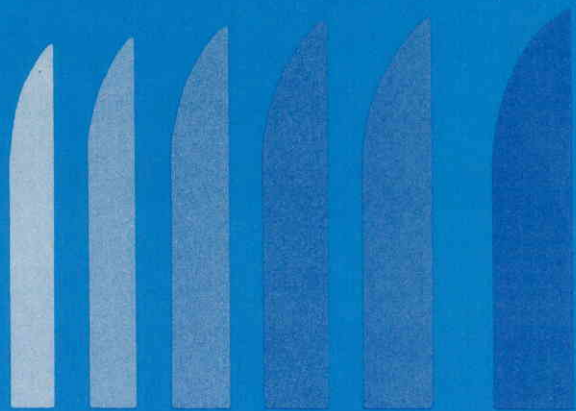
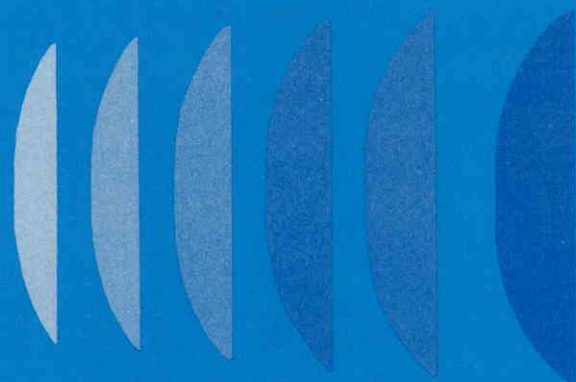


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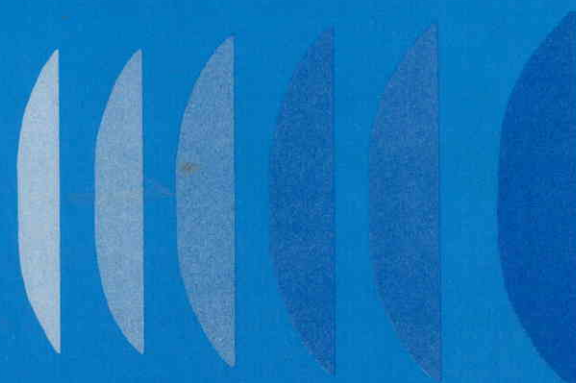
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THE ACE 1977

**THE ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIETY
OF
WASEDA UNIVERSITY**

***Immediate Action
and
Cooperative Participation***

**ANNUAL
RECORD
VOL. 19**

PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION

Preface

It was early spring last year when we started a new period of W.E.S.S under the slogan "Immediate Action and Cooperative Participation". Although these were stormy days, we got over many hard trials to the best of our ability. We don't know whether our journey has ended in success or not. We believe, however, that we could mark a significant step in 75 years' history of W.E.S.S.

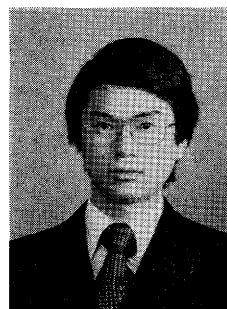
"THE ACE"—This is the precious record of our youthful battle in W.E.S.S. It informs you of what we did in the year of 1977. It will remind us of our young energy and courage when we face difficult problems in future, and will also play a role of compass needle for the future members of W.E.S.S., since a record of best efforts always gives us courage and advices at the time of crisis.

This year, to give a special character of this issue, chief of each section wrote "What is the essence of activities" based on their own experiences. A variety of textbooks for each activity have been published every year. But we believe that this is the definitive edition of all. The articles will help you in preparation of each activity.

Lastly, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the cooperators and graduates who gave great assistance in enabling us to publish this "THE ACE Vol. 19".

Yoshihisa Fujii

Editor-in-chief
(Law, Junior)



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Greetings

There are many Japanese words and phrases that cannot be translated into English, while some of them are considered by most Japanese to be of western idea. *Kokusai-jin* is one of them.

A literal translation of *kokusai-jin* is an “international man”, but is different from a cosmopolitan in that he must retain fundamental identity of a Japanese. He is one of the ideal images of the Japanese. *Kokusai-jin* is a modern version of “Japanese spirit and western learning”, a saying which described an ideal elite in the Japanese society in 1860–1910.

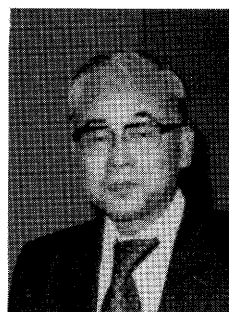
But this was not an original saying. It had its roots in an ancient saying, which goes: “Japanese spirit and Chinese learning.” It took the Japanese a thousand years to change from “Chinese” to “western”. It took only 60 years to find the new word, *kokusai-jin*.

A new word must carry some different connotation from the corresponding old word. *Kokusai-jin* is different in that his activities extends to foreign countries and that he has achieved a good reputation in foreign societies. While, “Japanese spirit and western learning” is applicable to many figures whose activities are limited to the national scale.

What, then, are the qualifications of a *kokusai-jin*? You do not have to worry; most important and fundamental requirements are already filled because you have been with us in the E.S.S. And “THE ACE” will provide you with all the proofs of such training.

Katsumi Itoh

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



Greetings

The young men and women often face sharp criticism that they are not quite ambitious and that they have lost their individualities and responsibilities of whatever kind. Is this criticism valid? Even in bygone ages, the young was censured for their behavior, but they always contributed to new roads for the future of the world with their burning energy. Young men and women have great possibilities to develop their individualities and positive attitude.

I suppose the members of The English Speaking Society of Waseda Univ. can deny such critical views to the younger generation. We started our ambitious journey at the beginning of last year with the slogan of "Immediate action and cooperative participation". Every activity absorbed healthy and young energy of members and we could realize cooperative participation by positive and willing members. Whoever devotes much of his energy to a cause can feel deep satisfaction. Willing participation in W.E.S.S. activities has to help enrich experience which will surely become the power to overcome difficulties in future life.

W.E.S.S. is aiming at mastery of English as a means of communication among the peoples of the world and cultivating personality and character of members. They should be able to represent opinions and ideas of the Japanese people keeping sufficient communication with other peoples on the world stage. However I am afraid that we haven't accomplished this final purpose in W.E.S.S.

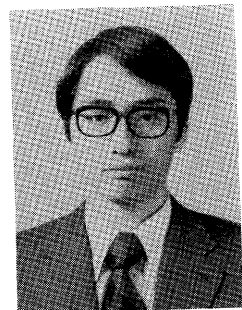
We must overcome hardships through constant and steady efforts in studying English and establish more desirable situation in W.E.S.S. in order to step forward to achieve the final goal. W.E.S.S. has long and brilliant tradition but we should never shrink but make use of it. We should be brave enough to formulate spirited and constructive policy based on rich creative power and deep consideration for prosperity of W.E.S.S. and establish new methods with ambition and cooperation.

Now, I have to leave my chairmanship for 1977. It was surely a great honor for me to have taken chairmanship. I would like to sincerely express my hearty thanks to all E.S.S. members and seniors for their cooperation and encouragement.

Masayuki Ohtsuka

Chairman

(Commerce, Junior)



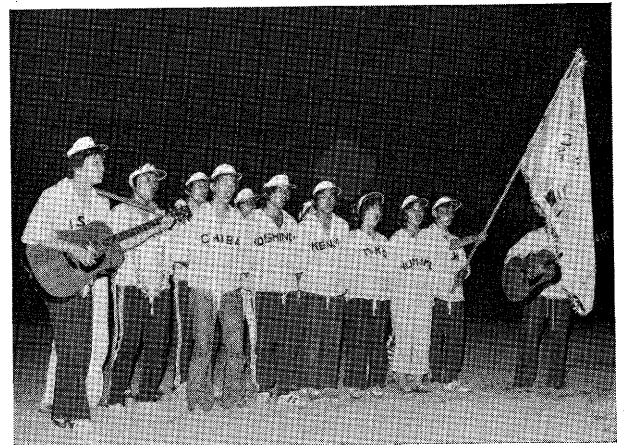
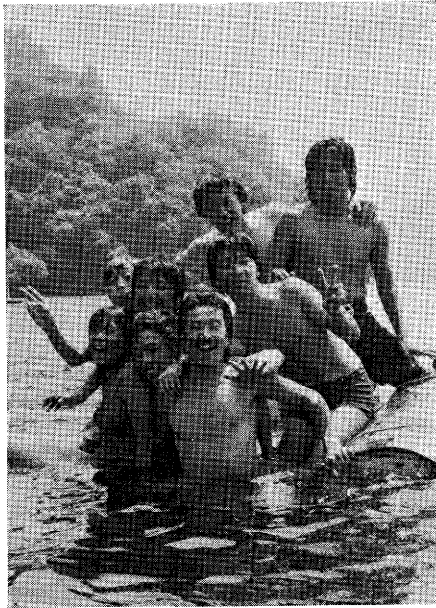


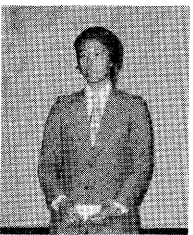
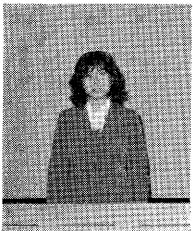
SUMMER





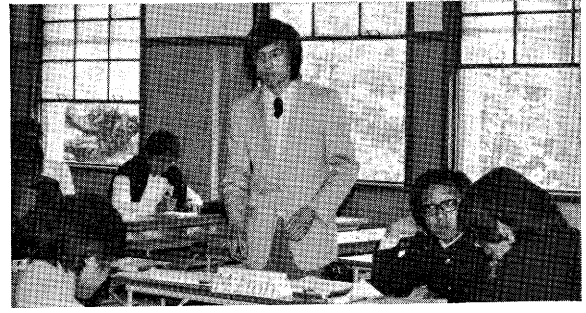
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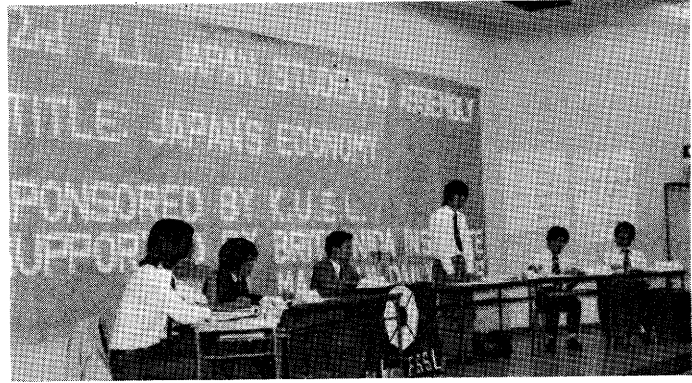
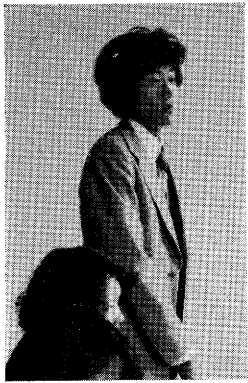


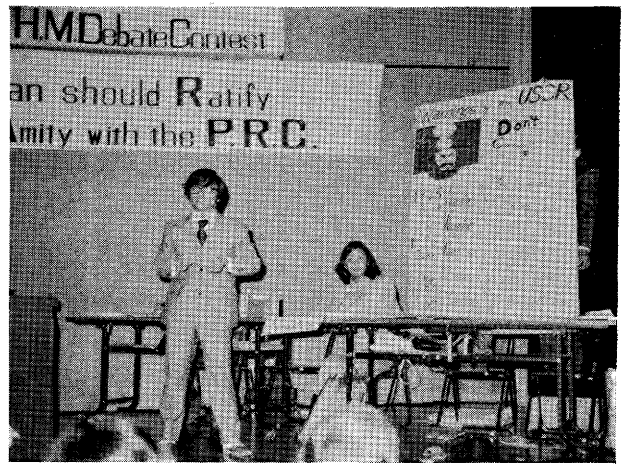
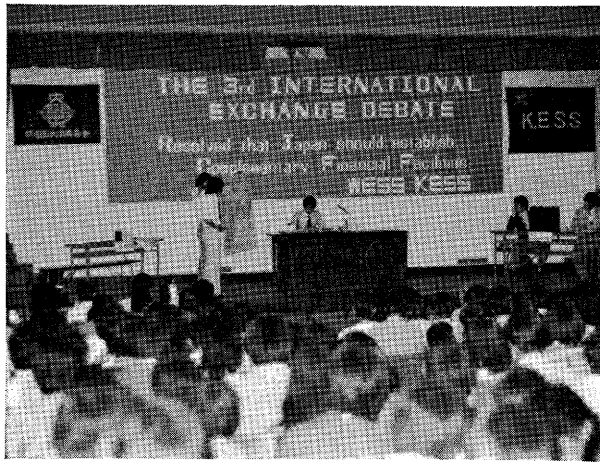
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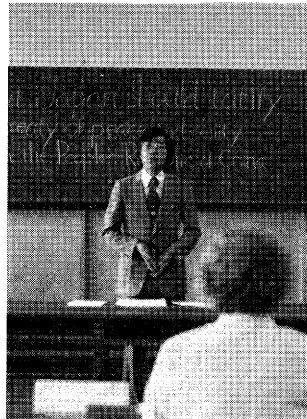
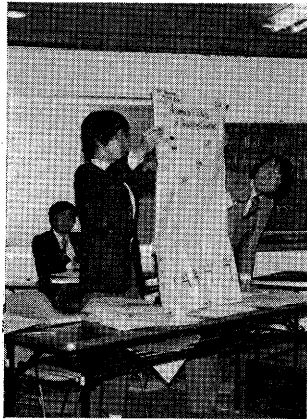
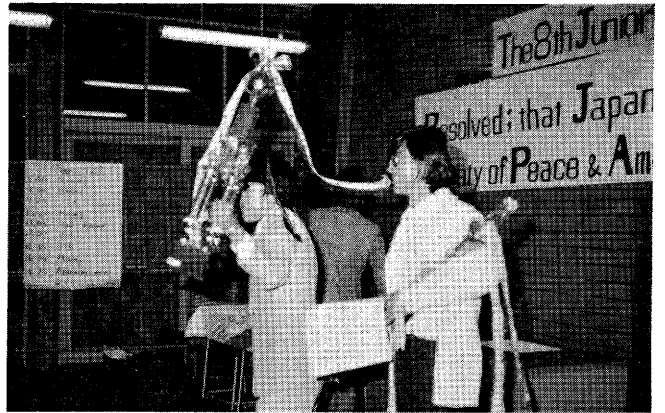


DISCUSSION



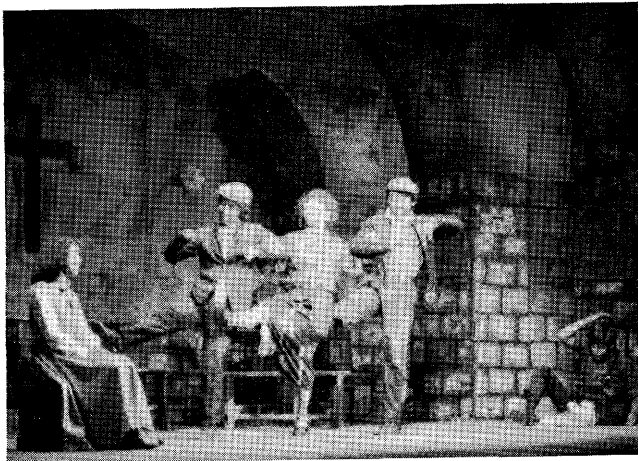


DEBATE





DRAMA



TRACE OF ACTIVITIES

- Mar. 27 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Hitotsubashi Univ.
 Proposition: Resolved; that Japan should establish Complimentary Financial Facilities.
 Aff. Mr. Tamano, Miss Ishizaki (won)
 Neg. Mr. Sakurai, Mr. Inoue (lost)
- 29 Extraordinary General Meeting
- Apr. 9 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Aoyama Gakuin Univ.
 Aff. Mr. Kiyono, Miss Tojoh (lost)
 Neg. Mr. Tomachi, Mr. Usuda (lost)
- 10 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Sophia Univ.
 Aff. Mr. Kadomukai, Miss Kikuchi (lost)
 Neg. Mr. Yoshida, Mr. Ohsawa (won)
- 16 Welcome Party
- 19 Joint Discussion with Kansai Univ.
 Title: Japan's Fishery in 200 mile Age
- 23 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Keio Univ.
 Aff. Mr. Nishiyama, Mr. Abe (won)
 Neg. Mr. Shinomiya, Mr. Koshio (won)
- 28 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. W.E.S.A.
 Aff. Miss Kakino, Miss Kihara (lost)
 Neg. Mr. Nagashima, Miss Ohba (lost)
- 29 T.I.D.L. Model Debate
 Mr. Kusaka, Miss Fujimoto
- 30 Joint Discussion with Kwansei Gakuin Univ.
 Title: Japan's Oil Diplomacy
- May 1-3 The 7th K.U.E.L. Five-Man Team Debating Contest
 Proposition: Resolved; that the U.N. should Propose a Treaty to Control the Price of Oil.
 Mr. Kashiwazawa, Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Nakazato, Mr. Nishio, Miss Suzuki
- 4 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Showa Women's Univ.
 Aff. Mr. Shimotori, Mr. Sasajima (won)
 Neg. Mr. Kusaba, Mr. Maruyama (won)
- 7 W.E.S.S.-W.E.S.A. Championship Speech Contest
 1st Prize: Mr. Itani
- 8 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match vs. Tokyo Women's Christian Univ.
 Aff. Mr. Hashimoto, Mr. Tsukada (won)
 Neg. Mr. Itoh, Mr. Matsubara (lost)
- 9-11 Oral Recitation Contest (elimination)
- 14 Oral Recitation Contest (final)
 1st Prize: Miss Nobechi
 2nd Prize: Mr. Yoneda
 3rd Prize: Mr. Ikeda
- 15 K.U.E.L. Freshman Discussion
- 18 General Meeting
- 21 The 8th Waseda-Keio Oral Recitation Contest
 Society Prize: Waseda Univ.
 2nd Prize: Mr. Ikeda
 5th Prize: Mr. Igarashi

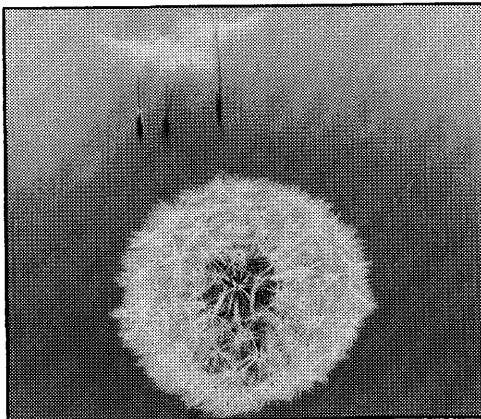
- 25-June 1 Kansai Expedition
 Mr. Ohtsuka, Mr. Yoshinaga, Mr. Nishio, Mr. Kawasumi,
 Mr. Fuse, Mr. Fujii, Mr. Itaya, Mr. Chiba, Mr. Hirota, Mr.
 Chikusaka, Mr. Yoshida, Mr. Tomachi, Mr. Sakurai, Mr.
 Nishiyama, Mr. Shinomiya, Mr. Hayashi, Mr. Yamamoto,
 Mr. Iwamoto, Mr. Kusaba, Mr. Tsukada, Mr. Yoshioka
 Miss Kikuchi, Miss Togoh
 Title: Towards the Stable Supply of Marine Products.
 For the Mutual Prosperity with ASEAN
- 26 Joint Discussion With Kohbe College
 28 Joint Discussion with Ritsumeikan Univ.
 30 Joint Discussion with Kansai Univ.
 31 Joint Discussion with Kwansei Gakuin Univ.
- June 4-5 The 3rd Hawaii-Waseda-Keio University International Exchange
 Debate
 Mr. Kashiwazawa, Mr. Tanaka (Aff. won, Neg. won)
- 7-9 All Waseda Championship Debating Contest
 1st Prize: Mr. Shimizu, Mr. Kitada
 2nd Prize: Mr. Tomachi, Mr. Nishiyama
- 11-12 The 15th T.I.D.L. Championship Debate Tournament
 3rd Prize: Mr. Shimizu, Mr. Kitada
- 13-15 Junior Speech Contest (elimination)
 18 Junior Speech Contest (final)
 1st Prize: Mr. Kamita
 2nd Prize: Mr. Hashimoto
 3rd Prize: Mr. Shinomiya
- 23 Drama Festival
 25 Four University Speech Contest
 5th Prize: Mr. Hashimoto
- 26-27 Japan Intercollegiate Discussion Meeting
- July 2 The 31st Annual National Intercollegiate English Oratorical Con-
 test for Mainichi Daily News and NHK Trophies
 Mr. Itani
- 27-Aug. 1 Summer Camp
- Sep. 25 The 2nd K.U.E.L. All Japan Student Assembly
 Best Discussor Prize: Mr. Hirota, Mr. Chikusaka,
 Mr. Amimoto
- 26-29 All Waseda Speech Contest (elimination)
- Oct. 1 All Waseda Speech Contest (final)
 1st Prize: Mr. Hirota
 2nd Prize: Mr. Itani
 3rd Prize: Mr. Nishizawa
- 9-10 The 12th Sophia University Invitational Debating Tournament
 Proposition: Resolved; that Japan should Ratify a Treaty
 of Peace and Amity with the People's Republic
 of China
 3rd Prize: Mr. Kashiwazawa, Mr. Itaya
- 10 All Kanto Open Discussion sponsored by Takasaki City Univ.
 of Economics
- 15 The 19th Inter-Home Meeting Debate Contest
 Proposition: Resolved; that Japan should Ratify a Treaty
 of Peace and Amity with the People's Republic
 of China
 1st Prize: Akihabara Home Meeting
- 16 The 8th Junior Debate Contest
 1st Prize: Koenji Home Meeting

- 22 The 11th English Speech Contest for President's Cup sponsored by University of Sacred Heart
Mr. Kamiya
- 23 The 16th Waseda-Keio English Oratorical Contest
1st Prize: Mr. Itani
3rd Prize: Mr. Hirota
4th Prize: Mr. Nishizawa
The 12th All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Amano Trophy sponsored by Dokkyo University
Mr. Tadokoro
The 7th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Oda Trophy sponsored by Joshi-Sei Gakuin Junior College
Mr. Tsunoda
- 27 Junior Discussion
Title: How People should do for the Promotion of Welfare?
- 29-30 Japan Intercollegiate Discussion Meeting
- Nov. 1 Waseda, Keio and Japan Women's University Junior Discussion Meeting
- 3 The 9th Annual All Kanto Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Mizuno Trophy sponsored by Chiba Univ. of Commerce
1st Prize: Miss Watanabe
- 6 The 1st Annual All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Fukuzawa Trophy sponsored by Keio Gijuku Univ.
3rd Prize: Mr. Itani
The 28th North Japan English Oratorical Contest sponsored by Tohoku Gakuin Univ.
1st Prize: Mr. Hashimoto
- 12-13 The 4th All Japan Student Conference
Mr. Yoshinaga, Mr. Kawasumi, Mr. Fujii, Mr. Chiba, Mr. Chikusaka, Mr. Iwamoto, Mr. Shinomiya, Mr. Ikuta, Mr. Yoshioka
- 12 The 9th English Oratorical Contest for President's Cup sponsored by Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture and Technology
Miss Takeda
- 13 The 23rd Annual English Oratorical Contest for the President's Cup by Ibaragi Univ.
Mr. Shiji
- 19 The 17th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest sponsored by Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture
1st Prize: Mr. Kanno
- 20 The English Oratorical Contest for President's Cup sponsored by Tokyo Gakugei Univ.
Miss Tojoh
- 19-20 The 5th All Japan Intercollegiate Five-Man Team Debating Contest (Kanto Elimination)
Proposition: Resolved; that Japan should Ratify a Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the People's republic of China
Mr. Kashiwazawa, Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Kanai, Mr. Itaya, Miss Fujimoto
- 21-23 The 41st Four University English Theatrical Contest "Odds All Even"
The best actor's Prize: Mr. Kameoka
- 23 The 12th Annual Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Kaneko, Kase Trophy and Willamette Univ. Trophy sponsored by International College of Commerce
Mr. Nishizawa

- The 6th Annual Dean's Cup English Speech Contest sponsored by Tokyo Women's Christian Jr. College
2nd Prize: Mr. Wakabayashi
- 26 The 13th East-West Six University English Oratorical Contest
1st Prize: Mr. Itani
Mr. Hirota, Miss Suzuki
The 28th English Oratorical Contest for the Gallot Trophy sponsored by Seinan Gakuin Univ.
Mr. Kusaba
- 27 The 7th Intercollegiate English Speech Contest for the President Shibata Trophy sponsored by Kokushikan Univ.
4th Prize: Mr. Kamita
- Dec. 3 The 14th All Tokyo Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest sponsored by Seikei Univ.
1st Prize: Mr. Maruyama
- 4 The English Oratorical Contest for Obara Trophy sponsored by Tamagawa Univ.
2nd Prize: Mr. Tanemura
All Japan Discussion Meeting sponsored by Meiji Univ. E.S.S.
- 10 The 4th All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Okuma Trophy sponsored by Waseda Univ. E.S.S.
1st Prize: Mr. Itani
- 19 Closing Party 1977
- 22 All Keio Open Discussion
- 24 The 21st Japan Student Speech Contest for the H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu Trophy
5th Prize: Mr. Arai
- 1978
Feb. 9 Farewell Party 1977

Minoru Itaya

Chief of
Planning and Management Agency
(Commerce, Junior)



地球ぜんぶが
「着陸地」。

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

●情報の野村

野村證券

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AKIHABARA



JOHOKU

THE SEVEN SISTERS!

WESS FAMILIES



KOENJI

MEJIRO



SHIBUYA



SHINJUKU

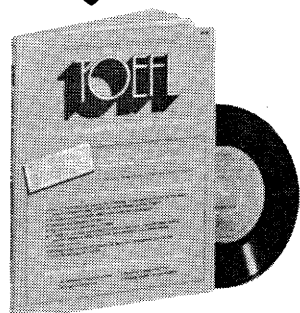


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三和銀行

Reports on Activities

Drama

Speech

Debate

Discussion



DRAMA



Waseda University English Speaking Society

ODDS ALL EVEN

Written by NORMAN LEVEN

◇ STAFF ◇

ProducerMasayuki Ohtsuka(3)
Stage Manager ...Masahiko Ikeda(3)
AssistantTsuyoshi Suzuki(2)
DirectorTakahisa Tanemura(3)
SettingNaoto Fuse(3)
PropertiesTakaya Uchida(3)
LightingTakayuki Hirota(3)
Sound Effects.....Masaki Tozawa(3)
CostumeMasao Yoshinaga(3)
Make-UpMayumi Kohsaka(3)
PrompterYohko Mishiba(2)

◇ CAST ◇

An Old WomanKayoko Shiratori(1)
A Young Man.....Masahiro Soga(1)
A GirlMisa Kamemoto(1)
A PolicewomanSachiko Kanoh(1)
NancyMichi Imai(1)
BillKenji Tanahashi(1)
JoeSeichoh Kameoka(3)
Magnum Corinth ..Masami Katoh(2)
VagrantsHiroshi Kusaba(2)
Norio Hashimoto(2)
Toshio Matsuoka(2)
Akira Tsukada(2)
Naohiko Abe(2)



STORY

The setting is a hostel for vagrants in the crypt of a church in the East End of London. The time is evening in the middle of May during 1920's.

The leading part of this play is a missing millionaire, MAGNUM CORINTH, who is very unhappy and now wandering from street to street in search of peace of mind.

These people who have no home, no money—so called vagrants—must stay in the crypt. One evening they are excited at the news of a missing millionaire, who is now supposed to be wandering about in London masquerading as a vagrant, and just at the discovery of a revolver which JOE, a calm old vagrant has hidden in his belongings. A NEWCOMER suddenly ap-

pears in the doorway of the men's quarters. They all at once realize the NEWCOMER is the missing millionaire, MAGNUM CORINTH.

He makes vain efforts to buy peace of mind with money, for example a Bible from AN OLD WOMAN, marriage lines from NANCY to get peace, and after losing all his money he eagerly wants to get the revolver in order to die. But JOE does not sell it but says, "You don't have to die to be free, you only have to be ready," and goes into the men's quarters.

After he exits, Mr. CORINTH smiles slowly. Finally he begins to understand how he should live.

"ODDS ALL EVEN"

Takahisa Tanemura

Director
(Theatre, Junior)

—*What's yet in this,
That bears the name of life?
Yet in this life
Lie hid moe thousand deaths;
Yet death we fear,
That makes these odds all even.*

from "Measure for Measure" (III-I)
by WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

The English Speaking Society of Waseda University's annual production in 1977 was "Odds All Even".

Selecting this script has brought us many opportunities to venture out. That is to say, speaking in Cockney English, transforming it into a semi-musical play by inserting songs, the joining-in of five extras as dancers, and so on. And I was firmly convinced that we did it by hearing big applause at the curtain of the last performance.

Firstly let me speak of my intention in directing the play. Through this play, I wanted to present the philosophy that "Everybody can live freely by abandoning materialism (in this play money symbolized material things)". JOE says in this play "...I was young enough to think that a man couldn't live without it (money). But I don't worry now. Life is a lot better when you know you can end it when you get tired of it." Abandoning materialism means being ready to die.

As JOE says "You don't have to die to be free, gov'nor; you only have to be ready", money doesn't make people happy but being ready to die gives you peace in life.

In this play only JOE can tell us that philosophy and finally Mr. CORINTH understands his way of living and becomes the disciple of that philosophy. And I characterized the other vagrants as people of full attachment to life and a noisy and funny gang. So the play goes on with a comical touch when the vagrants are joking or dancing and so on. But when JOE explains his philosophy and makes the curtain fall on Mr. CORINTH's smile, we know that the vagrants only made a fuss about nothing and it's JOE's philosophy that makes all the people feel peaceful and free. The theme music of this play, "Hymn to freedom" (Oscar Peterson Trio) was very effective in presenting that feeling.

Secondly I'd like to speak of Cockney English which we challenged this year, in order to be accurate as the setting is in the East End of London.

Cockney English, as you know well, is a dialect of all lower class Londoners' (we call them Cockneys).

Cockney English is not a particularly pleasant or musical one, and the Cockney's distortion of the English language is such that the foreigner often finds it impossible to understand the speaker until his ear has become accustomed to the peculiar tones. The principal characteristics of Cockney English are as follows: (1) a general slurring of consonants ([h] is often dropped); (2) a distortion of vowel sounds; (3) a distortion in grammar such as 'double negative'; (4) and an abuse of swearing. The best known example of Cockney speech in modern English theatre is that of Eliza Doolittle, the heroine of Bernard Shaw's play, "Pygmalion", made famous in the show "My Fair Lady". And we learnt in practice through this play that the peculiar

English which some kind of people speak clearly shows their class in society. If you pay attention to this kind of point of English, you will enjoy the play more and more.

Now, vagrants—what kind of impression did you get from this word? I got a same idea of lower class people who appeared in "My Fair Lady", or "The Three Penny Opera" written by Bertolt Brecht. They were always gay, funny and ironical scamps, and they sang and danced energetically in those plays. This strong impression made me get the vagrants in our play to sing and dance in order to give a true impression of them. This challenge successfully made the production a very engaging one.

From this point I know that we can surely produce our own performances. That is, the interpretation of a play cannot be always the same to everyone. It's your interpretation and idea that can change a play into your own peculiar style.

Finally I'd like to mention my hearty thanks to Prof. Itoh and all the members of W.E.S.S., and Mrs. Jeanette Barmby, an advisor from T.I.P. (Tokyo International Players) for helping us for a long time and many graduates for coming to see the performance. And special thanks to Waseda New Orleans Jazz Club for recording the music.

I'm very happy, as a director, to have been able to present an enjoyable production.

If you have much interest in drama and want to know about it, call this year's advisor Mrs. Barmby. She will give you some informations about T.I.P. and lead you into a dramatic world.

Mrs. Jeanette Barmby 585-1084

Strive for Unity

—Drama Makes it Possible—

Masahiko Ikeda

Stage Manager
(Literature, Junior)

The final goal of 1977's Drama production was to make the best stage at Hitotsubashi auditorium. What is the best stage? It is the stage made by all the members of our drama production, cast and staff, who do their very best. We all were united: each stage effect, namely, setting, properties, lighting effect, sound effect, costume, make-up and cast, and even the audience, were united.

In order to accomplish this purpose, we practiced the following things.

First of all, the understanding of pleasure of Drama and the study of script through the Drama Festival in June. The purpose of the Drama Festival is to know the enjoyment of Drama by acting on the stage. During the performance, we offered lighting and sound effects to create a more real stage.

As for English, we offered a hearing tape made by our English advisor, Mrs. Jeanette Barmby to all the members, the same as last year. Moreover, we had Prof. Ito's lecture about English pronunciation using the script as a textbook.

Secondly, in order to deepen the relationship among each section and the cast, we had Drama General Meetings.

In these meetings, the cast and the staff of each section could exchange their opin-

ions with one another and feel that all the members were united under "Odds All Even".

we encountered some hardships. The scene of "Odds All Even" is set in the East-End of London, so some characters speak the London dialect "Cockney". This was for us, Japanese, double trouble. But fortunately, this year's advisor, Mrs. Barmby was born and brought up in London and very much at home about "Cockney". So the cast managed to overcome this hardship. And next, the setting design was on such a large scale that we were afraid that we could not make it. But through the hard work of the setting staff, we built up the crypt of a London church on the stage of Hitotsubashi auditorium. Besides those, we put in dancing and songs to entertain the audience more. Overcoming those hardships rather than originality was the mark of 1977's Drama production.

Unfortunately, really unfortunately, we did not get the prize again this year, but that does not matter. Our Drama won acclaim from the judges. I'm sure that our efforts were not in vain. I pin my hopes on the next generation, after I have gone. See you again at Hitotsubashi auditorium!

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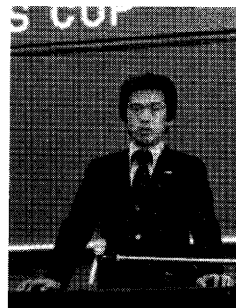
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Popular Prejudice And Sex Education

Makoto Itani

(Literature, Junior)



Ladies and gentlemen, suppose you were asked by a child, "How does a baby come into this world? or where does a baby come from?", how would you reply? I'm sure all of you know the answer. But can you explain it to a child well? . . . I doubt it. In August of this summer, I watched a T.V. program about sex consciousness among youngsters. A famous psychologist asked several questions on sex to the girl college students. He asked the same question as I did just now. To this question, most of them hesitated to answer. Some were embarrassed and some were blushing nervously. No one answered it immediately. . . . I wonder why?

In Japan it has been considered as common sense that giving explicit sex education to youngsters does more harm than good. It has been considered to be an archenemy and has been ignored for a long time under the feudalistic ideas of Japan. And even today most of the adults have an outdated concept that explicit knowledge about sex is harmful. But do you really think it's correct? . . . When we hear the word "SEX" or "SEI" in Japanese, does it sound indecent or nasty? It may sound disgusting to some people, however, we see and hear this word very often in our daily lives and sometimes use it without any hesitation.

When we were in junior and senior high school, what we call, health education was a must and we learned some knowledge about sex in one way or the other. In terms of quality and quantity of classes, it was not enough. We had very few sex education classes. Sex education is lacking not only in the public schools but even in the universities. Children cannot ask their parents when it comes to sex questions. By the same token, most of us do not have an experienced adult person to discuss it with, to exchange opinions in that respect. As for myself, I haven't ever discussed sex problems frankly with my parents. Have you? . . . I'm afraid very few of you have. As a result, we have to try to get some knowledge and information about sex from other materials.

These days, a flood of sex is all around us; sex in books, magazines, and sex on T.V., in movies and so on. But that's not sex in the true meaning. That's eroticism, that's pornography, that's rape, that's violence! Who in the world can say that such things are of much educational use in knowing about sex? We almost never see a sex education program on television. Books do not offer us sex education, either. What we have in many places all over Japan, is sexual stimulation without sexual

information and education. There's only stimulation without information.

Here let me take a typical example around us. In recent years, the vending machines which sell off-color books and pornographic magazines have been increasing in number. What's worse, we can easily find them on the street or even by the road used by the school children. The vending machine operators just aim at stimulating the children's curiosity toward sex so they can get money. They never care about the bad influence on the children's minds and their knowledge and morality. There's only a commercial spirit to sell more and make more money.

Under such circumstances, there was an unthinkable incident in Fukushima Prefecture this year. A boy who is in the 6th grade tried to rape an 8-year-old girl and at last killed her. Can you believe it? Why did such an incident occur? What brought it about? . . . One of the reasons is the deterioration of our social surroundings, such as the flood of pornography. But I think the main reason is the lack of sex education, lack of recognition about the real role of sex.

At a certain girl's high school in Tokyo, a girl became pregnant this summer. She had to have an abortion and it was to cost

a great amount of money. But her relatives and her friends were troubled whether they should give her the money or not . . . How ashamed and miserable she was!

As a world trend, sexual intercourse and pregnancy among teen-agers have been increasing in numbers rapidly. A very recent count taken by the National Police Agency showed venereal disease and sex crimes are now increasing at a ferocious rate.

Talking about sex has been taboo in our society for ages. This kind of speech might also have been considered a taboo in speech contests so far. I've made this speech just because I don't want this problem to be kept in the dark any longer.

What we need now in education is to give the proper knowledge and information about sex to youngsters both at school and at home. Ladies and gentlemen, it's time for us to think more deeply about the meaning of sex. Don't you think it's important for us to be educated about sexuality, masturbation, contraception, homosexuality, lesbianism, and the real meaning of love? Why not reconsider the relationships and values between sex and our lives? . . . For sex is as basic to life as life itself. . . .

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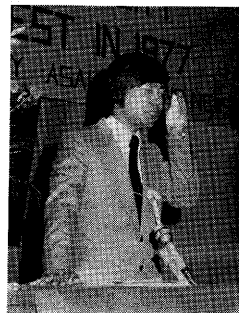
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What Can Cut Deepest Into Our Hearts?

Takayuki Hirota

(Commerce, Junior)



If I were to ask one of you in the audience, "Please come up to the stage. And make an impromptu speech in English or in Japanese." What would you do?

Almost all of you would hesitate. Why—? One reason, you might say, is shyness which many Japanese people regard as an undesirable characteristic. But the main reason, I believe, is our lack of practice in public speaking. That is, even if you may have confidence in your English or in your mother tongue, since we Japanese have never been trained in public speaking, it is quite difficult to express our own opinions to others.

According to a survey conducted by the Mainichi Newspaper, more than 80% of the university students think they are not good at speaking in front of others. In the case of members of the English Speaking Society of Waseda, they are often reluctant to make English Speeches.

Concerning this, I had an opportunity to observe this lack of practice in public speaking. Last week our professor asked each of the freshmen in our seminar to give a brief summary or impression of his lecture. I was shocked at the result. Every freshman kept his mouth shut. All some of them could do was to read him their notebooks from the beginning, or to repeat several important words in their notebooks. One freshman replied, "Professor! We don't know how to sum it up. Since we entered the university, we have had little experience to speak or to sum up speeches in front of others."

Ladies and gentlemen, as this is only

the problem of one classroom at Waseda University, it is not such a serious problem. But when the matter is on a national scale, it cannot be ignored. To my regret, I have to say the poor ability of our public speaking is disturbing mutual communication not only with Japanese people but also with foreigners.

This year the symposium of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea was held in New York. The self-introduction and Panel Discussion Period were very interesting. Other participants introduced themselves humorously and showed their own constructive and unique opinions. However, when Japan's representative's turn came, he delivered a long-winded tiresome speech. All he did was to read a prepared manuscript. He completely ignored what the others said during the Discussion period. This is one example showing how Japanese are lacking in the art of public speaking.

After the conference, members of the Soviet Union and Australia criticized Japan's representative, "Japan's stance toward world fishery problems are continuously ambiguous. It is so vague. We want to hear Japan's clear-cut position on the matter." Ladies and gentlemen, do you think such a situation is desirable? Of course, not!

There is an old saying, "The pen is mightier than the sword." It tells us without using weapons we can settle our disputes. By exchange of letters we can communicate our thoughts to others. But in this complicated world I don't think

the pen is everything. The world situation is changing. The world is shrinking. Yesterday's best policy might become impotent today. We have many opportunities to talk with foreigners. We have to make clear our own opinions at all times. Written words, tiresome prepared manuscripts and exchange of letters cannot keep up with changing circumstances, just as Japan's representative could not.

We discuss a problem, we find a solution, and we inform people of it. Therefore a skill that has become more and more important is that of oral communication—or public speaking. So, what I'd like to emphasize here is "The tongue is far mightier than the sword."

The American T.V. debate between Ford and Carter showed us how important it is to speak before many people. The greatest leaders of the Western countries have realized the importance of mastering the art of public speaking. Take Churchill or Kennedy for example, they attracted millions of people by their persuasive oratory.

Then, how about the leaders of Japan? For example, former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka is only famous for his "Maa—

Sonoo—, Maa—Sonoo—," in English, "Well—, Well—, What shall I say?" I never heard his clear opinions.

In Japan nearly 2 million young people are eagerly studying English from junior high to college. Such study includes grammar and composition but not public speaking. We don't have speech-oriented lessons in English or even in Japanese.

Then, what should we do to improve our English or Japanese public speaking? There are many ways—improving the skill of teachers, adopting other countries' teaching methods, or establishing school curriculum in English or Japanese public speaking. My own approach is to listen to and make my own short speeches in English or in Japanese using audio aids.

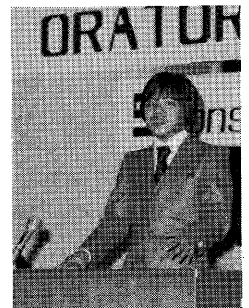
No man can become a good speaker without practice through experience. That's why I'm delivering my speech. Now do you think I need more practice? If my speech is good, it will be one step to show that my tongue will become far mightier than the sword.

Ladies and gentlemen, "The pen is mightier than the sword, but a good speech can cut deeper into our hearts than any sword."

What Does It Mean For Us To Have a Say in a Speech?

Hideki Maruyama

(*Economics, Sophomore*)



Ladies and gentlemen, let me pose you two questions. Why do you take part in a speech contest? And what does it mean for you to have a say in a speech?

In a speech contest more than a dozen speakers make a speech in front of us. Most of the speeches make very excellent

and reasonable claims and teach us some lessons. Yes, we can agree to every lesson which the speaker gives us. However, I have come to wonder whether all the speakers are saying what they really want to say on the stage.

I have heard more than two hundred

speeches made in and outside of Waseda campus. Among them, there were many speeches telling us to be kind to the aged, to live your life your own way, to reconsider the meaning of democracy, and not to be involved in the examination hell.

I know a man who promised us, in his speech, that he will never send his children to *juku* school. During the judge conference I asked him, "Are you going to send your kids to *juku*?" His answer was "Of course, I will, Why not? In this society that makes much of academic career." I pressed on, "Then, why did you say what you said in your speech?" His reply to this question was "Well I don't know exactly but maybe because it was a speech contest." I was able to predict his answer because I also had similar experience. And twenty minutes after, he was given an award.

Last year I participated in a contest and I mentioned to the audience that "We should do anything we want to do in our youth without hesitation." A month after I delivered this speech, however, one of my closest friends in the Waseda English Speaking Society came to me and said, "Have you carried out what you said in your speech last month? You don't seem to carry out that." I couldn't respond to his words at once, but to my surprise, I said, "Why should I? I just took part in a contest because I wanted to be awarded, I mean I wanted a trophy."

Yes, last year I didn't say what I really wanted to say in front of the audience. I didn't care if I could carry out what I said in my speech.

Analyzing the present situation, I'm afraid that not all the participants in the contest are saying what they want to say. I wondered, then, why we make such an empty claim, namely claim we have no intention of carrying out.

Last spring I heard a lecture on a speech contest for the beginners. And the lecturer told us following things, which sounded rather strange to me. He said,

"If you want to succeed in a speech contest, first, you should find out an unique topic. Second, you should make an unique analysis on it. Third, you should organize your speech in an interesting way. And if possible you had better include a little humour. Unless you do so you can't be popular with the judges, because the judges will be tired of your speech." This was the rough stream of the lecture. I suppose some of you had ever heard such kind of lecture.

Today, speech contest is like a competition. All the participants in the contest have a wish to win the contest, of course. In order to win the contest or at least to be awarded we tend to exercise skills in our speech. Concretely speaking, we apt to put top priority on picking up an unique topic, so sometimes we don't say what we really want to say in our speech. What's worse, we tend to exaggerate examples just because we have to entertain the judges and the audience.

However, ladies and gentlemen, I believe that the significance of a speech is to say what we really want to claim and convince ourselves and the audience to put that claim into practice. But it is impossible to tell which speaker is saying what he really want to say. So it is impossible to judge which speech is good or bad.

To my regret, actually, there are winners and losers in a speech contest. So as long as this situation lasts, we are able to win the contest just by exercising skills in our speech.

Now, let me go so far as to say that, if we want to win or want to get prizes in a speech contest, it's enough for us to believe what we say on the stage for seven minutes.

But, ladies and gentlemen, if you are going to take part in a speech contest, please reconsider, why do we take part in a speech contest? And what does it mean for us to have a say in a speech?

Thank you.

There's a Knock To Making a Speech

Makoto Itani

*Chief of Speech Section
(Literature, Junior)*

In our modern society, speech communication is very important for us human beings. The demands for correct communication, in other words, the need for a higher standard in speech is becoming greater because people are psychologically more isolated from one another. Human beings need other human beings; we are essentially interdependent. Speech communication or public speaking, therefore, must exalt and proclaim our mutuality.

Although we think it natural that freedom of speech is now guaranteed in Japan as one of our most essential factors of democracy, there are few people who notice this importance. In the United States, there are courses in public speaking for children at school, to help them master the art of speaking.

I don't think we can develop our nation's democratic system or our own personal circumstances in every field, without mastering the whole technique of public speaking. It has been often said that silence is golden and speech is silver, but I believe the time has come for us to think of it the opposite way. That is to say, "Good speech is not silver, but golden."

Now I will tell you the tricks of making a speech which will help you do it correctly.

Keep the following points in mind.

- * Make it humorous to keep the audience's interest
- * Look at your audience, not up at the roof, and speak with all your heart, so you appear sincere.
- * Make it as simple as you can, so everybody can understand regardless of their English ability.
- * Begin with a clear introduction and end with a clear conclusion.
- * For the sake of appearance, dress nicely, stand straight, and don't lean on the desk.

Speaker, audience, and occasion, — you have to take these three elements into account when you are selecting a topic for a speech. And the topic you choose should be of interest to the audience and should suit your personality. Try to select a topic that will interest and be of value to the audience. So you should know as much about your audience as possible.

You must ask yourself, "Why are you speaking?" "What for?" Next, you have to think what you should talk about. You can find topics quite easily by examining your personal experiences or convictions. However, you will surely discover the larger problem of developing the subject properly and adequately. An effective speech should contain worthwhile

ideas. These should be tested, adequately supported, warmed by your own personality, and then directed toward achieving the purpose you make a speech. Do not drift toward the day when you have to make your speech and then depend on sudden inspiration to help you.

Have your own storehouse of knowledge and experience.

Build speeches around subjects on which you have had experiences.

Use the library which is the richest source of material.

Refer to periodicals, magazines and newspapers and so on.

Take notes and you can accumulate material easier.

How to organize a speech is quite a problem. In a speech, we can find three parts, i.e. the introduction, body, and conclusion.

To my mind, the introduction should be prepared last, after the body and conclusion of the speech have been completed. Because then you know which remarks will lead the audience most effortlessly toward acceptance of your views.

These are the points when you prepare for a speech and make a speech. Speech is a wonderful thing! Why don't you challenge it?



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DEBATE

THE 12th SOPHIA UNIVERSITY INVITATIONAL DEBATING TOURNAMENT

Resolved: that Japan Should Ratify a Treaty of Peace and Amity with the People's Republic of China

3rd Prize: Yukikazu Kashiwazawa, Minoru Itaya

Affirmative Constructive Speech

In 1972, the then Prime Minister Tanaka made an unprecedented visit to Peking to normalize diplomatic relations with China, who has been Japan's neighboring nation for more than 3000 years. Today, in order to assure forthcoming 3000 years of good relations with China, we are resolved; that Japan should ratify a Treaty of Peace and Amity with the P.R.C.

We interpret this resolution that the Japanese people should formally approve following contents of Treaty through the Diet.

1. The maintenance of eternal friendship between the two countries.
2. Mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.
3. Non-interference of each other's internal affairs.
4. Anti-hegemony clause.

As the first approach, we will examine whether the present Japanese diplomacy toward China accurately reflects our nation's principles. Our first contention is;

Japan should fulfill its moral obligation under the San Francisco Peace Treaty.

In 1951, Japan signed the San Francisco Peace Treaty. By the Treaty Japan's imperialistic expansion that had dominated Asian region during World War II was ended. Japan made a new start as a nation with peace-loving principles and returned to International Society.

In this Treaty Japan promised to have Peace Treaties with all the nations with which she had declared a state of war, in order to develop new peaceful relations with them. I quote from "Treaty of Peace with Japan", Article 26, Quote:

"Japan will be prepared to conclude with any State which is not a signatory of the Present Treaty, a bilateral Treaty of Peace on the same or substantially the same terms as are provided for in the present Treaty." Unquote.

Since the purpose of Peace Treaty is the maintenance of eternal friendship, this Article 26 is the basis of present Japanese diplomatic principle which states; Japan

should keep good relations with all the nation in the world.

Since 1951, Japan has signed Peace Treaties with 44 nations out of 46 nations with which she has a state of war. The two exceptions are the Soviet Union and China. In 1972, Japanese and Chinese leaders announced the Joint Communiqué in which both Governments agreed to conclude the Peace and Amity Treaty. I quote from Article 8 of the Joint Communiqué, Quote:

“To consolidate and develop the peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries, the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Government of Japan agree to hold negotiations aimed at the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace and Amity.” Unquote.

Five years have passed since this promise. During that period, the Japanese people promoted economic and cultural relations with the Chinese people, and concluded four necessary working agreements, but the promise to ratify the Peace and Amity Treaty has not been realized. This attitude of the Japanese Government is quite against our diplomatic principle initiated in 1951. Therefore we should ratify this Treaty with China so as to pursue our peace loving spirits.

Our second contention is; Non-ratification of the Treaty is a barrier for the further development of Sino-Japanese relations.

Despite the announcement of the Joint Communiqué, the Japanese Government

has delayed the conclusion of the Treaty with China. This Japanese hesitation has produced Chinese criticism towards Japan’s sincerity.

“Asahi Shimbun”, issued on May 17, 1977, reports statement of China’s Vice-Premier Li Sien-Nien, which is a typical example of recent Chinese criticism, Quote:

“The time is ripe for the conclusion of a Peace Treaty. Now the conclusion all depends on Japan’s decision. The delay of ratification only makes China’s suspicion towards Japan’s attitude more profound.” Unquote.

Since 1972 as we kept good relations with China in all fields, we did not receive any criticism from China. But as is indicated in our evidence we now are receiving criticism, which is not merely directed against the Japan’s Government, but threatens the future of Sino-Japanese economic relations.

“Japan Times”, issued on September 25, 1977, reports another Chinese official’s statement, Quote:

“Tan Chen-Lin, Vice chairman of the National People’s Congress Standing Committee warned that Japan’s reluctance to conclude a Peace Treaty with China would affect bilateral trade. He further warned that China would rather strengthen its trade with Western European countries if the Japan’s Government failed to act promptly.” Unquote.

Thus it is clear, ladies and gentlemen, that Japanese hesitation to ratify the

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Treaty is about to worsen our economic relations with China. This situation is extremely disadvantageous for Japan. Because otherwise she could expect great benefits from China through economic relations. For one example, China could become a major oil supplier for Japan. To show you China's growing capacity to help in meeting Japan's energy needs, I quote from "Asahi Evening News", issued on May 9, 1977, Quote:

"The U.S. Government estimates predicted last year that China's oil production would increase from about 80 million tons in 1975 to 225 million tons in 1980. By 1985, a Japanese research concern predicts Peking's output will equal Saudi Arabia's current output, more than 400 million tons." Unquote.

If we keep good relations with China, we can receive this kind of economic benefits from China. However the Status Quo is a barrier and an obstacle to enjoyment of these benefits. Ladies and gentlemen, the economic relations between China and Japan have been the symbol of Japan's good and friendly relations with China. But these good relations with China are about to be scattered simply because of Japanese hesitation to ratify the Treaty. Therefore we should adopt this resolution in order to sweep away Chinese suspicion and to enjoy good and friendly relations with China.

So for these reasons we of Waseda Affirmative strongly advocate this resolution. Thank you.

Negative Constructive Speech

In a diversified and ever changing international society, how to preserve our national interests, security and prosperity, has become to play important role in Japan's diplomacy. In such circumstances, even a policy taken by one nation would affect other nation's policy. Therefore, we should be careful about detrimental effects of our diplomatic policy. With this philosophy, we reject this year's Sophia Cup Debate Proposition, resolved; that Japan should ratify a Treaty of Peace and Amity with the People's Republic of China. Because the resolution would seriously jeopardize Japan's national interests.

Let, me, first of all, define one more important term of the resolution. That is the anti-hegemony clause. By this clause we mean China's propaganda policy to isolate the Soviet Union from international society.

Now between China and the Soviet Union serious conflicts exist, called Sino-Soviet Conflicts. Under this conflicts, China criticizes the Soviet Union as a

hegemonial country. And hegemonism is regarded by the international community as China's favorite word for the Soviet policy.

"Time" magazine Oct. 20th 1975 issue goes, Quote:

"Negotiations over the treaty of peace and amity between China and Japan have been stalemated by Peking's demand to include an anti-hegemony clause in the treaty text. As all the world knows, "hegemonism" is one of Peking's favorite terms for Soviet policy." Unquote.

Therefore, the Soviet Union has been warning Japan not to ratify the treaty.

The same source continues, Quote:

"Moscow not surprisingly warned Tokyo in long articles in Pravda and Izvestia that signing such a treaty would seriously impair Soviet-Japanese relations." Unquote.

Thus, the ratification of the resolution simply means that Japan will ignore Soviet warnings and world opinion on this issue. Under such a situation, Japan will be regarded as an enemy by the Soviet Union. Therefore, in order to counter an

enemy country and as a retaliation measure, the following disadvantages would emerge after the ratification.

1. The Soviet Union will reject Japanese fishery operation in her 200 mile economic zone.
2. The Soviet Union will permanently reject negotiations on Northern Islands.
3. The Soviet Union will not offer its natural resources to Japan.
4. The Soviet Union will direct a military threat toward Japan.

Therefore, we contend that the time is premature for the adoption of this resolution. So, I'll give one condition for the ratification. That is exclusion of the anti-hegemony clause. Under that condition, if there is significant need for change, it's Okay to adopt the resolution.

Then let's go to their first contention. Moral obligation, yes, it is a really motivational argument. But we doubt very much the significance of that contention. What is the purpose of San Francisco Peace Treaty? It's to terminate the state of war as they themselves quoted. But that purpose is already achieved by the Joint Communiqué announced in 1972.

"Text of Joint Communiqué signed by Tanaka and Chou Sept. 29th, 1972." Art. 1. highly declares, Quote:

"The abnormal state of affairs which has existed between the People's Republic of China and Japan is declared terminated on the date of publication of this Communiqué." Unquote.

Thus, what they are going to add is only legal effects. What kind of significance does it have? They should prove it. What's more because we've shown you justifiable reason to delay the ratification, this contention has little significance in this debate.

Then let's go down to their second contention. They told us that non-ratification is a barrier for the further development of Sino-Japanese relations. But we disagree with this contention.

The first harm presented by the affirmative is the criticism from China. But it cannot be a real evil of the status quo. Because on the other hand, Chinese leader says China will wait.

Mr. Liao Cheng-chin, president of China-Japan Friendship Association says in "Asahi Evening News" May 26th 1977 issue, Quote:

"The sooner the treaty of peace and amity is signed, the better. But even if the pact is not signed we will not let it stand in the way of friendship between our two countries." Unquote.

Then, the question here is why China is now putting pressure on Japan? That is to draw Japan into the anti-Soviet camp. So, from that evidence presented by the affirmative, we can also conclude that time is premature.

Secondly, they have mentioned China will shift her trading partners from Japan to other countries. But this statement will never be realized. Because China

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inherently needs Japan for the industrialization of her economy.

To prove this I'll give you three observations.

1. Japan is the top trading partner for China.
2. China is eager to conclude a long term trade agreement.
3. Japan is the nearest advanced country for China.

Let me go back to the first observation. China is now planning to industrialize her economy. For this China needs advanced technology and capital from advanced countries. And Japan is the top trading partner for China. These facts simply tell us that Japan has the things which China wants to import. Then, my question is, what is the advantage for China to shift trading partners?

Second, China is eager to conclude a long term trade agreement with Japan.

"Far Eastern Economic Review" April 15th, 1977 issue goes, Quote:

"Most of the delegation from the Federation of Economic Organization were pleasantly surprized by the Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Ri Syien-nyien's proposal for a long term trade pact. Basic agreement was quickly reached that China should export oil and coal to Japan." Unquote.

Moreover recent information tells us

that agreement will be concluded in November or early in next year.

Ladies and gentlemen, if China really has an intention to shift her trading partner from Japan to other countries, why is China proposing a long term trade agreement? This point should be answered by the affirmative. Moreover, we contend that the fact we can conclude a long term trade agreement means we can further develop Sino-Japanese economic relations without adopting this resolution.

Thirdly, from the geographical point of view, Japan is the nearest country for China. This means that for China to have trade relations with Japan is more advantageous than with any other country. Because transportation costs or time between Japan and China is more beneficial than any country. Again affirmative should prove the advantage for China to shift trading partner from Japan to other countries. With these observations we conclude that the status quo is not a barrier for the further development of Sino-Japanese relations.

However, if we ratified this treaty, we would invite serious reactions from the Soviet Union. That's the reason we contend that time is premature. And that is very the reason you ought to reject the affirmative case. Thank you.



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LECTURE

Debate, Language Arts

Yukikazu Kashiwazawa

*Chief of Debate Section
(Commerce, Junior)*

Debate which consists of opposing arguments on a given proposition between a supporting affirmative and an opposing negative has developed over many years in Japan. During these years, debate has been regarded as a mean not only to improve English speaking ability but to acquire a logical way of thinking. For many times, however, I felt the need for a kind of textbook on debate for Japanese students. Because we have few opportunities to learn debate. Even if we could buy foreign references on debate, it would be too difficult to understand for us Japanese. So, I made this manuscript for beginning debaters. In this manuscript, I will deal with First: How to analyze the resolution, Second: How to attack and develop argument.

I. How to analyze the resolution

PART 1) Five methods to analyze the resolution.

A: Final goal(s)

When the resolution is announced, what you should do first is to think about final goals based on your first impressions of the resolution. Final goals can be defined as the situation which debaters want to invite by adopting (or rejecting) the resolution. By this approach you can know the significance of the topic or the purpose of debate. The reason you should do it according to first impressions is because

audience or judges will have the same feeling which you had at first. So, your goals will be acceptable to everyone.

B: Historical analysis.

After discussing final goals of the resolution you should study the history of the resolution. (In case you cannot clarify the final goals, you can step into this method. Because by this approach you can also understand final goals of the resolution.) In this part, you know the importance of the topic and you can acquire the knowledge to analyze the status quo which is suggested by the resolution. Under this approach, you should confirm the meaning of key terms of the resolution, e.g. tariff, non-tariff barrier etc.

C: Problem areas.

Thirdly, you should set problem areas of the resolution. Problem areas mean points which will be specifically discussed in debate. In the first place, you should define problem areas as widely as possible. Taking next year's resolution for example (Resolved; that Japan should Remove Restrictions on Imported Commodities.), we can find out at least three kinds of problem areas. First is Japan's position in present international economic situation. Second is consumer protection in Japan. And third is to analyze the problem based on pure economic theory; whether a commodity get international competitive power. And after the examination of these

problem areas, you should focus the points.

D: Issues.

Before clarifying arguments itself, you should list issues that have emerged in your preparation. Issues are those questions on which you can base the truth or falsity of certain arguments. Let me show you so-called stock issues which are main issues of a debate.

a. Need for a change.

Is there any problem in existence which need to be solved?

Can we expect significant advantage over the status quo?

b. Inherency.

Is the problem, or the cause of the problem, an inherent part of the status quo?

c. Plan.

Would the action suggested by the resolution eliminate the inherent problem?

Is it reasonably to assume that the plan implied by the resolution could be implemented if it were found desirable?

d. Advantage/Disadvantage.

Would the plans suggested by the resolution be free from serious and detrimental side effects if they were put into action?

e. Counter Plan.

Is the policy stated in the resolution the best way to eliminate problems?

List your preparation into these issues and then develop those stock issues to argumentative questions.

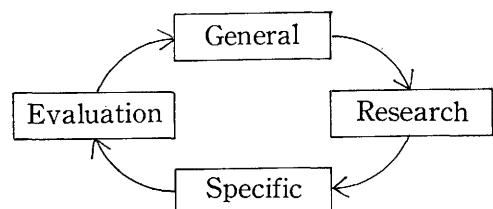
E. Definition of key terms.

As a final approach to the resolution in the very early stage, you should confirm your knowledge of the resolution by having a definite interpretation of each problem at issue.

PART 2) A formula of G(eneral) —
S(pacific) —G(eneral)

In developing each case, whether an argument can be acceptable or not is the question which every debater will have in the process of the preparation.

In debate proof or prima facie case is defined as evidence, reasoning and logic that can convince the audience that it is more reasonable to believe a statement. And usually judges are not informed persons on the resolution. So, sometimes your arguments will be rejected by judges even if your arguments are supported by enough evidence. On such an occasion, a formula of G-S-G is very effective. In the first stage of preparation, you will establish some case or have questions on the resolution based on your general impressions, and after hard research on the subject your argument will be highly specified as if it were opinions of an academically talented person. So, it is highly necessary to make your arguments understandable even to uninformed persons. In this process, your general impression will be a criteria to judge whether your argument is acceptable to judges. So, you should develop your arguments as is described in the following illustration. We call this method as G-S-G, because we start with general knowledge, and then specify the arguments and return to the general.



II. How to attack and develop each affirmative case

For the beginning debaters it is often said that to take negative is very hard. But if we notice basic methods to attack each affirmative case, it won't be difficult for beginners. And I believe this part will contribute to develop each affirmative case and to defend each argument. Because by this, the affirmative can understand the core to defend and develop affirmative case.

PART 1) Case examination.

A: Direct Affirmative Case.

This affirmative case argued that some harm exists in the status quo and a plan was offered which eliminated those harms.

The negative traditionally had three possible responses; direct refutation, defence of the status quo, or counter plan.

To carry out these strategies, the negative has a set of stock issues or general questions applicable to any affirmative case.

1. Does harm result from or some desired benefit fail to result from the status quo?

In this part, the negative attacks the cause & effect relation of the affirmative's harm, in other words, the negative examines whether the status quo is the cause of the problem.

2. Is some harm, if any, serious enough to call for a change?

In this part, the negative examines the significance of the problem.

3. Is the status quo, even with modification, incapable of eliminating the harms or producing the desired benefits?
4. Is there a plan in keeping with the resolution that can eliminate the harms or produce the desired benefits?
(Workability argument)
5. Can the plan be implemented?
(Practicality argument)
6. Will the advantages achieved by adopting outweigh any disadvantages caused

by the adoption of the plan?

In every case, the negative should compare the situation between the status quo and after the adoption of the resolution.

7. Will the plan more effectively eliminate the harm or produce the benefits than any other possible policy?

B: The Comparative Advantage Case.

This case quickly became popular and today continues the majority of affirmative case strategies. In a comparative advantage case the affirmative does not argue some harm is caused by the status quo. Instead, the affirmative proposes a plan which is not currently employed and seeks to prove that advantages will accrue to the plan which would not accrue to the current way of doing things. The key difference, then, is that a comparative advantage case does not argue harms but rather focuses on arguing that the proposed plan is advantageous compared to the status quo. The warrant for change stems from benefits in the new proposal rather than from correcting detrimental defects of the status quo.

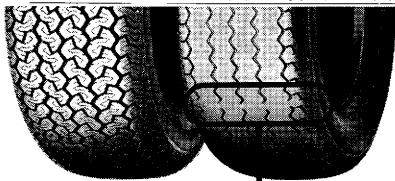
There are 5 methods to attack the comparative advantage affirmative case.

1. The negative may offer a counter plan.
2. The negative may attack the plan in isolation either because it does not represent a genuine change from the status quo or because it has disadvantageous effects overlooked by the affirmative.

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3. The negative may attack the casual links between the plan and the advantages by denying the advantages will result from the plan, by demonstrating that the advantages can be obtained from the status quo, or by providing that the advantages stem not from the plan but rather than from "an extra-propositional plank of the plan."

By showing these attacks, please compare advantages and disadvantages, and demonstrate that disadvantages outweigh advantages.

PART 2) How to attack each argument.

A: A formula of AREA (Method of Direct Refutation)

Every argument consists of three parts, argument (claim), data (evidence), and reasoning (warrant).

So, primary method to crush these arguments is to deny each element directly by offering counter evidence and so on. The second measure is to deny the links between arguments and evidence or evidence and reasoning and so on.

To proceed these attacks, a formula of AREA will help you to attack opponent's argument effectively.

In this formula, first A means Opponent's argument, R means Refutation, E means Evidence, and last A means your argument. This method will be carried out in the following way.

Affirmative side said, "....."

But this is not correct. The reason that is not true is this.... (state your refutation with evidence)

Therefore, we contend, "..... (your argument)"

Since debate is a kind of show, you should attract the audience. In this sense this attack is very effective. Because by a formula of AREA, first you will clarify what you are going to attack, and then you will show how you attack the affirmative case, and you can show how your assertion is reasonable.

B: Reservation.

Another method in attacking the opponent's case is to present reservations. Reservation is exception which doesn't meet the opponent's theory. In last year's resolution, there was an argument which says China would shift her trading partner from Japan to West Europe. In such a case, long term trade agreement between Japan and China was a good example of a reservation. If you use this method, please demonstrate the significance of the reservation. In many debates, how to find out reservation is a key to win the game.

In developing each case, the affirmative should examine those attacks from the negative and prepare answers to those questions. And the negative should examine possible answers from the affirmative. By doing so, we can proceed with a very exciting and interesting debate.

Lastly, I should like to emphasize that Debate is persuasion. Logic, or evidence is measure to make your speech effective. And through my experiences, I should say the most important thing in debate is English, for every argument will be presented in English. So, I'd like to suggest following things to you.

1. Read the English Paper every day.
2. Listen to FEN at least 30 minutes a day.
3. Practice daily conversation.
4. Make efforts to speak correct English. For example, before you participate in a contest, please ask native speakers to check your prepared manuscripts.
5. Memorise the manuscript of debate on ACE.

Pick up useful expressions from it.

Examine why each sentence or item of evidence was necessary to construct the case.

I do hope this article will contribute to a development of debate not only in W.E.S.S. but also in Japan.

Lastly, I wish to extend my hearty thanks to Mr. Farge for his nice cooperation in making manuscript.

DISCUSSION

Preparation for Discussion

Masao Yoshinaga

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Preface

Since discussion is the cooperative effort of a group to reach a solution acceptable to all, each participant must understand the nature of his role. Discussion is characterized by a high level of English, a logical way of thinking and a cooperative attitude. But to the extent that your opinion is not well organized or the content is not clear, you may disrupt the discussion even though you have excellent ideas. To the extent that you don't know how to ask or how to answer, you cannot contribute to reach a desirable solution. To be able to discuss well, you must have the skill, know how to prepare for dis-

cussion, how to express your opinion, how to ask and answer and how to proceed with the discussion. So, here let me give you some advice about it.

By the way, we selected the title "Toward the stable supply of marine products" that is concerning with 200-mile limit as one of the titles of the Kansai Expedition. In this paper, using the cases of discussion under this title, let me give you some advice about how to discuss. It is hoped that this paper may contribute to your understanding of discussion. A further hope is that this may make you a more effective participant.

Preparation

To be an effective participant in a discussion meeting, you must know how to prepare for it. You consider the agenda and the meaning of the title. Then, you make research and find relevant facts about the title. The discussor must be just as adequately informed as the debater. The discussor must have his own idea and should not echo other's words. Lastly, according to each agendum and point, you arrange your analyses and evaluation. For example, agendum II of the title: "Toward the stable supply of marine products", will be follows:

Title: "Toward the stable supply of marine products"

Agendum II. How do you analyze the stance of Japan toward the fishery condition.

Point 1) Analysis of the present fishery condition.

Point 2) Negotiations with the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Japan's attitude in these negotiations, their results.

Point 3) What kind of a problem is Japan faced with?

BASIC IDEA (The principle of Japan after the analysis of Japan's diet condition and fishermen's lives.)

Japanese Government should make every effort to maintain and increase today's supply of fish.

Reason 1. For the stable supply of animal protein, today's fish catch is indispensable in terms of quantity and cost.

Fact. (In terms of quantity)

1. The Japanese depend on fish for half of their animal protein.
2. The demand for fish is increasing. The rate of fish in food cost in Japan (From 1972 to 1973).
In a town—13.8%—15.5%,
In a village—10.9%—14.7%
In 1985, Japan must catch 13,520,000 tons of fish, in response to the increase of population. (Estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.)

(In terms of cost)

Fish is cheaper than other sources.

In order to take 100 g. of animal protein,

Beef—805 yen, Chicken—327 yen,
Fish—316 yen, Salt fish—233 yen

Reason 2. In terms of taste, today's supply is necessary. Because, each species has its demand due to differences in taste.

Example: Demand for Alaska pollack, bonito, herring and salmon is large. Demand for sardine, mackerel and mackerel pike is small.

Reason 3. To guarantee fishermen's lives, today's fish supply is necessary.

Fact. Number of fisherman in Japan—510,000

POINT 1. Analysis of the present fishery condition

Structure of fishery

Japan largely depends on foreign waters.

Fact. In 1975, Japan's annual catch is 10,540,000. It catches 3,740,000 tons within 200 miles of the coast of foreign countries. And it catches 5,500,000 tons within 200 miles of its coast.

The reasons why Japan must largely depend on foreign waters.

1. In it, fishing boat can expect a larger fish catch than it can off Japan's coast.

Fact. As a characteristic of foreign waters, for example in the Northern waters, a fishing boat can catch a large amount of fish at one time. On the contrary, off Japan's coast, the fish catch is unstable.

2. Thanks to 1st. reason, the cost of fish is cheap.

Fact. Cost in order to product 100 Kg. (1973)
Coastal fishery—13,680 yen,
Distant water fishery—6,678 yen

3. Fish that have large demand can be caught in plenty.

Fact. Percentage of catch within foreign waters
Alaska pollack—82.6%,
Bonito and Tuna—47.8%,
Squid—46.2%

4. Fish catch off Japan's coast has a limit to its increase.

Reason 1. Japan's fish catch off its coast decreased compared with ten years before.

Fact. 1963—2,030,000 tons,
1973—1,820,000 tons

Reason 2. Because of reckless fishing, the size of fish became small and in some places, fish catch decreased.

Fact. Fish catch off Sanriku Beach in 1975 compared with that of ten years before.

Squid—a tenth,
Mackerel pike—a quarter,
Flat fish—a tenth

Reason 3. Sea pollution is spreading all over Japan's coast.

Fact. The number of cases of sea pollution increases year by year.
1970—440, 1971—1,621, 1973—2,460

Reason 4. Fish caught off Japan's coast have small demand.

Fact 1. Fiscal 1975 catch of 5,500,000 tons caught within 200 miles of the Japanese coast consisted of 1,260,000 tons of mackerel, 860,000 tons of sardine, 220,000 tons of mackerel pike, 190,000 tons of horse mackerel and so on. Nearly all the mackerel, mackerel pike and sardine are caught within 200 miles of the Japanese coast.

Fact 2. Demand for mackerel and mackerel pike decreased. Amount of consumption per head, 1964—5.9 Kg. 1974—4.5 Kg.

Fact 3. Sardine and mackerel are used almost completely for forage.

Sardine—For food—20%,
For forage—75%,
Abolition—15%
Mackerel—For food—15%,
For forage—75%,
Abolition—10%

Reason 5. Culture fishery has a limit to the increase of the fish catch.

Reason A. Most of culture fishery is breeding expensive fish, like shrimp, sea bream and yellow tail. In order to raise it, until it becomes adult, it needs 9 or 11 times the amount of forage as a fish like the sardine.

Reason B. Because of sea pollution, places of fish farms are limited.

5. Operation within foreign waters is indispensable for fisherman. Because of the former 4 reasons, it is indispensable for fishermen.

Fact. The number of fishermen who operate within foreign water—150,000

The number of fishing boats—10,000

Fishery catch—500 billion yen

Usage of fish—No problem

Reason 1. Abolition of fish is inevitable, because demand for them is nothing.

Reason 2. Making sardine and mackerel forage is inevitable, because demand for them is small.

POINT 2. Negotiations with the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

The reason why fishery talks with two nations are picked up here.

1. Japan's annual catch within the 200 mile sea limits of the U.S. is 1.41 million tons, and its annual catch within the Soviet Union is 1.39 million tons. The total occupies 75% of total catch within foreign waters and 34% of Japan's total catch.

2. The catch of Alaska pollack, totaling 2.68 million tons, is 90% (2.4 million tons) dependent on fishing grounds off the American and Russian coast.

Results of fishery talks

I. Result of fishery talks with the U.S.

Fact. Fish catch—It was decided that Japan's fish catch be reduced by 11%.

Fishing charges—A charge of \$1 per gross ton on fishing boats was decided. But it was decided that the charge would be reduced for reefer and processing ships. The charges to be imposed on catches were reduced by an average of 30%.

Evaluation on Japanese Government effort —Good

Reason 1. In spite of the fact that Japan's catch was expected to be reduced by 30 or 40%, Japan's fish catch is reduced by only 11%.

Reason 2. At the end of 1976, the U.S. announced a fishing charges plan. And Japan submitted a proposal calling for the reduction of these charges by one third. And by the Japanese Government's, a compromise was reached at a point about midway between the two.

Causes of this good result.

1. Fish is not so important for the U.S.

Fact. The Americans depend on fish for 6% of their animal protein.

2. The number of fishermen in the U.S. is decreasing.

3. The U.S. is the most friendly nation for Japan.

II. Result of the fishery talks with the Soviet Union.

Fact. The new Russo-Japanese pact slashes Japan's over-all northern seas catch by more than a third and entirely prohibits the taking of trout, salmon, herring and swaweed. The quota on Alaska pollack has also been reduced from 1 million tons a year to 100,000.

Evaluation of Japanese Government—Bad

Reason 1. Japanese Government could not stick to her opinion, because of the severe attitude of the Soviet Union.

Reason 2. Because of this result, bad effects resulted.

Fact. Price hike of fish—Fish prices have already jumped up as much as 20% and could go higher.

Unemployment—Japanese small and middle size firms operate mostly off the Russian coast. They are makers of fish paste products, using 40% Alaska pollack. Therefore, a large number of unemployment and bankruptcy will be inevitable.

Causes of the Soviet Union's severe attitude

1. The Soviet Union's fish catch foreign waters was limited because of the proclamation of 200-mile sea limit by EC countries and the U.S.

2. Fish is important for the Soviet Union who suffered from a balance-of-payment deficit of \$3,560 million, to get foreign money.

Fact. In 1972, she suffered from a food crisis and imported 35 million tons of grain from the U.S. In spite of it, she exported 350,000 tons of fish in 1972.

Cause of Japanese Government's failure in fishery talks.

Japanese Government took the Soviet Union's attitude too lightly and ignored the cause of that severe attitude and didn't show a clear counter plan to satisfy the desire of the Soviet Union.

Example: Aid to the Siberian development program. New cooperation to increase both fish catches (Plan)

POINT 3. What kind of a problem is Japan faced with?

Problem—In fishery talks with the Soviet Union, Japanese Government could not stick to her opinion and Japan's fish catch within 200 miles of the coast of the Soviet Union is reduced by more than a third, and the taking of trout, salmon, herring and seaweed was prohibited and the quota on Alaska pollack was reduced from 1 million tons a year to 100,000.

Cause—The Japanese Government took the Soviet Union's attitude too lightly and ignored the cause of that severe attitude and didn't show the clear counter plan to satisfy the desire of the Soviet Union.

Bad effect—Price hike of fish, unemployment and bankruptcy.

Opinion

Using this preparation, you can easily give your opinion. When you give the first opinion at a discussion table, you add to the introduction and summary of the opinion and give the main arguments for your opinion. One of the cases is as follows.

Thank you Mr. chairman. From ancient times, sea and marine products have been all nations' belongings. Under such cir-

cumstances, Japan, as the world's largest fish-catching and fish consuming nation, has always relied on open access to the seas. But now Japan's fishery industry is in difficulty, since the E.C. countries, the U.S. and the Soviet Union proclaimed a 200-mile sea limit. Therefore, it is a significant task for us to know Japan's fishery condition and the impact against other nations' 200-mile sea limit.

As my opinion, first I'll refer to my basic idea about the principle of Japan concerning this problem. Next, I'll refer to the analysis of the Japanese fishery industry. Third, I'll evaluate the results of fishery talks with the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Lastly, I'll pick up today's problem and its cause and its bad effects.

First of all, let me touch upon my basic idea about the principle of Japan to be confronted with this difficulty. It is as follows. The Japanese Government should make every effort to maintain and increase today's supply of fish. The reasons are as follows.

1. For the stable supply of animal protein, today's fish catch is indispensable in terms of quantity and cost.
2. In terms of taste, today's supply is necessary.
3. To guarantee fishermen's lives, today's fish catch is necessary.

Therefore, I came to the former conclusion.

Next, let me analyse the present fishery condition. In 1975, Japan's annual catch is 10,540,000 tons. It catches 3,740,000 tons within foreign waters. And it catches 5,500,000 tons within 200 miles of its coast. Judging from these figures, I can say that Japan largely depends on foreign waters. Then, let me show you the reasons why it must depend on foreign waters.

1. In it, fishing boats can expect a larger fish catch than it can off Japan's coast.
2. Thanks to the first reason, the cost of fish is cheap.
3. Fish that have a large demand can be caught in plenty.
4. Fish catch off Japan's coast has a limit

to its increase.

5. Operation within foreign waters is indispensable for fishermen.

Therefore, I came to the conclusion that Japan must depend on foreign waters.

Next, let me evaluate the results of fishery talks with the U.S. and the Soviet Union. The reason why I pick up these two fishery talks here is that 34% of Japan's total catch is presently hauled in from within the 200 mile sea limits of these two nations.

As for the results of fishery talks with the U.S. it proved successful. Because Japan's fish catch is reduced by only 11% and fishing charges are not so high. But as for the result of fishery talks with the Soviet Union, it was not successful. Through these fishery talks, the Japanese Government could not stick to her opinion and Japan's fish catch within 200 miles of the coast of the Soviet Union is reduced by more than a third and the taking of trout, salmon, herring and seaweed was prohibited and the quota on Alaska pollock is reduced from 1 million tons to 100,000. This is today's problem. The cause of it is as follows. The Japanese Government took the Soviet Union's attitude too lightly and ignored the cause of that severe attitude and didn't show the clear counter plan to satisfy the desire of the Soviet Union. As a result, I can pick up two bad effects. One is the price hike of fish and another is unemployment of fishermen and bankruptcy of fishery firms. That's all. Thank you very much.

Answer

Using the above-mentioned preparation, you can easily find the answer that is to the point. It is as follows.

Example 1.

Question; Thank you Mr. chairman. First of all, let me touch upon your basic idea. First of all you mentioned that the Japanese Government should make every effort

to maintain and increase today's fish supply and the first reason for it, you said for the stable supply of animal protein, today's fish catch is indispensable. On this point, I have a question. I'd like to know the importance of the supply of fish in terms of the stable supply of animal protein. Would you explain this point?

Answer; Thank you Mr. chairman. Let me explain the importance of the supply of fish in terms of the stable supply of animal protein. By "Stable" I mean cost and quantity. In terms of quantity I have two reasons. First, the Japanese largely depend on fish for animal protein. Taking the case of the U.S. the Americans depend on fish for only 6% of their animal protein. Second, the demand for fish is increasing. Here, I have the following data. First, the rate of fish in food cost is increasing. In 1972, in a town it was 13.8% and in a village it was 10.9%. But in 1973, in a town it became 15.5% and in a village it became 14.7%. Second, according to the estimation by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, in 1985, according to the increase in population, Japan must catch 13,520,000 tons of fish. The Japanese largely depend on fish and the demand for fish is increasing. Therefore, I can say that in terms of quantity, for the stable supply of animal protein, today's fish catch is indispensable. Next, in terms of cost, fish is cheaper than other sources. In order to take 100 g. of animal protein, beef costs 805 yen, chicken costs 327 yen, fish costs 316 yen and salt fish costs 233 yen. Therefore, for the stable supply of animal protein, today's fish catch is indispensable.

Example 2.

Question; Thank you Mr. chairman. You evaluate that the results of fishery talks with the U.S. are good. Would you explain the reasons for it?

Answer; Thank you Mr. chairman. Then let me show you reasons for it. First, in spite of the fact that Japan expected its catch to be reduced by 30% or 40%,

Japan's fish catch is reduced by only 11%. Second, at the end of 1976, the U.S. announced a fishing charges plan and Japan submitted a proposal calling for the reduction of these charges by one third. And by Japanese Government's effort, a compromise was reached at a point about midway between the two. For these two reasons, I can evaluate these results are good.

Concerning the question; Thank you Mr. chairman. What is the cause of this success?

Answer; Thank you Mr. chairman. I can pick up three causes. First, fish is not so important for the U.S. As I mentioned before, the American depend on fish for only 6% of their animal protein. Second, the number of fishermen in the U.S. is decreasing. Third, the U.S. is the most friendly nation for Japan. Therefore, Japan succeeded in these negotiations.

Example 3.

Question; Thank you Mr. chairman. How

serious is the problem? Would you explain?

Answer; Thank you Mr. chairman. Because of the result of fishery talks with the Soviet Union, two bad effects resulted. First, fish prices have already jumped up as much as 20% and could go higher. Second, Japanese small and middle size firms operate mostly off the Russian coast. They are makers of fish paste products, using 90% Alaska pollack, and producers of animal feed products, using 40% Alaska pollack. Therefore, a large number of unemployment and bankruptcy will be inevitable. This is the severity of this problem.

Question

When you hear other's opinion, you had better make the flow chart of that opinion and check the points that you want to ask and don't agree to. It is as follows.

Opinion. Mr. X.

* Japan should utilize marine products caught within 200 miles of its coastal.
Reason 1. Marine products caught within 200 miles of Japan's coastal are wasted.—abolition of fish, used for forage.

Reason 2. Result of negotiation. Fish catch within 200 miles of foreign countries is reduced severely. Worse still, in the future, the fish catch will be reduced more, because of the increase of population.

* Problem

1. Too much dependence on foreign waters.
2. Waste of fish.
3. Japanese Government didn't arrange fishing grounds off Japan's coastal.

Points to ask.

1. How serious is the problem?
2. Is the problem extensive?
3. Is a change urgent?
4. What are the causes of the problem?
5. What is the history of it?
6. What conditions brought it about?
7. Whether or not they are inevitable?

1. How serious is the result?
2. What are the causes of those results?
3. How do you estimate Japanese Government's effort through fishery talks?
4. Whether or not the result is inevitable?

1. What are the causes of this problem?
2. Whether or not it is inevitable?
1. What forces are at work to change the present situation?
1. What are the causes of this problem?
2. Is a change urgent?

Point Opinion

When you don't satisfy the answer of other or you want to add some explanation or you disagree with the other, using the above-mentioned preparation you can express your idea as Point Opinion or Objection. In the case of Point Opinion, the example is as follows.

Question; Thank you Mr. chairman. You said that the operation within foreign waters is beneficial for Japan. Would you explain the reason for it?

Answer; Thank you Mr. chairman. Because, within Japan's coastal fish catch has a limit to its increase. Because of reckless fishing and pollution, the fish catch will not increase. So, it is beneficial for Japan to operate within foreign water.

Point Opinion; Thank you Mr. chairman. I'd like to add three reasons on this point. First, as a characteristic of foreign waters, for example, in the Northern waters, fishing boats can expect a large fish catch at one time. On the contrary off the coast of Japan, the fish catch is unstable and small. Second, thanks to the first reason, the cost of fish is cheap. The cost in order to produce 100 Kg. explains this. In coastal fishery, it costs 13,680 yen. In distant water fishery, it costs 6,678 yen. Third, in distant waters, fish that has large demand can be caught in plenty for example Alaska pollack, bonito, tuna and squid. On the contrary, off the coast of Japan, the fish catch is small. And fish caught in it are in small demand, for example, sardine, mackerel and mackerel pike. Therefore, I can say that it is beneficial for Japan to operate in foreign waters.

Objection

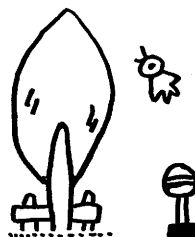
In the case of Objection, the example is as follows.

Question; Thank you Mr. chairman. You

said the result of fishery talks with the Soviet Union is inevitable. How can you say so?

Answer; Thank you Mr. chairman. I have two reasons. First, fish has become an important source of supply of animal protein for the Soviet Union who is sometimes hit by a food crisis. Second, because of the proclamation of the 200 mile sea limit by the U.S. and the E.C. countries, its fish catch is reduced. To compensate for it, the Soviet Union must defend fish caught off its coast. Therefore, even though the Japanese Government makes every effort, this situation cannot be changed. So, I think the result is inevitable.

Objection; Thank you Mr. chairman. There is one doubtful point in his analysis and I think this result is not inevitable, namely, the Soviet Union can afford to distribute more fish. First, he said as the source of supply of animal protein, fish is important for the Soviet Union. But I think for the Soviet Union, fish is more important as an export product to get foreign money. The next fact explains this point. In 1972, she was hit by a food crisis and imported 35 million tons of grain from the U.S. In spite of it, she exported 350,000 tons of fish. Therefore, I can say this. If Japan showed a clear counter plans that help the Soviet Union to get foreign money, for example, aid to the Siberian Development Program that is also beneficial for Japan, those fishery talks would have proved successful. Therefore, I can say this result is not inevitable.



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 清潔で機能的な街
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私達アサヒ都市開発(株)の
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昭和51年8月完成 ▶



Asahi Urban Development Corporation

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TEL (03) 212-2711

海外法人

●サンパウロ

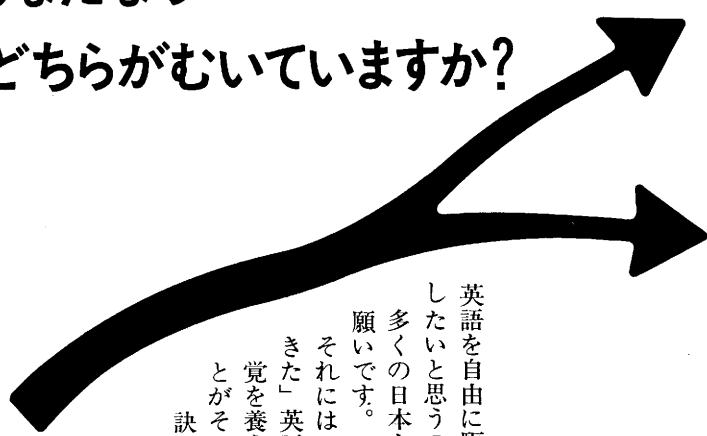
●サンフランシスコ

●シドニー

●ホノルル

あなたなら

どちらがむいていますか?



英語を自由に駆使
 したいと思うのは、
 多くの日本人の
 願いです。
 それには「生
 きた」英語感
 覚を養うこ
 とがその秘
 訣です。

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ティーバッグが
変わりました


アルミ防湿ティーバッグ

ブレンドしたての香りと味が
そっくりそのまま。

紅茶にとって湿気は禁物です。このティー
バッグはこれまでの紙包装と違って1袋づつ
アルミ箔包装で湿気と外気を完全にシャットア
ウトしましたから、ブレンドしたての新鮮な香り
と味がそっくりそのまま保たれています。

香りと味が調和した「セイロン」
20袋入 ¥400
独特の気品ある香り「ダーズリン」
20袋入 ¥400

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



Report From The Treasurer

REVENUE

Membership Fee of Present Members	¥441,000
Entrance Fee and Membership Fee of New Comers	747,000
Sales of Member List	62,930
Sales of Badge	8,000
Sales of ACE	133,400
Sales of Drama Ticket	109,500
Sales of Drama Scripts	43,600
The Balance Brought Forward from the last Account	20,000
Financial Help from the Cultural Federation	80,000
Financial Help from Sponsors	31,000
Financial Help from Graduates	235,040
Financial Help for All Japan Speech	50,000
Miscellaneous Revenue	49,000
Financial Help for ACE (Tohmonkai)	50,000
(Graduates)	60,000
Grand Total	¥2,120,470

EXPENDITURE

Secretary General	¥338,737
Debate Section	269,585
Discussion Section	98,355
Speech Section	153,938
Drama Section	393,275
Study Section	12,200
Public Relations Section	380,000
All Japan Speech	187,245
Tohmonkai	9,540
International Debate	114,215
Four Univ. Association	134,150
K.U.E.L.	9,230
Carrying Forward	20,000
Grand Total	¥2,120,470

(Entrance Fee: ¥1,500)

(Membership Fee: ¥3,000)

Takayuki Hirota

Treasurer

(Commerce, Junior)

稲門英語会の欄

昭和51年度 稲門英語会会計報告

(自昭和51年4月1日 至昭和52年3月31日)

収入の部		支出の部	
前期繰越金	¥260,446	E.S.S. ACE補助金	¥ 50,000
現金 18,599		総会案内発送費	66,640
郵便預金 126,407		名簿発送費 4冊	600
振替預金 5,175		名簿立替金繰入れ	110,265
名簿立替金 110,265		振替手数料	4,085
会費収入 (51, 52年度)	208,000	支出計	¥231,590
現金 19名 38,000		次期繰越金	298,057
振替 85名 170,000		現金 36,839	
名簿売上収入	10,500	振替預金 21,090	
@ 1,000×7冊		郵便預金 240,128	
@ 500×7冊			
預金利息 (45年4月~ 51年3月)	33,721		
総会宴会費余剰金	16,980		
合計	¥529,647	合計	¥529,647

※上記の通り相違ありません

会計 大野 功 (S34卒)

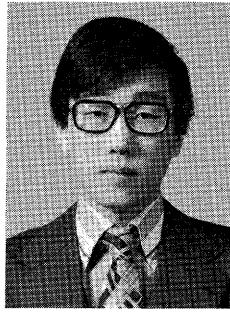
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山田希久子	二文	Deb.	
山田英明	政経	Deb.	トヨタ自販
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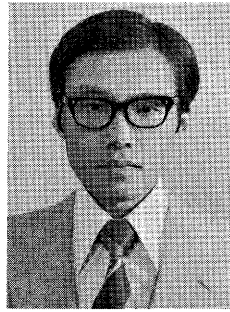
昭和五十二年度卒業生



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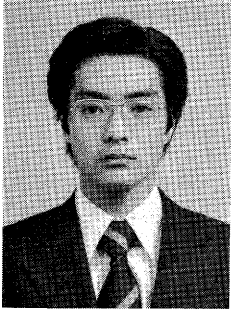
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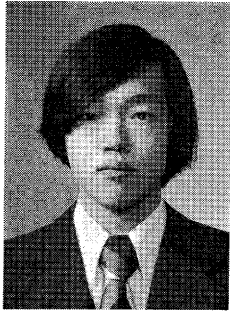
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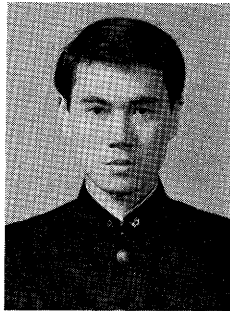
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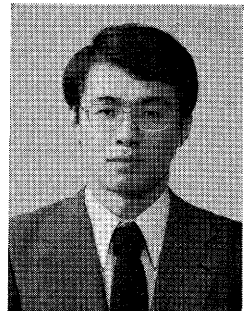
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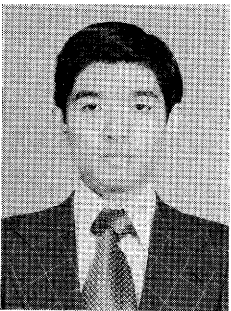
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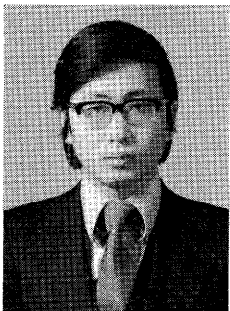
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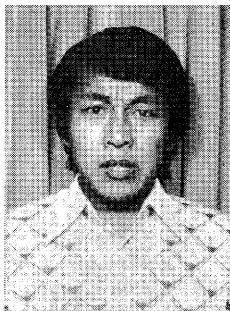
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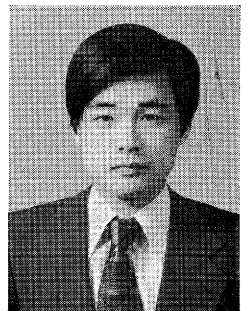
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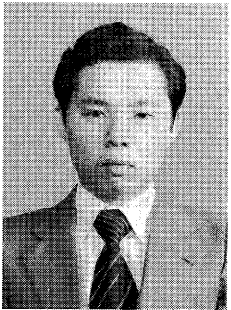
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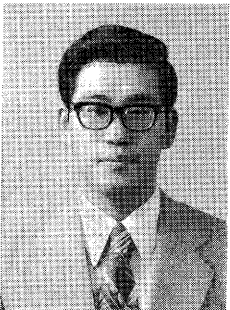
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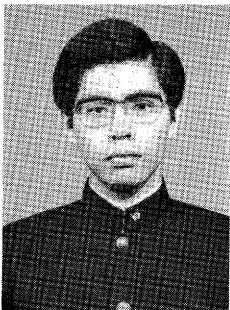
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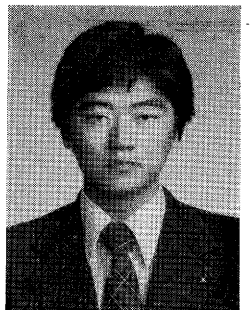
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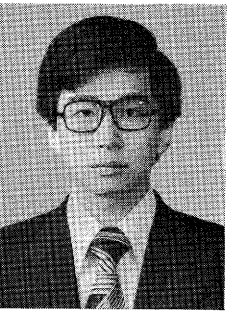
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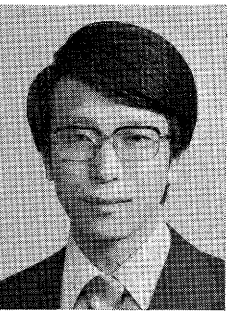
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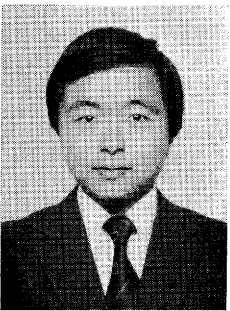
清水俊雄



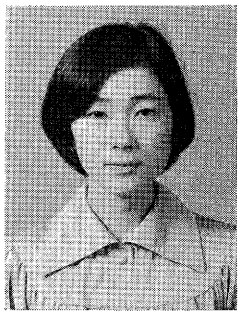
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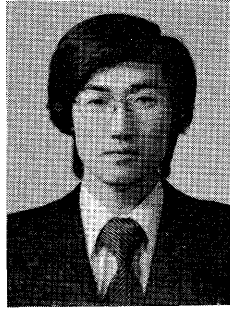
鈴木剛



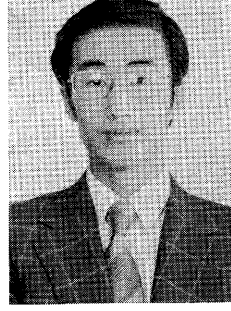
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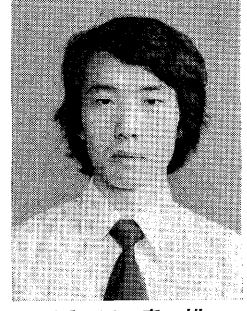
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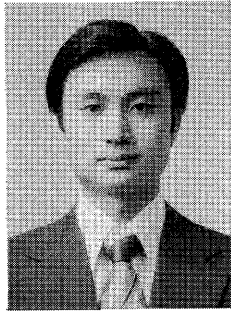
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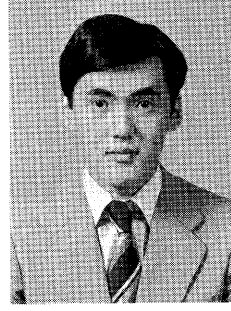
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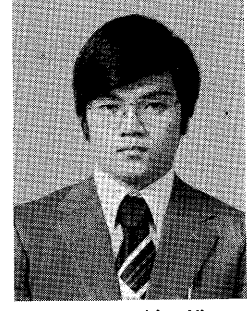
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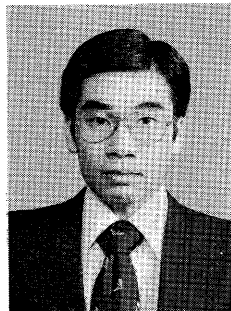
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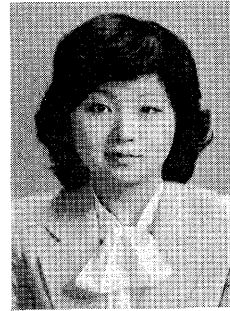
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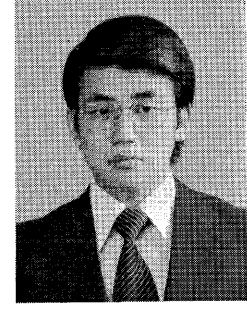
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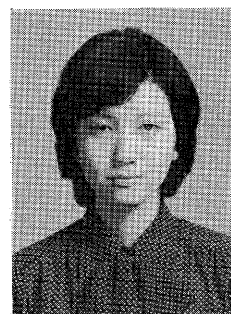
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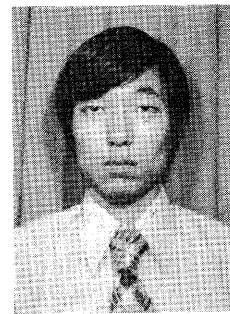
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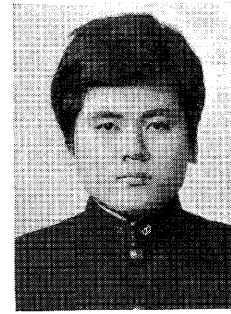
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山田 英明



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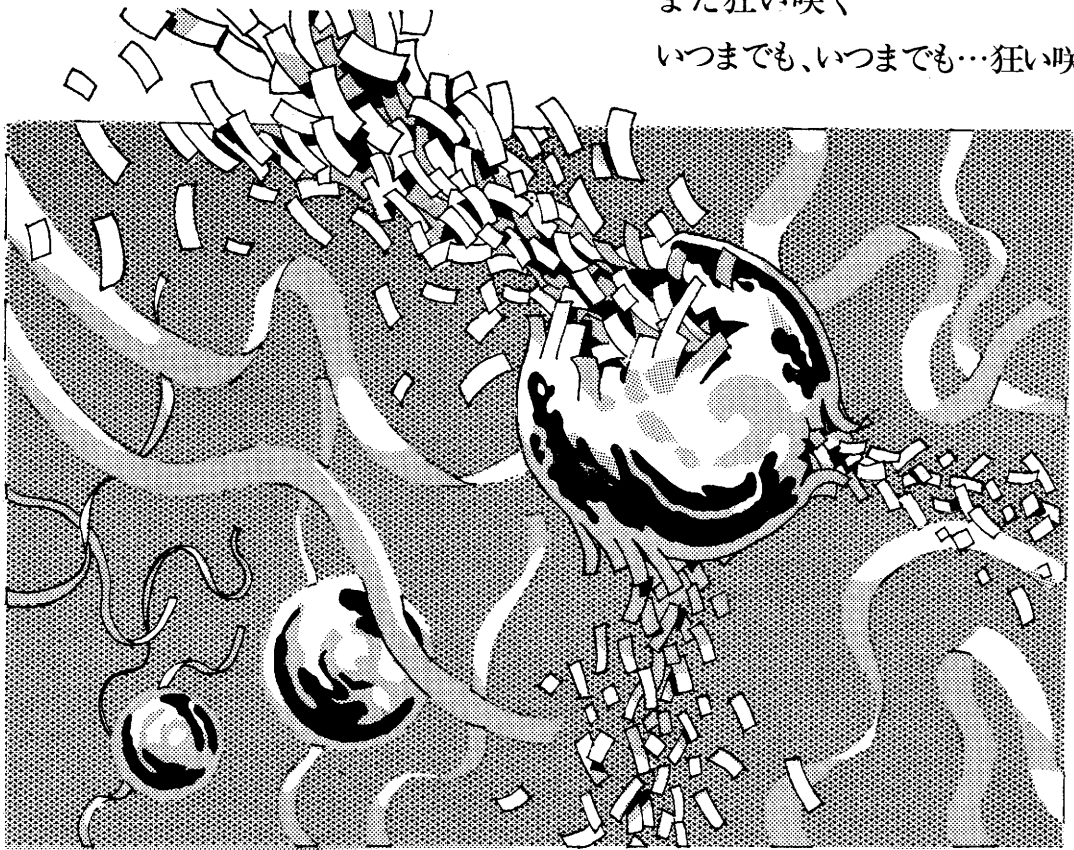
以上昭和五十二年度卒業生の今後の御活躍をお祈りいたします。



狂い咲きの会

KURUI-ZAKI-NO-KAI

熱いどよめきが聞こえる
千々に散ったあの仲間たちが
今つどう
光が踊り、夢が希望が
また狂い咲く
いつまでも、いつまでも…狂い咲く



昭和52年度卒業生同窓会 “狂い咲きの会”

会長 藤波俊基

連絡先 〒185 国分寺市西元町
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THE ACE VOL. 19

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