

# The Ryokkyuities

Vol. VII

OTARU UNIVERSITY OF COMMERCE, HOKKAIDO

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## SHODAI WINS ENGLISH DEBATING CONTEST

—4th Straight Victory—

This contest is held every year, to raise the English level of Universities and Colleges in Hokkaido, and this time Shodai took both the first and the second prizes in succession. This is the 4th Straight Victory.

Shodai team A and Shodai team B drew the finals in the 8th English Debating Contest sponsored by the All Collegiate E. S. S. League of Hokkaido, the Gloria International Americana, the Hokkaido News Paper and Sapporo Olympic organizing committee, at Fuji Women's College, on December 6.

The finals between Shodai team A and Shodai team B was a admirable and close game. After a long conference by 7 judges, the winner was decided by their voting, 3 for the team A, 3 for the team B and the other was even. As a result, the first prize was given to both Shodai team A and team B.

This was Shodai's fourth straight victory and the fifth first prize in the 8-year history of the English debating contest.

Ten teams of 5 debaters representing Fuji Women's College, Fuji Women's Junior College, Hokkaido University, Hokkai Gakuen University, Hokusei Gakuen university, Sapporo Medical college and Otaru University of Commerce, participated in the contest.

Shodai team A composed of Hirokichi Nadaehi, Hiroshige Kozaki, Minoru Osana, Shigeru Nagatani, and Kiyotaka Hayashi, The team B, Junichi Nakaya, Hiroshi Ando, Yasuhiro Terasaki, Haruyuki Fujita, and Shunich Miura.

The proposition for debate was "In the Opinion of this house the Death penalty should be abolished in Japan."

Shodai team A, taking the affirmative in all matches, defeated Hokkai Gakuen team A in the 2nd match and Fuji women's Junior College in the 3rd match. Shodai team

B, also taking the affirmative in all matches, defeated Hokkaido University team A in the 1st match, Fuji women's College in the 2nd match and Hokkai Gakuen team B in the 3rd match.

In the finals Shodai team A took the affirmative, team B the negative. Almost all the judges thought



The small chamber of E. S. A. is filled with many kinds of trophies and certificates of merit.

the affirmative must be stronger than the negative. Because both team defeated others, taking the affirmative. Listening to the finals, the judges were surprised that Shodai team prepared for the negative well, too.

As a result of the voting by 7 judges, this match ended in a tie.

It was a happy surprise that Shodai team B, composed of sophomores, defeated Hokkaido University team A which was expected to be the strongest opponent. It was sure that their enough preparation led to this victory. It is a matter for joy to us that Shodai E. S. A. has captured the 1st and the 2nd prize in debate for two years, but it is not necessarily a desirable outcome for students of Hokkaido. Other universities are wanted to exert efforts to beat Shodai very much, and that surely results in improving our English.

## MONUMENT OF THE LATE MR. SEI ITO

—the unveiling ceremony in Shioya—

The monument in commemoration of the late Mr. Sei Ito, a famous writer, was unveiled on the hill, Gorota, in Shioya, on May 23rd, 1970.

About a hundred persons were present at the ceremony, including his wife (Sadao), his children, his friends, his acquaintances, and so on.

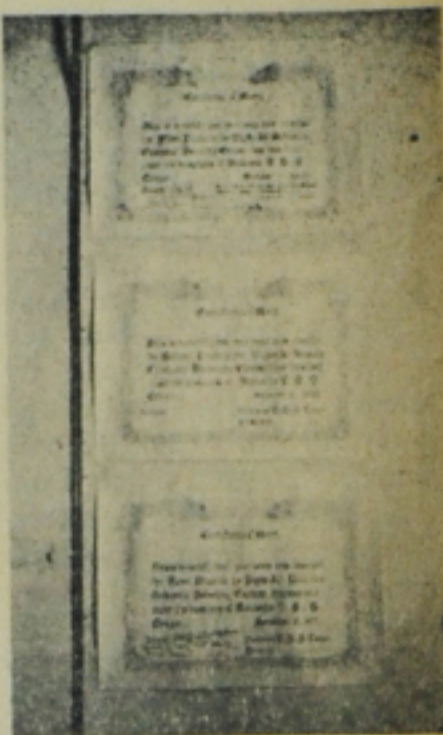
When the bereaved family drew down the curtain covered the monument, a passage of a prose poem "Umino Sutego" (A founding on the sea), one of his works that was carved on it, appeared in front of people. Pupils in Shioya made many balloons fly higher in the sky. Flowers were offered faithfully and congratulatory addresses were given by

the guests in honor of the monument.

Mr. Otake, one of the late Ito's classmates, and comrades had made an association and tried to establish a monument.

Mr. Shigeru Ito, the eldest son said, "I had no idea my father's birthplace was so good."

The late Ito was born in Matsumae, the southern part of Hokkaido. He spent his youthful days in Shioya and graduated from the old Otaru Higher Commercial School (the present Otaru University of Commerce). And he posed a serious problem about free description of sex in novels by translating the book "Mrs. Chatalay's Lover" written by D. H. Lawrence.



## Superexpress On the Sea

—New Jumbo Ferry between Otaru and Maizuru—



## Peace Monument Built

The monument in honor of 321 students of the Old Otaru Higher Commercial School who died in World War II was unveiled on August 15th in 1969, the 24th anniversary of the end of the war. The ceremony started off with a college song chorus by glee club, and Mr. Sugie, a chairman of the executive committee, made a speech in celebration of unveiling.

About 200 doves of peace flew out all together and flapped away in the blue sky, the moment Mrs. Sumi Nishijima, mother of the late Mr. Toshio Nishijima, cut off the tape. He was graduated from the old Otaru Higher Commercial School in 1943. Then not only the 84 war bereaved families but 200 attendants presented white carnations one by one.

In the end, Mr. Tamura, the representative of the bereaved, gave thanks with tears and announced the death song of his son: "My soul leaves this hill sure to return, though my body shall return to dust on the field of battle."



Left: The highway will be completed by the game, which will connect between Otaru City and Sapporo City for only 30 minutes by bus. While now it takes an hour at least.

Right: The Mikaho Skating Stadium, which costed ¥720,000,000, has already completed. It can take in 2,000 people and will be made use of a figure skating contest at the time.

In February 1972, the 11th Olympic Games in Winter are to be held in Sapporo. In Japan people were so excited in the Games of the 18th Olympiad, Tokyo, 1964 and in the world exposition in Osaka last year that they look to lose an interest in this Olympics.

However, many organizations or co-operative bodies have been constituted so as to carry the games successfully. Many facilities are to be provided such as subway and a high way in order to relieve traffic congestion. Two schanzes which are guessed to be top level in the world will be nearing completion. And some athletes are stay-

ing in camps for training. On the other hand, they must bring snow to make up the grounds because they don't have much snow in Sapporo. They brought snow from the suburbs to build up snow figures when the Snow Festival was held last year which is very famous for its grandeur the world over.

In winter, the roads' condition turns into very much bad in Sapporo. Small care is apt to slip and would not move on a icy road, and the heart of the city is concentrated in a small area so that cars gather around there. These factors cause traffic congestion. They ought to improve bad condition

such as traffic congestion or air pollution especially in winter in order to carry the games successfully.

They are also faced with other problems which require urgent need of solution such as accomodation and the shortage of interpreter so as to receive many foreign athletes and visitors.

However they will execute a flawless ceremony under solemn grey winter sky on that day in defiance of those troubles, because they can display their tremendous vitality and ingenuity peculiar to the Japanese as they showed Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964.

The 9,300-ton ferryboat "Suzuran Maru" sailed from Tsuruga, Fukui Pref., for Otaru on its maiden voyage August 4 in 1970, inaugurating a luxury twice-weekly service between the two ports. She goes from Otaru to Maizuru via Tsuruga, 1061 kms, about 5 hours earlier than by land. She costed ¥2,100 million to build and her profile is 160.5 meters long and 25.5 meters wide, the largest ferryboat now operating in the world. With accommodation for 1,111 passengers, 105 trucks and 150 cars, it is powered by two 9,000 hp diesel engines, capable of cruising at 21 knots.

There is no doubt that this epoch-making ferryboat will bring about considerable economic effects on both Kinki region centering on Osaka and Hoddaido. As if to endorse this, for example, it was decided to send a fresh corn from Hokkaido to Kyoto at low freight. Besides, the municipal government of Otaru is planning to set up a tourist's company in Otaru.

At the end of 1971, another ferryboat which links Hokkaido with Honshu for only 25 hours is to enter service between Tomakomai and Tokyo.

The age of Highway on the Sea will come soon.

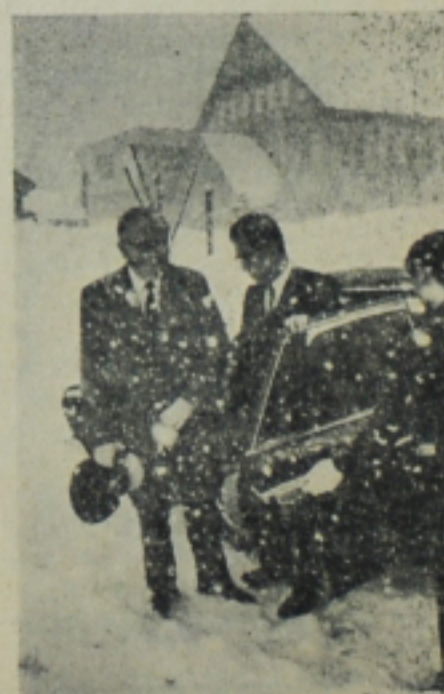
## Dr. Richard Sterry came to Shodai

"Oh, Wonderful Fubuki"

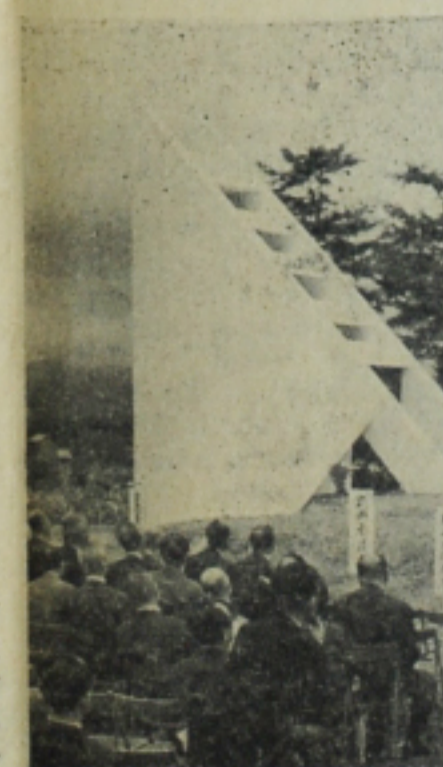
Dr. Richard Sterry, who taught English at Shodai, which were called Otaru Commercial Higher School at that time, thirty years ago, visited Otaru March 12 in 1970 with his wife. Then in spite of it being snowing very much, he was pleased with the longed-for snow-fall saying in fluent Japanese, "Natsukashi Fubuki". And after the renewal of his old friendship with Prof. Sanekata, our headmaster. Rrof. Asada, and Prof. Ishikawa, he came to Shodai and lectured his memory in Hokkaido before all of Shodai Collegians.

He had been teaching English for about three years since 1937 and he was twenty years old at that time. Now he teaches Historical Science at Oxford University

graduates in all over the country. The monument consists of two gravestones on which carved names of the war dead and a poet in the center of it. The poet runs as follows -Although your life passed away on the battle-field, your soul remains here and will never disappear forever. My friends, sleep peacefully.



Courtesied by the Hokkaido News Paper.



Courtesied by the Asahi News Paper.

# TEXTILE PROBLEM

by economic studying group

U.S. textile manufacturers have been pressing hard for textile quota legislation, and their pressure for new trade legislation providing such quotas will not weaken even if considerable progress is made at the current negotiations. Needless to say, it is the government that is to blame for going ahead with its own compromise plan without full approval of the domestic textile industry.

But, this time, let's reflect upon "what made the government go its own way." Now it seems to be the American protectionism. The United States government has not made a reasonable concession at all, sticking to its duty to its sovereignty.

As Japanese Government has strongly demanded, the United States should take into consideration the fact that the outcome of the textile talks will have a serious influence on the future of free trade and textile exports of developing nations, as well as on the domestic textile industry.

On the other hand, 70 per-

cent of all man-made fiber fabrics from Japan are non-competitive with U. S. production, because the imported items are directed to special, low-priced markets not generally serviced by American makers.

So Japanese textile imports do not cause substantial or serious injury across the board to the domestic industry in the United States.

In addition to the American protectionism, the egoistic attitude of the United States must be pointed out. At the time of resumption of textile talks, it was reported that textile talks would be carried on in a give-and-take spirit. Nevertheless, the new compromise proposal of the United States side was pretended as if the U. S. government accepted the counterproposal of Japanese government. But in fact, the United States made only a formal concession, which would not have serious influence on the United States textile industry. In this sense, the United States never made "a true mutual concession"

What must be discussed next is the restriction system itself. If Japanese government accept the quota bill which the United States has been insisted, Japanese government will not be able to control the fiber exports flexibly, in accordance with the fashion or consumer's tastes. As a result, Japan fiber exports will be in the crucial moment.

Third, the restriction terms has been reported to be 2 years and 9 months, but it is obvious that the United States intends to put the whole fiber goods into the international agreement on the inclusive restrictions.

Forth, the character of restriction is quite ambiguous. Originally, the restriction should be voluntary one.

But after all, it was the mere restriction forced by Japanese government, especially Prime Minister Eisaku Sato.

It was a cause of this dispute that he converted a purely economic problem into a political problem.

# We Lost Two Important Professors Last Year

We lost Professor K. Nishikawa in the United States and Professor Y. Kanda at Otaru. K. Takeuchi, Professor of Statistics, Professor Nishikawa's good friend described his memory.



(Prof. Y. Kanda)



(Prof. K. Nishikawa)

I was most upset to hear the tragic news about the car accident suffered by Professor K. Nishikawa and his family on the Kansas Turnpike enroute home from Texas last month. I received a letter from him last May, in which said they would get to Japan on the 16th of June. All of the faculty and students of our university were looking forward to seeing Professor Nishikawa shortly. No one could foretell his destiny, but how sad fate was! I cannot but quarrel with Providence.

Professor Nishikawa graduated from Tokyo University in 1953, and majored in statistics. He got his Ph. D. in economic at Tokyo University in 1962. Before he got his position at our university in 1964, Dr. Nishikawa had been associate professor of statistic at Shibaura Institute of Technology. I knew him rather well while Dr. Nishikawa was a student at Tokyo University. He was very able and studied hard. In 1963 I had an opportunity to recommend

him to our university to fill the position of associate professor in management science. Dr. Nishikawa was promoted to professor of management science in 1967.

In the 1966-1968 academic year Professor Nishikawa was appointed a visiting scholar sponsored by the Ministry of Education to do research abroad for one year. He planned to visit the States to do research on statistics and management science. Talking with him about his research plan, I recommended Professor Nishikawa to Professor H. O. Hartley, Director of the Institute of Statistics, Texas A & M University, College Station Texas. Dr. Hartley was kind enough to accept our proposal immediately. Dr. Hartley is a world-known statistician, and I spent about 16 months from 1964 to 1966 at this institute to do research in statistics with him. Miss H. Shimizugawa Associate Professor at our university, got her Master of Science in statistics at this institute in 1966. I could get a lot of things from Dr. Hartley while I was there, so that I recommended Professor Nishikawa to him without hesitation.

Professor Nishikawa visited Texas, taking his family along with him, in September,

er, 1968. For the first year he was sponsored by the Ministry of Education, and from September, 1969, to May 1970, he had been sponsored by the institute in the capacity of research associate. He made remarkable progress in his research mainly in the field of rotation sampling. One of the papers with Dr. W. B. Smith, Associate Professor of Statistics at the Institute of Statistics, Texas A&M University, is going to be published in a certain journal of statistics.

As we have been expecting great things from Professor Nishikawa, his death brought about an immeasurable loss to our university. We were simply mortified by the accident.

I wish to bless Professor Nishikawa's memory. (by Former Prof. K. Takeuchi)

### Prof. Y. Kanda died

While we were missing Professor Nishikawa, we heard another sad news. It was the death of Professor Y. Kanda. He was drowned to death by mistake as he was fishing at Otaru harbor July 22 in 1970, only a month after Professor Nishikawa's death.

It is a tremendous loss to our university that two able teachers died at one time. After graduating from our university in 1958 Professor Kanda went to the postgraduate course of Hitotsubashi University, and majored in applied mathematics. He got Ph. D. in economics there in 1962. Since 1964 he had been engaging in teaching at our university, and was promoted to associate professor of management science in 1966. He was greatly expected to play an important role.

# Environmental Disruption

by K. Kato

Japan has achieved marvelous high economic growth and now ranks second in G.N.P. among all capitalistic countries. Technological progress that powers physical development actualized life in ease and comfort. Nevertheless, problems remain and people awakened to the importance of living in suitable environment for human life. Advancement of technology has itself spawned social and environmental problems that are in urgent need of solution. Pollution becomes nightmare. Many a private citizen yearns to sue the perpetrator of an environmental disruption.

Pollution of our environment is reaching a dangerous level and is arousing the concern of the world. Air pollution is a major factor in particularly urban life. From large and small factories, motor vehicles, aircraft and even the domestic fire, pollutions are poured into the atmosphere. Fumes from traffic are having a major effect on the urban life. The exhaust gases have the nasty habit of producing the brown smog due to its components becoming highly reactive under intense sunlight. This new type of environmental pollution is called photochemical smog (or white smog). It does not only damage human health but harm natural surroundings. Trees and plants wither and die, and fish disappear from lakes. It irritates people, moreover some people complain of eyes smarting and tears

streaming and many people lose their appetite.

Indeed, in Tokyo, oxygen must be provided for traffic policemen and elderly people who may be overcome by the fumes.

In the past, pollution problems at some districts were local problems. We can take them for examples, Minamata, Yokkaichi City, Agano river and so on. In these cases, cause and effect were also clearly defined. But the overall air pollution in Tokyo is difficult to pin down. Photochemical smog is a constant threat like in Los Angeles. The Transportation Ministry should set up an air pollution observation center to collect data for warnings.

Pollution is also in rivers,

lakes, sea... all over. Even the mud in Tokyo Bay contains some cadmium and a large amount of mercury and lead which local factory drained into the bay. Pollution supervision centers are needed to set up at some maritime stations.

The pressure on government will increase more and more, as people become more concerned about the quality of life in a deteriorating environment. As a result, government must be positively engaged in the sort of long-time planning and major investment for solution of environmental problem.

Control of the sources of air pollution is vital. And then the future of our clear blue skies will be certain.

# EXPO '70 CLOSED ITS DOORS

—hoping Progress and Harmony in future—

An international exposition, the first of its kind in Asia, was held in Osaka, Japan, from March 15 to September 13. The number of the Participating countries is 77, and that of the visitors is about 64,220,000. In this respect Expo'70 was totally successful. However, what did such a large number of visitors receive from Expo'70? What and to whom did Expo'70 that left the unprecedented records talk? Maybe all of the visitors were fascinated by the greatness of the pavilions. However, the exhibits in them

were very poor, especially each pavilion of Japan was merely humble. Expo'70 should be renamed "The International Architectural Festival".

How did many visitors feel the central theme, "Progress and Harmony for Mankind in Expo'70"? Every nation tried to reveal his Progress, but no country made any effort to reveal the other theme Harmony. Both U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. showed the space developments as the symbol of their progress and they seemed to appeal our happiness as if mankind is assured of

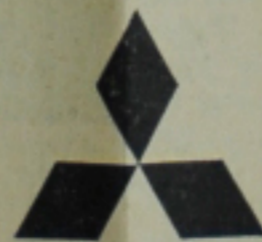
unending progress only through the conquest of all discords without harmony. But all of us believe that progress can never be achieved without harmony. A dignitary in Africa said, "We respect harmony without progress more than progress without harmony." In this sense, the great theme "Progress and harmony for Mankind" was killed by our super-progress. At the same time, Expo'70 showed all over the world the false prosperity of a big economic country "Japan".

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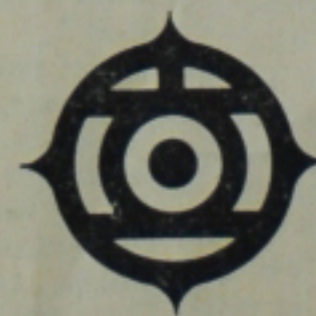
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## HITACHI

# YUKIO MISHIMA'S DRAMATIC "HARAKIRI"

by J. Horino

Yukio Mishima, 45, one of the most famous writers in the world as well as Japan, killed himself with a dagger accompanied by 4 young students in the headquarters of Japan's Eastern Ground Self-Defence Forces that they would overthrow the government. He had produced 20 novels, 33 plays, a travel book, more than 80 short stories, and countless essays. He was a major contender for the 1968 Nobel Prize for Literature. He sang on the stage, produced, directed and acted in movies.

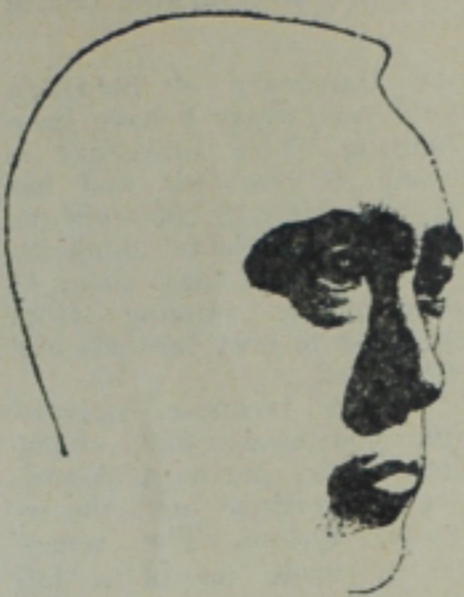
His death was so eccentric and dramatic that we are at a loss in understanding what his death means. Someone may regard it as a mere lunatic's death, and another may give a great meaning to it.

He formed the ultranationalistic private military Shield Society comprising 95 students two years ago with a slogan, "Anti-communism, the Restoration of Emperor System, and Approval of Violence." He saw the materialistic decadence in the westernization of Japan and hated it. He wished, "Japan should keep its original, cultural, and racial tradition." And it was his belief.

He was very sensitive to beauty and pursued beauty in his novels. Beauty to death. Perhaps this consciousness to beauty rather than the political thought

might determine his deed. He was a gifted writer to create the world of fiction as if it were existing in the world of reality. But this ardent consciousness to beauty must have insidiously driven him to try to regard the world of fiction (which cannot be regarded in actual fact) as the world of reality. In other words, he wished the defence forces to overthrow the government and alter Constitution of Japan so that Japan would be able to pronounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the Emperor would once again be "sacred and inviolable" and so that Japan could regain the honor it had lost in its defeat.

Yukio Mishima created the world of fiction in his novels using words at his will like a magician, but he couldn't be satisfied with the world of fiction. So he tried to change the fictional world to the actual world, but it was none the less the fictional world. He might have found its emptiness. He only wanted to die a heroic death beautifully, like a hero of a fiction. His play was fi-



nished by the hero's "harakiri", traditional formal suicide of "samurai", with a dagger and a sword. He himself was his last work, so to speak.

But even if what his philosophy is may be understood, his behavior should not be approved. He considered only the Emperor and aristocrats, but he didn't take any consideration of citizens into his philosophy of politics. He didn't remember the citizens who are engaged in great struggles to establish and to keep democracy at the sacrifice of blood of them.

## ENGLISH EDUCATION

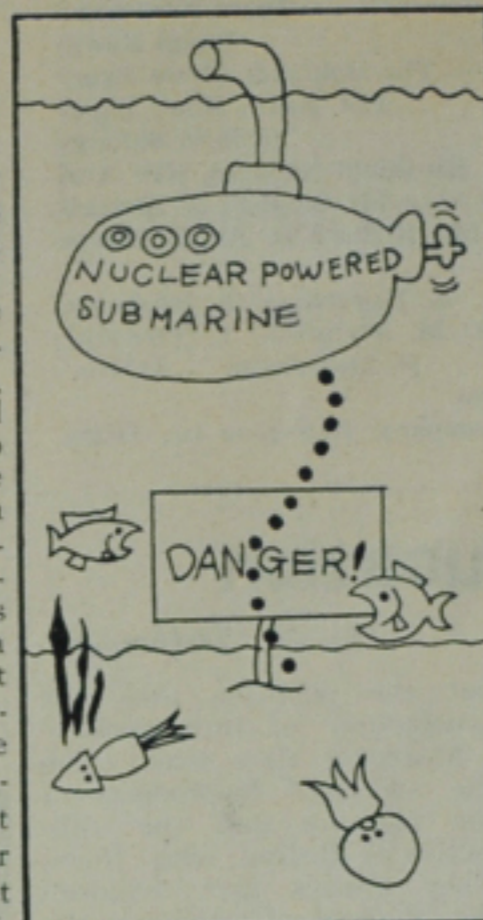
— Is Japan Deaf and Dumb? —

## Danger Past, God Forgotten

by N. Matsuzumi

Whoever loves Japan and the national character of it has the pride of being a Japanese and at the same time can find some defects which the Japanese have in common.

There is a good example which shows Japanese character. A few years ago, an U. S. nuclear-powered submarine touched at Sasebo Harbour in Kyusyu for the first time. All the nation including citizens of Sasebo staged great demonstration to oppose strongly its entry. Because there was a possibility of danger that the nuclear-powered submarine might contaminate the coastal waters with its radioactivity. In addition, it was not always good for future of Japan to neglect its entry from the political point of view. At that time, all the medium of communication picked up this affair a point at issue. As far as several submarines often touched at a port, most of people nowadays seemed to be unconcerned about it. Though just a few students demonstrated against it...



Where have all the demonstrators gone? The danger by radioactivity, however, has not gone yet. It still remains while it is in harbour.

This memory simply shows that many Japanese forget quite easily even historical and dramatic affairs as time goes by.

As compared with the case of the Japanese, foreigners seem to make much of their memory in general.

A quarter of a century has already passed since World War II, but even now some Jew are bearing the spiritual scar in mind that was wounded by the Gestapo of Nazis during the war. And they even displayed the symbol of the scar at the middle of the city in order not to forget the hateful memory.

Then what is the origin of the difference of nation-

ality between the Japanese and foreigners? It is clearly different in the way of thinking. That is the matter of "feeling of value". Westerners and Americans always have a good look at a matter and try to find some value in it, whereas the Japanese do not stick to a matter, so that they seldom search for some value in it. It is neither because the Japanese are actually forgetful by nationality, nor because they are hasty. The Japanese are inclined to have an enthusiastic interest in an event when something has happened, but it never lasts long. They are so whimsical like weather that they do not keep the event in mind.

The forgetful character of the Japanese is the most dangerous one. Because it is always attended with the terror of habit. Whoever has repeatedly experienced the same matter comes to take it for granted, even if it is disagreeable for him.

If we Japanese continuously stand by this forgetful character, we will have a hard time in future. Who can wink at the actuality? Nobody can deny the fact. Let's realize our forgetful aspect in it. And let's try to find out the best way to correct this defect. It is simple. As foreigners talk to a stranger, they repeat his name so often that try to keep it in mind. The memory, which was made by repeating again and again, will not go out of mind.

Foreigners always train their memories through such a daily activity. We Japanese should learn positively this good habit and correct our shortcomings step by step. Now let's take ironical remark away from the list of proverbs, "Danger past, God forgotten."

220,000,000 people speak English as a native language. Considering the population of British old colonies such as India, Nigeria, etc., where English is popularly used as a second language, one-third of the whole population of this globe can speak English. English is no longer the language of the British or the Americans alone but is the widest means of international communication.

Up to a few decades ago, sea mail had chiefly been used for international communication and transportation has brought us into the age of international confere-

nces, face-to-face business talks and instant communication over international telephones. The time has changed from the age of correspondence or letters into that of speaking.

In such an existing situation, we have confronted a difficulty which requires an urgent solution. This difficulty is the misery found because Japanese can not speak English, and, therefore, they have been playing a losing part in business talks or mutual understandings.

Who has make such deaf and dumb persons?

In order to solve this difficulty of the Japanese,

audiolingual skills in English education must naturally be more emphasized. Such skills should equally be developed along with our high reading and writing skills. The method, therefore, of teaching English and the education system itself must be reconsidered and largely reformed. The initial stage of teaching English is quite important, for once students learn to fall into a peculiar way of speaking, it will take them a long time to get rid of it and as is often the case the right way may never be recovered.

During the 3-year-course

in lower secondary schools, audiolingual abilities must be especially emphasized more than writing and reading abilities. The students should be expected to hear, speak, read and write English and especially to be proficient to a certain extent in ordinary daily oral English. However, in effect, very many teachers are still teaching only word-for-word translation, and do not pay serious attention to audio-lingual practices.

However, we can not blame teachers alone. A large part of the responsibility for producing deaf and dumb persons lies in the educational administration. In order

to solve the problem, the following four plans should be carried out: (1) audio-visual education must be introduced (Audiovisual aids such as television sets, radios, records, tape recorders, are quite helpful to make the ear accustomed to English sounds and to improve speaking ability. In today's society, English education through visual aids is quite available, thanks to the development of science.); (2) the English teaching license system should be reformed, so that only the teachers with enough speaking, hearing, writing, and reading abilities, can secure the license; (3) in order to obtain teachers with such abilities, their treatment should be improved (Especially the salary should be raised up to the same amount as that of other workers), and (4) regarding the size of the classes English conversation has been taught to a class of about 40, but it is

too many at most, a class of 20 is preferable.

This kind of reformation surely requires a lot of money and time, however, we must and should do it with long term expectations. Because education is one of the most valuable assets of a country.

Since the Meiji Restoration of 1968, Japan has vigorously pushed her way towards modernization, absorbing modern techniques in a sense, it has been an age of imitation for her. However, henceforth, Japan should promote international peace as a leading nation of the world and in effect she has been asked for technical or economic assistance by developing countries, and is in a position to export her created things into foreign countries. But who can say a deaf and dumb nation will be able to fulfill such roles sufficiently?

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# The Ryokkyuities

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—Miss Mariko Arakawa, one of our clubmates now studying in the United States—

# A Letter from Abroad

the University of Southern California where I have been studying. This university is about 90 years old and has approximately 25,000 students, including graduate students. The university has about 41 departments, ranging from medicine to law, business and arts, etc.

In the Japanese university, you study one course for a year, but most American universities use the semester system. The semester is made up of a fall semester which starts in September, a spring semester which starts in February, and a summer session which starts in June. You finish a course in a semester and if you pass, you get credits for the course. The summer session is optional, so if one wants to graduate sooner, or if one needs credits, he takes courses during the summer session.

American universities have many evening classes which I think is very good. Nobody in the United States has prejudice against evening classes, as they do in Japan, for there is no distinction between evening and day classes. Many people, both young and old, take evening classes. Some of the evening class students have jobs, whereas some are fulltime students.

Some buildings on the campus are new and some are old. Most of the buildings have air conditioning. Sometimes the air conditioning becomes too cool.

Now, let's look around the campus. First, you will find the campus to be bright and cheerful. The sunny South California climate is one of the reasons. But, the main reason is the colorful clothes most students wear. The girls wear whatever they wish—mini-skirts, maxi-skirts or coats, pants, and some foreign students wear their native costumes. The boys, too, wear bright, informal clothes. You will notice that some of the classes are held outdoors.

American students do not hesitate to ask questions in the class. The students, as well as the instructors, enjoy a lively discussion. Students talk with their instructors without hesitation, especially when the instructor is young. The relationship between instructors and students is that of friends.

To your surprise, you will find some policemen patrolling the campus. (What would happen if this were Japan?) But the policemen here are different. They are very friendly and helpful.

Another surprise is the dormitory system. The university has a married student's dormitory on the campus. Quite naturally we sometimes see pregnant girls. The campus store carries a full line of baby goods. Of course, there are boys' dormitories and girls' dormitories. Now, listen carefully! Boys need permission to go to girl's room in the girl's dormitory. However, girls can stay in a boy's room in the boy's dormitory for twenty-four hours! (I bet you Japanese fellows envy American students their dormitory system.)

A number of universities in America have been having a trouble such as you have experienced in Japan. But so far I have been enjoying my new life on a peaceful campus.

(by Mariko Arakawa)

## Sex Education

by N. Shibuya

In these days 'Sex Education' is often talked about among adults in Japan and they seem to be considering about it. But the ratio of pregnancy of girls, under the age of twenty, is now going up pretty rapidly. Japanese society has been teaching us that 'Sex' is unmoral, wrong, unimportant, and dangerous and that we must not have any interest in it. And yet sex is used as one of the most useful means of attracting attention and of selling commercial goods. This causes the young generation to be confused and to make sexual mistakes such as mischievous and unwanted pregnancy.

On the other hand, in the U.S.A. and Europe it is considered as one of the most important fields to be educated at school. Children learn physical mechanism and sexual behaviors academically at school. Teachers and parents teach their children not only how to make babies

but the pleasure and the satisfaction of intercourse. Moreover they teach them the awkward by-products of the pleasure and the difficulties of dealing with them. They always give children the chances of choosing the two, pleasure or trouble. So sexual troubles or misdeeds of young people are not so many in these countries as in Japan.

But can we receive or introduce the way directly into our country? Can you explain your children about sex properly? Maybe it's difficult for us to be frank with sex right now. Traditional feudalism in sex would not disappear so easily.

A few preparations will be needed to commit sex education at school.

First of all we must recognize exactly what is sex and to do so it is very important to read many books describing truly foreign sex education. Especially teachers have to study the education

About an year has passed since I stepped on the soil of Southern California and the city of Los Angeles, the second largest city in the United States.

Southern California does not have clearly distinct seasons. The weather is lovely all year round and seldom does it rain.

If you go north from down town L.A., you will find a lovely city, Pasadena, where I have been living since arriving in the United States. If you go South-west from Pasadena, you will find



harder as well as their specialty and find out the most suitable way of teaching in Japan.

Stopping the way of using sex as commercial means at random is also important.

Then we have to carry out the education as soon as possible and suggest female students, properly why the pregnancy before marriage is wrong. We must train females completely not to have any intimate terms with males before marriage for them and for the pleasant society.

This is only one of the ways of diminishing sexual confusion, but anyway if we don't come to grips with the matter seriously, sex is ruining our social life.

## The fashions of the moment

These few days, long-skirts are relatively popular among young ladies as they were common in old days all over the world. They are truly very suitable in winter, but as for warmness, trousers seems to be more comfortable than long-skirts, and they prevent you from working actually or walking quickly. And they doesn't fit anything modern-unadorned, rational, and practical furnitures, buildings, languages, or something like that. So while in several European countries, long-skirts might still exhibit their beauty in accordance with old things, in many modernized countries like Japan and the U.S.A., long-skirts are obviously very awkward and cannot fit plastic or steal chairs and tables, big square veranda windows, sports-cars, highways, and so forth.



To say from the economical point of view, long-skirts cost you much more money than mini-ones. And supposing that females prefer quantity rather than quality, you can make two or three miniskirts inst-

ead of a long-one. Moreover it is a great pity for males that women lengthen their skirts and hide their beautiful, splendid, and charming legs. They are one of the most attractive points for us. All



the kind young ladies, please remain the pleasure for us to make our daily life happy!

## LIBERTY or LICENCE

by Mr. Stephen A. Metcalf

There are in London three sorts of dogs; there is the dog on a chain with a master who regularly pays his tax; this dog has law but no liberty; there is the stray dog for whom no tax is paid, who steals his meals where he can, and he has liberty but no law; and, lastly, there is the dog that has, and understands, the law of liberty.

In like manner these three classes are exemplified in the young life of this great metropolis. We have thousands of young men and women who, in their parents' country homes, are under strict law with little liberty. These come up to London, and find themselves at liberty with no law, and unless they join the third class who understand the law of liberty, their liberty soon degrades into licence, and they, like the dogs of which we have spoken, soon alas!, reach their inglorious end.

Some years ago I had a collie called "Jock", a thoroughbred; a beautiful dog, with large lustrous eyes, sent to me by a dear friend, and when he arrived in London, he was perfectly wild, for he had never seen a city. The first thing, therefore, that I had to do was to buy a strong collar and chain, and put him at once "under law". Within the four walls of the house he could not go far wrong, and whenever he went out he held up this

neck to have the chain put on, which gave him no more than six feet of liberty. He would give a bound on the doorstep as if to go right away, but was at once pulled up by the chain, which alone prevented his liberty degenerating into licence.

There can be no doubt that law is a most valuable power for deepening both dogs and men clean and respectable; and indeed, as we shall see, it is essential up to a certain point. But one day my dog reached that point; he came to me in the hall as usual to have his chain put on, but I knew a great change had taken place in that dog's spirit. I said "No chain today, Jock, you can go where you like. I opened the door and for the first time he was apparently free. I say apparently, because he was not really free, although he had no chain. He bounded away and vanished round the corner, but in a moment or two back he came, and without my saying a word trotted quietly by me.

What was the invisible chain that brought him back without fail? It was the simple fact that the dog had given me his heart from which he could not run away. There is nothing on earth like the heart of a dog for faithfulness and unflinching loyalty, quite irrespective of the worthiness of the master. Once it has given its heart it cannot take it back; and

the only language it knows and expresses in its beautiful eyes are the words of Ruth: "Where thou goest I will go, where thou lodgest I will lodge." This, then is the law of liberty, for the law of liberty is the law of love.

## A letter from the EDITOR

It is our great pleasure to publish this paper after an 18-month interruption. We, the editors, heartily thank all the reporters and companies that encouraged and helped us strongly to publish this issue, and at the same time, we apologize to our readers for the delay of publication.

However, to tell the truth, we could not satisfactorily print this issue as we wanted, because of a small number of the staff and insufficient study of editing. We hope heartily that this English News Paper will improve our friendship already begun, through exchanging articles and opinions.

We are going to do our best to publish "a readable newspaper" without a stop. We should be very obliged if you would kindly give us your support and advice.



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