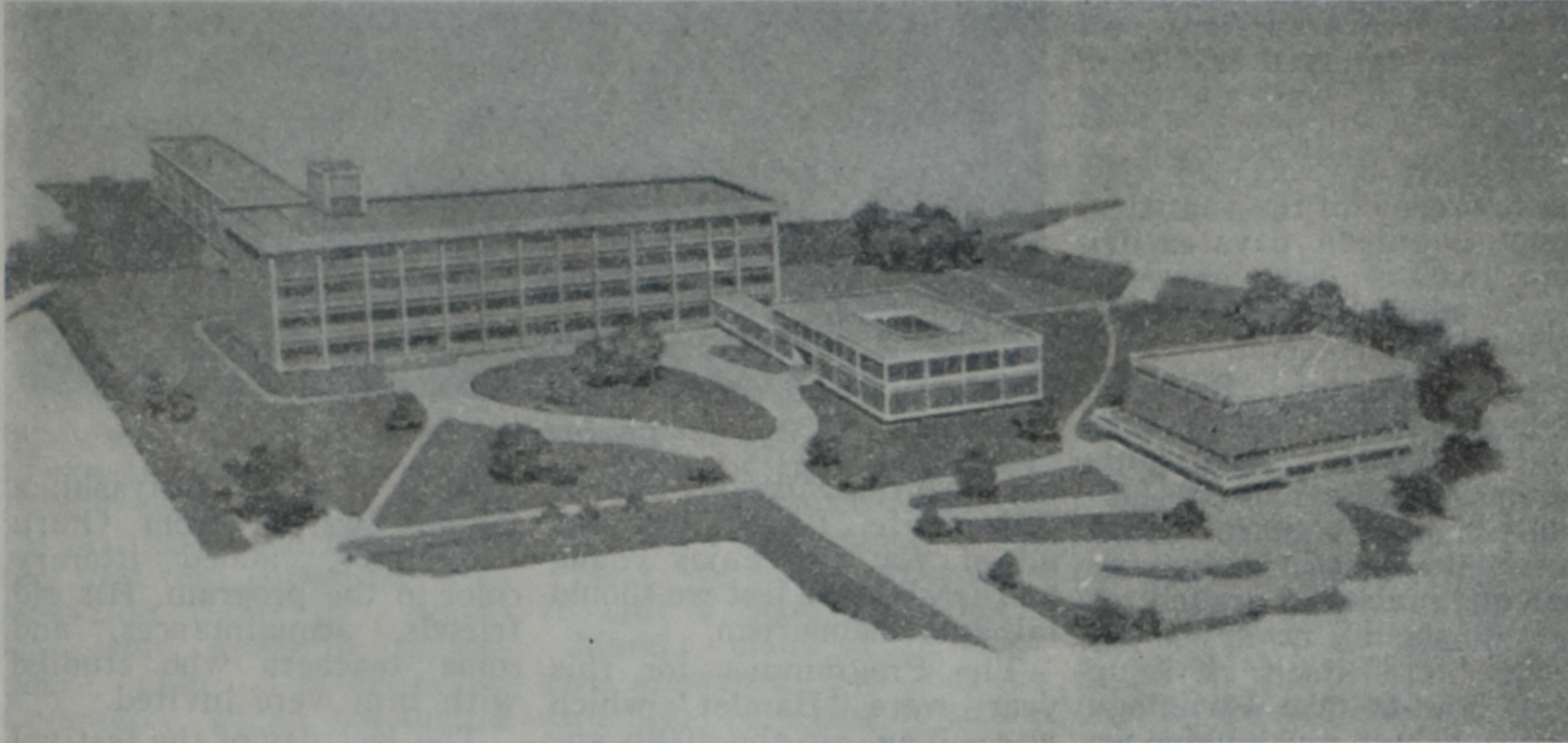


The Ryokkyuities

NO. 3

OTARU UNIVERSITY OF COMMERCE, HOKKAIDO

NOVEMBER 20, 1964



A blueprint of the future campus.

NEW AGE, NEW CAMPUS

President Giichi Kamo delivered a special address in September at the new assembly hall. In this address, he discussed a series of future plans for Shodai. He referred to school facilities and curriculum reorganization. After this address, he had an interview with the staff of "The Ryokkyuities". He explained the construction plan in detail. According to him, the construction plan of the school is as follows.

The dormitory, the electronic computer center, and the student union have been finished. So, the future plan is to build a gymnasium, faculty offices, a main school building, and an auditorium. The gymnasium is now under-construction on the land below "Chimei Ryo". This is to be equipped with showers, a bath, and store rooms for gymnastic apparatus. It will be completed by next March. A yacht house will be also built at Shukutsu this year.

Next year a building of faculty offices will be built above the library. This will be a three-storied concrete building with 64 rooms. From next year on, the main school building with classrooms, a library and college offices will be built at the place of present library and staff offices. It will have four

New Management Science Course at Shodai

Looking back over the history of Otaru University of Commerce, for several years it is said that there is apathy on the Ryokkyu Campus.

Therefore, to overcome this unfavourable state a Management Science Course is to be introduced in the college.

Next year's plan of the national universities' for enlargement and establishment issued by the Ministry of Education on September 3, permits Shodai to add twenty students each to the economics and commerce courses, and also to establish a Management Science Course of forty students.

It deals with national economics, economic policy, and business operations research to include. Mathematics (Analysis I and II, Algebra I and II, Statistics I and II), Management Science I (Economics), II (Production), and III (Marketing), Seminar I (Economics), II (Production), and III (Marketing), Introduction to Electronic Computers, Numerical Analysis and Automatic Data Processing.

As a result of establishing this new course, a complete curriculum reorganization had

been realized by the school. But there was somewhat serious opposition between students and faculty concerning the new course and its place in the new curriculum. Some students insist that too much importance is attached to in the new curriculum and the other two courses or fundamental social science or liberal arts are neglected in comparison with the new one.

But to this opposition, school authorities reply that this new course will be placed parallel with the other two courses, and as of now, the Management Science Course draws so much attention.

However, the new course and curriculum have already been decided on by the school authorities and revision may be impossible at present.

But it should be noted that this opposition comes only from the Student Council or a part of the whole student body, not from all students of the college. So all students should have great interest in it as it is their problem, and they should carry on serious discussion about it.

stories. An auditorium will be built where the old student hall now is. In front of the auditorium, there will be a parking lot. Near the gymnasium, a swimming pool, a judo and kendo hall, and tennis courts will be constructed.

An athletic field instead of that now used will be constructed at the back of the student hall. It will be large enough to play a professional baseball game in it. The main school building will be torn down, but reconstructed at another place as a memorial. The red brick building which is now used

for faculty offices will be preserved as a museum. In this building, many things which show the history of Shodai will be preserved and memorial for the students who died in the war will be built in it. It is said that this plan is welcomed by all alumni. President Kamo also said that there is a plan to exchange professors between Hofstra University and Otaru Shodai. Hofstra University is on Long Island in the U.S. "If this plan is realized," he said, "it will be a good chance to encourage professors' research and students' study."

Ten Groups Offer Resumes

The 11th All Japan Economic Seminar Conference will be held at Yokohama National University from November 22 to 24. Last year, seven seminars from our college applied to the 10th Conference which was held at Hosei University in Tokyo, and the Okamoto, Kose, Itoh, and Takeuchi seminars were selected to make presentations of summaries of the results of their study in their respective sections. The Shindo as well as the other Itoh seminar attended in the capacity of observers.

This year, 10 groups, (the Okamoto, Kuno, Hayami, Shindo, Jinushi, Asada, Hamabayashi, Saito, and Takeuchi seminars) studied hard to prepare their resumes and offered them to the selection committee of the Conference. Eight of the ten expect to be selected, the same as last year. This trend where each seminar in our college is making efforts to know seminars in other universities and to have opportunities of discussion with another students is good not only for the progress of study but also for mutual understanding.

The All Japan Economic Seminar was organized in 1952 by students who specialized in economics and commerce. The first conference was held for the purpose of free study or discussion by all students in Japan who were studying economics or commerce. Until recently, almost all conference have been held in the Kanto district. Besides, the above mentioned purposes were gradually losing their meaning and local colleges were becoming dissatisfied with attending meetings only in other areas. To remedy this many views are being proposed. Among them are such suggestions as developing regional conferences or having the conference in a different area of Japan each year. As the 14th Conference is to be held in Hokkaido, Hokkaido University and Otaru University of Commerce were appointed as universities in charge. When the time comes, all the students of our college should be encouraged to give their fullest co-operation in making the Hokkaido Conference a success.

Notable Increase of Univ. Students

In the present world of education, a very serious problem which draws a great deal of attention of many applicants for university entrance examination and their parents is the Ministry of Education's counter-measures to meet the conspicuous increase of university students.

A few years ago, the trouble caused by the increase of high school students was tided over by taking temporary measures. At that time, the coming difficulties were apparently foreseen, but suitable counter-measures were not decided upon. A long-range plan was not set up by the Government.

Therefore, many parents of examinees are feeling uneasy and all students who are going to take these very competitive entrance examinations are being compelled to study simply to pass the examinations.

On September 1, 1964, the Government and the Ministry of Education set forth a plan for the enlargement and adjustment of universities and colleges. Under that plan, they are going to increase the number of successful applicants to national, public, and private universities beginning in 1965.

In the first project, they planned to increase the number to one hundred thousand, but after careful analysis of present day education and national finance, it was revised to 675,000.

Besides the Ministry of Education is very anxious about a lowering of the quality of students, especially in

physical or engineering courses. Education in universities requires very expensive equipment and large facilities. Moreover instructors for these technical subjects are few in number. Thus it is apparent that there are many difficulties involved in establishing the very foundation of education, such as school facilities, laboratories, instructors, and also the offering of a complete education to students.

On the other hand, the number of students who entered universities or colleges was about 10,600 against 53,000 high school graduates in 1962, 10,200 against 51,000 high school graduates in 1963. In other words 20% of high school graduates entered upper schools. But over against this projected increase in applicants, the capacity of universities for students in Hokkaido is very small.

The total fixed number for new freshmen of national schools, such as Hokkaido University, Muroran Engineering College and Otaru University of Commerce is about 3,500, and that of private schools like Hokkai Gakuen University, Fuji Women's College, and Hokusei Women's College is about 1,000. Including all other schools, the total number for new freshmen is about 7,300. Considering these numbers, there are many difficulties facing applicants to universities or colleges and counter measures for this conspicuous increase of university students in each school are now being studied by school authorities. In the case of Shodai, 80 students will be added to the present number next year. Forty of these are assigned to the Management Science Course, twenty to Commerce, and the rest to the Economics Course. The establishment of new universities is being planned here and there, but a long range fundamental education policy is strongly needed in the present education world.

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But some people say that higher education must be conferred upon as many people as possible because the national level of education is raised only through more advanced instruction to all class of society. The anxiety of the Ministry of Education is groundless. If the ratio of graduates of high-schools and freshmen of universities is equal in number as is true at present, statistically the average of scholarship of students must be equivalent.

A sudden increase of qualified instructors in universities seems almost impossible. However, this difficulty can be solved despite the small number of instructors through the improvement of the methods of education and by making use of new equipment such as radios, televisions, or other audio-visual devices. In Hokkaido, the number of graduates of high schools will be 74,700 in 1965. In 1966, the number will reach a maximum, of 81,700.

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NEW STUDENT UNION OPENED



A picture during the opening ceremony

On September 1, the long-awaited new student union was opened. On the 5th of June, a dinner was given in celebration of its completion, and about two hundred alumni from Tokyo, Osaka and other districts were invited. Congratulatory addresses were made by President Giichi Kamo and by Mr. Shuichi Sasaki, president of the graduates' association. All of the graduates and undergraduates present enjoyed the party and celebrated this splendid completion of the eagerly-expected building. The new structure has many modern facilities such as a lobby, a coffee counter, a cafeteria, a verandah, a lounge, etc. After the summer vacation, The union is especially

all the facilities have been put into operation. Prof. Riichi Okamoto, who was elected the new student director simultaneously took office as a union director.

The union is especially

prominent in Japan because of the small ratio of student to its scale of facilities and its capacity.

Thus the newly built union adds another noted building to Ryokkyu hill.

selection of aptitudes, and their duty has been carried out under the principal of "the right man in the right place" and when the seniors own desires are attained.

The number of companies and offices which wished to hire graduates of this college is higher than any other year. Reflecting this, an agreement by those companies not to hold examinations for employment till October first, the so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement", has not been kept too well this year.

Officials in the Employment Section said that they had recommended seniors to those companies after a careful

selection of aptitudes, and their duty has been carried out under the principal of "the right man in the right place" and when the seniors own desires are attained.

According to the Shodai Employment Section, almost ninety six per-cent of the senior class had found jobs, especially in manufacturing, trading, finance, and construction by the end of October. This year, one hundred and eighty one seniors sought employment through the Employment Section; on the other hand, five hundred and sixty seven companies and offices applied to it for graduates of Shodai. A characteristic trend this year is that because of the Olympic Games, hiring of graduates by companies was hastened and it was especially conspicuous in the journalism and communication fields.

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	1962	1963	1964
Commerce & Trade	44	40	41
Productive Industry	48	51	61
Finance (Including Insurance)	48	53	52
Traffic & Communication	10	9	5
Construction	7	4	6
School	6	1	3
Mining	0	0	3
Others	0	0	1
Total	163	158	172

The chart above shows the employment state of graduates and under graduates in 1962-1964 by the Employment Section.

Alumni Column (2)

Only Chance Blazing Onto Me

Mr. Shigeo Sato (1942 graduate)



Shigeo Sato

"Bientôt nous plongerons dans les froides ténèbres; Adieu! vive clarté de nos étés trop courts!"
—Ch. Baudelaire;
Fleurs du Mal.—

It is no use to be sensible towards a girl who sentimentally weeps for the approaching autumnal sound as in this poem, yet I can never peep into an abyss in the heart of Baudelaire who listens vividly to the sound of autumn leaves falling on the pavement like the sound of nails being driven into a coffin. The poem "Adieu! vive clarté de nos étés trop courts!" nevertheless, penetrates to excess into my heart. I wonder, however, when this 'blazing mid-summer light' (vive clarté de nos étés) in the poem shone on me, and when was the moment in which I basked in it. I sometimes think it never shone on me during my youth

Impression of Shodai

The Ryokkyuities staff had an interview with Prof. Yuzo Yamada, who taught the outline of social science in his intensive lecture. Though the interview was very short, we could hear many good thoughts and opinions about our school. We asked the following three questions.

1. What impression did he have of Shodai students?
2. What does he hope we Shodai students will do?
3. What should we consider when we study social science?

To the first question he answered, "Otaru Shodai is always united in a small scale. And Shodai students are very serious and I'm glad most of their questions are to the point."

When we asked him to the second question, he told his hope not only for Shodai students but also for all the university students. He said, "Today, university students cannot study their majors so deeply as students of former times. Such a situation is created by the university system. Because now there are only four years in a university."

Formerly there were, five years. And so you should study your majors harder."

To the third question he answered, "It is most important to have a scientific heart. When you think of something, you should observe that thing well, make a theory, and at the end judge that value."

PROF. ITOH RETURNS FROM ABROAD

Prof. Itoh came back to Japan on October 1, from a 43 day tour of inspection to Europe and America. He left Otaru for Europe as a leader of "The Hokkaido Top Management Society". After Europe, he visited America by himself. The purpose of this trip was to inspect labour administration conditions in management union and labour union in big enterprises in Europe and America. In Holland, at the "Institute of Social Science", there was a 2 day seminar. In America he went to the Univ. of California to visit the "Institute of Industrial Relations."

His impressions of the trip are as follows:

In every country in Europe, a big problem is how to adjust the economic growth and the shortage of labour. Economic policies are not going well because of this shortage. So European countries have a tendency toward inflation and the prices of commodities are high. They import laborers from foreign countries such as Italy, Spain, and Portugal. They are, thus, encouraging the economic policy. Generally speaking, educated people showed a strong interest in the high rate of Japanese economic growth. But ordinary citizens too had much interest in Japan. The four things which are well known were the Tokyo Olympics, the New Tokaido line, the Nissho Maru, and Kyu Sakamoto.

He discussed the Negro problem in America. He asked three problems, to a manager, a laborer and a professor. Why they segregated coloured people. Their reasons were that Negroes had low education, were unclean, they lacked group spirit and were violent. So Prof. Ito felt the fundamental problem might be their low education.

Farewell to Mr. MacLeod!

Mr. Ian Gordon MacLeod, who has been teaching English in Shodai for more than nine years, is going to leave Otaru about the middle of December. He will move to Tokyo with his family. Not only the students but also everyone in Shodai regret it very much.

He first landed at Otaru-Harbour with his family thirteen years ago. He is always busy with missionary duties; nevertheless, he has devoted himself to the English education in Shodai for nine years.

He said that he is very sorry that he could not have much time to get to know as many students as possible because of his busy work and that he could not associate with them except through his class.

His wife, Virginia MacLeod, said that during their thirteen

years here, Otaru had changed greatly, but she always enjoyed the beautiful scenery of Otaru harbour through the windows of her house.

"Otaru is a very good place, for it is very easy to get around everywhere, downtown for shopping, to the hills for walks, to the beach for swimming," she said. Moreover she will take away many memories of Otaru: Erection of a new church, the harbour festival with its very fine fireworks, and many other things.

Last, Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod said that they would like to convey to Shodai students the following point: They should make the most of every opportunity in college life, stretch their minds, seek for far, wide thoughts, and knowledge even after graduation.

This is because, education does not end at the time of graduation; it begins rather after graduation. Students should learn something from their professors to develop their character, and personality.

Shodai Festival Celebrated

On October 24, 25, 26, the twelfth Shodai festival was held on the Ryokkyu hill.

On the eve of the festival, students marched in the procession in the city with colorful paper-covered lanterns. Then we gathered at a beer party which was the first time.

The first day was cold with the first snow of the year that came seventeen days earlier than that of last year, and which added a fresh atmosphere to the festival.

Mr. Masanori Shimizu, chairman of the College Festival Committee, said in his opening address that the festival is one way in which we should wrestle with many difficult problems around us and it should never be an annual 'fete' itself. It is up to us how to take advantage of it and how much value we take from it.

President Kamo said at the opening ceremony, "The purpose of the festival is that students show in various shapes what they think and how they live to one another and to the citizens in order to make them understand our college life and at the same time enjoy it all together. And it will help you to cher-



Hamlet performed by E. S. S.

ish great remembrance of your college life. I hope this year all of you can enjoy young and fresh mood lest we should fall into mannerism.

The Programmes for this year were 'Hamlet' which was given on the 400th anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare by the E. S. S., lectures, discussions by press club, Record concert and movies on the first day.

The second day was full of music from jazz to classics, 'utai' and 'yokyoku'.

The Glee club from Fuji Women's Junior College gave a concert.

The remembrance discus-

sion of Takiji Kobayashi, a famous writer from Otaru University, added literary color to the program. His old friends, acquaintances, and some teachers who studied with him were invited.

The last day of the festival had fine weather, but the softball games were cancelled because of the bad condition of the field which got muddy from the first snowfall lasting the first two days.

The Language Laboratory and the Computing Center were opened to the public managed by E. S. S. and Science Management Seminar respectively.

Campus Profile (2)

"Challenge Anything Around You"

Prof. Masaichi Matsuo



Prof. Masaichi Matsuo, professor of French and French Literature, was born in Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture, on January 7, 1905.

His clear memory of boyhood was that he took nature for a friend and was brought up with it; fishing, swimming, insect hunting, sun bathing, and so on. He was blessed with very free circumstances, for his parents loved non-interference.

He said, "After passing through this period of loving nature, I have been leading my life bearing on it, which has come to be my intellectual object now. Especially since I came to Hokkaido, it has been the specific case."

In middle school in Hamamatsu, he was interested in Russian Literature and read especially Turgenev and Dostoevskii.

He did not read Tolstoi, for he was eager to touch the love of nature in the former

streets of Paris, elementary schools, pawn shops, hospitals, public pools, and so on."

Then he spoke about Shodai students, "Before the war almost all students as well as teachers of Otaru had an inferiority complex against Marxism and Marxists and they were marxists in their personal responsibility. As I came here one year after Takiji Kobayashi graduated, you can imagine that many students were expelled for their so-called dangerous thoughts in those days. On the other hand, students today never read books, nor have private problems. They are lacking in individualism. This is the general tendency of social phenomenon in Japan, too."

He came to Otaru in 1929. "I took the school 'Otaru Kosho' for an army hospital, for it was situated in a high, quiet place and had many windows. I was quite attracted by the white snow in winter."

His thoughts and the things in Otaru, he realized, have become inseparable. He said, "My thoughts have become three-dimensional during the life of going up and down in the city for the past thirty-six years. Thus I feel I have overcome the flat and burlesque emotion of Sapporo and this gives me a force to live."

He went to France during 1936-1937 as an overseas student sent by the Education Ministry. About his life in France, he said, "When I left Japan for the first time, I could see clearly the frame of Japan as though I saw it through a radiogram," and he added, "my purpose in France was not study itself, but to go as deeply as possible into French life, which most of the tourists cannot do. I went to the markets in the by-

streets of Paris, elementary schools, pawn shops, hospitals, public pools, and so on."

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And he went on, "Submission to power has remained in various shapes; in the feudal age to the lord; in centralism, to the Emperor; in the present age, to the new power, communism, capitalism, or the like. But the important thing for students today is to have some intellectual enthusiasm and curiosity: in other words, lust for conquest of individual and social problems around us."

You should challenge anything you have a doubt about. And be sure to have always a conquering spirit and criticism."

His motto in life is to live his own way, as Jean P. Sartre did. And he said, "There remains in me a strong desire only to do self-expression through writing as much as I like."



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"The Outsider Sees the Best of the Game!"

It is 53 years since Otaru Koshu, the antecedent of Shodai, was first established on the mountain-side of Otaru. Since then, many students have spent four years in Otaru. And now, we are spending our college life in Otaru. A student's life contains many things: Study, circle activities, daily life, and so on. During these

activities, we met people from many fields. What kinds of impressions do citizens have of Shodai, and Shodai students?

In other words, what do they think of us and expect us to do? Is there any difference between the students of other universities and Shodai?

The staff made up many small questions and inter-

viewed the people who have something to do with Shodai students. We collected their answers and opinions, and present them here. The famous philosopher, Francis Bacon says in his "Essays", "The outsider sees the best of the game." We might be able to reconsider our lives by hearing these opinions. Let's hear the voices of outsiders!!

Shodai Students And Their Daily Life

Almost all people we interviewed were not contrary to expectation; they said that Shodai seems to be a college for getting jobs. A high school boy said that compared with Hokkaido University, which has more academic atmosphere, Otaru University of Commerce which has only a commerce department is easy to be considered with occupation. On the other hand, a clerk of a certain company said the fact that studying economics and commerce con-

nected with practical study is very important from the viewpoint of the significance of the relationship between university and society.

Next we asked what they thought of Shodai students:

Moral; - many of the office girls answered 'Yes', but one said 'No' referring to an interesting incident she saw.

"I was disappointed to find some Shodai students removing a bus stop sign and a trash box to and fro."

But it is safely said that

almost all people think Shodai students have a rather higher moral sense.

Study; - a common opinion is that students make a clear-cut line between study and play. Especially during the exam-season, no student is found in the city. A high school girl said, however, by appearance they seem to study hard, but in reality not so much. Then she added they are not so smart as Hokudai students. There is a different feeling among generations, older people are more favorable.

Company with the other sex; - we could not get any interesting opinions on this matter, but a landlady of a lodging house said students should associate with girls, first with pride as Shodai students, second with their parents' approval, otherwise some will deceive them by taking advantage of the name, "Shodai student".

Drinking; - a bar madam where we often go said, "They drink rather too much and they seem to feel quite at home. They adapt themselves very well, with the right manner at bars and at school." According to a young working man, he can recognize us easily when we drink, for we like to drink at cheap places. Few are so energetic and earnest as to stay up as late as two or three o'clock talking literature, a young literary enthusiast said regretfully. This is because, according to her, we show our narrowness and lack of width of it at the same time.

Last, some girls pointed out that our figure walking up

Extra-Curricular Activities

Most of the citizens feel that extra-curricular activities of Shodai are not so active. We may admit it to some extent, but it must be a mistaken view of those who belong to clubs and hold various meetings.

Many of them who saw said they were interesting. But an office girl complained, "I was not happy to see the games, for Shodai teams were always defeated. It is uncomfortable to see a home team lose the game." A high school student

said that the cheering for both teams was more interesting than the game itself.

About Opening Ceremony (tamen-shiki) of cheer leaders, most of them who saw it wanted it to be kept up as a tradition forever. A middle aged housewife who has lived in Otaru for more than twenty years said, "I think it is a glorification of youth and stimulates nostalgia, and I feel it to be an old tradition of the city." But an office man said, "that it tended to become stereotyped. You should devise some other elaborate plans."

Some people criticized the long hair of the cheer leaders, as being too uncouth and un-

clean, but more than half of them said the so-called *ban-kara* spirit was good. With long hair and hakama they were cheerful.

We were surprised to hear many of them don't know about the college festival, and found out we lack public relations in the city.

A bank clerk said, "As the theme or the title are too high and difficult, the contents of the event cannot go with it, can it? I am afraid visitors can't understand what you want to say in it."

Some office girls said that they had the impression that only a few students and people joined the festival, and they hoped that we would publish more interesting work and hold many other interesting lectures of literature.

Another interesting opinion came from a young office man who had never seen it, "As Shodai is situated on the hill and the festival is held in the cold season, we cannot come easily. I hope you will hold it in the warmer season." And he went on, "Though it may be ideological, I cannot enter the gate of Shodai."

At last we asked about the dances. Most of them were unfavorable, because we sold so many tickets to get money that they couldn't enjoy dancing comfortably.



Political Activities

As to the question whether the political activity is energetic or not, many people answered that the political activities of Shodai students is not so energetic. And it is true that almost all people don't know about it in detail. That is, people don't know whether it is energetic or not among Shodai students. But some pointed out that the activity is being remorted by only a small number and is inactive as a whole.

Almost all people know about student arrested in June. They know the result but don't know its process and contents. So some people don't believe, but the others all believe the paper's report to be true. But many people are against the arrest. One office man said, "Students must do what they believe in and down the slope 'jigoku-zaka' seems to them as though our life is carried on by inertia or force of habit."

spite of the arrest." As a whole, people have only surprise or un-expected feelings over the arrest of Shodai students.

As to the question of whether the demonstration is energetic or not, many people answered, "No."

Shodai students' moderation and indifference to politics are the reason for their answer. But some said, "It can't appeal strongly because of a small number" or "Aren't there students who can't attend though they want to?"

As to the question of which political party they think Shodai students support the Socialist party or the Democratic Socialist party. The Democratic Socialist party occupied the major part. Because people think Shodai students must be the middle part—not the Conservatives and not the Progressives.

An office man said, "Shodai students seem to be backing

Conclusion

We of the staff wanted to get opinions from people of all the classes. We don't think that the number of the people whom we interviewed was large enough. But, there are so many opinions that we could not include all of them.

All the people were very friendly to us and they think Shodai is one of the cultural centers in Otaru.

We did not make any comments on the above-mentioned opinions. We only hope you will find some problems from these feature-stories and take them into consideration.

Last, we want to thank the people here who answered our questions.

the Progressives outside, but inside backing the Conservatives".

From this, we find that people don't think Shodai students support the Progressives.

Have your own personality

Mr. Setsuo Furihata

Otaru Shodai seems to make able businessmen with practical techniques.

Moreover, the present economic department contains one or two year's general subject education while special subject education is given for only two years.

Nevertheless, many universities cultivate both economics investigators and practical businessmen. Because of this, students can't help graduating from the universities with half-way study.

When we think of this fact, we can say that the principle of Shodai shows one of the typical ways of new universities.

Most Shodai students are very diligent according to this principle.

This shows however, that the student's personality becomes equalized into a standard citizen and makes it hard to bring up unique character. The glorious tradition of this university which gave birth to great philosophers and artists seems to be completely cut off.

The students, yourselves, must find out the solution in your college life.

(Assit. Prof. of Hokkaido Univ.)

An uneasiness in Shodai Students

Miss. Yuko Matsui

The most conspicuous characteristic of Otaru Shodai is the excessive attachment of importance to practical learning.

Generally speaking, this characteristic may be the same for all present colleges.

Most of the students of Otaru Shodai will be "Shoshimin-teki", which means that their cultural idea is to acquire immediately workable and temporary satisfaction.

Some students will oppose my opinion by saying that one is fitted to his society in the point of his acquirement of practical learning which will be useful after graduation.

But still you seem to have an uneasiness in your mind. Looking at extra curricular activities, students are very energetic only in those fields which will be useful for practical business after graduation.

I believe that these defects are attributed to the negligence of liberal arts.

So I hope that you will graduate from college with full confidence that you have fully acquired liberal arts parallel with practical learning.

(The Student Association President of Fuji Women's College)

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Inconsistency of Human Nature

Mr. Isamu Wakita



ESS activities in 1964

Speech —

This year also we had several English Oratorical Contests in Hokkaido, and we ESS members did quite well.

In the Mainichi Hokkaido Elimination, our representative won the first prize and went to the final contest in Tokyo. In the ISA speech contest also, the participants from our ESS got first and third prizes.

Joint-meeting —

Any university has an ESS and this year we had several meetings with the ESS of Fuji Women's College. Since we have very few girl students in our college, it was quite enjoyable and valuable to talk with them. Besides, we invited some AFS students to our campus and had a good time.

What's more, we were very happy to have the opportunity to discuss topics with the junior high school teachers from the United States who visited Shodai.

Open Discussion —

We sent several members to the open discussion held at Tohokugakuin University and also we sent several to the another one at Hokkai-gakuen University.

Summer Camp —

Every year we have a training camp and this year we enjoyed it at Lake Shikotsu, studying together, singing together, and playing together. Every one made much progress in English and surely our ESS became better and stronger.

Hamlet —

We gave "HAMLET" in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare.

Concerning the inconsistency of human nature Maugham mentions in a section of *The Summing Up* that one of the things he learnt while studying medicine was that "in anatomy it was the normal that was uncommon". And he has found this rule to be applicable to human nature as well. He has come to know that "selfishness and kindness, idealism and sensuality, vanity, shyness, disinterestedness, courage, laziness, nervousness, obstinacy, and diffidence, they can exist in a single person and form a plausible harmony". And he adds that he has found much difficulty in persuading readers of the truth of this. The reason, Maugham thinks, is to be found in our wish for simplification, such as he's one of the best or he's a dirty dog.

This idea of the unaccountability of human nature is repeatedly stated and illustrated in his novels and short-stories. And if Maugham has

himself been surprised by the unaccountable nature of man, he seldom fails, in his turn, to surprise his readers. The short-story *Mr. Know All* is a typical example. Max Kelada is a passenger with whom Maugham became acquainted on board a ship going to Japan and to whom he took a dislike at once. Mr. Kelada is a loquacious man who insists on knowing everything better than anybody else. He is present everywhere, managing all the sports on the deck, arranging the balls, and so on. He is a Mr. Know-All and insufferable bore. Maugham tells about a discussion between Mr. Kelada and a consul, a hot discussion about the value of a pearl chain belonging to the consul's wife. Mr. Kelada asserts with confidence that what he does not know about pearls is not worth knowing and declares the chain to be worth about fifteen thousand dollars, to which the consul replies that it is an

imitation and bought by his wife for eighteen dollars. Then Mr. Kelada, having betted a hundred dollars that the pearls are genuine, takes from his pocket a magnifying glass and closely examines them.

Smiling triumphantly, he is about to speak when he recognizes the white face and terrified eyes of the consul's wife. So, with a violent effort of self-control, he admits his mistake and hands a hundred-dollar bill to the consul who advises him "not to be so cocksure another time". Mr. Kelada becomes the laughing-stock of the passengers. When a little later Maugham asks him if the pearls were really an imitation, he answers, "If I had a pretty little wife I couldn't let her spend a year in New York while I stayed at Kobe." Through this short-story of Maugham's we are made to have a glimpse of a new facet of the seemingly unpleasant personality and to feel our dislike to the bore changing into admiration. (Assistant Professor of English)

Editorial

Think About the Festival

After the recent festival, all the students seemed to come up the slope to attend the lectures. Everyone at Shodai read in the posters the theme of the festival this year, "Let's get rid of the apathetic mood on campus."

Although it is difficult to understand what this means, it is up to us to feel the constant stagnant mood on campus and to find some issues with which to challenge ourselves.

The college festival is an annual event on campus. It has its meaning in the fact that all of the students take part in it. It will give us an opportunity to make our college life be a tender memory after graduation.

There is no reason for the festival to be nothing but a campus 'fete' itself. We may, of course, enjoy it, and moreover, we should positively take part in it and consider how it has to be, what we should do in it and what should be done to make it more successful.

We regret to find some students at Shodai who regard the festival as an opportunity to make a trip, who betray the expectation of the Festival Managing Committee and Student Association who spare no pains to make it a success.

We find a few students attending the discussion and lecture meetings which are held in the festival. (We notice too many of them going to the dancing party.)

The assembly meeting is one of big chances to talk about the issues on and off campus. (There is never enough present to make a quorum.) Yet the festival with various discussion, speech, debating and lecture meetings as its programs, is

also another big chance to consider where the so called apathy comes from and how it can be overcome.

We don't know how things were done in earlier festivals, but we can imagine from the reports of old graduates that they at least reflected clearly a sense of issues and activities on and off campus. Yet what is more important is that we who at present study on the Ryokkyu campus, surrounded by a highly complicated society, should consider what and how we must think, act, and in what direction we must go in the future.

Why are the students apathetic to such problems which seem to be closely connected with them? Why don't they positively participate in the activities of festival and discuss the issues they are facing?

They consider themselves to be individuals distinct from the group called the "students body". But be sure that the student body is composed entirely of individuals like themselves!

They think about nothing and do nothing. But thinking about nothing and doing nothing are not neutral things. It is counted as apathy. It is their way of voting against a system which insured participation by all.

"The Ryokkyuities" will go out on a limb and optimistically predict that there will be a great success in the future festivals. We base this prediction on the freshmen's undaunted enthusiasm. Perhaps the sluggish Shodai student body can be rejuvenated by this large supply of young blood.

We believe that programs must be more inclusive so as to make the festival appeal to all of the students and erase the image of futility in so many disillusioned minds.

On the Screen (1) TOM JONES



The movie Tom Jones is based on the novel of the same name by Henry Fielding. Tom's adventures are a series of events which occur to him as he seeks his father and to win Sophie Western, the girl he loves. But as Tom has no father, Sophie's father refuses to let them marry. In the end, Tom wins the girl and all problems are solved, including that of knowing whose son he really is.

The story takes place in England of the middle 18th century. The life of English people at that time is presented very clearly and from this we can well understand why England became great. Indeed, it was exactly at this time that Englishmen and women were discovering new

lands, building colonies, and building a great modern empire.

The dialog may be difficult for Japanese university students to follow, but it is witty and clever. Of special interest are the deer hunt, the scene between Tom and Mrs. Waters at the dinner table [not a word is spoken but the meaning is quite clear!], and the hanging, which in those days was a pleasant afternoon's sport.

The techniques of the movie are interesting too. Some old fashioned techniques such as speeded up film, stopping the action, and circling down on one character are used with great effect.

Tom Jones has no great message nor moral; it is a movie for fun. Everyone should go to enjoy it.

Staff Column

We set up two new columns. One is an alumni column. In this, we are planning to include articles contributed by graduates. The other column introduces a movie. We went from theater to theater in Otaru and chose the most interesting picture.

It was September 1, the beginning of the second term, when we started to work on this issue. Since then we had the mid-term examination and our college festival. This was also the period of the Tokyo Olympics. Everybody was in ecstasies over the Games. In the world, a series of important events happened during this period but the work of editing has been continued.

There is a phrase, "Patience is bitter but its fruit is sweet." We, the staff, made a promise at the beginning: "to publish a better newspaper". We don't know whether the promise has been kept or not. But at any rate, all the articles have now been finished. We hope the fruit of our patience will be sweet.

Last, we want to thank all the people who helped us publish this newspaper. Without their help, we could not have done so. (A. T.)

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