

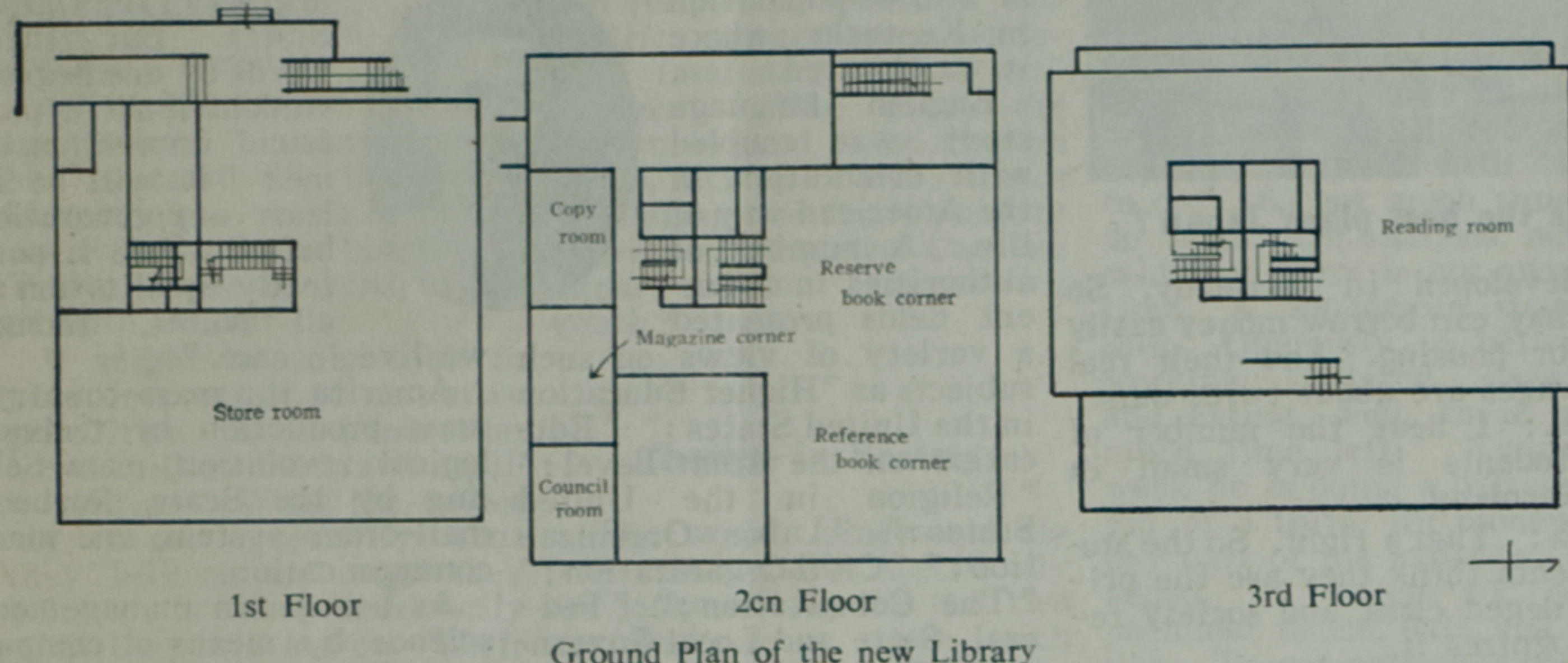
The Ryokkyuities

NO. 6

OTARU UNIVERSITY OF COMMERCE, HOKKAIDO

FEBRUARY 15, 1967

New Library to be Completed in Autumn This Year



Ground Plan of the new Library

The Dormitory Festival Held in November

The 6th dormitory festival of Chimei-ryo was held through November 2 to 6 under the main slogan: "Let's Make a Rapid Advance by Concentrating the Energies of Two Hundred," and the sub slogan: "Let's Do This in Order to Create the More Comfortable Environment to Form One's Character and a Bright Future."

Two significant events highlighted the activity of dormitory festival—first was the chance for the dormitory students to feel the consciousness of togetherness through the programs of the festival. The other was the chance for the dormitory students to have contacts with the citizens of Otaru.

The festival was opened at midnight on the second of November by roaring cries and the beats of a drum. This fire storm led the festival continuously for five days. About 140 students with no clothing on the upper half of their bodies, drank a little "Shochu" for heat, and ran out into the cold night of November to the ground, and there, shoulder to shoulder, sang dormitory songs or college songs and issued manifestoes to each other around the fires.

The programs went on as follows. In the afternoon, a demonstration called *Tanzen-odori* was started. About 100 dormitory students dressed in *Tanzen*, *Sugegasa* and *Waraji* walked down and showed two kinds of dance; *Hokkai Bon-uta*, *Awa-odori*. In the evening, a social dance which aimed to promote friendly relations between young women of Otaru and dormitory students as well as to get money for movies, was held at the large assembly room of the student hall. This is one of new faces in the programs for a folk dance had been held before.

Another new face, movie appreciation, was held at the same place in the evening of November 3. Two films, "Eternally From The Earth" and "Boeing, boieng" were put on the screen. Also on November 3 an athletic meet was held at the gymnasium. The membership of the dormitory was divided into four groups and each group did its best to get the prize of a dozen of beer.

Next day a discussion meet-

A new library has been under construction since September 21st last year as a line in the chain of new vision at Shodai.

This splendid work will be accomplished by September this year. Now, the students are inconvenienced in using the present prefabricated library for several reasons. One is the cold in winter. The other is that it's far from the main buildings. But the students can expect a well-equipped library after these troubles. The concrete arrangement plan is not clear yet. Talks between the school authorities and delegates of students will soon determine it. If anyone wishes to know the new library, you can see its outline.

The new library is a three-story building with steam heating, telephones and lavatories. There is a store-room for books and a corner for teachers on the first floor, an office room, a copy room, a

council room, a receipts and disbursements corner, a reference book corner, a reserve book corner, a catalogue corner and a magazine corner on the second floor, and a reading room for students on the third floor. There will be about 150 seats in a reading room.

What the students ardently hope for in this new library is that they can choose as many books as possible under an open system. The number of books for the open system is not decided. Teachers will choose the books. It was also hoped that the library would be open until nine at night. But since there are very few readers at night, this idea must be abolished. The head of the library office wanted students to take advantage of the attempt.

The total number of books will be 190,000 in the future. It will not be long before students can study with a pleasant feeling in this new, wonderful library.



The dormitory students walk downtown in Tanzen.

ing was held under the title, "Where will the energies of students go?" In the afternoon 3 guests were invited: Mrs. Mohri, a member of the Hokkaido Board of Education, Mr. Fujimori, chief of Otaru branch of *Rouon*, and Mr. Sato, chief of Otaru branch of *Soka-Gakkai*. In the second part in the evening two professors of our university were invited: Professor Nishikawa and Professor Abiko.

On November 5 (Sunday) room decorations were opened from three o'clock, using 17 rooms on the first floor. Many kinds of shops, for instance, bar, coffee shop, sandwich, *Sukiyaki*, *Tempura*, etc were displayed and a consulting room was opened for the people who came to see the dormitory festival. It was said

that the ability of cooking and service of dormitory students was pretty good. These booths were opened the next day too.

And also on November 5 and 6, four dramas, "Story of God of Poverty", "Othello", "Machines", and "Kappa" were played in the dining room of dormitory. In spite of the encouragements of the full audience, they were not played well because of lack of practice.

Study circle of social thought and philosophy expressed their studies. In the dining room, the Green Echoes and the Green Hills enchanted every audience with their strong beats and harmony.

Lastly, at six in the evening of November 6, "Kompa" attended by all dormitory stu-

The Co-operative, 5 Months Since The Foundation

After the foundation of the co-op on September 1, the co-op formed such activities as making the stand larger and full, having sales of typewriters, skis, and other things as well as establishing of "The Sekyo Tsushin". In addition to these, the co-op established a book corner on November 28. In appearance it seems that the management of the co-op has been extending smoothly, but in reality the co-op has several problems to be solved.

First of all, the co-op is still troubled with the most important and essential problem about the percentage of its members. Though more than 90 percent of the students approved of the foundation, at present the co-op has only 350 members of the students (40%) and 40 members of the faculty (30%).

The co-op regards the reasons as these three; the first, impossibility of organization owing to the business of men of action; the second, insufficiency of the information concerning the state of affairs to make the co-op understand fully; the third, irresponsibility and lack of co-operative spirit widely shown within ordinary students.

The third reason is the most important. Thinking the significance of the co-op, everybody understands that it is an organization for students and faculty; that is to say, students and faculty must ourselves deal with the management of the co-op and make its movement. It is said that the co-op of this state has few good points. Even if it were true now, such an attitude mistakes the means for the end. We should join the co-op and make it successful one.

The second problem about the contract between the co-op and the university is also an important one. Why has the co-op never contacted with the university? Naturally, the theory that beneficiaries should be charged with the

dents, was held and the dormitory festival was finished.

After the festival, on November 11th meeting of dormitory students, called *Ryosei-Taikai*, was held and the generalization of 6th *Chimei-ryo* festival was conducted.

In deciding the slogan it was intended to destroy the tendency of dormitories to become close to apartment houses. This tendency means that dormitory students don't have real consciousness of togetherness but are apt to feel discredit toward each other. But the aim was not completely performed and the festival resulted in mannerism. Naturally, all dormitory students should join in the programs, especially in "fire storm". In reality, how many students who neglected to join there were! Most were juniors and seniors.

But such a phenomenon is not the case found only at *Chimei-ryo*. Sense of alienation or indifference is very popular in social life of present Japan. We must not be spoiled by today's mass media which is caused by a too improved capitalist society, but we must establish for each other a real idea of communal.



Enjoying talking and eating at the Assembly Hall

A Big Discussion at Shodai

The 1st All Hokkaido Collegiate Joint Discussion was held at Shodai last October 30 as one of the annual activities of the Hokkaido ESS League (This league consists of English clubs of nine colleges and universities). The purpose was to develop the students' ability to speak English and to promote friendly relations between members of the AHESL. About 200 students of 8 colleges and universities took part in it.

At 10:30 a.m. all the participants were present at the opening ceremony; then they were divided into 15 tables. They discussed in the senior-classrooms for about three hours. After each table discussion all the members met together again at the New Lecture Hall and the chairman of each table made a report to complete the discussion. After the panel-dis-

expenses, so called *Futan-Kubun*, becomes main reason of it. As the university intends to realize *Futan-Kubun*, an attitude to cope with the *Futan-Kubun*, press is needed now.

Connected with this problem, fixtures such as telephones, shutters and radiators also become problems. And the last problem is the absolute smallness of the co-op's area especially for a stand.

Japan-Soviet Trade View

Otaru is an affiliated city with Nakhodka since October the 10th of last year. The affiliated cities between Otaru and Nakhodka were both citizen's long-cherished desire. This plan's realization is, for various reasons, significant, and it is natural that Nakhodka should be the affiliated city with Otaru where is the shortest distance from there. This is nothing less than another example of today's favorably-turned Japanese-Soviet interchange. We have to make the most of this affiliated city in interchange of culture, economy and so on.

From an economical point of view, an expansion of Japanese-economic scale has been brought by facility-investment's leading it, moreover it has been doing to anticipate no-obstacle-approach of foreign markets and increase of exports. And up to the present, an estimate came true, that we import, increase facilities and export still more. Such a circle is repeated, and it's spiral rising has been bringing a high growth-rate of economy. But, in the case of an economy depending on the balance of trades, if exports-proportion has decreased

cussion, a reception was held at the Assembly Hall.

The title of the discussion was "The Aim of University Education", and the theme of the argument was which was more important for university education, the academic aim or the practical aim. The definition of "academic aim" and "practical aim" conflicted, so they were divided in their opinions. But many of the participants believed that the university should be more or less separated from society. It doesn't mean the university should be either an ivory tower or only the means for getting a job.

The president of the AHESL, Mr. Myojin of Hokkaido University, said, "We had very good time, today. I think today's meeting was performed very well all the way considering that it was the first trial."

The book corner that was started 3 months ago has already been an indispensable part for us students. Books about economics and thought are mainly available and textbooks are about to be available.

The book corner is now accepting the subscription of magazines or complete collections and order of books. Let's make good use of the book corner too.

and if a foreign country makes departure from economic policy, the economy will fall in confusion.

Of course, we may be able to overcome such difficulties in a greater or less degree by our efforts, and by our improving skill, but we can not help acknowledging that there is a big limit in our present economic policy which is essentially formed by depending upon foreign resource markets and making profits by the balance of trades. A developing-world-economic society's economic unit can't make shift with policy of a mere nation, and is, in future, to be a big-unified-economical organization as E. E. C.

In Japan, there are some plans. They are "Organization for Free Trade Co-operation in Pacific Area" by Japanese-Australia joint economy committee, "Pacific Free Trade Area" and "Pacific and Asia Free Trade Area" by Japan economy-studying center. But, these plans haven't developed into a nationalized scale just yet and there is no fear of export's becoming irregular for the present, so a high rate-ex-

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Japanese Students Abroad

Every year many students go abroad. Accordingly, two students talked about their experience to "The Ryokkyutes". They are Miss Yuko Takami, a senior at Fuji Women's College, and Mr. Makoto Ebina, a junior at Shodai. One more student, Mr. Kunio Takahashi, a senior at Shodai, who took part in "Summer Study in the U. S. A.," sent us his report.

"Americans and Germans Energetic, Japanese Industrious!"

Ebina: How are you today? By the way, we've been asked to talk about our travel abroad. Where did you go last summer?
 Takami: I went to the United States. I visited New York, Louisville in Kentucky, Washington D.C., Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco. I left Haneda Airport on July 6, and returned to Haneda on September 2.
 E.: I went to München and Köln in Germany and worked there for one month, I visited England, Belgium, France and Switzerland for sightseeing for several weeks.
 T.: You worked, didn't you? What kind of job?
 E.: At department stores in München and Köln. AIESEC, which economic major students who of about 20 countries belong to, collected the students who wanted to go abroad for several months' work as students. Therefore I made application for it.
 T.: I took part in the Essay Contest of the 20th Anniversary of Fulbright Scholarships and was selected for delegate in Hokkaido and went to the States with seven delegates from other parts of Japan.
 E.: Will you tell me the title of your essay?
 T.: "The role of the university student in the international cultural exchange." At first, I thought writing the essay would help me prepare for a graduation thesis. But in the end I lost two months

preparing it. (Laughter) And I had only three weeks before leaving Japan, so what I did before leaving was only pack dresses into suitcases. (Laughter)
 E.: While you were in the U.S., did you see anything that you felt that was unique about America?
 T.: I was surprised at the vast plains land. When I was on a bus from St. Louis to Denver, for 30 hours I could see no mountains, nor houses outside; there were only small trees. At night I could see nothing outside except the carlights. How about you?
 E.: In Japan, Benz is regarded as the high-class motor-car, but in Germany almost all taxis are the Benz. And beer is very cheap. Germans, particularly, the younger generation, are more energetic and stronger than I thought. They guzzle beer and enjoy parties or discussion till late at night, and moreover they work everyday without feeling dizzy.
 T.: Though American young ladies eat less, they can move actively. Many Japanese salaried men do nothing particular after work on account of fatigue, but Americans play tennis or something like that after work. So I bet they are more energetic than Japanese.
 E.: But Japanese seem to be more industrious in their business compared with the Germans. I think the reason is



Ebina (left) and Takami: Is the best place Japan?

that Japanese cannot help working harder because they have a spirit of competition with each other. But Germans seem to enjoy their work.
 T.: It doesn't mean they neglect their work, does it? I suppose they work with an easy manner. I'm sure there is a great difference between Japanese and Western people about that term "seriousness." For example, I know an American lawyer did "The Monkey" (a popular modern dance) at a party. Japanese think persons who have such occupations would never do "The Monkey".
 E.: Once I took a janitor for a president of the company, because he was portly and dressed well. When I told it to a certain German, he said "Why did you make the mistake?" In other words, I had judged him by appearance.
 T.: I think that is the difference between Japanese and Western thought. Generally we recognize that the scholar of the first order is definitely superior to the skilled carpenter. But Americans recognize that people of the first order are all the same.
 E.: German students seem to think about possibilities more than we do. For instance, many Japanese students want most of all to be salaried men, marry and have their own houses. But Germans can have houses only two years after graduation. So they can search for larger possibilities.
 T.: Why do they get houses so easily?
 E.: The banking organ is

developed in Germany. So they can borrow money easily for housing. And their real wages are about twice ours.
 T.: I hear the number of students is very small in Germany.
 E.: That's right. So the students think they are the privileged class, and society recognizes it.
 T.: The United States have so many more colleges and universities than Japan has. They are easy to enter, but difficult to graduate from. So they are contrary to Japan. Juniors and seniors particularly are proud that they have passed the barrier of examinations.
 E.: What is the difference between Japanese students and American students?
 T.: Americans study harder than we do. Do German students play so much?
 E.: There is no game such as pachinko or mahjong. When they spend their spare time, they go to the suburbs by car, or play soccer. Almost all date a great deal.
 T.: It's the same in the U.S. Whenever students get together, they come in a couple. There are few groups which are for only boys or girls.
 E.: Recently the war in Vietnam is a big problem. What do American students think about it?
 T.: They believe the United States is fighting to protect South Vietnam from communism, the U.S. protects freedom. Of course, many of them oppose war but support the basic U.S. policy.

taking concrete shapes.
 A dissolution of dummy companies one of expansion of Japanese-Soviet trade. A few big companies recently took the line which a head company deals by itself with Soviet instead of the dummy companies which were made to deal in Japanese-Soviet trade. In these way, Japanese-Soviet trade is beginning not to differ from the other capitalist one.
 But Japanese-Soviet trade is under the control of COCOM though it is developing steadily. On the 22nd of last September, they searched some houses under the suspicion that some companies got a export permit of each parts of the plant prohibited by

COCOM and exported some equipment for making transistors which is an item of prohibited exports by COCOM.
 But, authority of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry says that they permit to export each part of the plant prohibited by COCOM, and Japan has also no exception. There is nothing for it but to continue to take such away in the future for international economy competition.
 Today an economy development of capitalist nations need to expand a foreign markets, and desires to achieve a mitigation of COCOM's condition.
 We should make also efforts for it's realization.

One Aspect of "American Way of Life"

Kunio Takahashi

Last summer I went to the United States to take part in "Summer Study in America", sponsored by the Japan Society in New York.
 My University in America was the University of Louisville, which had about 7,000 regular students and took its name from the city of 400,000 population in Kentucky where it was located.



English language study was coupled with orientation in the American way of life. A number of authorities in different fields presented a variety of views on such subjects as "Higher Education in the United States;" "Education on the Adult Level;" "Religion in the United States;" "Labor Organization;" "Civil Organization;" "The Constitution;" "Federal, State and Local Government;" "American Foreign Policy;" "Life Insurance" etc. Where appropriate in illustrating lecture or discussion material, there were field trips to government offices, factories and other establishments.

We lived in the dormitory of the University of Louisville which accommodated two students in one room. But every weekend we were invited by Baptist and Catholic families, and went to their church with them on Sundays. It was very surprising for me how firmly religion connects with daily life in western countries. To my regret we could not live with Jewish families, perhaps because they were very conservative, though it had been planned at first.

T.: Generally speaking Japanese seem to long for the high-standard of living of Americans, but I gained the impression from going to the States that American life is developed unnecessarily. For example, when they do washing, they do nothing except push button. I think we need not long for the mode of American life.

E.: America has been earnestly trying to promote material culture. So the spiritual culture has been not so developed. There is no culture in Germany comparable to our Japanese "Zen". Japan has an excellent and striking culture, so we should take care of it.

T.: The Japanese have delicacy which foreigners don't have. On the other hand, Western people are more logical than us. Not to change the subject, what do you think of ladies in Europe?
 E.: There were many beautiful ladies, but all the same I wish to get married to a Japanese girl. (Laughter)
 Do you want to go to the United States again?
 T.: Yes, If I have a chance, because I want to meet my friends again.

As you know, Lincoln was born in Kentucky. We had a chance to visit the Lincoln birthplace as well as some negro families. It is said that Louisville is one of the most progressive cities for negroes and the University of Louisville is the first one which opened the door to negroes in the United States. But these words by one negro student made a profound impression on me: "It will be at least one generation before there is perfectly equalisation at all points, though we live in ease."

America is a mass-country; mass production by technological revolution, mass-selling by the Sears, Roebuck mail-order system, and mass communication.

As I major in management science by means of computers, I inspected some I.B.M. computer centers, banks, companies, and various kinds of stores to see how to turn computers to good account in enterprises. Though I had had an unsophisticated question about rationalization by computers, that is to say, computers make human beings lazy and make unemployment multiply, my doubts have been dispelled by the words of one I.B.M. computer center manager, "A computer creates new work."

In America, as Dr. T.W. Schultz, and John Vaizey pointed out, the idea, "Education is the most efficient investment in human capital," leads public opinion. "If you could take identical twins and gave them clearly favorable circumstances, but allow one of them to proceed to educational advantages and the other to begin work early, the education would be more highly paid." (John Vaizey, "The Control of Education," page 23) And "Modern Industrial, medical and civil engineering processes require scientific and technical personnel in comparatively large number and the development of the economy is giving rise to demand for specialized manpower of all kinds, and especially those trained in science and technology." (Ibid p 35) Therefore there is much (including the social structure) which they can study to their hearts' content, even if they get married and get job.

In conclusion I was confirmed in the idea that the world is one through various sorts of experiences in America. We must establish permanent peace and development of the world by getting rid of the basic disease: mutual distrust and misunderstanding.

I believe this is the greatest and most essential and role of university students in cultural interchange.

E.: Next time I want to go another country.

Japan - Soviet Trade View

(Continued From Page 1)

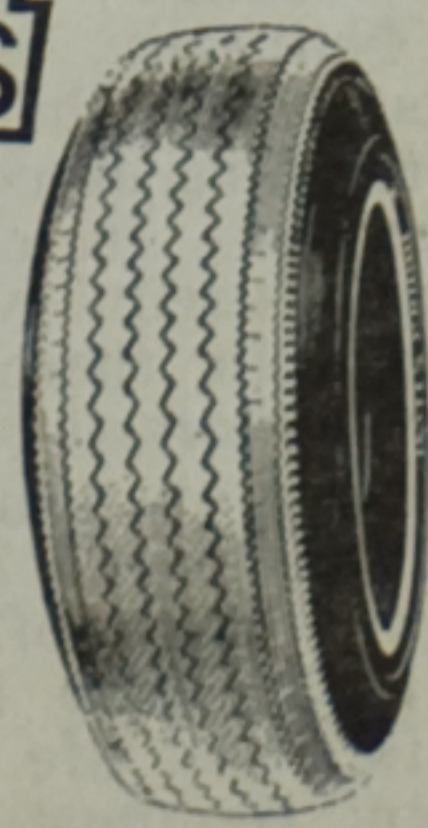
pansion of exports for communist nations is needed.
 In the case of Red China, Japanese-Red China trades is in confusion. Red China's delegates to the Red China economy-trade exhibition blamed some people who have been taking the lead in Japanese-Red China trades, and are the heads of the Whole Japan Co-operation bureau which control the Japanese-China trades advancement association.
 And then, three companies could not help withdrawing from Peking, which forms 17 percent of Japanese-China trade's total amount and have won Red China's confidence as the central existence of friendly companies, because of Red China's having refused a renewal of visa for Peking residents' stay. There is a political reason in these troubles. For, these private companies are associated with Japan's Communist party. Red China is, at present, carrying out a great cultural re-

volution, and seems to be going to re-organize the Japanese-China trade along its way. The Japanese-China trade is hampered by a private foreign trade.
 In these days, the interior of Red China is at sixes and sevens and we have never yet normalized the diplomatic relations with Red China. So we can not expect the stable expansion of Japanese-Red China trade.
 But Japanese-Soviet trade continue to develop steadily in the confusion of Japanese-China trade. Though a territorial problem has been never yet solved perfectly, Japanese-Soviet aviation-negotiation begun on the 6th of this January, and Japan maintains friendly relation with the Soviets. The diplomatic relation with Soviet Russia retrieved, trade-dealing is being boiled along a commercial base, besides a Siberian development, a gas and oil field exploitation in Saghalien and so forth, great project are

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Today's College Students in Hokkaido — An Analysis

If you have felt like saying, "youth today is too unaware of reality," or "what a foolish and fruitless thing they are doing!" then you are no longer a youth. Having an eye on life with misgivings, you've already arrived at the season of reason and rationalism. What is the younger generation? — adults have been debating and arguing through successive generations only to wind up the argument with a brief word: "incomprehensible" almost all the time. Nevertheless, youth is marching on toward the big future with gay laughter, with anger, or with despair.

It might be impossible to paint a portrait of an entire generation. Each generation has a million faces and a million voices. What the voices say is not necessarily what they believe, and what they believe is not necessarily what they will act on. Their motives and desires are often hidden.

The young who lack in experience in life, involuntarily lack in prudence. In order to make up for the absence, however, they have dreams and ideals instead. To cherish a dream — it is the privilege of youth. And youth is a time when dreams and ideals are destroyed in the twinkling of an eye and also a time of despair.

In actuality, there are quite a few stumbling-blocks to youth's ambitions to make positive social gains, but ideally there to be no obstacles before the strength of youth. "Boys, be ambitious!" These words still sound as vivid and of significant as that time when Dr. Clark spoke to our grandfathers' generation about eighty years ago.

Are you satisfied with the present conditions in and around your life? What would you like most to do now? What is your dream or ambition?

To find out about our younger generation *The Ryokkyuities* sent out questionnaires to hundreds of college youths, mainly from Hokkaido, asking those questions. The masses of answers — plus my interpretation — contain many diverse types of opinion, but nevertheless reveal an agreement on the Japanese younger generation of today.

From Adult's Eyes

Adults say that youth today is waiting for the hand of fate to fall on its shoulders, meanwhile grade-grabbing so hard that they have no time for adventure. They seem not as virile as they used to be. Someone said: "Instead of making things happen, they wait for things to happen to them." "Some would like to own a small, independent busi-

ness, but most want a good, secure job with the big firm," said another man. "Youth's ambitions have shrunk. Few young people today want to hit oil in Arabia, climb Mount Everest, sail around the world, or start business with nothing and build an industrial empire."

The grown-ups have described this generation as open and frank but, spiritless, egocentric, conservative, indeferent, fatalistic, restless, gregarious... The young are also considered to be short on ideals, lacking in self-reliance and daring, and desire security above anything else. Can you agree to this summary of youth?

Change in Society

The world changes quickly and considerably, specifically in Japan during the last two decades. As a whole, each generation has no clear beginning or end, but this is not the case with ours. Between our generation and the previous one there is a dividing line, that is the end of World War II. Most of us came to the world as "war-babies" shortly after the war's end. We don't know war (we hate war) nor can we tell how cruel it is. We have been raised all our lives under "peace" gained by the enormous sacrifices of life and property of the previous generations. The facts are that Japan has shown a very rapid economic growth for the last twenty years, and our society got abruptly organized and complicated. As a result, the high-rate economic growth has just left behind its shadows of distortions in many fields. Most outstanding is the swelling of, what is called, "mass pro" education at college, in which we are involved. How do professors see today's college youth?

A professor said: "It seems that the rupture between professors and students has spread over every university, markedly in these recent years. They don't feel any interest in any subject but what are, for themselves, literally interesting, useful, and of "up-to-date" substance. If not so, most don't usually study it."

"As far as cheating is concerned, I suppose there were not as prevalently mean and miserable a time as today! The guilty associated by cheating is diminishing. Now that I'm teaching at college, I must experience the pain or discomfort every time when I give an exam to a mammoth number of students."

"On one hand, the number of this type of student shows a continuous sharp increase — those who are trying to submit themselves to a small, happy "peaceful life" close to them, giving up the revolt against the existing mammoth

society — there's something wrong with somewhere, but remaining undaunted without turning a hair. On the other hand, many others try to take paints to go through the invisible gigantic pressure of the society."

Youth Complains

The younger generation think, the survey discovered, that the world is unsatisfactory, disappointing, competitive, restrictive... with "lots to do" and not much time to do it in. On analysis, many said that there is not enough time. A sophomore student said, "Obviously in between working, studying, sleeping and eating, well, there isn't much time left." Twice a week he is doing a part-time job of a tutor for money to pay part of his expenses. He added, "I watch TV, play pachinko, dance, date, and the like. To get enough muscles to be able to do it justice I'll go out for skiing this weekend. I have too many things I'd like to do, so I can't mention them all here."

Comparing today's students with the prewar students another professor said, "The former students were generally able to concentrate their energies on one thing — not

just his academic work but his big concern. They devoted themselves to it. Each student knew what he was doing. Your generation has got a big and free choice of anything that you want to do or to have. Your problem is just what to choose next, it seems." We have never known war-time shortages — we are happy and believe the future can only get better.

In complaining about the world, students said that society "doesn't accept freely our freedom nor our thoughts... applies pressure and restrain... allows lip-service clan to thrive... It passes each day in the struggle for existence... Dream won't come true... through a mass-pro education people are involuntarily conformed." But a striking 30 per cent say in their own opinion they are barely satisfying.

For the students, the most dissatisfied part of society is the college education; in detail, mass-pro education (25 per cent), followed by professors (5 per cent), and courses, tuition, facilities, and unit system. "Consider education," said a senior. "We think we believe in it passionately, and perhaps we do. Yet we accept all kinds of shoddy education that is no more than going through the motions. We pretend that so

many courses, so many credits, so many hours in a classroom add up to an education."

"Mass-pro" College

How real is the pressure? So real that college students tend to be the first reserve of the supply of "salaried men" as the industry expands and demands. So real that learning for the Japanese *gakumon* is treated like merchandise. So real that masses of high school graduates rush to the narrow gate of universities and one after another new college opens its doors. And thus colleges and universities have become mammoth while faculty staffs and facilities are remaining just about the same level. What a man student calls the "infected process", he divides it: "Freshman year, students tend to be idealistic and zealous after having had the many pressures behind them, that go with the entrance examinations, and to believe in an academic atmosphere. Sophomore years is the season to get bored of lectures and college and forget freshman's passion. Junior year is often the time when they start worrying about the job recruitment..." He thought

that if he stay there throughout four years like others who were, without notice, infected he would be the same. He wanted to get something important from his college life, so he spurred himself to make an adventure — Around the World by Bicycle — and at last he's done it.

Now What?

Asked what you want most to do now, eighteen per cent answered to travel. Many of them want to go abroad — Europe, America, South Pacific, and anywhere outside Japan. Studying, not cramming, ranks at the second place with seventeen per cent in a dead heat with the former. The third is reading with eleven per cent.

"What is my ambition?" said a pretty co-ed. "My ambition is to become a good school teacher every child likes very much." We heard someone saying "Youth's ambitions have shrunk". This should be partly true because we suffer from lack of worlds to conquer like the old generations, in a sense, did too well. But what we want, at all cost, is not to find ourselves in "false situations." Life is full of false situations, especially Japanese life today.

Short Story

MR. SERGEANT

By Eiji Saito

The town was surrounded with mountains. In winter, the town became crowded with people who carried out big and very long logs by using horses and trucks, but when the snow started to melt from the mountains, they began to leave the town.

I came to this town with my family when I was still a child. May be I was nine years old.

My father was a police sergeant. He was called, "Mr. Sergeant". I thought he was truly respected by the people of the town. Strangely, however, this son of "Mr. Sergeant" could not find out a friend in his neighborhood.

I knew many boys, but I had no real friend. Though I wondered about the people of the town, my mind was kept in peace. I was used to being in such circumstance.

Every morning, I gave some food, fresh water, and green vegetables to three little birds, before I went to school.

On that day, I was on the way home alone as usual. I saw a man come out of a small smoky tavern. I knew him. He was one of winter woodsmen. I had seen him in the office, having quarreled with Mr. Sergeant loudly.

Surprised at the loudness of their speaking, I had peeped into the office through the little opening of the door, which divided our home from the office at that time, he had been dead drunk.

Just then, I saw the same man on the street, not in the office. Suddenly, fear came to me, but I didn't know why. I would have run away if I could. He seemed to be angry at something. I passed by him at a quick pace and turned back to see him. He walked after me, tottering. His hair was a little gray and out of repair. I was taught that woodsmen were rude and unruly. I was afraid of him.

I was looking for mother, father and brothers, but there were none in the house. It was dark in the room.

I heard the sound of opening the door roughly. My heart began to beat with large sounds.

"Hi! Police!" I was at loss what to do.

"Hi! Police! Where are you?" I wondered "What should I do?"

"Policeman! Mr. Sergeant!"

My feet began to move to the door. At the dark corner of the passage, I recognized the man with his hair out of

repair and with the broad shoulders. He seemed to be larger. My voice stood at the throat.

Just then, father came back and stood behind him.

"Dad!"

"What's the matter?"

"Sergeant! I, I,..." I was surprised to see him begin to weep.

"You are beastly drunk, aren't you? If you have something to say to me, come here again when you are sober."

"Sergeant, don't say that. Please, please listen to me. I, I,..."

"Well, well, I know what you will tell me. Come here again tomorrow. I will listen to you. You had better go home today." Saying so, father forced him out and shut the door before him.

"What?" the woodsman cried, "You mock at me, don't you? Eh? Don't make fun of me! You, policemen, can live on taxes we pay. You have duty to listen to me. What a police! Open this door! If not, I will break the pane. Are you all right?"

"If you do that, I must arrest you. Are you all right?"

"Quit your kidding! Let me enter!"

Why didn't father let him enter. Why did he intend to enter so? Mr. Sergeant kept silent. His right arm moved. The pane of door was broken into pieces. His left arm moved and the right arm moved and....

It was done in an instance. Four panes were smashed. The blood was spilling from his fingers. He was graining on purpose. On the floor inside the door, the drops of blood were scattered. The drops were absorbed into the dirty floor, and turned into black dots.

After a while, father and the man whose hands were bandaged and put handcuffs on got on taxi.

"I will go to the hospital." Mr. Sergeant said.

The handcuffs seemed to be cold to him. The door was shut with a bang. The car starting.

According to the rumor, Mr. Sergeant pushed him to the door rudely and he thrust his hands into the pane of the door as he was drunk.

It was true that four panes were broken.

My father was still called "Mr. Sergeant" by the time when we left the town.

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Editorial

Students Movements

The year 1966 passed with enormous campus conflicts which spread across the country by leaps and bounds. These conflicts are, unfortunately, expected to show a tendency to increase.

Since the *Keio* dispute arose in January, 1965, about 70 similar troubles ensued, many of which remain unsettled; the universities confronting the problems at present are broken down as 20 national universities, 10 private universities, and 3 prefectural or municipal universities.

It is not to be denied that these troubles did not occur during a brief period accidentally, but they have causes in common. The causes of these conflicts, on analysis, can be roughly divided into as follows: the transfer of the right to manage a dormitory; the removal of the campus to a new site; the demand for the administrative right of a student hall, and a raise in tuition. They seem to be just causes for which students may conduct the movements. But the argument is whether these movements have the countenance of the general students.

These conflicts, in most cases, become serious and violent, and the lamentable end of the matter is that a whole campus is in an uproar, and policemen are often called in to put it down. Therefore, the leaders seem to be directing the movements with a large number of students at their back. But some doubts do not disappear that only a small number of students forward the movements under the pretense of representing all the students. Some people say that 50 students will be enough for the leaders to

gather resisting force against the university administrators. Moreover, even if students take part in them at their own will, speculation may be needed whether they are not incited to do so without any concrete conviction.

Another point is whether the general strikes which were carried out in protest against those school plans express the will of the students on the whole. The strikes are the most powerful maneuver that they can employ. But some suspicion cannot be avoided that they took the strike vote without due regulation process. In the case of a certain college, a representative demanded a vote of non-confidence in the chairman in the assembly but the motion was thrown out; and the strike bill was passed by a narrow margin in the teeth of opposition. He said in a rage that they even violated the fundamental rule of democracy that it takes precedence over all other bills. Besides, it is a very important measure calling for a poll by all the students. The poll was not, in fact, taken.

It may be safely asserted that the students self-government associations have a significance of existence because of their usefulness for making our student life a better one. Nevertheless, some suspicion cannot be cleared that they are managing associations without consideration for our benefits.

We must realize that we ourselves are in possession of the associations, and that it is we who decide on everything. We must watch out for their actions so as not to have their own way against our will.

Where there is a sound autonomy, there is a sound student life. We should be determined to dedicate our best efforts to establish such an autonomy.

Economy in Review

Business Management at the Present Age

1) The Economic Status Quo

It is very natural that Japan should put capital liberalization into practice because our country belongs to O. E. C. D. and has promised to open its economic door to other countries. Foreign countries demand that Japan should do so as soon as possible, particularly in the case of "direct investment". Now in Japan the law on foreign capital takes the admission method at the foreign capital admission committee for the alien applicants. Under the open system, the applications will be almost automatically permitted, and it will become very easy for

aliens to establish their subsidiary companies and jointly owned concerns with Japanese and to take part in the managements through getting a great deal of stocks in Japan.

In a "looking forward manner", some advantages can be found in practicing capital liberalization. 1) The removal of restrictions on the influx of foreign capital will give Japan access to advanced foreign industrial techniques which otherwise would never find their way here through the conventional approach of technical tie-ups between enterprises. 2) Enterprises here can make their capital struc-

ture improved in terms of the ratio of net worth to total capital. 3) Japanese imports will be decreased by permitting alien corporations to operate together with jointly owned Japanese enterprises.

Actually, however, Japan has been trying to postpone the liberalization of capital transactions on grounds that there are too many small enterprises and that; 1) Great foreign capital will encroach on the right of management of Japanese companies. 2) Japanese market will be controlled over by foreign capital with technological innovation. 3) Strength of international competitiveness of Japanese companies are not yet equal to that of Europe and the United States because more than eighty per cent of total capital of Japanese enterprises consists of borrowings. These reasons should not be overlooked, even though some industries—such as iron and steel, cement, autobike, and vinyl chloride—can immediately prepare for the liberalization.

Nevertheless, however, it is also true that Japanese managers have to complete their arrangement to accept the coming current of the economic world as quickly as possible. There is no doubt that business managers are facing a new era of internationalizations.

2) Management in a New Era

In order that Japanese enterprises can develop side by side with foreign big companies, they have to strengthen their international competition power by promoting productivity. In order to get higher productivity, it is a pressing question for managers to switch the conventional style of management to modern one. Japanese management hitherto has been depended on intuition and courage (*kan* and *hara*), but now at the time of capital liberalization, "scientific management", rational way of management, should be carried out.

Business management is driven in the phase of planning, organizing, motivating,

and controlling which are called the circulating process of management.

Usually management has been performed in organization in which the activities are divided as a job of each person that must be done to reach the goal of the group. And authority and responsibility are delegated from higher ranks of persons to lower ones. Thus, in typical sense, organization consists of system as delegation of authority and responsibility. And conception of organization is divided into two parts; formal organization which involves system of delegation of authority and responsibility, and informal organization; in other words the former is impersonal side of organization and the latter is personal one. Emphasized aspect of today is latter one, human aspect of organization, that is to deal with individuals and their relations as well as the part that each member of enterprise is expected to perform—individual shares.

It is self-evident today that managers cannot drive their businesses successfully only through practicing the delegation of authority and responsibility as has been done so far, and through neglecting human side of the enterprise. Also, they cannot carry out their activities workably by bureaucratic individualism, status dominance, and persons as official-holders and as adaptive devices. Organization and individuals should not be separated from each other, but should be integrated into one. This is the contemporary subject of management world—that is, "management by objectives" which is the general system of reaching the goal not only of the whole, but also of individuals, at the same time, and which seems to be the best way of motivating the members and improving the labourers morale.

"Management by setting goals" can be called as another form of participation of whole members in management, which will bring about promotion of productivity. At the international competition age in business world, it is one of the most important required problems to get higher productivity in each concern by improving the human side of the enterprise.

(Yoshisada Tanaka)

—On the screen—

THE BIBLE



I think that films can be divided into two kinds. One is the film for expressing one's thought, and the other is the film for converting the audience's dream into reality. When you find that this film belongs to the latter you recognize its excellences. The Old Testament, containing twenty-two chapters, is arranged into nine tales in "The Bible". This film gratified my curiosity which I had when I read the Old Testament. The beautiful Eden is as in a dream; the huge Noah's ark (I heard that it measured 152.5 meters in length) the Babel which rised in the sky—there was enough luxurious to fulfil my expectation.

By the way I want to point out one weak point of this of this film. I think that there are too many tales in this

film. Too many tales blurred its theme and made me think that every tale is incomplete. So, as a whole, I gained the following impression: there were some fancy cakes and I ate only their cream of decoration one by one.

At last I will refer to three things which gave me deep impression in this "The Bible". The first is the part of "The Creative". The pictures of nature were so beautiful that I can remember of them clearly even now. I felt the serious mind seeking after the beauty. The second is the acting of John Huston who played the role of Noah. The third is the part of Abraham. At this part the psychological description was excellent. I think that you had better see this film once. (But you need not see twice.) (H.N)



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