

J.E.S.S.

VOL. 19
(COMMEMORATING 19)

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KANSAS UNIVERSITY
OF
FOREIGN STUDIES

E.S.S.

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GREETINGS



Just when I was elected president, I used to consider the well-known people in history. I, in particular, respect a man who strengthened their policy against principals by government in the end of Edo period, SHINSAKU TAKASUGI. He established KIHEITAI which had a newer system of government. His purpose was to develop JAPAN. As he did, I decided to go my own way as a president, that is to say, "STRENGTHENING E.S.S. IN EVERY AREA".

Several years ago, policy to communicate with other universities had begun to be emphasized in order to develop our abilities, E.S.S. Under the 19th E.S.S, I, therefore, established a new system—THE ANNUAL COURSE SYSTEM. We can find 3 kinds of courses, debate, discussion, and speech as a method to communicate with others. We adopted 3 annual chiefs. In order to strengthen the abilities of members in each course. "COURSE HOUR" was established in both summer and spring training camp. As a result, every 19th E.S.S. members could learn newer methods to make them develop automatically.

Now is the "SCHOOL FESTIVAL". This is the most suitable for us to open ourselves to other students in this university. Now is the best time for E.S.S. to be understood by others because usually E.S.S. is misunderstood—it is said to be too strict. Naturally, E.S.S. members have much work to do. But these are to ENJOY ourselves in this club. So, here are some gaps which we must reduce.

In this festival, I want all of you to understand well one-year track, in particular, 3 elements—"English" "Studying" "Society". We treat English in activity. Listen to English spoken by us and give us any comments, please.

In my sense, "Studying" indicates results of our research for a year. Almost all members researched something in each section. Presentation of research will make you deepen your impression of the E.S.S. "Society" indicates the human relationship—strong unity among members.

I do expect you to deeply understand E.S.S. on the basis of above 3 elements.

I would also like to express my appreciation to all the authorities of Kansai university of Foreign studies.

Thanks a lot !

HIRONORI MAKI

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Hironori Maki". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Presidents of the E.S.S.

Sabato Tanimoto
President

MESSAGE *****



TO ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE E.S.S.

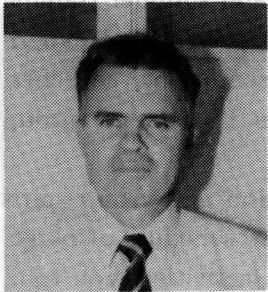
I would like to extend my warmest greetings to all of you on the occasion of the University Festival. This is certainly the time of year when your continued efforts and academic interests are well appreciated not only by people on-campus, but off-campus. As one of the biggest opportunities for you to share your experiences and achievements throughout the year with many of your peers, I hope that your presentation and exhibition will be as successful as they were in the past.

I have always been impressed by your creative and active programs which you have been providing to your members. The E.S.S. has been playing a significant role here in terms of furthering the knowledge of English and in promoting international understanding. I am sure that each of you are proud of your E.S.S. membership as a part of your student life and as a means of preparing for your future goals, which in many ways amuck ours.

Our institution has been enjoying a greater and greater reputation. I believe that this is large part is due to students like you who are willing to endeavor to upgrade the overall quality through a various sets of activities. We are not able to work together for what we consider the best for students and faculty without the cooperation of students like you.

Opportunities to improve your communication skills are abundant on our campus: A lot of extracurricular activities, overseas programs, contests, etc. So many options of easy access are available as long as you take the initiative. I sincerely hope that you take pride in participating in these endeavors which will result in many rewarding experiences.

Sadato Tanimoto
President



Over the years I have been very impressed by the enthusiasm of the E.S.S. members. The leaders of the club have always taken their positions seriously and much is expected of anyone who joins the club.

Here at Gaidai, most of the students are studying English and they want to have opportunities to use the English that they have learned. The E.S.S. Club provides many chances for its members to do just that. All throughout the year the members are busy preparing for discussions, speech contest and, of course, the biggest event of all, the School Festival.

Some people think that in order to learn to speak a foreign language well, they have to go overseas. There may be some truth in this, but I believe that fluency can be attained without going abroad. Some members of the E.S.S. Club are living proof that my contention is correct.

Therefore, I hope that those who are leading the E.S.S. will continue to plan activities so that the members will have lots of opportunities to express their thoughts to each other in English.

I also feel that the E.S.S. should take the lead in organizing activities that will bring the visiting exchange students into the mainstream of student life on the Gaidai campus. Through relationships formed with the students from abroad, there will be numerous benefits for all. If the activities that are organized are informal and the participants are able to enjoy themselves, they will be a success.

Finally, I would like to congratulate everyone in the E.S.S. on the fine job that you have done in preparing for the School Festival. I'm sure tht you have found your efforts regarding.

Paul M. Kelley

Gerald J. Lange
Assistant Professor

MESSAGE



I would like to offer my heartiest congratulations on the successful completion of the spring and summer training camps. There were a number of exciting individual experiences: the debate contests, drama presentations, speeches, and personal conversations, but it was the overall group atmosphere that impressed me the most.

The intensity of effort, determination and group spirit was overwhelming. By deciding an intense schedule of objectives, personal responsibilities and group activities, you took control of your lives and education upon yourselves. To me, that was the real power of the training camps, self-determination. Though individual members might be exhausted at the end of a had day of study, when the groups got together, a kind of uplifting energy was produced.

In a sense, the education gained in that way far exceeded that of English.

Sincerely,

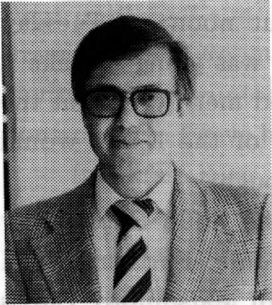
*Sincerely,
Curtis Kelly*

Curtis Kelly

Paul M. Kelly

Sadato Tanimoto

Sadato Tanimoto
President



Greetings to all the members of the E.S.S. and congratulations on a job well done. In my contacts with the E.S.S. during the past year, especially during the training camp, I was delightfully surprised at the level of English shown by the members. The speeches that were given at the camp were some of the best I've listened to in years and judging the contest was almost fun. This excellence shown by the members of the E.S.S. is the result of the hard work and daily efforts made to not only master the rudiments of English but also obtain a deeper understanding of the peoples of other countries and

their cultures.

Such intercultural study and understanding can not be stressed enough. Many people pay lip service to the idea and speak of intercultural understanding through the study of English but very often understanding means merely learning a few quaint customs of another country but basically still believing one's own country to be greatly superior to all others. A true understanding of others goes deeper and I urge the members of the E.S.S. to use the opportunities provided by their club to move closer to an unbiased appreciation of other peoples and cultures.

On a lighter note, I would like to suggest that the members of the E.S.S. try to have a little more fun in their efforts to learn English. All too often the members seem to be completely exhausted by some of their activities in the erroneous belief that if the exercise in question is hard enough it must be good and if the members are able to grin and bear the "pain" they will make progress. Hard work is laudable but hard work that keeps a student banging his head against a brick wall in frustration is foolish. The final goal is proficiency in English and, believe it or not, if the means to the goal are fun the pace to the target can often be faster.

Once again, congratulations on a job well done and remember, smile and the world will smile back. And that can be the beginning of a wonderful conversation and the start of true communication between peoples of different cultures and countries.

Gerald J. Lange
Assistant Professor

***** MESSAGE

overextending their greetings for an hour or so, the 'old boys' left, and, taking a last, deep drink of the Coka-Cola they had brought us, we sluped onto our 'futons' and slept until ... 7 a.m. Hironori Maki's face met mine in the semi-darkness of the curtain-drawn 10 mat room. 'Breakfast at eight; Don't be late.' The words had a sense of rhythm. Curt grunted savagely at this untimely awakening but brought himself under control when I gave him a warning stare. Or so I thought.

Breakfast over, we were now sat in our judges' seats waiting for the Debate contest to begin. The contention of the debate was whether the U.S. should engage in a Star Wars plan a Self-defence System. It was a good debate and our verdict went to the affirmative side, but only just. Both sides had worked very hard and much supporting evidence was forthcoming.

After lunch — the Speech contest. That, too, was impressive. Content was interesting but, most important was the fact that speakers gave an excellent rendition of the speeches they had memorized so well. Or so we thought.

During our stay we visited some of the course activities. A variety of subjects were under discussion, such as, the finger-printing delemma — the Pacific War and, various aspects of Japanese culture.

Curt and I felt a great deal of progress was being made. The drama performance was another high-light at this year's Summer camp. It was based on the diary of Anna Frank and was beautifully acted. Gestures and facial expressions fitted the dialogue to a high degree of plausibility.

I was happy to see Hironori Maki, the president of the E.S.S. participating in Debate and Speech. It's a good example to club members to see their president so active. Also Curtis Kelly and myself wish to praise the supporting management of the ESS for their hard work, and lastly, a word or two about C. Kelly. As tutor to the ESS he tells me he has a lot of new, bright ideas for the club. I think his ideas will be an improvement on his driving. Or so I think.

Best wishes to the E.S.S.,
G. Macpherson

George Macpherson

E・S・S（英語研究会）と私



E.S.S.と言えば、文化系のメジャーなクラブであり、各大学、部員数もかなりの数にのぼる。本学のE.S.S.もその例に漏れず、文化系クラブの中で、大人数をかかえるクラブの一つである。部員数の多いクラブの利点の一つとして、お互いに切磋琢磨できる機会を多く持てるということがあげられると思います。そういった面から考えるとE.S.S.の

部員、一人一人のもつ可能性というのは、測りしれないものがあると思います。例年恒例のコンテストなどに他大学と競い合い、毎年、優秀な成績をおさめている我が部は、その利点を生かしていると感じます。

一方、問題として生じやすい部分として、クラブ全体のまとまり、統制の面があげられると思います。部員数が多いということは、言うまでもなく、考え方の異なる人間が多く集まっているということで、そういった場合には、他人と協調することが最も重要なことです。協調が欠けるとクラブ全体としてのまとまりが薄れ、また、前述した、お互いを切磋琢磨するという長所までも失い、個々がばらばらに活動しているだけであって、クラブ活動ではなくなってしまいます。クラブの一員として、あるいはクラブ全体として、優秀な成績をおさめることの過程において、クラブの“和”というものは欠かすことが出来ないものと信じます。E.S.S.での団体生活を通じて、“和”という言葉の中に秘められた、連帯や協調性をクラブ員それぞれが、大切に、部員全体が一丸となって、増々E.S.S.を盛り上げていって頂きたい。そうすれば、自己もまた、それ以上に発展できるものと私は確信しています。皆さん頑張って下さい。期待しています。

チューター 中村光裕

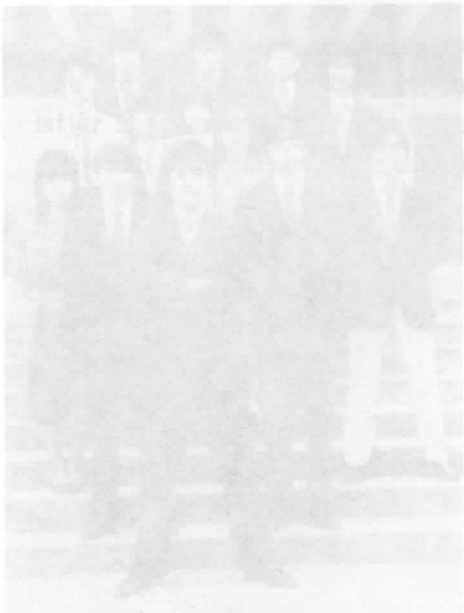
MESSAGE *****



It is a great pleasure to send my greetings to your ESS. Why learn English? It might be that some of you may never use it. It might be that some of you want to use it to cross cultural barriers. Obviously if you watch the news, read the newspapers, etc., you can feel more concretely the imminent problems that have arisen for a large part due to misunderstanding or the lack of ability to really use the language. The trade friction has grown — it will take patience, consideration, and tremendous effort in order to ease it. Yet the final impetus — the motivation to get into your activities in your ESS will come from your desire — to express yourself, to find your identity and how you can fit into society. With a goal which is not up in the clouds but which is as close as your heartbeat, I do believe that you will discover amazing things. I have always believed in the enthusiasm, the energy, the passion, the dedication of students — your power can be dynamite! May your abilities contribute in the long run to furthering peace.

Yoko Narahashi
Director MLS, UPS
DJ of "English for Millions"

Yoko Narahashi



MESSAGE
 ORGANIZATION OF THE E.S.S.
 MESSAGE

E-S-S (英語研究会) と私

COMMITTEE

- President HIRONORI MAKI
 Vice President
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 for Planning Dept. KENICHI ISHIKAWA
 for Paymaster YUKA YAMASHITA
 for General Affairs Dept. KATSUNOBU OKANO
 Chief in Charge of Conversation ISAO WATANABE
 Grade Leaders
 for junior KATSUNORI FUJITA
 for sophomore YASUSHI NOBUTA
 for freshmen KATSUYUKI SAWAI
 Chief of Section Leaders
 for the University DAISUKE YAMASHITA
 for the Junior College YASUKO MITSUDA
 Chairman SHINICHI OHTA
 Secretary FUMIO KUSUMOTO

LEADER'S CONFERENCE

- Discussion Section of Univ. MASAMI MORISHIMA
 Literature Section NAOKO TAKAHASHI
 Politics & Economics Section TOSHIYA KUBOTA
 History Section DAISUKE YAMASHITA
 Interpreter-Guide Section YASUKO MITSUDA
 Discussion Section of J.C. YOSHIKO YAKO
 Practical English Section IKUYO MACHIKAWA
 Drama Section MORIO NISHITANI



An Explanation of the E.S.S.

We, the E.S.S. members, are not only studying English but also getting many kinds of knowledge through English. This is done through the various activities of the E.S.S.: discussions, debates, practical English, interpreting, guiding, and dramatics. They also make it possible for the members to deepen communication, develop logical ways of thinking and improve English ability.

Now, let us explain the activities of the E.S.S. Our main activities are as follows: General Meetings, Grade Meetings, Section Activities.

(General Meetings)

General Meetings, which run from April to the end of May, are attended by Freshmen, sophomores and Juniors, and thus provide a good opportunity for Freshmen to deepen communication, and to become accustomed to the atmosphere and activities of the E.S.S. Freshmen take part in the Recitation Contest and the Freshmen Joint Discussion with other universities.

(Grade Meetings)

We have Grade Meetings at lunch time from 12:20 to 1:00. They consist of the same grade members. Everyday we enjoy free conversation, discussion, daily conversation, and games, etc. Through these meetings we can deepen friendship among each grade's members and promote our English ability.

(Section Activities)

We have eight sections in our club. They are: the Discussion Section of the University; the politics & Economic Section; the History Section; the Literature Section; the Drama Section; the Discussion Section of the Junior college; the Practical English Section and the Interpreter Guide Section.

Our club's management consists of the Committee and the Leader's Conference. The former is the highest planning and executive organ of the organization. The latter is the meeting of eight section leaders. Each body has been discussing various plans and problems in order to unite and improve our club.

We have had many lively events in a year (Dec. 1984 — Nov. 1985)

DEC.	Debate contest with Kobe City Univ. of Foreign Studies All Japan Open Joint Discussion English Oratorical Contest (Five Universities of Foreign Studies) Christmas Party
FEB.	Farewell Party
MAY	Spring Seminar
APR.	Club Recruitment of Freshmen General Meetings
MAY	Welcome Party Recitation Contest
JUNE	Start of Section Activities and Grade Meetings Joint Discussion for Freshmen Language Festival Joint Discussion with K.F.C.
JULY	Summer Festival Summer Seminar
NOV.	University Festival

Chairman
Shinich Ohta

Secretary
Fumio Kusumoto

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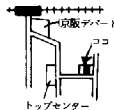
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FROM EACH SECTION
《DISCUSSION SECTION OF UNIVERSITY》

How swift is the flow of the time since we took over the tenth generation of the Discussion Section of University. Let me take this opportunity to demonstrate what has been done in this section since last December. D.S.U. has been dealing with a couple of current topics and issues worth discussing among several members. We've given much thought to each problem and got solutions to it.

THE CONSUMER RICE PROBLEM

The issue of consumer rice prices got attention during last winter. The rice price is very changeable and consistently increasing year by year. It is a serious problem for a Japanese because rice is a staple food for Japanese. We then suggested our own epoch-making plan to stop the rice price rising; by the same token, to reduce it as much as possible. In order to do so, we must at first find the cause of rising rice price. The consumer rice price is decided according to the producer rice price. It is described in the Food Control Law that the consumer rice price is decided as low as possible for consumers and the producer rice price should be kept as high as possible for producers. So the gap appears between them and this is called "a negative spread" Now the government has been trying hard to reduce it, because if it increases, the financial burden called the Special Food Control Account also rises. The best way of reducing the burden Special Food Control Account also rises. The best way of reducing the burden is to raise the consumer rice price and decrease a negative spread, therefore, the government always intends to raise it.

Alas, but it is sorry to say that the producer rice price has been increasing. So, we have to think of the way of reducing the producer rice price. High price of producer rice is attributed to the fact that the productivity in growing rice is not good. The government has to set rice price higher than the production cost. In Japan, there are a great deal of small scale farmers who grow rice in small area. It is evident that running a small rice-field is not as efficient in growing rice cheaply as a large rice-field. There are three types of causes that produce this situation. Those are, the government policy of reducing rice production, the Agrarian Law, or the Food Control Law. The first cause to explained is the rice reducing policy. It is the policy that imposes large amount of reduction in rice production on large scale farmers, and on the contrary, small amount on small scale farmers. Then, we abolish the present policy and remake it to impose the total amount of rice reduction on small scale farmers and large scale farmers are no longer forced to decrease rice production and encouraged to grow rice more. Therefore, production cost can be cheaper and will automatically reduce the producer rice price and the consumer rice price. The Agrarian Law prevents the landflow from small scale farmers to large scale farmers; the theory is the same as

the rice reducing policy case. The Food Control Law is the one which allows the existence of a negative spread. As it was mentioned before, it causes a debt for the Japanese government so that the government tries to reduce it by increasing the consumer rice price. Therefore, we came up with the idea that the Japanese government should establish a new price system. The rice price should be settled to one price. This theory puts its emphasis on simplicity.

Whichever theory could work well, we believe, if they are actualized. DISCUSSED ON DECEMBER 16, 1984, WITH OSAKA CITY UNIT., OSAKA UNIV., OSAKA WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

EDUCATION PROBLEM

We decided to bring up Deviation Value Education, or a educational system which value only scores obtained in exams and classify students according to them. Students feel dull in school and want to do nothing, and often think of leaving school. It's because characteristics and personalities of students are not regarded as primarily important in the present system. Underachievers are a case in point. They can't keep pace with the class. They are the students who lose the game named "examination hell". Then, why is education collapsed? The main cause is attributed to the fact that each school regards competition in the exams among students as valuable. Literally, education means to train the mind and ability of students, thus, schools should provide students any opportunity to develop their own ability and personaltiy, moreover, let them determine their future course effectively.

DISCUSSED ON MARCH 25, 1985, MAY 26, 1985.

ALLIEN REGISTRATION LAW

Today there are a lot of foreign residents in Japan, they are to be registered in order to live in this country. This year many foreigners change the registration certificate. We discussed how they should be treated in Japan.

THANK YOU VERY, VERY MUCH.

MASAMI MORISHIMA

Masami Morishima ♡

THE CHIEF OF D.S.U.

《HISTORY SECTION》

This year, the 40th anniversary of its surrender in world war 2 was marked by Japan on August 15. Since the majority of people were born after the end of this war, these people have no memory of war. It seems that do we think of how miserable it was only on August 15. Today we must think about it.

Now the U.S. is in confrontation with the Soviet Union, Both superpowers go ahead with strengthening their military power. People of the world are facing the threat of nuclear war. It is said that "We are living under the nuclear umbrella." The superpowers have enough nuclear missile to destroy the whole world.

During the past 40 years of peace, the memory of war is likely to have diminished. It is worthless to pledge "No more war" unless we know the misery of war. We must become aware of Japanese wartime history, seek the cause of it, and hand it down to each new generation. Even though we acknowledge war as stupid, we can't regard Japanese soldier who fought for the sake of Japan as murderers, because war seems to have justified at that time. So let us consider some explanation about Japanese history in the wartime.

In 1937 Marco Polo incident broke out. It was the trigger that set up the sporadic war between China and Japan. Chinese soldier about 1000 meters north of the Marco Polo Bridge fires several tens of rifle shots some time before midnight on July 7 at a body of Japanese troops on exercises in that vicinity. The exercise were immediately halted and Japanese troops set out to attack China. At once the truce was concluded, and the Japanese Government chose a non-expansion policy. However, some of the military authorities intended to bring pressure upon Chinese anti-Japanese movement. Furthermore, they expected that China would surrender shortly, but Chinese resistance was much stronger than they expected. The outbreak of fighting at Marco Polo Bridge marked the beginning of the long, drawn-out china incident which in essence lasted until Japan's total defeat in 1945. Meanwhile, Japanese Government established a National Mobilization Law so as to enact extraordinary measures for the control of the national economy, enforcing price controls and rationing. The government intended to strengthen its national power and to prepare for war with the Soviet Union. Furthermore, it brought pressure, even by force of arms, upon communists socialists and such people who resisted the war. The Government got broad discretionary powers over the conduct of domestic affairs. Japan moved toward full-scale military mobilization and centralized economic planning. The Government concentrated on increasing its military budget. The military budget of 1937 became about twice as much as that of 1940. Therefore the domestic repercussion of war in China were profound. The Japanese economy faced serious inflation by expanding its currency.

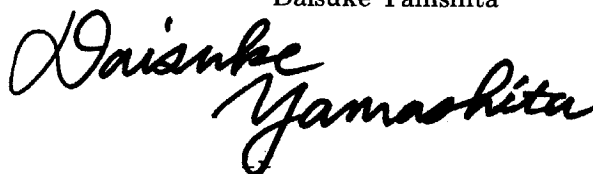
In 1940, price Konoe, who had acquired the premiership for the second term,

announced the formation on a new national structure for the purpose of turning Japan into an “advanced national defense state” and the replacement of all political parties by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association (Taisei-Yokusankai). The first feature of the IRAA program was called popular mobilization, the effort to completely unify the home front. The second feature was the goal of achieving an analgation of all political parties and unions and bringing pressure upon the newspapers and various professional organizations.

In April, Germany waged war in Europe and defeated European countries one after another. In Japan, Pro-Germany policy came to be raised by not only military authorities but also members of the Foreign Ministry and statesmen. Foreign Minister Matsuoka proposed a military alliance between Germany, Italy and Japan. Meanwhile, Germany was fighting desperately with England, and was afraid of possible U.S. participation in the European war; so Germany intended to show its power by establishing a military alliance with Japan and Italy. That’s why a triple alliance was concluded in Berlin. In addition, Japan completed a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union. As a result of that, Japan made the U.S. the enemy. The U.S. set out to take counter-measure in order to resist Japanese aggression toward China. The U.S. decided to take economic sanctions against Japanese Government. The U.S.-Japan treaty of commerce and navigation was abolished and U.S. rise exports were restricted. Japan was already being “squeezed to death” by what they call the ABCD (America, British, Chinese and Dutch) encirclement. At last, Japan’s leaders decided to go to war with the United States if agreement on oil shipments had not been reached by October. The Japanese military tried to knock out the U.S. Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor. The resulting war in th Pacific lasted for four years, bringing untold misery to the Japanese people and leading to the complte destruction of the Japanese empire and its military institution.

Thank you very much.

Daisuke Yamashita

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Daisuke Yamashita". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with some loops and flourishes.

Leader of the History Section

《LITERATURE SECTION》

I would like to express my sincere thanks for this opportunity to introduce the Literature Section to you.

LITERATURE FOR US

In our section activities, we, the members of the Literature Section, discuss certain “themes” after reading. “Theme” means what the author wanted to say to us, or why the author wrote a story. When you think that a novel is not interesting, what do you do? Do you read it again or do you throw it away? In our case, we think, “Why is not it so interesting?” next, “Why did the author write such an uninteresting book?” In order to answer this question, we read one story again and again, because we are sure that every author has something to tell us in every story. To have one story go out into the world requires a great amount of energy. If there were nothing to say or nothing to live, no one would do such a meaningless thing with an asking a great effort. We would like to value the fruits of writers’ efforts even though they end in the hero’s death. Thinking about the “theme,” we research the author’s background and try to understand his(her) way of thinking. With this knowledge, we read carefully and follow the here’s(hiroin’s) mind between the lines. Of course, the theme depends upon our own experiences. Quite the same theme doesn’t appear because we, the readers have different ways of thinking and our experiences of life are quite original. By sharing our opinions, we can let our views be known.

TITLES

This year we chose two American authors. They are Sherwood Anderson and Jerome David Salinger.

S. Anderson was born in Camden, Ohio, in September 13, 1876. He irregularly attended public school. He first worked in Chicago as an unskilled laborer in a cold-storage warehouse. From his experiences at work, he began writing. In 1925, “Dark Laughter” was published and became a best seller, and he became well-known. On March 8, 1941, S. Anderson died of peritonitis while on a good-will mission to South America. He died in the Panama Canal Zone.

J. D. Salinger was born January 1, 1919 in New York City. He learned how to write at college and began to write columns and short stories. From 1942 to 1945, he was in the U.S. Army and he was hospitalized after war. “The Catcher in the Rye” was published on July 16, 1951, but it was not welcomed in society and Salinger avoided publicity by traveling to Europe, and we don’t have any way to know what he is doing at present.

*** Some Books of Sherwood Anderson ***

“Winesburg, Ohio” 1919
“A Story Teller’s Story” 1924
*** Books of J. D. Salinger ***

“The Catcher in the Rye” 1951
“Franny and Zooey” 1963

“Poor White” 1920
“Dark Laughter” 1925

“Nine Stories” 1953
“Raise High the Roof Beam, Carpenters, and
Seymour: An Introduction” 1963

From their novels, we studied and discussed 4 works this year.

1985 March ‘Pretty Mouth and Green My Eyes’ by J. D. Salinger
 July ‘The Untold Lie’ by S. Anderson

We had a Joint Discussion with Stella Maris College concerning
this material.

Oct. ‘Down at the Dinghy’ by J. D. Salinger
(J. D. Salinger’s works are parts of the “Nine Stories” and S.
Anderson’s works are from “Winesburg, Ohio.”)

The reason why we decided on S. Anderson and J. D. Salinger is that their values and focus is on the interior of human beings. S. Anderson’s way of writing is called an interior monologue, he uses various techniques to picture moderns. In addition, S. Anderson is said to have influenced E. Hemingway and W. Faulkner. Members of the junior class in the Literature Section researched Faulkner and Hemingway two years ago. Therefore we wanted to know his influences in more detail and make good use of former activities. As for J. D. Salinger, he writes mainly about the minds of people who are young. Sometimes it is said through a little boy’s eyes, and sometimes through the voice of people the same age as we are. Naturally, we are attracted by this writer’s charm.

—Yes— “I’ve not yet gone away but I’m growing up,” “I’ve been reading books and I’ve been thinking. I’m going to try to amount to something in life.” This phrase is a part of ‘Sophistication.’ I believe that reading gives something essential to us—to growing person. We, the members of the Literature Section, will continue to take our sincere attitude and to develop its content through our life.

Thank you very much.
Naoko Takahshi



Leader of the Literature Section

《POLITICS & ECONOMICS SECTION》

We, members of the Politics & Economics Section, have the annual title of "U.S." this year. Under the title we research the problems, that is to say, high interest rate and trade frictions with the purpose of deepening and forming our opinions. I take this good opportunity to give some explanations about what we have researched so far. Now let's get down to business.

Trade Frictions Between U.S. and Japan

a) Textile

In 1972 the agreement to control Japanese textile export to the U.S. was concluded because of too many Japanese exports to the U.S. and U.S. political issues as well. President Nixon needed the textile states for his re-election. So he made a promise to adjust the trade relations on textile. Then the problem escalated into something bigger than it really was. Next he linked the textile issues to the Okinawa reversion in order to persuade the Japanese Government. Like this, the conclusion of the agreement resulted from political issues. After the agreement was reached, Japanese textile industries lost their competitiveness in the world market.

b) Color TV

Japan's exports of color TV sets stood at 0.32 million in 1967, 0.73 million in 1968, 1.21 million in 1975 and 2.96 million in 1976. As mentioned above, we see that Japanese concentrated exports of TV sets provoked criticism from U.S. color TV industries. Japan's color TV industries exported TV sets to the U.S. on the grounds of their low prices and high quality. Then the OMA (Ordinary Marketing Agreement) was reached in May, 1977. The decision was that there would be an annual limit for color TV sets of 1.75 million units for three years and this brought about a limit to Japan's color TV industries pushing into the U.S. Japan's exports of color TV sets to the U.S. totaled 0.7 million. In contrast, Japanese color TV sets made in the U.S. which gave a boost to U.S. employment, totaled 3.8 million. Japan's color TV industries took operate steps to pull through from the bad effects of the pact.

c) Automobiles

Japanese cars sold very well in the U.S. market on the ground that they were economical on fuel. Moreover, the oil crisis gave an impetus to U.S. demand for them. The U.S. automobile industries didn't make an effort to produce the small-sized cars like the Japanese one. Although productivity declined, wages increased. To make up for it, the U.S. automobile industries exerted themselves to produce a large-sized car which was more profitable than the small-sized one. Consequently Japan and the U.S. reached a voluntary agreement to limit Japanese exports of automobiles in May, 1981 on the condition that U.S. Automobile industries would make an effort to

rebuild themselves. When we think of the present situation of the U.S. automobile industry, there is no doubt that they have rebuilt by tying up with the Japanese industry. Now, the relationship between the U.S. automobile industry and the Japanese industry is improving gradually because they are cooperating with each other and there is a better understanding of the opposite side.

d) Japan's Closed Market

Let's give some thought to present situation. Last year the U.D. had a trade deficit of 36.7 million dollars, the biggest in its trade with Japan. Therefore the U.S. has become irritated over Japan's closed market. It's time for Japan to take drastic and quick surplus-cutting measures in order to clear up trade frictions. Major points to take into consideration are lowering taxes, cutting the number of items coming under import restrictions and easing procedures for standards and validations. The Action Program which was announced in June, 1985 didn't sill persuade the U.S. Japan should open its market widely and make a contribution to the expansion of the world trade.

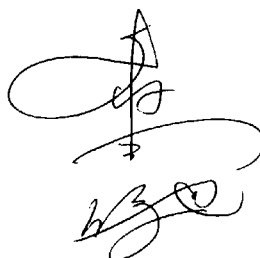
We are going to have a big break to show our activities to you at the university festival. We'll make utmost efforts to explain our activities if you come over.

Thank you so much.

Toshiya Kubota



Leader of the Politics & Economics Section



◀ INTERPRETER GUIDE SECTION ▶

This year, we the Interpreter Guide Section of the E.S.S. have chosen "Japan" as our annual title. The reason is simple. Our main function is guiding tours for foreigners, but we are not totally knowledgeable of our own culture. Therefore, we have to study all aspects of Japan in order to give correct and helpful information when we are guiding tours.

"When Japanese people pray at the shrine, why do they clap their hands? What is the significance of clapping?" If you are asked this question by foreigners, can you answer it immediately? Most of you have not wondered about such a question. It is difficult to explain Japanese customs or culture to people from abroad, but they want to know about Japan.

This year, we went to Heian Shrine and Kinkakuji temple to be guides. In April, the sophomores went to Heian Shrine, and the weather was great. We researched not only Heian Shrine but also the system of Japanese shrine and studied the difference between a temple and a shrine. This guide was the second experience for sophomores. In July, we, included twelve freshmen and went to Kinkakuji temple. It was the first experience for freshmen. I was very glad that all freshmen could enjoy guiding and that they had such an interest in guiding. Due to my guiding, I come to realize my lack of English ability. Thus it often provides the inspiration I need to study English.

*** J.S.G.F. ***

J.S.G.F. means that "Japan Student Guide Federation". Our section is one of four universities that belong to the J.S.G.F. We have two events a year. One is a general assembly in June with other universities. In this assembly, we have a discussion about the problems old people face. The second event is December guide contest. In this guide contest, we pick up one Japanese culture and researched it. An example would be the culture's history, its function and so on. We guide this Japanese culture for foreign judges. Before the guide contest, we hold a elimination contest in our section and choose the best contestant. Only two members can attend the Guide Contest. This year, there are twelve freshmen, so the competition will be extremely tough, but I am looking forward to both the elimination contest and Guide Contest in J.S.G.F. We can get much stimulation from other universities through this J.S.G.F.

*** Activities ***

Annular title is "Japan"

In March, we went to Wakayama prefecture as the spring training camp of the E.S.S. and had a presentation about the culture of each period or Japanese custom.

In april, we went to Heian Shrine and guided foreign guests.

In June, twelve freshmen joined our section and we attended a general assembly of J.S.G.F.

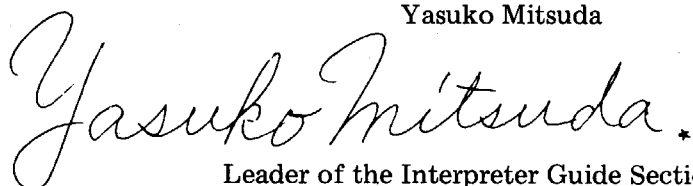
In July, we went to Kinkakuji temple and had a summer training camp in Shiga Heights. In this camp, we had a presentation about Japanese culture.

As a daily activities, we did a test of words, sang a song in English, did research about Japanese culture, temples and shrines and sometimes we had a discussion about Japan or Japanese customs.

As mentioned before, we are overjoyed with our section's twelve freshmen. This brings the total number of our section to eighteen. All of us are very interested in Japan and hope that foreign visitors can discover the true beauty of Japan.

Thank you very much.

Yasuko Mitsuda

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Yasuko Mitsuda". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned to the left of the typed name and title.

Leader of the Interpreter Guide Section

« DISCUSSION SECTION OF JUNIOR COLLEGE »

Have you had a discussion? Yes, you have, maybe. From the word DISCUSSION, we get a formal and difficult image. But you often have discussions and yourself easily witness them in the classroom, at the company, at home, on TV, everywhere you are.

Discussion is a way of communication; it means exchanging our opinions from various points of view, examining them and building up an opinion on the part of all participants. That's a good thing for yourself. Questions give you opportunities to have your own opinion, to reconsider it, and to establish it firmly. In that way you will come to understand yourself.

Now I'll mention the important points in the discussion.

* To Have Your Own Opinion:

This is the basic thing for a discussion. Everyone has his own opinion. That makes an enjoyable discussion. In a discussion we can hear opinions different from ours. In order to have our own opinion, we need to do research on the problem being discussed so as to deepen our knowledge.

* To Explain Your Opinion Well:

If nobody understands what you mean, there can't be a real discussion. Regarding this point we need two things. One is Logic and another is Speaking correct English. These two things are really important for us to express our ideas clearly. Westerners often ask, "Why?" "How?" "What?". They think logically, but we Japanese don't. If we are asked "Why?", most of us can't give a clear answer. But in a discussion, we ask many questions and we need a logical way of thinking. However, even if we think logically, we can't communicate our thinking properly in incorrect English. It is important to choose exact words which will enable you to be understood perfectly.

* To Do Your Best in the Discussion:

In a discussion, we must listen to others carefully and try to understand them. If we can't, we must ask for an explanation. We should state our opinions with conviction. Speaking on the part of everyone makes a good discussion.

*** ANNUAL EVENTS IN 1985 ***

March ; Spring Seminar — Discussion Section of University
Title: Deviation Value Education

Japanese society is education-conscious. What we have is measured only by scholarship. There are many kinds of people, but the education we have is the same for everyone. Consequently, some of the students drop out. We all have different abilities from others. We should change the education system to one which is able to develop each individual

personality.

June 23 ; Joint Discussion with Kinki University E.S.S. and Otani Women's College E.S.S.

Title: School Bullying

Nowadays in Japan this problem often appears in newspapers. The style of today's bullying is different from that in the past. It has become cruel and unfair. There are even some suicides because of the bullying. It's very serious. Please think about it. What can you do to solve this problem? It may be to be a good parent yourself in future and to educate your children properly. This problem is very important and the discussion was interesting to us.

July ; Summer Seminar

Title: The Human Rights of Foreigners and the Fingerprinting System

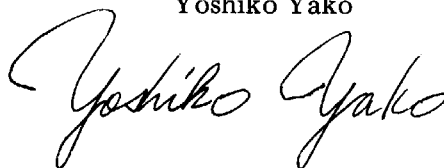
There are many foreigners in Japan, and about 80% of them are Koreans. They live in Japan the same as Japanese. They pay taxes and go to school here. Yet, they have to register as foreigners. When they do so, they must have their fingerprints taken like criminals. This July, the way of taking the fingerprints changed, but there are still many problems.

When my Sempais retired from the E.S.S., I was left alone in this section. I was at a loss. I was really afraid to manage this section by myself. But if I had quit the club, this section would have disappeared. It depended on me. Then I decided to stay. All members of the E.S.S. helped me. I had a very good experience.

Lastly, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to you for giving me this opportunity to tell about my section.

Thank you very much.

Yoshiko Yako



Leader of the Discussion Section of J.C.

« PRACTICAL ENGLISH SECTION »

It is my pleasure to have this opportunity to introduce to you the activities of the Practical English Section. When I became the leader of this section this year, I had trouble making up my mind about what would be the best way for us to improve our English ability. Our purpose in studying English is to reach the point where we are able to communicate our intentions with each other in English.

In order to achieve our purpose, we first of all should listen carefully to conversations in various situations in daily life. For example: in restaurants, hotels, and schools. We have found that it was very difficult to learn daily English conversation. For instance, there are many expressions which have only one meaning. If you meet your friends besides saying "Hello, How are you?" You can also say:

Informal: How are you doing?
How have you been?
How's gone?
How's everything?
How's life treating you?
What's new?

In a similar way, if you ask the name, you can say:

Formal: May I ask you name?
May I have your name?
Would you mind telling me your name?
Will you please tell me your name?
Informal: What's your name?

The more we investigated daily English conversation, the more we were very surprised to realize the difficulties in communicating our intentions. If we don't know these kinds of things, we may very well, regardless of how many words and how much grammar we know, find ourselves unable to speak clearly.

We want not merely the activity of speaking, but the chance to communicate that which is in our minds. I have four suggestions.

(NO. 1) We should (must?) correct our pronunciation and intonation by using some English song. Proper stress, intonation and correct pronunciation are necessary for clear understanding when we speak or listen to the English language.

(NO. 2) We should memorize many dialogues and present them to each other. This is in order to gain the ability to use idiomatic expressions freely when speaking English.

(NO. 3) We should investigate colloquial expressions in American and English slang. We should form some groups, make notes and finally bring out a group pamphlet which we will present to the other members. Expressions which we find in movies, TV, and magazines will be stressed.

(NO. 4) We can practice our comprehension and dictation by listening to an English tape and we use the L.L system four times a month to test and improve our listening ability.

It's been one year since I became a leader of the Practical English Section and I thought that making progress in speaking English is rather like taking in food. Just as food needs time to be digested, absorbed and converted into energy the knowledge of English you are obtaining also needs time to become part of you so that you can use it as you like. The process of being able to acquire a command of English is so gradual that we often do not recognize our own improvement. Though you may not feel that you are making progress, you actually are.

One day you will be surprised, all of sudden, at how much you can understand compared with what you were able to before. This is how we develop as we learn English. Remember when you find yourself in a slump, that's when you have to try and push ahead because temporary learning plateaus are the rule, not the exception. Instead of worrying about what you can not do, enjoy doing what you can do.

Thank you very much.

Ikuyo Machikawa

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ikuyo Machikawa". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Leader of the Practical English Section

« DRAMA SECTION »

It is great pleasure for us to be able to perform a drama in the coming university festival and in the 1st joint performance. These performances are ultimate goal of our section, so we are very excited now.

To be honest, I wanted to participate in the K.E.L.U. drama contest. However, to our regret, because of financial difficulties and the limit of participating groups, we were obliged to resign from doing it. Fortunately, instead of participating in the K.E.L.U. drama contest, this year we were given a chance to have a performance with Eichi Univ. Therefore, we hope to succeed this year and, if possible, continue to have it. In order to perform a good drama, we need to perform in front of many people who have a serious eye for drama, and we need to do it in well-equipped hall.

< Our practice >

As you well know, English is quite different from Japanese. In order to speak English correctly and clearly, we should master abdominal breathing, starting with the basic practice or so called "Voice-Control". Moreover, to perform a drama, we are required to have physical strength. Therefore, seemingly, we are members of a sports club! Now, let me explain our activities:

* Voice Control

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Running | 5. Tention |
| 2. Radio Gymnastics | 6. Breathing Practice |
| 3. Light Gymnastics | 7. Voice Projection |
| 4. Sit ups etc. | |

* Practicing pronunciation

1. Movement of jaw & tongue
2. A to Z and One to Twenty
3. Consonant Sounds

* Pattern Practice for movement

1. Tention (Reverse tension, Informal tention)
2. Reach out
3. Facial expression
4. Emotional expression

Through these practices, we learn how to act and become the characters themselves.

* The stage effect

Needless to say, English drama can't consist of only performers. Drama also requires equipment. We can learn about equipment from books and lectures sponsored by the K.E.L.U.

1. The Sound Effects

2. The Lighting Effects
3. The Setting Effects
4. The Make up and the Costume
5. The Properties

* K.E.L.U. (Kansai English Language Union)

The goal of K.E.L.U. is to learn English through drama. We recognize that English Drama is one of the best ways to improve our English abilities. Eight E.S.S.'s on universities and junior colleges of the Kinki district have joined the K.E.L.U. and our K.U.F.S. E.S.S. is one of them. This year Yuko Amemori and Fukue Suzuki took part in the 23rd K.E.L.U. Festival. They performed the Greek tragedy "MEDEA". They had a very good experience and taught us what they learned through the festival.

* Our Annual events are as follows:

- March The drama performance in Spring Training Camp "Daddy-Long-Legs"
- April The K.E.L.U. Imitation contest & Welcome performance
- May The K.E.L.U. Festival
- July The drama performance in Summer Training Camp "The diary of Anne Frank" & The K.E.L.U. Camp
- November . The drama performance in the university festival "Touch of Fancy" & The 1st Joint performance

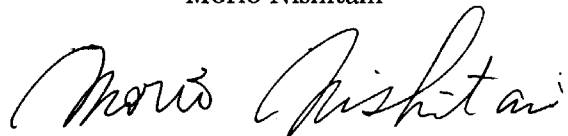
In this way, we practice everyday. Through these activities, we can get a lot of advantage, for example, co-operation, freindship, creative faculty, imagination and so on. I am very happy if you understand our drama section.

This fall, we will perform the drama "Touch of Fancy". I'm sure you'll take a fancy to this drama. We, 16 members, are making every effort to perform good drama. I shall be glad if this drama can be of any help to you.

Finally, we can't perform a drama without an audience and the support of the members of the other sections. I would like to express my hearty thanks to them.

Thank you so much.

Morio Nishitani



Leader of the Drama Section

おしゃべり ^{パワーズ} APPLe

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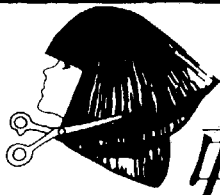
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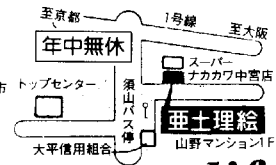
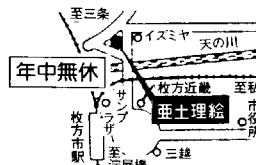
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VOICES FROM EACH COURSE

« DISCUSSION COURSE »

Since we organized the 19th E.S.S., the discussion course was introduced into our activities as one of the ways to develop our English, what's more, logical way of thinking.

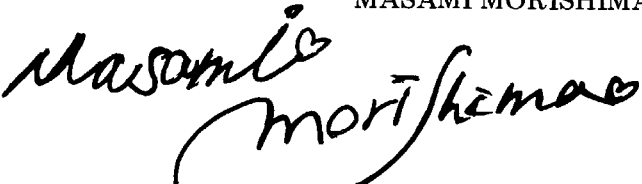
First of all, I'd like to explain the style of discussion. We have used in our club. Several members gather in a circle, and establish one chairperson, who will lead the discussion. In the beginning of the discussion the chairperson appoints a member to the first presentation maker, and then the discussion goes based on his opinion. Other participants ask questions and make their own comments by raising a hand.

This year, we held the discussion course in March and July on occasions of the Training Camp. We dealt with two issues; one is "the Stimulant Drug" and the other is "the War-Orphas in China" They were very interesting topics because they were closely connected with our lives. The main issue of the Stimulant Drug discussion was to summarize the fact that Japanese housewives and teenagers began to get addicted to stimulant drugs, which damage their bodies. In the problem concerning "war orphans in China", we particularly focused on whether their livelihood could be secured in Japan if they returned to Japan.

Discussion is a nice method of communication. Communication needs much knowledge and ability of analyzing. It takes hard efforts by people to do this. Hence, people have to try very hard to be a good communicators to be an excellent discussant. The E.S.S. value a person who takes part in any activity and studies hard for them. By so doing, I believe each member will be able to get across his thoughts effectively and promote international communication.

Remember, everyone, you need to make an effort. However, you will not a good result if you do not take the step to it!

MASAMI MORISHIMA

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Masami Morishima". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a heart shape above the 'i' in "Masami".

THE CHIEF IN THE DISCUSSION COURSE

« SPEECH COURSE »

Speech course this summer was designed for beginners to get used to making a speech in English. We'd been trying to make special efforts to come to understand the difference between English and Japanese organization in speech by placing the importance upon how to write. We invited three people to tell us about their experiences of speech. They're Mr. Kubo, Miss Minowa, and Miss Machikawa. I'll be glad if members in speech course would have felt any interest in making a speech. I myself have learned the meaning and significance of choosing a good topic. Let's find out what the speech course members wrote about by introducing some of the titles of their speeches.

"Is your university life complete?"

"We have various sides like a diamond."

"Working Women"

"I just want to talk to you."

"Think it over again."

"Change for the better!"

"Have courage to recognize your own failure."

"Women are human beings, too."

"Words—the real humanity"

"What his smile gave me."

* "Do your best and abide by the event."

By Fukue Suzuki

I think to give you very best leads to fullness and satisfaction for a job well done. It doesn't matter whether the results are successful or not. Challenge on limit is really meaningful.

When people reach a deadlock for the first time, they might think it's this limit. But it's not true. Ladies and gentlemen, I want to say to you. Even if you feel you've reached your limit, go for one more higher step. It means you really challenge your limit. You should not forget it. It's easier said than done. But you can! You can rise to meet your challenge. If you do, you'll feel a wonderful satisfaction that you may have never felt before. As I felt satisfaction through my fantastic experience on the stage with my fellow members, I'm sure about it.

ISAO WATANABE



THE CHIEF IN THE SPEECH COURSE

Debate Course

The best way to master Debate is to learn how to make affirmative constructive speech. The speech is developed from the first affirmative which means that the first affirmative debater has a right to clarify the issue under the proposition, and then confrontation between the debaters is developed. Suppose the first affirmative case was not constructive, either the debate would end or be uninteresting. Of course, the opposite is true. Suppose the affirmative constructive speech is excellent, the debater will be much more exciting. In addition, we come to learn how to attack or refute the affirmative contention and in turn notice the weakest point when making the affirmative contention. We center on how to make the constructive speech through the debating course.

Need-Plan-advantage Case

In academic debate as it is currently practiced, Need-Plan-advantage Case is the most popular and the strongest case. The first speech is constructed in the following structure.

(1) Philosophy

We must express a general need to adopt a proposition. In short, the reason why we debate under the proposition is presented in this sphere.

(2) Need

There is a need for a change in the status, in this category, we must point out how the need is compelling and how the need is inherent to the status.

(3) Plan

This category consists of 4 parts, as follows.

(a) Structure The committee to carry out the following plan is established.

(b) Function Some measures to change the present system are taken.

(c) Finance The necessary funds to bring out the plan is supplied.

(d) Enforcement legal changes to carry out the plan.

(4) Advantage

By the adoption of a plan, some benefit which is significant and inherent the status-quo will be brought out.

Daisuke Yamashita



Chief of Debate

INTRODUCTION OF OUR ACTIVITIES THROUGH CONTESTS

We had a lot of memorable and unforgettable things this year. I might especially think that those who took part in any contest would have had some special interest. Now, there comes a time to turn back this year. Will you join us and see what happened in the 19th E.S.S. with contests in 1985?

((ENGLISH ORATORICAL CONTEST IN THE SPRING TRAINING SEMINAR 1985))

The first prize winner's speech; "Love or Friendship"

Which do you think is more important—love or friendship—when you have your sweetheart and best friend at the same time? Probably many of you will answer, "love." Yes, I think so. But please reconsider about it after listening to my speech.

Last year I was reminded of my own experience when watching the T.V. drama "The time when the girl becomes a lady." The story of the drama was as follows.

There were two men who aimed to pass a judicial examination. Their names were Hiroshi and Kazuhiko. They had been best friends since they met for the first time. Hiroshi had his sweetheart named Kayo. He decided to confess his love to her when he passed the examination. He felt that Kayo also loved him. One day Hiroshi said to Kazuhiko, "I love Kayo. I will tell her when I pass the examination. When I become a lawyer, I will marry her. I want to make her happy." Kazuhiko answered, "Yes, you can make her happy. You are well-matched with her. I will support you." However, at that time, Kazuhiko also loved Kayo. But he never told her, because he felt Hiroshi had much more ability than he. Moreover, he didn't want to lose his friendship with Hiroshi. Kazuhiko was in trouble over and over again.

Even though he controlled his feeling for Kayo, he couldn't endure the situation. At last, he told her. Kayo was annoyed to hear his confession at first, but she finally accepted him. And they formed a physical connection. They betrayed Hiroshi.

They tried to keep the secret from Hiroshi until he passed the examination. However, before taking it, he realized the truth. Kazuhiko and Kayo apologized to Hiroshi for their treachery, but he never forgave them. Finally, Hiroshi failed in the examination and lost both love and friendship.

As I mentioned before, I was reminded of my own experience by watching this tragedy. Now, let me tell you about it.

Two years ago in spring, just before entering the university, I participated in an English Training Camp as a staff member along with my friend. He and I had been competing in our study of English since we were in high school. We were good rivals and best friends. While attending the camp, I fell in love with a particular girl. She was also a staff member of the camp. She was two years older than I, and a kind-

hearted girl. I decided to write a letter to her saying, "I love you," after the camp would be over. However, at that time, my friend also fell in love with her. Just at the end of the camp, he said to me, "I phoned her yesterday. She promised to write a letter to me. She is just my type, and I want to associate with her."

I was agitated to hear his statement because I had just decided to talk to her about my own feeling for her. Then I was troubled because of my best friend. I reflected on the matter again and again. I said to myself, "He is nice guy, at least, better than I. He is well-matched with her. That is the best answer." As a result, I could say nothing to her. I was afraid that I would lose my friendship with him.

I compared my personal experience with the drama. I'm just like Kazuhiko, and my friend is just like Hiroshi. But the difference is that I couldn't be Kazuhiko and I couldn't treat my friend the way he acted toward Hiroshi. I could say nothing at all, even supporting him. However, at that time, I believed that was the best way to keep my friendship with him.

But since then, I have been reconsidering about it, and have come to realize that I lacked courage. I told a lie to myself. It is true that I managed to maintain the friendship, but I can't really be frank and open with him as in former days. Even now they are in love with each other, and I still don't have a sweet-heart.

Through my bitter experience, I came to a definite conclusion. What is the most important thing? It is to be true to myself. Besides that, I realize it is essential to find friendship which is stronger than love, and love which is stronger than friendship. I will be unhappy if I love someone with whom my best friend falls in love at the same time, because though one of us will be successful, both of us will be bruised. I will express my honest opinion to my friend and believe that the friendship will not be broken. In order to realize it, I will try to be confident enough to trust my friends.

Now, ladies and gentleman, please reconsider: which do you think is more important, love or friendship?

I thank you very much.

Katsunobu Okano

◀ DEBARE TOURNAMENT FOR THE NEGORO PRIZE AT THE SUMMER ▶
TRAINING SEMINAR 1985

Proposition—Resolved: that the United States should adopt a plan to significantly promote Strategic Defense Initiative.

Summary of constructive speeches

((Affirmative 1st constructive speech)) By Miss Inoshita

Philosophy — The goal of the SDI is to remove the threat of nuclear ballistic missiles not by developing people or a country but by the total defense system

Definisiton — the United States: the U.S. government significantly promote: to research and develop the SDI and require the U.S.S.R. to do it

Contentions —Plan

- 1) The Stratetic Defense Initiative Study committee should be established.
- 2) The Strategic Defense Initiative research program should be set out.
- 3) Necessary Strategic Defense system should be developed.
 - a) 432 pop-up defense should be developed on ground or submarines.
 - b) In an emergency, a radar for early warning finds out the ICBM of the U.S.S.R. Then, the headquarters judges and orders the Ground-Base to launch nuclear device that generates X-ray beams as it explodes. As the result, the nuclear weapons will be destroyed.
- 4) Necessary money for the research program and the development of the SDI should be secured from te military budget for strategic nuclear weapons and conventional weapons from 1986 to 1991.
- 5) The U.S. should enforce this plan from fiscal 1986.

((Negative 1st constructive speech)) By Mr. Maki

Contentions

- 1) Lack of technology for SDI
- 2) No money for SDI
- 3) Existence of Anti-SDI movements

((Affirmative 2nd constructive speech)) By Mr. Yamashita

Advantage — People can get out of threat of nuclear war.

- P.M.A. —
- 1) The pop-up defense system can be developed. (X-laser will work.)
 - 2) Threat of nuclear weapons will be eliminated.
 - 3) Both super powers get out of threat of nuclear weapons.

((Affirmative 2nd constructive speech)) By Mr. Morishima

- 1) Impossibility of researching SDI
 - a) No place
 - b) No money

- c) No people
- 2) No necessity of SDI
 - a) No possibility of nuclear attack

P.M.A. — ATTACK

- 1) SDI is Anti-ABM treaty
- 2) Misunderstanding about the facts

Disadvantage

- 1) Financial burden in the U.S. budget
- 2) Damage on people if SDI system developed.

Debated by

* Affirmative *

Chie Inoshita
Daisuke Yamashita

* Negative *

Hironori Maki
Masami Morishima

CONTESTS AND THEIR RESULTS IN 1984

((ANNUAL DEBATE TOURNAMENT WITH KOBE CITY UNIV. OF F.S.))

— Dec. 15th

Proposition — Resolved: that the Diet should change its labor laws on employment opportunities.

Debaters — Kenichi Ishikawa (Politics & Economics Sec.)
Toshiya Kubota (Politics & Economics Sec.)
Masami Morishima (Discussion Sec. of Univ.)
Daisuke Yamashita (History Sec.)

((The 12TH 5 GAIDAI ENGLISH ORATORICAL CONTEST)) — Dec. 16th

Mayumi Okabayashi “Decide for yourself!”

2nd prize — Izumi Kubo “To whom does nature belong?”

CONTESTS AND THEIR RESULTS IN 1985

((ENGLISH ORATORICAL CONTEST IN THE SPRING TRAINING SEMINAR))

— Mar. 2

1st prize — Katsunobu Okano “Love or Friendship”

2nd prize — Megumi Uchiyama “To Mothers and Fathers in the Future”

3rd prize — Naoko Takahashi “Let’s Love Animals and Live Together”

((DEBATE CONTEST IN THE SPRING TRAINING SEMINAR)) — Mar. 2

Proposition — Resolved: that Japan should revise its laws concerning Medical Service for the Aged.

Winner Team— Masami Morishima (Discussion Sec. of Univ.)

Daisuke Yamashita (History Sec.)

((ENGLISH RECITATION CONTEST FOR FRESHMEN)) — May 19

Winners — Hiroko Miyamoto, Akiko Ikeda, Yuki Inatsugu
Masae Soufuku, Yasue Katayama, Natsuko Udaka
Kumiko Ota

((THE 20TH K.F.C. OPEN JOINT DISCUSSION)) — Jun. 15, 16

Yoshitaka Sumikura, Toshiya Kubota, Hironori Maki
Katsunori Fujita, Miwako Takase
Masami Morishima, Daisuke Yamashita
Shinichi Ota, Kenichi Ishikawa

((ENGLISH ORATORICAL CONTEST IN THE SUMMER TRAINING SEMINAR))

— Jul. 2nd

1st prize — Fukue Suzuki (Drama Sec.) “Do Your Best and Abide by the Event”

2nd prize — Naoko Takahashi (Literature Sec.) “The way of telling your mind”

3rd prize — Yuko Amemori (Drama Sec.) “Keep You Living”

Hitomi Kikuchi (I.G.S.) “Let’s reconsider the importance of the purpose of life and the good health.”

((THE DEBATE TOURNAMENT FOR THE NEGORO PRIZE)) — Jul. 25

Proposition — Resolved: that the United States should adopt a plan to significantly promote Strategic Defense Initiative.

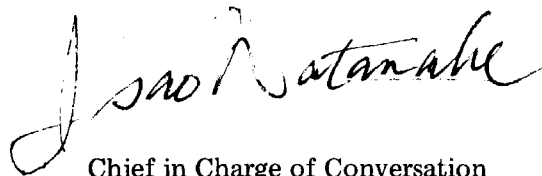
Winner Team — Chie Inoshita (I.G.S.)

Daisuke Yamashita (History Sec.)

Contests are the place where you can know your English ability objectively and I believe they’re very effective to improve your English. Some people say that the easiest as well as effective way of enabling us to have a good command of English is to throw all the textbooks away and go to the countries where English is spoken as a native language. That’s true. However, I wonder if there is nothing that enables the people who unfortunately can’t go abroad to master English. Most important is to put ourselves in such circumstances as we have to speak English as in debate or speech contest etc. I wish both future participants and readers of this pamphlet the best of luck and happy learning!

Thank you all very much.

Isao Watanabe



Chief in Charge of Conversation

《 OUR UNFORGETTABLE MEMORIES OF THIS YEAR 》



“Christmas Party”



“Farewell Party”



“Spring training camp”



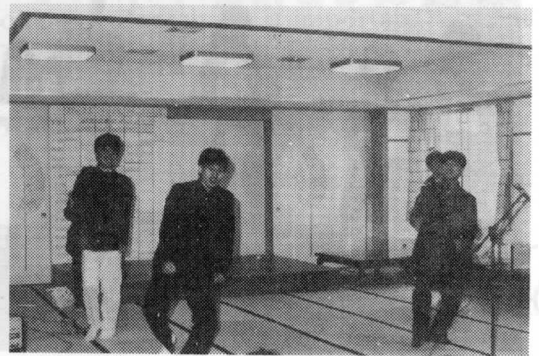
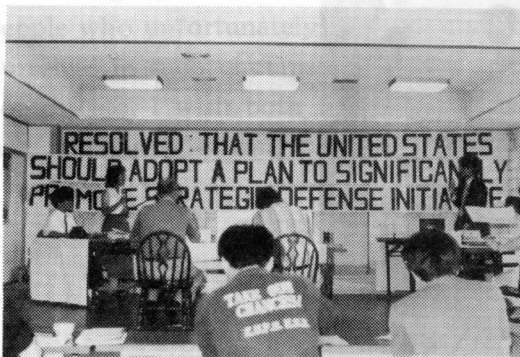
“Welcome Party”



"Recitation Contest"



"Joint Discussion for Freshmen"



"Summer Training Camp"

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◀ THE E.S.S. FOR US ▶

Our club E.S.S. has about 110 members. It is one of the biggest clubs in Kansai University of Foreign Studies. There were two events in the half year since I joined this club. One was a recitation contest. Another one was a freshman joint discussion. Though there were two events, there was also a similar event. It was a summer training camp. The quantity of the summer training camp's preparation was immeasurable.

I had many difficulties, but all the same I think E.S.S. is different from other clubs. In this club, of course, we study English, however I think it is also important to make friends through E.S.S. club activities. In other words we had a general meeting to become acquainted with SENPAI of sophomores and juniors. At general meeting freshman sophomores and juniors intermingled and we had club activities. At present we have grade meeting to promote friendship among freshman. In our club we can improve our English ability and make many friends. E.S.S. is the only club of this type in our university.

Katsuyuki Sawai (freshman)

We, sophomores have joined the ESS for one year and a half. During this time, we did our best in many events and have many unforgettable memories. Especially, we experienced General-meeting, and Summer training camp twice. In General-meeting we took leadership. It was the first time we led Sempai and Kohai. While this meeting was held, many problems occurred day by day, however, we solved those problems by exchanging our thoughts. Finally, we noticed how difficult it is to take leadership in everything, and to make close relationships among us.

We also enjoyed Summer training camp, especially the singing contest. We sang a song "We are the world." While singing, we were moved because we felt the unity of the sophomores. Some shed tears. It's a great memory.

When we were freshmen, the number of freshmen was around 45. But the more we took part in events, the less the number of freshmen decreased. Some people left this club for their own reasons or because they disliked this club. Others felt sad to know that. Now, we, sophomores can definitely say that no matter how hard the training is, no matter how difficult it is to prepare, we are very glad not to leave this club. We can get a lot through this club, not only in English, but also in other aspects. With this in mind, both junior college students and university students can challenge their minds to bring them success in everything.

Yasushi Nobuta (sophomore)

I would like to express my opinion about improvement of our English ability and our relationship among our friends.

* English

I have two ideas about brushing up our English ability.

(1) About skill of speaking:

In order to communicate with foreigners, we, the Japanese people must be good at expressing our opinions. To express our opinions clearly, juniors in the E.S.S. have learned through grade meetings (activities at noon recess) and grade act2 at each training camp. By making use of many chances, we could become skilled at communication. E.S.S. members have more chances to speak English than other students.

(2) About topics:

In order to enjoy conversations with foreigners, we need a lot of topics. I advised juniors to increase the topics which were new to them through grade meetings and grade act2. We, juniors are able to communicate with foreigners through many topics.

* Relationship among friends:

If you want to associate well with your friends, you had better listen to your friends first and then answer accordingly to their demands.

Everybody wants to speak their opinions about a lot of topics. Some of your friends may need you to help them. If you try to listen to them and express your opinion on the matter, your friends will be satisfied and they will thank you. I was not very good at speaking to my friends when I was a high school student, now I am on good terms with my friends. The reason why I have had a good relationship with my friends is that I have trying to listen to them. Listening to your friends is very helpful in your relationship with them.

Thank you very much.

Katsunori Fujita

Katsunori Fujita

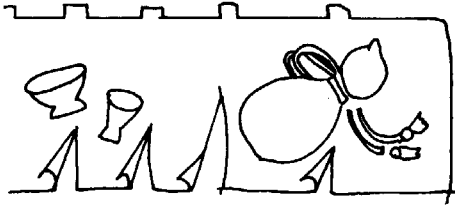
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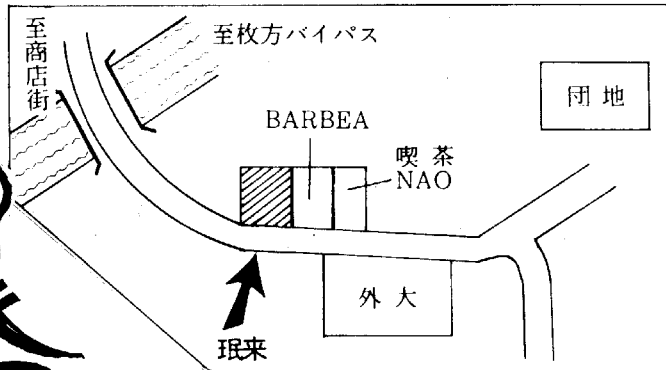
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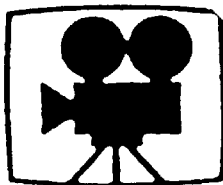


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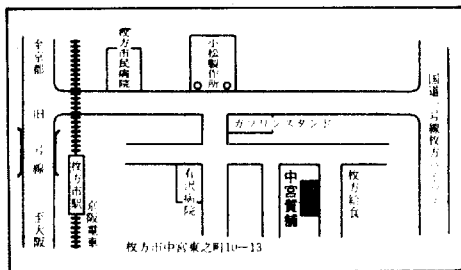
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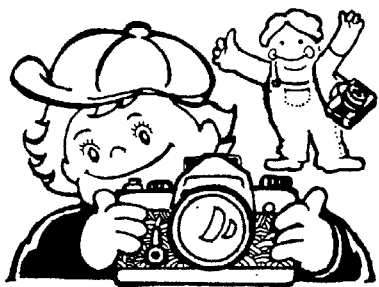
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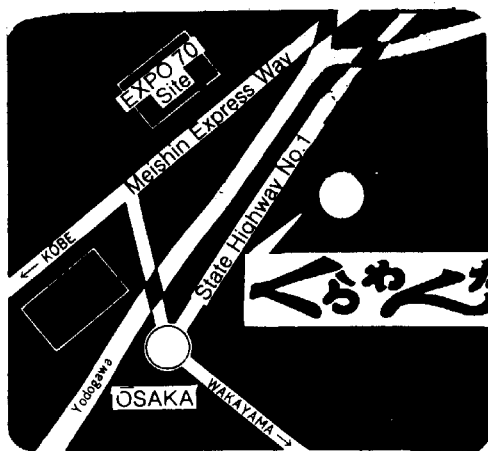
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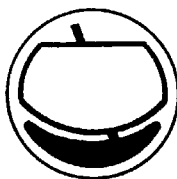
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From the Editor's Room

To All Visitors

We, the General Affairs Members of the E.S.S. have just published this wonderful pamphlet for the University Festival.

We are very glad to have published this pamphlet because it was written from our soul and body as we remembered our many activities, summer and spring training camps, and so on. We would be very happy if you could understand our great passion.

Let us conclude our words by saying this: "We are very appreciative of President Sadato Tanimoto, all the Professors of K.U.F.S., and the members of the English Studying Society."



Editors

Katsunobu Okano	Hironori Maki
Masami Morishima	Mariko Ishizaki
Masaru Kobayashi	Chie Inoshita
Yasushi Nobuta	Fumio Kusumoto
Yasuko Mitsuda	Mayumi Okabayashi
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Tomoe Kubo	Sachiko Noda
Chie Yamane	Yukiko Hara
Yuko Katayama	Kenzo Sendai
Hiroko Morimoto	Kenichi Mitsunaga

...stated to Moscow... of Sokolov... Ryzhkov, it... since he... Nikolai... prime minister late... Moscow... details of... said it was... hold a news... he left.

...Libya's chief... his first meeting with a ma... replaced the ageing... Tikhonov as prime minister late... last month.

...Libyan officials in Moscow... declined to give details of... Khadafy's stay but said it was... possible he would hold a news... conference before he left.

...Gorbachev was likely to have... made the point to Khadafy that... the Libyan arms deliveries... could compromise the Soviet... Union in the eyes of Iraq, with...

...Libya... arms supplier. For Ryzhkov, it... was his first meeting with a ma... replaced the ageing... Tikhonov as prime minister late... last month.

...Libyan officials in Moscow... declined to give details of... Khadafy's stay but said it was... possible he would hold a news... conference before he left.

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Mitterrand Pledges to D The Freedom of West Ber

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States and the Soviet Union should set up crisis management centers to defuse the risk of nuclear war during showdowns involving the superpowers, a study proposed Thursday.

The private centers were suggested as a way to trade information between the two sides and reduce the possibility that error or miscalculation could end up triggering world war.

The proposal came from a study by the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

The plan proposed crisis management

private groups on both sides as a way to getting the two governments to do more and better thinking about how to bridge cultural and perceptual differences.

In some respects, the plan is similar to one advocated by Senators John Warner and Sam Nunn who have proposed a series of steps they say will lessen the chances of accidental war.

The central idea of the Warner-Nunn plan is stationing officials from each nation's capital in the other nation's capital for communication and information during

Puerto Rico

PONCE, Puerto Rico — U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared parts of Puerto Rico a disaster area Thursday, helping the way for federal help clean up the damage earlier, and help finance Caribbean island's economic recovery.

Crisis Centers Proposed to Avoid N-War

BERLIN (AP) — French President Francois Mitterrand pledged to defend the freedom of West Berlin and called on communist authorities to tear down the Berlin Wall.

Mitterrand said there could be no obstacle to the development of relations between West Germany and West Berlin, which is 170 km inside communist East Germany.

"I am personally convinced that the wall could be torn down if law is to be respected," Mitterrand said. "The special status of Berlin must be respected, and there can be no

obstacle to its liberty nor hindrance to the development of its ties with West Germany as stipulated by Allied accords."

He said the erection of the wall by communist authorities violated the right of the three Western allies.

"With my visit here, I want to show the deep friendship which binds our two people," Mitterrand said.

Mitterrand arrived in West Berlin earlier Thursday for a one-day visit accompanied by Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He is the second French president to visit West Berlin after Valery Giscard d'Estaing's trip here on Oct. 29, 1979.

Kohl thanked Mitterrand for the visit and said it was a "demonstration for the freedom of the city."

Mitterrand laid a wreath at the wall to honor East

Germans killed in attempts to flee to the West, and attended a military parade by French troops stationed in the divided city.

EC Seeks Invitation To NYC Summit

STRASBOURG, France (AP) — The European Parliament on Thursday asked U.S. President Ronald Reagan to invite the Common Market to his preparatory talks in New York for the November meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The parliament voted in a resolution that the head of the European Community Council, Jacques Santer, should be sent because the EEC "is playing an increasingly important role in foreign and

U.S. Debt Crisis

(Reuters-Kyodo) — The U.S. Treasury on Monday because the Senate is in a "prolonged" state of "prolonged" over a balanced budget deficit, is considering the national debt ceiling. U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker said the government is "prolonging" the borrowing authority after mid-October. He said the bill to raise the limit on borrowing is "prolonged" on the incoming administration's agenda.

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