

# The Ryokkyuites

NO. 5

OTARU UNIVERSITY OF COMMERCE, HOKKAIDO

SEPTEMBER 15, 1966



Mr. Sanekata Appointed President of Shodai

Mr. Masao Sanekata, the professor at Osaka Municipal University was appointed to the post of the president of Shodai.

Last year, on October 27, Mr. Oizumi was elected president for the next term, but his refusal was so strong that the committee could not help giving up its decision.

During the last winter vacation, the faculty maneuvered to reach an agreement in regard to a candidate for the presidency, and Mr. Sanekata was recommended in the election of January 31, while, on February 22, the faculty meeting of Osaka Municipal University agreed that Mr. Sanekata should retire from the professorship of the department of law and take office as president of Shodai. And his appointment was announced officially on March 1.

Mr. Sanekata was born in Chiba Prefecture, graduated from Otaru Koshu in 1927 and entered the University of Tohoku. While in Tohoku University he passed the judicial examination and the Diplomatic Service Examination. After graduation, he became an associate professor at Tohoku University in 1934 and a professor at Osaka Shodai in 1937 and a professor in law at Osaka Municipal University.

## Okuyama Cycling Across the U. S. A.



Mr. Okuyama, who is a junior, here at Shodai is traveling across the U. S. A. Since he entered our college he had been planning to go to the American continent and to cross it from the West Coast to the East by bicycle, so he worked hard to save money for two years to accomplish his ambition. On March 2 of this year, he started from the Yokohama port and by way of Hawaii, reached Los Angeles on March 16. In his letters he wrote his impressions of the U. S. A. First: America is a broad country; Second: the standard of living is much higher than he expected because the capitalistic system has developed remarkably; third: rationalism, represented by the thought of "give and take" is embedded more securely in their ordinary lives than in those of Japan.

At Portland, the sister city

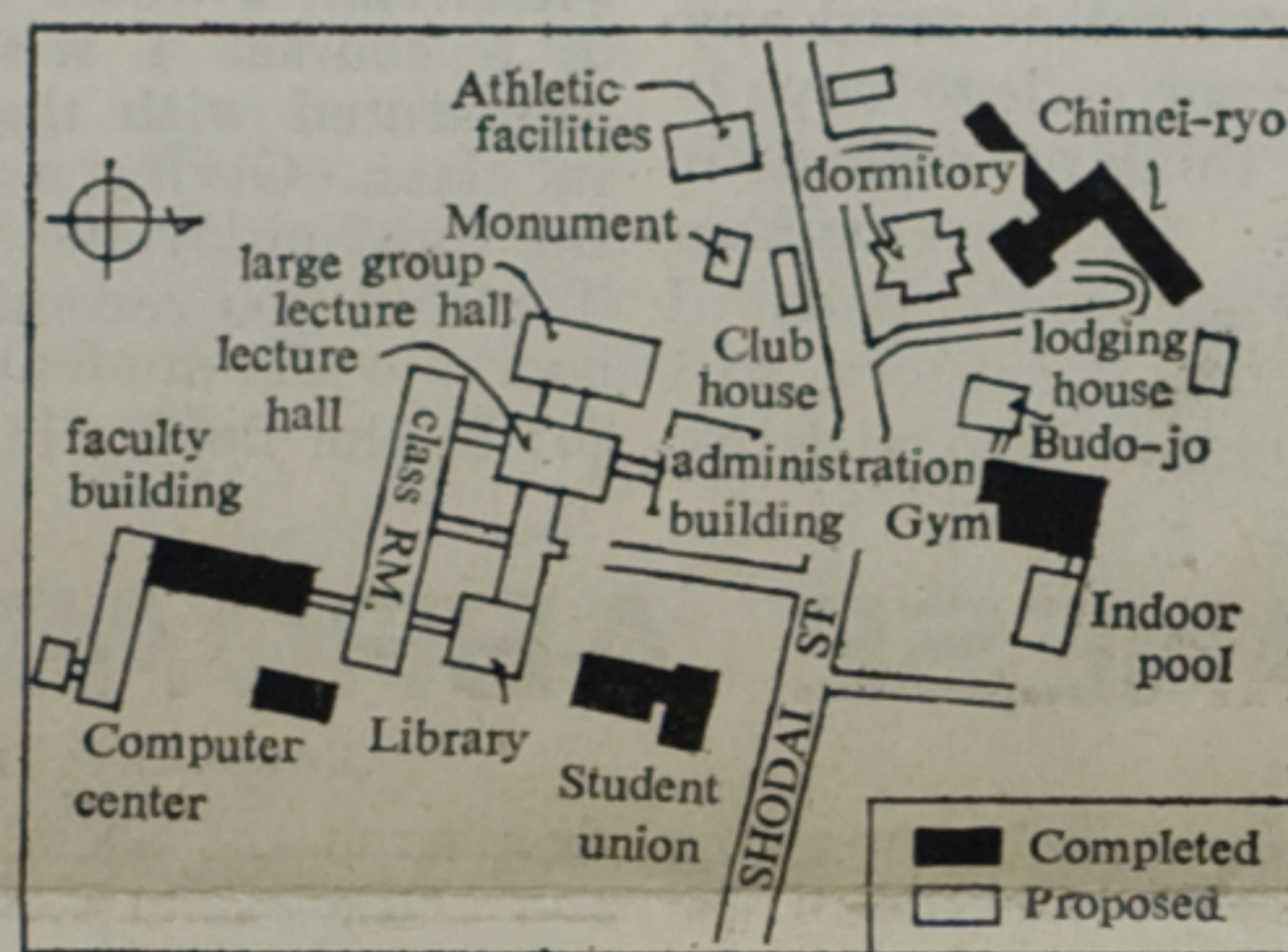
## ANNOUNCEMENT

According to the inquiries which were made for freshmen and sophomores of Shodai, about 60 percent want "The Ryokkyuities" to be published two or three times a year, and about 50 per cent agreed that the Paper should contain more public articles.

So we, the staff, determined to publish "The Ryokkyuities" twice a year from this issue. And we tried to revitalize this paper as well as we could.

Our purpose will have been achieved if all the student read the articles and exchange the opinions whether they are critical of the articles or not.

## Otaru Shodai to Double Its Enrollment by 1976



PROPOSED NEW CAMPUS PLAN

After finally completing the integrated long-term expansion project under the auspices of the Future Planning Committee, Otaru Shodai has just sent it to the Ministry of Education for approval. This plan is so big that Shodai will need to completely revamp its faculty setup and campus facilities, and to double its enrollment in the following ten years, from 1966-76. But the reliable sources feel that the Ministry will approve the project.

According to the blueprint, Shodai will jump from the present one-faculty, three-department system (Faculty of Commerce: Department of Commerce, Economics, and Management Science) to a two-faculty, six-department system (A. Faculty of Economics: Department of Economics, and International Relations; B. Faculty of Business Management: Department of Business Management, Administration, Statistical Calculation, and Management Law).

Graduate School will open for scholarly specialization in commercial research after 1968. With the Graduate School working out well, the research course will be expanded in number and quality, and then the School will award its first Doctor's degree.

The Future Planning Committee, said "Eventually, we plan for a central institute of local economic research by rolling into one with the present Economic Research Center in-campus.

of Sapporo, he was presented the title of honorary citizen because he brought a message from Mayor Harada to the Mayor of Portland. He left Denver on September 10 for Washington D. C. He will come back in February next year.

And the present Otaru Junior College of Commerce, which conducts a 3-year-night-course, will blossom into a 5-year-program of the night school belonging to Otaru University of Commerce.

This proposed project will almost double Shodai's enrollment from 950 to 2,000. With enrollment doubling and a graduate school opening, Meiji era's green, time-worn school buildings, exclusive of the newly-built faculty building, gymnasium, student union, and Chimei-ryo dormitory, will be entirely torn down to make room for sleek new ones by the year of 1976.

During the next two years, the construction of a 3-storied library with a seating capacity of 150 in a reading room on the third floor as well as a 4-storied school building adjoining the library will begin at the side of the present old building of the east-side wing. A natural science laboratory of biology and chemistry, a psychology laboratory, a language laboratory and a hearing room for a language teaching, specimen exhibition, class rooms and seminar rooms will

(Continued on Page 4)

## REISCHAUER RESIGNED FROM ENVOY POST

Edwin O. Reischauer, who had been U. S. ambassador to Japan for more than five years, resigned from his post on July 25. President Lyndon B. Johnson announced the selection of U. Alexis Johnson to succeed him.

Even the cynical person, saying that authority of ambassadors has been weakening in these days when communication has progressed remarkably, cannot help admitting Reischauer contributed much to the improvement in Japan-U. S. relations.

His efforts, in a word, were that people in both countries,

## THE CO-OPERATION FOUNDED ON SEPTEMBER 1

An inaugural meeting of the co-operation of Shodai was held in the large assembly room of the student hall on the afternoon of July 18. About 130 students and 5 professors attended the meeting, and there was also 123 consultations.

Concerning the constitution, heated discussions took place about the plan of the co-operation, the course of the movement, the plan of articles of association and the problem of whether it should take part in Zenkyo-leage and Nikkyo-leage or not. Then election of officers was conducted, and Prof. Ishikawa was elected the chief director.

The inaugural meeting closed with great success. It led the movement of our Shodai aiming at the foundation of the co-operation to its end, which had been started 3 years ago.

Why is the co-operation needed? Recently the price of commodities has been remarkably raised. For example, such a phenomenon is observed with the national railway fare, the mail rate, fresh foods and so forth. The higher the price rises, the harder our lives become. We must do something by our own abilities to keep our daily lives. It goes without saying that it is important to supply more inexpensive goods by eliminating various kinds of wastefulness and intermeddling profits.

Mr. Mikuni managed a dining room, a tea room and a stand in the student hall. But, as the co-operation started, the tea room and the stand, with the exception of the dining room, will become managed by the co-operation. It is the co-operation's plan of business that it will deal with the management of a dining room when the management of it becomes stabilized.

The dining room, where students were very annoyed at the confusion during lunch time owing its smallness, was enlarged and also the stand for purchasing was established.

More than one thousand yen must be paid to join this association—that is to say, 500 yen for a share, and more than 2 shares must be subscribed. The co-operation is now accepting money for admission. The money, collected up to September 1, amounts to about 250 thousand yen, but this is less than 500 thousand yen which the co-operation regards as the working funds.

Let's join the co-operation and make this movement successful.

## The Ryokkyu Festival Held in June

The 14th festival of our college, the Ryokkyu Festival, was held through June 24 to 27. This festival marked the turning-point in the history of the college, because it was decided that the Ryokkyu Festival would be given around June from this year.



class representatives fell through several times because of lack of the quorum. Under the circumstances we had a fat chance of getting the approval", they said. The assembly was re-convened to work out this problem at the end of April and the measure was formally approved.

The chairman of the festival committee, Mr. Hiroshi Kodama, was quoted as saying, "There are several reasons for the change, but the main reason is that we have mid-term examinations in October. We cannot prepare ourselves well for the preparation of the festival in examination times. Besides they have the All-Hokkaido Art Festival at the time of the festival. It is reasonable to hold the festival at a time convenient for the cultural clubs. From the the seasonable point of view, spring is better than autumn for the festival."

When the new school term began in April, the executive committee issued the statement that the college festival of this year would be held at the end of June. But some students took the committee to task, and demanded its general resignation on the ground that they set the date for the festival on their own authority, ignoring the opinions of the students in general. In response to this, the committee went on record as taking the stand that it was unavoidable. "We failed to have the festival measure approved since the assembly of

The Ryokkyu Festival was given on the largest scale under the theme of "Act with the ceaseless idea of self-denial". Various shops were opened in an attempt to get chances of mixing with citizens of the city. Among them a second-hand book store, a shoe-brushing shop and Songs coffee shop were unique.

Looking back on the festival, Mr. Kodama said, "Corporation is vital to the success of the festival. We need the help of the students. I hope that you are always conscious of your responsibility as a Shodai student."

## MR. STERRY ARRIVES AT SHODAI



After Mr. Smith left Shodai in March this year, it was very desirable to the faculty of the English Department of Shodai to invite a native speaker of English to take charge of several courses in English. Fortunately Mr. Richard A. Sterry, 28, a graduate student majoring in American Literature at Michigan State University, accepted this position, and after completing his Master's Degree in his major this June he and his wife, who is also

working on her Ph. D., came to Otaru on August 27.

He entered Northern Montana College and graduated from Montana State University, where he received his B. S. in English. While in college, he was very active in extra-curricular activities, such as playing baseball on a team, working on the annual as well as the college newspaper as an editor-in-chief.

Mr. Sterry was drafted by the military to serve in Panama for two years. Then he left the state of Montana for Michigan State University with a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship from the Ford Foundation to study American Literature in graduate school.

Answering to the question: How do you spend your free time?, he said, "I play the guitar, especially folk songs. — what we call 'bluegrass music', or I enjoy writing fiction."

Mr. and Mrs. Sterry are living in the house where Mr. Smith used to live. Mr. Sterry will have his first English class from the next semester in October after the term exams.

## Economy in Review

### To Encourage Developing Countries

Before World War II labor intensive products and nature intensive products were generally traded among advanced countries, yet the trade pattern was changed into that of labor intensive products and capital intensive ones after the war. It quite depends on the remarkable progress of the industry in these countries.

On the contrary, the economic status in developing countries is becoming worse. The exports of these countries formed only 20 per cent of the total world trade in 1963.

In order to narrow the gulf between advanced countries and developing ones it is necessary that the volume of trade of the latter will be expanded through economic growth.

It is regrettable that Japan has not rendered great services to the progress of developing countries. Moreover, it may be regarded as a loss to Japan. Economic growth of Japan won't be attained as well without amending it, because most of the developing Asian countries will be able to provide not only the import but the export market for Japan in the future. Interdependence between Japan and these countries will eliminate the backwardness and promote economic growth as a result.

#### -The Present Status of Developing Countries-

Most of the developing countries export primitive products and import industrial ones. This trade pattern is like the prewar pattern of advanced countries. Terms of trade of developing countries, therefore, has grown worse.

Industrialization of developing Asian countries has been checked because of a lack in self-supply of the staple food and a rapid increase of population. However, it is not the fundamental means of settling that they require the aid of the staple food. It is the best way to catch the point of "taking off" that

productivity in agriculture as well as industrialization is expanded. Any visitor to a developing country will observe first, that the bulk of the population employed in agriculture carry on at a particularly low level of productivity, not only in relation to agriculture in more advanced countries, but also in relation to other occupations in the same developing country. Higher productivity in agriculture must certainly be one of the main roads to economic growth. When it occurs it would normally solve the marketing difficulties: the higher incomes of farmers will provide expanded markets for industries, and according to English law, part of the additional demand is likely to be for non-agricultural products.

By this policy the exports will be increased, the balance of international payments will take a turn for the better, and many disguised employments will be employed in the industrial sector.

The labor intensive products have the comparative profits in developing countries.

So these countries should encourage light industrialization, based on high productivity in agricultural products, making use of materials and great labor forces.

#### -The Part of Japan-

Trade of Japan with other Asian countries should be increased, because they will provide both the export market of the heavy industry products of which Japan has had the comparative advantages and the import market of the primitive ones for Japan. It will increase the economy of not only Japan but also of developing Asian countries so that Japan can apply its energy to the progress of heavy industry and can increase the imports from the Asian countries through abolition of trade restriction. The attitudes which Japan should take are following, (a) to (c).

(a) Japan has traded unequally with developing Asian countries; Japan has been always over-exported. For the sake of correction of this, Japan should increase the import for the development of resources of which it has not made enough use, based on the long-term import project, for example, the iron ore of India and Malaysia, the copper ore of Philippines, the oil of Indonesia, the cotton of India. These things must be changed from America and Western countries to developing ones; furthermore, it is also important to give the things which can directly serve the independent progress of the production of Asian countries. They will expand the capacity of supply of the primitive products of these countries and increase the heavy industrialization of Japan.

(b) Japan ought to cooperate to cultivate developing countries even if they have a different political system.

(c) There should be a higher level of industrial organization in Japan. The exports of labor intensive products have recently increased in some developing countries. So Japan should correct such a policy that has exported labor intensive products owing to low payments of adjustments of industry and to increased productivity in miner enterprises so as to prepare for the open system in which it entered. Such policies as the progress of the economy in the world wide view is most needed for the future of Japan.

## An Interview With President Sanekata



Tanaka: I've heard that you passed the examinations for diplomatic, civil and judicial services while in school. Why did you enter academic life instead?

Sanekata: In the beginning I was bent on becoming a diplomat. But on second thought I decided to begin an academic career. I thought I was fit for studying quietly in the academic institution.

T.: Are there any books you'd found interesting to read?

S.: At first I preferred to read literary works, especially those of Takeo Arishima. I could see that he was in earnest in thinking about life. Then I began to read many kinds of books, ranging from economics to law.

T.: When did you set your mind on specializing in law?

S.: I took an interest in modern French thought, and I read books on it. One day I came across a book, "Laws and Classes" by Yoshisada Hirano. This book impressed me very much and inspired me with a love for studying law. For another reason, I wanted to be a diplomat.

T.: Can you call to mind anything in your college days?

S.: I can think of nothing in particular. But I remember that I would go drinking. I lived in the dormitory, so I was often induced to go drink-

ing by the friends. I could not reject it because I was weak-minded. I used to return up the Slope of Jigoku, helping drunken friends. I was strong in drinking. After I took them to bed, I covered the lamp with a cloth and read books under it.

T.: Is the Shodai different from what you had expected?

S.: The staff of professors was smaller than I had figured on. I think other local colleges have the same problem. I will make every effort to enlarge it.

T.: You give a lecture on commercial law yourself. Isn't it the rare case for the president to lecture?

S.: To tell you the truth, I assumed the presidency provided that I would take care of a course. I wish to get acquainted with the students in class. Giving a lecture is the most enjoyable thing.

T.: Can you recommend any books to the students?

S.: In the field of law, "Modern

ern Laws" is worth reading. This is published in 8 volumes by the Iwanami publishing Company. As it is written in view of economic systems, you can refer to it for the study of economics.

T.: What do you think of university autonomy?

S.: It's nice to improve the autonomous ability. After graduation you have to do everything on your own. But you must exercise the rights within the framework of the society named "university". It is not desirable for the students to be engaged in the political activities in the university in favor of a certain party. A university is the place where truth is explored.

T.: What's your view on Marxism?

T.: I think that the social phenomena were historically grasped and placed and analyzed by it. In that sense, it should be highly valued as a study.

(This is the gist of the interview with President Sanekata. The questioner is Mr. Yoshisada Tanaka, the Chairman of the E. S. A.)

## QUIET JAPANESE ABROAD

Toshiaki Fukuhara



hotel, we waved a passing taxi to a stop and asked the driver to drive him back to his hotel in peace and safety.

I have witnessed more than a few instances of the kind even during my brief sojourn in the United States. Today you find many Japanese tourists walking all over the country, not speaking of any other corner of the earth. Yet how astonishingly few of them have a satisfactory command of the language to enable them to carry on daily conversation with the native people!

The university I was then attending would occasionally receive visitors from abroad, including Japanese gentlemen. Many of these people of ours, as I heard, rather to my humiliation, did barely more than obtain some printed information, take a few shots of pictures of the campus with their Canons or Nikons which incidentally furnished one of the well-known characteristic feature of Japanese travellers abroad, speaking very little that made any sense.

It is often reported that even some of our delegates at international conferences and conventions are discovered quite incapable in terms of linguistic ability, while, of course, it is as true that there are also many talented and trained language specialists among them.

It may certainly be desirable to widen your view by traveling abroad to observe

It was an early summer evening of 1961 in Washington D.C. My friend and I were strolling down the good old Pennsylvania Avenue enjoying the soft breeze which had at length arisen after the scorching heat of the day, when we saw an elderly gentleman, apparently Japanese, heading toward us, much in perspiration and out of breath. Panting, he hailed to us in Japanese, "You are Japanese, I hope?" Noticeably relieved at our reply in the affirmative, he related his story:

"On arriving here just a few hours ago, I thought I would like to have a look around the town. But, alas! I was soon embarrassed to find myself lost in the bustle of the city. I have too little knowledge of the language to ask the right direction back to my hotel, nor do I know how get a cab. And, thank heavens, I met you folks here..."

There upon, as he was fortunately clever enough to remember the name of his

cept the faint rustling of the surrounding foliage. As the night advanced I stepped gradually over the threshold of this world into another...

Nowadays it has become customary for most students to have some jobs during the vacation, so that they have little time to enjoy leisurely reading. They might have a very good reason for it, but so far as my observation goes, some of them do not make good use of their earnings.

school, which, to some degree, it is true, has succeeded with excellent teaching methods employed by excellent teachers.

With this taken into consideration, our future prospect is not altogether dark along this line; in a few years there will turn out many of our youths invested with properly developed fluency in foreign languages. But still this does not mean we can spare our efforts in this direction here and now.

The "mysterious oriental smile" ought to cease being our internationally famed brand any longer; this is the time for us to realize that "silence is not golden" if we fail to say what we must when we must, and that we should free ourselves from the bondage of this disgraceful title "Quiet Japanese Abroad."

(English Teacher at Sapporo Nishi High School)

## The Best Season for Reading in Hokkaido

Hiroshi Yamada

In Hokkaido summer begins with the smell of lilies of the valley, and, if you are a student, summer vacation begins with the smell of Rosa rugosa (Hamamasu, in Japanese).

Autumn is generally said to be the best season for reading, but I think summer is. We can enjoy reading through nights, and before dawn close the volume with both expectation and regret. It is rather comfortable for us to spend the summer in reading in Hokkaido. Of course fall might be more suitable to appreciate music and pictures. Indeed I think the clearness and transparency of the autumn air is fit for sounds and colors. In addition to that, we have no vacation in the fall. And at least in my case, the chill in the morning and evening air makes me feel a dizzying sadness and solitude; and a feeling of contrition, the cause of which is unknown to me springs up in my breast, so that I lose even my vigor for reading. This weakness of the spirits might be ascribed to the exhaustion of physical strength; at the end of summer I am quite exhausted with over activity in sports, heavy

reading and so forth.

Naturally in winter we cannot enjoy reading through the nights without a large quantity of fuel (but in one has innumerable Doterases and it would be a different case). Those are the reasons why I think summer is the best season for reading in Hokkaido.

It is one of my best pleasures to make a plan of reading at the beginning of every vacation (apart from whether I fulfill the plan or not). Generally speaking, to make any plan is always more delightful than to carry it out. Well, last night I read Yuki-guni according to my plan. I read it through twice running as I had done before. The cool air of summer night was blowing through the bamboo blind (thus I kept the window open far into the night and read such a novel, I caught a cold and moreover was stung by mosquitoes. Therefore I felt depressed the next day with a stuffed head and swollen legs, and I apprehended again that the reality of life is almost always quite in elegant. I could enjoy reading without being distracted nevertheless. The light shone only on the book, and there were no noises ex-



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# 1972 Winter Olympic Games to change the city of Sapporo

The International Olympic Commission chose Sapporo for the host city of the eleventh Winter Olympic Games at Paris on April 27 this year. Then the Organizing Committee for the Sapporo Olympics began functioning on July 26. Sapporo had already set about making preparation for the 1972 international winter sports event.

## Mecca of Winter Sports

Sapporo is the capital of Hokkaido and is its political, economic, and cultural center with a population of 800,000. Winter Games have never been held at a large city such as Sapporo.

Geographically speaking, Sapporo is located at about 43 N. lat., and its surrounding mountain ranges rise some 1,000 meters above sea level. Sapporo's climatic conditions in Winter are similar to those at Davos in Switzerland, Helsinki in Finland, and Toronto in Canada. So Sapporo itself is favorable for skiing and other winter sports.

For a very long time skiing and skating have been so popular in Sapporo that the city has even been described as the birthplace of modern competitive winter athletic events in Japan.

## Facilities

It is said that Tokyo spent more than one trillion yen in hosting the 1964 Summer Olympics. Though Sapporo's scale will be smaller than Tokyo's, the Olympics need various kinds of institutions

and facilities. According to the authorities concerned, the skating rink at Makomanai will cost 1,820 million yen and the slalom and the giant slalom courses at Mt. Teine and the downhill courses at Mt. Eniwa are going to be built for 580 million yen while 700 million yen will be spent for the construction of the new jump stadium at Okura Jump Hill. The cost for the bobsleigh and the tobogganing games is estimated at 100 million yen.

These outlays total 3,500 million yen. The Education Ministry had made a budget for the 1972 Olympic Games. If it is adopted, it will be a great help of Sapporo and Hokkaido.

The Olympic Village which will be constructed at Makomanai will cost more than 2,000 million yen. It is expected to be used as the public residence for citizens.

Thus, constructions of the facilities will demand a huge amount of money like this. But the invested capital will not be expended only for the ten day events, the constructed things will exist after the Olympics. Take Oslo for instance: it held the sixth Olympic event in 1952. The Jump Hill at Oslo is now made use of not only in winter but also in summer. The top of it is used as the look-out platform where people can look out over the city during the summer and its landing hill changes to a pond where people go boating and swimming in summer because it is conically concave. Its Olympic Village

was built for the students' quarter from the beginning.

## Traffic and Transportation

As a result of Tokyo Olympics, the most congested city in the world changed its traffic conditions. Judging from the present state of things of Sapporo, there are many bad roads, and during rush hours a stream of cars and trucks stops. Particularly in winter the cars are held up by a little

constructions of the streets, including expressways and a subway. Judging from the blue print, two expressways will run over the Toyohira and Sosei rivers and one under Odori Park. The authorities concerned drew up a plan for the short subway from Hokkaido University to Susukino.

Taking advantage of the Winter Olympics, they intend to pave the streets throughout

complete preparations by 1972.

## Accommodations

Every year Sapporo receives approximately 5 million visitors from inside Japan and abroad. According to the last fiscal year's statistics, visitors from outside Hokkaido numbered 600,000 in addition to 33,000 foreigners. Many people, 70 per cent of them, went to four national parks and four quasi-national parks in Hokkaido. They concentrated particularly at Lake Shikotsu and Lake Doya. 90 per cent of the people who came to Hokkaido last year visited during the half year from April to September.

The city officials expect that 50,000 visitors from abroad and at least 100,000 Japanese will visit Sapporo during the Winter Olympic Games. Sapporo has never received a large number of tourists like this in the winter season.

The famous Jozankei Spa is located 28 kilometers from the heart of Sapporo; there are three modern western style hotel buildings in downtown Sapporo, in addition to about 400 more hotels and inns throughout the city.

It is also a fact that the tourist industry will count on the large number of tourist from outside Hokkaido, but after the Olympics, the visitors will surely decrease. Therefore, the managements of the hotels and inns are not going to add buildings for only a ten day festival. At best, they might simply improve the present equipment. According-

ly, drastic measures must necessarily be taken for the solution of this problem.

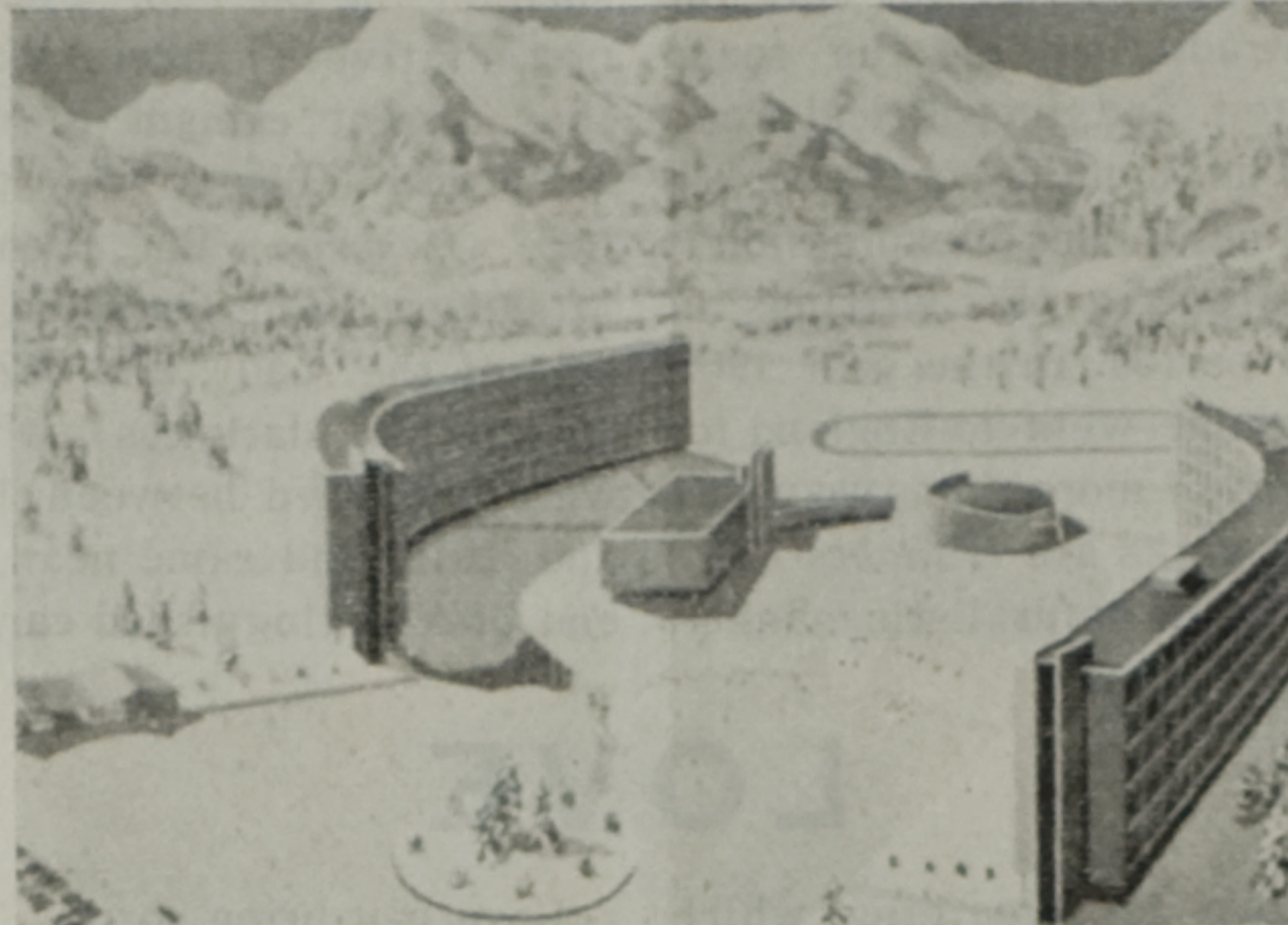
## Citizens

Needless to say, whether the Sapporo Olympics succeed or not depends on the Organizing Committee. The Olympics will be held six years from now; however, it is necessary to finish the preparations by the end of 1970 because in 1971 Pre-Olympics will be held.

The governors have to be careful that the development budget for Hokkaido will be not concentrated on the Olympics. The city administration should not ignore local problems on account of the Olympics.

Sapporo has some important problems which have to be solved in order that Sapporo itself develops as the modern great city. For example, in winter a heavy smog hangs low over the city. The drainage system is not so organized in comparison with the water supply. Therefore, the authorities concerned should dedicate their best efforts to make Sapporo not only a city for the Olympics, but also a master city for its own citizens.

The Olympics is regarded as the chance for cultivating comity between nations. Pierre Coubertin said that the Olympics has a significance not in winning a game but in taking part in a game. Nevertheless, all Japan hopes that Japanese athletes win gold medals and the sun-flag will be displayed at the main pole.



snow. If the officials don't reconstruct the city, taking advantage of this opportunity, the Olympics will not succeed; moreover, the traffic and transportation conditions as well as the lives of the dwellers would be disordered.

First of all, the roads between the Olympic Village and each competition place must be completed. For if plans are carried out, a wonderful road would run through from Lake Shikotsu to Teine. There are other plans of re-

the whole city. Pavement of the streets has developed very slowly so far. At this time they have to carry out the plan.

There exists the trouble with snow. Snow-melting machines are expected to be imported and up-to-date machines are going to increase.

However, these changes in city planning will cost a huge sum of money before they are realized. Therefore, the special problem might be how to raise the money and how to

## Aid Project For South-East Asia

Recently, interests in developing countries has increased internationally. Japan, like other advanced countries, has come to take an interest in them, especially the South-East Asian countries, partly because Japan is one of the Asian countries, and partly because Japan, which has prospered in spite of being beaten in the second World War, is tacitly forced to expand the aid-project. Until now, various kinds of Japanese aids have hardly taken effect for development of the South-East Asian countries, for the sum of aided money was small in comparison with other aiding countries, and the Japanese aid-projects seemed to be built for Japan itself rather than for developing Asian countries. Generally speaking, economic activities of individual persons in a capitalist country ought to be done for the purpose of seeking their own profits. Even the aid-projects are not an exception. Whatever the primary object of an aid might be, aid-projects are apt to be used as the means of seeking profits for aiding countries. Taking an example; it is said that through the free activities of private enterprises, economic aids take greater effect than through those of the government. It is because a private enterprise expands its activi-

ties to the place where it finds its profits, and through the expansion of its activities, the aided country can develop itself. Such aid by private enterprises has actually been under taken in most of developing countries. However, the good effect has not come out according to the project. People who live there have not been encouraged by seeing the foreigners work to get their profits.

These people have not come to have a willingness to work harder in order to increase their standard of living. And as a result, such an aid-project comes to rob the aided country of its economic independence. For example, in the Philippines a few big American enterprises were led to the Philippines according to the preceding thought. They took their profits by the protection of both countries—America and the Philippines; however, they have not answered their own purpose by slanting the native enterprises. And now it is said that without those American enterprises, the Philippine economy could not get along. The Philippines seem to have become a kind of colony.

The primary object of aid projects is to get rid of the economic inequality between advanced countries and developing countries. To ac-

complish this object, those countries which will aid developing countries must take them into consideration.

Concerning the South-East Asian countries, they were colonies and achieved independence after the second World War. Their nationalism overcame the control of foreigners, but they didn't produce enough frame for economy. Before independence, the structure of economy was built for colonialism but not for an independent country. Their nationalism was not supported by the strength of economic abilities, so, nowadays, economic aid is necessary for them. But people who live in South-East Asia showed an unwillingness to work. They said they could live on without increasing the status of their economy. If their mental and intellectual structures are

not changed, then various kinds of aid-projects are reduced by half in effect. Aiding countries have been impatient to see the effect of aids so that they seem to have neglected the fact.

In conclusion, aiding countries should take indirect means of aid into consideration as well as direct economic aids. There is need for them to recollect the fact that it has taken more than one hundred years to reach their present economic prosperity. It is said even that almost all of the South-East Asian countries are in lower economic and mental condition in comparison with the Western countries before the Industrial Revolution. Isn't it a mistake to think that the South-East Asian countries can be modernized economically for themselves.



## Yacht Club Activities

The wind of early spring is too cold. Waves run high and they beat our bodies mercilessly. But we never shrink. We hope to fight with nature.

We camped in our yacht house several times to win a preliminary contest of intercollege. While we camp, we yacht from early morning to sunset.

A yacht is a harmonious product of physics and geometry. We know the limit of our bodies in the sea. We are obliged to recognize the greatness of nature. But these things don't mean our defeat to the magician of nature. We usually think ourselves more deeply, recognizing the

greatness of nature. We give ourselves up to the greatness of nature, looking up to nature.

In the night songs are heard under the electric lights in our lodging house. But soon they will be disappearing in the night. On some night we go to a small island. Sometime our songs, with which we want to express ourselves, can be heard in the darkness.

The gearwheel of modern society is rolling gloomily, and we can not help feeling gloomy in the city. Just then we are apt to remember the sea instinctively. Bright clouds run. Yachts provide a view of the peaks of Ishikari mountains and the cliff of Akaiwa. The enjoyment and glory of summer can be seen.

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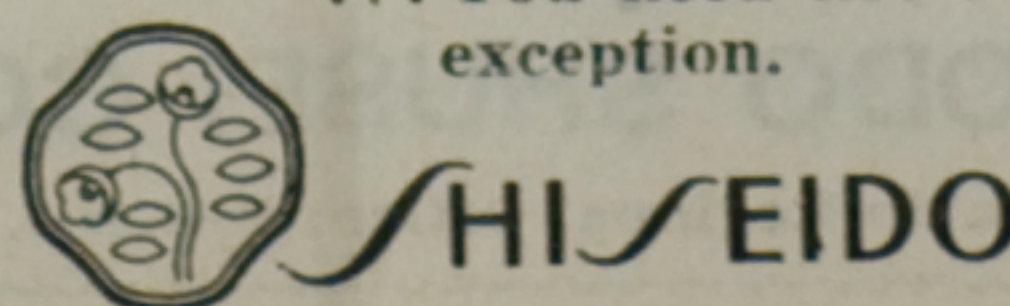


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The English Studies Association of Otaru University of Commerce, 5-chome, Midori-cho, Otaru, Hokkaido.

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Mrs. Cassandra Sterry  
**Editor** ..... Shuji Inoue  
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### Editorial

## The University and Society

The Editorial in this issue will deal with the problem of employment in the university and in society. Concerning this, two problems can be picked up.

Every year a very important season begins in June for seniors who seek jobs for the future. And this year is no exception. Almost all seniors want to work in firms and, on the other hand, there is a lot of exchange of demand and supply of laborers in our college. If too many students hope to work in a certain company, Kosei-ka has to pick out a few suitable persons out of many applicants for recommendation to the company. By having a selection committee, a student with many A's always has a preferential right to get a recommendation from the authority of the college. However, the present system of evaluating students is faculty. Up until now, Kosei-ka seems to have recommended those students who got higher marks in exams, and the business firms in society are apt to employ those students. But are they really suitable for the company? Although the number of A's can be a standard of evaluating the scholastic aptitudes to select some from many applicants, grades do not always reflect one's ability. It should be judged by all-around abilities, which of course include marks. In university life studies during lectures are not everything. We also can learn many more things through extracurricular activities—that is, club activities. And we notice that there is a general tendency for energetic persons to belong to a club and that these persons do not gain as many A's students who are not the members of clubs. These persons are too busy in club activities to give lecture studies all their time—taking notes and listening carefully to the professor.

Among club members we can find as many fine, healthy, cheerful and productive fellows as we can find among so-called hard workers—grinders. Such students have the very important characteristics—co-operation, persuasion, leadership, and negotiation. To get those abilities must be one of the most important

purpose of university life. We should have more comprehensive standards to evaluate such abilities. What is mentioned above may be the first problem.

Second, our college senior year is a very unstable one. It may not be called true college life, since seniors are forced to mix college life and social life. Naturally, our seniors are not able to attend lectures and can not take an active part in their extracurricular activities. How many seniors took part in our college festival of this June? Very few. Regarding the problem of employment, the expectations provided by college life and the reality offered by society are at odds with one another. The need for social activity prevents us from leading a substantial life in quiet and calm conditions. University years are four, not three. Even those students who have already obtained the required credits and future jobs should devote themselves to a complete four years of university life.

There may exist some students who feel the problem of the gap between university life and life in society, because these two are completely different. Human life consists of two aspects—the spiritual one and the material one. In general we are seeking for the former in our university life without worrying about the latter. However, once we get into society, we have to lead our lives for ourselves; the material life is apt to overwhelm the spiritual one. We will become too busy to enjoy spiritual life after graduation. Nevertheless, while we are in college we should try to make ourselves more cultivated. None of us should neglect the present life. Here we'd like to quote a memorable paragraph from Ogai Mori's famous novel "Seinen".

"I wonder if a Japanese knows what it is to live. After he enters primary school, he devotes himself to going through these periods of school. He thinks he can find true life beyond the school one. Graduating from schools, and getting a job, he wishes to finish the job. He thinks he can find true life beyond his life in the job. However, there is no true life beyond it. The present is on the line between the past and the future. If one can not find true life on this line, one can find it nowhere."

## NATSUME SOSEKI

Contradiction between ideals and actuality

(1867 - 1916)

We know that the modern spirit is built with much anguish even if it is concerned with material matter. Natsume Soseki's life and achievement is a good example. Although his achievements suggest what is the most important thing about the problem of modernization, we apt to point out only the contradiction of the social system and the political order.

The conflict between old and new forms of expression is apparent in the writings of the period. In the year 1900, Natsume went to England for a stay of more than two years. His works are *tranches de la vie* in the naturalistic manner,

much influenced by the works of George Meredith. Though he was annoyed by the pains and anxieties of poverty, in his earliest work he tried to seek freedom by laughing them away. He always took the point of view of an objective outsider. His aloofness distinguished logical problems surrounding the ego. The representatives of several works that dissect egoism in man are *Kojin* (Those who pass by), *Kokoro* (The heart), *Michikusa* (The Grass on the side of the road), and *Meian* (Light and darkness), which were published between 1912 and 1915 and came near the end of a distinguished career.

In these works Soseki describes the torments which egoism creates in man, and concludes that man should seek to reconcile the contradictions between his ideals and actuality, search for a higher ethics and art, but

is *Kokoro*. In this story the material and arrangements are so involved in unconscious motivations and the correspondence between them so perfect that it is impossible to discuss them satisfactorily exclusive of each other. Their broad general aspects, however may be noted.

Soseki's naturalism did not lead him to the portrayal of the lower depths of society, as is frequently found in European works. He preferred instead to treat the day-to-day experiences of quite ordinary people, usually of the middle class. Sometimes Natsume describes moments when the lives of such people are touched by dramatic events, but he was especially interested in the quiet routine of daily living. Natsume's works still delight Japanese, largely because of his beautiful style, and a Western reader may find the oriental calm achieved by Natsume to be at times sufficiently engrossing.



suppress his ego, and resign himself to his destiny.

The correspondence of material in Soseki's works has impressed me as being the most important element of his work. Investigation will reveal in this correspondence the inspiration and greatness of his art. A work which is suited to such investigation

### Poem

## LOVE

Love is something which comes from the heart;  
Something in which two must take part.

Love is happy,  
Love is gay,  
Love can be noticed in many a way.

Love will bring heartaches,  
Love will bring tears,  
Love will endure through many years.

Love can bring sorrow,  
Love can bring joy,  
Love can't be treated like it were a toy.

Happiness is one thing that  
Love can bring,  
Happiness, like a day in the Spring.

Another result of love is  
sorrow;  
Happy today,  
And sad tomorrow.

T. A.

### —On the screen—

## "WAR AND PEACE"



This familiar named movie was produced in commemoration of the 100 years since "War and Peace" was written, 50 years after the Russian revolution, and in the Soviet's scheme "A Russian literary complete collection by movie".

"War and Peace" is a full-length novel of Lev Nikolae-vich Tolstoi which is equal to that of Homer. This novel's scale is so big that it is difficult to make it, but the Soviets made this movie an ultra-great work as well as a national business. Its scale is one of the biggest in cinema history.

For example;  
11 billion yen—production cost.  
4 years—days taken to photograph.

530 thousand people—number of characters, 30 film and stages stars and one newcomer, who made her debut in the main role, took part in the film.

270 articles—number of the sets made. 100 sets were built and among them a ball-room as large as a ballroom in the Hermitage and Winter Balace. 100 outdoor sets depicted the old Kremlin, the streets of Moscow and St. Petersburg, Russian bivouacs and the famous batteries and fleches of Borodino.

In addition to using 70mm film's function to the best advantage, this work is a complete picturization which is faithful to the original, as the cinema is called "A lady with a puppy". In this, without airing Soviet ideology, he

## From ESS to ESA

Recently Shodai Eigobu's English name ESS has been changed into ESA which stands for the English Studies Association

In the world there has been a big boom in learning English conversation for several years. None of us can neglect the importance of a command of conversational English. And many people belong to the English Speaking Society, ESS. However, we should recognize that conversational ability is not everything. In conversations we are apt to concentrate on trifling topics of daily lives and escape from substantial ones. So, in order to expand

fullfilled his duty in re-creating the native land's eminent writer—Tolstoi into cinema.

Main casts are; Natasha Rostova—Ludmira Savelyeva, Pierre Bezukhov—Sergei Bondarchuk, Andrei Bolkonsky—Vyacheslav Tikhonov, etc. Among them, Ludmira Savelyeva is a ballerina and is a new-comer to movie, and this film might not have succeeded so well without her.

Ten years ago, this novel was made with Audrey Hepburn in the leading role Holly Wood, and the American movie was screened in Moscow as "A conscientious and talented production" and "A racial-factorless one", which is one of the reasons why director Sergei Bondarechuk made a movie of this novel. At any rate, this movie is an example of great work in cinema history. Its projection time takes more than 7 hours, and accordingly we can see only the first part of it at this time, and the latter part will be given to us after a year. This movie will be sure to be a foundation of a coming pictorial representation of literature.

the limit of speaking English, we should have more broad activities—gaining comprehensive knowledge of English—speaking, reading, writing, and hearing. None of these should be undervalued. The most important is the emphasis on thinking in English about the individual and the society by using this knowledge.

Actually we do have many activities—not only speaking (conversation) but also reading, publishing newspapers, giving plays, and exchanging tapes with universities in foreign countries. We, of course, think highly of the ability of speaking, so every day we have a lunch time meeting in which we learn English conversation of the NHK radio program. What's more, every Saturday we have a discussion meeting on some interesting topics.

The door to our club is always opened to everyone who agrees to this idea.

### Otaru Shodai To Double Its Enrollment by 1976

(Continued From Page 1)

occupy the new school building.

Moreover, the following facilities of particular interest to all students will be added to the campus: a new dormitory, a club house, a lodging house for club activities, a new indoor pool close to the gym, and a Budō-jo. And commemorating the completion of this bold plan, a monument will be erected on the campus.

"We don't know yet whether the Ministry of Education will approve our program or not," said President Sanekata, "but reconstruction and faculty setup should move forward together. Anyway I hope to actualize it as soon as possible." If the proposals are passed, reconstruction should be completed by the year of 1976.

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