
桜井克彦	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	稲門会	商	和田吉弘	SONY Ltd.	総務	商
佐藤秀恵	NHK	文連	法	渡会弘恭	日本航空電子工業 K.K.	M.M.	理(機)
白松忠道	JETRO	ドラマ	政経	池田登喜子		G.S.	文(史)
鈴木保	第一航空サービス	Deb.	法	黒瀬節子	アフリカ遠征中	Iセク	文
鈴木靖子	静岡新聞	会計	文(英)	桜井康雄	転部(文学部)	Dis.	商
関根次郎	K.K. ブリヂストン	Iセク	理(工経)	志岐宏	千代田火災海上	四大学	政経
高島征二	大学院(理工科)	スピーチ	理(電通)	牧聡	大成観光		政経



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New Year's Eve

Lord Tennyson

*Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.*

*Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true*

*Ring out false pride in places and in powers,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.*

*Ring out old shapes of fone disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.*

*Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.*

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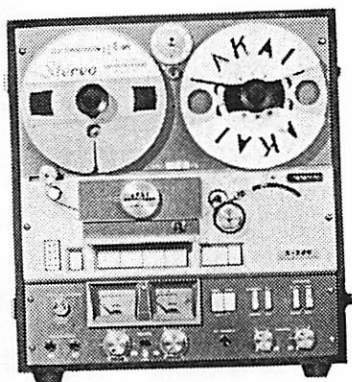
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 Editor in Chief.....Masao Uchiyama
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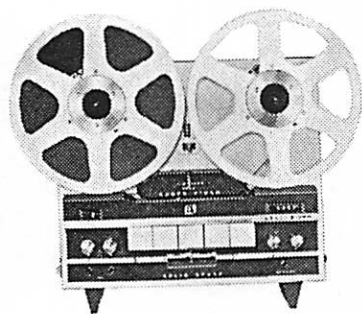
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- MODEL M-8**
CROSS-FIELD HEAD PLUS
VERTICAL STEREO
- * 4 track stereo, monaural record and playback
 - * 4 speeds (1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 ips)
 - * Frequency response - 30 to 25,000 cps at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ips

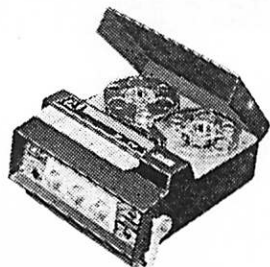


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CROSS-FIELD HEAD
- * Music power 50 watts
 - * Automatic reversing and repeating playback
 - * 4 heads, 3 motors, 3 speeds (15 ips optional)
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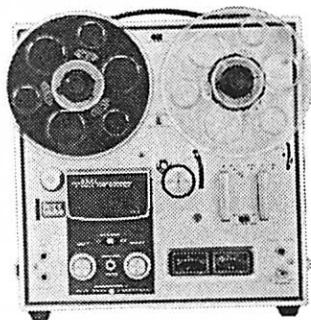


- MODEL X-300**
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " REEL STUDIO TYPE
STEREO TAPE RECORDER
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 - * 4 track stereo monaural record and playback
 - * Frequency response-30 to 24,000 cps at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ips

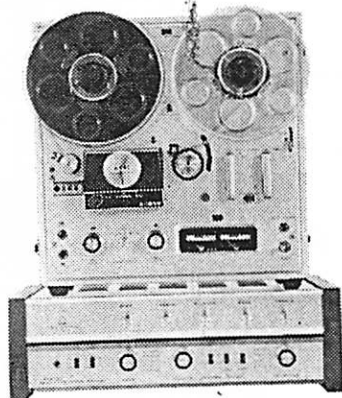
**FOR PROFESSIONAL
 REQUIREMENTS
 AND
 AMATEUR
 DESIRES!**



- MODEL X-IV**
SOLID STATE PLUS
CROSS-FIELD HEAD
PORTABLE TAPE RECORDER
- * 4 track stereo monaural record and playback
 - * 4 speeds (1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per sec.)
 - * Frequency response - 40 to 25,000 cps at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ips



- MODEL 1710**
PORTABLE AND LIGHT
WEIGHT PLUS HIGH QUALITY
- * 4 track stereo monaural record and playback
 - * 3 speeds (1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ips) and 15 ips optional
 - * Frequency response - 40 to 18,000 cps at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ips



- MODEL X-100D**
SOLID-STATE STEREO PLUS
CROSS-FIELD HEAD CUSTOM
DECK
- * 4 track stereo monaural record playback
 - * 4 speeds (1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 ips optional)
 - * Frequency response - 30 to 23,000 cps at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ips

- MODEL AA-5000**
110 WATTS SOLID STATE
STEREO PRE-MAIN
AMPLIFIER
- * Silicon power transistors
 - * Electronics protection circuit
 - * Filters for high and low
 - * Completely O.T.L. system

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