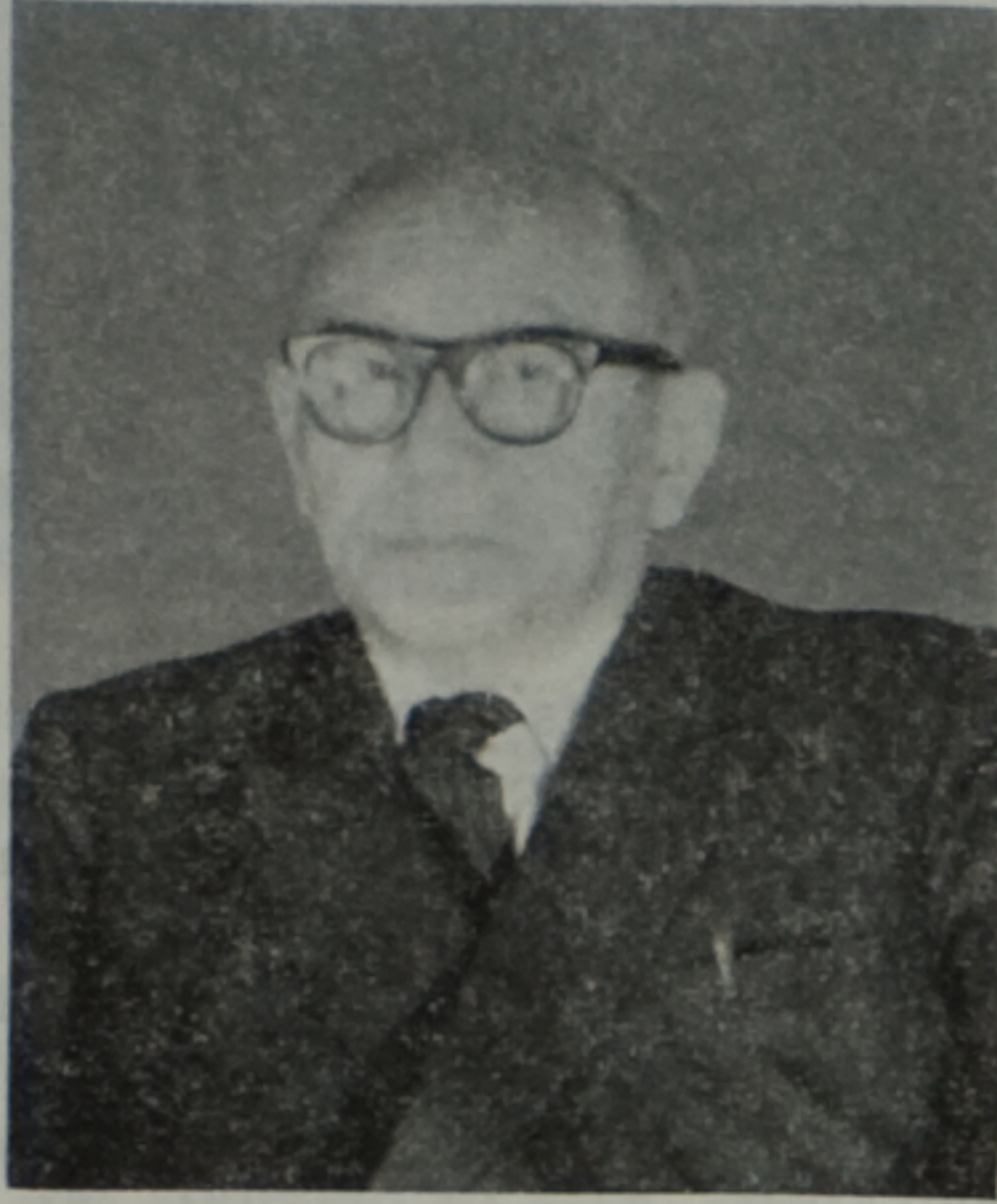


# The Ryokkyuities

NO. 4

OTARU UNIVERSITY OF COMMERCE, HOKKAIDO

DECEMBER 20, 1965



Mr. Giichi Kamo



Mr. Yukio Oizumi

## Presidency Empty Now

Although offered the position of Shodai, Mr. Yukio Oizumi declined to accept, so the position of the president is now empty.

Because this is the important season for negotiations for estimates for next year, graduation and the entrance ceremony will come soon, all the people on the campus have begun to be impatient.

The election of the president to succeed Mr. Giichi Kamo, who finished his term of office on November 7, was held on October 2. But as no one could get a majority, three candidates were chosen. They were Mr. Yukio Oizumi, Mr. Giichi Kamo, and Mr. Masao Sanekata, professor at Osaka Municipal University. Mr. Oizumi got a majority in the

election of October 27 and was asked to become president for the next term.

Mr. Oizumi was born in Asahikawa City and graduated from Otaru Koshu in 1921 and Tokyo Shodai in 1924. He became a professor of Takamatsu Koshu after graduation and served as president of Kagawa University from 1948 to 1954.

But Mr. Oizumi felt he could not accept the invitation because he had been invited to Kanagawa University in May of last year only and because it would not look right to the students of that university if he accepted.

On November 7 it was decided that Professor Masamichi Matsuo would act as president of Shodai until the office is filled. The committee still strongly urges Mr. Oizumi to become president, but his refusal is also strong. So voices saying that we should start anew and again select fresh candidates for president arises on the campus.

## POVERTY THE FOCUS — ECONOMIC COOPERATION

We are all fellow human beings living together in the same world, yet there is an enormous gulf between standards of living in the more advanced and in the less-developed countries. There are 3 billion people in the world, and at this moment two-thirds of them are hungry—literally hungry, even though it be right after meal-time. They are poorly fed, clothed and housed. Many of them suffer from disease or ill-health, have never traveled more than a few miles from where they live, cannot read or write, lack nearly all the comforts and amenities of mechanical civilization, and cannot develop their talents and potentialities or enjoy anything approaching a full life. The gulf is so great that it deeply shocks all who realize it. It is our plain duty to make a sincere, substantial, and sustained effort to diminish it, not simply because it is the moral duty for the richer economics to help the poorer, but because history teaches us that men do not always starve quietly.

This, after all, is what we do within our own countries. The poorer members of the national community are assumed of a reasonable minimum standard of living, including education, health, and other social services. This is done compulsorily, through the machinery of public finance, because we recognize that voluntary efforts alone would be inadequate and would enable the more selfish to escape their fair share of the necessary contributions.

In the name of our common humanity, why not apply the same principles of economic aid to the less-developed regions of the world?

We find this argument entirely convincing and we fully accept its implications. There is a widespread belief that economic aid should be provided for underdeveloped countries. Although this view is not shared by all, it has been expressed by many prominent people in the chief industrial countries. One consequence is that a Development Assistance Group of nine nations (Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States) was set up early in 1960 to study the program of co-ordinating bilateral and multilateral aid programs. Another consequence is that the International Development Association was established in September 1960, for the purpose of making loans on easy terms to low-income countries. It is affiliated with the World Bank and had a planned capital of \$1,000 million.

The "White Paper on Economic Cooperation" recently clarifies to a fairly broad extent the "North-South" economic problem. It shows us that the economic gap between the "North and South" continues to widen each year. The increase in the per capita production rate in the four years in 1962 has been only about 2 per cent in the less-developed countries; less than half that of the advanced nations. Exports by the less-developed countries 10 years

ago accounted for about one-fourth of the world's exports; however, this declined to about one fifth in 1963. Furthermore, the less-developed countries are generally forced to use about 12 per cent of their export earnings to pay past accrued debts. Aid extended to reduce this widening gap from DAC has remained at a standstill after the peak in 1961. There is no guarantee that it will reach the level of the amount of aid required by the less-developed countries by 1970.

The U.N.'s World Conference on Trade and Development last year passed a resolution calling for appropriations of one per cent of the advanced nations' national income for aid to the less-developed nations.

There has been a misconception that somehow economic aid can be given without real sacrifice—for example, by loans or by stimulating private investment. We must understand that the aid which is of most benefit to recipient countries is aid in the form of outright grants, which do not bear interest and do not have to be repaid. The purpose of economic aid is simply to relieve the poverty of our much less fortunate fellow human beings and to help them to speed up the economic growth of their economies. Once the needs of the underdeveloped countries are taken as the sole criterion, one per cent of our national income should surely be the very least which we are willing to contribute towards a better world.

## DEPRESSION ATTACKS SHODAI

According to the Shodai Employment Section, almost ninety two percent of the seniors who wished to get employment had found jobs by the eighth of November.

This year, one hundred and seventy nine seniors sought employment through the Employment Section; on the other hand, four hundred and eighty one companies and offices applied to it for graduates of Shodai.

A characteristic trend this year is that the majority of seniors were employed by medium and small-sized enterprises. This is due to the fact that hiring of graduates by companies and offices decreased in number owing to the depression, which was conspicuous in productive industries and commerce and trade fields.

This depression caused the following: first, each company asked the Employment

Section to recommend fewer seniors than usual.

Second, most companies selected the candidates by examining their career papers as a first step; until this season, almost all the applicants had been able to take the secondary examinations.

Third, most companies set an age limit of 24 for applicants.

Fourth, thirty two companies, including thirteen big ones, such as Asahi Beer Products, Mitsui Ship-building Company, Shell Oil Company and Nichimen Trading Company, did not hire any Shodai graduates. Until this season, this has never happened in Shodai.

Officials in the Employment Section said that all applicants will have found jobs during November.

In spite of this present depression, almost all the seniors have found jobs thanks to the grand tradition of Shodai.

	1964	1965	1966
Commerce & trade	04	40	46
Produce industry	51	61	41
Finance (Including Insurance)	53	49	55
Traffic & communication	9	4	12
Construction	4	4	8
Mining	0	3	2
Agriculture and Forestry and Fisheries	0	2	2
Service	0	7	2
Public Business	0	0	2
Others	1	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>172</b>

The chart above shows the employment statistics for Shodai graduates for 1964-1966 by the Employment Section.

## MONUMENT OF TAKIJI BUILT

A monument in honor of Takiji Kobayashi, a noted writer, was unveiled on October 9 at the Asahi Observatory in Otaru. The ceremony started off with the speech by Mr. Adachi, mayor of Otaru City, and many guests made speeches of congratulation. Then three-year-old Miyuki Ikeda, a granddaughter of Takiji's sister pulled off the red flag which covered the monument. In the end, some passages of one of his works were read before the audience.

About 100 persons were present, including Giichi Kamo, former president of our college, Sei Ito, a famous

novelist, Shimn Hongo, the carver of the monument, Korehito Kurahara, a literary critic. It rained hard at times in the morning as if mourning his death, which occurred in jail because of torture.

The monument is 4.5 meters high, 6 meters wide and is built in the shape of an open-book on the top of the hill overlooking the whole city. There is inscribed a passage from one of his letters on the right-side. It was written in the right for the friend. It runs: "When winter is coming, I am deeply impressed by the thought of my dear home town."

## PROFESSORS COMING AND LEAVING

Prof. Shigemi Jinushi, Masaya Fujisawa and Masatomo Ukaji left Shodai this year. They taught here Business Cycle, Banking, and English respectively. Mr. Ukaji went to the University of Tohoku to teach as an assistant professor and Mr. Fujisawa to the University of Kanagawa as a professor and Mr. Jinushi is now working for the National Welfare Institute under Mr. Yuzo Yamada, a professor of Hitotsubashi University.

They served our college for a long time. As there few teachers for economic theory, it is a great damage to our college that lost them and Mr. Ukaji was equally as important to our college, too.

In addition to this, the

school authorities made the announcement that Mr. Fujii would go abroad to England at the invitation of the University of North Wales as a guest professor for a year and half. It is said that this is the first time that a Japanese has been invited as a guest professor to England. But after he ends the terms of it he will come back to Shodai. He is due to leave Otaru around on Dec. 20.

But on the contrary a new teacher was added to the staff of English, whose name is Miss Fisher. Though she is a part-time teacher, she is a blessing for Shodai. She was born in England and brought up in Canada. She comes to our college from Sapporo every Monday.



## SHODAI E.S.S. WINS DEBATE

The Shodai E.S.S. defeated the Fuji Women's College team in the final match, putting an end to its losing streak, in the 3rd English Debating Contest sponsored by the All Collegiate E.S.S. League of Hokkaido and the Asahi Evening News, at Fuji Women's Junior College, on November 28.

"This victory could have been achieved in the long run by nine years of foundation, not by a few days of preparation," said Prof. Alenn Bar of Hokkaido University, one of the judges, at the closing ceremony.

Six teams of 5 debators each representing Fuji Women's College, Fuji Women's Junior College, Hokkaido University, Hokkaigakuen University and Otaru University of Commerce, participated in the contest. Five member Shodai team was composed of Yuzo Chiba, Kunihiko Matsuda, Takashi Ashida, Teruaki Okuyama, and Makoto Ebina.

Two titles were given in advance to the participants, The Small School District System for the semi-finals, and Inviting the Olympic Winter Games to Sapporo in 1972 which was used only for the final match. Both of these topics have lately become connected quite closely with everyday life in Hokkaido, so that much of realistic and constructive ideas were put forward in argument about those subjects.

The contest was carried out first in the way of league match to eliminate two teams for the final match from among each 3 teams divided into 2 groups. Shodai was in the same group as Hokkaido University and Hokkaigakuen University, both strong opponents. For the final debate, Fuji Women's College and Otaru University of Commerce were left. And the Shodai E.S.S. defeated the Fuji Women's College team.



And the head of a working man's made of bronze is put into the left-side.

Two years ago his friends established an association to set up a monument. At the

same time they started a fund-raising campaign. It cost about ¥3,000,000 to build the monument, which was collected from all over the country.

Alumini Colum (3)

## Memories of Mexico City

—Mr. Kuro Suhara—



many as 45,000 people. Girls were selling cushions, soft drinks, and ice cream, just like our own Korakuen Baseball Stadium in Japan. In the center of the bull-ring, a sign, "Welcome Rotarians" was made with flowers.

Passionate music was being played, but unfortunately at 4 p. m. at the opening time, it began to rain. Much sawdust was carried in by trucks and was scattered about, so that the fighters would not slip on the wet ground, but a blast of wind sent it flying toward the stands. And some one cried out, "You are as foolish as a bull".

As the trumpets sounded, many finely dressed bull fighters came marching in three columns, the music sounded more loudly and the audience clapped. When the parades was over, the maradors greeted the spectators by holding their caps high above their heads. After all preparations ended, a furious bull was let into the ring. He rushed recklessly towards the red cloth held by the matador. The matador swiftly dodged and each time the audience applauded greatly. Next six ornamental spears were stuck in the bull's back as he began to bleed. With bloodshot eyes the bull dashed about more furiously. But at last the bull became utterly exhausted, was given the stab by the matador's sword, and sank down with a thud.

His body was carried away by two horses. The fighter, holding his hands proudly and high, greeted the excited crowd. In this way bulls were killed one after another. It was the first time for me to see a bull fight but I could not help feeling sorry for the poor animals.

### Bull-fights

Bull-fights are mainly to be seen in Spain and Mexico, so it is rare to get an opportunity to see them. Members of the host Rotary Club kindly arranged a bull fight to welcome the Rotarians from overseas.

A round and deeply dug bull-ring was equipped with many terraced seats (made by the Atabians, we were told), large enough to hold as

many as 45,000 people. Girls were selling cushions, soft drinks, and ice cream, just like our own Korakuen Baseball Stadium in Japan. In the center of the bull-ring, a sign, "Welcome Rotarians" was made with flowers.

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Whenever the computer brings error messages, your program really contains errors in more than ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Your debugging work with best care.

Don't hurry! As you hurry more, efficiency of debugging becomes worse. You should remember that the jobs of computer usually form a queuing system and so your total time of job includes the waiting time.

If you carefully debug your program putting sufficient hours, you will find that your program is safely executed by computer after one or two trials. And when you reached such a level, you find the computer as the best and most faithful assistant of your job.



Prof. Kinya Nishikawa

Before handing your coding manuscript over the puncher, inspect it carefully and repeatedly if it contains any grammatical or logical error. Computer is very rapid but punching is very slow because this is done by human hands. If your program contains originally some errors, punching hours are needed more and the total time of your job much increases.

Never reply upon punchers do always errors. To make your program brief and simple may help to reduce punching errors. Even when the original problem is the complex one, you should be convinced that your program is complete because you have sufficiently and carefully inspected it, you had better be prepared for that the computer will brings some error messages on your program when your program is loaded

## Why Don't You Join the E.S.S.?

Only four years have passed since the E. S. S. club established, however, our club activity is getting active year by year.

Roughly speaking, our club activity can be divided into two parts. One is concerned with speaking English, such as speech contests and English dramas, the other concerns writing English for a newspaper. As the name of our club "English Speaking Society" shows, the main activity is speaking English.

Every day we hold a lunch time meeting and practice daily conversation by using a textbook. Every Friday we study how to write articles for the newspaper. Every Saturday we have, what we call, a regular meeting, and learn how to make a good speech or have a lively discussion.



They are regular activity, however, we sent some representatives to speech contests. In the Mainichi Tohoku Hokkaido district speech contest, our representative won the 2nd prize. In the all Hokkaido I.S.A. speech contest three of our representatives got prize, second prize and two third prizes. The result of the speech contest this year is not always satisfactory, however, we won the first prize in the 3rd. all Hokkaido Collegiate Debating Contest.

During the college festival, we E. S. S. also gave an English drama "The Devil and Daniel Webster" which ended quite successfully. English drama has been performed by many students for more than 50 years. Mr. Sei Ito, famous writer, also once took part in an English drama, and wrote

on it. Whenever the computer brings error messages, your program really contains errors in more than ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Your debugging work with best care.

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a beautiful poem about it.

What's more, we began to exchange tapes with the students of the Georgetown University Japanese language department. Tape-exchange is one of the best way to get understanding and know their thought and custom.

It is wonderful to be able to get mutual understanding with foreigners, now that English has almost become the international language.

There has never been such a time when people cried more heartily for peace. But there is no peace where there is no mutual understanding. There is no mutual understanding where there is no common language. Therefore, a common language, English, is one step to establish world peace.

The fundamental purpose of our club is to get mutual understanding among the members of the club through our common interest, English.

In this sense, summer camp is one of the most enjoyable times. Last year we stayed at Shyakoton Peninsula, and the year before last at lake Shikotsu.

If you have an interest in English, why don't you join us? Let's have an enjoyable summer camp together? We will welcome you, anytime, anyway.

## Farewell to Mr. Kamo



A farewell ceremony for Pres. Giichi Kamo, who served as the president of Shodai from 1957, was held in the large assembly room of the student hall on the afternoon of November 5. About 500 students attended the ceremony.

Mr. Kamo gave his last speech in Shodai to the students. On the basis of what he experienced and heard in youth he said that the young should be always lively in mind and study faithfully in their own hearts.

All the students were deeply impressed by his positive attitude which wished to seek for new fields of learnings without standing idle. A representative of the stu-

dents gave an address of thanks after his speech. In that address it was said that all the students were pleased with Mr. Kamo's familiar attitude like a good-natured old man and that organization of curricula was not so good because of giving too much importance to the management science course. Mr. Kamo listened with a nod to what the representative said.

After the ceremony a tea party was held. The hall was filled with a peaceful atmosphere. Mr. Kamo talked about the poems of Heine, the novels of Goethe, even of love.

The party closed with a college song by all the students, and Mr. Kamo left the room amid thunderous applause.

Campus Profile (3)

## Think About Society And You

—Prof. Eiichi Fujii—



All Shodai students know Prof. Eiichi Fujii, and they are afraid of him even if he has baby face. Why? This is because he is a teacher of Principles of Economics in which course many students fail.

He was born in Nakano ward in Tokyo on November 14 in 1930, and spent his elementary and junior high school days in Tachikawa City. So it can be said that he is a typical Tokyoite. In those days he was so sickly that he was often absent from school.

He entered the preparatory course of Tokyo Commercial University (Now Hitotsu-

bashi University). He said, not major in principles of economics, he had to teach it. He said, "I had a complex for principles of economics." In 1959 he passed the Fulbright examination for studying abroad. "I did not wish to take the examination, but Prof. Asada told me that I would probably fail so I decided to prove him wrong." He added, "In the first year I stayed at University of Chicago. I met some splendid scholars. For example, Stiglar and Johnson. It was a great pleasure for me. There is no doubt that they were geniuses. They had much amazing knowledge and a logical way of thinking. Then I realized that only a genius might be able to understand economics. I was at Rochester University for the next two years. I taught mathematical economics as an associate professor." While talking, his eyes lit up. In conclusion, he spoke of his hope for Shodai students. "We must understand economics logically and thoroughly. When we learn it, we must not forget to think about the connection between an individual and society. I also do not study economics in order to become a scholar."

Graduating from the preparatory course, he went on to Tokyo Commercial University. He devoted himself to studies. "I studied from morning till night during summer vacation, in a temple with a few friends. We read 5 or 6 economics books a month in the original. When I become a sophomore, I was interested in mathematical statistics, so I often went to the research laboratory of mathematical statistics in Tokyo University," he said. He moved up to the graduate school. He seemed to enjoy himself a little in those days. "As I got a lot of money from scholarship, I drunk sake many times, played pachinko and went to the movies. I saw as many as five hundred movies a year."

Shodai invited Mr. Fujii to come in 1958. Though he did

come in 1958. Though he did

## Some Advice For Computer User

In our university we have some lectures on computer and computer programming and the undergraduate students are permitted to use computer. These are great in Japan only a few universities have such lectures in faculties of social sciences and usually the undergraduates students' use of computer is not possible. So I think you should make the most of these merits.

Knowledges of computer language on ALGOL and FORTRAN will be sufficient for usual scientific computations. Read again the instruction manual of these languages. Then try to make some simple program and load it on computer. Some errors will be indicated. See your program sheet and if necessary check codes of tour paper tape or card deck to trace the origin of errors. Consider why and on what points you have committed the errors, and your understandings of computer language will be confirmed.

when your program is loaded



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# WHERE SHODAI SHOULD GO?

"Otaru Commercial High School was on a rather wide site which had been leveled from a mountain side covered with larch trees. The school was a two storied wooden building painted light green with three wings toward the back. It stood overlooking the sea. In the center was a three storied tower. There were two parallel stairs in the hall entrance just under that tower. In the center a spiral stairs made of iron served as an ornament".

## Age of Principal Watanabe (1911 ~ 1921)

- A frontier spirit -

Otaru Commercial High School (Otaru Kosho), predecessor of the present Otaru University of Commerce, opened on March 27, 1910, as strongly desired by the citizens of the commercial city of Otaru. Mr. Ryusei Watanabe came to Otaru Commercial High School as the first principal. He had a unique personal history. After graduation from college he went to the United States to study ethics at Cornell University where he received his Ph.D. It is very interesting to note that he became the first principal of a Music school of Tokyo and next educational advisor to Mr. Enseigai, the Governor-General of China.

About his personality one professor said, "Mr. Watanabe had a wide view and much administrative ability. I believe that Otaru Kosho could lay the foundation thanks to his personality."

A distinctive point of his policy was to take a serious view of education for practical business, because commerce or businessmen, he said, were useful for the nation. Students of different ages came from different areas of Japan. One professor said, "They were filled with a fresh and strong frontier spirit. But the number of students was small, so the family atmosphere, peculiar to Shodai, was already cultivated."

## Age of Principal Ban (1921 ~ 1935)

- Democracy on the Campus -

After Mr. Watanabe resigned from his presidency, Mr. Ban was elected as the second president. One professor said, "Mr. Ban's character was very different from Mr. Watanabe's. He was mild and generous like a loving father. He was not an active man, but a person who always watched each teacher doing his job and he was thinking of the harmony of teachers and students." At that time democracy was taking root in Japan as it is called "Taisho Democracy". He was a typical liberalist who was brought up in those surroundings.

The current of the times reflected on the life of college students. In an atmosphere of liberality, students spent their time according to their own desires. A lot of clubs became active and many others were put into operation. Out of them, the "Hensanbu" was a prominent one. It had published a magazine three to five times a year. But it later changed to publish a monthly newspaper instead of its magazine. It is believed that this was the first student newspaper that our country had ever known. Another active club was the "Bungei Kenkyukai". It also published a literary magazine later. It is probably not accidental that the famous novelists Takiji Kobayashi

## Age of Principal Tomabechi (1935 ~ 1946)

- Remarkable Expansion of The Campus -

Mr. Hidetoshi Tomabechi taught English for 35 years Otaru Commercial High

School since 1900. It can be said that he stayed from the age of the cradle to the youth

(from "A Portrait of A Young Poet" by Sei Ito).

The buildings of Otaru University of Commerce have been the same for more than fifty years. However, the inside and the ways of thinking of students have changed, as time passed. Shodai has a splendid tradition. It was built up many graduates and professors who were absorbed in Alma Mater. The efforts of the various presidents were great. The other day Mr. Giichi Kamo, who served

of our University. As he majored in English, languages as well as commercial subjects and economics were given great weight. One professor said, "When he became a principal, I felt he was quite a hard-worker, because he had gained this position, even though he was graduated from Tokyo Foreign Language College, not a commercial school. In those days usually only graduates from a few government universities, for example,

Tokyo Imperial University and Kyoto Imperial University, could become principals of high schools."

In a word his age was one in which education was checked by unfamiliar systems during World War II. The policy of the government was to use the basic principles of education for the purpose of war. After 1943, education itself began to be dropped, and Otaru Commercial High School was forced to change its name to Otaru Professional School of Economics (Otaru Kosen).



One professor in talking about the lives of students in those days said, "Students could not study freely enough under such conditions. There was more time for military drill and labor service than for studying. Some students

were drafted and died in battle.

The largest thing about Mr. Tomabechi was the way he kept up the light of learning and education. His extraordinary efforts were certainly great at this point.

## Age of Pres. Ohno (1949 ~ 1957)

- From High School to University -

Mr. Junichi Ohno was not a man with political ability but a scholar. One professor said, "He was constantly pressed by the problem of raising Otaru Commercial High School to the status of university during his term of office. He did his best even to the detriment of his health. His efforts were so great that he died of apoplexy because of overwork." It is not too much to say that he was our Saviour, because he maintained Shodai even though it was the age in which vital goods ran lowest in Japanese history caused by defeat of war. The movement to raise Otaru Commercial High School to the status of a university occurred in 1937, a movement which was supported tremendously by all citizens of Otaru. At that time, officials of G. H. Q. wanted to unite Otaru Kosen with Hokkaido University. Not only people on the campus but

graduates and citizens started a campaign against this policy. G. H. Q.'s plans did not get through because of the very sincere efforts, and Otaru University of Commerce started in May of 1949.

About the lives of students in those days one professor said, "The students were so poor that they did not eat enough to keep them healthy. So today's students can be very happy because they can study without worrying about lack of food. They did not have time enough to study because of many part time jobs. The problems which needed to be solved immediately for students were the difficulty of obtaining food and the rapid increase of prices." He added, "But they did not lose their cheerful outlook on life. Many club activities revived. The most valuable thing for students was that censorship of thought was removed."

as president for eight years, recently left our campus. He introduced new ways to Shodai, but also experienced reactions to his policies.

We of "The Ryokkyuities" staff want to think over what they are and how to solve them by seeing Shodai's history, dividing it into five ages one for each of the five presidents. (Interviews were held with some professors, Mr. Giichi Kamo, and some students).

## Age of Pres. Kamo (1957 ~ 1965)

- A fresh start -

In the election to succeed Pres. Ohno, Mr. Giichi Kamo was selected. When Mr. Kamo came to Otaru, he was greeted with immense enthusiasm not only by professors but by students as well. Shodai needed a fresh start at that time. On June, 1957, just before Mr. Kamo came to Shodai, an article entitled by Mr. Kose and Mr. Asada "A Plan for

work much valuable equipment was provided. In particular, the management science laboratory, one of the best in Japanese universities, is complete with computer.

But didn't any reactions occur by this policy? One professor said, "As money enough to study was not given to the economical theory institution, teachers of this part, like me, could not deepen our research enough." Another professor said, "It was certain that Mr. Kamo carried out his job energetically. But I cannot overlook the fact that he neglected to improve the subject content owing to too much importance being placed on constructing buildings." A certain student said, "I am displeased with the curriculum. The curricula except for management science were neglected, so as I wanted to study the economic theory of Marxism, I could not hear enough of this type of lecture. Another student said, "I imagine the reason why Mr. Jinushi, professor of business cycle and Mr. Fujisawa, professor of banking, left our campus was that too much importance was being placed on management science." Against those opinions Mr. Kamo said, "I have made efforts to complete the equipment up to now, but I believe that the time when we have to put spirit into them has come. So it was very regrettable for me that I was defeated in the election for president and had to leave Shodai."

## Conclusion

We saw the history of Shodai, one for each of five presidents. It was not calm and seniors have struggled with many difficulties and overcome them. Today there are also some troubles in Shodai as we saw above. Those troubles must be solved by professors and by students as well. The work which Mr. Kamo left half done must be completed. First of all, courses of economic theory which have been neglected recently must be increased. At the same time economics suitable for the present age must be learned by applying the computer, of which Shodai is proud, to all the fields of economics. And Shodai has to show a new, specific character. It must not be forgotten that the future of Shodai, with a proud history of its own like this, is quite dependent on those of us who are students today.

us who are students today.



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# The Ryokkyutes

The English Speaking Society of Otaru University of Commerce, 5-chome, Midori-cho, Otaru, Hokkaido.

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## Editorial

### Strive For The Future

Mr. Giichi Kamo, fifth president of this university, has recently retired. He sincerely worked and made many contributions to the betterment of the university.

What should be mentioned here particularly concerning his work is that he introduced the up-to-date field of Management Science Course.

He labored for this course in order to overcome the "apathy" which had crept into the campus. It is our great regret that he had to leave the school before he improved the new course that was systematized.

Our university has long been famous for its language courses and economics. But we must respond the challenge of changing times, and indeed, it was timely to be that initiated the task of establishing the Management Science Course in Japan.

His policy, however, produced pros and cons among not only teachers but also students. In fact, not a few seriously oppose the new course because they believe that the courses we have had should be more improved before we start new one, and they are afraid that too much importance will be attached to the new course, and the other two, Social Science and Liberal Arts, will be neglected. As if to justify this criticism, several lecturers were added to the faculty for the Management Science course only, while excellent teachers in other courses have left the campus.

It cannot be denied that the staff for the main course in our college economics is very small in the number. Mr. Shigemi Jinushi (business cycle), and Mr. Masaya Fujisawa (banking) have already left, and Prof. Eiichi Fujii (principles of economics) is leaving.

The antecedent of our university, Otaru Commercial High school had many authoritative teachers, such as Inosuke Ohnishi, Juro Tezuka, and Ryozauro Minami. How regrettable the present situation is!

But there is nothing new about the fact that science is important. It has always been important in the Western tradition. The Greeks discovered the basis of all the science that we have, and of all the mathematics. They were wonderful scientists. They were also wonderful poets, philosophers and political scientists. Science has always been at least half of Western life.

The chief danger in our university these days, we suspect, is that science is not enough respected. There may be brilliant men who are willing to be uneducated mathematically. The most valuable thing that could happen would be for scientists and humanists to talk with one another.

People have accepted the idea that there is too much knowledge for any one to comprehend it all. In our time we have given up the hope that anyone can take all knowledge as his province. How offensive is that to the human mind! We all have the human: we read with our minds, write with our minds, hear with our minds, speak with our minds.

We believe it is yet possible to have the hope again. The future of Otaru University of Commerce depends on what attitude both we students and teachers take. We should have clearly in mind the exact sharing of responsibility. If all the people acquire spirit of tolerance, a spirit which respects truth and goes hand in hand, surely it would bring understanding. Let us unite in the pursuit of truth. Let us strive together for the future of our university.

# REALIZING GOALS

Masatomo Ukaji



tion. We need a map of where we are going before we can start on our journey.

The English Language was taught, for the first time in Japan, about three hundred years ago, when Japan opened its doors so the outside world after nearly three hundred years of national isolation. Since that time, English has been taught and learned primarily as a means by which to absorb and assimilate Western culture. It was quite natural that emphasis should have been laid upon the understanding of a written text through translation than using spoken English as a means of communication. Our fathers and grandfathers are not to be hastily blamed because they

adopted the so-called grammar-translation method. They merely appealed to it because they knew that it answered the purpose best. Indeed, the contributions made by their knowledge of English to Japan's modernization were really great.

After the World War II, the situations have rapidly changed. The amazing and delightful development of communication media and means of transportation has brought various parts of the world much closer together. Western civilization, which was formerly introduced chiefly through printed material, is now being conveyed directly by the speakers of the foreign languages visiting our country

and coming into an ever closer contact with us. In our times, defect in the oral command of English would be serious drawback to us. The goals of teaching and learning English must now be widened: we aim at a practical command of *both written and spoken English*. These two varieties of English are, however, by no means separate and independent of each other, but complementary, each strengthening and consolidating the other. Being oriented to only one of the two is not enough; it will surely fall short of our aim. All we have to do is to fully understand the goals and try to attain the harmonious development of our abilities to achieve them.

It is a truism to say that goals determine the direction of action. Unless we have a definite idea of the goals, we cannot effectively initiate ac-

## On the screen

### LORD JIM



Columbia Pictures brings us the movie "Lord Jim". Jim, a young Englishman, having high morals, always tries to live up to his ideals. He has a hankering after the sea, and becomes a ship's officer. One day the ship which he is on is caught in a furious storm. He cowers at the great force of nature and deserts the passengers and the ship in the tempest. So he is disqualified as a ship's officer, as well as being expelled from the civilized society of Western Europe. Before long, his eventful life begins. He wanders from harbor to harbor in Southeast Asia, trying to expiate his sins and get back his lost honor at the risk of his whole life. At times he makes love to a mixed-blood girl. (In the end, he finds the way that

he should go.)

Peter O'Toole who had the leading part in "Lawrence of Arabia," plays Jim, and two Japanese actors appear in the cast. There is only one actress in this movie, and she is the girl with whom he falls in love.

This movie is based on the novel of the same name by Joseph Conrad and rather exactly tells us what the author wanted to say. Since the story takes place in Europe and Southeast Asia at the end of the 19th century, the company went on location for 4 months at Hong Kong and Siemreap, Cambodia.

The scene of the shipwreck is based on an accident that really happened in 1880.

It is possible to say that *Lord Jim* brings us a lot of action and satisfies our minds.

## Brush Up Your English

Christmas Party of the "Public Speaking Class" of the Shodai was held at the Restaurant Sanko on December 4, and ten Americans and two Englishmen were invited. Tasty food and drinks were served. The party was held in a peaceful atmosphere, with everyone chatting together, singing songs. Some humorous speeches were given by the members of the public speaking class. Everyone, who attended the party, felt that Time had flown like an arrow.

It is very regrettable that only about twenty members now take the public speaking course. This course was created last year in our Shodai by Mr. Smith. Only two universities in Japan, Shodai and International Christian University in Tokyo, have this course.

In this class, students learn how to make a speech, telephone conversations, demonstration, and so on in English. Students who study in this class for a year become to be able to speak English fluently as would be seen in the Christmas party. If you take this course, your English ability will surely be brushed up.

## Staff Column

We started to work on this issue just after the Ryokkyu Festival, it was about the end of October, so we are publishing this later than the last issue. We devoted ourselves to the work of editing, giving up our winter vacation. There were some troubles owing to cold weather. Looking back now, they are pleasant memories for us as the proverb says, "No pains, no gains." But we don't know whether we will get "gains" or not. Anyway it is great pleasure that we could publish this issue.

The most regrettable thing for us was that we could not finish the third page ("Where Shodai Should Go?") as we wanted, because of a small number of the staff and the short time for the work of editing. We reflected on these points. But we hope that all the Shodai students consider seriously the future of Shodai through exchanging opinions about the article of this paper. That was the reason why we wrote this article. So if this is done, our purpose will have been achieved.

Last, the editors are very thankful to all the people who helped publish this newspaper.



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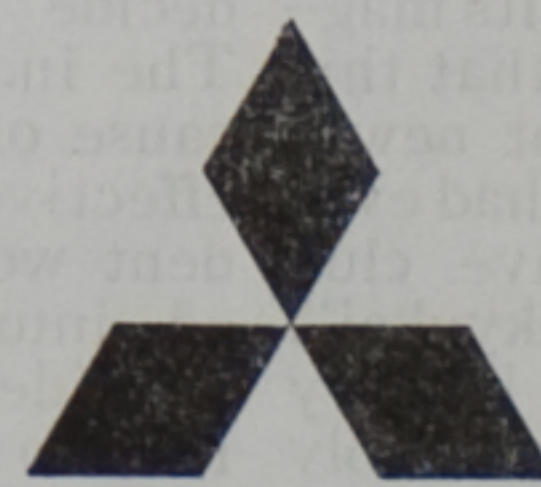
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