

# The Ryokkyuites

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OTARU UNIVERSITY OF COMMERCE, HOKKAIDO

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## Arrested, Five in Demonstration

About 50 Shodai students demonstrated against the war and over Okinawa deliverance on April 26, 27 and 28. And then riot police arrested five students.

These demonstrations were performed on purpose that they act in concert with International Antiwar Day and the deliverance of Okinawa. The world state, since LBJ's statements on Mar. 31, became extremely tight and the Vietnam War became more vehement. In such a situation, the International Antiwar Day came. It was on Apr. 26, and many people participated in antiwar movement in the whole world.

In Hokkaido, students of Otaru Univ. of Commerce and Hokkaido Univ. participated in this International Antiwar Day's activity and send their representatives to Okinawa in co-operation with the Okinawa - deliverance - struggle on Apr. 28. At Otaru Univ. of Commerce, they instituted the representative meeting in order to perform this antiwar movement, and a campus-wide strike was decided at this meeting.

They made, at the same time, a struggle committee whose aim is to go on a strike. Mutual arguments became very vivid through these decisions in classes, circles and so on. Mean while, Minsei (Democratic Youth Alliance) who grasp the students council of O. U. C. expressed their opposite opinion to the strike. They held the mass meeting of all the students intending to decide that the decision of representative meeting is of no force upon students. They could not, however, gather

enough student members to be able to hold the mass meeting. Moreover, at this meeting an impeachment decision toward the Minsei-line students council was resolved, because they did not obey the decision of the representative meeting.

On the 26, they did not hold the strike, but, students boycotted their classes on their own decision, out of about 40 students one was arrested. And on the 27 and 28, fifty students made a demonstration to protest unjust arrest but four students were arrested unjustly.

## Dispatch To Open Discussions

Three All Open Japan Discussions were held by Sophia (Jochi), Messa (Meiji Gakuin) and E. S. A. of Aoyama university and Aoyama Junior Women's College on November 2 and 3.

Eight members of E.S.A.O.U.C. were dispatched to take part in them: 2 members, to one sponsored by Sophia, 3 members, to one sponsored by Messa, 3 members, to one sponsored by Aoyama.

These discussions formed a link in the chain of each university's festival. But one of them, one sponsored by Messa was not held perfectly because of an occupation of buildings by Zengakuren students.

Titles of these discussions were severally Industry-reorganization, Nuclear disarmament and world peace.

## Slap To Student Body

Attitudes of the student body in connection with the Co-op General Meeting are due to rip. A student body is to promote the interests of most of student. We aren't, therefore, able to admit the student body to look to the interests of a part of students.

The students council plotted to split the rally and slurred the board of directors. Even if it is true that the board of directors ill-managed the co-op, we should not deny it but promote it better. As we stand some partisan place which is set up in opposition with the board of directors, we would, perhaps, deny it. Yet, we should not be so.

At this incident, the student council called in other universities students in order to promote their own partisan profits. It is doubtful if they consider the case that other universities students called in our own campus. It is the point that professors worried about. And therefore, anti-J.C.P. students armed and guarded our campus from the enemy.

The student council did not intend to understand the facts and distributed bills which have the contents that they are for slur the anti-J.C.P. students, and sent the bills to whole students' home.

There are many mistakes about the facts of the incident in the bills' contents. The bills seemed to be distributed on demagoguery. Judging from these bills, the student council seems likely to plot so that he get a hegemony of student movement on our campus. Less worse, it is due to self-criticism that the student council called in our campus in order to look to their own profits.

Although a student council has surely a political character, it should not promote some a partisan profits. A student council is expected to work for the benefit of whole stu-

## CO-OP GENERAL MEETING, GLAST

The 1968th Co-op Extraordinary Meeting was thrown into an uproar on December 9. This extraordinary meeting was held, because the ordinary meeting did not come off in connection with a name of chairmen.

At the meeting there were rams between the students who were back to a board of directors and the students who supported to a so-called *Niji no Kai*. This was established in order to rip a management of the co-op by the board of directors. But the board of directors and it's students were intend to shem a split of the rally by the *Niji no Kai*. The meeting

came to be clamorous in the consequence, and we found some rough-and-tumbles.

This situation had been continued for a little while and after all, anti-J.C.P. Zengakuren students and their sympathizers equipped with helmets, steves, rock and balisades in order to gurad their campus from other universities students whom *Niji no Kai* students called in. No trouble, however, occurred because the other universities students did not raid to our campus.

The next day, November 10, J.C.P. students confined

informally a student seemed an anti-J.C.P. one in a room of the student council. The anti-J.C.P. students asked to have a discussion to them in regard to this incident. Although they had the discussion and requested self-criticism to the J.C.P. students, they disappeared in the course of it. Then there was a report which about 100 ther universities students came to Otaru. At last the anti-J.C.P. students equipped again with their own arms. No trouble also occurred at this time though there was a tense atmosphere in the campus.

## Entrance Struggle, Solved

April 22th, the last talk on the right of choosing new dormitory residents was held between the deligation of Shodai Professors Committee and dormitory students. After their discussion to the tentative proposal, issued by Professors Committee, the deligation of students accepted it.

The meeting started at 5 p.m. at the first meeting room in the student union. During the meeting, several conflicts occurred between the two sides about the right of residence, the form of the documents and other detailes and two special conferances among students were held. After that, the both sides arrived at some compromise and the meeting was dismissed at 10 p.m.

The conclusion is as follows: The nomination committee consisted of dormitory students selects the new residents at first. After that,

the chairman of the committee gives the dean a list of new residents, which does not have the sign and the stamp of the chairman, and ask the dean to accept them.

The struggle between the school authority and the dormitory students on this problem has been repeated for these five years. The problem about new dormitory residents started at a new regulations and so-called Maru-Kan-Ki by the Ministry of Education. Students began the struggle in opposition to these regulations for universities. For, they thought these regulations deprived students of their subjects. The problem had not come to a satisfactory solution for several years. And last spring, Professors Committee issued the diction about this problem. The dormitory students criticized this determination as an enforcement of so-called Maru-Kan-Ki and the struggle grew fiercer.

## Personnel Change

Four professors and assistant professors left our college.

Mr. Masamichi Matsuo who had taught French retired from service under the age clause. Mr. Riichi Okamoto of Commercial Science moved to the Sapporo University as chairman of the business management department. Mr. Yoichi Kitaichi of English went to Hokkaido University as assistant professor in the liberal arts department.

On the other hand, we have had new staff members: Assist. Prof. Tsugio Kono from Kinki University, Assist. Prof. Shumpei Kato from Tokyo Technical University, and Mr. Totaro Shimamura, Mr. Shimon Meguro and Miss Mitsuyo Ono.

Students on a broad survey. In the incident of this time, the student council ought to be criticized.

## NEW STUDENT COUNCIL BORN

The election of the latter-half term student council members was held on November 14th. Four different parties; Shagakudo, Shaseido, Kakumaru and Minsei ran for it. Two parties: Shagakudo and Minsei remained as candidates for the student council at the first election after a very hot contest among the four. In consequence of the first election, we needed a decisive election between Shagakudo and Minsei on November 19th.

After all, Minsei won the student council of the latter-half term.

A whole student general meeting was held for a policies of new student council after an inauguration. But, the meeting was adjourned owing to scanty attendance. The policies were after all admitted at the representative meeting.

A new student council is going a head with following main policies.

1. Require Subjects; a) obtain the club rooms, b)

## The College Festival Held in Dull

The 16th Ryokkyu Festival was held from June 26th to 30st at Shodai. It was held under the main theme, "Adaptation or treason; Don't be spectators at the Colosseum", meaning that you shouldn't

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

betterment of the equipment, c) problems about a long-run plans of Shodai.

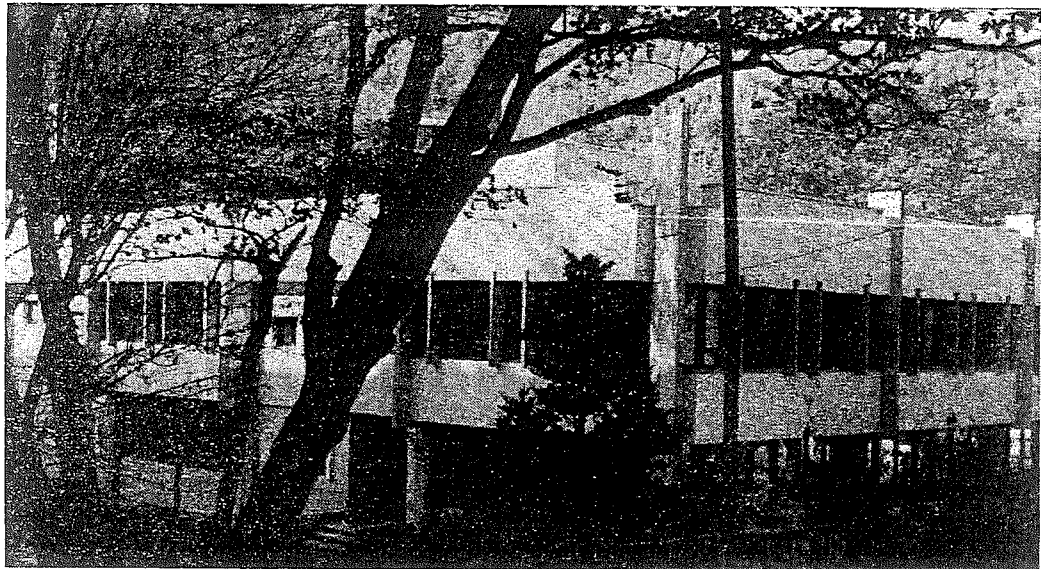
They are going to bargain collectively about these subjects.

2. Political Subjects; a) the activities for the abrogation of the Security Pact between Japan and the U.S.A., b) struggle for the release of a missile base at Nagayama. They have some other plans, but these are the main points in their activities. Hereafter their movements about many problems draw out attention.

watch today's situation without any doubts just like the people did at the Colosseum.

Mr. K. Daidoji, the convener of the 16th festival committee, said, "We exist actually as a member of society. Students are to be includes among labors. So, we must act positively upon today's situation and create a new history by our own hands."

The festival was, however, dull as if Shodai students were the people at the Colosseum. There seemed to be two kinds of entertainments, one by which many students were attracted such as beer parties, dramas, and atheletic matches; the other was one in which just a few students took part, such as symposiums and public lectures. Most committeemen seemed to be busy getting students for some entertainments, and they managed to get them along. There were few students who were positively carrying out our festival. This problem will be a subject of our festival after this.



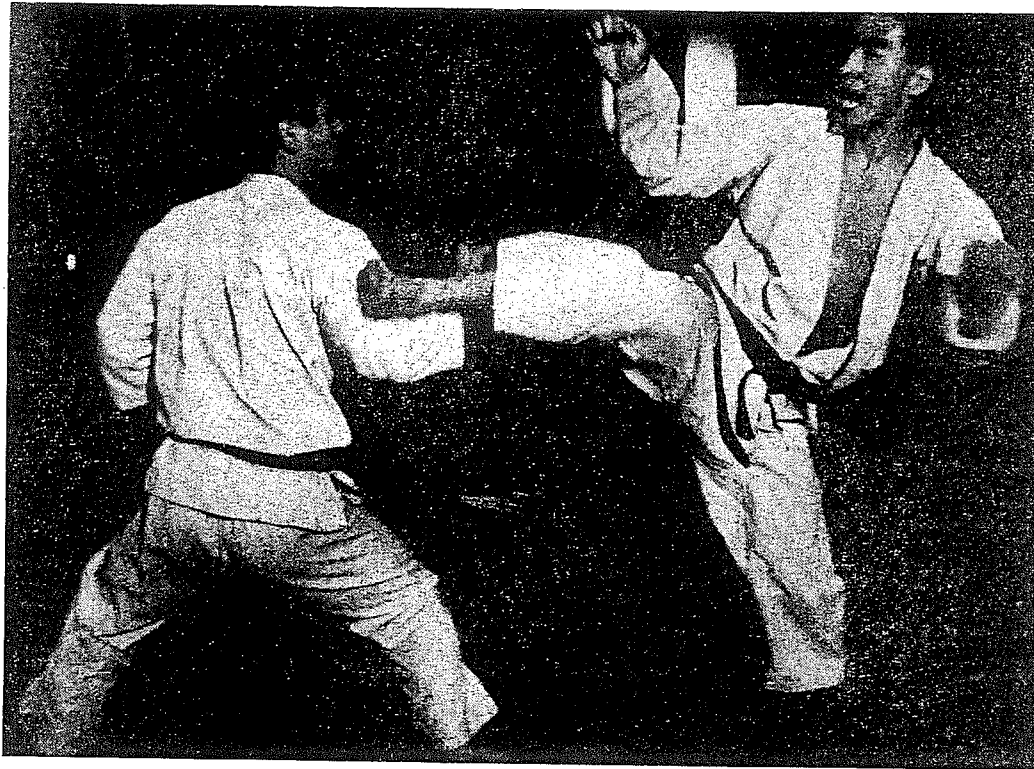
## The New Managing Wing

The new managing wing of our school was completely built under a long-run plan of Shodai's recontraction on the end of October. It is a two-storied building showed on the picture. The new wing is expected to promote the rationalization of the managing. There are, however, some problem's such as rooms for clubs, and sanitary facilities are became smaller than they were. This long-run plan of Shodai's recontraction has also some problems and have been now at issue: one is that a content of the plan is entirely indefinite one, a problem is buildings concerning with that of the Junior college. The student body of the Junior college is making high of this problem.

# KARATE TO DISCIPLINE MIND?

BY YUSUKE YOGI

One hot summer night in Okinawa, I was practicing free fighting. My opponent tried to kick my abdomen with his right foot. I quickly drew a few steps back to avoid his kick. The next moment his *right-middle-thrust* attacked me so quickly that I hardly fled from it. But I managed to block it with my *left-palm-heel-middle-outside-block*. The next moment he gave me a swift *round-horse-kick* on my right face. The kick was so quick that I had my right face slightly kicked. In spite of his attack, I did not close my eyes. Gazing at him, I gave him back a strong *left-thrust* right on his nose. Succeedingly my *right-middle-thrust* directly thrust at his abdomen. Through the free fighting, I learned that one of the secrets to win in Karate fighting is to keep your eyes open.



block the oponent's right-middle-thrust with the left-palm-heel-middle-outside-block.

In the regular Karate exercise, the most important thing is, what we call, *Tensho*, because it requires a breathing method which is indispensable to human life. The Karate breathing method needs to tense the equally lower abdomen to concentrate the physical strength all over the body and to concentrate

your spirit as well. *Tensho* is not exciting. Because the movements consist of three forward steps and four back steps in *Sanchin Stance*. When we stand on the ground as if we were a huge tree with a root spread deep into the

earth femoral region for keeping an immobile posture. At the same time, we breath in fresh air deep into the lungs. As for the bands, we put them as a guard position. We can not perfectly do *Tensho* without concentratly a tremendous physical power. The more we sweat, the more you realize your physical as well as spiri-

tual weakness.

The newest and highest record holder of hundred meter running, is only to be broken his records. The highest records exists only to be broken. The strongest karatist exists only to be defeated by others. "Challenge!" Whenever I practice *Tensho*, I always say this

## On The Screen

### "Guess Who's Coming To Dinner"

One day the jet plane in which two lovers were riding landed at San Francisco airport. They behave happily as if they have no difficulty which will soon occur. The marriage of different races, in this case that of Negro and whites, is the main theme of this movie. In the contradictions and difficulties that are born from the differences of color, two young couple try to live through.

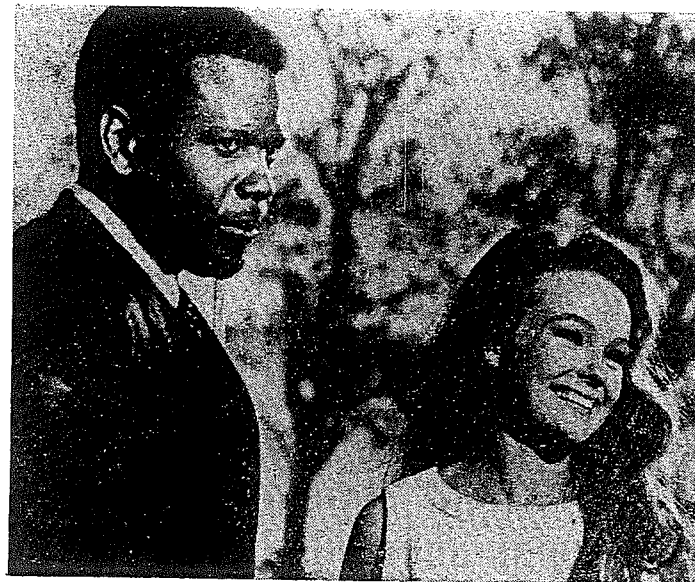
John (Sidney Poitier), a Negro, and Joey (Katharine Houghton), a white, have come to her home in order to get her parents' consent. Joey, showing joy in herself, introduces her lover to her mother. Certain attitudes continue till the last scene: the surprise of her father (Spencer Tracy); the attitude of John as though he had foreknown her parents' surprise; and the attitude of Joey as though she has no

doubt against her parents.

Each delicate mind that also includes John's parents is fully revealed in this movie.

Now, the important matter which we cannot overlook is the attitude of John. He told her parents secretly, "I love your daughter heartily, but if you object against our marriage. I would give up marrying her." Even in his phrase, the tenderness of man peeps out. The more man loves woman, the more he considers her happiness. Such man's tenderness may be, however, the most unreasonable consideration in love of man and woman. According to his opinion, the decision of their marriage depends upon her parents.

In this movie, the marriage and white is set on a special condition, that is, John is a world-famous doctor and internationally a man of noble character, and no one can blame him for his personality.



Although he grasped her heart, his mind is . . .

And yet, as the chief editor of a newspaper office, Joey's father has attacked the white who had racial prejudice. If it were not for these peculiar conditions their marriage, maybe, would not come to be realized.

Everybody knows that racial discrimination is wrong, but when one is given the problem as in this movie's case, how many people can

insist from the bottom of his heart that racial discrimination is wrong? Blacks' humane rights have been little by little admitted, almost as many as the whites, but now indeed white never admits all the rights.

This picture is expected to finish in a happy ending. The question is, however, whether they can have a good dinner together.

## On My Bookshelf

By Mark Landa

The man who commutes alone the one-hour stretch from Otaru to Sapporo soon learns the value of literary companionship.

Newspapers catch your interest at first, shout their headlines at you, and quickly answer your questions about the world situation. But by the time your train passes through Asari, you are staring without stimulation at their pulpy pages.

Magazines often reflect a drab sameness. They show you their pictures, introduce you to celebrities, and gradually put you to sleep.

Sitting down with a great novel can be even more frustrating for just the opposite reason. It's as if you sat down, by chance, next to a philosopher, a scientist, or an astronaut. Impressed with such depth of ideas and experience, you wish that your train were bound for Kagoshima instead of Sapporo. As the landscape and sea whiz by the window, your conversation becomes increasingly hasty. Inevitably, you arrive and your companion disappears in the crowd like an interrupted thought.

But thankfully, good short stories are ideal for commuting. With them as fellow-travellers, there's no emptiness, no undigested nonsense, word to myself only to be a perfect Karatist. Therefore I am not satisfied if someone says my *tensho* is perfect.

I am not sure yet that something is challenging me or I am challenging something. Even so I have been challenging something for eight years. And I will continue challenging for the rest of my life. "Challenge! I think that in this world we are living there is a mixture of the beautiful and the ugly, the happy and the unhappy, the good and the bad.

In this mixed world, we always seek for pleasure and happiness. But such happiness will soon disappear before our eyes. We have to keep our eyes open to find the true happiness which last for ever.

no wading through pages of introduction. You always seem to have just enough time to discover something of importance before your train pulls into Sapporo Station.

Earlier in this century, the American short story reached a peak of technical perfection. No writer embodied this genius more perfectly than Ernest Hemingway, whose "Soldier's Home" is the first selection in *Modern American Short Stories* (Tokyo's English Reading Series, 2, Hisatoshi Takata, ed. ¥180.)

In the ironically titled "Soldier's Home," Krebs, a college-educated Marine in World War I, returns from the Rhine to his parents' home a year after the war has ended. His physical scars have healed, but emotional ones remain. After surviving the hideous war, Krebs fears contact with routine small town life. Content to remain jobless and friendless, the sensitive ex-soldier finds that life at "home" is without meaning.

But Hemingway intends neither a war protest nor a domestic tragedy. His theme is religious. The story begins and ends impressively with Krebs' prayers, the former in a trench under violent attack, and the latter in his mother's quiet kitchen.

"The Thinker," Sherwood Anderson's contribution to this fine collection, deals with the same subject of a young man and his home. Since Seth Richmond is only a teenager, his experience in the world is limited to the one time he ran away from home. But compared to Hemingway's Krebs, his sense of isolation in the streets of his native Winesburg, Ohio is no less profound.

Hemingway and Anderson helped generate the literary renaissance of the early 1920's in America. James T. Farrell and John Steinbeck wrote their best works in the dusty, hungry 1930's.

Farrell's story, "The Oratory Contest," shows what

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5.)



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# STUDENT --- AGOG --- MOVEMENTS

## Analysis-quo of Present Movements

Student movements are coming to be vivious and are watched in the world. In Japan, there are many universities in struggles. They are afraid that whole students may be hold over for a year because of struggle and occupation by zengakuren students. In France, we found crisis on May and labours' general

### Japan

Japan is one of the countries which students movements are the most vivious. As generally know, there are many sections in present Japanese student movements. They are broadly divisible in to two groupes, one is Japan Communist Party zengakuren, the other is Anti-Japan Communist Party zengakurens.

A present subject of both groupes is anti-ampo movement. Although their aims are similar to each other, they are set up in opposition each other owing to the difference of their essential creeds and theories. And they fight once in a while arming with steves, helmets and rock.

On the other hands, there are many sections in the anti-Japan Communist Party zengakurens. According with these sections, three zengakurens exist and are acting. One is Anti-imperialism zengakuren, Kakumaru zengakuren and zengakuren of Shaseido. And these zengakurens are also set up in opposition and fight each other.

Other wise, the difference of the two groupes, Japan Communist Party zengakuren and Anti-J.C.P. zengakurens is the point of communism.

That is Stalinism which insist on one nation revolution, and this is Trotskiism which insist on world revolution and forever revolution.

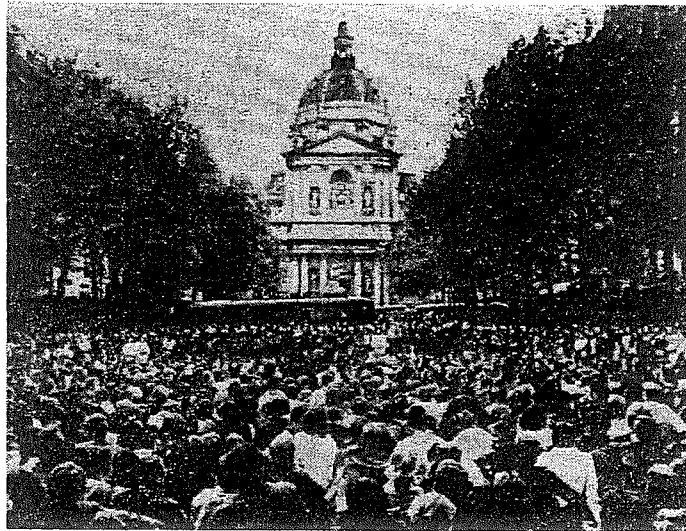
Those two groups are hostile to the capitalistic government with different ways.

### West Germany

Students had many protest demonstration and violent clashes with policemen in various parts of the country after that Herr Rudi Dutschke, the leader of the German Student Federation (S.D.S.), was shot by a right wing fanatic and serously wounded. Herr Dutschke was an absconder from East Germany to West Berlin, and his radical thoughts don't agree with governmental communism but most of students agree with his thoughts.

The main problem of the German student movement is the reform the institution and constitution of the universities. The reformation of West German universities is now going on with much friction. For, the idea of reformation is different among the Ministry of Education, school authorities and students, though they can agree on the need of emergency improvement.

On the other hand, Dutschke had led a section of the youth



Student riot at Sorbonne

Keystone —

### The U.S.A.

Student protest is severe in the States especially, though it is going to extend now in the world. You know The United States has many troubles in the governmental policy. There are the problems in the diplomatic policy and the country. In these problems there are the most interested things. The former is the Vietnam war and the latter is the discrimination. They are not only the problems in trouble. But in the present these two problems

to physical violence against Herr Axell Springer, the most powerfull conservative press magnate on the continent of Europe.

are much interested by students in the States.

The vietnam war is especially the most interested problem to students. Many young people were killed in Vietnam. And even in the present many young people take part in Vietnam War. Although many people take part in the Vietnam War, the situation in Vietnam doesn't change greatly.

Today student in the United States talk about this problem with friends in universties every day. They think why many people are killed in the Vietnam War. They think they are going to oppose the Vietnam War by the hand of themselves as possible as they can.

strikes back to students. In Mexico, students fought with the troops and many students were shot in the fight. In the United States of America, students started a movement against draft. In such a situation, we have to stare at a present state of student movements.

### France

The revolt in France was natural. It was touched off by a handful of young extremists at the University of Nanterre and "La Sorbonne", and turned into a mass movement at all Universities when police were sent in to club the students down.

In France, like in Japan, the number of university students has much increased. And it is a fact that there are too many students and not enough universities. Students who graduated from some university in Paris can more easily find good occupations than those who did from universities in other places.

The present condition of universties in France is very similar to that in Japan. So

we can understand it was natural that the students got angry. But the movements is now at its lowest.

On the other hand, the movements against the Vietnam War are increasing. They are strongly opposed to the using of the Atomic Bomb, and strongly wish that peace would come to Vietnam again. They understand the same idea as Mr. J. P. Sartre the existence of the Atomic Bomb will make the present world change in both quantity, and make the relation between nation, and nation an unbalanced and terrible relation. Although the cause of the war was due to the colonial policy of France in the middle of the 19th century, they blame the policy of the U.S.A. for the present serious matter.

### Essay

## Insularism Consciousness

By Yoshisada Tanaka

Geographically Japan's four sides are surrounded by the sea. From a cultural stand point, Japanese people have unfortunately been able to put their history forward without any big invasion from outside till about one hundred years ago.

Of course, Japanese people around the Nara Era had the experiences of exerting themselves to absorb culture of the China Continent. And just before the Edo Era, Japanese merchants had expanded the range of trade to the foreign countries such as Taiwan, Vietnam, Siam, Indonesia and Philippines. But when the shogunate Iemitsu Tokugawa closed the Japanese door in 1638, he also closed their eyes to the world outside.

Now I would like to consider the influence that the isolation, both geographical and historical, has given to the Japanese psychology.

By shutting the door to the outside, I suppose, the Japanese began to stick to the dimension of the actual and personal world and became short-sighted and narrow-minded people.

They lived through burying themselves in the actual and personal world of sense and sensitivity. They stopped thinking of themselves from the dimensions of reality and objectivity. They began to

find interest in ganges of sense, feeling, sensitivity and susceptibility—the emotional world of humanbeings. They did not cultivate a sense of logic, thought and idea, or the rational world.

Being immersed in and satisfied with the dimension of the actual and personal world of sense and feeling, Japanese people planted "an insularism consciousness" in their minds and lost a "spring" to wide and expand their minds toward the world. The "spring" might be, I suppose, a sense of logic, thought, and idea. If we do not have a sense of those things, we cannot jump into the broader and comprehensive world.

After Perry's "black ships" arrived in Japan in 1853 and the Meiji Restoration was underway in 1868, Japanese people made efforts to face foreign countries and to absorb Western cultures. And up to now, Japan has promoted modernization in various fields. Especially after World War II, she has made rapid and remarkable economic advances. And now Japan is in the process of the liberalization of trade, capital and technology which can be called "the storm of internationalism."

Japanese people have been making much progress in material aspects and in communication with foreign countries. But I venture to say that they have not changed their fundamental psychological outlook. It is not a difficult matter to find "insularism consciousness" at the bottom of Japanese minds, which, I think, has been inherited from traditional Japanese culture and from the influence of Edo isolation policy, created by geoghrathical and historical factors.

In order to become one of the most advanced countries I believe that Japanese people should obtain a sense of logic, thought and idea in their ordinary lives. I also believe that if they lack a sense of those things, and if they do not throw off their "Insularism conscioueness", the Japanese cannot become true international people.

### On My Bookshelf

(Continued From Page 2)

happens when an American boy succeeds where his father has failed. The oversensitive father tries to justify his own failure to himself, but even this thought process, known as "rationalization," fails. In his choice of details, Farrell skilfully represents the father's consciousness. Rationalization is a typically American response to personal failure in a land where economic success forever dangles in front of a man's eyes.

Steinbeck's "The Pirate" from his novel *Tortilla Flat* completes this excellent paperback collection of short stories with notes for Japanese readers.

# SEGREGATION, WHOSE ISSUE?

BY YUKIKO ODA

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was shot in April. After only two months the gun again fired against Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. These two assassinations shaked not only the U.S. but all the world. People felt America is going mad. The two persons' deaths meant losses to the U.S., especially Dr. King's death which set off shock in the U.S. regarding the Negro problem. He was a great leader of Negroes.

His philosophy in the movement to raise Negro social status was non-violence. But there have been many Negroes who want to appeal their demands by means of violence.

Now the Negro problem is a big problem as well as the problem of peace in Vietnam. The fact shows this: as soon as he heard about Dr. King's death, President Johnson came back to the States from Sai-

gon where a bombing pause over most of North Vietnam was to be discussed. And it is said that the Black's struggle is no longer merely an



—Hey, this seat's only for whites.  
—Gee, you're also Black, aren't you.

accident or phenomenon but a problem of the social system.

Now the U.S. is coming to a turning point about the Negro problem by Dr. King's

death.

It goes without saying that the soures of this problem is the slavery system one hundred years ago. But more than one hundred years have passed since the slaves were released. Then the Negro population formed 11 per cent of the entire population of the U.S.. They are no longer visitors from Africa. They are surely people of the U.S.. They have no reason to be separated from the people of the same country.

Let's think about this problem more deeply. Here are two points about the cause of the Negro problem. One is, of course, the segregation against Negroes by whites. This tendency is very severe in the deep South—Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, etc. For example, they refuse to allow Negroes in certain restaurants, buses and even toilets.

The whites seem to hate and be down on the Negro race itself, not each of the Negroes individually. They hate the color of black and

would not recognize each personality. Of course there are many exceptions among whites, but it is also the fact that there are many headstrong whites.

Another is the segregation by Negroes themselves. Some of them think that it is natural to be separated by whites because they are Negro.

Besides, there is a difference between elite and poor the Negroes who live in Negro ghettos. They don't seem to understand each other. If they work hand in hand, their situation will be better.

We might ask if their situation is better than it used to be. Surely they are going to be equal under the law. For example, in 1954, the Supreme Court set aside a decision in which they allow the white and Negro to go to the same school.

But in the present society their equality is not secured. They can't get good jobs like whites. Some employers say: "We should employ Negroes," (Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)



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## Editorial

### Issue in Students

Nowadays, the students movement seems to be more serious in the world, especially in Japan, Mexico, France and other countries. Although there were already students movements at the era of Taisho in Japan, they have not evidently actualized before the sixties. In 1960, many students carried out an anti-Ampo, that is against Japanese-U.S. Security Treaty, movement with laborers and other citizens. Today, the animated movement of students is obvious. They are, once in awhile, criticized as taking part in the movements and leading it. It is said that they are not real students. The authorities are wondering how to deal with them. Surely, they should be, partly, criticized.

There are, however, another type of students on the campus. Most of the students are so-called non-political; some of them are almost always steeped in just playing, and the others are the students who are taken up too much with only studying.

The authorities and the government are calling the riot student the cause of the problem. It seems to be reasonable, but yet we students ourselves should supposedly take care of the other two types of us as an internal problem.

Today, universities and colleges should never be so-called "Ivory Towers" isolated from society. The present society would not allow us to be isolated from it and the economy strongly wants us to co-operate with it just for its interest. These facts evidently put in an appearance in governmental policies, that is, the so-called education-reorganization policy. It has been done from elementary school to university depriving students of their subjects. The economy strongly wants education to be reorganized in order that education should be directly useful for economic growth. This is the so-called industrial education complex system. But in the process of the reorganization, students would fall into narrow-mindedness. The reorganized education connected with industry is making them be so, and forcing them to it.

On the other hand, the Japanese-U.S. Security Treaty will be renovate in 1970. That has been coming one of the big problem in Japan. It is a very interesting issue among intellectuals whether the Security Treaty will be carried on or not. In such a situation, students are able to be non-political, aren't they? No, they are not!

Therefore, students have to take care of political issues as their own problems and are expected to solve the problems both at present and in the future. For it, they should not escape political issues. They need to know such political issues well in order to succeed in the solution.

These are why not only the riot students but also non-political students should face our own problem.

By Eiichi Hattori

## SWORD TO DOWN PEN? IN CZECH ISSUE

What are people whose only ideology is humanity going to do?

Again we confront brutal aggression by a large power against a small nation. Motivated by their basic fear of personal freedom, the Russians, in a swift military invasion, have attempted to destroy the basic human ideas of freedom, that ironically were the best representation yet of a communistic society.

We are seized by a kind of despair about the future of the whole international system. In the eyes of small countries, what the Soviet empire has done in Slovakia has come from their "big-power bullying" attitude based on the belief "Power is justice." Consider the fact that the Russians have been able to get away with what they did and that no one has had the power or will to stop them.

In 1956, at the time of a military rape of Hungary, there was some questions of American intervention. Today there is none, since America

is entangled militarily and weakened morally by the Vietnam war. The United Nations is powerless, whatever it may say for window dressing.

In their cynicism, the Russians have scarcely bothered to design more than a transparent lie for invasion and occupation—the lie that they were invited by "government and party officials." Moscow's avowed purpose is to nip Czechoslovakia's counter-revolution and thus to protect their socialism. The rulers of the Kremlin claim that it had to send its troops Czechoslovakia in order to protect their socialism because it faced the danger of imperialism aggression.

Behind the Czech liberalization movement was a nation-wide fervor for building a more affluent society. The quest for freedom and affluent life has been man's inherent ardor since ancient times when he was still leading a nomadic life. Therefore, what the Czechoslovakia were trying to do is essentially based up the desire inherent in man

since his nomadic days. Such a fervor has been trampled by the Soviet power this time.

What spurs them to this? Quite simply fear. It was based on the conviction that the one thing the Russians cannot tolerate is the image of a Communist regime moving toward democratic freedoms and serving as an example to the other Communist nations to do the same.

Because the Soviet empire itself, despite its seeming strength, is such a fragile structure indeed as it cannot endure the example of simple press and radio freedom and the beginning of a competition of ideas.

The occupation of Czechoslovakia accents the predicament of Europe. Prague has all along been a testing point for the lack of collective will in Europe. Now in 1968, haunted by the nightmare of a meeting of minds and ways of life between Western and Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union has done with military forces what they have been unable to overcome by threats

and pressures, and the chances for the two Europes to become one Europe has suffered a setback.

It maybe yet too early to tell what will be the final outcome, but great damage to world order and a free people has already been done. We cannot know how far off that is, but the Soviet rulers have underestimated the cost of their military victory. The anguish of the people sobbing on the streets of Prague will leave its effect on people from East Berlin to Moscow.

I am sure that you will join in condemning this act of illegal and immoral intervention. I hope though that no one will let it go unheeded. It is very deplorable for considerations of ideology to override morality and humanity. Imperialism is imperialism, no matter whether the guilty party is communist or "democratic". Then what are people whose only ideology is humanity going to do?

## Negro Problem

(Continued From Page 3)

but they have no ability like whites. And most of them have no responsibility."

Then why are they so? They are too poor to go to the university and to live in good circumstances. Why are they poor? They can't get good jobs. They repeat a vicious circle. They can't help being at the bottom of society.

The Negro problem is a big problem. But daily effort will solve it.

By the way, is segregation only America's problem? The other day a murder case by a Korean named Kin-Kiro happened.

Then he appealed to us. "We Koreans have been separated from Japanese for a long time. You have been hard on us, despised us and spited us." Of course, his appeal is not justifiable because he had committed a great crime. But we could not ignore his appeal completely. We have an idea that at the bottom of our hearts we are superior to Koreans. Besides, we have prejudice against the Ainu or the people of special villages whose ancestor had low jobs in the past. Our segregation is not so big as that of the U.S.. But as far as we also have segregation, we cannot blame the U.S..

"We will arrive in half an hour," she said.

I tenderly put my hand on her shoulder. She looked me back. Her face was there just before me.

I got off the train. She stood at the door. I wanted the train to start at once, on the contrary I hoped also the train not to depart forever.

The starting bell rang and the door was shut automatically before her. She was already behind the windowpane. The train began to move with a jark. I saw that she would smile, waving her hand. That was the smile that had made a chance to apologize to her. She waved her hand to me. I also waved on and on. But, I had soon lost her. The train ran further and further. And there was only the jark left on the rails.

## Short Story

### Little Incident on Train

BY EIJI SAITO

I was alone in a train from München to Köln and tired of reading. I had begun to regret that I purposely had taken a seat in a compartment, where no one was.

The train stopped and after a while started. Chattering, the new passengers went past out of the door. And an old pair would come into the cabin where I sat alone and when they recognized me there, they doubted if they should enter. The man had opened the door rudely, as if he made a mind to do it.

After that, a young girl entered in with an armful of packages, an a guitar. Her cheek was red and she looked hot. She sweated a little. She took the seat opposite me and breathed out with the packages in her hands, glaring up to the ceiling. . . . The cabin became unsilent. The pair chattered to each other without a moment break; it, however, made my heart at ease.

Standing up, she began to set her packages on the net. But, there was no open place for them. She looked around.

"Here you can set the packages," saying, I pushed my overcoat to the corner on the net over my head.

"Thank you." She set her guitar and a small bag there.

"Can you play the guitar?"

"A little bit."

"How long have you played it?"

"Since . . . three years ago."

"Well, you must be able to play good."

"No, no . . . still not."

I opened a book again. The part of it which I began to read was difficult. I read the page again and again and began to be irritated. I shut the book and looked at the scenery out of the window.

"Can you read German?" asked to me.

"A little bit."

"How long have you learned German?"

I thought that she asked me with the same way as I had asked her.

"Since two years ago, at an university."

"In Germany?"

"No, in Japan."

I thought that I was asked the same questions so many times and always answered the same thing.

"Really? You can speak German very well!"

It was the same as always.

"Thank you for your compliment. So I must always answer."

"No, no, I don't mean so . . ."

She could not say more and I set my eyes in the scenery again. She glared at her knees and made her fingers together on the others and bound the lace of her new shoes and took out a handkerchief, setting it on her knees, and made her hair neat and set her hands on the knees again. She would not look at me.

Coming to myself, I understood what a foolish thing I had appeared to her. It had no relation with her if the book was difficult for me. I thought about it, whether to apologize to her. However I had lost the chance to do it, because she began to chatter with the woman. I leaned my head against the windowpane, I wanted to sleep. The small shock of the train starting woke me up, I looked around and found a smile before me. I had to smile back to her.

"Slept well?"

"Thank you. I feel myself well now."

"Where are you going?"

"I am going to Münster. And you?"

"It's good. I'm on my way home. My home town is beyond Münster. I'm sure that we take the same course to Münster."

"I suppose so, Miss . . ."

"Miss Christel. And May I have your name?"

"Yukio. They call me Yuki for short. And . . ."

"What?"

"I must apologize to you, Miss Christel, because I have said a foolish thing to you."

"Ah! That was nothing for me."

She was cheerful and it also made me cheerful. I explained to her what I did in Germany, where I was, and how I thought of my work and of the people in that farm. She also explained what she had done in Byern, and that she had difficulty to understand the dialect in Byern, and so on.

On the way, the train ran along the Rhein and I took pictures, according to her guidance.

In Düsseldorf we had to get off and take another train for Münster. I had helped her with carrying the packages to it. I had bought something to drink and to eat. We had taken the seats in the same compartment again.

"Well, in three hours we arrive at Münster."

"Then you must get off and I must stay in the train alone."

"But, you need not change train anymore."

"Ya, ya, I know it, but . . ."

I stood up and opened the window. The train ran into a small station. I took a cigarette case and gave her one. The new passengers came in. They spoke to each other on the topics in their offices. The train run with a jark for Münster. They got off one after another at each station. At last we became alone again. She stood up and let the hair fly in the wind.

"Look at the sunset! How wonderful!"

I stood up by her and felt how comfortable her hair was.

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