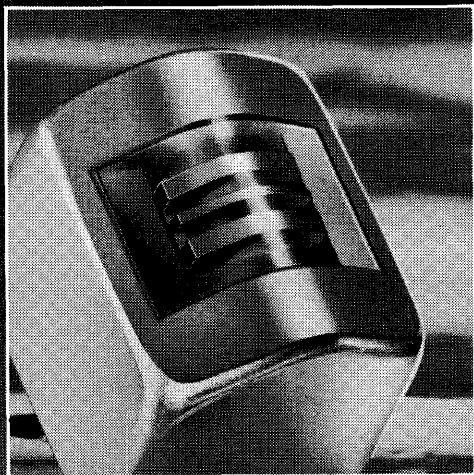


THE ACE VOL. 13

**THE ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIETY
OF
WASEDA UNIVERSITY**

glass & X'tal ferrite head



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Preface

"March forward and challenge the world" was the slogan for this year's activities. With this slogan, we, E.S.S. members, started on a long and ambitious journey. We often came upon difficulties but could overcome them by virtue of our cooperation.

Our long journey is now coming to an end. I am sure that we had magnificent opportunity for improving ourselves and we could add a new important page in the history of E.S.S. It is, therefore, our great pleasure to publish the ACE Vol. 13, as one step forward.

I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to all the members and graduates for your great cooperation and advice in publishing the ACE.

Shinsuke Kitamura

Editor-in-Chief

Greetings

Many a precious hour of healthy youth was spent in the activities of the English Speaking Society. The fond memories of every minute of every hour are laid out in this booklet in order not to make you sentimental but to encourage you and supply you with ever fresh energy so that you may successfully tackle with the challenge of life.

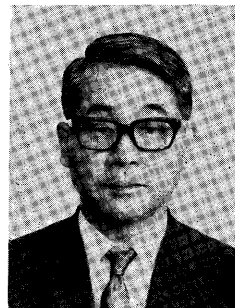
I have been with the E.S.S. for nearly thirty years and seen how effectively it could function whenever a member of an ex-member met with challenges. Of all the fruits you could draw from activities of organization, the mastery of English should come first. The society has equipped you with such a powerful weapon to meet the world that the scope of your future activities extends on a global scale.

The society also gave you all the necessary qualities with which you can become a good operator of the weapon. Leadership, initiative, spirit, character, personality, integrity, flexibility, steadiness, intelligence . . . these priceless qualifications are what you won through the experience you had with the society.

Even the best fighter with the best weapon must have support to engage in a successful battle. Many faithful friends are there ready to extend a helping hand in case of difficulties.

Now let us turn the pages of the *ACE* again. You find there all the proofs of your achievement in the past year. You mastered English, acquired qualities and won friendship. With those you can make a confident step forward into the world.

Katsumi Ito
President and Advisor



Greetings

The year of 1971 has all passed so soon and parting has almost stolen up upon me. Parting is always really a wrench. Feeling so much sorrow of parting, now I have to say good-bye to my "Chairman-life".

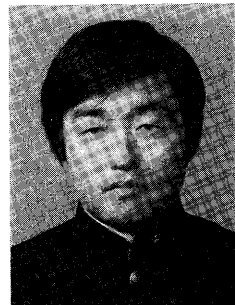
Reviewing your previous year with this community, then, what comes across in your mind? In answer to this question, I'm afraid that most of you might have to reply that you have been just busy with doing nothing special. Almost all the members of the Waseda English Speaking Society (WESS) are always kept busy, preparing for various activities and participating in them. I suppose you have so many things to get involved, and thereby you have little time even to go to the classes every now and then. My regret is that you are apt to be satisfied with just being a busy man and woman in the WESS.

I also feel that I was often unconsciously in danger of falling into that situation. Thus I believe that we must start an attempt to find out significance in what we are doing and to set up a purpose of why we are learning English as a member of the WESS. Consequently I hope that our busy life with the WESS may surely turn out to be much delightful and significant for all of us.

Finally, my fellow members, let me tell you one thing that how much I have been pleased and happy to be with you last year, and by taking this wonderful opportunity, I would like to extend my hearty gratitude to all of you and to wish you a far more happy time with the WESS next year.

With a lot of thanks,

Yoshiaki Kawamata
Chairman



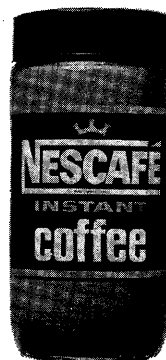


The coffee drinker's coffee around the world

The people of Rome enjoy a cup of delicious Nescafé anytime. In London, the rich flavour has become a tradition and, in Paris, coffee-drinking is a way of life. Whenever they're relaxing, working, or playing, people around the world enjoy cup after cup of delicious Nescafé – the coffee drinker's coffee.

NESCAFÉ 

REGISTERED TRADEMARK



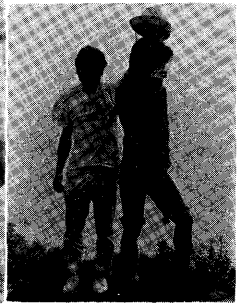
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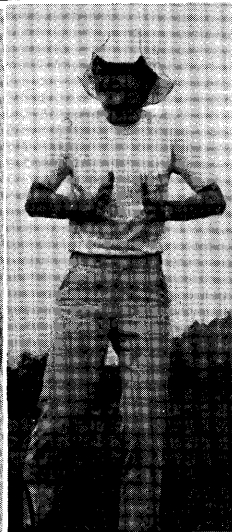


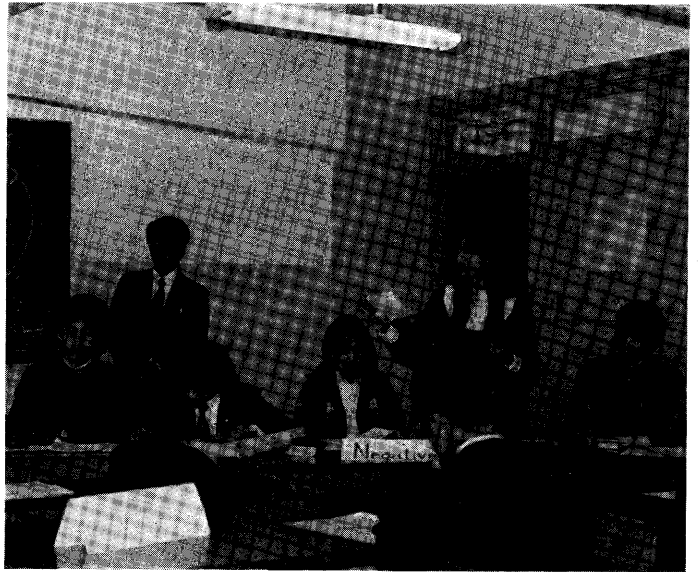
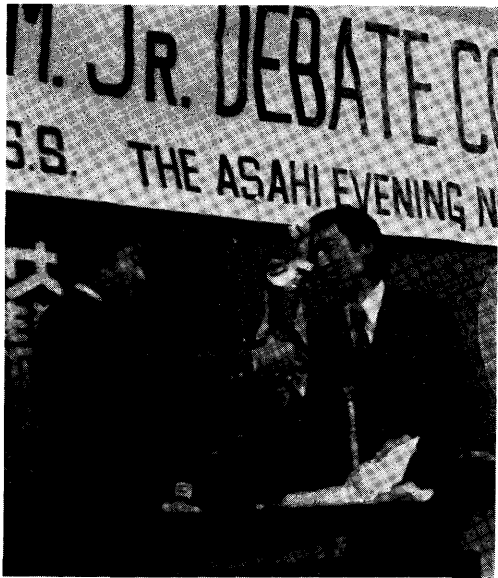
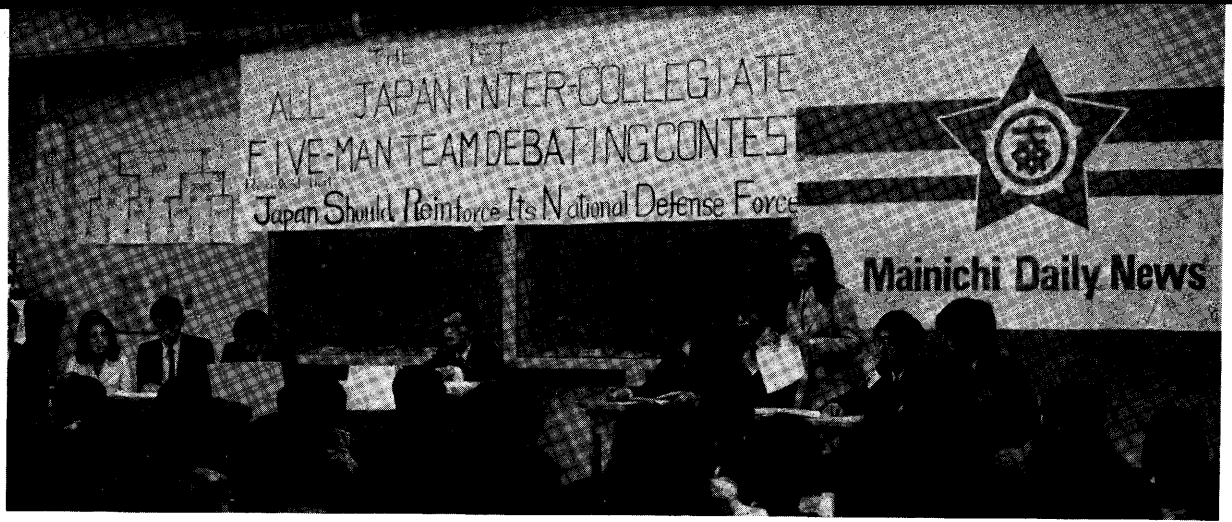
TRACES

1971

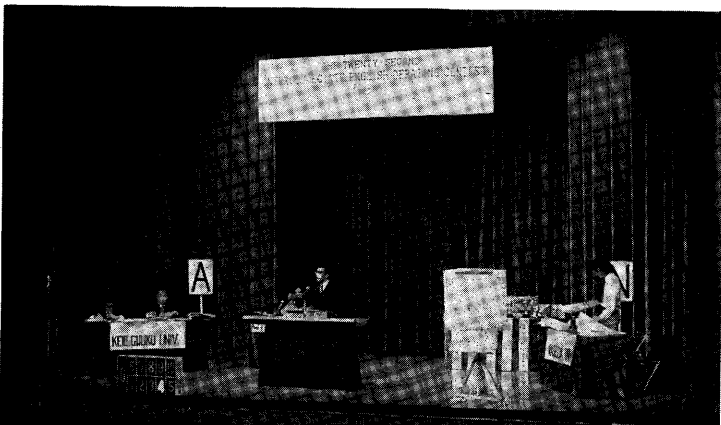


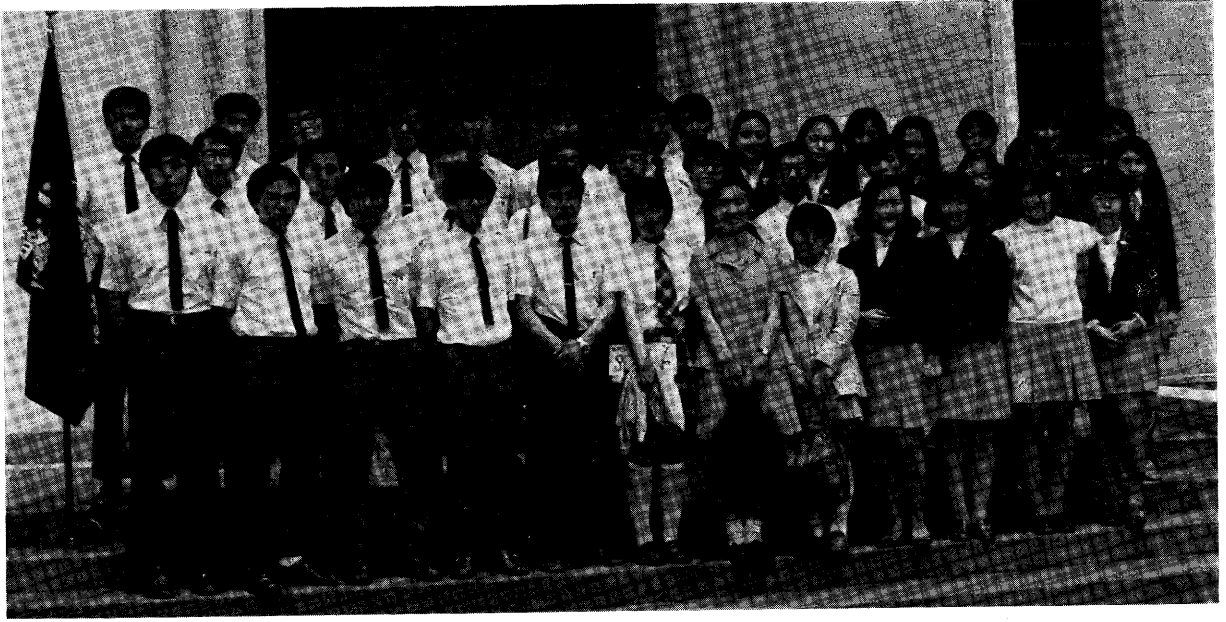
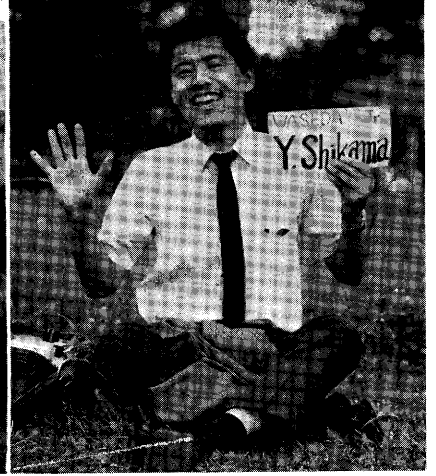
SUMMER CAMP





DEBATE



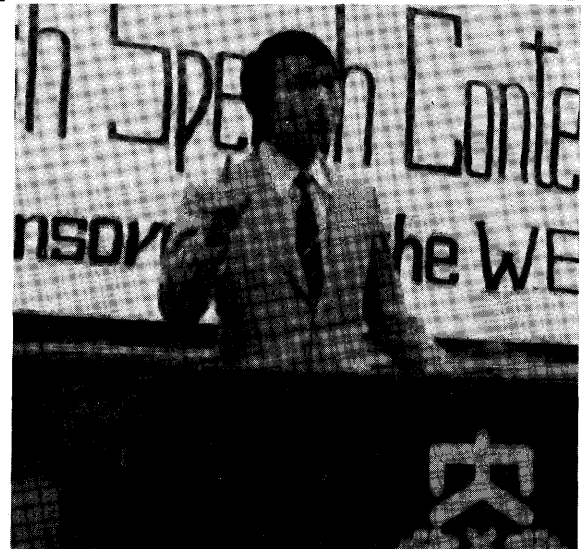
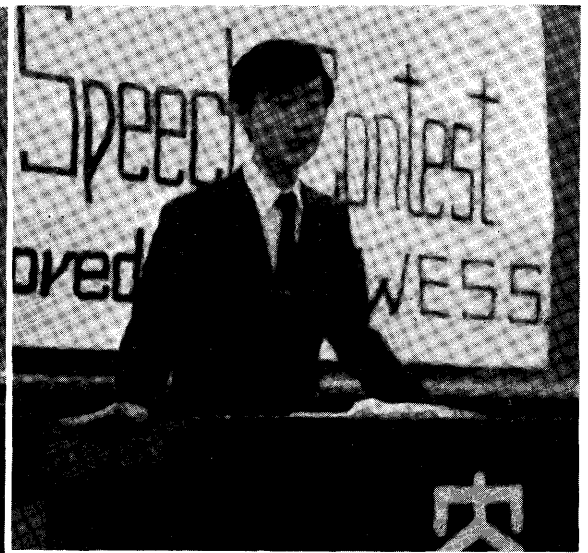


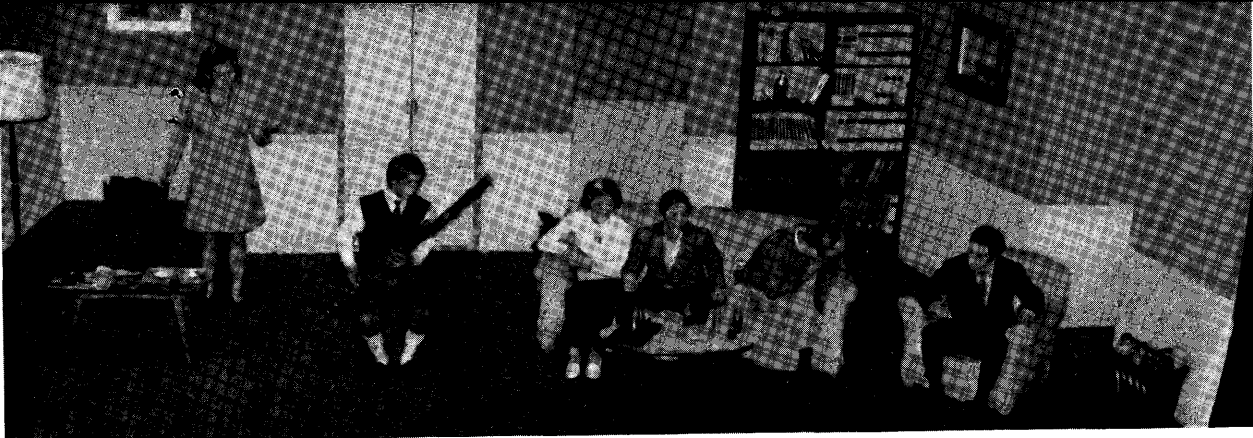
DISCUSSION



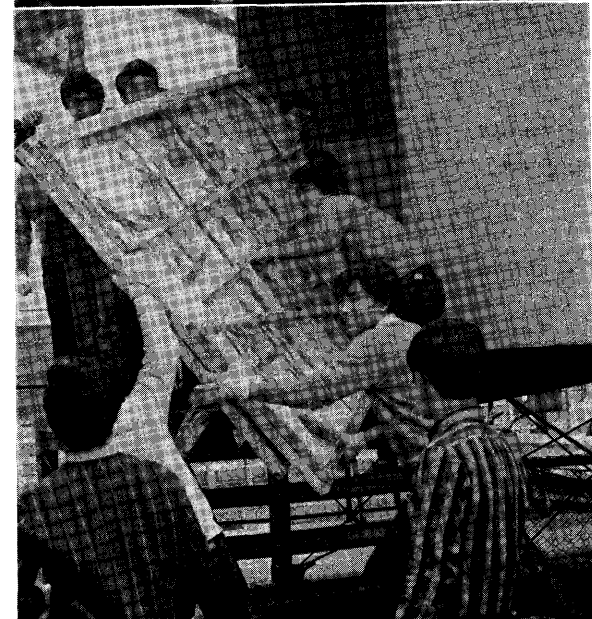


SPEECH





DRAMA





KOENJI



SHIBUYA

Let's Get Together!
WESS Families



AKIHABARA

YOKOHAMA



MEJIRO



SHINJUKU



JOHOKU



TRACE OF ACTIVITIES

- Apr. 10 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match (vs. Hosei Univ.)
Title: Resolved: that the Yen should be revaluated upward.
Aff. Mr. Soeda and Mr. Takeue lost
Neg. Mr. Muramatsu and Mr. Hisaoka won
- 17 Welcome Party
- 24 Discussion with Kansai Univ.
- 27 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match (vs. W.E.S.A.)
Aff. Mr. Kumagai and Mr. Matsumoto lost
Neg. Mr. Noguchi and Mr. Udagawa lost
- May 2-3 K.U.E.L. Debating Contest
2nd prize; Mr. Iguchi, Mr. Oosuga, Mr. Tokura, Mr. Kosaba
and Miss Mikami's team
- 4 Discussion with Kwansei-Gakuin Univ.
- 9 K.U.E.L. Freshman Discussion
- 13 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match (vs. Seikei Univ.)
Aff. Miss Takahashi and Miss Ohmae lost
Neg. Mr. Hirano and Mr. Ohta won
- 20 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match (vs. Keio Univ.)
Aff. Mr. Aramaki and Mr. Sugimoto won
Neg. Miss Matsushita and Mr. Ikegami lost
- 21 General Meeting
- 22 Four Univ. Freshman Discussion
- 24-26 Oral Interpretation Contest (Elimination)
- 28 Oral Interpretation Contest (Final)
Home-Meeting Prize; Yokohama H.M.
- 29 Keio-Waseda Oral Interpretation Contest
Society Prize; W.E.S.S. 1st place; Mr. Takada
- 31 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match (vs. Senshu Univ.)
Aff. Mr. Saito and Mr. Yamazaki lost
Neg. Miss Inoue and Miss Takahashi lost
- Jun. 3 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match (vs. I.C.C.)
Aff. Mr. Ooyama and Mr. Kaneko won
Neg. Mr. Ishii and Mr. Matsumoto won

- 4-11 Kansai Expedition
- 14-18 T.I.D.L. Championship Debate (Waseda Elimination)
- 19-20 T.I.D.L. Championship Debate (Final)
Mr. Shirakura and Mr. Ishida
- 26 Junior Discussion with Japan Women's College
- 26 All Kanto Oratorical Contest (sponsored by Aoyama Gakuin Univ.)
2nd prize; Mr. Hashimoto
- 27 Folk Song Festival sponsored by W.E.S.S.
- Aug. 4-9 Summer Camp
- Sep. 10 I.E.C. Debate (Elimination)
- 20 Drama General Meeting
- 25 Drama Discussion
- Oct. 2 I.E.C. Debate (Final)
Mr. Kosaba and Mr. Matsuoka's team won the first prize
- 7-8 All Waseda Speech Contest (Elimination)
- 9 All Waseda Speech Contest (Final)
1st Prize; Mr. Hashimoto 2nd Prize; Miss Watabe
3rd Prize; Mr. Mouri
- 22 Drama Stage Rehearsal
- 23 Keio-Waseda Oratorical Contest
Society Prize; K.E.S.S.
1st Prize; Mr. Mouri 3rd Prize; Miss Wada
- 24-25 The Japan Intercollegiate Discussion Meeting
- 27 Drama Stage Rehearsal
- Nov. 1 Drama Stage Rehearsal
- 1 Drama Performance at Waseda Festival
- 5-7 Drama Performance at Hitotsubashi Auditorium
- 13 All Waseda Championship Debate (W.E.S.S. vs. W.E.S.A.)
Title: Resolved: that natural resources found in international waters should be channeled through the U.N.
Mr. Murakami and Mr. Tokura
- 20 East-West Six Univ. Oratorical Contest
3rd Prize; Mr. Kuroyanagi
- 21 Speech Contest (sponsored by I.C.C.)
2nd Prize; Mr. Torikai
- 27 Speech Contest (sponsored by Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture)
2nd Prize; Mr. Kuroyanagi
- 27-28 Inter-Home Meeting Junior Debating Contest
1st Prize; Johoku H.M.
- 28 Speech Contest (sponsored by Takasaki City Univ. of Economics)
1st Prize; Mr. Aoyama
- Dec. 4 All Kanto Oratorical Contest (sponsored by W.E.S.S.)
1st Prize; Mr. Hashimoto
- 11 All Waseda Discussion

MANAGING STAFF IN 1971

—Executive Committee Members—

President	Prof. Katsumi Ito	Treasurer	Koichi Matsuoka
Chairman	Yoshiaki Kawamata	Assistant T.	Michiko Kawai
Vice chairman ..	Toshio Tokura	Planning & Management Agency Shigeru Yoshizawa
Secretary General	Takanori Kawashima		
Assistant S.G. ..	Kyoko Mikami		

—Sections—

Debate	Akira Kosaba	Home Meeting ..	Shigeru Ozawa
	Hideo Oosuga		Akiko Wada
	Kyoko Mikami	International	Toshio Kuroyanagi
	Akira Iguchi	Recreation	Haruyuki Matsubara
Discussion	Tomio Arai	Study	Michimasa Sato
	Akira Hoshi		Michiko Imaizumi
	Seiji Ootomo	A. V. A.	Yu'u Kanetsuki
	Tomikazu Ishikawa	Speech	Ryosuke Hashimoto
	Michiko Kawai		Shizuko Watabe
Drama	Tsuyoshi Kodera		Akiko Wada
	Norikatsu Mouri		Toshio Kuroyanagi
Public relations ..	Shinsuke Kitamura		Seichi Torikai

—Delegates—

Tohmonkai	Seiji Ootomo
Delegate to Cultural Federation	Akira Hoshi
Delegate to Four University E.S.S. Association	Kenji Sagawa
Delegate to E.S.S. League	Tomikazu Ishikawa
Delegate to T.I.D.L.	Akio Ishida



BY KOICHI MATSUOKA

REPORT FROM TREASURER

The English Speaking Society has many activities, and each activity costs us a large sum of money. The total expenditure amounts to more than \$3,000 every year. Therefore, I thought I might not manage the E.S.S. as a treasurer when I started the job. But I did, successfully or unsuccessfully. This judgement will be known in the near future. And here, I would like to express my hearty thanks to my wonderful assistant, Miss Michiko Kawai, and to all the members. Thank you very much.

Entrance fee	¥	600
Membership fee	¥	1,400

EXPECTED REVENUE

Entrance fee and Membership fee of new comers	¥	400,000
Membership fee of the present members		196,000
The balance brought forward from the last account		30,000
Financial help from the Cultural Federation		30,000
Financial help from the Waseda Festival		7,000
The amount sold of member lists		10,500
The amount sold of pins		6,500
The amount sold of drama ticket		30,000
The amount sold of drama scripts		10,000
Financial help from Mobil		90,000
The amount of Folk Festival tickets		110,000
		¥1,070,000

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE

Secretary General	¥	200,000
Home Meeting Section		16,000
Study & A.V.A. Section		70,000
Discussion Section		40,000
Speech Section		130,000
Debate Section		50,000
Drama Section		250,000
P.R. Section		195,000
Four University E.S.S. Association		80,000
E.S.S. League		8,000
Cultural Federation		2,000
T.I.D.L.		9,000
Carrying Forward		20,000
		¥1,070,000

Drama '71

AN EVENING FOR MERLIN FINCH

Written by CHARLES DIZENZO

This year, we performed "An Evening for Merlin Finch" written by Charles Dizenzo. He has a complex vision of America and a unique theatrical language which uses every cultural cliché with hilarious freshness.

America in the latter half of 1960's— Young generation flew in the face of public opinion, demonstrated anti-Vietnam, offered resistance to the rule. Merlin Finch, the hero of the play lives with his parents, Darlene and Frank. Darlene's way of thinking is the packing up her trouble and smile, smile, smile. She is a very egoistic person and, wants to make Merlin a nice boy. Frank also tries to bring up Merlin as Frank likes. But everything does not come up to their expectations. The Lawsons, what we call "a wonderful family,"

called at this house in the evening. They don't worry about the trouble either. Merlin Finch tries to seek the truth, and analyze the reality, nevertheless he can't behave satisfactorily. So he makes a desperate attempt to escape from the exploitive atmosphere of his home but is sweet-talked into submission by his parents. Darlene's Mother (this role should be played by Merlin Finch) criticizes exploitive, selfish atmosphere. She sets us a question and gives us a chance to re-examine our way of thinking.

This play records the intrusion of a disturbing reality into the life and language of the Finch family. We would like to show with rare skill and bizarre emotional world ignored by the conventions of today's middle class life.

— STAFF —

Producer Yoshiaki Kawamata(3)
Director Norikatsu Mouri (3)
Assistant Hideki Naoi (1)
Stage Manager... Tsuyoshi Kodera (3)
Assistant Ikuo Ota (2)
Setting..... Shigeru Ozawa (3)
Properties Haruyuki
Matsubara (3)
Lighting Akira Hoshi (3)
Sound Effects ... Takanori
Kawashima (3)

Costume Toshio Tokura (3)
Make-up Shizuko Watabe (3)
Treasurer Koichi Matsuoka (3)

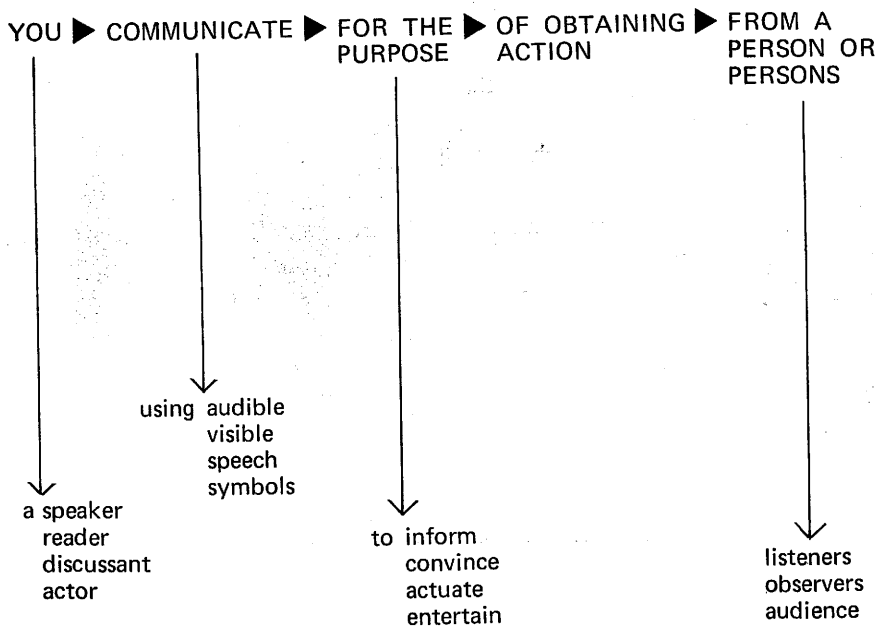
— CAST —

Darlene Finch ... Ryoko Suzuki (2)
Frank Finch Ichiro Takada (1)
{Darlene's Mother Yumiko Ishizaki (1)
{Merlin Finch..... Shinji Furuta (3)
Fanny Lawson... Kumiko Isozaki (1)
Jack Lawson..... Masahito Seki (1)
Bill Lawson Masami Takeuchi (1)

Speech in Action

Norikatsu Mouri
Director

*Play production is the glamour child of speech.
It is colorful, rewarding, exciting and often hectic.
The audience comes in a gala mood, and for a period of about an hour may be moved into laughter or tears, or both.
All the emotions of lifetime can be crowded into a play.
A play is always a cooperative effort.
No play will be successful unless everybody understands his responsibilities and fulfills them without any hesitation.*



Freedom And Difficulty

Tsuyoshi Kodera
Stage Manager

Our cherished dream has come true on the stage of Hitotsubashi Auditorium. For six months, we have made efforts to create the best image of the play of "AN EVENING FOR MERLIN FINCH".

I cannot forget that fine day—the first

stage rehearsal at Nakano Public Hall. The eyes of all the staff were bright dreaming of the beautiful stage and the nice actings of the cast.

I cannot forget that rainy day—the last performance of our dream "AN EVENING

FOR MERLIN FINCH”.

Expectation, discouragement and yell of that night.

But, here, I have to say ‘good-by’ to our drama. For several years, the drama production has been the annoying from the viewpoint of English study in the W.E.S.S.

The drama activity has many phases in nature.

Many phases?

Many difficulties?

Yes, many difficulties are included in the drama production.

The more difficulties, the more expectations of the accomplishment.

With older members of the W.E.S.S., however, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that there could be too much freedom to make the dramas.

Now, the consciousness of the members of the W.E.S.S. has been changed. This change is the key to the drama production, I think.

Then, what does ‘our efforts to the drama production’ mean?

This question is running in my mind.

When I look back upon my youth, I am moved by the thought of all the people I have to thank for what they gave to me or meant to me. Yet I am plagued by the consciousness that, while I was young, I did not really show proper gratitude. How many have departed this life without my having expressed to them what it meant for me to receive kindness and care from them! Often I have shamefully and quietly uttered words of gratitude over the graves of those to whom I should have spoken while they were still living.

This is “The Story of My Life” by Albert Schweitzer.

Yes, I am in such a feeling. Actually, the drama production gave me many gifts—the youth.

Finally, I would like to extend my hearty thanks to Prof. Ito, graduates, seniors, chiefs, assistants, casts, staffs of setting, properties, lighting, sound effects, costume and make-up section.

What were you given by the drama production?



An Evening for Drama

DRAMA: Good-bye, everybody. I'm leaving. (*Heading for the closet to get his jacket and hat.*)

DEBATE: Leaving?

W.E.S.S.: What's going on?—Leaving for where?

DRAMA: Let's just say I've been called away on business.

THEATER: Don't get smart.

W.E.S.S. (baffled): On business? Where?

DRAMA: Let's just say I've got to make a quick call out of town.

THEATER: You don't have any business. You're staying here.

W.E.S.S.: Drama, What's happened to you? (*He ignores her and continues putting on his jacket.*) Drama, stop doing that! Answer me!

DRAMA: All right, I will don't want to live here any more. I'm through being treated like a jerk!

THEATER: Then don't act like a jerk.

DRAMA: I don't act like a jerk!

THEATER: You are a jerk!

DRAMA: You made me one. You wanted a jerk, and you got one.

THEATER: I got one, but I didn't want one.

DRAMA: Well, you don't have one anymore. Your little jerk is leaving for keeps. (*Making for the door.*)

W.E.S.S. (*blocking his way*): Drama, this craziness is going too long! You've got to finish rehearsals. You've got to attend four universities theatricals and get your prize,—you can't leave for years! Please, Drama, don't be like this to me—you know I love you, and so does theater. He just doesn't know how to show it.

DRAMA (*trying to move around her and get out*): He can keep his great love.
W.E.S.S. (*gently reproving*): Drama, honey!

DRAMA: He can shove it up his duffel bag.

THEATER (*angrily*): Watch that stuff!

DRAMA (*trying to push past his mother; over his shoulder to his father*): Go shove it!

THEATER: Don't get smart.

DRAMA (*making a break for his father in order to hit him; his mother holds him back*): Don't you get smart!

THEATER: You're asking for a hard one.

DRAMA: You'll get a hard one.

W.E.S.S. (*as Drama breaks away from her and rushes toward his father*): Drama, you're going crazy!

THEATER: Watch yourself or you'll get hurt.

DRAMA: You'll get hurt. You'll get a hard one right in the face! (*Hitting him.*)

THEATER (*swatting back*): You little bastard. . .

DRAMA (*running away*): I hate you!

W.E.S.S. (*pulling him to her*): Drama, That's your father you're saying things too! Now give me that duffel bag!

DRAMA: Let go!

W.E.S.S. (*struggling with him to get his his suitcase*): You're crazy, Drama, you're crazy! You're too young and you have to stay!

DRAMA (*struggling, holding onto the suitcase*): Stop it. Mom! Let go of it!

W.E.S.S. (*struggling with him*): At heart you're still a baby! Where will you go?—No place fast. What'll you do?—

You don't know anything. Give me that duffel bag! You can't leave yet.

DRAMA (*still struggling, but weakening in spirit now*): Will you let go? Come on Mom!

W.E.S.S.: Drama have a heart! We've got friends visiting! This must look ridiculous! We can talk later. For heaven's sake, be a good boy, Drama, and stop looking foolish!

DRAMA (*looking resentfully at his father*): I don't like being insulted!

W.E.S.S.: Nobody does—but you weren't insulted, Drama. At least nobody meant to, and everybody's sorry. Your dad can't help being the way he acts, Drama. He's just like my mother. They can't help themselves and they don't want to. But they don't mean any of it. Now be a good boy and take off your coat. (*W.E.S.S. takes the suitcase away from him and puts it in a corner.*)

DRAMA: I'm not taking any more of his insults.

W.E.S.S. (*helping him unbutton his jacket and taking it off him*): I don't blame you for that attitude, Drama. But you're imagining hurt feelings when you don't have any. When you play the horn and we love it, you think we don't. Wrong! We love it!

DRAMA: Come off it!

W.E.S.S. (*pointing to the company*): I swear to God we love it, and they do too.

SPEECH: Would you play for us something?

DRAMA (*firmly*): No!

W.E.S.S.: Drama! Who showed you how to be so unfriendly? Why don't you admit what's eating you? You think nobody likes your existence. But they do! (*Heading for the closet.*)

DRAMA (*realizing what she's up to*): Forget that!

W.E.S.S. (*pulling his script out of the closet*): But they'll love it!

DRAMA: Forget it!

W.E.S.S. (*returning with the script*):

You heard what DISCUSSION said about the performance. He loves it.

DRAMA: Put that thing away!

W.E.S.S.: Yes, it is, and it's not getting you anywhere fast. I, for one, want to watch another selection, and does everybody else.

DRAMA: I'm not making a fool of myself.

W.E.S.S.: The way you perform? Drama, you've been acting awful all night. Now I want you to play some story just a little, and I want you to stop making a fuss about it. You know your performance is good. What's there to worry about? Nothing but your bad imagination. You're afraid, aren't you?

DRAMA: I told you it's not shyness.

DEBATE (*cheerily*): Why don't you play something, Drama?

SPEECH (*happily*): Yeath, act anything.

W.E.S.S.: You've been causing trouble all day for years now, and I want you to stop it and act something.

DRAMA: I'm not trouble at all.

W.E.S.S.: Drama, stop making trouble and stand on the stage.

DRAMA (*weakly*): I have some rights, too.

W.E.S.S.: Stop arguing, Drama, We're waiting for you to act.

DRAMA puts the script on his hand and starts acting, just as poorly as before.

DEBATE, SPEECH and DISCUSSION try to enjoy it, but are visibly aghast.

THEATER is disgusted and withdrawn.

W.E.S.S. looks on, hopeful but confused.

— END —

Public Speaking

A Significant Art in the Society

The significance of public speaking is not adequately realized yet in Japan. Someone may say eloquence has been an evil among the Japanese. But even if it may be so, it already became a necessary evil in the complicated society of today. Here presented are the manuscripts of the prize-winning speeches of the junior members of Speech Section. You are hoped to read them critically to get something new about the art of public speaking through criticism. And here is the essay by Dr. Wayne C. Mannebach, associated professor of Speech Ripon College, which will be very helpful to understand the importance of public speaking in the western world.

Because My Professor Said So

Ryosuke Hashimoto

Recently I found an interesting column in the November issue of P.H.P. magazine. The article describes an interview between a university student and an employment interviewer of a certain company. During the conversation, the interviewer asked, "What do you think of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty?" The student replied that he opposed it. The interviewer then asked why the student opposed it. The student without hesitation said, "Because my well-known professor is against it."

Ladies and gentlemen, I noticed that some of you smile. Perhaps, your im-

mediate reaction to the student's reply resembles my first response. I, too, laughed because I thought the answer was ridiculous. But after I reflected on how I have responded toward my professors' lectures, I no longer regarded the student's reply as humor. And I hope that you, too, will act accordingly.

Let us seriously think about our usual attitude in class. Our professors lecture and confidently introduce their theories. We, students, either remain silent and write down what the professors say or we remain silent and daydream of better

things. In other words, the professors are active; we, students, are passive. But when examinations are approaching, we quickly lend or borrow transcripts of the lectures and cram for the professors' theories.

Once, my professor said, "Every time I check your examination papers, I am greatly surprised. What a good memory you, students, have! You memorize *my opinions* quite completely." This remark sounded ironical to me, for he really never wanted us to memorize his theories without any critical thinking, and he never expected us to take his remarks literally for granted. The professor realized that *simple memorization without critical thinking is useless to students, and eventually to society.*

In our high school days, we spent much time and effort trying to memorize all we learned in class. However, how many of us remember, for example, the specific date of the English Revolution, or what are the chemical elements to constitute protein. That which we have forgotten is most likely what we were forced to memorize uncritically in order to pass an examination. Now that we are in a university, we continue to be uncritical toward lectures. Is this right? Never! If we accept everything uncritically, we never will grow into independent thinkers and never will become productive citizens.

The other day, I had an opportunity to visit the international division of our university and to observe one of its classes. At first, I noticed that the foreign students listened to the lecture very carefully. Then, I observed what to me was a strange scene. Many students spontaneously raised their hands to ask questions or to object quite vehemently to what was stated. Notice that both professors and students were active. The students were

neither passive nor flattering; they were active and critical. This, ladies and gentlemen, is what we should do and must do. We, too, must be active and critical in class. I do not urge criticism for the sake of criticism. I mean, we must be critical before we believe. We must not become like the people described and criticized by Plato in his *Gorgias*, namely those people who listened uncritically to the Sophists, and then believed strongly, but without knowledge.

Now, let us think momentarily about a bitter experience in the past. About three decades ago, our society gradually became more militaristic. To our regret, our then young parents accepted the militaristic education generated by the government. Most of our parents were too uncritical to prevent this nation from sliding into the bog of the battle-field. Yes, history has tried hard to make us become critics before believers. We must follow this teaching.

We, university students, have great responsibility for the future of our society. Inevitably, we must share in determining what is right and wrong for this nation. It is mandatory for us to cultivate our critical, that is to say, our reflective thinking before assuming responsible positions in society. Just as television gives us a large amount of information, so do our professors. Before we swallow their information, let us taste and chew it. Only by this method, can we become wise and make proper decisions.

Again, I urge you not to be like the student who believed only because his professor said so. Remember, simple memorization without critical thinking is useless to students, and eventually to society. So, never say, "I think so, because my professor said so."

Undressed Women

Shizuko Watabe

One appropriate description of our present society is that; Stockings and women became strong after the war. The campaign for women's liberation is nowadays rising everywhere in the world, and Japanese women are no longer the exception. The position of women in our society has been steadily sloping upwards.

Women, taking the world tendency to women's liberation, are now requiring the society to give them higher rank just as men have, and advance in society.

However, this trend makes us consider whether the women who are crying for liberation have really enough ability and intelligence to rank with men in the world. The great number of women university graduates every year seems to show the enthusiasm of women for study. In fact people accuse women university students of attending university simply to have time free to wear pretty clothes, or to find a fiancé in the university.

Now most women in university are enjoying their lives with no such worry as men have about the problem of finding employment after graduation. There is no need for women to seek employment with sweat and tears, and an excellent grade in their school record is not necessarily valuable for them. Women can avail themselves of the advantages of the surrounding situation. Thus it is quite natural that people level criticism against women students.

Another reason for the laziness of women is the attitude of men toward women. I often hear men express their thinking about women in this way; The more foolish a girl is, the prettier she is.

Generally men tend to hate intelligent women, because men always want to control and dominate inferior women. On the other hand women by nature have a desire to be loved by men, so as a natural result women unconsciously want to be rather weak-headed in order to get the love of men. Women's stupidity is indulged in the present situation.

One of the undesirable characteristics of Japanese people is that they easily take foreign fashions into their lives without examining whether they are really suitable for them or not. Japanese women are going to regard the world tendency to women's liberation as if it was a fashion in dress or something, longing for the mere slogan "women's liberation" which has something new to their ears. They do not try to make efforts to cultivate their own ability and gain knowledge to step into society. They realize neither their ignorance nor their lack of efforts to overcome it.

Long long ago, Adam and Eve did not know that they were naked with each other. So they didn't try to wear clothes and had no shyness. Ladies and gentlemen, knowledge or intelligence is something like clothes to put on. At present, men with clothes are working in society, while women wearing no clothes at all are busy in their houses.

What do you think these undressed women are doing now? They are crying to be allowed to get out of the house, not even noticing that they are bare. These are the Japanese women who are campaigning for women's liberation without enough ability to cope with men in society.

And fortunately or unfortunately, the present situation makes society inclined to indulge their request. The position of women has been rising.

The fearful thing is that when these women become aware of themselves out in society with men, side by side, they may discover for the first time that only women are naked while men are wearing clothes. How shy and sad will they feel? Now in university, men are in the course of putting their clothes. Ladies, women university students are supposed to be studying as hard as men. But are you really putting on your clothes neatly in

your university life? Aren't you indulged by the present comfortable situation?

If you are satisfied with dressing by only attending university without studying, when you get into society you'll be embarrassed with your see-through wear.

The campaign for women's liberation at the present time may be quite proper for mankind. But before rushing into such a movement, just to follow the world tendency, ladies, let's become aware of our nakedness and cultivate the innate ability which can become fine intellectual dress for us.

What Are We Trying to Find?

Seiichi Torikai

What are we trying to find? Friends, sweethearts, mahjng, pachinco, student movements, great activities in clubs? I think it necessary for us to stop and think about what we are really looking for. I wonder what I'm now searching for.

One morning several days ago I was sitting in front of the statue of Shigenobu Ohkuma, looking absent-mindedly at my surroundings without doing anything. About a few hours later, no sooner had lessons been over than a lot of students came out of the school buildings. I saw several boys in groups talking pleasantly. A boy and a girl passed me by hand in hand, smiling at each other as if they were in love. I didn't envy them; on the contrary, I myself felt relieved to see it. I'm a junior now. I've had not a few experiences like this. But I'm sick and tired of such things, which never make me excited and merry any more. I wonder what to do. I suspect I'm still young. Have you ever had the same experience?

Ladies and gentlemen, now I doubt if I've been leading a very happy university life through the E.S.S. these two and a half years. Through this club I've become friends with many boys and girls. I've fallen in love. I've done my best on the occasion of debating matches and oratorical contests. I've advanced in English. It's true that the E.S.S. has been a very good thing for me. But I don't feel I am much satisfied with these things, which are now commonplace.

Now I'll need something more important. "The frog in the well knows nothing of the great ocean." is a well-known Japanese saying. We are apt to be the frog in the well if we are wholly absorbed in only one thing. We, the young, should know the great ocean.

Ladies and gentlemen, what should we do or what should we look for through our university life? We can not deny that we must study anyway. Well, what is study? To read books in the library and

to have classes are, of course, study. Then, how about taking part in club activities? What about making friends? What about falling in love? I should say, in the broader sense, these things are study, too. I mean study is to learn something through seeing, hearing, talking, reading, enjoying or suffering. I believe we should experience as many as we can while we are students.

In the university, students are given many valuable privileges like time, freedom, and all kinds of conveniences. Sorry to say, however, we aren't making the most of them. Please keep in mind that only we students can use these privileges. We should make a good use of them. I am sure we can enrich our experiences through using these important privileges.

Take travelling, for instance. To take a trip is one of the things which only we can do as long as we like through our university life.

This summer, I travelled to Noto in Ishikawa prefecture hitch hiking my way alone for the first time. I realized that travelling alone was not only a comfort to us but also gave us something vivid.

I hope to go to Hokkaido this winter.

How wonderful to ride on a sled on the magnificent snowy plain! How romantic to talk with the people there, sitting around the warm fireside!

I'm saving enough money to take a trip to America next summer. I want to learn the manners and customs of the U.S. and to discover some of the things our nation doesn't have. There I'll surely have some difficulties and sometimes even suffer adversity. I hope I'll do my best to struggle through it all. Through such severe trials I feel I'll be able to get something to make me stronger or to obtain what I lack.

I don't think what I'm now trying to do is what I've been doing till now, such as club activities, lessons, friendship and love. Now, I say goodbye to these things for a moment and start travelling alone to discover what I don't have.

Ladies and gentlemen, we must not confine ourselves in our narrow daily lives. We must not be the frog in the well. We should always endeavor to do something new, for we are students, we are young. Let's try to experience many of the things which only students can experience.

What are we trying to find?

The First Thing That We've Got to Do

Akiko Wada

A few days ago, on my way home, I was waiting for a bus. It was a cold and rainy day. People stood in a long line. When a bus arrived at the bus stop, a middle-aged man suddenly wedged himself in the front of the line. We were very surprised to see such an impolite action and got mad. But nobody said anything unpleasant to him about what he did. We were lacking in courage to do so.

I think that many times we have en-

countered such a situation. We are often reluctant to speak out our thought.

I bet it comes from a problem in the nature of the Japanese people. It has been forming throughout Japanese history. Here, let's turn our eyes to the past.

In 1868, the Meiji government was established in place of the Shogunate. Until then Japan had been a feudal state. It was an absolute and obedient world. No Japanese had the right to resist the ruling

class. If someone rebelled against the Shogunate, his life was ruined or he was forced to commit suicide. There wasn't much of a choice other than silence or acquiescence. He had to obey orders without question that were forced upon him by the authorities. This great political event, the establishment of the Meiji government, was an epic turning point of modern Japan. But after the Meiji restoration there was little internal change in the people's conformist attitudes. In my opinion, it was not a real democratic revolution. Regretably, we, the Japanese, blindly followed the government without a word as we did in the warrior government era. We haven't awakened to realize that we are forming our society by ourselves.

It has been only 26 years since General Macarther imported democracy to Japan. We know well that we have the right to express whatever we want to say. Nevertheless, we have failed to speak out with courage. A tendency to keep silent has continued and has remained until today.

I had a bitter experience last summer. It was when the campus dispute concerning the election of the president occurred. When we were in class, a few students who belonged to some faction rushed into the class and asked the professor to give them some time. "Professor, we want to discuss very important matters with your students. We are confident that it is really necessary to exchange our views under this circumstance." After a while the professor broke the silence with a disagreeable look. "Which do you choose, a class or a discussion?", he asked us. As soon as he said that we were frozen into silence. Every student shut his mouth. Nobody answered his question. The professor wanted to teach the class. The students in the class didn't want to have their hour interrupted. When I look back upon that incident, I can't call what occurred a true

discussion. Only the political faction leaders one-sidedly spoke out. After they finished their speech and left the class, discontented words like "Oh, it really gets me. I didn't want to stop the class." were expressed by the students.

I regretted not having said that I was really against their proposal but I couldn't do it. Well, at that time, if anyone had voiced an opinion, such as "I feel like continuing the class." with courage and without hesitation, perhaps the classmates would have agreed with him and we would not have wasted precious time.

I am against our attitude that inhibits our ability to respond honestly and openly. As long as we hesitate to speak out our opinion, the Feudal state will continue in our mind in spite of Japan being known as a democratic country. When I was thinking about this problem I read an article in the newspaper which emphasized how important it was to express our thoughts.

It is the story of a young housewife who lived near Oze in Gunma prefecture. What she did was only to speak out her opinion with courage. As a result, one national park that is very famous for its beautiful view was saved from motor traffic pollution. She opposed the plan of the prefectural government office to construct a highway through Oze National park, known for its abundance of alpine flora. When the construction started she thought, "How outrageous! What can I do to protect this beautiful place?" More than 10,000 people who were students, workers and housewives, agreed with her petition and signed it. Because of her leadership, the route of the highway was changed.

As this successful example shows, if we speak out minds, it is possible to expect a response.

To say what we think is the first step to make our society by ourselves.

Something Sleeping

Toshio Kuroyanagi

Many cars, radios and televisions are being produced everyday. In this age of overproduction, we can get almost anything we want. Perhaps we are very lucky compared with the people in olden times, but, be careful, for too much of a good thing can be very detrimental—especially when people don't know how to make the best use of products. Let me tell you about one of my own experiences.

When I was junior high student, Father gave me 1,000 yen a month for my own use. I was always happy on 'pay day.' One day after one of the seniors of the English Speaking Society taught me how to use a taperecorder, I was determined to get a taperecorder of my own. At first, however, I could not afford to buy one, for, 1,000 yen a month wasn't enough. But the proverb, 'Little and often make a heap in time' encouraged me, and I began to save money. After many little's and many often's and a part time job at a junkman's lot, I finally bought a splendid taperecorder when I was in the second grade of senior high. Because I was so interested in English conversation, I listened and listened everyday for the half year.

But preparations for university entrance soon prevented me from listening to the tapes, and the taperecorder gradually left my mind. It slept a long time. But one day after I entered the university, I found my taperecorder lying dusty in a closet. How wasteful! I remembered the hot days when I was working for the junkman, and I, then, vowed to take good care of the taperecorder. Since waking up the sleeping taperecorder, I've tried various kinds of methods for using the recorder. I'd like to tell you some of these methods.

First: Can you wake up at a fixed time

every morning? Probably many of you, youths, can't. Neither could I. I always overslept and thus either had to hurry to school or sometimes had to cut my classes. Then I found a good way to wake up on time. My taperecorder has a timing switch and wakes me up every morning like an alarm clock. How does it work? I made a tape of my own voice. At seven o'clock in the morning, I call myself like this:

"It's time for you to get up. It's time for you to get up. It's time for you to get up. Now, wake up, lazy boy!"

Since acquiring my "alarm clock", I'm seldom late. I think you, too, will awaken on hearing your own voice.

My second method is to use the taperecorder more beneficially during the day. For example, what's your daily life like? Perhaps you are like me. I get up, go to classes, participate in my club, work at a part time job and have a date. I am very busy and have little time to listen to English.

But, because I am very busy, I've learned to make the most of my short time. For instance, coming home from school, I open the door of my room. My favorite machine then begins to work and soon I am listening to English conversation, while sitting down at the desk. It is surprising how much work one can accomplish in a short time, if one sets about it properly.

In fact, this way is so effective that I'm going to try it after marriage. My wife to be and I will work in double harness. I may come home early some day, feeling very sad and becoming a little angry. In this case the machine will go to work. On opening the door, I hear, "Hi, my darling! Supper is ready in

the kitchen. I'll be back soon." On hearing her sweet voice, I quickly will lose my anger. So, from my brief examples, you should notice how useful the tape-recorder can be.

Our fathers cherished any tool because of the lack in commodities. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why our country has progressed so far since World War II.

But many of us are liable to waste many things because of our abundance. So, again I urge you to realize that too much of a good thing can be very detrimental.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, think of your own things. Don't you have something sleeping? And isn't it time to awaken it and put it to proper use?

The Significance of Public Speaking in the Western World

Dr. Wayne C. Mannebach

Associate Professor of Speech, Ripon College
Ripon, Wisconsin USA

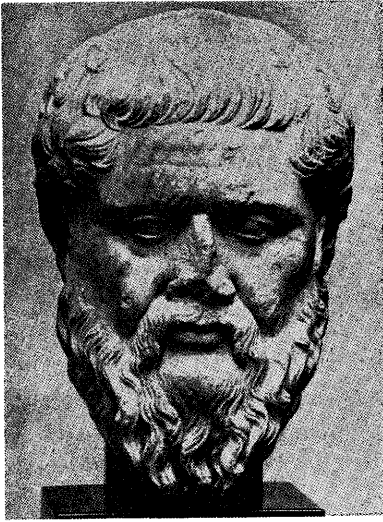
Public speaking in the western world is considered a useful art, for its primary purpose is social coordination or control. The art is very old; its roots reach deep into an antiquity of poetry, ethics, politics, and laws. Indeed, its tradition wears the proverbial "snowy beard." It is not possible to present in a few pages a complete history of public speaking, for such a task requires volumes instead of pages. But a brief sketch of the tradition warrants the reader's attention.

The oldest essay ever discovered was written about 3000 B.C.; was inscribed on a fragment of parchment addressed to Kagemni, the oldest son of the Pharaoh Huni; and consisted of advice on how to speak effectively. Similarly, the oldest extant book is a treatise on public speaking. Known as the *Precepts*, the book was composed in Egypt about 2675 B.C., by Ptah-Hotep, and was written for the guidance of the Pharaoh's son. These works are significant because they reveal that interest in public speaking is nearly 5000 years old. But the history of public speak-

ing as Westerners know it today began about 2500 years after the writing for Kagemni.

Although isolated bits of information concerning public speaking are found in Homer's works, the formulation of the first formal treatise on public speaking dates back to Greece in the 5th century B.C. When a democratic regime was established in Syracuse after the overthrow of the dictator Thrasylbulus, the citizens of Syracuse flooded the courts to recover property confiscated during the war. Not many people were capable of speaking persuasively, so a fellow named Corax and his pupil, Tisias, wrote a systematic treatise on how to compose speeches. Since then, many people have contributed to the theory and criticism of public speaking. The force of such tradition has united great names and works in a common core of theory, thus linking generation to generation so that the whole procession of the ages of public speaking appears like one man always living and always learning.

The following men and their works de-



Plato

serve the attention of anyone interested in improving his public speaking effectiveness: Aristotle's *Rhetoric*; Plato's *Gorgias* and *Phaedrus*; Isocrates' *Antidosis*; Quintilian's *Institutes of Oratory*; St. Augustine's *On Christian Doctrine*; George Campbell's *The Philosophy of Rhetoric*; Richard Whately's *Rhetoric*; Hugh Blair's *Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres*; Chauncey Goodrich's *Select British Eloquence*; Richard C. Jebb's *Attic Orators*; I. A. Richard's *The Philosophy of Rhetoric*; Kenneth Burke's *Counter Statement*; S. I. Hayakawa's *Language in Thought and Action*; and Edwin Black's *Rhetorical Criticism*. Of course, there are many other valuable works to read in order to improve communicative effectiveness. However, the above works are well respected by today's westerners.

There is no need to elaborate on the fact that millions of people daily earn their livelihood through public speaking. Among them are politicians, clergymen, professors, businessmen, and lawyers. All of these people recognize the importance of good public speaking. Then, too, public speaking is practiced by thousands of high school and college and university students

attending debate and public speaking tournaments and participating in student body affairs.

Another way to observe how western man evaluates the importance of public speaking is to examine the speech curricula of academic circles. In America, for instance, thousands of high schools and colleges and universities offer some courses in public speaking. Approximately 235 colleges and universities offer graduate degrees in some arts and sciences of communication. At least 35 institutions offer Ph.D. degrees.

For illustration, graduate degrees can be earned in the following areas: General Speech, Public Address, Rhetoric, Speech Education, Communication, Group Methods, Forensics, Discussion, Group and Media Communication, Communication Arts, Communication Theory and Research, Communication Theory and Processes, Interpersonal and Organizational Communication, Experimental Studies, Speech Communication, Radio-Film-Television, Speech Pathology, Audiology, Speech and Hearing Rehabilitation, Oral Interpretation, Broadcasting, Mass Communication, Telecommunication, Behavioral Communication, and History and Criticism of Public Address. The list is not exhaustive, and each curriculum has its own characteristics.

In conclusion, the reader should bear in mind at least three major points. First, the fundamental purpose of public speaking is to control or coordinate society through the exchange of ideas and feelings from one person to another, and that such control can be both advantageous and disadvantageous for mankind. The reader should study speech not only to improve his own communication, but also to identify and to criticize those people who use speech to exploit their hearers.

Second, the reader should study speech from many aspects. Perhaps the best ex-

planation of the many facets of speech comes from the book, *Speech Criticism*, (The Ronald Press, New York, 1970, p. 3). The authors say:

The art of public speaking has many dimensions. At its core are words through which conceptions are formulated, thereby fashioning a *linguistic* mould. The words shape ideas which, if developed responsibly by a speaker, stamp the discipline as an *intellectual* enterprise. In the expression of thought, man also reveals himself through moods, feelings, predispositions, and attitudes. Thus speech invariably takes on a *psychological* dimension. By extension, these inner promptings acquire *social* meaning since the nature of communicative intent establishes a certain relationship between a speaker and his hearers, between himself and the cultural context which shapes his life. Moreover, public address has a *technical* dimension, as any standard textbook on the subject shows. The art is shaped by a method, by a way of going about the job of preparing a speech. And this immediately suggests an *aesthetic* component, for admittedly some speeches reveal fuller measure of artistic excellence than others, either through sublimity of thought, felicity of expression, or stylistic

elegance. And finally the art of speaking has *ethical* magnitude, for ideas have power to do evil, no less than good.

There is little wonder that the person interested in improving his communicative effectiveness must cast his eyes in many directions.

Finally, it is important that members of Japanese English Speaking Societies especially should attempt to improve their understanding of the history and theory of public speaking. If they plan to learn another language, if they plan to speak to Westerners in a western language, then they must be able to *adapt* to their hearers if they want to be effective. The best way to become *adaptive* is to learn the art of public speaking, and the art of public speaking comes primarily from western literature. Indeed, public speaking is significant in the western world. I hope members of Japanese English Speaking Societies also make it significant in the eastern world.

古い奴だと思いでシラガ
ガキの頭から熱湯を
どこの誰かは知らな
月光の面影のやうなま
怪獣ゴジラにしろれた
二匹の山を走りすぎ
首尾よく大穴に入れた
パイロットでもあつた
物心れたあの子にや
拳前の果物は肘鉄喰ら
右も左も真暗闇だ
ボクちゃんに朝日が昇る
そんなおりに朝日が昇る
いっもの三和のカウン
にうろはほえを可愛
今度こそはと毎た
モテオオの子は夜
花嫁衣裳にチャ
煙草も目もア
キーンキラギラ陽が沈む



みなさまのお役に立つ

三和銀行

- 資本金=504億円 ● 店舗網=国内200余 海外7
- 行員数=約16,000 (★女子行員=8,000)

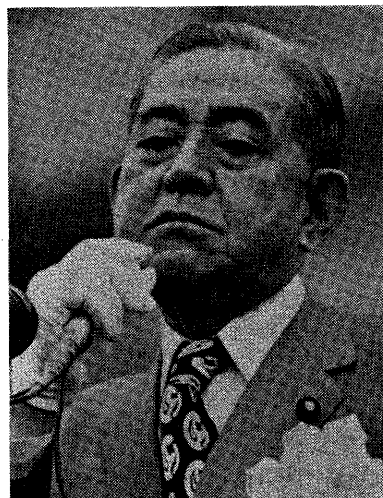
Japan in Agony

**Resolved: That Japan Should Reinforce
Its National Defense Forces.**

From The Final Match of
The 1st KUEL Debating Contest

The Contemporary Japanese Capitalism

By Discussion Section



THE 1ST KUEL DEBATING CONTEST

Resolved: That Japan Should Reinforce Its National Defense Forces.

Waseda team won the 2nd prize in the 1st All Japan Intercollegiate Five-man Team Debating Contest sponsored by the Kanto Univ. ESS League, under the proposition "Resolved: that Japan should reinforce its national defense forces." Presented here are the first constructive speeches, rebuttals and summary speeches delivered by Keio team, the Affirmative and our representatives, the Negative in the final match. Why not study this match again by this report for a next chance.

WASEDA: Akira Iguchi, Akira Kosaba, Hideo Oosuga, Kyoko Mikami, Toshio Tokura

KEIO: Izumi Inoue, Kumi Inoue, Hiroshi Miwa, Tsutomu Saito, Kiichiro Yamamoto

The First Affirmative Constructive Speech

The 1970's will be the time when Japan's national power will have an unprecedented weight and influence on world affairs. We must now stop being imitators, and we must stop following in the wake of others, we must move on toward our own aims of our own choosing. Today, in this debate, we would like to think of whether or not Japan, as an independent nation, is now making enough effort for her security especially in the field of national defense.

Before we develop our argument, we'd like to define two important terms as follows:

In Japan, NATIONAL DEFENSE FORCES means the Self-Defense Forces established

in 1954. To REINFORCE the national defense forces means to strengthen the capacity of the present S.D.F.

Since the end of the World War II, we find that more than 40 armed conflicts, large and small, have occurred. In Asia, we can find the armed disputes between Nationalist and Communist China, the Korean War, the Sino-Indian border dispute, the Sino-Soviet border dispute, the Vietnam War and so forth.

Owing to the mutual deterrent power through the enormous nuclear weapons between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, all-out wars or large-scale wars are completely deterred.

But the so-called national liberation struggles and localized armed disputes still continue to occur one after another.

If we take these circumstances into consideration, it is not possible to say that there is no chance at all of Japan's being attacked by another nation. And it is necessary to prepare defense power in advance against such potential aggressions.

Needless to say, to defend its independence by itself is a matter of course as an independent nation. All nations are making efforts toward this end. But looking at the present situation, we can find that Japan is not making enough effort to maintain the security in the field of the national defense power. Now, let us examine this point in detail. In 1970, Japan is spending only 0.79% of its gross national product for national defense in line with its national strength. And what is more important than anything else is that the Japanese Self-Defense Forces are facing various difficulties in their equipment because Japan is neglecting the defense effort. Japan's S.D.F. cannot cope with the locally limited war. In the article of the *Asahi* on April 22, 1971, the Defense Agency analyzed the present capacity of S.D.F. as follows: "In order to cope with the locally limited war, the ability of S.D.F. is

not enough in the field of mobility and fire power, maritime defense power, and air defense power." Now, let us show evidence to support this statement.

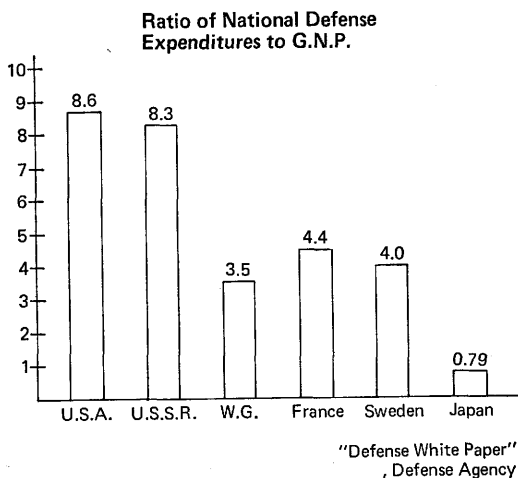
Ground Self-Defense Force

According to the book "The Self-Defense Forces", written by Haruo Fujii, military critic, p. 276, "The necessary amount of the tanks is 1,068, but actually, it has 694 in 1969." Moreover, according to the *Mainichi*, Sept. 2, 1970, "Two-thirds of the total number of tanks were given by the U.S., which were made in 1945. So, they are running short of parts as they become old and it takes much time to repair." This means only 200 tanks are actually at work.

As for the fire power, the necessary bullets and shells used in one month are estimated to be 170,000 tons, according to the *Yomiuri*, on Dec. 17, 1970. But the amount of G.S.D.F. stocks today is very small and only about 68,000 tons, which will be used up in only a week in actual fighting. These facts clearly show that in its equipment present power of G.S.D.F. is very weak.

Maritime Self-Defense Force

According to the *Mainichi* on March 31, 1968, "The information-gathering ship of the Soviet Union violated the Japanese territorial waters in Hokkaido, and has been at anchor for 2 days without the permission of Japanese government." But actually, Japan could not send any escort ships to watch it because of the shortage of such ships. As you are well informed, Japan lives on foreign trade. Therefore, marine transportation plays a very important role, and we must by any means maintain the safety of the Japanese territorial waters. But according to the Defense White Paper published by the Defense Agency in 1970, p. 79, Japan has only 216 naval ships while she possesses 6,409 merchant ships. It



The number of merchant ships which one escort ship should guard.

Japan	29.66
U.S.A.	1.06
U.S.S.R.	1.09
U.K.	6.52

"Defense White Paper"
, Defense Agency

means that the number of merchant ships which one naval ship should guard is 29.66 in Japan. This figure is quite dissatisfactory, because, that of the U.S. is 1.06, the Soviet Union 1.09, England 6.52, and West Germany 11.08. Both of these cases suggest that ability of S.D.F. is not enough for the security of Japanese territorial waters.

Air Self-Defense Force

According to the book "Self Defense Forces" p.279, in 1970, 970 aircraft are officially registered. But only 793 aircraft are at work. The rest of them are out of order. We have to tell you a very tremendous thing. According to the article of the *Mainichi* on Sept. 2, 1970, "Air Defense Force possesses 42 transport planes. But to our surprise, more than the half of them cannot fly because they are very old." We cannot help saying that Japanese air defense ability is not reliable.

We have analyzed the ability of Ground, Maritime and Air S.D.F. Full observation of these facts will surely lead you to a con-

clusion that Japanese defense power itself is too poor to cope with the modern war, and Japan should reinforce its national defense forces. As a result of neglect of defense duty, it is difficult for present Japanese Self-Defense Forces to make an effective response to the conceivable wars. To improve this bad situation, we would like to present you our proposal. First of all, we need to increase the defense expenditure to the average level of other nations which have the similar national affairs. We are going to increase the rate of defense expenditure from today's 0.7% to 2.0% of G.N.P. in the next fiscal year. With the increase of the defense expenditure, we will accomplish modernization and improvement of equipments and eliminate the defects of the present S.D.F., which we mentioned before. Namely, as for the G.S.D.F., we are going to modernize and improve the mobility and firepower. With regard to M.S.D.F., we are planning to put emphasis on the safety of marine transportation within Japanese territorial waters, for example to increase the number of escort ships. Concerning A.S.D.F., we will strengthen the air defense power.

But once the ability of S.D.F. is prepared to be capable enough to meet the modern wars, it is possible to reduce the defense expenditure taking international situation into consideration.

By realizing our proposal, Japan would surely play her role for national defense as a really independent nation.

The First Negative Constructive Speech

"Let us re-examine our attitude towards peace itself. Too many of us think it impossible, too many think it unreal, but that is the dangerous defeatist's belief and leads to the conclusion that war is inevitable."

Now, ladies and gentlemen, the Affirmative insists that the reinforcement will contribute to the peace and security of Japan. If their theory is true, we should reinforce our Self-Defense Forces, but if the reinforcement of S.D.F. is against the peace and



President Nixon and Premier Chou
in China

security of Japan, we cannot agree.

With this in mind, first let us examine the situation around Japan. Taking the relationship between China and the U.S.A. an example, this relationship is getting better. We understand it from the announcement of President Nixon's Visit to Peking. Furthermore, business leaders of Japan are planning to visit China, and in August this year, 120 Japanese students are going to China. In this way, there's no danger around Japan. Do you feel the danger? Why is it necessary to reinforce its National Defense Forces under such situation?

Keeping these things in minds, let us go on today's debate. The Aff. said, "The S.D.F. of Japan are not enough to cope with the local limited war. So, we should reinforce our National Defense Forces." This is the basic argument of the Affirmative. Here, let us examine whether or not the S.D.F. of Japan are enough.

Please look at this chart.

Using this chart, the Affirmative developed their argument. It is true that the defence expenditure of France and Britain is higher than that of Japan. But it is also true that these countries have the

duty to dispatch their own troops to other countries. But Japan does not. This shows that the situation is quite different and it's impossible to compare with these countries. This is the fatal mistake by the Affirmative. The small defense expenditure does not show that the S.D.F. of Japan is not enough to cope with the local limited war.

Next, let us consider what country would attack Japan. When we examine the military power of Japan, we have to keep that of other countries in our minds. Suppose North Korea attacks Japan, the power of the S.D.F. of Japan are bigger than those of North Korea. Suppose South Korea attacks Japan, the power of the S.D.F. of Japan are bigger than those of South Korea. And suppose Taiwan attacks Japan, the power of the S.D.F. are also bigger than those of Taiwan. That's okay with present situation. Since the Affirmative did not show the criterion of the power of the S.D.F. of Japan, since they did not clarify what kind of war would occur, we cannot understand why the S.D.F. are not enough to cope with the local limited war. They only said that the S.D.F. are not enough without considering these points. So, we'd like to ask next gentlemen of the Affirmative "What is the standard of judgement of military power of the S.D.F. of Japan?"

Today Japan is keeping the Japan-US Security Treaty. Since the end of the World War II, there has been no war. This means that the deterrent effect of the collective security has been working effectively to defend Japan. And in allied

The Number of Planes and Ships in Asia

	Planes	Ships
Japan	960	210
N. Korea	600	130
S. Korea	300	110
Taiwan	350	150

countries, there has been no war thanks to the deterrent effect of collective security treaty. But in non-allied countries, the Korean war and the Vietnam war have occurred. This means that collective security is the effective way to defend our own country. So almost advanced countries are the member nations of a collective security treaty. The Affirmative said "The S.D.F. has many weak points. The number of the tanks and helicopters is not sufficient. So reinforcement is necessary." But thanks to the Japan-US Security Treaty, the S.D.F. plus the U.S.F. has guaranteed peace and security of Japan. Granting that the S.D.F. has many weak points, the U.S.F. is making up for the weak points of the S.D.F.

Like this, we cannot easily say that the S.D.F. has weak points, so we should not reinforce its National Defense Forces. Moreover, as long as Japan keeps the J.U.S.S.T., the peace and security of Japan are guaranteed by the S.D.F. and the U.S.F. We have a bit of evidence. Quote "In the event of emergency, the U.S.F. would help Japan by using any weapons."

Since Japan is the most important partner of the U.S. in Asia, why would the U.S. see Japan die without any attempt

to save her? Surely, the U.S. would help in the event of emergency. And as we mentioned before, the J.U.S.S.T. has a deterrent effect. So there is less possibility of occurrence of war. Why is it necessary to reinforce its National Defense Forces?

When we turn our eyes to Asian countries, many Asian countries are criticizing that militarism is in progress in Japan. If Japan reinforces its National Defense Forces, today's situation will be aggravated. This is against world peace.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, from the beginning to the end, we cannot find out any need to reinforce our National Defense Forces, because the Aff. team did not clarify the standard of judgement that the S.D.F. is not enough to cope with local limited war and because the S.D.F. and the U.S.F. are guaranteeing the peace and security of Japan. And if Japan reinforces its National Defense Forces, the present situation will be aggravated.

For these reasons, we, the Negative, have a strong confidence that Japan should not reinforce its National Defense Forces. Lastly, weapons do not make peace, men make peace. Thank you.

Rebuttals

(Neg.)

The Aff.'s assertion is based on the assumption. What is more, they prepare for the worst case. Pushing this theory further, we, Japanese must prepare for the worst case such as nuclear war. Then why is their plan sufficient to secure peace of Japan? We cannot understand without much more explanation on this point. Furthermore the Aff. is worried about the

insufficiency of the S.D.F. But there are two factors in Japan's defence structure, namely the S.D.F. and the U.S.F. The Aff. completely neglects the U.S.F. which are actually stationed in Japan. In case of an emergency, the U.S.F. will surely support the S.D.F. and will make up for the insufficiency of the S.D.F. We cannot adopt their resolution.

Thank you.

(Aff.)

From now on, I would like to explain our defence target. As you know very well, it is impossible for Japan to possess nuclear weapons. So, Japan must rely on the U.S.A. for deterrent power against nuclear weapons. But as for local limited war, we must defend our country by ourselves. We don't question the good relation between the U.S.A. and Japan, but we question whether Japan is relying too much on the U.S.A. This is the question. And our defense target is to have enough power for a local limited war. For that purpose, we need the Military Expenditures, 2 per cent of G.N.P. Let me show you the reasonable ground for this. According to the *Tokyo News Paper*, February 11, 1970, Joint Staff Council consisting of Ground, Maritime and Air S.D.F. stated as follows, "To establish sufficient power of the S.D.F., Japan must spend more than 2 per cent of G.N.P." Furthermore, according to 'the Defense Yearbook '71' published by the Defense Agency, page 101, "In order to build up enough defense capacity, defense expenditure must be increased at least to 2 per cent of G.N.P."

And our proposal is supported by an expert of international politics, Edwin, O. Reischauer. He mentioned in the book entitled, 'Beyond Vietnam' as follows, "Japanese Government revealed that the national defense would occupy 2 per cent of the total amount of G.N.P. And it is quite reasonable."

As you can easily understand, our plan can satisfy our need, and has reasonable ground. We urge you to adopt our resolution.

(Neg.)

Today, the Aff. insists that the present scale of the S.D.F. is not sufficient to cope with the local limited war. And they pointed out the shortage of planes, escort

ships and tanks. But we still can't understand what is the standard by which to judge. On what criterion can they say the S.D.F. are not sufficient? Under the J.U.S.S.T., how can they say the S.D.F. are not enough to cope with local limited war? I ask next speaker from the Aff. to answer this point.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, to our great regret, the Aff. side neglects the influence of reinforcement. As we proved before, the situation around Japan will be aggravated after reinforcement. In order to support this point, I'll present you with more evidence. This is the criticism by South Korea. "In the 4th Defense Build Up Plan, Japan will take the leadership instead of the U.S.A. both nominally and virtually. We are against such a movement of Japan" This is according to the Weekly Magazine 'World Topic' published by Jiji Press company. Thus, if we should allow reinforcement of the S.D.F., the situation will be aggravated. Why must Japan go against the criticism of other countries? From this point of view, we cannot adopt the proposal by the Aff.

(Aff.)

The former speaker of the opposing side said that the other countries criticized the reinforcement of the S.D.F. But this does not mean the relations between Japan and those countries will become aggravated after the adoption of our proposal. The main purpose of our defense is only to defend Japan, and never to threaten other countries. So by the negotiation, we can get rid of such a criticism by other countries. Ladies and gentlemen, as we explained before, we can point out some vital defects in the ability of the S.D.F. It is quite urgent to compensate for the shortage of the armament for the security of Japan.

(Neg.)

The present scale of the S.D.F. is not enough to cope with the local limited war. This is the argumentation of the Aff. In order to prove it, the Aff. showed us the shortage of the present S.D.F. For example, number of tanks are not enough and 1,068 tanks are necessary. However, ladies and gentlemen, the Aff.'s argumentation is based upon the analysis of the Defense Agency. They believe it simply because the Defense Agency announced so. But we want to know in their own analysis why the present number of tanks or helicopters are insufficient and their proposal can satisfy the need, namely, after the adoption of their plan the S.D.F. of Japan can cope with the local limited war. Unless the Aff. shows us a clear difference in the situation after the adoption of their proposal, we cannot accept their argumentation.

Ladies and gentlemen, on the contrary, our argumentation is based upon our own analysis. As we explained to you with the assistance of this chart, Japanese S.D.F. ranks the 2nd in Asia. This means Japan has been making an effort for Japanese defense. Furthermore, as for the possibility of the occurrence of war, we have proven that because of the improvement of the situation and deterrent effect of the J.U.S.S.T., there's only a little possibility of the occurrence of war. So, if the Aff. still insists that reinforcement is necessary, they should show us their own analysis that present scale of armament is insufficient. Thank you.

(Aff.)

The Neg. said we ignore the existence of the J.U.S.S.T., but we admitted the J.U.S.S.T. is working effectively as a deterrent to nuclear war and total war. But these effects cannot prevent the local

limited war or indirect aggression. So, the S.D.F. must have enough power to cope with the emergency case. But at present, Japan does not have enough power as we showed you before. This is because Japan has not made much effort for defense. As an independent country, Japan should make much more effort for national defence.

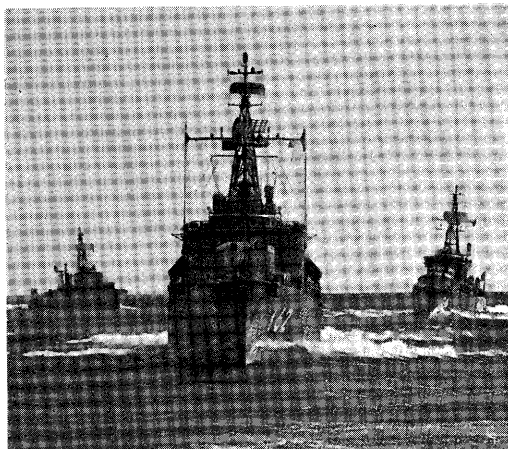
(Neg.)

According to the book entitled 'Nuclear Age' published by Hara Shobo Publishing Company, Yasunobu Tomura said as follows. "Reinforcement is admitted only in case that it is inevitable for the security of a nation." This means that reinforcement is not desirable for the world. With this in mind, let us examine the present condition around Japan.

As we mentioned before, the situation around Japan is improving. Even China is becoming flexible. In this situation, their assertion only to rely upon the power of armament is quite out of date and against the trend of the world. By their theory the worldwide peaceful coexistence will never be realized. And as for the second point, they mentioned that some Japanese S.D.F. planes are not working now. But to repair them is just to restore the original form of weapons and not reinforcement. It is just restoration of the original form of the weapons. And why can we say that the present scale of the S.D.F. is insufficient? We cannot understand why that figure given by the Aff. is necessary to Japan's security. On the contrary, our security is now guaranteed because of the S.D.F. and the U.S.F. Japan need feel no fear against any attack. For these reasons, the assertion given by the Aff. is not urgently needed and what we are required to do is to take a responsibility to seek for real peace.

Summary Speech of the Negative

Thank you Mr. speaker, honorable judges, my dear opponents, ladies and gentlemen. According to the theory of the Aff., the present scale of the S.D.F. is not sufficient to cope with the local limited war. And they picked out some weak points of the S.D.F.-shortage of planes, escort ships, or tanks. Yes, we know that there are some weak points. Then why has the security of Japan been maintained since the end of the World War II? This is the question. On this point, the Aff. answers it is owing to the deterrent effect of the J.U.S.S.T. But they completely neglect the existence of the S.D.F. Under the J.U.S.S.T. and the S.D.F., peace and security in Japan has been maintained. And the U.S.F. in Japan have made up for the weak points of the S.D.F. Thus, there is no need to reinforce the S.D.F. as long as we keep the J.U.S.S.T. Well, the opposing side said that Japan should not rely on the J.U.S.S.T. too much, while they said the J.U.S.S.T. is effective as a deterrent effect. Here we must point out a logical inconsistency in the Aff.'s logic. In the question period, they said Japan would acquire the security that means absence of danger after adoption of their plan. However, we have much doubt also on this point. Because we can't believe that a small increase in the number of planes, tanks and ships can satisfy the



Escorts on Sea of Japan

need. What scale of war will break out in the future, how many planes will attack Japan? Without examination of these points, how they can get the number of planes or tanks?

Ladies and gentlemen, when we examined the status quo, we showed in the rebuttal speech that it is now improving. Under such conditions, what should and must Japan do as a peace loving country?

We have two choices. Can you choose reinforcement neglecting the world tendency and the criticism? Do you make the great effort by peaceful means? Ladies and gentlemen, this is the time for negotiation, never for reinforcement. We urge you to adopt our resolution. Thank you.

Summary Speech of the Affirmative

If we look back in the history of armed conflicts, more than 40 armed conflicts, large and small, have occurred. Surrounding Japan, the Neg. side said there is no dangerous situation. But we proved and

showed concrete examples of the menace from other countries, for example, North Korea and China. Thus, we cannot deny the possibility of being attacked by other nations. So it is quite necessary for Japan

to prepare defense power against such potential aggression.

In relation to the necessity of defense power, both Aff. and Neg. have a common basis. The Neg. admitted the necessity of the S.D.F. But the estimation of the defense capacity of the S.D.F. is different between the Aff. and Neg. Very regretfully, the Neg. does not know the actual condition of the S.D.F. They don't know how Japanese S.D.F. suffer from the shortage of equipment and old equipment. We showed you many kinds of evidence and opinions. As for Ground S.D.F., it has weaknesses in mobility and fire power. As for Maritime S.D.F., it has a shortage of escort ships to guide and defend merchant ships. Moreover, Maritime S.D.F. could not catch the invasion of U.S.S.R. into Japanese territorial water. This fact clearly shows that Maritime S.D.F. doesn't have enough power to secure Japanese territorial water. And as for Air S.D.F., most

of the equipment has become old-fashioned because they were given to us by the U.S.A. after the World War II.

Ladies and gentlemen, why are the S.D.F. so weak? Why do the S.D.F. suffer from poor and useless old equipment? And in connection with this problem, the Neg. depends on the J.U.S.S.T. It is not the attitude of an independent country. Such an attitude is very shameful as an independent nation. We have to defend our country by our own hand. All through the debate, we can't find any guarantee that the U.S.A. will promise to defend Japan forever. There is no guarantee on this point.

Considering defects of the S.D.F., the present scale is not enough to cope with the conceivable war. Observation of these facts surely leads you to the conclusion that Japan should improve today's bad situation.

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THE CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE CAPITALISM

By Discussion Section

"The contemporary Japanese Capitalism" was the theme for this year's Discussion.

The dilemma between the majority and minority is one of the most challenging issues which capitalism now faces. This includes environmental disruption, the imbalance between private and public sectors, problem between North and South and so on. In other words, it is the problem of "poverty in abundance."

Looking at the problems which Japan now faces from this point of view, we fixed the subject of discussions.

This essay on the Contemporary Japanese Capitalism grew out of the discussions with several university E.S.S.' while we were serving as the members of Discussion Section of the W.E.S.S.

Environmental Disruption

The Japanese economy with the gross national product reaching about \$200,000 million is ranked second in the world economy. The economic white paper points out several fruits of the high economic growth in post-war Japan. They are the full employment of labor, the rise in real incomes, abundant goods and so on. We have to appreciate these fruits of the economic growth. On the other hand, however, the rapid expansion of the nation's economic scale have given rise to difficult problems.

Environmental disruption is one of the most serious problems which Japan now faces. In the rest of the world, environmental pollution is taken to mean the

damage to the lives of people, to the agricultural, forestry and fishing industries, to building, and so on. In Japan, however, environmental disruption includes not only that in public sector, relief from which can be sought through public law, but that in the private sector, relief from which has to be sought through private statute. In most cases, industry has taken steps to prevent environmental pollution not of their own initiative, but only after administrative action has been taken against them; and victims of such pollution tend to seek relief through administrative action rather than through civil law. For these reasons, the problem of environmental pollution is much broader in scope than in other coun-

tries. Such environmental pollution (as the terms industrial environmental pollution, urban environmental pollution and traffic environmental pollution and military base environmental disruption suggest) includes pollution arising from many sources.

Background of Environmental Disruption

Of course, there has long been environmental pollution in Japan. The damage caused by sulfuric gases emitted from copper refineries was a serious social problem even before the war. The Ashio case is usually cited as a classical example of *kogai* in Japan. Ashio was made into a major modern copper refining center under the ruthless entrepreneurship of Furu-kawa after Meiji Restoration. With this modernization and prosperity of the copper-refining industry there emerged inevitably spillover effects of undersirable kind, first in the form of damage of fish in the Watarase River, then affecting the rice corps which depended on the River for irrigation, and soon then after causing ill effects on the health of the people residing along the River. But this was a problem only in certain areas. There were potential sources of environmental disruption, but most of them remained latent in many cities.

As a result of the swift industrial development in postwar days, air and water pollution caused by factory wastes has become increasingly conspicuous especially in those areas crowded with industrial plants. The heavy chemical industries grew in late 1950's and early 1960's. The increased use of combustible petroleum as a source of power gave rise in every part of the country to the problem of air and water pollution caused by the giant petroleum combines. Meanwhile, a sharp increase in automobile users in big cities has caused air pollution due to exhaust

fumes to assume serious proportions. Expansion of the cities gave rise to urban environmental pollution, such as traffic and construction noises and the pollution of rivers.

Already, the Japanese people's concern over the problems of environmental disruption has mounted to such an extent that not a day passed without newspapers carrying reports on the matter.

Japan has been slow to take measures to deal with the problem. Industry, like the Government, has put primary emphasis on production. Investment not directly connected with production has been kept to minimum in most cases. On the fiscal side government expenditures have not sufficiently provided such public services as water supply, sewage systems, control of air and water pollution, and roads, nor reduced urban congestion, nor improved housing, nor met the needs of higher education, nor provided transfer payments to the aged, the infirm, and others in need. According to a survey made in March 1965 by a long-term securities bank, in 93 firms in eleven major industries (electrical power, iron and steel, petroleum, refinery, chemicals, and so on) investment for anti-pollution measures constitutes on the average only 1.7 per cent of total investment. The high price of land and insufficient capital investment for social interest impose a heavy burden to industry in Japan. Since expenses to cope with such situation are included in total investment, it is unfair directly to compare the investment for anti-pollution measures with that of foreign countries. Still there is no denying that Japan is at a low level. Industry has attempted to transfer as much as possible of its social responsibility to national and local public organizations.

However, as briefly touched upon earlier, public capital is being invested mainly road construction, with very little allotted

to the improvement of the environment.

Moreover, what land is available is being used principally for industrial plants. It needs hardly to be said that Japan is small. Huge industrial combines and factory complexes have been built one after another on lands bordering upon city shopping districts, in farming and fishing districts.

Kogai of Yokkaichi Petrochemical Complex

The city of Yokkaichi faces the Bay of Ise not far from the city of Nagoya in the central part of Japan. Yokkaichi started out as a port city in 1938 that the Japanese Imperial Navy decided to set up a fuel depot there and reclaim a portion of the bay. The city was bombed because of this during the war and heavily damaged by spreading fire. Rehabilitation went on more or less after the prewar pattern of industrial and residential locations in the immediate postwar decade. But when the Mitsubishi-Shell interest bought the former site of Naval fuel depot in 1955 and began constructing a modern oil-refining and petrochemical complex, the city authorities were awakened to the possibility of transforming Yokkaichi into a great industrial center. A group of "regional development" experts was commissioned to draft "A Yokkaichi Master Plan" and a gigantic piece of reclamation was commenced along the scenic seashore. The Plan spoke of "a birth of a new industrial city with abundant sunlight and greens," but clearly foresight was lacking. For there was not enough space for all the allied and associated plants to be built at a convenient location. Moreover there was no suggestion of moving either residential section along the seashore or the congested urban center near the port facilities. The result was—to give only one example—that one of the best residential sections in fact that one constructed by

Yokkaichi municipality, has now lost the scenic view of the bay and found itself separated from a huge thermal electric plant only by a narrow strip of road. Residents of that section suffer, day and night, from what they call "vibratory noise."

The first group of petrochemical complex (in Shiohama area) was completed in 1960 and the second group (in Umaokoshi area) in November 1963. The municipal authorities were so confident of the future of the city as that of "an industrial center with abundant sunlight and green" that they took an initiative, and succeeded in becoming a sister city with Long Beach, California. The ceremony for this friendly association took place in September 1963. Industrial production of the city, naturally, grew by leaps and bounds, as can be seen from the values of manufacturing products shipped contrasting Yokkaichi with the country as a whole in the index form.

Table I makes clear that whereas manufacturing in Yokkaichi grew more or less *pari passu* with the national trend until 1962. The trend suddenly started diverging from this year on and within five

Table I; Value of Manufacturing Products Shipped
— index with 1960 as 100 —

	Yokkaichi	The country as a whole
1956	57	56
1957	70	67
1958	67	65
1959	81	78
1960	100	100
1961	123	122
1962	150	134
1963	174	153
1964	207	167
1965	218	179
1966	262	206

Source: Kogai Tokei Hyo,
Ministry of International
Trade and Industry

years the shipment more than doubled in Yokkaichi while the national total showed a respectable enough growth rate of 70 per cent in half a decade.

Meanwhile, air pollution became gradually noticeable. In 1959 already, one year after the first petrochemical plant on the old site of Naval fuel depot started its operation, asthmatic complaints were heard in usual frequency in Shiohama area. The death rate of aged female suddenly soared in that year. Soon the bronchial ailment which became common in the city came to be known as "Yokkaichi Asthma" and started attracting wide attention. Citizens' woes were not of respiratory trouble only. Indeed, Yokkaichi presented an "ideal" (!) classroom case of *kogai* phenomena—the pollution of air by surplus oxides, smoke and various dust particles; noise and vibration; water pollution; and offensive odor—began plaguing the citizens almost at the same time from around 1960.

In addition to these complaints by ordinary citizens, a spillover effect damaging fishing industry also occurred in Yokkaichi. There has always been a small fishing village for which the Bay of Ise provided a good enough fishing ground at the mouth of Suzaku River, south of the Shiohama industrial area. Complaints were heard occasionally that the fish caught near the Bay smelled peculiar odor from about 1960. Soon the arousing finger was directed by fishermen to the Mie Thermal Plant nearby which drained its cooling water at the mouth of the river near the fishing village. The Electric Generating Company, however, would not take any action on the matter while stench damage on fish kept on increasing. The fishermen became desperate, and finally in June, 1963, they resorted to a direct action of throwing sand-bags into the drain pipe. This riotous action provided an occasion for Prefectural Governor to intervene and led to the set-



tlement by compensation. At the same time it was made clear that the Mie Thermal Plant was only an intermediary of the stench damage. Because they simply pumped up the harbor water from the other end for the purpose of cooling boilers and drained it at the other end without changing the quality of the water. The harbor water itself was polluted and directed by effluent from other factories fasing harbor.

The stench fish incident of the summer of 1963 attracted much publicity throughout the country and added oil to fire on other more widespread complaints by citizens over *kogai* in general. The central government finally decided in the autumn of that year to appoint a special committee (the so-called Kurokawa Investigation team) to look into the entire range of *kogai* phenomena in Yokkaichi. The Committee began its investigation in November 1963 and submitted to the government their "First Report with Recommendations" in March 1964. Nation-wide concern was naturally heightened with the investigation. It was further aroused by the coincidental death, in early April that year, of a certain Mr. Furukawa, aged 63, who had been know as one of the victims of air pollution in Yokkaichi.

Pathological autopsy of Mr. Furukawa's body revealed a great deal and became a focus of more than purely scientific interest. Yokkaichi came to be known throughout the country from around that

time as "a city of *kogai*." The reputation made the city start wrestling with the problem in dead earnest and the central government and other regions were forced to learn from the lesson.

Minamata Disease

Yokkaichi is a typical case of *kogai* that sources of spillover are plural in number and that although the causal connection *in macro* could easily be established the specific responsibility *in micro* is impossible to pin down upon. The old story of Ashio, briefly touched upon earlier, was technically an extremely simple one compared with the problem which Yokkaichi presents.

If the Ashio copper refining company had a modicum of social-mindedness, they would have admitted in a much earlier stage the causal connection between their operation and pollution of the river water and might have taken steps either to lessen the emission of pollutants or to compensate for the damage. We would like to have thought that the Ashio became a classical case in Japan. Because it occurred in the early stage of her industrialization when the imperative of production took precedence over the welfare of public at large. Therefore, it is something of a shock to realize that a case quite similar to the classical example of Ashio—in the sense that a specific source is related to a particular damage through a causal connection that can be scientifically established—has occurred in the present-day Japan. And again the victims, rather than the offender, have to shoulder the burden of the proof and the government was not so eager to side with the victims at first. It is the case of Minamata Disease.

Minamata is a small city (pop. 50,000) on the western coast of Kyushu Island, a city which is dominated by one factory, namely that of New Japan Nitrogen Company. In a certain section of the city in-

cidents of convulsive death of some animals such as cats, dogs and crows were reported as early as 1953. Soon afterwards, however, some of the residents of the city showed symptom quite similar to these victimized animals and were found to suffer from impairment on their central nervous system upon examination. The death rate was as high as 40 per cent and the disease was concentrated among poor fishermen residing in a certain part of the city. No one knew at first what caused this lethal disease. But medical specialist of the region began tackling with the problem immediately and the first hypothesis of 1956 told that it had something to do with heavy metal, manganese for example, that was found in fish and shell-fish in the Bay of Minamata. The research went on; and by the summer of 1959 a new hypothesis came to be advanced by the scientists' group connecting the disease with methylmercury. The Nitrogen Company's attitude made the task of the scientists' group extremely difficult. Even after they succeeded in confirming the methylmercury hypothesis, they had an additional more difficult, task of proving that methylmercury compounds found in fish and shell-fish originated in the production process used in the Nitrogen Company. This task was not made any earlier by the attitude which the central government took. All the links in the causal connection—including the process through which inorganic mercury used as a material by the Company transformed itself into organic mercury—were scientifically established by 1964. But it was in 1968 that the government formally confirmed that the methylmercury compounds discharged by this firm had caused the Minamata Disease.

To my great regret, the case of Minamata Disease has repeated in other area (along the lower stream of Agano River in Niigata Prefecture in 1964—5) and has revived all the interest and fervor on

methylmercury poisoning. Other case concerning environmental pollution which is currently pending in court includes the appearance of the Itai-Itai Disease (meaning aching disease) along the Jinzu River in Toyama Prefecture.

In the meantime, chronic ailments are becoming more and more common, Residents of Tokyo and Osaka and their surrounding suburb have begun to develop an awareness of environmental pollution.

It is generally held that with this state of affairs left unsolved, we can hardly enrich the people's lives in any true sense of the words. The general public has awakened to the problem of environmental

pollution, and citizen's movements of protest are actively being carried out both against the private enterprises responsible for pollution and against the governmental authorities in charge of problem. It is said that Japan is now on the brink of making a critical decision as to whether "growth" or "welfare" should take priority.

Some argue that environmental pollution is a "distortion" of the high growth-rate of the Japanese economy.

Does this hold true?

Let me examine the mechanism of Japan's super-fast economic growth and find the causal connection between "distortion" and "growth".

The Mechanism of The High Economic Growth

The fast rate of economic growth of Japan has increasingly entered into national and international consciousness. Thanks to the work of the various international organizations, there is now ample material on the comparative growth records of different countries, and in such comparisons Japan appears almost invariably near the top of the league tables. Thus if we take the decade 1950 to 1960, the rate of growth of our gross national product is estimated to have been 9.2 per cent a year, as against 7.9 per cent in Germany, 3.3 per cent in the United States and 2.8 per cent in the United Kingdom. If we take more recent period, say the five years 1960-5, every other member of "the Paris Club" of advanced countries has chalked up a growth rate of at least 4.5 per cent in this period. Japan, however, remained outstanding with a rate of growth of 10.2 per cent a year.

Furthermore here is some forecasts for the next ten years made by the O.E.C.D. in Paris. This is a good technical job and it

deals with the seven principal countries of the world. It deals with the U.S., West Germany, U.K. and so forth. It is based on demography—what's happening in population— and reasonable projections of

Table II Rate of Growth of G.N.P. (Twelve Industrial Countries 1950-60 and 1960-5); exponential growth rates

	Annual rate of growth of G.N.P. (1950-60)	Annual rate of growth of G.N.P. (1960-65)
Japan	9.2	10.2
Italy	5.5	5.1
West Germany	7.9	4.9
Austria	5.7	4.2
France	4.5	5.1
Netherlands	4.8	5.0
Belgium	3.1	4.9
Denmark	3.2	4.9
Norway	3.6	5.3
Canada	3.9	5.5
U.K.	2.8	3.3
U.S.A.	3.3	4.7

Source: Research Division of Economic Planning Agency, Statistical Year-book, U.N.

technology and productivity trend. It shows the seven principal countries of the world between 1970 to 1980 will grow in real terms of G.N.P. by an average of 90 per cent. However, only one country of the seven will equal the average. It's of course, Japan. Japan will grow, according to this projection, in 1970s in real terms by 160 per cent. The second country is far behind—that is, France. That will grow by 79 per cent in real terms.

Then comes Italy—72 per cent. Then comes Canada—67 per cent. Finally we have the U.S.—58 per cent in real terms. And West Germany which lacks demography, lacks of population increase, will grow by 57 per cent, the U.K., which has neither demography nor productivity, is at the bottom of the list. It will grow by 37 per cent.

The Harrod—Domar Model

What is the basic cause, or causes, of this phenomenon? Let me begin with the theory of economic growth.

For the present exposition, a Harrod-Domar growth model will suffice, although such simple models have been superseded by neo-classical models, multi-sector models, turnpike theorems, etc, without closing the embarrassing gap between formal growth theories and the historical experience of developing countries.

Many think that capital formation is the key to economic development. Capital can substitute for resources, capital can substitute for labor. Given a capital/output ratio of some sort, capital formation leads to more output, which provides a surplus for further investment and further increases in output.

Keynes pointed out that income would be stabilized—possibly at less than full employment—where new expenditure for capital investment coming into the system exactly offset saving being taken out. This model of income determination was con-



H. R. F. Harrod



E. D. Domar

cerned with the very short run. But Harrod observed that full-employment income in period t would not be sufficient in period $t+1$ because of additional capacity created by investment in period t . How much more spending would be needed in $t+1$ could be determined by the relationship between capital and output, i.e., the capital/output ratio. Since investment period t is determined at the equilibrium level of national income by the marginal propensity to save, economic growth becomes a function of the marginal propensity to save and the capital/output ratio.

Harrod and Dormar presented a model, $*G=s/C$. Namely the rate of growth is equal to the saving ratio divided the marginal capital coefficient (the incremental capital/output ratio). If this holds true, growth can be increased by expanding the saving ratio or by lowering the marginal capital coefficient. Here high saving ratio means that the large volume of capital are accumulated and invested, and marginal capital coefficient shows how capital is efficiently invested for economic growth.

Japan's Experience (Applying the Harrod-Dormar Model)

Table III presents 1961 per capita income in U.S. dollars, the rate of growth of G.N.P., saving ratio and marginal capital coefficient in 1955-61 prepared from United Nations material. This table shows that 1) the income per capita of Japan is still low, 2) the growth rate and

saving ratio of Japan is near the top of the league-tables, 3) the marginal capital coefficient of Japan is low compared with European countries. This low marginal capital coefficient of Japan shows that capital has been "efficiently" invested. The low marginal capital coefficient, together with the high saving ratio, made it possible for Japan to achieve high economic growth. We can find clear negative correlation between the growth rate and marginal capital coefficient of advanced countries. The high marginal capital coefficient explains the slow rate of economic growth of the U.S., the U.K., Norway, Netherlands and Belgium. On the contrary the first rates of economic growth of West Germany and Italy are backed up by the low marginal capital coefficients of these countries. Since there is little difference in saving ratio in these advanced countries, the rate of economic growth of developed countries are determined by the figure of marginal capital coefficient. But the growth rate of developing countries are determined by the figure of saving ratio, because the marginal capital coefficients remain low in these countries. Look-

Table III Average Income per capita, Growth Rate, Saving Ratio and Marginal Capital Coefficient (Incremental Capital/Output Ratio)

	1961 income per capita (\$)	Growth rate G (%)	Saving ratio s (%)	Marginal capital coefficient C (%)
U.S.A.	2,572	2.3	16.7	7.3
Canada	1,774	2.9	24.0	8.3
Norway	1,208	3.7	26.8	7.2
Belgium	1,198	2.5	16.6	6.6
Denmark	1,148	4.8	18.3	3.8
U.K.	1,143	2.4	15.6	6.5
West Germany	1,114	6.1	22.8	3.7
France	1,031	4.4	18.3	4.2
Netherlands	865	3.8	24.6	6.5
Austria	831	5.2	22.3	4.3
Italy	556	6.1	21.8	3.6
Japan	464	9.9	28.3	2.9

Source: Statistical Yearbook, U.N.

ing at it this way, Japan's high economic growth can be regarded as the case where the income per capita and marginal capital coefficient is still low and saving ratio becomes high.

(1) low marginal capital coefficient

Then why is the marginal capital coefficient is low and why is the saving ratio is high in Japan? The first reason of the low marginal capital coefficient we can cite is that there was a surplus labor force in Japan. Because the economy that possesses a surplus labor can rapidly raise the productivity as a whole by the transfer of a surplus labor from low productivity to the other high productivity uses. Secondly let me consider the allocation of investment among the sectors.

Table IV shows how fixed capital formation was made in several countries. The rate of dwellings and public administration investments are high and investment for manufacturing is small in the United States, as against about 24 per cent for manufacturing investment, 20 per cent for

Table IV Composition of Fixed Capital Formation, 1960 (%)

	U.S.	U.K.	France	Italy	Japan
Fixed capital formation	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining	5.7	6.0	9.8	14.3	6.4
Manufacturing	19.3	26.5	23.7	22.0	36.2
Transportation, communication, electricity, gas and water	18.4	23.4	25.7	23.5	19.2
Banking, insurance, service industries	11.3	14.8	8.4	6.7	9.8
Dwellings	30.1	18.4	23.3	23.8	13.1
Public administration	18.0	10.9	9.6	9.7	15.3

Source: Statistical Yearbook, U.N.

dwelling's investment in Europe. The table makes clear, however, how large a proportion of total capital formation in Japan goes into manufacturing. The manufacturing sector has a low coefficient, and the investment of Japan concentrates in this sector. Public funds are too little directed to urgent social needs, such as housing, anti-pollution measures and so on.

They are the basic reason why the marginal capital coefficient of Japan is low. Here we can find the policy of "industry-first" in Japan.

(2) enthusiasm for capital investment

Let's turn our eyes on the numerator of the Harrod-Domer Model. What is the reason of high saving ratio of Japan? This problem has two sides. One is why enthusiasm for capital investments in private industry continues to be brisk in manufacturing spheres. The other is what is the sources of new liquid capital? First we would like to examine the enthusiasm for capital investments in private industry. Four factors have been of considerable importance in this question.

First is so-called "reconstruction demand". There was the urgent need to compensate for lack of plant and equipment caused by the destruction of the World War II. This reconstruction increased the demand for electrical power and construction industry and so forth. Second reason is the influence of technical innovation in post-war days. Japan had to catch up with Western industrial technology, because the super-fast development of technology in the West created the great technical gap between Japan and European countries. This technical gap became a good aim of investment of large enterprises in Japan. Moreover the market of Japanese industries expanded by several factors. The end of the war witnessed a more rapid retreat from controls in Japan than that experienced by most other coun-

tries. The Occupation Authority intent upon democratizing Japan's institutions and introducing liberal market economy, made vigorous efforts to destroy organization and institutions associated with the imperialist past. The Occupation Authority also carried out the farm-land reform. These policies expanded domestic market and stimulated the competition among enterprises in post-war Japan. At the same time oversea market has expanded in accordance with the growth of the world economy.

(3) the sources of growth in demand

These factors, so-called "reconstruction demand", "technical gap", "democratization of economy" and "the expansion of the world economy" etc, enhanced the demand for investment. Let me explain more closely. Looking at the matter from the point of view of demand, this is fed mainly from three sources—from consumption, domestic investment and from net export—by which I mean the net excess of exports over imports.

The behaviour of consumer demand depends upon the changing structure of consumption associated with a rise in real incomes per head. It is well-known that a high income elasticity for manufactured goods—as reflected in a growing proportion of consumer expenditure spent on manufactured products—is a characteristic of an intermediate zone in the levels of real income per head. At low levels of income a high proportion of both average and marginal incomes is spent of food. At very high levels of real income, the income elasticity of manufactures falls off, both absolutely and relatively to that of services. But for the continued appearance of new commodities, like washing machines or television sets, it would fall off more rapidly. In the middle zone in which this proportion is both large and growing, there is a double interaction mak-

ing for faster economic growth. The expansion of industrial sector enhances the rate of growth in real incomes; the rise in real incomes steps up the rate of growth of demand for industrial products.

A more important source of growth in demand originates in capital investment. It is the peculiarity of highly developed industrial sector that it largely provides the goods on which capital expenditure is spent. And it thereby generates a demand for its own products in the very process of supplying them. Once a country attains the stage of industrialization at which it largely provides for its own needs in plant and machinery and not just in consumer goods the rate of growth of demand for its products will tend to be step up very considerably. Since expansion of capital in the investment sector by itself raises rate of growth of its own sector, and thereby provides the incentives, and the means, for further expansion. Provided that entrepreneurial expectations are buoyant, and the process is not hampered by labor shortages, or shortages of basic materials, the very establishment of an investment goods sector makes for a built-in element acceleration in the rate of growth of manufacturing output that could—theoretically—go on until technological constraints—the input/output relationships within investment goods sector—impose a limit on further acceleration.

The third source of the rate of growth of demand arises from the changing structure of foreign trade. During the early stage of industrialization, the rate of growth of demand for domestic manufactures—which can be supposed to consist mainly of the so-called light industries, generally textiles—rises faster than total consumption, on account of the substitution of home production for imports. This is followed by the next stage, marked by import substitution in capital goods, and for the reasons mentioned, it is likely to

be associated with a fast growth rate, as the heavy industries develop out of relation to the growth of the rest of the economy. There is a final stage at which a country becomes a growing net exporter of capital goods; it is at this last stage that “explosive growth” is likely to be encountered—when a fast rate of growth of external demand for the products of the heavy industries is combined with the self-generated growth of demand caused by their own expansion. This is the passage of the super-fast growth of post-war Japan.

(4) the sources of new liquid capital

Then I would like to consider how the funds for investment are supplied. Private firms of Japan remained heavily dependent upon the banking system for funds to finance their expansion. Throughout the post-war period Japanese industrial concerns have shown an insatiable appetite for capital, while their own financial resources have been poor. Almost the only source of new liquid capital was the official Reconstruction Finance Bank in the early post-war years. Subsequently industries continued to be dependent upon banking system. Their dependence placed a powerful weapon of control in the hands of the monetary authorities, and they did not hesitate to use this weapon.

Further, the government's own interest banks, such as the Japan Development Bank, played a leading part in the reconstruction and the growth of industry. Through them, the government was able to guide the direction of development. It is said that Japan has taken the easy money policy. Differential access to bank finance at low interest rates is a favored device in Japan. It is achieved indirectly by tolerance, and sometimes actual encouragement, of *zaibatsu* type linkages between the large City Banks and their ostensible industrial debtors. The Japanese economy would have suffered severe

deflationary pressures and much less rapid growth without so-called "overloan".

Professor Komiya has summed up the policy by stating that throughout much of the post-war period public loans and investment were "heavily geared toward the promotion of private investment, especially plant and equipment by large corporations," at the same time the generous depreciation allowances provided by the tax system stimulated private investment in equipment, and the official credit policy was directed towards "fostering particular industries and enterprises by encouraging investments therein." This was accomplished by channeling to them, under the priority system, large volumes of investible funds, much of which was financed by the Bank of Japan's credit.

(5) the government's economic plan and persuasion

The effects on private industry of the government's experiments in indicative economic planning are debatable. The earlier economic plans which greatly underestimated the rate of growth, seem to have had little influence on the behaviour of entrepreneurs. Even the influence of the Income-Doubling Plan and the subsequent short period plans is difficult to judge. Since in practice the rate of growth has been consistently higher than that predicted, the chief effect of the Income-Doubling Plan according to one investigator, was to give additional encouragement to industrialists who were already inclined towards optimism. Far from producing steadier growth, which was one of its aims, the Plan at first exerted destabilizing influence by generating a boom, followed by a sharp (though brief) recession. Some Japanese industrialists have declared that they were not guided by the plans in formulating their own policies. But these declarations should not be accepted without qualification. Even if many

industrialists have based their plans primarily on their own estimates of market forces, these forces themselves have presumably been affected by government policy framed with the plans in mind.

The government, as we have seen, has not lacked the means of influencing the decisions of private industrialists. Besides the power exercised through the banking system, the government until recently has been armed with ample authority for controlling foreign trade and exchange, while officials and ministers have been able to apply many forms of persuasion or coercion. To quote from an American commentator. "The ministries engage in an extraordinary amount of consultation, advice persuasion and threat. The industrial bureau of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry proliferate sectoral target and plans . . . Business makes few measure decisions without consulting the appropriate governmental authority, the same is true in reverse. The Ministries list three hundred consulting committees for this purpose." It may be true that the government's power over private industry has diminished to some extent in recent years, but substantially it has not altered since these words were written.

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Applying the Harrod-Domer Model, I have explained why the Japanese economy has grown faster than that of any other industrial country. This mechanism of

the "growth" of post-war Japanese economy gave rise to difficult problems that Japan now faces, while it resolved the old problem of unemployment.

The Contemporary Japanese Capitalism

The single-tracked emphasis on "income double" which characterized Japan in 1960's is somewhat similar to emphasizing the speed of a car as it drives through a narrow, muddy road. The faster it runs, the more satisfied may be the driver and actually the more applause he receives from certain quarters. (The people of Japan take pride in the statistics more than most nations, we are fascinated with rank.) But there are pedestrians they have to lean flat on the house wall on the road-side and yet cannot escape from the mud splashed by the fast driving car. The damage on the clothes is not counted as a negative item in the national economic accounts. In fact it may be well registered on the positive side if the victim sends his dirtied clothes to the laundry, thus "creating income". This simile is especially appropriate to Japan where the land space is narrow relative to the number of population, and any expansion of industrial activities get into conflict with those citizen interest which are usually treated as outside economic calculation. The best example in this regard is provided by the mounting instances of environmental pollution. The victims of environmental are like pedestrians on a narrow muddy road.

The End of the great day of G.N.P.

John K. Galbraith stated that the day of the G.N.P. is over. The days when any serious modern scholar supposes that the social problems of a nation are resolved by crude economic growth—by the greatest possible increase in G.N.P.—are over.

"Within a generation," futurologist Herman Kahn wrote, "Japan will become the world's most affluent society; by the year 2,000, the Japanese G.N.P. may amount to 4.5 trillion." Though men still marvel at this, there is even doubt whether such measurement matter very much. What has happened to the G.N.P. as a symbol of achievement? The answer is that an increasing G.N.P., we have come to see, does not reliably improve well-being.

As G.N.P. rose, mal-distribution of resources between civilian goods and privately produced goods and services increased. The counterpart of an expanding G.N.P. is rapid urbanization. Urbanization greatly increases the demand for public services. The modern city is very, very expensive and certainly so if life in it is to be agreeable. The need for mass transportation, public housing, waste disposal, police, public recreation and control of air pollution all increase disproportionately with a size of the urban mass. Many Japanese are beginning to question whether their nation's obsessive drive to boost output is all that worthwhile. "G.N.P.—Growth National Pollution," sniffed the Japan Times in a editorial, and "Down with G.N.P." was the theme of a series of articles in Asahi Shimbun.

An intrinsic feature of an expanding G.N.P. is a very large outlay on advertising and salesmanship to persuade people of their need for private goods. No similar process works on behalf of increased taxes and increased spending for housing, street cleaning, law enforcement, schools and

other public goods. In consequence, an expanding G.N.P. combines affluence in private consumption with poverty in public consumption.

In the great days of the G.N.P. almost no one saw the magnitude of the environmental effects of industrial expansion. Now we see that environmental damage is a massive and central problem of a growing G.N.P. And the external diseconomies of high level consumption—carbon monoxide from internal combustion engines, disposal beer cans and bottles from the beverage industries, the garbage and sewage and other wastes of the high consumption household—are as troublesome as the external diseconomies from production. Some of the diseconomies from high level production and consumption—radiation, industrial gases, carbon monoxide from internal combustion engines—are clearly dangerous to life itself.

This is a symbolic story. Japanese automakers presented new cars every year. The last thing that Japan needs, however, is more cars. Roads already are choked, and automotive exhausts help to make Tokyo's air pollution on the worst in the world.

Expansion of G.N.P. as a means

In the economic circumstances around just after World War II, it was only natural that the problem of creating jobs came to be regarded as a matter of social emergency for Japan, and that a slogan with the highest priority was "Full Employment". However, the goal of "Full Employment" cannot be achieved merely slogans. Economist came to agree that an expansion of effective demand was indispensable for the increasing of employment and that an expansion of effective demand would take the form of a growth of G.N.P. Namely an expansion of G.N.P. was only a means to achieve the goal of "Full Employment". And the resulting growth in G.N.P. kept

unemployment at a minimum, gave most people an annual boost in income which, in turn, made inequality in distribution a lot more bearable. Soon the G.N.P. had become an index of the effectiveness of government, a measure of national vitality, the test of the economic system. In 1956 a former high economic official of the Department of State of the U.S. proclaimed; "On that day when the non-Communist world finds the way in which it can out-run the Communist world in the rate of growth without any totalitarian means, Communism will be defeated—and it will not be".

A case where "Full Employment" is the main goal and expansion of G.N.P. is only a means to achieve that goal is basically different from a case where a high growth rate of G.N.P. itself is the main objective. The difference consists in presence in one case and the absence in the latter of a concrete social objective. To state it bluntly, the philosophy of growthmanship may be said to be that of those who lack conviction in concrete social objective. The G.N.P. index can become larger without giving rise to any positive change in the people's welfare. We cannot be permitted to regard the size of national income as an index of economic welfare. For, as is notably the case with phenomena of environmental disruption, an increase of the magnitude registered in the market simultaneously causes serious enough adverse effects in the spheres of non-market dimension.

Some argue what is most needed, and in fact crucial at this point, is an all-out counter-measure against undesirable side effects of the high rate of economic growth. Some insist that a major policy problem for the government, local public bodies will be how to satisfy both the needs of future growth in G.N.P. and demands for the preservation of the people's living environment while ensuring a proper balance

between them. This sound adequate enough; but such an argument is, in fact, putting the cart before the horse. Economic growth should have pursued economic welfare? Can economic welfare be achieved without the preservation of environment? We want ask them "abundance for what?" There can be no economic growth without economic welfare.

Conclusion

The major goals of economic policy in postwar Japan as in other market economies have been economic growth. Japan has given top priority to rapid economic growth with the benefits widely dispersed among the population. The growth in G.N.P. made unequal distribution a lot more bearably, because it created jobs, and expanded income per capita. Economic growth has been the only way to resolve the age old problem of unemployment. This economic growth or the expansion of nation's economy in turn brings about new problems. Some of them, e.g. environmental disruption and the lack in

social capital etc. have been tolerated as a price of rapid growth. But the time has come when people no longer stand the evil effects of this sort. Explosive economic growth which should have aimed at the economic welfare of people killed men in the case of *kogai*.

In the market economy, "growth" was encouraged by the competition among firms, and was reinforced with assistance of the government's policy. The strong wins the competition in market economy. Anyone who wants to survive in the competition is forced to fight a ruthless war so that he may win. Preservation of satisfactory environment has been ignored in the ruthlessness of the war. Hence the problem of disruption. The solution of environmental disruption is essentially related to the economic system of the capitalism. The problem is in conflict with the rule of capitalism namely that of the allocation of resources through market. Can capitalism get over the failure of market mechanism which is caused by the logic of the strong?

* In algebraic terms where Y is national income, K is capital, I is investment, S is savings, and changes are represented by d . The growth rate $G = dY/Y_t$, the saving ratio $s = S_t/Y_t$ and (since $I_t = S_t$) $= I_t/Y_t$, $dK_{t+1} = I_t$, the incremental capital/output ratio (the marginal capital coefficient) $C = dK_{t+1}/dY_t = I_t/dY$, since $dY/Y_t = \frac{I_t/Y_t}{I_t/dY}$ $G = s/C$

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稲門英語会の欄

御 挨 拶

稲門会幹事長

潮 田 定 一

早大英語会が相変わらず見事な活躍を続け、優秀なる成績を挙げていることは、我々稲門英語会の一同としてもこれに勝るよろこびはありません。

さて、私は昨年十月に南太平洋諸国を廻って来ました。そして特にオーストラリアに於て、同国と日本との相互補完関係の実態をみて大いに得る処がありました。その時すぐ想起したのは、早大英語会が数年前、交換学生として数名をオーストラリアへ派遣した先見性です。

私は後輩の学生諸君から大いに教えられたわけです。このように早大英語会と稲門英語会はお互いに切磋琢磨し合って、成長していこうではありませんか。

昭和45年度 稲門英語会々計報告

収 支 決 算 (昭和45年4月1日～昭和46年3月31日)

収 入 の 部	円	支 出 の 部	円
前期繰越金	87,417	45年度総会学生補助金	2,120
現金 2,597		45年度幹事会学生補助金	5,976
振替預金 8,820		E S S 45年度A C E 補助金	20,000
郵便預金 76,000		通信費(総会会費徴収案内)	22,500
会費収入	169,400	振替預金手数料	4,965
現金 22,100		雑費	669
振替 147,300		次期繰越金	203,294
名簿売上収入	400	現金 932	
預金利息収入	2,307	振替預金 6,555	
		郵便預金 215,807	
		未払金 Δ 20,000	
合 計	259,524	合 計	259,524

45年度会計幹事 大 野 功

夢の会 (昭和46年春卒業)

“The American Dream”

それは皮肉っぽい夢でした。その夢は私達にとっても皮肉っぽい意味を持っているのでしょうか？

それとも……その正反対のものなののでしょうか？

私達は何かを期待したいと思います。そして期待しています。ある永遠に続くものとして。

ある夢をおいかけて二組の若者達が結婚しました。私達は“夢”をおいかけつづけたと思います。

「夢の会」利用法

何か世間にアピールしたいことがあれば、アナウンサーも広告屋も印刷屋も、そしてインキ屋も紙屋も居ます。お金の方の相談は銀行屋さんと株屋さん。

カメラも事務機もそろいます。

国際化時代です。貿易関係の人も、海運も、電算機も、おります。

主婦業がすでに二人。準備中は……

何をやってるのか、キャンパスにもウロウロ。

みんなはりきって居ますよ。はりきってやりましょう。

連絡先： 大久保 賢三

〒160 東京都新宿区北新宿1-4-2

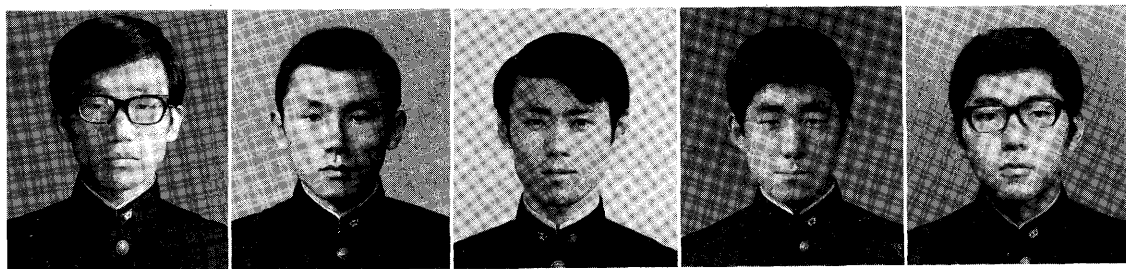
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四年生の欄

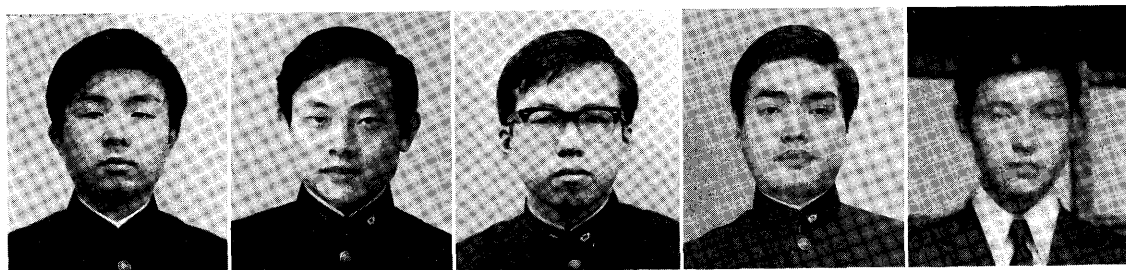
英語会四年生名簿

青山正裕	法	Sp.	日本郵船	白倉利男	政経	TIDL	東京海上火災
油田久二雄	政経	Deb.	ソニー	杉山文子	文	会計	
池崎武	政経	ドラマ	日本航空	鈴木英一	法	総務	三和銀行
池田和郎	商	Deb.	東京海上火災	大楽光江	文		
市田潤一	商		帝人	高橋豊明	商	Rec.	富士ゼロックス
今来康文	政経	Sp.	三菱銀行	高橋行雄	教育	Rec.	
上山喜義	商		豊田通商	寺島春枝	教育		ティアック
内山秀敏	法	Deb.	ソニー	刀根秀己	政経	Dis.	伊藤忠商事
大井康成	商	スタディ	第一勧銀	中島正英	理工		
小国八郎	法	Sp.	ソニー	中西真佐裕	商	スタディ	日綿実業
奥富忠治	商	ドラマ	ユニバック	中村達雄	文	Deb.	電通
鏡俊一	商	幹事長		成田朱美	文	ドラマ	
笠井慎年	商	Dis.	東洋レーヨン	野津真澄	文	H.M.	富士海外旅行
金沢陽一	商	H.M.	住友商事	野寺保行	法		ヤナセ
金谷道子	文	Dis.	丸紅飯田	原田哲	法	I. Sec.	
桑やえ子	教育	ドラマ	日産自動車	原田久人	法	Dis.	
小出みどり	教育	スタディ	東京銀行	細谷たき子	文		
国分豊	政経	会計		堀内昭男	政経	4Univ.	東洋エンジニアリング
小林和政	商	Sp.	千代田化工	本庄正良	法	P. R.	積水化学
小林慎一	商	P. R.	帝人	本田博	理工	Rec.	
斎藤守	商	Deb.		松波道広	理工	I. S. A.	
斎藤隆宗	法			村上省一	法	企画管理	日立電線
酒井莊多	商	副幹事長		山田義久	法	P. R.	大和証券
桜井孝江	教育	スタディ	三菱キャタピラ	吉武憲志	社会	P. R.	本田技研
佐々木志郎	商	ドラマ	リコー	若山佳子	教育		
佐々木節子	文	P. R.	三和銀行	脇若英治	商	Deb.	
佐々木園子	文	Dis.	サントリー	吉田茂	理工		北海道電力
宿谷直樹	理工	Deb.					

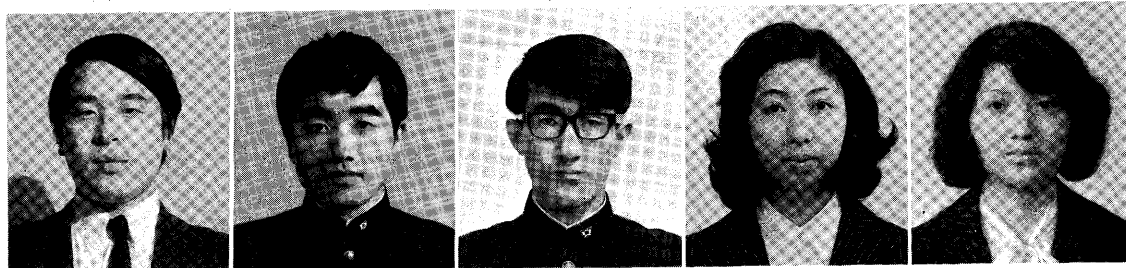
昭和四十六年度卒業生



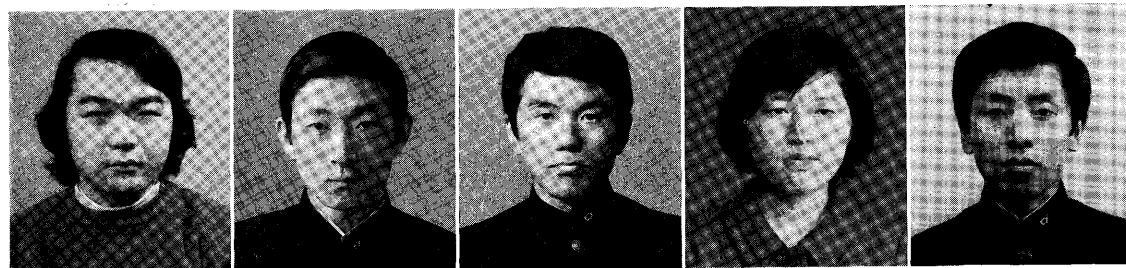
青山正裕 油田久二雄 池崎武 池田和郎 今来康文



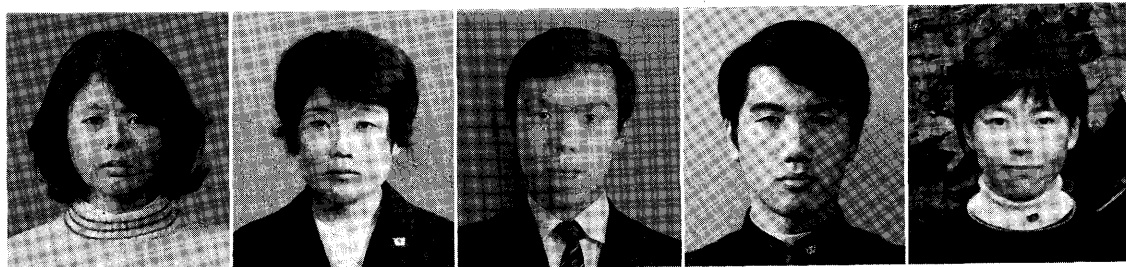
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鏡俊一 笠井慎年 金沢陽一 金谷道子 桑やえ子



小林和政 齊藤守 酒井莊多 桜井孝江 佐々木志郎



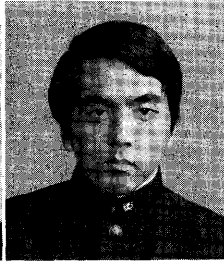
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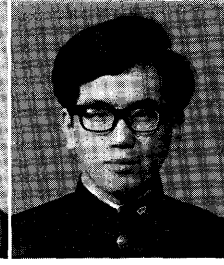
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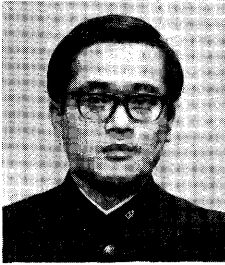
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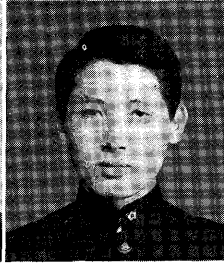
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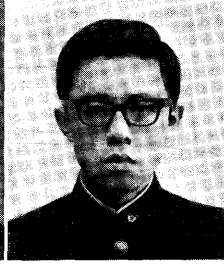
刀 根 秀 己



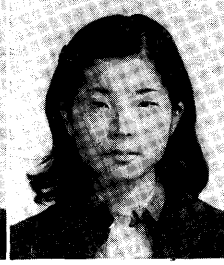
中 島 正 英



中 西 真 佐 裕



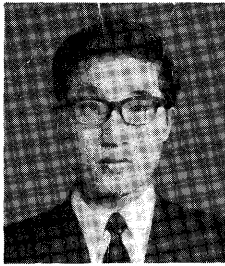
中 村 達 雄



野 津 真 澄



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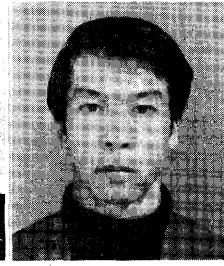
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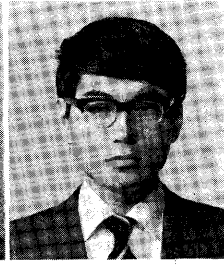
細 谷 た き 子



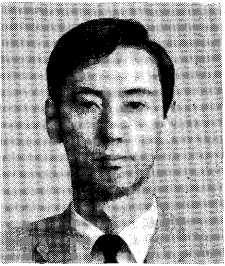
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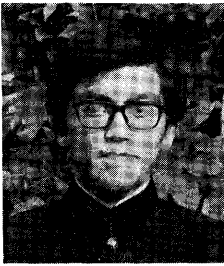
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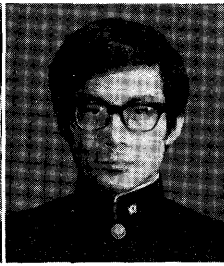
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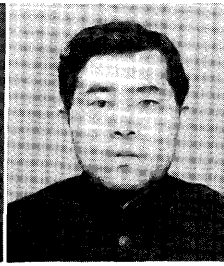
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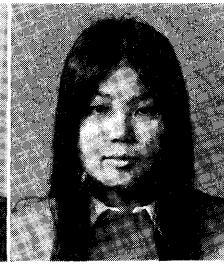
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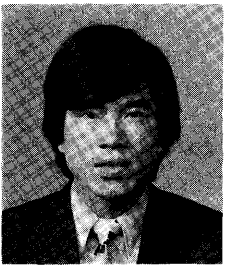
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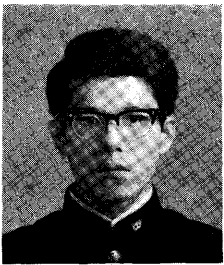
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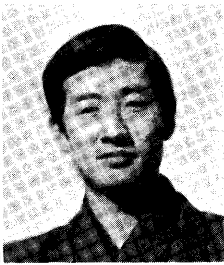
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脇 若 英 治



吉 田 茂



鈴 木 英 一

昭和46年度卒業生の今後の御活躍をお祈りいたします。そしてここにその新しい門出を祝し、P.R.セクションより写真と名簿を掲載いたしました。

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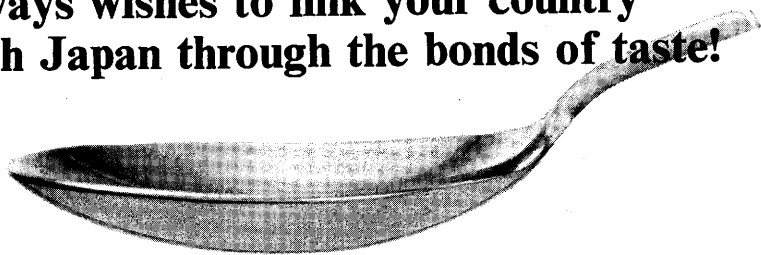
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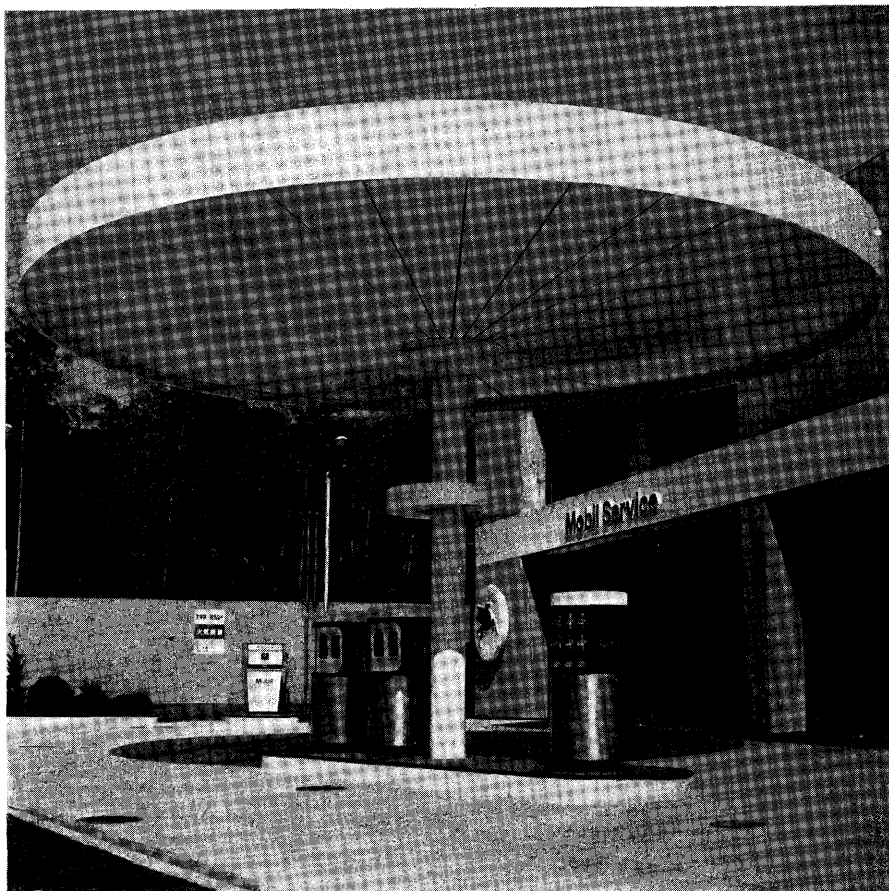
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