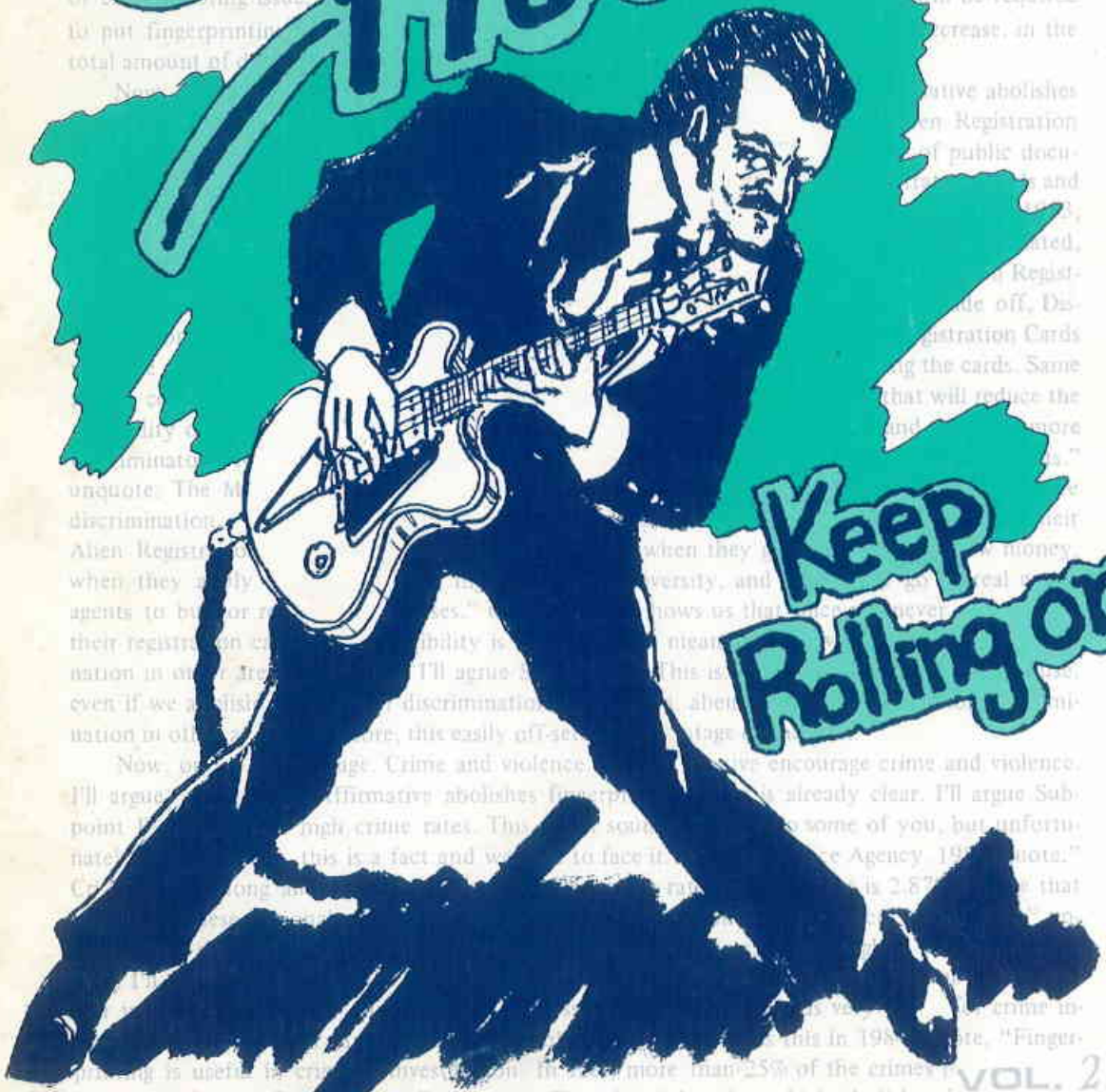


# The Ace 1985



Keep  
Rolling on

Now, we note Sub point C, Means, B... have a couple of means to circumvents the plan.  
First, we note Counteraction. Counter... they can take... action, specifically, they can  
require fingerprinting on other public... ts, like t... or driver's licenses, instead  
of the Alien Registration Cards. This... required to file these docu-  
ments. For example, in Japan are legally re-  
quired to file Alien Registration Cards, they have  
... they can require finger-  
... this is possible. Next, we  
... regulation, to put moratorium  
or create... in this legislation through the Diet  
From May... office, 1980, quote, "Japan's  
bureaucratic... influencing legislation in the  
... power to enact legislation  
... Impact. This n... will be required  
... increase, in the  
... abolishes  
... Registration  
... of public docu-  
... and  
... ed,  
... Regist-  
... off, De-  
... Registration Cards  
... the cards. Some  
... that will reduce the  
... and... more  
... "The  
... unquote. The M...  
... discrimination...  
... Alien Registr...  
... when they...  
... agents to be...  
... their registr...  
... nation in wh...  
... even if we...  
... nation in o...  
... Now, we note...  
... I'll argue...  
... point...  
... nate...  
... C...  
... Crime and violence...  
... already clear. I'll argue Sub-  
... some of you, but unfortu-  
... to face it... Agency 19...  
... is 2.87...  
... crime in-  
... in 198... "Finger-  
... more than 25% of the crimes...  
... unquote. Therefore, the plan which abolishes fingerprinting  
will significantly cripple our law enforcement. Yuzuyoshi Kamel, 1983, quote, "The finger-

# 価値ある空間づくりを……

私たちは卓越した専門技術で、商業空間から展示空間にいたるあらゆる空間演出を追求しております。

 **株式会社 丹青社**

〒110 東京都台東区上野 5-2-2 TEL 836-7221

札幌・仙台・新潟・名古屋・大阪・福岡・熊本・鹿児島・シンガポール  
商業施設全般のご相談は営業部までご連絡下さい。

**THE ACE 1985**  
**THE ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIETY**  
**OF**  
**WASEDA UNIVERSITY**

**SLOGAN:**  
**BE ACTIVE, AND YOU'LL BE ATTRACTIVE!**

**ANNUAL**  
**RECORD**  
**VOL. 27**

**PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION**

# PREFACE

"Is English your favorite?" If you are asked so, you'll answer, "Yes, it is," now that you are a member of the E.S.S. When you joined E.S.S., all of you were dreaming that you would become able to speak English very well and to communicate with English-speaking people. Maybe you are now busy with the activities E.S.S. provides, and are forgetting about your dream of English proficiency. But thinking of yourself just about one or two years ago, you would be sure to notice the improvements of your English ability.



Fortunately, owing to the long history of the E.S.S., we have a lot of high achievements made by our senpai students and we know that we can make achievements of ours better through them.

The E.S.S. activities can be one of the steps to your final goal, that will come first in your mind when you think of the reason for joining the E.S.S., so let's encourage ourselves to join E.S.S. activities for the realization of our dream.

Lastly I express my thanks to those who supported us in publishing "The ACE vol.27."

Koichiro Takaishi  
Editor-in-chief  
(Commerce, Junior)

# CONTENTS

Preface	Koichiro Takaisni	
Greetings	Katsumi Ito	2
Greetings	Kohtaro Hori	3
Trace of Activities	Tomoyuki Mitsufuji	5
Managing Staff in 1985	Hiroshi Yamauchi	16
Debate		18
Lecture on Debate	R. Kodaira	32
Discussion		
My Last Opinion	Masaki Morohoshi	36
Drama		
Frankenstein		38
Harm or Harmony, Toward the New Stage	Toshiya Kagita	39
Speech		
"So Long, Stigma!"	Kohichi Oka	40
The Most Precious Words	Noriko Ban	42
The Real Law-Oriented Nation	Yusuke Takasugi	44
Lecture on Speech		
So Long, Fixed Ideas!	Kohichi Oka	46
The 8th Hawaii Expedition		49
Memory'85 Photo		53
Report from Treasurer in 1985 (Tomonkai's Column)	Hiroki Yoshimura	60
Editorial Staff		64

# GREETINGS

TO THE GRADUATING MEMBERS OF THE WESS

The world is pounding at the door of the 'rabbit hutch'. Hard working, hard selling and hard saving Japanese are being obliged to concede a large portion of their work to other countries. Export is no longer a virtue for the nation. Saved money is looking for opportunities of investment in some other places than Japan.

More foreigners are being employed by Japanese companies, and more foreign students are studying at Japanese universities. In few years' time foreigners will be no foreign factors in Japan. While, more Japanese will be working in foreign lands not as representatives of any Japanese companies but as representatives of either local or international interests.

Such will be the circumstances you are encountering after leaving school. And you should be proud that you have been through the training to meet and deal with these circumstances at the English Speaking Society of Waseda University. You have learned to discuss, debate, make speeches, and act in international situations.

More important, however, is the fact that you have not been taught these abilities, but have organized a big system to learn them of yourselves, for yourselves and by yourselves. You operated the system wonderfully well, and leadership and the know-how of management will be precious assets in your careers.

You have also learned that you should not have acquired these qualities without understanding, encouragement and cooperation. Friendship and communications are fundamentals of human society. But they are not something that are sold at super-markets. At WESS you got them to keep for life.

Here is the record of your activities in which you and I take pride; and in you, WESS MEMBERS, I take greatest pride.

The English Speaking Society of  
Waseda University

Katusmi Ito  
President



# GREETINGS

To begin with, I would like to express our sincere gratitude for all the helps we were given. We owe our success to those kind supporters and advisors.

Now since the ACE is a record of what we did, and is a collection of the messages to our followers, my greetings will be the one from my point of view.

The results of activities were not bad. We won as many prizes as our seniors did. The real evaluation, however, should be done by each individual, for our club is the place to brush up one's own command of English. Yet, "You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink." We offered you opportunities, but I'm not sure you had 'water.' or not. Did you speak English except at eliminations, practice matches, and the like? What did you do while sitting in the Student Center?

This is not a limited problem. This is a matter of *raison d'être*. Mr. C.A.Holeman pointed out the situation by saying, "E.S.S. seems to stand for English Seldom Spoken." Well, I don't say this is only this year's problem. It might have been in the previous years. And of course I won't say answers of all the members would be negative to the former questions. Rather, my purpose here is to tell you it's all up to each individual.

I think there are mainly 2 causes:  
One is missing of aim, the other, too stiff minds. In spite of the fact that recent students' concerns are getting more personal, our friends have weaker desire in improving our personal English speaking ability. That's because we don't have clear object why we want to brush up our English. So, cowardice and lazyness can easily beat the tiny motivation. Thus, many 'on the mat swimmers' are born.

The other thing which gives birth to 'on the mat swimmers' is too strong a desire to 'speak like a native speaker', or too high pride that can't bear making mistakes. A person who has either one is afraid of failure, and prevent himself from putting it into practice without preparation. And that's the reason why he avoids having conversations, but shows enthusiasm in activities with preparation.

Now here are the solutions:

For the former one, we have to find out and confirm our own purposes. "Why do I want to speak English?" And once you have confirmed it, go on! For the latter and those who couldn't find any, why don't we take it easy? Most of us have not gone abroad, nor can pronounce like native speakers. Perhaps some of us may never have such pronunciation. But, so what? We are Japanese, and have spent 20 years or so speaking Japanese. That's natural. Don't stick too much to that. The thing is to enjoy speaking English. Make many mistakes! The more we speak, the more fluent we can express. And that's the only prescription.

Whether you would waste your time, or make the best use of it depends on you yourselves. But I hope you will choose the latter and speak English as much as possible. And if you can make a better W.E.S.S. than we did, there's nothing more to be said. Because we love Waseda, and we love W.E.S.S. We wish you good luck!

At the very end of W.E.S.S. 1985, I, as the chairman, would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to all of my friends. Let us continue to be active, and we will be attractive for life.

Kohtaro Hori  
Chairman of W.E.S.S. '85  
(Law, Junior)





# TRACE OF ACTIVITIES

March

29 Extraordinary General Meeting

31 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match, vs. Hosei Univ.

Proposition: Resolved: that the authority of the executive branch of the National Government in regulating domestic public transportation should be significantly curtailed.  
(parameter; administrative branch means Prime Minister and his cabinet.)

Aff. Mr.Sadamori, Mr.Takeda (won)  
Neg. Miss Yamaguchi, Miss Ogikubo (lost)

April

1-6 Canvass

8 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match, vs. W.E.S.A.  
Aff. Mr.Yamazaki, Miss Ashizawa (lost)  
Neg. Miss Ichikawa, Miss Morita (lost)

11 Welcome Party

14-21 The 8th Hawaii Expedition

Mr.Hori, Mr.kano, Mr. Mizuno, Mr.Shimizu  
Mr.Nakatsu, Mr.ogikubo

15 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match, vs. Tsuda College

Aff. Mr.Endo, Mr.Sekiya (won)  
Neg. Mr.Yamaguchi, Mr.Miyazaki (won)

18 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match, vs. U.T.Y.O.  
Aff. Mr.Yagi, Mr.Fukazawa (lost)  
Neg. Miss Matsuoka, Mr.Fukuda (lost)

T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match, vs. Meiji Univ.

Aff. Miss Kanzaki, Miss Suzuki (won)  
Neg. Mr.Hori, Mr.Kobayashi (lost)

20 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match, vs. Keio Univ.

Aff. Mr. Morofuji, Mr.Yokozawa (lost)  
Neg. Miss Nishimura, Mr.Tsutsumi (lost)

22 Joint Discussion with Kansai Univ.

Title: Farewell to the shade

Mr.Hori, Mr.Matsumoto, Mr.Yamauchi,  
Mr.Yoshimura, Mr.Mitsufuji, Mr.Morohoshi,  
Mr.Mizuochi, Mr.Nakajima, Mr.Ogata,  
Miss Shimada, Mr.Takahashi, Mr.Tomita,  
Miss Iwasaki, Mr.Fukuda, Mr.Miyazaki,  
Mr.Sadamori, Miss Tokunaga,  
Miss Nishimura, Mr.Hori

- 24 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match, vs. Sophia Univ.  
 Aff. Mr.Gotsu, Mr.Yoshiike (lost)  
 Neg. Miss Suzuki, Miss Chihara (lost)
- 27-29 The 15th K.U.E.L. Five-man Debate Tournament  
 Proposition: Resolved; that the National Government should deregulate airlines, motor carriers and/or railway companies in Japan.  
 (parameter; motor carriers; truck, bus, taxibusness)  
 1st Prize: Mr.Kodaira, Mr.Hoshino, Mr.Matsumoto, Mr.Sawato, Mr.Yoshimura
- 30 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match, vs. Aoyama-gakuin Univ.  
 Aff. Mr.Inuki, Miss Kadoya (lost)  
 Neg. Mr.Koga, Mr.Sasaki (won)  
 Oral Recitation Contest (Elimination)
- May
- 1,2 Oral Recitation Contest (Elimination)
- 2 T.I.D.L. Home to Home Debating Match, vs. St.Paul's Univ.  
 Aff. Mr. Taki, Mr.Kon (lost)  
 Neg. Mr.Takasugi, Mr.Hasebe (lost)
- 3 Oral Recitation Contest (Final)  
 1st Prize: Mr.Tsukahara, Miss Yamakido  
 2nd Prize: Mr.Nagano, Miss Matsumoto  
 3rd Prize: Mr.Matsuo, Miss Watanabe  
 H.M. Prize: Johoku H.M.
- 4,5 The 8th K.F.C. Two-Man Team Debate Tournament  
 Mr.Hoshino, Miss Namiki
- 4 Joint Discussion with Kwansei Gakuin Univ.  
 Title; Farewell to the shade  
 Mr.Hori, Mr.Matsumoto, Mr.Yamauchi, Mr.Yoshimura, Mr.Mitsufuji, Mr.Morohoshi, Mr.Mizuochi, Mr.Nakajima, Mr.Ogata, Miss Shimada, Mr.Takahashi, Mr.Tomita, Mr.Shimizu, Mr.Endo, Mr.Matsumoto, Mr.Yanagi, Mr.Yamaguchi, Mr.Ogikubo
- 6 The 16th Waseda-Keio Oral Recitation Contest  
 1st Prize:Mr.Tsukahara  
 2nd Prize:Miss Yamakido  
 3rd Prize:Mr.Higuchi  
 Society Prize:W.E.S.S.
- 10 General Meeting
- 12 Freshman Discussion
- 16 Model Play for the Drama Festival

19 The 2nd All Kanto Intercollegiate Short Play Contest

Mr.Kagita, Mr.Ando, Mr.Aoyama, Miss Ogawa,  
Miss Otsuki, Mr.Takahashi, Mr.Takaishi,  
Mr.Tsukahara

The 8th Annual All Japan Intercollegiate English  
Recitation Contest sponsored by M.U.E.L.

3rd Prize: Mr.Kameda  
Miss Yasui

21-27 Kansai Expedition

Title: Farewell to the Shade

Mr.Hori, Mr.Matsumoto, Mr.Yamauchi,  
Mr.Yoshimura, Mr.Mitsufuji, Mr.Morohoshi,  
Mr.Mizuochi, Mr.Nakajima, Mr.Ogata,  
Miss Shimada, Mr.Takahashi, Mr.Tomita,  
Mr.Miyazaki, Mr.Sadamori, Mr.Mizuno,  
Mr.Hori, Mr.Inuki, Miss Ichikawa, Mr.Ogikubo

- 21 Joint Discussion with Ritsumeikan Univ.  
22 Joint Discussion with Kwansei Gakuin Univ.(Informal)  
23 Joint discussion with Kansai Univ.  
25 Joint discussion with Doshisha Univ.  
26 Joint discussion with Ritsumeikan Univ.(Informal)  
31 The 7th All Waseda Championship Debating Tournament  
for the Ito Trophy  
1st Prize: Mr.Matsumoto, Mr.Yamauchi  
2nd Prize: Mr.Yoshimura, Mr.Mitsufuji

June

- 1,2 The 7th All Waseda Championship Debating Tournament  
for the Ito Trophy  
2 The 1st East Japan Intercollegiate English  
Oratorical Contest sponsored by K.U.E.L.  
Mr.Oka  
The 14th Annual Dean's Cup English Speech Contest  
sponsored by Tokyo Woman's Christian University  
Junior College  
2nd Prize: Miss Hasegawa  
3-5 Junior Speech Contest (Elimination)  
7 Junior Speech Contest (Final)  
1st Prize: Miss Tanaka  
2nd Prize: Miss Iwasaki  
3rd Prize: Mr. Shimizu  
4th Prize: Mr. Takasugi  
H.M. Prize: Koenji H.M.  
8-9 The 23rd T.I.D.L. Championship Debate Tournament  
Mr.Morozumi Miss Namiki  
8 The 15th Hosei Orange Discussion  
Mr.Mizuochi, Miss Shimada, Mr.Miyazaki,  
Miss tokunaga

The 19th Annual Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Niishima Trophy sponsored by Doshisha Univ.

2nd Prize: Mr. Nakamura

- 9 The 16th All Tokyo Discussion Meeting sponsored by Toyo Univ.

Mr. Morohoshi, Mr. Mizuochi, Mr. Nakajima, Mr. Ogata,  
Miss Shimada

Table Leaders Prize: Mr. Morohoshi, Mr. Mizuochi,  
Mr. Nakajima, Mr. Ogata

The 29th Four-University Junior Speech Contest

1st Prize: Miss Tanaka

3rd Prize: Mr. Shimizu

5th Prize: Miss Iwasaki

6th Prize: Mr. Takasugi

Society Prize: W.E.S.S.

- 15-16 J.I.D.M. Spring Forum

Mr. Morohoshi, Mr. Mizuochi, Mr. Nakajima,  
Mr. Ogata, Miss Shimada, Mr. Takahashi, Mr. Tomita,  
Mr. Ogikubo,

- 15 the 9th Annual English Oratorical Contest for the President's Cup sponsored by Ibaragi Christian College

Mr. Inoue, Mr. Onishi

- 16 The 12th Annual All Kanto Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the President Obi Cup sponsored by Bunkyo Univ.

1st Prize: Miss Yasui

- 19 Drama Festival "Frankenstein"

Grand Prize: Koenji H.M.

- 22-23 The 10th J.U.E.L. All Japan Students Assembly

Best Discussant Prize: Mr. Morohoshi, Mr. Ogata,  
Miss Shimada

- 23 The 15th Mayor of Honolulu All Japan Youth English Oratorical Contest sponsored by E.C.C. Foreign Language Institute

Mr. Ike

The 9th A.P.U. Open English Speech Contest for Aichi Prefecture Governor's Trophy and A.P.U. President's Trophy sponsored by Aichi Prefecture Univ.

Mr. Nakayama

- 29-30 International Exchange Debate Sponsored by International Students' Forensics Association

Proposition: Resolved; that the N.G. should relax legal restrictions on aviatational transportation in Japan.

(parameter; legal restrictions;  
the Constitution, laws, ordi-  
nances, notices and/or Cabinet  
agreement.)

2nd Prize: Mr.Mitsufuji, Mr.Someya

- 29 The 21st Annual All Japan Intercollegiate English  
Oratorical Contest sponsored by Aoyamagakuin Univ.

5th Prize:Miss Ban

The 3rd Extemporaneous English Speech Contest  
sponsored by Hitotsubashi Univ.

Mr.Nakayama

July

- 7 The 8th All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratori-  
cal Contest sponsored by Kyoto Univ. of Foreign  
Studies

Mr.Kato

26-31 Summer Camp

August

- 31 General Meeting for the Latter Semester

September

- 11-14 All Waseda Speech Contest (Elimination)

- 16 All Waseda Speech Contest (Final)

1st Prize: Miss Ban

2nd Prize: Mr.Oka

3rd Prize: Mr.Nakamura

4th Prize: Mr.Ike

5th Prize: Mr.Onishi

6th Prize: Miss Tanaka

- 21 The 9th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest  
for the ACE Cup sponsored by Keio Gijuku Univ.ACE

2nd Prize:Mr.Nakayama

- 24 Junior Discussion

Title: We are the World

H.M. Prize: Johoku H.M.

- 28-29 The 36th Intercollegiate English Debating Contest  
sponsored by I.E.C.

Proposition: Resolved; that the National  
Government should significantly  
increase its individual income  
tax and/or excise tax.

Miss Namiki, Mr.Someya

- 29 The 24th Annual Intercollegiate English Oratorical  
Contest for the Perkins Trophy sponsored by Senshu  
Univ. E.C.C.

Mr.Kameda

October

- 4 Joint Discussion with St.Paul's Univ.

Title: We are the World

6,10,13 The 20th Sophia Univ. Invitational Debating  
Tournament

Proposition: Resolved; that the central govern-  
ment should significantly increase  
the proportion of its revenues  
derived through indirect taxes.

Mr.Kodaira, Mr.Matsumoto

12 The 24th Waseda-Keio English Oratorical Contest

1st Prize: Mr.Oka

3rd Prize: Miss Tanaka

5th Prize: Miss Ban

Society Prize: W.E.S.S.

Mr.Hori, Mr.Ike, Mr.Kato, Mr.Nakamura,

Mr.Onishi, Mr.Morita

13 The 15th English Oratorical Contest for the Oda  
Trophy sponsored by Joshi Seigakuin Junior College  
E.S.S.

Mr.Kato

19 The 27th Inter Home Meeting Debating Contest

Proposition: Resolved; that the National  
Government should significantly  
increase its individual income  
tax and/or excise tax.

1st Prize: Yokohama H.M.

The 3rd Annual All Japan Intercollegiate English  
Oratorical Contest for the Seko Trophy sponsored  
by Kinki Univ. E.S.S.

4th Prize: Mr.Nakayama

The 16th English Oratorical Contest for the Ryu-  
koku Univ. President's Trophy sponsored by Ryukoku  
Univ. E.S.S.

4th Prize: Miss Hasegawa

The 13th Annual Open Speech Contest sponsored by  
Konan Univ.

3rd Prize: Mr.Inoue

The 18th Bunkyo Festival English Oratorical  
Contest for the President Shimada trophy sponsored  
by Bunkyo Women's Junior College

1st Prize: Mr.Kameda

Mr.Ike

20 The 14th Junior Debating Contest

1st Prize: Shibuya H.M.

The 20th Annual All Japan Intercollegiate English  
Oratorical Contest for the Amano Trophy sponsored  
by Dokkyo Univ. E.S.S.

3rd Prize: Mr.Oka

The 14th Annual English Oratorical Contest for the  
Dean Cup sponsored by Technical Dept. of Hosei

Univ. S.A.E.C.

Mr.Nakamura

- 22 General Meeting for Four University English Theatrical Contest
- 26 The 10th Annual English Speech Contest for the Ogawa Cup sponsored by Tokyo Univ. of Foreign Studies E.S.S.  
2nd Prize: Miss Ban
- 27 The 17th Annual English Oratorical Contest for the President's Cup Sponsored by Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture and Technology E.S.S.  
2nd Prize: Mr.Ike
- The 36th North Japan English Oratorical Contest for the President Trophy sponsored by Tohoku Gakuin Univ. E.S.S.  
3rd Prize: Mr.Nakamura
- The 22nd Annual English Oratorical Contest for the Niwa Trophy sponsored by Tokyo Denki Univ. E.S.S.

Mr.Kato

November

- 2,3,4 The Intercollegiate Debating Tournament for the 15th K.E.L. Trophy and the 5th Yokohama Mayor's Trophy  
Proposition: Resolved; that the central government should significantly increase the proportion of its revenues derived through indirect taxes.  
Mr.Morozumi, Mr.Someya
- 2,3 J.I.D.M. Forum  
Mr.Morohoshi, Mr.Mizuochi, Mr.Nakajima, Mr.Ogata, Miss Shimada, Mr.Takahashi, Mr.Tomita, Mr.Nakajima, Miss Ando, Miss Matsumoto, Miss Tomikawa, Mr.Miyazaki, Miss Sadamatsu, Miss Tomioka, Mr.Kobayashi, Miss Nishida, Mr.Sano, Mr.Sasaji, Mr.Oeda, Mr.Ogikubo
- 3 The 18th Wayo Women's Univ. Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the President Cup sponsored by Wayo Women's Univ. E.S.S.  
3rd Prize: Mr.Nakamura
- The 35th Annual English Oratorical Contest for the Takasaki Mayor's Trophy sponsored by Takasaki City Univ. of Economics E.S.S.  
3rd Prize: Miss Tanaka
- The 31st Annual English Oratorical Contest for the President's Cup sponsored by Ibaraki Univ. E.S.S.

- 3rd Prize: Miss Watanabe  
 4th Prize: Mr. Mizuno
- 4 The 9th Annual All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Fukuzawa Trophy sponsored by Keio Gijuku Univ. E.S.S.  
 2nd Prize: Mr. Oka
- The 17th Annual All Kanto Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Mizuno Trophy sponsored by Chiba Univ. of Commerce  
 Miss Yamaguchi
- 9-10 The 13th All Japan Debate Tournament for the Prime Minister's Cup (Kanto Preliminary)  
 Proposition: Resolved; that the National Government should significantly increase its individual income tax and/or excise tax.
- A Team: Mr. Kodaira, Mr. Sawato  
 B Team: Mr. Mitsufuji, Mr. Someya
- 9 The 19th Annual Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the President's Cup sponsored by Tokyo Woman's Christian Univ. Q.G.S.  
 2nd Prize: Mr. Nakamura
- The 20th Annual English Oratorical Contest for the P.E.S. Cup sponsored by Hosei Univ. P.E.S.  
 Mr. Inoue
- The 12th English Speech Contest for the Notre Dame Trophy sponsored by E.L.A.S. of Notre Dame Seishin Univ.  
 Mr. Miyazaki
- 10 The 9th N.U.C. Open Speech Contest for the University President's Cup sponsored by Nagoya Univ. of Commerce E.S.S.  
 1st Prize: Mr. Nakayama
- The 28th English Oratorical Contest for the Dean Trophy of the Science and Technology Department sponsored by Ritsumeikan Univ. Riko E.S.S.  
 2nd Prize: Miss Yasui
- The 11th English Oratorical Contest for the K.G.U. President's Cup sponsored by Kanto Gakuin Univ. E.S.S.  
 Mr. Sadamori, Mr. Sasaki
- The 15th Dean Memorial Trophy English Oratorical Contest sponsored by Nihon Univ. College of Industrial Technology E.S.S.  
 1st Prize: Miss Ichimen  
 Mr. Ino
- The 12th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Riko Trophy sponsored by Nihon Univ.



College of Science and Technology E.S.S.

Miss Aoi

The 2nd Yoshikawa Cup English Speech Contest sponsored by Kokugakuin Univ. E.S.S.

3rd Prize: Miss watanabe

The 20th Kogakuin Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the President's Cup sponsored by Kogakuin Univ.

1st Prize: Miss Iwasaki

16,17 The 13th All Japan Debate Tournament for the Prime Minister's Cup (Kanto Preliminary)

The 49th Theatrical Contest

"Frankenstein"

16 The 21st East-West Six-Univ. English Oratorical Contest

3rd Prize: Miss Ban

Mr.Oka, Mr.Nakamura

17 The 32nd Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Science Univ. of Tokyo President's Cup sponsored by Science Univ. of Tokyo E.S.S.

Miss Yasui

The 22nd Aichi Univ. Open Speech Contest sponsored by Aichi Univ. Olive E.S.S.

Mr.Morohoshi

23,24 The 13th All Japan Debate Tournament for the Prime Minister's Cup

23 The 17th All Japan Nanzan Open English Oratorical Contest for the Hirschmeier Trophy sponsored by Nanzan Univ. E.S.S.

1st Prize: Miss Ban

The 14th Invitational English Speech Contest sponsored by Japan Christian Junior College E.S.S.

3rd Prize: Mr. Yanagi

The 20th Annual All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Kaneko and Willamette Univ. Trophies sponsored by International College of Commerce and Economics

Mr.Kameda

24 The 12th All Japan Students Conference

Mr.Morohoshi, Mr.Mizuochi, Mr.Nakajima,

Mr.Ogata, Miss Shimada, Mr.Takahashi,

Mr.Tomita, Mr.Miyazaki

The 1st All Japan English Speech Contest for the Nagoya Mayor's Trophy sponsored by Nagoya Intercollegiate E.S.S. Federation

Mr.Onishi

The Annual Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the 15th K.E.L. Trophy and the 6th

Governor's Trophy of Kanagawa Prefecture sponsored  
by Kanagawa E.S.S. League

2nd Prize: Miss Matsumoto

The 1st English Oratorical Contest for the Mayor  
of Noda Cup and the President's Cup sponsored by  
Science Univ. of Tokyo, Faculty of Science and  
Technology E.S.S.

2nd Prize: Mr. Aoyama

30 The 4th N.A.F.A. Debate Tournament

Mr. Kodaira, Mr. Morozumi

The 9th Annual President Cup English Speech Contest  
sponsored by Sophia Junior College S.E.A.

Mr. Inoue

The 36th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest  
for the Garrott Trophy sponsored by Seinan Gakuin  
univ. E.S.S.

Miss Morita

The 28th English Oratorical Contest for the Suekawa  
Trophy Sponsored by Ritsumeikan Univ. E.S.S.

2nd Prize: Mr. Shimizu

The 25th Intercollegiate English Speech Contest  
sponsored by Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture E.S.S.

Mr. Matsumoto

December

1 The 4th N.A.F.A. Debate tournament

Open Discussion sponsored by Meiji Gakuin Univ.

Mr. Kinoshita, Mr. Miyazaki, Mr. Ogikubo

The 9th Soka Univ. Presidential Cup English Speech  
Contest sponsored by Soka Univ. English Academy

1st Prize: Miss Iwasaki

The 19th All Chiba English Oratorical Contest  
sponsored by Chiba Union of English Speaking  
Societies

1st Prize: Miss Tanaka

Mr. Takasugi

7 The 12th All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratori-  
cal Contest for the Okuma Trophy sponsored by  
Waseda Univ. E.S.S.

4th Prize: Mr. Oka

8 The 4th N.A.F.A. Debate Tournament

The 20th All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratori-  
cal Contest for the Meiji Univ. President Trophy  
sponsored by Meiji Univ. Agri. and Tech. E.S.S. and  
Meiji Univ. E.S.S.

Mr. Kato

The 19th Speech Contest for the Presidents' Cup  
sponsored by Univ. of the Sacred Heart E.S.S.

Mr. Kameda

The 16th Obara Trophy All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest sponsored by Tamagawa Univ. E.S.S.

2nd Prize: Miss Hasegawa

The 15th Fukuoka Kyoiku Dai Trophy Speech Contest sponsored by Fukuoka Univ. of Education E.S.S.

2nd Prize: Mr. Takasugi

The 13th English Oratorical Contest for the President's Trophy sponsored by Obirin College O.S.A.L.

3rd Prize: Miss Chihara

14 The 22nd All Tokyo Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest sponsored by Seikei Univ. E.S.S.

2nd Prize: Miss Ban

15 The 11th All Japan English Oratorical Contest for the President Hatoyama Trophy sponsored by Yuai Youth Association

Mr. Ike

The 12th Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Yokohama Mayor's Cup sponsored by Yokohama City Univ.

Mr. Onishi

23 Keio Open Discussion

1986

January

11 The 6th Annual All Japan Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Jodai Cup Sponsored by Japan Women's Univ. E.S.S.

2nd Prize: Miss Hasegawa

February

16 Farewell Party

Tomoyuki Miysufuji  
Planning and Management Agent '85  
(Politics)

# MANAGING STAFF IN 1985

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

President-----Prof. Katsumi Ito  
Chairman-----Kotaro Hori  
Vice Chairman-----Wataru Matsumoto  
Secretary General-Hiroshi Yamauchi      Assistant--A.Otsuki  
Treasurer-----Hiroki Yoshimura      Assistant--N.Shimada  
Planning and Manage-  
ment Agent-----Tomoyuki Mitsufuji      Assistant--N.Ban

## SECTION

Debate-----Ryushiro Kodaira(chief), Nobuo Sawato  
                  Masashi Someya, Yoko Namiki, Takahiro Hoshino  
                  Susumu Morozumi  
Discussion-Masaki Morohoshi(chief), Keiichiro Ogata  
                  Noriko Shimada, Ryusuke Takahashi  
                  Makoto Tomita, Hideyuki Nakajima  
                  Takeshi Mizuochi  
Drama-----Toshiya Kagita(chief), Norimasa Aoyama  
                  Minoru Ando, Atsuko Otsuki, Koichiro Takaishi  
                  Norio Takahashi, Nobuo Tsukahara  
Speech-----Koichi Oka(chief), Tetsuhiro Ike, Atsushi Inoue  
                  Jun Onishi, Hiroshi Kato, Yoshiharu Kameda  
                  Akio Nakamura, Hiroshi Nakayama  
                  Harumi Hasegawa, Noriko Ban, Miki Yasui

Public Relations--K.Takaishi	Recreation---N.Takahashi
Study-----J.Onishi	Home Meeting-K.Ogata
International-----Y.Kameda	Tomonkai-----T.Ike
Okuma Trophy-----A.Nakamura	Cultural Federation
T.I.D.L.-----N.Sawato	-----T.Hoshino
K.U.E.L.-----T.Mizuochi	Four Univ. E.S.S.
J.I.D.M.-----H.Nakajima	Association-H.Kato

## HOME MEETING CHAIRMEN

Akihabara---Yutaka Nakajima	Shibuya---Fuminori Inuki
Johoku-----Keiichi Mizuno	Shinjuku--Yusuke Takasugi
Koenji-----Masahiro Shimizu	Yokohama--Takashi Oeda
Mejiro-----Hiroyuki Saito	

Hiroshi Yamauchi  
Secretary General  
(Commerce, Junior)

# **Reports on Activities**

**Debate  
Discussion  
Drama  
Speech  
Hawaii Expedition**



# DEBATE

## The 1st Affirmative Constructive Speech.

First, we define several important terms.

1. Salaried workers --- Those who are employed by certain companies and given salary from them. More than 80% of his income is occupied by this kind of salary.
2. People in his project income --- Those who conduct certain business by themselves and get the earning from it. We call them "PPI" later on.

Observation; 2 combination -2 division system is not introduced.

- a. What the 2 combination - 2 division system is all about.

"Minoru Nakazato 1985"

'The concept of 2 combination-2 division system is as follows.

1. to combine the income of husband and that of wife together and to divide this total amount into two,
2. to tax the divided each amount of income according to the current tax ratio.'

"Hirohisa Kitano 1985"

'The philosophy of 2 combination-2 division system is to regard a household not each individual as a tax unit.'

- b. It is not introduced.

"Yoshiaki Miki 1985"

'Current tax philosophy is to regard each individual earner as a tax unit.'

Plan to be adopted and implemented in fiscal year 1986.

1. Mandate.

- a. 2 combination-2 division system shall be applied to salaried workers' taxation.

- b. Full application of this system shall be restricted to less than 8 mil. yen of annual income. The amount of income exceeding 8 mil. yen shall be the taxed income of its earner him or herself.

- c. The allowance for bringing up a child shall be admitted to the dual income household with children.

- d. The allowance for bringing up a child shall be admitted to the unmarried salaried workers with children he or she has to rear.

- e. The allowance for spouse shall be abolished.

- f. Any necessary adjustment in due course shall be taken,

- g. Revenue shortage shall be covered by optimal mix of cut of gov'tal aid and subsidy and tobacco tax increase.

## 2. Logistics.

- a. An independent committee shall be created. The members shall be from the Ministry of Finance, the National Tax Agency, the representative from salaried workers etc. impartially organized. The function of this committee shall be restricted to the calculation of revenue shortage just caused by plan and offer its result to the budget making after demonstrated nation widely in mass communication.
- b. Enforcement shall be through normal judicial procedure. The violation results in fine.
- c. Aff. speech shall serve to clarify the legislative intent.

Advantage 1. Equality between salaried workers and PPI will be achieved.

### a. Equality should be guaranteed in taxation.

#### 1. This is principle.

"The Secretary General of the Cabinet, Fujinami stated '85" 'Equity, justice and simplicity are the principle in taxation. Among them, equity is paramount. Any kinds of taxation which nation think inequal must be reformed at any rate.'

The reason is clear in,

"Mitsuhiro Ishi 1985"

'If the nation don't think taxation is equal, tax-pay ethics of payer is reduced and tax evasion or tax avoidance prevails. Inequal taxation loses the support from the ordinary nation and as a result, the financial foundation of gov't are exposed to collapse. In the worse case, it results in the social disorder like in the revolution of France or US.'

#### 2. This is particularly true in salaried workers.

"Ryosuke Iinuma 1985"

'Equity must be achieved first on salaried workers. This is because, No.1) inequal taxation reduces labor incentive of salaried workers who occupy the huge part of labor force in Japan. No.2) they have no power of self-adjustment of tax inequity, unlike the people in his project income, doctors and etc. No.3) Actually, dissatisfaction is prominent in salaried workers.'

"Keiji Shimizu emphasize this point in the quantitative aspect in 1984"

'Those who pay income tax amount to 20,645,000. Among them, salaried workers amount to 17,821,000, 86.3% of all. They pay 55% of whole income tax. We have to take into account this great contributor of tax first, when we think about the tax equity.'

### b. Current taxation unfairly benefits PPI.

#### 1. Blue employee system exists.

"Yoshikazu Miki explains what BES is,"

'PPI can regard his wife as his employee and can give the salary to her. This salary is excluded from his income as a non-taxed money, This system is called BES.'

"Yoshikazu goes on,"

'PPI can divide his income in the form of giving salary to his wife. This enables him to reduce the amount of tax he has to pay.'

Actual example is reported by Yomiuri Newspaper 1985"

'The salaried workers whose annual income is 4 mil. yen have to pay 0.28432 mil. yen of income tax. On the other hand, people in his project income whose annual income 4 mil. yen have to pay only 0.1681 mil. yen of income tax.'

2. This is horizontally unfair.

"Kitano 1985"

'The existence of BES infringes horizontal fairness between salaried workers and PPI, one of the taxation philosophy, viz those who get the same income has to pay the same income tax.'

3. Salaried workers cannot evaluate his wife's housework in taxation.

"Yoshikazu Miki 1985"

'Since PPI's wife cooperates with husband's project, it is reasonable for him to evaluate housework in taxation. It is unreasonable, however, for salaried worker not to be able to evaluate wife's housework in taxation, although she does contribute to his work in terms of housework.'

"Labor science academy point out the important fact in 1983  
'According to the survey conducted on 7,000 wife of PPI concerning the question how she cooperates with husband's business, 25% of them actually takes part in his business and the rest of them only do housework for him.'

Therefore, PPI can estimate his wife in taxation, although she does only housework. On the contrary, salaried workers can't do the same fashion and have to pay the higher tax than PPI.

Actual complaint from salaried workers on this issue is given by "Takashi Numa 1980"

'Several opinion poll revealed that almost 100% of salaried workers think it unfair that PPI can reduce the tax burden by giving salary to his wife, while they cannot.'

c. WESS solves.

1. Theoretically justified.

"Kitano 1985"

'In terms of horizontal fairness on evaluation of wife's contribution between salaried workers and PPI, 2 combination 2 division system is the best solution. By shifting tax burden to wife, husband can reduce his burden and can evaluate his wife's housework.'

2. 50% of evaluation is justifiable.

"Inuma 1979"

'Present inheritance law guarantees that 50% of husband's property can be inherited by wives. Therefore, if wife's work to husband doesn't contribute to husband's earning,



inheritance law will be inconsistent. In other words, inheritance law guarantees that wife's contribution to husband work is 50%.'

3. It needs no special preparation.

"Yatsuka Wada 1985"

'Introduction of 2 combination 2 division system does not need special preparation, like increase of tax officer. Because it depends on current withholding system, and only calculation on paper is needed, which does not create more business burden.'

Advantage 2. The position of housewife will be improved.

a.

a. The position of housewife is unfairly lowered.

1. Discriminatory concept exists.

"Toshihiko Miyazaki 1984"

'Now, it is a fact that the position of housewife is regarded as lower than that of husband or working female. This is just because the housekeeping is regarded as unproductive and not worth giving money for it.'

"Shizuoka Newspaper 1983"

'According to the survey conducted on 10,000 people at random sampling, 70% of them revealed that the housewife is lower positioned than working male and 85% of them confessed that they are lower than working female.'

2. This is erroneous.

"Akihiko Nakamura 1985"

'Housework by wife contribute to husband's work doubtlessly. Because it is often the case that husband's labor incentive or labor efficiency is drastically reduced, just after he has to part from her and devote a part of himself into housework for some reason. House work by wife is indispensable to make the husband work with all his might.'

3. Housework is not converted into money.

"Kubota 1980"

'The reason why the position of housework is discriminated is that their housework is not evaluated in terms of money in taxation.'

4. Evaluation is necessary.

"Takane 1979"

'Evaluation of housework by husband in taxation is important to improve the position of wife, Because this is nothing but the identification in which wife cooperates with husband earning.'

b. WESS improves.

The basic concept of aff, is that the housework is contributable to husband's work and we actually introduce it. Therefore, the situation will be the same between housewife and other working male or female.

## 1st Negative Constructive Speech

Disadvantage; Political Apathy.

a) Affirmative are going to decrease the direct tax.

b) Decrease of direct tax promotes political apathy.

1) Direct tax has the effect to prevent it.

Minoru Kira, a prof. at Hannan Univ. '72 /"Issues of Taxation

"One of the function of direct tax is to make the people keep their eyes on the government's movement.

Because people have the interest on how the tax they t directly pay will be spent and utilized."

2) People will lose their interest.

Minoru goes on.

"When the direct tax decrease, people loose their Interest on government and becomes totally non-related to it."

c) This will break the threshold.

1) Election is the only measure for citizen to prevent L.D.P.

Ichiro Sunada, a prof. at Waseda Univ., '84 4

"Among the inflated mass-society, direct appeal of Peoples' opinion or criticism to the governing is importand. Election can be considered as the only place where people appeal their criticism to L.D.P."

2) Function of election is now on the collapse.

a) Voting ration is 67.94%.

Asahi General Survey of Election, p/b Center of Electi on of Asahi Newspaper, '84

"When the National Election was held on Dec. 18, '84, the voting ration was 67.94%"

b) Those who positively utilize the election is 35.2%.

Data Book on the Japanese, '82, w/b Kazuo Watanabe, a chief of Opinion Poll Reseach Institute NHK.

"According to the opinion poll by NHK, 35.2% stated that they positively utilize the election and think they try to prevent LDP's run away beyond their control."

c) Affirmative destroy the threshold.

At present, 35.2% is larger than the half of 67.94%, viz. about 34%. Therefore, if the political apathy will be reduced a little bit, the more than half of the election will be occupied by the apathy and lose the function to critize the LDP.

d) Reduction of income tax will increase the blind support of LDP.

Ichiro Sunada again.

"One of the well-used measure for LDP to increase their populatity is decrease income tax before the election. This will inflate the blind support of LDP, because citizen are plainly happy and thank LDP."

Taro Okuyama, a political critic, '85.

"Nakasone is good enough to make himself look good by utilizing the welfare or reduction of income tax. Although this is not really put into practice, it is effective to off-set his hawkish image."

e) Equals the tyrannization of LDP.

Soichiro Tawara, a journalist. /LDP its illusion and truth.

"LDP behind its closed door, is seriously considering the reconstruction of the Interior Ministry (Naimusho). Its aim will be to unify the internal ministries, enabling government to tyrannize Japan by using special police force which oppress with violence the people who is against the government."

This is bad. It is the worst thing.

Teruhiko Onabe, a prof. at Ocha-no-mizu Univ., '79

"Among the various thing, human being has created since the history started, tyranny is one of the worst thing. Tyranny contains the human right and violence."

f) Go to militalization.

1) Because of tyrannization, government can do anything they like.

2) Nakasone intends.

Sinha, 1983. /prof. Radia Sinha, Glasgow Univ./  
Japan's Options for the 1980s.

"It is out of question that Nakasone Administration means prediction of moving to 'new militalist' Japan. He has been constantly militalist and indicated that he does not respect the peace constitution because it was forced without democratic agreements among the Japanese nation."

LDP intends.

Japan Times, July 1985. /July 15, 1985/

"Defense committees of the ruling LDP will meet to adopt a resolution urging the government to raise defense spending by over 8 percent in fiscal 1986 over the current fiscal year."

3) Empirically proven.

Nishioka, 1983. /prof. at Senshu

"The rigid of the government to increase defense budget is being accelerated. Since the government has delayed payment for defense equipment, 1.9 trillion yen in 1984, and at the same time, has plan to purchase more more cruisers, P3C and F15 in latter year, all the available money which doesn't have specific purpose will be used for defense budget."

4) Pre-emption:

Whether their plan increase revenue or not is not the problem. Because when budget will not increase by their plan, government can use the budget as they like.

5) Risk of Soviet attack.

Japan Times, January, 1983

"The Soviet Union warned through Tass that if American Bombers and other new armaments are developed on Japanese soil, such plans would make Japan a likely target for a response strike."

Iwao Ishikawa,

"Through radio broadcasts, Soviet authorities warned in Jan. 1983 that if anything like sea lane reinforcement or a straight blockade take place, the Soviets will retaliate with an attack."

Endo, former general of SDF, 1982.

"It is historically proven that increasing military forces gives other countries the excuse to invade. It is nothing but a provocation."

Nakagawa, 1985.

"Such a plan would make Japan a target of retaliatory attack, which result in much more disastrous damage on the whole country than in Hiroshima and Nagasaki 37 years ago," says Halcof of Tass in January 19, 1983."

6) First of all, we cannot deny Soviet will use nuclear weapons as a first strike.

Second of all, even conventional war leads to nuclear war.

Hilgartner 1982.

"Escalation strategy is a complex game of nuclear chicken. Opposing strategies, like two drivers headed on a collision course, try to force each other to back down by threatening terrible consequences for

both unless somebody backs down. A Disagreement might escalate into crisis, a crisis into a conventional war. The use of tactical nuclear weapons would escalate conventional war into limited nuclear war. If

this happens, no one knows whether the use of nuclear force could be neatly contained."

And equals total nuclear war.

Takagi, again.

"Once nuclear weapon is used, it will rush into the nuclear war in the large scale. This possibility is quite high."

Impact is massive.

Kenzaburo Gushima, '84.

"Human beings will perish if war break out in the contemporal situation with the great amount of nuclear weapons which have big destructive power."

7) National security outweghs.

Brennan in '81.

"Military or national security is a weighty interest, not least of all because national survival is an indispensable condition of liberties."

## The 2nd Affirmative Construtive-Sppeech.

On dis-advantage, my first argument is case outweighs, because justice of taxation is paramount.

1. Justice is paramount. "Encyclopedia Americana in 1979"

'Justice was the highest conception of the proper bearing of all the members of a community toward one another. ... The customes, conditions and communities change with changing times, but justice remains the same.'

2. In taxation, justice equals to equity.

"Encyclopedia Americana goes on"

'Justice, in law, has no fixed meaning, but is substitutionally equivalent to equity, fairness or equality or treatment.'

"Satoshi Matsuzaka of Nihon Univ. 1984"

'Taxation is law, and law is justice. Thus, taxation is established so as to distribute the expenses of the governmental policies equally for the benefits of all the citizens.'

My 2nd argument is Nakasone 's policy is easily affected by opinion.

"Atsushi Takeuchi 1985"

'In fact, Nakasone's policy doesn't have so strong consistency. He is always sensitive to people's opinion and change his policy with responce to it. This is particulary true nowadays when Nakasone desire for continuous ruling power over LDP.'

This is empirically confirmed.

"He goes on"

'When Nakasone directly appealed the military expending, hawkish policy, the supporing ratio fell down to 30%. Soon after that he changed his policy into soft one. Then, the supporting ratio rose to 60%. Near source of Nakasone admitted that Nakasone is always ready to change his policywhen nation's opposition is obvious.'

My 3rd argument is that Nakasone is weaked.

"Time 1985"

'One of the most likely victimes of Tanaka's demise may be Nakasone, who is widely disliked within the LDP and has so far depended on Tanaka to stay in power.'

The 4th argement here is election deters.

"Haseda 1983"

'...as a matter of fact, it seems that only one utterance of defence from the Prime Minister Nakasone invites enormous resistance and decreases votes for the LDP in number.'

My 5th responce is Soviet will never attack.

"Tokyo Newspaper 1985"

'...representing the entire Soviet's military opinion, TASS stated that we all know that Soviet's first stroke invites retaliatory attack from US, which results in world collpase finally. This will hurt Soviet herself and whe will never take action in spite of the aggr,avation of military situation, even for example completion of SDI which is the most crucial military issue for Soviet.'

My 6th argument is turn around. Militerization good.

a. The Self Defence Forces are vulnerable.

"Nakagawa 1982"

'The current Self Defense Forces will be destroyed or lost badly within one or two weeks just by the first strike with four or five Soviet army divisions... This is because of the number of arms supplied, ... not of the problem of the quality of the SDF.'

b. The SDF will be invulnerable.

"Nakagawa 1982"

'Concerning the ground forces, if we increase the current four units in Hokkaido to eight units, and with the two existing in Aomori, it will be major forces to protect Hokkaido residents. While Japan keeps eight modernized ground units in Hokkaido, the Soviet will give up the plan to invade Hokkaido. Thus, war involving Japan will be prevented.'

c. Equals world wide deterrence.

"Nakagawa 1982"

'If Japan gets its enough forces to protect Hokkaido, the US can concentrate their power on the Middle East. This may also make the Soviet give up its military advancement to this area.'

Next series of underviews as preemption.

Underview 1 Gov'tal budget.

a. Revenue.

"Keiichi Tanaka Prof. at Nihon Univ. 1983"

'If 2 combination and 2 division system is put into practice with current progressive tax rate, it will result in 0.9 tril. yen of income tax revenue reduction.'

Therefore, the revenue from direct tax will be reduced and relatively, the revenue from indirect tax will be increased.

b. Expenditure.

"Iinuma Journalist 1985"

'Rincho concluded that gov'tal aid for farmers of converting rice into other crops is too protectionable and out of date. We can ban this aid without any substantial harm. Its amount is 0.24 tril. yen annually.'

"Tshuneo Iida Prof. at Nagoya Univ. 1985"

'Among the 47 prefectures, 4 are non aid autonomies and the other are given the aid from gov't. But all or a part of the aid to 10 prefectures out of the rest can be cut, because it is wastefully spent now. It doesn't contribute to any positive activity. It amounts to about 2 tril. yen.'

"Japan Tobacco Industry 1984"

'Considering the sale in 1980 and 1983, when tobacco price was increased, price up by 20% will create more national tobacco excise tax, viz. 270 bil. yen.'

Total amount of finance up above crealy offset the revenue down. We use it optimally. Therefore, we don't have to care at all.

Underview 2 No new unfairness.

a. Not unfair to dual income family.

"Yoshimura Prof. at Nihon Univ. 1983"

'If we admit the allowance for bringing up a children to the dual income family with the introduction of 2 combination 2 deviation system, imbalance between one-side family and dual family will be corrected.'

b. Not unfair to wife who has the low income husband.

"Hatsuhiko Tsuda 1984"

'Unfortunately, the position of female is low even now, The first duty against it is to improve the position of female as a whole and get the demonstrating power in the society.'

c. Empirically proven.

"Yatsuka Wada 1985"

'The concept of 2 combination 2 deviation system has already been put into practice in US and some EC nations. ... Complaint from female on this system has not been reported. It is rather welcomed.'

d. Vertical Fairness will be guaranteed.

"Kitano 1985"

'Although some people argue that introduction of 2 combination 2 deviations system benefits high income earner more than middle and low income earners, if we limit the upper limit of full application of this system to less than 8 mil. yen of annual income of household, horizontal fairness will be guaranteed without sacrificing vertical fairness.'

Underview 3 Offset counterplan is illegitimate.

a. Policy making paradigm never allows.

There is no alternative indicated by neg. which attain the same advantage of aff. 100% of redundant advantage is from exactly the same mandate as that of aff. plan. This means, it you like, you can have aff. plan first, and additional mandate second.'

b. Hypothesis testing not allows,

Offset counterplan involves the aff. plan which represent the resolution. This means, offset counterplan is not the reason to deny the probable truth of the resolution.. Rather, the probable truth of the resolution is essential when they establish the offset counterplan.

c. Game theory never allows.

Neg. just put the additional mandate on the aff. plan, in order to offset topicality by all means. This artificial fashion will allow the other artificial counterplan, which makes aff. backlash,



Second Negative Constructive Speech.

On disda,

he said one; case outweighs.

1. Significance of philosophical value is supported by its eternity.

Keizo Ishizeki, a prof. at Waseda Univ., '83.

"Any philosophical issue like, equity, fairness, justice and etc., have to be considered and completed through its eternal process over generation to generation."

I'll argue,

2. Nukes aims at central government.

Morimichi Kuramae, a prof. at Ajia Univ., '83

"Current nuke strategy reveals that super power nukes the place of central gov't in the target country when attacks. Because it will easily end the war soon."

I'll argue,

3. Foundamental human's right cannot be apart from governing.

Keizo Isizeki, '83.

"Until now, any foundamental right hasn't been established, improved, and quaranteed with anarchy." Of course, (equity, fqirness, justice) is not the exception.

Therefore, I'll argue,

4. The risk of nuke equals the risk of fairness. Because once nuke attacks the gov't, no fairness can be quaranteed. Obviously, the existence of government is the prerequisite for fairness. Indicating, national security outweighs. You should consider this thing first.

Please group his 2nd, 3rd and 4th arguments.

I'll argue,

1. T/A. The card indicates Nakasone's intention for miolitary.

I'll argue,

2. Irrelevant. The card just talks about the present situation, never talks about the situation after disad happens, namely, after tyrannization.

I'll argue,

3. Election cannot deter.

a) People will go to either right or left, when their wealth is lost in the inflation. Because they want stability. Please pull the card in e)-4)subpoint of Trade Friction disad. (Editors omitted trade friction disad.)

b) Nakasone seems to be strong in inflation.

Taro Okuma, a political critic, '85

"The reason why Nakasone can maintain his popularity in spite of his military-oriented policy is that this policy seems to be strong and stable to some people. This is particularly true in any unstable social situation in which citizen seeks for stability"

Therefore, people will support Nakasone blindly and election cannot work to deter.

He said five; Soviet won't attack.

I'll argue,

1. Card biased. Why do we have to believe that Soviet won't attack Japan only if Soviet said she won't.

I'll argue,

2. Soviet will never analyze net-benefit and rush into war.

Harvard Nuclear Study Group, '84.

"Since Soviet and USA are opposing and both have huge amount of nuclear weapons, on each side the policy decision on military will be decided by saying 'We have no other way, we should act now.'"

I'll argue,

3. Soviet will not get serious damage.

Harvard Nuclear Study Group, '84.

"Soviet has already equipped enough number of anti-missile around its cities in order to protect its people from nuclear missile."

He said, 6th, deter Soviet.  
Turn around. Go to arms race.

a. When Japan increase military power so drastically, arms race happens.

"Gordon 1983"

'When Moscow sees that Japan is going to have so rapid defence building up that it would inevitably lower the dependence on US, the Soviet would be given an excuse to further increase its forces in the Pacific Ocean.'

"Kenneth N. Walts 1984"

'A faster race between the great powers may come about in the following way, ... The United States or Soviet Union builds more missiles and more defences against missiles as she perceives a growing threat from China. The increased effort of one of the great powers prompts the other to try harder.'

b. Impact.

1. Waste of resources.

"Myrdal 1976"

'The arms race has played a part in creating the present danger of depletion of the world's nonrenewable resources

2. Go to nuclear war.

A. Arms race produces neutron bomb.

"Takagi 1983"

'Nowadays neutron bomb is on the way to increase. This is the new nuclear bomb, and USA & USSR put the priority to produce it.'

B. Neutron bomb is easy to use.

"He continues"

'Neutron bomb is regarded as a nuclear bomb which can be used because its destruction area is limited.'

C. Easy nuclear bomb will be used.

"Nuclear Study Group at Harvard 1984"

'When a nuclear weapon is easy to use, it will be used without the control by leader in gov't.'

D. Go to nuclear war.

Please apply DA 1. 1 launch equals total nuclear war which is hazardous.

Edited by W. Matsumoto (Chief)  
M. Someya (Advisor)  
Y. Sadamori  
S. Nakatsu  
K. Mizuno (Irrelevant)

-----LECTURE-----

Rethinking of " Counterplan as Disadvantage "

kyushiro Kodaira

1. Conceptualization of " Counterplan as Disadvantage "

The concept of " Counterplan as disadvantage " is beginning to appear in actual debate rounds nowadays, although it has been long advocated since about 1979. in U.S.

It is usually operated by aff. sides as " No Negative Fiat. The essence of the argument; The aff. obligation is to show the desirability of resolution and that of the neg. is to show the undesirability of it. To do that, the mere projection of counterplan supported by neg. fiat is not enough, The neg. sides have to prove that the counterplan advocated by themselves is probably adopted in S.Q. and that aff. plan which requires the significant change of S.Q. denies its adoption. The superiority of counterplan, then, functions as merit of S.Q. ( = disadvantage of aff. plan ) which is subjected to the stage of comparison with the merit of aff. plan. That is is only rule on whether or not resolution is desirable.

The simple example clarifies. when we discuss the matter on whether or not Mr. A should do B, we care about the desirability of B. Then, the mere advocacy that C is more desirable is not the reason to show the undesirability of B itself. The advocator of C has to prove that Mr. A is in fact ready to do C now and that B denies C, which is undesirable.

Following the logic up above, we will have to present Counterplan " as " Disadvantage " with link ( = probability of competitive policy ) and impact ( = superiority ) , not using the imaginary power named negative fiat.

## 2. Controversy of " Counterplan as Disadvantage "

On the argument like that, several refutations are filed by neg. sides. The core of those is around the reasonability of negative fiat with reference of fairness.

Namely, since aff. sides have the privilege to project the imaginary proposal instead of its political viability, so should do neg. also. This claim is often supported by such evidence as this;

Similarly if the negative team choose not to defend the existing order, but to propose additional competitors to the affirmative plan... it need not assume responsibility for demonstrating the political viability of these alternatives. As a reasonable means of opposing adoption of resolution, the negative could claim that we " should " take another course of action instead. ( # Allan J. Lichtman and Daniel Rohrer, " Policy System Debate ; A Reaffirmation" , delivered to the Speech Communication Association, San Antonio Texas, November, 1979, p.15 )

For the persons who oppose to neg. fiat are not at all satisfied with this claim. They may say that this way of thinking doesn't take into account the function of resolution, which requires us to talk about the desirability to certain course of action described on it. They may continue, defense by the negative of an alternative " should " proposition is not, by itself, enough to demonstrate that we should not adopt the plan, nor does the competitiveness by itself make the negative's " should " proposition a denial of the affirmative's.

## 3. Conclusion

As far as this controversy goes, aff. and neg. are standing on the two different premises about the requirement of resolution. The former's one is already described

up above. The latter's one is that a resolution requires us to seek for the most desirable course of action, taking into account the one indicated on it. Grammatically speaking, the word "should" in the resolution expresses the third person's will or intention to form conditional statement. The aff. limits its condition to two portions, viz. S.Q. and aff. plan. The neg. makes it include the other ones, viz. counterplan. Since there is no indication to judge which is really correct, what we have to think about is which should be correct.

In this point of view, I think that we had better take a counterplan into the category of conditional statement expressed by "should". Because there would be no portion which the aff. can support at the time that S.Q. is topical, if the neg. were denied the right of imaginary power to project the alternations. For example, under the resolution which is resolved that the National Government should deregulate railroads, the only portion the neg. can advocate is counterplan, because S.Q. in this case is obviously in the same direction as that of resolution. It also holds good in the case of Tax Free Saving System or Video Display Terminal.

Some people might say that it is just unlucky for the neg. when S.Q. is topical, and that there is still no reason why counterplan can be the denial of resolution itself. But, as I indicated earlier, the conclusion that the counterplan should be within the category of discussion is the reasonable withdrawal from the grammatical premise. The unfavourable view on the neg. fiat stems from the another one. Therefore, it doesn't make any sense to criticize the argument based on the different standard.

I think that the neg. premise is superior. Because that way of thinking avoids the case that luck decides the winner in a game and better meets the educational

purpose of academic debate, viz. discipline through rational argumentation.

In another words, nobody can say that counterplan IS legitimate, but we had better conclude that it SHOULD be an accepted tactic.

#### 4. Theory Evaluation ( as a postscript )

When we evaluate pros and cons of a given theory, one of the ways we can employ is fairness standard. It requires us to scrutinize if the rational argumentation process is guranteed and enhanced when its theory is adopted.

Some people might rebut this view by saying that we can't judge objectively what is fair and what is not. But I think that we should cast the question to ourselves if a given theory doesn't set the unhandlable premise toward the either side. When its answer is Yes, that theory is unfair, because it deprives the either side of the opportunity of argumentation.

The matter on counterplan described from 1. to 3. is applied in this case.

..... I hope that this short thesis is of some help whether it is affirmed or negated.

# Ryushiro Kodaira , a chief of debate section in W.E.S.S. '85, a student of Waseda Univ., majoring in German literature.

# DISCUSSION

## MY LAST OPINION

Masaki Morohoshi  
(Commerce, Junior)

Since I became a member of this society, I have been interested in the improvement of English ability through the ESS activities. From now on, I'd like to show you my arbitrary opinion for that. Mainly I have two suggestions to the members of ESS.

First, the members of this society should have more opportunities to talk with English-speaking people. When we become representatives of our society, we have a chance to be judged by American or English judges and to talk with them. But the better part of ESS members, especially freshmen and sophomores, can not gain their experience to communicate with native speakers besides talking with the members of "discover friends". Now we discuss or debate among Japanese students and upper class Japanese students teach lower ones. But I think there is a limit that non-native speakers can do. It's difficult for us to point out some nuances of usages and pronunciations of English. So we should set out to have more contacts with native speakers. If we can do so, we can acquire not only more sophisticated hearing and speaking ability but also some knowledge of their way of thinking and their culture.

Second, we should think out a good plan to soak up a larger vocabulary. When we become upper class students of ESS, generally we can understand the synopses of FEN radio news and American movies without superimposed dialogues. But the complete comprehension is still above our heads. We can get native speakers' pronunciations themselves almost completely, but we sometimes come across some incomprehensible words or phrases. So I think our poor vocabulary prevents us from understanding them completely. In fact, junior debaters, discussers and speakers speak fluent English. That's because they made preparations for difficult words and were accustomed to the debate under the resolution, the discussion under the title and their own speeches. For instance, we can well talk about problems of nuclear and taxation but it's difficult to talk about natural science, medical affairs, or Japanese customs, manners, and pastimes although we know them very well in Japanese. Because we don't have any experiences to talk about them in English. So, we, as members of E.S.S., to seek for better communication with English-speaking



people, had better come into contact with much more matters in English and enlarge vocabulary more.

Now, the above-mentioned two matters came across my mind for the improvement of English through the activities of this society. There are not a few ways to realize above-mentioned things. And if we have a strong will and time, we can do it by ourselves. But we are members of E.S.S.. So we should seek for a good way in E.S.S. activities. I think it's not so hard to talk with native-speakers. So hereafter, I'd like to make reference to the latter issue centering around the discussion activity

I think we have two problems. First, we consume too much time for research activities and making opinions. I don't think it's so important to read so many books and make unreal arguments. We had better consume our time in actual practice of English. Second, we have discussions under the two titles in a year. I think it's insufficient to have a wide vocabulary. We should decrease the time of research and have many actual discussions under various titles in various fields.

When we entered this society, to improve English ability was our top priority. But when we come to be upper class students, our interest turned to get the first prize or to pass the elimination to become representatives of this society. It is all very well to become one of best discussers or champion debaters, but what we should aim at truly is to have an ability to communicate with native speakers freely. Don't you become a member of E.S.S. who is good at the activity but is not good at English.

(Special thanks to the members of WESS discussion section '85, Noriko, Hideyuki, Keiichiro, Makoto, Ryusuke, and Takeshi.)

# DRAMA



Waseda University English Speaking Society

## FRANKENSTEIN

Written by MARY SHELLEY

### ◇ STAFF ◇

Producer ..... Kotaro Hori (3)  
Stage Manager ... Toshiya Kagita (3)  
  Sub Manager ... Junichi Endo (2)  
Director ..... Minoru Ando (3)  
  Assistant ..... Jun Watanabe (2)  
Setting ..... Hiroshi Yamauchi (3)  
Properties ..... Norio Takahashi (3)  
Art Director ..... Koichiro Takaishi (3)  
Lighting ..... Norimasa Aoyama (3)  
Sound Effects..... Nobuo Tsukahara (3)  
Costume ..... Hiroki Yoshimura (3)  
MakeUp ..... Atsuko Otsuki (3)

### ◇ CAST ◇

Victor ..... Yuji Nagano (1)  
Elizabeth ..... Makiko Tsuchiya (1)  
Henry ..... Tatsushi Morita (1)  
Mother ..... Naomi Matsuoka (2)  
Ernst ..... Taro Higuchi (1)  
Sophie ..... Fumiko Yamakido (1)  
Justin ..... Jun Watanabe (2)  
Creature ..... Keiichi Masuda (2)

Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay  
To mould me Man, did I solicit thee  
From darkness to promote me?

Paradise Lost, X, 743-45

## HARM OR HARMONY, TOWARD THE NEW STAGE

Toshiya Kagita  
Stage manager  
(Economics, Junior)

"Japanese can't tell his eyes from his nose." My friend from Canada told me once. She continued, "you, guys say [ai] pointing at your chest." Don't you feel cultural gap?

English drama helps us to fill up these gaps a lot. There is no better way to know another culture than through its language. For the way people communicate with each other provides clues to understanding the values, dynamics and through processes of the country. It is especially important to learn as much as possible about the spoken language of a country because it is the best reflector of the society at that time.

English drama help us to see these societies or even history sometimes through spoken English in the scripts. It also gives us the development of oral fluency in English and makes us aware of spoken English as means of communication. You can see your English comes alive through English drama.

The stage has one more important fruits which is "team spirit". We have to face up to various kind of problems in the process of making drama. You can overcome some of them by yourself without any help, but there are always the problems spilled up in front of your way which you can't overcome alone. When you face these difficulties, you come to know the importance of team spirit. I'm not going to say drama is the only thing that needs team spirit, but it clearly tells us how important the team spirit is and how we should make it.

Though English drama has these excellence or we talk about these probable merit of English drama, it never gives them to us free. We have to seize these merit by ourselves. As everyone knows that the scale of English drama is getting bigger and bigger, the chance for technical crews to meet English is getting less and less. However fine stage we make, it's nothing if all can't get these merits at all. This is not the problem of just Waseda E.S.S..

In this sense, English drama as one of the E.S.S. activities comes to the big turning point we never had before. I, who couldn't be a pace changer, hope to be a witness of this change. I believe young English drama lovers would make it straight with their team spirit.

Last of all, I'd like to express my gratitude to those who gave me the occasion to experient making stages.

October, 1986

# SPEECH

"So Long, Stigma!"

Kohichi Oka  
Chief of Speech Section  
(Law, Junior)



Please imagine that you are playing in a championship baseball game. Suddenly, you make a stupid error and your team loses the championship. What a horrible situation to be in.

This actually happened to 19 year old Fred Markel, who played for the New York Giants. His stigma, in other words, his shame was known all over the country. From that day, wherever he went, there was always someone who reminded him of his failure. So do you think he got depressed and quit? No. He played major league baseball with all his might for 17 years and was a key member of 5 World Champion teams. On the day he retired, a sports reporter headlined his column as follows. "So long, stigma! Markel retires with a life batting average of .273. He has played without compromise since that first failure. Now his stigma is gone. So long, stigma."

This story tells us that even though we fail, if we work hard, not escaping from it, someday our failure will be overcome.

Behind every success, there are always failures. But whenever we fail, we tend to be upset and discouraged.

At the beginning of this year, I was appointed as the chief of the speech section of our E.S.S. One of my first chores was to establish a slogan for our section. I chose the slogan, "TO WIN." Simple, isn't it? So at the first external speech contest of this year, I was expected to hit a "homerun" in front of the other members. But I "struck out." My stigma: LOSER.

The example of Mr. Sohichiro Honda, the founder of Honda Motor Company, made me change my way of thinking about such an attitude. In his younger days Mr. Honda had his own automobile repair shop. The shop was successful and it gave him confidence to move on to something more ambitious. So he established a company which made piston rings. But he couldn't make good rings. He had failure after failure. Finally, all his money was gone! He was completely at a loss. Then, he remembered hearing about a teacher of Hamamatsu School of Technology who was an expert on piston rings. So he visited him and

asked his advice. The teacher told him the problem was that silicon was missing from his rings. Mr. Honda realized that he didn't have any knowledge about silicon. But in those days Japan was a very class and age conscious society so for a businessman like him, it was very hard to go to school again. Nevertheless, he made up his mind to study under that teacher and learn about silicon. We all know about Mr. Honda's ultimate success.

Even that famous Mr. Honda failed at first. But his attitude after the failure was different from the usual one. He tried to cope with it without being concerned about other people's opinions of him. And finally he recognized his weak point: the lack of knowledge about silicon. Yes, from a failure, he learned something very important.

But as for me, what I did was only to be depressed about the fact that I didn't win a prize and feared what others were saying about me.

So as Mr. Honda did, I reflected on my speech and my performance and searched hard for my weak points. And I realized that I had had a lot of pressure because I was the chief. Since my predecessors all had got good results in speech contests, I had felt strongly that I had to win or I would be thought of as not qualified to be chief. Therefore, I was trying to make a good speech not based on what I really wanted to say, but on what I was expected to do. At last, I changed my attitude. I made good use of my failure. I began making a speech about what I wanted to say and I began to win! So long, stigma!

Whenever we fail, we do feel embarrassed and become discouraged. This is a natural feeling. The important point is that we must not just think of our failures as tragedies. In failures, there are always important lessons to be learned. So let's examine our failures carefully and find out what went wrong and why.

Masayuki Kakefu, the slugger of the Hanshin Tigers made an interesting remark about failures. When he had a slump, many people spoke ill of him. Some even said he should quit and become a comedian of Yoshimoto Kogyo, the show business company. But his reaction toward those voices was, "I don't mind what they say at all. Whether it is good or bad, it's nice to know that a lot of people have a lot of concern about me." His team, the Hanshin Tigers cleared their stigma of being losers after 21 years, by winning the championship this year. To tell the truth, I'd like to forget this fact as soon as possible because I'm a Giants fan. But I'll never

forget Kakofu's words.

Ladies and gentlemen, throughout our lives, there may be a lot of failures. So when you fail in something the next time, I hope you will recall my speech and work harder in order to meet the day on which you can say with confidence from your heart, like I was able to say, "So long, stigma!"

### The Most Precious Words

Noriko Ban  
(English Literature, Junior)



Once there lived a painter in France. He drew beautiful pictures with delicate strokes. But one day he caught a disease and unfortunately his precious right hand became numb. He cried, "Oh, it's hopeless. I can't draw anymore." Like this painter, we are sometimes disappointed because of physical or mental difficulties which prevent us from progressing. Then we say, "It's hopeless." But is that true? No, I don't think so.

Since childhood I have played the piano. I always thought, "Someday I want to play difficult pieces speedily and perfectly like Horowitz." With this hope I practiced hard every day. But two years ago my dream was suddenly broken. I got a crick in my left wrist and it never recovered. Since then my left hand fingers couldn't run speedily nor strongly on the keys as before. You may say, "It isn't a serious matter," because I can still move my hand. But to me it was really a shock. I thought, "I can't improve my skill anymore. It's hopeless." I quit practicing and tried to forget the piano. But my disappointment never left my heart.

However the old pianist, Vladimir Horowitz my ideal, changed such a stupid idea. Perhaps you also remember that he held a concert in Japan two years ago. Many Japanese fans, including myself of course, were looking forward to his wonderful technical performance. But to our surprise, his fingers were always trembling and he missed keys many times, he could not play speedily. But somehow I was much moved. I wondered, "I am a poor piano player, but I hesitated to play after my fingers failed. But even a great player like Horowitz continued to play with his fingers trembling. If I were in his place, I wouldn't play in public for shame. Why could he play with

confidence?" My question was answered by Horowitz himself in an interview. He said, "My skill has rather failed, but thanks to that difficulty, I can now concentrate on expressing my sentiments more than before. I can find many styles of playing, because I really want to play."

"I want to play." These words struck my heart. I had forgotten the words "I want to" for a long time. I asked myself anew, "Why do I really play the piano? To play perfectly? No. To be applauded by others? No. Just because I want to play. The most important thing is my love for the piano. When I want to play, I should be honest. If I try to be honest, may I find another good way? ..... Yes, I may."

When I was thinking this way, I came across the story, I told you before, about the painter. Now I'll continue his story. The painter was deeply troubled for a long time, but finally he noticed his love for painting getting deeper. Then he looked for and discovered a surprising new method. He tied a brush tightly to his right hand and painted new types of simple warm-hearted pictures that he loved. You also know him well. His name was Auguste Renoir. His example encouraged me very much.

Then as for me why did I abandon playing? Because I thought that the former way which respected skill was my best and only way. So when it failed, I abandoned playing though I still wanted to play. But what I should have done was to find a new way which would be suitable for me then. This was my very new start with a fresh love for the piano.

After thinking this way I began to play the piano again. Then I noticed that my left hand fingers were playing more gently than before. That's my new world that I hadn't known. I felt as if a sudden light lead me in the darkness and became absorbed in expressing my heart with gentle touches. Now I've got my new pleasure.

Now ladies and gentlemen, we are apt to think that the one way we are enjoying now is our best and only way. So when we lose it, we are disappointed, saying, "It's hopeless." Then we sometimes abandon the words "I want to do it!" and give up our happiness. But what a pitiful idea it is! Because we can find many fascinating ways to do each thing. Moreover when in trouble, we get a precious chance to ask ourselves, "What's the best way to make my own way?" So when you are disappointed, don't say "It's hopeless," like I did. Please respect what you have and make the new way more fascinating than the former one. Then our precious words "I want to do it!" can live

again and we'll get new and deeper happiness doing the same thing.

Next Christmas Day I shall be on the stage at a piano concert playing in my new style. This will be my new debut. So please come and listen to my performance. You'll see me play with a smile, because my most precious words "I want to play" will bring deep pleasure to my heart.

### The Real Law-Oriented Nation

Yusuke Takasugi  
(Commerce, Sophomore)



This may be a great sensation hit Japan: the rejection of fingerprinting by foreigners. It was escalated by the statement of one officer in the National Police Agency. He said, "Japan is a law-oriented nation, so anyone who does not want to obey Japan's laws, please get out of here." We were all surprised, and I wondered what the law-oriented nation might be like. So today let me show you my interpretation of the law-oriented nation.

Now we are surrounded by a lot of laws and it is said that Japanese people have a tendency to unconsciously obey laws. We can find this tendency in our daily lives.

This September, wearing a seat-belt on the expressway was made legislation. As experiments show, this has been determined to be the most effective way to save drivers' lives. But unfortunately the percentage of people wearing seat-belts had been very low, therefore, the national government enforced it. In accordance with the government's wishes, the percentage went up to nearly 100%. I'm sure that wearing a seat-belt in itself is good, but the problem is our attitude. I wonder if we truly think of the effect of the seat-belt or even the justification for that law. One of my friends who drives a car confessed to me that most drivers, including him, take off their seat-belts when they drive on the ordinary roads.

Like this we Japanese regard the law as something to obey without thought. But this tendency will lead us to very dangerous situations.

In 1938 just before World War II got started, the state Mobilization Law was passed. It says, "All the people, goods, and information in Japan are under government control, and in case of emergency, they'll be used



for the government." I'm sure most Japanese could understand the contents of the law, but I'm afraid they were not aware of the intention of the national government, predicting the coming of World War II. As a result, Japan rushed into the War and ended up in misery.

Most of you think this is a past case and never does happen now. But quite a similar law is now under consideration in the Diet and is about to be passed. It is the National Secret Law. I found out about this law the other day, when I was walking on my university campus. I heard some students shouting, "Nakasone is planning to establish a totalitarian state. The first step is the National Secret Law. So we must go against it." At first I didn't notice what they were saying, but later I read an article on the National Secret Law in the newspaper. That was a great shock to me. The article says that the National Secret Law prevents Japan's secrets on defense and foreign affairs from being revealed. And to achieve this purpose, all mass media are under government authority and cannot express what they intend. It means the government takes away freedom of speech or thought from our hands and presses its ideas on us by enforcing this national Secret Law. I'm afraid this law surely will bring about the same situation as 40 years ago, in that if we break the law, we may be sentenced to death in the worst cases. And the national government will lead us on according to their own intentions.

Then why do we unconsciously obey the law? It is because historically we Japanese have few experiences of making law by ourselves. As we know, even the constitution of Japan was introduced by the General Headquarters, mainly the U.S.; therefore, we Japanese hardly know what law should be like and easily follow it.

Now, ladies and gentleman, as citizens living in what we call the law-oriented nation, we easily forget something important and something fundamental: that is the sense that laws exist to make our nation a good place to live; and that we must try to seek reliable laws by our own hand. Well I'm not saying, "Let's go to jail by violating any law." But what I want to demonstrate is the way to be a real law-oriented nation. So let me define the real law-oriented nation: it is a nation in which all the laws are made for the sake of the people; and it is a nation which consists of people who recognize the real meaning of law and try to obey it, not just because the law says so, but because it is right.

Lastly, let me show you our ideal attitude. Some 40 years ago in the U.S., under severe prejudice toward

black people, one black person thought seriously about the real meaning of the Black Code and began to protest against it. with the support of Dr. Martin Luther King, this protest expanded in the U.S.A. and finally resulted in the Great March in Washington. And now we all know that they have won civil rights and improved their situation in society.

My friends, the attainment of the real law-oriented nation will not be realized in the first 10 years, nor will it be accomplished in our generation; but let us begin by remembering that our first step will, at some point in the future, surely result in the real law-oriented Japan.

-----LECTURE-----

So Long, Fixed Ideas!

Kohichi Oka  
Chief of Speech Section  
(Law, Junior)

"I can't find a harm." "What kind of a solution should I present?" These were some of the questions which I was given by my juniors. I think many of you may recall having the same kind of questions while making your speeches. In fact, I myself was no exception.

Because of having these kind of questions, we always can't go on ahead with our speeches. And we end up finding other topics. Again, we come across the same questions and we find ourselves searching for another one and on and on it goes. Soon, the day of the elimination comes and we become announcers looking at our scripts to find what we should say next because we have written our scripts the night before. As a result, I've seen many people withdrawing from speech activities. It is really a pity to see people disliking speech before he or she notices the joys of it. So, I would like to spend my time making a lecture on about the organization of speeches.

I think you already have learned two types of organizations of speeches. The Problem-Solving form and the Comparative-Advantage form. Both forms were made by our elder speakers. In order to learn speechmaking effectively, our sempais made great efforts to make a formula for us. These forms are very useful and also not so hard to understand. Especially for beginners, these

forms are a great help to learn how to organize a speech. Also, many good speeches were made based on these forms.

With these forms, our sempais created the logic chart and also the flow chart. We learned to make logic charts and flow charts according to the two forms. These charts were also useful to teach us speechmaking.

But as is always the case, some defects began to emerge. As I presented in the introduction, many speakers had found themselves being too sensitive about the two forms and also about the two types of charts. Of course, there is nothing wrong in using them. But ONLY using them is a problem. Because of this, many speakers try to organize their speeches into either of the forms. Also, I think many of you can recall the difficulties you had trying to follow the patterns of the logic chart and the flow chart. Maybe some of you recall the experiences you had trying to make your materials fit the two charts. Yes, we have come to make speeches ONLY by the two forms and two charts. However, as we can see in many speeches (for instance the speeches in the G.W.S. booklets), there are many many types of speeches. The two forms are not absolute.

Then what other ways are there in organizing our speeches? Now, I would like to introduce you a method which I got to know. This one can be applied to all kinds of topics. What you must first do is to make an outline of your speech. Take the three major parts: the introduction, the body and the conclusion --- beginning, middle and ending --- into consideration. Now let me explain the roles of these basic parts:

1. Introduction: You must get the attention of your audience. This is where you can set the stage for your topic; establish mood, color and background. Consists of approximately 10% of the speech.
2. Body: Must have some main points and examples in order to support the points you made. Makes up about 85% of the speech.
3. Conclusion: Summarize the main theme. Make your proposal. Usually about 5% of the speech.  
(Be careful, the percentages mentioned above is only one standard.)

And don't forget the transitions. They show the relationships among the divisions of the speech. Be sure that the stream of your speech is formed into one line so that the audience can follow easily.

You might have thought that I would introduce you a brand new method. But actually, you had already learned about the three major parts. However, less stress

was put on them. We have forgotten that this is the basic way to organize a speech. So please always remember this.

Also, the thing I especially want to stress is that there are other ways of organizing the body. For instance, you can arrange your materials according to a sequence of time: past, present, future; yesterday, today, tomorrow; spring, summer, fall, winter. Another way is to placing your materials in some climatic arrangement. Such as in order of importance, going from the least important to the most important; proceed from the least dramatic to the most dramatic information.

Well, I hope you don't get me wrong. I'm not saying don't make speeches by the Problem-Solving form or the Comparative-Advantage form. These forms are also methods to organize the body. The important point is to be careful not to stick to them too much. Try to break your fixed ideas about organizing speeches.

Last of all, what I want to recommend to you all is to write your script in ENGLISH as soon as you finish making your outline of your speech. What is needed in order to strengthen your organization is to write and rewrite your script in English. Please remember that the thing you want to get across to your audience must be explained well in ENGLISH.

It really takes a lot in order to understand speechmaking. I hope those who read this lecture will keep continuing their efforts and I hope you will be able to find your own way to organize speeches. Then, you can really enjoy speechmaking from the bottom of your hearts.

Good luck!

# THE 8TH HAWAII EXPEDITION

Representatives: K.Hori, H.Kano, K.Mizuno, S.Nakatsu,  
N.Ogikubo, M.Shimizu  
Instructors: Basic Study & Debate/H.Kano (Former P.M.A.)  
Discussion/K.Yamanouchi, Speech/K.Hirose  
General Managers: H.Tomioka (Former Chairman),  
M.Kujirai (Former S.G.)

## Rough Schedule:

From Feb. to Apr. 13th:

Sophomores studied basic English, Japanese Cultures, debate, discussion, and speech.

Apr. 14th:

We left Narita at 9:00 pm and arrived at Hale Manoa (a dormitory) in the University of Hawaii at Manoa campus at 10:00am. In the afternoon, we had a walk on the campus, but all the shops were closed, because it was Sunday. Dr. Shibano kindly showed us around, and taught us of differences between both nations.

Apr. 15th:

We made arrangements for the schedule with Mr. Yoshino and Ms. Baker, who were students of Speech Dept. and also members of UHM Forensics Society. From 12:30 to 2:30 pm, Mr. Shimizu and Mr. Nakatsu had a debating match the affirmative, in which all of 3 judges voted for the negative. After that, we met Ms. Sakuoka, a former president of UHM Japan Culture Club. And sophomores went to Ala Moana Shopping Center with her.

Apr. 16th:

We attended 2 Japanese-Language classes in the morning. From 12:30 to 2:30 pm, Mr. Mizuno and Mr. Ogikubo took part in the 2nd debate as the negative, and this time, we got the game. After the debate, we met Dr. Shibano's students who were to come to Japan in June as the Japan Expedition, and deepened the friendship.

Apr. 17th:

In the morning, we attended Dr. Nishiyama's classes and exchanged opinions on trade friction between our two countries. South Africa and Cross-Culture were the themes of two discussion meetings of Dr. Bender, in which we participated in the afternoon.

Apr. 18th:

Sophomores had free time until 7:00 pm, while Mr. Kano and I joined another Japanese language

class (We had a sudden request in the morning). Mr. Yoshino and his friends took us to some restaurant in the evening. We had so big a lumb of beef that we were really satisfied (except, we realized the high prices in Hawaii).

Apr.19th:

Mr. Yoshino and his friends kindly took us to a beach. In the evening, the Sayonara Party was held by students of Dept. of Speech, and we were given nice presents. After that, some of us went to a disco.

Apr.20th:

We left Honolulu at 11:00 am and arrived at Narita at 2:40 pm on Apr. 21st.

Proposition of debate: Resolved that the National Government should significantly change its policies on trade with the U.S. (For Hawaii Expedition)

Themes of discussions: Problems in South Africa, Cross-Culture(Women's Position, College Life in Both Countries, etc.)

\* \* \* \* \*

These are the rough report of what we did as the 8th Hawaii Expedition. Now allow me to mention a few points from my own point of view.

During our stay, we sometimes found students criticize American automobile companies, saying, "Hawaii and Main Land are different.", for the trade imbalance! People in Hawaii are more sympathetic to Japanese people. If this expedition were to Detroit or some other city in Main Land of the U.S., our experience would have been quite different. And I warn you, my friends, that we must be very careful when we try to communicate with people in other countries, especially in the era which is called 'economic war' period. Well, I hope I'm troubling myself unnecessarily. But this will strengthen the reason to present you following two problems:

1)Tendency to be too strategic in debate

In exchange programs like these international ones, spectators would take the arguments as they are from advocates' personal points of view. It means that they will think, "Aha, that's what Japanese think." This is why our representatives are said "not of Waseda, but of Japan". But what our affirmative team presented as their case was policy concerned with only one chemical product, while resolution dealt with international trade problem. It may have been easier for them to research, or to win the game by choosing it. But if we stick too much to victory or defeat, I'm sure we will lose something more important.

## 2)Poorness of one's own opinions

Mr. Kano has pointed out, "All the students in Hawaii have their own opinions about everything economical, political, social, etc., but our sophomores hadn't so that they couldn't exchange their opinions so well." It means that we could talk about what we had arranged, but couldn't when conversations drifted to those we didn't prepare. This point can be divided into 2 parts: One is lack of knowledge as once criticized by UH debater in the debate as, "They don't even know their own tariff rate."

Well, I wonder how many of can refute this statement. And the other, poor extemporaneous speaking ability. The latter deeply concerns with how much we, ourselves, had spoken in English. If we limit our chances only to offered events, it will be absolutely insufficient.

I might have been a bit too critical. But as a whole, this event resulted in a great success. We could deepen the friendship, for one, could test our English abilities for another. Most of all, we could recognize the differences between American cultures and that of Japan. And we really did enjoy the stay speaking in English.

I hope that succeeding instructors and leaders will improve the problems mentioned above, and that you will enhance the quality of this event more and more.

Lastly I would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to Prof. Ito, Dr. Bender, Dr. Nishiyama, Dr. Shibano, Justin, Joyce, and all the friends in UHM Forensics Society, students of Japanese class of Shibano 'Sensei', members of W.E.S.S., and graduates for your helping hands. And my special thanks goes to Mr. Kano.

Reported by K.Hori on the basis of Mr.Kano's report.



# HAWAII EXPEDITION







## FOUR ACTIVITIES





# FOUR





# ACTIVITIES





# SUMMER





# CAMP





AKIHABARA

WESS FAMILIES

THE SEVEN STARS!



JOHOKU



KOENJI

MEJIRO



SHIBUYA



SHINJUKU



YOKOHAMA





# REPORT FROM THE TREASURER

REPORT FROM THE TREASURER IN THE YEAR OF 1985

---REVENUE---

Entrance Fee & Membership Fee of New Comers	1,627,500 yen	1,815,500 yen
Membership Fee of the Present Members	1,015,000	952,000
Financial Help from Graduates	200,000	98,000
Financial Help from Culture Federation	140,000	140,000
Financial Help from Sponsors	60,000	55,000
Sales of Member List	65,500	122,400
Sales of Badges	70,000	78,500
Sales of the ACE	50,000	0
Sales of Script, Ticket & Uniform of Drama	200,000	231,200
The Balance brought forward from the Last Account	20,000	20,000
Miscellaneous Revenue		15,990

Grand Total 3,448,000 3,529,590

---EXPENDITURE---

Secretary General	490,000 yen	476,730 yen
Debate Section	300,000	265,655
Discussion Section	220,000	174,350
Drama Section	750,000	927,450
Speech Section	270,000	292,560
Public Relation Section & Tohmonkai	394,000	361,450
Study Section	35,000	36,200
International Section	350,000	339,095
Four Univ. Association	350,000	350,000
K.U.E.J.	59,000	76,100
J.I.D.N.	29,000	28,000
Speech Contest for Ohkuma Trophy	150,000	150,000
T.I.D.L.	32,000	32,000
Carrying Forward	20,000	20,000

Grand Total 3,448,000 3,529,590

---NOTE---

Entrance Fee of New comers----3,500 yen  
Membership Fee -----7,000 yen

Treasurer of W.E.S.S. '85

Hiroki Yoshimura

Treasurer Assistant

Noriko Shimada

## 昭和60年度 稲門英語会一般会計報告 (60年4月1日~61年3月31日)

収入の部 (円)		支出の部 (円)	
前期繰越金	544,277	英語会 ACE 発行補助金	100,000
59/60年度会費 (2,000円×96名)	192,000	幹事会補助金	18,240
寄附金(4名)	19,538	慶弔費	25,000
雑収入 (總會剰余金他)	10,950	通信費	138,990
預金利息	6,775	(總會案内等)	
		振替手数料	4,400
		雑費	9,975
		支出計	296,605
		次期繰越金	476,935
合計	773,540	合計	773,540

昭和61年6月23日

会計幹事

大野 功(S.34卒)

岡田 俊雄(S.46卒)



## 昭和60年度卒業生の欄

青木美詠子	一文(人文)	Dis	デザインオフィス
		会計アシスタント	シュガーポット
池田陽子	一文(演劇)	Dra	中央放送エージェンシー
石田和彦	政経(政治)	Dis・JIDM	三和銀行
市原稔	商	Dis・HMC	太陽神戸銀行
稲葉寛夫	法	Sp	日本放送協会
		インターナショナル	
岩佐晋一	一文(英文)	Sp・稲門会	東京都立高校教諭
岩下英美	法	Dis	日興証券
宇野雅夫	政経(政治)	Deb	大蔵省
尾形和彦	政経(経済)	Sp チーフ	太陽神戸銀行
勝浦寿美	一文(英文)	Dra	早稲田大学大学院在学中
		PMAアシスタント	
加納久稔	一文(英文)	五役 企画管理	フジタ工業
鯨井勝	社会	五役 総務	ソニー
黒田晃弘	商	Dis・KUEL	太陽神戸銀行
小島聖	法	Dra チーフ	トヨタ自動車
白羽弘	政経(政治)	Dra・PR	味の素
杉原和香子	教育(教育)	Dra	ロイヤル
住田憲紀	教育(教育)	Sp・Rec	九州大学職員
諏訪友美	教育(教育)	Deb	近畿日本ツーリスト
田上敬規	商	Dis・四大学	富士銀行
富岡宏修	商	五役 幹事長	富士銀行
富田容子	社会	Deb	創芸
永久研二	法	Deb チーフ	
西原隆広	法	Dra	住友商事
平井修史	法	Deb・スタディ	富士銀行
広瀬圭一	政経(政治)	五役 副幹事長	共同通信社
福岡好明	商	五役 会計	リクルートコスモス
藤戸英行	政経(政治)	Deb	
松本理子	一文(英文)	Deb	東京都中学校教諭
三島拓哉	商	Sp・大隈杯	セキュリティバシフィック
			ナショナル銀行
宮地圭子	一文(英文)	Sp	沖電気工業
		総務アシスタント	
山内恭一	政経(政治)	Dis チーフ	第一生命保険
渡辺典子	一文(英文)	Sp	住友銀行
和田元宏	社会	Deb・TIDL	テルモ
		文連	

## 輪 会

昭和60年 卒業生同窓会

会長 富岡宏修

夢、夢、夢……

〒151 渋谷区西原2-50-3

夢は若さの証し。

富士銀行西原寮

いくつになってもワカイ奴と言われたい

今、33の夢が大きくふくらむ。

昭和60年度卒業生



青木美詠子

池田 陽子



石田 和彦



市原 稔



稲葉 寛夫



岩佐 晋一



岩下 英美



宇野 雅夫



尾形 和彦



勝浦 寿美



加納 久稔



鯨井 勝



黒田 晃弘



小島 聖



白羽 弘



杉原和香子



住田 憲紀



諏訪 友美



田上 敬規



富岡 宏修



富田 容子



永久 研二



西原 隆広



平井 修史



広瀬 圭一



福岡 好明



藤戸 英行



松本 理子



三島 拓哉



宮地 圭子



山内 恭一



渡辺 典子

和田 元宏

以上 昭和60年度卒業生の今後の御活躍を  
お祈りいたします。

Editorial Staff

Editor-in-Chief  
Koichiro Takaishi

Cover Designer  
Nobuo Tsukahara

Photograph Layout Director  
Hiroki Yoshimura

Advisor  
Prof. Katsumi Ito

Editors

Kohtaro Hori, Wataru Matsumoto, Hiroshi Yamauchi,  
Hiroki Yoshimura, Tomoyuki Mitsufuji

THE ACE vol. 27

Published under the authority of  
The English Speaking Society of Waseda Univ.

By Public Relations Section

1F カフェ & パブ

2F セミナーハウス

SEA GULL

きむら

東京都新宿区西早稲田1-1-7

東京都新宿区西早稲田1-1-7

TEL (232) 3824

TEL (202) 2188・0498 (夜間)



THE ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIETY  
OF  
WASEDA UNIVERSITY