

The Ryokkyuities

Vol. VI No. 1

OTARU UNIVERSITY OF COMMERCE, HOKKAIDO

10 yen
February 23, 1968

Landa, Fisher Now Teaching At Shodai

Mr. Mark Landa, 23, came to Shodai last fall to take the place of Mr. Richard Sterry who had been a teacher in Shodai. He attended Augsburg College and Minnesota University and now he is in the master course in English Literature. He was born in 1944 in North Dakota.

Mr. Landa teaches five classes of English—three freshman, one sophomore and one junior.

Mr. Landa wishes to talk with many students. He said "Before I came to Japan I was very curious about Japanese college students and how they view the West. Of course, I wanted to actually live my daily life in a Japanese community"

After two years at Otaru, he plans to return to graduate school at Minnesota and ultimately to become a college instructor in the States.

He lives now at Midoricho, 2 Chome with his wife. She is teaching at Showa Junior Women's College. Next spring, she is going to study flower arrangement. Both can speak a little Japanese.

Mr. Ronald W. Fisher, 29, came to Otaru Shodai as an English teacher last year. He was graduated from Princeton University where he majored in European history. Before coming to Japan he long had a desire to do missionary work, and he is at present engaged in such work, besides teaching at Shodai.

Professor Takemoto was invited to our school from Muroran Institute of Technology last year. He was graduated from the University of Oregon in the master course in English teaching.

Theft At Ski Club

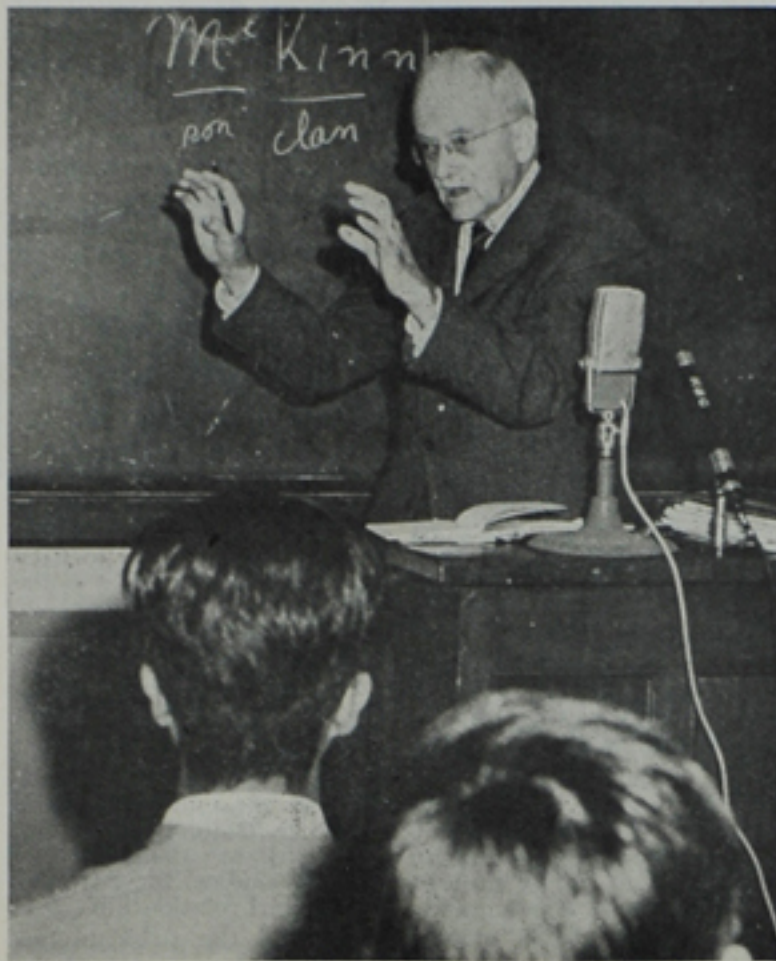
Student Body Refused Police Investigation

A theft took place at the ski club's room at Shodai between 1:00 p.m. and 2:30 p.m. on October 12 when the club members were out. Receiving the report that 12,000 yen was stolen, three policemen came to "Shodai" to investigate this affair. When they were led to the front of the club house by ski club members, some executive committee members arrived and refused the policemen's search.

Then the executive committee members, the dean of students, Prof. Riichi Okamoto, and the ski club members held a discussion. But when about 50 students gathered there, the discussion got out of control. At last the university's side asked the policemen to withdraw at once from school. About 20 minutes later, three policemen left Shodai without any search.

After that, executive committee members persuaded the ski club to get back the report from the police, and they decided to conduct a fundraising campaign in order to pay for the amount of ski club's loss.

In Shodai three thefts took



(Photo courtesy Hokkaido-Shimbun)
Dr. McKinnon delivering a lecture at his reminiscent classroom at Shodai. At each lecture all the students seemed to catch every inch of his words.

"Roba-sensei" Came Back For Special Otaru Visit

Dr. Daniel Brook McKinnon, 77, a professor of Otaru Commercial High School (now Otaru University of Commerce) visited Otaru University of Commerce on August 29 with his wife. This visit, his first since World War II, was a response to an invitation of the alumni of Otaru Commercial High School (Kosho).

A graduate of Harvard, Dr. McKinnon came to Japan in 1914 after hearing that the Japanese government was seeking qualified English teachers. He first taught at Toyoura Middle School in Yamaguchi Prefecture. Later he went back to the United States for his master's degree. After that he returned to Japan and came to Otaru as an English teacher of Otaru Commercial High School.

In Otaru, because he went to school by donkey, people called him a "Roba-sensei". He was loved and held in great respect by not only stu-

dents but also people who lived in Otaru. Dr. McKinnon loved Otaru and devoted himself to the English education of the students for twenty five years. In spite of his efforts, he was arrested on Pearl Harbor Day as a spy.

On that day he was teaching English when some Japanese gendarmes came to the classroom and arrested him. He was surprised and appealed its injustice.

When he realized the hopelessness of the situation, he closed his book and said to the students gently, "Good bye... See you again..." and left lonesomely. Though later cleared of the charges, he was held prisoner until he was returned to the United States.

In 1965 at the general meeting of Ryokkyu-kai (alumni association of Otaru Kosho), late Hidetoshi Tomabechi, a former president of Otaru University of Commerce, reported how Dr. McKinnon was getting along and that he wanted to visit Otaru. Then many members of the meeting made up their minds to invite him set foot upon Otaru's soil again. Since then, the fund for inviting Dr. McKinnon to Japan was started among the graduates of the University through out Japan. As the result of their efforts, enough money, about 2,000,000 yen, was scraped up in about two years.

On August 29, when he visited Otaru University of Commerce after a lapse of twenty five years, he received a great welcome from many old friends and students, including Dr. Masao Sanekata, president of Shodai. Dr. McKinnon and his old students enjoyed discussing their many memories. What he said at this hotel, "I feel like being an Urashima Taro", expressed his enjoyment.

He delivered three lectures at Shodai.

As soon as he came into room 412 to give a lecture, he pointed at the dirt on the door and said delightedly, "Per-

haps you can find mine!" Then he walked to the platform and said, "This room is very *natsukashii* for me. It because..." he continued his memories in that room. In 1923 when a disagreeable international concentration took place between the United States and Japan there were demonstrations in Otaru and all other cities throughout Japan.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Shodai In a Good State of Employment

The Employment Section of Shodai revealed that as of December 1, 151 seniors secured jobs out of those who wish to start on their careers. This year 187 students are expected to graduate from this college and 163 of them are seeking jobs with any companies.

What is characteristic about the job-hunting is that 190 more companies offered employment for Shodai students than the previous year and 44 enterprises which had hired Shodai students and 78 companies which nearly asked the students for employment unofficially decided to hire students from this college. From a viewpoint of size, they are 17 small and medium companies and 109 large companies.

But the Employment Section predicts that it will be difficult to find jobs for all the students next year because students will number over those of this year's total, which includes:

Finance	27
Commerce & Trade	43
Manufacturing	51
Traffic & Construction	5
Insurance	17
Security corporation	2
Others	6
Total	151

Co-op Attempts To Gain Broader Basis for Unified Membership

One year has passed already since its foundation of our student co-op, which was founded in order to develop both economic and cultural lives of students.

To commemorate the event and to develop the cultural side of student lives, two movies were viewed at the Assembly Hall: "Pochomkin-The Battleship" and "Seishun

zankoku monogatari".

To let the students realize the existence and the function of the co-op, discounts were offered: at the book store, all books were reduced by 10%, and at the coffee stand, coffee was reduced by 50%.

The local co-op still has problems to solve. The biggest one is that the co-op holds only 602 members (about 52%) of the student body, although today most of the co-op of another universities or colleges hold about 90% of the students.

Takao Takahashi, the chief director of the student co-op, said "The reason why our co-op holds only 52% of the students is because many students regard the co-op only as an organization which sells goods cheaply. It is true, but it is just one aspect of the co-op."

The true purpose is not to problem again with the university's side, and decided to stop the search.

Fund-raising Drive Opened To Set Up Peace Memorial

Graduates of Shodai began to raise funds for a peace memorial commemorating the war-dead of Shodai students. A fund-raising committee met for the first time in Sapporo on October 29. Mr. Shoji Ishida, a graduate of Shodai, and Mr. Masamichi Matsuo, a professor of Shodai, were elected chairmen.

To meet the construction expense, a goal for the fund was set at 5,000,000 yen to be raised from 8,000 graduates scattered all over the nation. As of mid-December, the fund amounted to about 300,000 yen from 110 donors.

It is reported that as many

as 350 students had been killed or missing in service for the twenty years since World War I. It is the long-sought wish of many graduates and professors to put up a peace memorial to console the spirits of the dead. The executive committee has stated, "the campus is changing into a modern one and there will remain no traces which remind us of how it was in the old days. They hope to leave at least one thing on the campus by erecting a memorial symbolizing truth and eternal peace. The memorial will be set up next to the faculty office building by August 15, 1968.



(Photo by Kenzo Kawaguchi)

The "New Look" for Otaru Shodai

The old and new stand side by side at Shodai campus, linking the past and present. In the middle can be seen the three storied new library with the sleek four storied school buildings beyond, both of which were completed last fall on September 10, 1967. The flat Assembly Hall adjoining the Student Union built in 1964 is in the foreground.

Anti-Establishmentarianism

Are Hippies Really Free?

By Sumio Nakamura
News Editor

Every street is paved and lined with high-storied buildings. Several speedways are crawling between them like snakes. And neatly dressed people are walking with hurried steps along the valley of buildings. New York, San Francisco and Tokyo are such large cities in the world, and have a huge population.

On the other hand, youngsters who wear blowzy furs, faded jeans and brimmed hats are loitering. They are "hippies". Hippies seem to float, serene, smiling, chatting on a corner. They are nonviolent, mystical, bizarre. Psychedelic drugs, marijuana, LSD, "speed", and the like are their instant passports to Nirvana. That is to say, they make a 'trip'. (A 'trip' means experience while under effects of psychedelic drugs.)

Almost every city, almost every society has some drop outs. But why do hippie movements appear in these big cities? Recently the hippies have flocked together in big cities, particularly New York's East Village, San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury and Tokyo's Shinjuku. "Hippies are dropouts who are turned off by the wars, poverty, political phoniness, and the 'game' they see around them," says Max Lerner, American Harvard Professor.

Way-out clothing, a beard and neck-length unkempt hair are only their adjuncts. More significant is their philosophy. They thrashed out art



or life in colloquies at the 'pads' (means residence).

"They deny sexual morality. They are concerned that physical love is delightful: "to be chewed upon as often and freely as a handful of sesame seeds."

How do hippies support themselves? Some hippies sell collections of their poems. Many do have jobs in their arts—as actors, dancers and rock'n roll musicians. In fact, it is true that many are hard up for money. "When we get enough money to live for a couple of weeks, unless we're doing something creative, we'll probably stop work," said some hippies.

On the Screen

"Belle de Jour"

One of the world's greatest film directors of Surrealism, Luis Bunuel, produced his 27th (and he says, final) film, "Belle de Jour". He said, "I object to all of the impure moralizing which comes from the conventional moralities, sentimentalism and so forth. For me, the morality of bourgeoisie is corruption. It is based on 'the pillars of society': religion, patriotism, home and culture. They are the most unlawful social system."

"Roba-sensei"

(Continued From Page 1)

That night he and his wife stayed up thinking whether they should stay in Otaru or leave for the United States.

The next morning when Dr. McKinnon came into that room to teach English, he found a sentence: "We want no American teacher" on the blackboard. Then he explained to the students why he and his wife had decided to stay in Otaru.

His heart was too heavy to continue the lesson. He ended class early. After his class he turned to erase the board. Then he realized that some student or students had changed the period to a comma and added "but one". "We want no American teacher but one" was the sentence. It was a beautiful gift for him. This gift, a symbol of the bond between himself and the students of this university, impressed him deeply.

He is known by his sincerity, punctuality, tenderness, and kindness. It was his good character that made his students decide to make it possible for Dr. McKinnon

But he doesn't have another basis of morality to put in its place. He expresses his opinion in this movie. Based on Joseph Kessel's 1928 novel, it is about a typical young upper-class housewife (Catherine Deneuve), deeply in love with her doctor husband (Jean Borel) at the same time (and Bunuel shows us that this is no contradiction) unsatisfied, who decides to spend her afternoons in the local whorehouse, not for money, but for the various pleasures she can find there. She finds there what she desires instinctly. (He says that an instinct has two aspects: good and evil.)

But if she obeys her instinct, it contradicts the conventional moralities. Resisting it in her mind, she cannot help obeying it for her pride as a bourgeoisie. (This is the beginning of the inner collapse of the bourgeoisie, he says.) At last she leads a double life and gains satisfaction.

Through the film is filled with the sadness of people acting out their fantasies, this

to visit Japan once more.

When he left this University on August 29 a lot of students including the cheering leaders were waiting for him at the gate. As it was not expected, Dr. McKinnon seemed to be surprised a little. The students surrounded him and sang songs.

While the students were singing the school song, some tears were visible under Dr. McKinnon's glasses. "I must say good-bye to you now. Even though my body goes back to America, my heart will be left in Japan." He got back to America on November 13.

There are, however, a few true hippies. The hippie movement is not a thought, but manners and customs. They have to eat for living. They are not going to plot a treason against civilization.

They never obey any orders. Therefore, they may be more human than salaried men. But they produce nothing. In the long run, they are not free at all, because they depend their lives upon their people. No new things appear there.

The significance about hippies is that they indicate contradictions of society. They have tried to revolt against the 'hierarchy'. Therefore, we should look at again our present society in this way of thinking.



pathos is leavened by Bunuel's insistence that fantasy is a necessary part, and that is the only way to human wholeness or an acceptance of this fantasy world however strange or stupid it is.

The fantasy world, however, has one disadvantage—it is not real. This she discovers when a gangster (Pierre Clementi), who is the only proletarian in this film, appears

in her presence and falls so much in love with her that he shoots and paralyzed her husband. (The proletarians are not restricted by the conventional moralities. They only obey their own will frankly.)

This film surely gives us a chance to consider the relation between the fantasy and the reality, regret and atonement, and convention and will.



General Importers & Exporters

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA LTD.

Head Office: Mitsubishi Shoji Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo
Overseas Trade Network: 80 major cities of the world

Co-eds' Corner

Shodai Boys

Recently girl students at Shodai are increasing. Now there are 35 girl students at Shodai, and boys can no longer ignore girls' opinions. How on earth are girls feeling Shodai boys?

Here is the answer... Girls say in chorus that most of the boys are narrow-minded, so called, "Shoshiminteki". One of the reasons is that Shodai is a college of commerce, and that we study rather practical subjects which are soon useful for jobs in society after graduation.

So they seem to be little concerned with the activity of the student union or student movements.

Dormitory students, however, have more interest in student activities. They seem to have deeper thoughts and the spirit of independence. They are rustic, which is called "Bankara", so some girls feel attracted to them.

By the way, here are some amusing opinions about dormitory students. A girl says smilingly, "I'll give a definition of them. A dormitory student is a man who is always hungry." Another says, "Some of them have good sense, but others have no sense. They sometimes are in rags. There are too many differences in the two groups."

Then, do Shodai boys have good sense or not? A certain sophomore says that Shodai boys have good taste in clothing compared with boys of Hokkaido University. But most of the girls never say so. They say Shodai boys have no sense and they look like "potatoes".

Old Friends-
Where are they now?

Dear Friends:

We are continuing our studies for the Ph. D. degree, but we are also teaching at Michigan State University. We are teaching courses in how to write English instead of how to speak it. Although we enjoyed our teaching in Otaru, we are happy to be teaching something different.

As you might remember, both Mrs. Sterry and I learned to ski while we were at Otaru, and we are planning to go skiing several times this winter. However, we must drive several hundred miles in order to find a mountain large enough to ski on. There is nothing as magnificent as Tenguyama.

I am writing another novel, and the one which I wrote

Most of boys seem to be kind to girls and have little prejudice against girls. But some girls say that they feel boys' prejudice, for example, in boy-girl relationship.

That is the girls' opinion. But their opinion seems to be a soft one. So we would like to ask how women working at Shodai feel toward boys. Their opinions are more severe than girls'. A young woman says, "I am disappointed at university students. Boys' daily lives are loose; for instance, they sleep until noon, whenever they want to sleep, and at night they play mahjong and chatter. They are talking quite nonsense. Of course, there are exceptions. But very, very few..."

Older women say, "We also knew students in old times. They were savages, but there was something warm about them. Now students are tricky. For example, when he breaks a dish, he never apologizes honestly. He pretends not to notice and lets it pass."

Women go on, "They have no guts. As school buildings are new, students seem to have lost human warmth." Perhaps these opinions are a shock for the boys. But it is very sure that girls feel friendly to boys.

At present, I'm busy working on NONKI EIGO, which some of you may remember. It's almost ready to go to the publisher. If it comes out and if you see it, perhaps you will recognize some of the lessons we had a couple of years ago.

Personally, I'm getting fatter and fatter, and more and more bald. I'm enjoying my life and am looking forward to many more years of pleasant teaching here at Seikei...

Wallace W. Smith
1301 Seikei Univ. Apt.
6-5 Kitamachi 3 chome,
Kichishoji, Musashino
Tokyo

while I was in Otaru will be published sometime during the summer, although I am not certain just when. I am also writing several short stories, and I hope to have them published in magazines.

Everyone wants to hear stories about life in Japan, and nearly everyone envies us for having lived in Otaru for a

year. Mrs. Sterry and I both believe that it was one of the richest experiences of our lives, and we hope

that all of you will have a chance to visit our country.

Richard A. Sterry
122 North Eighth Street
Lansing, Michigan

Dear Friends:

Since leaving Otaru in March 1966, I have been teaching English at Seikei University in the western part of Tokyo. It's private school with a very beautiful campus, and it has many beautiful girls! There is a long row of zelkova (*keyaki*) trees on the campus which are very tall and imposing. Few schools in Japan have such a large number of trees.

Once a week I go downtown to teach English at the Import-Export Bank. Other than this, I have no outside activities. Of course, there are many informal outside activities, such as judging speech contests, taking trips to hot springs, going to English teachers' seminars during the vacation, and drinking beer and eating *sushi*.

At present, I'm busy working on NONKI EIGO, which some of you may remember. It's almost ready to go to the publisher. If it comes out and if you see it, perhaps you will recognize some of the lessons we had a couple of years ago.

Personally, I'm getting fatter and fatter, and more and more bald. I'm enjoying my life and am looking forward to many more years of pleasant teaching here at Seikei...

Wallace W. Smith
1301 Seikei Univ. Apt.
6-5 Kitamachi 3 chome,
Kichishoji, Musashino
Tokyo



General Merchants, Importers & Exporters

MITSUI & CO., LTD.

Head Office: Mitsui Bussan Bldg., 2-9, 1-Chome,
Nishi-Shinjoshi, Minato-ku, Tokyo
P. O. Box 822 Tokyo Central

President: Tatsuzo Mizukami

Leaders in
International Banking
Since 1880

BANK OF TOKYO

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan
Sapporo Office: W-2, S-1, Sapporo
Otaru Office: 21-5, Ironai-cho, Otaru

Overseas Offices: 69 major cities of the world

'TREASURE ISLAND' OF JAPAN

Hokkaido Marks Centenary of Foundation

This is a very special year in the history of Hokkaido—it is the 100th birthday of its foundation. This Centennial Year has been not only a period of celebration marked by numerous special events but it has been also a time of reflection of all Hokkaidoites as they took this opportunity to review the achievements of the past, examine the problems of the present, and ponder the challenges of the future.

Japan has lost 45 per cent of her former territory and many of the important sources of supply of rice, soybean, sugar, lumber and coal after the war. This was a devastating blow to the Japanese economy. Besides, the nation was confronted with the problem of overpopulation.

People turned to Hokkaido, with its rich, untapped natural resources, for a ray of hope.

The Government created in 1950 the Hokkaido Development Agency and drew up a General Development Program for Hokkaido. These measures were based on the Hokkaido Development Law enacted the same year.

The development of Hokkaido has so far been carried out in two stages.

The first plan envisaged the development of power resources, the basis for the promotion of all industries, im-

provement of road networks, harbor facilities, increased production of foodstuff and development and survey of subterranean resources during the first half period (1952-1957).

During the latter five-year period, measures were taken to expedite the development of hitherto untapped resources, and development of the various industries which would utilize water and natural resources. The first plan largely achieved its objectives.

The second plan, still in progress, is aimed at modernizing agriculture, promoting the mining and manufacturing industries, streamlining transport and communication systems.

By the target year of 1970, the population of Hokkaido would be 5,860,000 with an employed population of 2,690,000. Agriculture, forestry and fishery output would reach 1,00,000,000 (an increase of 211 per cent over 1960) and the per-capita income of employees would be 89 per cent over the figure for 1960.

In terms of production, the share of the primary industries of Hokkaido is expected to go down from 23.1 per cent in 1960 to 15.4 per cent in 1970, that of the secondary industries to increase from 29.1 per cent to 33.7 per cent, and that of the tertiary in-



(Photo courtesy Hokkaido-Shimbun)

dustries, up from 47.8 per cent to 50.9 per cent. This would mean a remarkable change in the structure of the island's economy.

According to Government sources, Hokkaido 20 years from now would have a population of 6,500,000 and an employed population of 3,000,000. Each family would have a house, with a car and a telephone.

Such key industries as steel and coal would continue their expansion and the atomic industry would get its start.

The supply of electric power would reach 12,000,000 kw. Trade with Alaska and eastern Siberia would expand. At the same time, Hokkaido would emerge as a major international tourist center in Asia. Hokkaido is the northernmost island of Japan with an

area of 78,000 square kilometers, which one-quarter of the whole country. It is about twice as large as Switzerland. Its population density is the lowest in Japan with 64 persons per square kilometer. The island is endowed with natural resources and lovely sceneries. This is the reason why we can expect our Hokkaido to become the richest part of the country, where life would be comfortable, if the general development is effectively carried out.

Hokkaido came into Japanese history for the first time about 658 A.D., about 1,300 years ago. At the same time, the island was called Watarishima and later Ezo. Most of its inhabitants were Ainu. But it is not known where the Ainu originally came from. Ezo was renamed Hokkaido (Northern Sea Route) and the Government created the office of the Commissioner of Colonization in 1868.

area of 78,000 square kilometers, which one-quarter of the whole country.

It is about twice as large as Switzerland.

Its population density is the lowest in Japan with 64 persons per square kilometer. The island is endowed with natural resources and lovely sceneries.

This is the reason why we can expect our Hokkaido to become the richest part of the country, where life would be comfortable, if the general development is effectively carried out.

Hokkaido came into Japanese history for the first time about 658 A.D., about 1,300 years ago. At the same time, the island was called Watarishima and later Ezo. Most of its inhabitants were Ainu. But it is not known where the Ainu originally came from.

Ezo was renamed Hokkaido (Northern Sea Route) and the Government created the office of the Commissioner of Colonization in 1868.

In the meantime, the Government invited many American advisers and studied relevant date in drafting the first 10-year plan for the development of Hokkaido.

This plan covered agriculture, industry, commerce and fishery. For the promotion of industries, American agricultural methods were introduced and also positive efforts of man manufacturing industry. The plan, however, required huge investments. For this reason, the plan had to be given of half way. After that, emphasis was placed primarily on agriculture, fishery and commerce and the manufacturing industry.

One thing which deserves mention in the early history of Hokkaido development is the system of "tondenhei" (farmer-soldier).

This system was adopted in 1874 for two purposes:

1) defense buildup in Hokkaido in view of the deterioration of Russo-Japanese relations over the issue of Sakhalin and 2) development of remote regions on the island.

Under this program, soldiers were trained while they were engaged in farming at the same time. They were given 1.4 acres of land per family. In the 30 years following 1874, the farmer-soldiers made some 240 square kilometers of land arable.

The Government also invited Horace Capron, an agricultural administrator in the United States Government and upon his advice introduced the dry farming method.

Capron stayed in Japan for three years and 10 months from 1872 to 1875. He went to Hokkaido three times during his sojourn to study agriculture and advised what he believed were the best steps for Hokkaido development. He studied the terrain and climate and advised on the selection of areas of development, construction of roads, mining, etc.

The Japanese Government policy, shifted the emphasis from fishery to agriculture.

The new policy, of course, was based on Capron's ideas, including the establishment of an agricultural experimental station, important of new farming implements and training of agricultural experts.

In 1872, the Government created in Tokyo a Kaitakushi Gakko (School for the Commissioner of Colonization), with an attached school for girls. In 1875, the school was moved to Sapporo and renamed Sapporo No Gakko (Sapporo Agricultural School), to which William S. Clark, president of Amherst Agricultural College, was invited as teacher. Clark stayed for only a year but the famous farewell remark he gave his Japanese pupils: "Boys, be ambitious!"

In 1882, when the 10-year colonization plan ended, the office of the commissioner was recognized so as to distribute the functions of the former office among several regional authorities, but coordination among the office was, not effective.

In 1886, these offices were replaced by the Hokkaido Government.

The policy of this new government agency was first of all to do away with the traditional habit of depending in Government initiative and to leave most of the required undertakings of private hands, except railways and roads.

The policy gave boost to such industries as agriculture, fishery and manufacturing.

Soon after a new development plan was introduced, World War II broke out. The tempo of Japan's industrialization stepped up. State finance further contributed to the industrial expansion.

The year 1927 marked the sort of the new 20-year plan but it came up against many unexpected obstacles—world-wide recession, poor crops, frequent floods, the Sino-Japanese war and finally, World War II.

Yet these two programs undeniably helped build up Hokkaido's private capital.

On My Bookshelf

By Prof. Eiichi Fujii

If you are ambitious, Keynes' *GENERAL THEORY OF EMPLOYMENT, INTEREST, AND MONEY* will be the best choice to devote your time and effort of few months. All path-breaking contributions in science are not easy to read even after new theories are firmly established, partly because they are often influenced by unwarranted simplifications of the accepted theory of the time. Keynes' book is no exception. Nevertheless, I would strongly suggest that you read it—read it without Guide to Keynes (by Hansen) or some other expository books or articles. You may read some of ex-

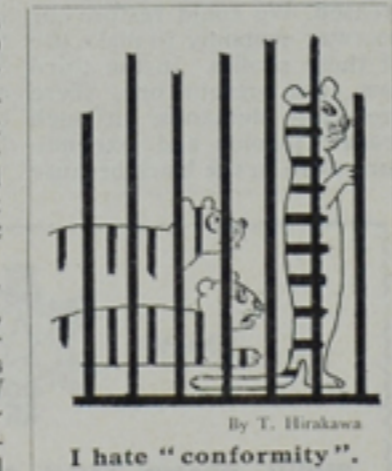
positions by post-Keynesians after you have finished the *General Theory*, but not before! If you find some passages too hard to digest, just skip the paragraphs for the first or the second time and try to read through the book.

If you are not so ambitious, I think that Haberler's *PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION* will provide quite an interesting reading. This is a rather old book, first published in 1937. But the third or the fourth edition of 1958 seems to me one of the best surveys of business-cycle

I know that some students have stomach-upsetting phobia to a theory. To them I

should very much like to recommend some of Galbraith's books. I myself found *THE GREAT CASH 1929* a good remedy, but you may find his recent *NON-POTABLE SCOTCH* a better cure. Another interesting book is Kefauver's *IN A FEW HAND* which describes monopoly power in America very vividly. Unfortunately, I must confess that, though interesting they are, Galbraith's and Kefauver's books could not help me much in economic theory proper.

Finally, if you have no inclination at all in this way, the only book I can recommend with confidence is *ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND* together with *THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS*. It may be noted that the author—Lewis Carroll—was a pioneer in 'Welfare Politics'. But whatever you may or may not know about its author, the book (and its sequel) is extremely interesting even for us 'grown-ups'.



By T. Hirakawa
I hate "conformity".

Views expressed are those of the writers and do not necessarily reflect the views of the student body, the faculty or college administration.

Reader's Voice

'Balance of The Two'

To the Editor:

I welcome this opportunity to write a few lines to the students of Otaru Shodai, particularly because I was a student not so long ago myself. I finished graduate school just two-and-a-half years ago, so I still feel very close to students and student life.

Among the many things which Japanese and American students have in common is an interest in student activities, or "campus" activities, as we say at American universities. What are student activities? How important are they? And what role should they play in the life of a college student?

Student activities usually are organized into clubs, ranging from camera clubs to extreme political groups. They give students the means to develop their interests, simply enjoy themselves. "All work and no play make Jack a dull boy," so these organizations satisfy an important need outside the classrooms.

In Japan, most students join one organization during their first year of college, and they stay with it until graduation. But in the United States, one student often belongs to several organizations.

In the extreme case, a student might be a member of a social fraternity, the Student Government Association, the Student Foreign Affairs Council, the student newspaper staff, the History Club, the concert band, and a dance orches-

tra—all at the same time! This type of student hardly ever has time to study, and is known by his fellow students as a "Joe College". The student described here is myself during my first three years of college, for I participated in all of the activities listed above, and my academic record for those years shows the damage clearly. All though the Japanese student usually belongs to only one club, he too sometimes puts all his efforts in the club's activities, to the disadvantage of his studies.

On the other end of the spectrum is the student who lives with his books, doing little or nothing outside his studies. In the United States, students call this kind of person a "wank", which is "know" spelled backwards. While the "wank" may "know" a great deal, he probably doesn't know how to use his knowledge effectively in dealing with other people.

The wise student who thinks about both his present and future life, will be neither a "Joe college" nor a "wank". He will realize that the university is a place to learn, not only the lessons of the great scholars—"De-kan-sho", as Japanese students say—and the lessons of campus activities, but also how to balance the two properly. If he strikes this balance, he will be demonstrating something every [educated] adult must have—sound judgement.

Robert Boettcher
Vice Consul
American Consulate, Sapporo

HITACHI

BRIDGESTONE is
the Fastest Growing
Name in Rubber

BRIDGESTONE TIRE

Mobil

Mobil Sekiyu Kabushiki Kaisha

Head Office: Sankei-kaikan Bekkan, 1-3, Ote-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo P. O. Box 862 Tokyo Central

Sapporo Office: Yamatoseimei Kaikan, 5-3 West Odori Sapporo

The Ryokkyuities

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

Faculty Adviser Mark Landa
President Hirokichi Nadachi
Editor-in-chief Eiichi Hattori
Managing Editor Kinya Ogawa
Assistant Managing Editor Tetsuji Fuki
News Editor Sumio Nakamura
Advertising Director Yukiko Oda
Business Manager Mariko Arakawa
Circulation Manager Kenzo Kawaguchi
Jun Horino

Reporters

K. Iuchi, A. Karatsu, K. Yoshida, K. Saito, T. Hirakawa
T. Hiroshige, Y. Komori, H. Kozaki, S. Ohno, K. Arai

The Ryokkyuities, a semi-annual college newspaper published by Shodai E. S. A., is printed by the Franciscan Missionaries of Marry Printing Company in Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.

Friday, February 23, 1968

Editorial

New Year's Resolution

The year 1967 is over. We have experienced many things, big and small. At the end of the year we usually look back on our achievements of the past year and set our personal goals for the coming year.

Honest and sincere New Year's Resolutions are the result of looking inward to determine the attitudes and personality traits which were beneficial and should be developed.

When we look at our image in the mirror, we should be our own best critic. But if we fail to properly evaluate our capabilities, we can not admit our own shortcomings such as lack of qualifications, poor attitudes or unfavorable personality traits. We are not evaluating ourselves honestly when we make excuses and blame other individuals or events for our failures.

The new year, 1968, will mark the 100th anniversary of the foundation of Hokkaido as well as the Meiji Restoration which began with the ascension of Emperor Meiji to the throne in 1868. There are few periods as important and influential as the Meiji period in the life of any nation. It was an impact inwardly very great, of the change from the old feudal Tokugawa Era to modern Westernized Meiji Era. It was just during this period that Japan effectively joined the outside world after a long period of isolation. In the past 100 years, Japan as an old nation awakened to the world current and Western civilization.

Thus Japan moved forward. Japan has become a forward-looking and progressive country.

While moving ahead, there are bound to be changes. In the changes we may have lost certain things. In the world which is moving ahead every minute, we have always been losing something all the time.

At the same time, however, we are disgusted to realize how much Japan still remains old Japanese. Japan's century of modernization was carried out successfully, but our attitudes toward the world has been contained within the framework of our insularity complex.

The world has become through modern mass communication and other things so small that there is not the possibility of an island left which can afford to remain insular and to divorce itself from the all-embracing development, which is the trend of the modern world of today.

Affairs happening in or through the efforts of one country are important to all countries. One influences all. Communication among nations is affecting and changing our individual lives.

This way it is no exaggeration to say that we must develop the power to express ourselves to and concerning the whole world.

After due consideration of our individual capabilities and limitations in terms of our future dreams and aspirations, we are ready to establish our New Year's Resolution: to become a 'cosmopolitan' in the next 100 years!

PATRONIZE YOUR
* ADVERTISERS *



PIQUANT QUALITY BRANDY
SOFTENED WITH THE
MELLOWNESS OF MATURE.

GOOD SHUSEI CO., LTD.

Hokkaido Regional Office: W-4, N-3, Sapporo



Try to have Ajinomoto...

Ajinomoto Co., Ltd.

Sapporo Branch: 18 West, Odori, Sapporo
Head Office: 1-7, Takaramachi Chuo-ku, Tokyo



By Ronald W. Fisher

A Trip to the West Indies

Very Full and Instructive Experience

It was hard to believe that I was actually looking down from an airplane onto the beautiful islands of the West Indies. The view was breathtaking. In the foreground, white fleecy clouds; down below, virgin islands rimmed with dazzling white coral sands. Most beautiful was the sea itself. From the crystal turquoise hue of the shallow water, the sea gradually became darker as it got deeper until it became a deep, royal blue. Here and there underwater growths further altered the water color, producing a spectacular variety of shades of blue. For a third year college student myself, such an experience was an unusual privilege.

I was on a round trip flight that stopped in Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Cuba and Nassau. My purpose was not sightseeing, but to visit missionaries and see their activities first hand. I had recently become a Christian, and was interested in the possibility of becoming a missionary myself.

My parents, however, were hesitant to let me go. The expense was no problem. I had saved money from a summer job. The airplane flight was fairly expensive, but living expenses for the one month trip were surprisingly inexpensive. We stayed with missionaries, who live frugally, so we not only got a first hand view of missionary life, but also lived economically. The real question was whether such a trip might be dangerous, and also, my parents wanted me to become a famous doctor, not an unknown missionary! But because I was traveling with an older man who took full responsibility for me, and because they felt that I must choose my future career for myself, they gave their permission.

We first landed in San Juan, Puerto Rico. That night for the first time in my life I slept under mosquito netting. It was hot and humid, and I could not sleep well. This was truly a tropical country! Due to the climate, plants and vegetation grew profusely

and beautifully, but getting through a full days activities was a great effort. In the early afternoon a *siesta* was necessary.

The other impressive sight was the fortress which overlooks and guards the harbor of San Juan. It had been built by the Spaniards to protect their ships from pirates. Cargoes of cane sugar, rum, and gold were easily sold for great profit in Spain, but also made tempting targets for enemy ships. If under attack, Spanish ships would flee to safety in the San Juan harbor. The fortress was the largest I had ever seen (indeed, the only one I had seen!) and I was most impressed by the mammoth walls and fortifications. The construction of this fortress had cost the lives of many natives, we were told.

A short flight took us to the impoverished island of St. Croix, named and once controlled by the French. It was still almost completely undeveloped, and a stark contrast to the relative prosper-

ity of Puerto Rico. I was dismayed by the luxurious and seemingly dissipated life of a missionary of whites while the nations struggled in poverty. Even the welfare facilities built by the U.S., which now owns St. Croix, were inadequate. I was impressed by a Christian couple living in a leper colony, and Paul, a believer who is paralyzed from his feet to his neck, and can only move his arms and head. Because he cannot work, he must live in a "poor farm" where he has only a cup of coffee for breakfast, and oat meal for lunch and supper. When inmates of this place become mentally unbalanced, they are put in barred cells about the size of a telephone booth. The joy of these three Christians in such depressing surroundings left a lasting impression. There is much natural beauty on the island, and we marvelled at the beautiful colors of the ocean fish recently caught and on sale in the small shacks used as shops. The main problem on St. Croix, is not nature, but man.

Next we came to the Dominican Republic. Formerly a Spanish colony at the time of my visit it was a dictatorship, so in every home there hung a large portrait of Trujillo.

Wherever we travelled soldiers stood guarding main roads and inspecting our visas. If no officers were around, they would lean on their rifles and flirt with every girl who passed. I wondered if they really knew how to operate the rifles. The children all were missing their two front teeth because they gnaw on the sugar cane so much. Travel by car was dangerous because the drivers were reckless and constantly honking their horns at every turn, but in the capital city it was forbidden to honk, so only there was there peace and quiet. Economically the Dominican Republic was encouraging.

On the same island is Haiti, the most poverty-stricken and unenlightened country I have ever visited. Jamaica, colonized by the British and now independent and self-governing is a monument to enlightened colonialism.

We could have gone to Cuba. Castro had just completed his takeover of the government, but Cuba was not yet a dictatorship so foreigners could enter. But my friends felt it was too dangerous. I wanted to "be where the action is", but reluctantly agreed. Since the flight to Naussau was full, we returned directly to Florida. It had been a very full and instructive experience.

Troubles in Japan's Economy

By Kinya Ogawa
Managing Editor

Last year there was a special military demand which summed up more than 500 million dollars—the biggest quantity in Japan's economic history. This fact means that Japan's economy has been concerned with the Vietnam war. Our economy has been dependent upon such military factors for a long time.

There are three cases of such special military demand: World War I, the Korean War, and the Vietnam war. In the first case, by its profits, the Japan's economy could expand and stabilize. In the second case, we had a field near-by. The U.S. army stayed in Japan and advanced from Japan. So the U.S. army's off-shore-purchases extremely increased. We could restore our postwar economy to make use of these profits. In the third case, the present one, there are large demands, although trade's income and expenditure were in the black because

of this war. Special demands played a prominent part in the last year's trade. While Japan's economy has expanded due to war, it ought not to depend so greatly on such military factors.

The Vietnam war has been escalated, and it is not about to end. The U.S. army is spending much money on this war. Accordingly, we are getting one part of their military expenditure. Adding to it, Sato Government supports this war in order to get their own profits. But this policy is just bad-neighbor one for South East Asia.

The last economy white paper showed us that the export to South Vietnam between 1966 and 1967 increased from \$55.1 million to \$165 million and its increase rate is from 60.8 to 198.6. These facts precisely mean that the Vietnam war correlates with our economy. But such increases seem to be unstable, because it depends on a war which is hard to predict.

Surely, this war affects the economy. If the Vietnam war, however, is protracted, it will be hard in Japan to synchronize with a financial policy and get rid of transactions. A constructive synchronization is better for recovering transaction. But it is extremely hard on account of the Vietnam war.

Our economy is influenced by other countries' economies, especially the United States of America. Japan's economy has been growing after the war by American aids. Our last-year's transactions were depressed, because iron industry and textile manufacturing slumped last year on account of reduction of such industrial exports for the United State. As a result, Japan's economy was depressed from the latter half of last year.

Consequently, Japan will lose some foreign capitals. Now Japan's total income and expenditure is in the black. It comes from a black amount of trade income and expenditure is bigger than a red amount of capital income and expenditure.

Japan should not devote its economy to a military factor. It is very temporary and gives our economy a danger as well as profits. We ought to promote trade with South-East Asia and the Oceanias.

If our economy goes on taking the present policy, it will not develop any more and should fall into much more ruin.

SNOW



BRAND

SNOW BRAND MILK PRODUCTS CO., LTD.

Sapporo Office: 36 Naebomachi Sapporo
Tokyo Office: 13-banchi Honshio-cho,
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

Producer of Butter, Cheese, Milk and other dairy products.

JAPAN'S PRESTIGIOUS



NIKKA WHISKY

Feast on flavor with
Kikkoman sauce

Savor a new tastiness in meat, fish and vegetable dishes with KIKKOMAN Sauce.



KIKKOMAN

SHOYU CO., LTD.

