

A Comparative Study of the September Classes of Non-Japanese Students at International Christian University 1965-1966

Marie Bale

A study was made last year of the Non-Japanese students who were admitted to International Christian University in September of 1964. The total number admitted was one hundred. In 1965, the September group of Non-Japanese students again numbered one hundred. The following study will follow the same pattern of analysis employed last year in order to make some comparisons of the two groups.

In 1964, the students were classified under seven headings as follows :

1. One year Regular
2. Regular
3. JYA (Junior Year Abroad)
4. Transfer
5. Special
6. Graduate
7. The University of California group

This year, two additional classifications were included, the SYA or the Sophomore Year Abroad, and Auditors. The following chart shows the distribution of the one hundred students into these nine groups :

The One Year Regular classification is given to those students who come for one year. Some of them may decide to continue at ICU for another year, or even become candidates for a degree, completing the four year program. In this case, they would be re-classified as regular students. All freshmen who

Classification of Non-Japanese September 1965 Students By Class

	Fresh- men	Sopho- more	Junior	Senior	Gradu- ate	Special	Total
1 Year Regular	9	2	1				12
Regular	14						14
JYA*			10				10
SYA*		3					3
Transfer		1	3	1			5
Special					6	19	25
Special-Part-time			2		1		3
Graduate School							
GSEducation					2		2
GSPublic Administration					3		3
Univ. of California		1	18	1			20
Auditors		1			2		3
Total	23	8	34	2	14	19	100

* Junior Year Abroad

enter as degree candidates are classified as Regular.

The classification of Special refers to those students who come for an unspecified time or to those students who have already graduated from a college but who wish to continue their studies at the undergraduate level.

The JYA classification refers to those students who come for their Junior Year from other countries. Most of these come from the United States. Of the twenty students from the University of California, eighteen are JYAs, bringing the total JYA number to thirty-four. There are eight students who have come from abroad for their sophomore year and are thus classified as SYA students.

The following chart gives the distribution of these one hundred students by sex showing that forty-three percent are men, and fifty-seven percent are women. The total Non-Japanese enrollment at ICU in September 1965 was 178, or 14% of the total enrollment of 1,270 students.

Distribution by Sex

	Men	Women	Total
1 year regular	5	7	12
Regular	4	10	14
JYA	3	7	10
SYA	0	3	3
Transfer	2	3	5
Special	19	6	25
Special-Part Time	0	3	3
Graduate School :			
Education	1	1	2
Public Administration	3	0	3
Univ. of California	6	14	20
Auditors	0	3	3
Total	43	57	100

The one hundred Non-Japanese students include freshmen as well as graduate students, thus there is a wide range in their ages. The following chart shows the age range from seventeen to fifty-five years.

Age Distribution Non-Japanese Students September 1965

	Age Range	Median
1 Year Regular	17—21	18
Regular	17—29	18
JYA	18—24	20
SYA	19	19
Transfer	20—30	23
Special	18—55	28
Special-Part-time	21—28	21
Graduate School :		
Education	24—46	35
Public Administration	22—30	25
Univ. of California	19—25	20
Auditors	23—35	23

The next chart shows the distribution according to the Classification by Divisions in the curriculum. Approximately one-third, or 35% are in the Language Division. Special students make up the largest enrollment in this division as usually that is their chief purpose to study the Japanese language. All regular Non-Japanese students who are degree candidates must enroll in this division their first year.

Classification by Division

	Lang- uage	Natural Science	Social Science	Human- ities	Educa- tion	Public Administ- ration	Unclass- ified	Total
1 Year Regular	1	3	7	1				12
Regular	5	6	2				1	14
JYA	1	1	2	3			3	10
SYA		1	2					3
Transfer	2	1	1	1				5
Special	19	1	3	2				25
Special- Part time		1		2				3
Graduate					2	3		5
Univ. Cal- ifornia	7	4	8				1	30
Auditors	1			2				3
Total	34	18	25	11	2	3	5	100

The chart giving the religious affiliation of the one hundred Non-Japanese students shows a classification into five religious groups in addition to one column indicating those who said they had no religion, and a group who did not check this item on the application form. The number of Christians or 60% is 8% less than the number of Christians in the 1964 study which was 77% of that group. In 1964, eight percent checked "No Religion" while nine percent checked this in the 1965 study. Approximately the same number failed to check the column on religion each year, thirteen percent in 1965, and twelve percent in 1964.

Religious Affiliation

	Buddhist	Christian	Ethical Society	Hebrew	Islam	No Religion	Not checked	Total
1 Year Regular		11					1	12
Regular	1	12					1	14
JYA		7	1	1		1		10
SYA		3						3
Transfer		2				1	2	5
Special	2	16			1	4	2	25
Special-Part-time		2				1		3
Graduate :								
Education		1					1	2
Public Administration		2					1	3
Univ. of California	2	10		1		2	5	20
Auditors		3						3
Totall	5	69	1	2	1	9	13	100

The following classification by nationality indicates that seventy-three percent of the group are Americans. The second largest group is found among the Chinese with thirteen percent

of the distribution. The remaining fourteen percent are divided among eight countries, or ten countries if Australia, Canada and

Classification by

	British*	Chinese	Danish	Indian
1 Yr. Regular	1			
Regular		8		1
JYA				
SYA				
Transfer		1		
Special	3	1	1	
Special ; Part-time				
Graduate		2		
U. of California				
Auditors		1		
	4	13	1	1

* Australia 2
 Canada 1
 England 1
 4

It is always interesting to note the travel experience outside of their own countries which these students had before they came to Japan. According to the following data, twenty-nine percent had no travel experience outside of their own country as compared with forty-three percent in the 1964 group who had never left their home country. The remaining seventy-one percent indicated that twenty-seven countries had been visited by the various students several indicating more than one country visited. Mexico was the country visited by the largest number

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 England are listed separately.

Nationality

Israel	Korean	Thai	Pakistani	So. Africa	U. S. A.	Total
					11	12
		2			3	14
					10	10
					3	3
	1				3	5
1			1	1	17	25
					3	3
	2				1	5
					20	20
					2	3
1	3	2	1	1	73	100

of students, due undoubtedly to its proximity to the United States from which the largest number of the Non-Japanese group came. Japan ranked second among the countries visited. Many of these students came because their fathers were either employed here or serve in the U.S. Armed Forces. The 1964 group had visited twenty-two countries in comparison with the twenty-seven visited by the 1965 group. Thus the group this year not only traveled more widely, but more of their number also traveled outside of their own country.

*Travel Experience Non-Japanese

	1 Year Regular	Regular	JYA	SYA
1. Australia				
2. Canada			2	
3. Egypt				
4. England		1		
5. Europe		1		
6. Germany				
7. Greece				
8. Holland				
9. India				
10. Hongkong	1			
11. Israel				
12. Italy				
13. Japan	3		2	
14. Jordan				
15. Korea	2			
16. Lebanon				
17. Malaysia		1		
18. Mexico			2	
19. New Zealand				
20. Okinawa	1	1		
21. Philippines		1	1	
22. Scotland			1	
23. Sweden	1			1
24. Taiwan		1		
25. Thailand				
26. U. S. A.				
27. Venezuela	1			
No travel outside own country	2	9	2	2

* Travel outside their own country

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Students September 1965

Transfer	Special	Special Part-time	Graduate	Univ. California	Auditors
	1				
1	4			2	
1					
	2			2	
	1		2	3	1
				1	
				2	
					1
	2				
1					
1				1	
	2	1	1		1
	1				
1					
1	1				
1					
	1				
1	3			4	1
	1				
1					
1	2	1		1	1
				1	
1	2				
	1				
	2				
0	5	1	0	7	1

Vocational Goals Non-Japanese Students

	One Year Regular	Regular	JYA	SYA
Total in Each Group	12	14	10	3
<i>Vocational Goals</i>				
1. Commercial Art				
2. Biological Research	3	1		
3. Business		1		
4. Chemistry			1	
5. Clergyman				
6. Dentist				
7. Foreign Service	1		2	1
8. Government Service		1		
9. Homemaker				
10. Industrial Psychologist		1		
11. Interpreter				
12. Medicine		2	2	
13. Missionary		1		
14. Music			1	
15. Nurse	1			
16. Occupational Therapy				
17. Political Science	1			
18. Religious Education			1	
19. Research				
20. Secretary	1		1	1
21. Social Work	1			
22. Teacher	2	7	2	1
23. United Nations		1		
24. Undecided	2	1		
	12	16	10	3

Twenty-three vocational goals were listed by the 1965 group, with four students indicating that their vocational goal was still undecided. This group listed twenty-three goals in comparison with twenty-one goals indicated by the 1964 group. Many

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Students September 1965

Transfer	Special	Special Part-time	Graduate	Univ. California	Auditors	Total
5	25	3	5	20	100	
	1					1
						4
	1					2
		1				2
	1					1
	1					1
1	2					7
					2	1
						2
				1		1
				3		7
	4					5
						1
	1					2
						1
	1					1
1						1
	1					2
						3
						1
3	13		5	14	1	48
						1
				1		4
5	26	1	5	19	3	100

of the occupational goals are the same for the two groups, but in 1965 the following are missing in comparison with the 1964 choices: engineering, journalism, law, librarian, the theatre and an author. New goals listed by the 1965 group not found in

the choice of the 1964 group are: biological research, dentistry, homemaking, industrial psychology, music, nursing, occupational

Reasons Given for Coming to

	One Year Regular	Regular	JYA	SYA
Total in Each Group	12	14	10	3
<i>Reasons</i>				
1. Academic Strength of ICU		1		
2. Get Advanced Degree				
3. AFS Experience*				
4. Asian Studies Major			3	
5. Christian University	2	7		
6. Fine Campus				
7. Good Professors				
8. High Ideals of ICU		1	1	
9. Husband in Japan				
10. Increase International Understanding				
11. Interest aroused by:				
a. A Friend			2	
b. Former ICU student		3		
c. A Teacher	1			
12. Internationalism at ICU	1	3	1	
13. Parents here or in S.E. Asia area	8		1	
14. Scholarship grant		5		
15. Study Japanese				
a. Culture	3	2	3	3
b. Language	2	4	5	
16. Study English				
17. Visit land of my ancestors				
	17	26	16	3

* American Field
Service Program

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therapy, political science and secretarial work.

International Christian University

Transfer	Special	Part-time Special	Graduate	Univ. of California	Auditor	Total
5	25	3	5	20	3	100
	3		2			6
			2			2
	1			1		2
	1					4
						9
	1					1
	1					1
						2
		1			2	3
1				5		6
						2
						3
						1
1						6
1	2	1				13
			1			6
			1	19		36
1	4		1	10		40
	18				1	1
	1					1
4	32	2	7	35	3	145

The reasons given for coming to ICU are quite similiar in both of the groups. However, the 1964 group gave twenty-two reasons as compared with the seventeen reasons given in 1965. The two highest reasons were the same both years: to study Japanese culture and the Japanese language. Both reasons were selected by a few more students this year. In 1964, thirty-seven percent gave as their reason for coming, the study of the Japanese language; in 1965, this number was forty percent. To study Japanese culture was given as the reason by thirty-two percent in 1964, by thirty-six percent in 1965.

Last year the reason receiving third place in the choice of students was internationalism at ICU. This reason was chosen by twenty-six percent of the students in 1964; by only three percent in 1965.

In 1964, seventeen students said they came to ICU because it is a Christian university. This year, only nine percent gave this as the reason. While eight students in the 1964 group mentioned work camps and youth conferences as sources of arousing their interest in ICU, no one mentioned these in the 1965 group.

Some Significant Comparisons Between the 1964 and the 1965 Groups

Enrollment

One is impressed with the similarities between the two groups. First, one hundred students were admitted each year though there was no effort made to limit or match the enrollment. Again, the number of women admitted in 1964 was fifty-five percent as compared with fifty-seven percent this year. The number of men admitted in 1964 was forty-five percent as compared with forty-three percent in 1965.

Distribution by Curriculum Divisions

Approximately one-third of the Non-Japanese students usually come to study the Japanese language. Last year thirty-six

percent were in the Language Division, while in 1965, thirty-five percent chose that division. Three percent more chose the Science Division this year, eighteen percent as compared with fifteen percent in 1964. The Social Science Division attracted the second largest group both years, twenty-three percent in 1964, and twenty-six percent in 1965.

Distribution by Religious Affiliation

There were eight percent less who indicated their religion as Christian in 1965 than in 1964, the percentage being sixty-nine percent this year as compared with seventy-seven percent in 1964. Approximately the same number failed to check the column on religion both years; twelve percent in 1964 and thirteen percent in 1965. In 1964, eight percent indicated that they had no religion while nine percent gave the same indication in 1965.

Nationalities

Ten nations were represented in the September 1964 group and also in the 1965 group, although not the same nations. For the first time, students came to JCU from Israel, Pakistan and South Africa. While there are students on the campus from Africa, Germany and the Philippines, no new students came from these countries in the September 1965 group.

The highest number of students again came from the United States, the percentage remaining approximately the same, seventy-three percent in 1965. Thirteen Chinese students were admitted in each year, giving the Chinese second place in the distribution by nationalities.

Travel Outside Home Country

The 1965 group has traveled to more countries and more of this group has traveled than has the 1964 group. The 1965 group

listed twenty-seven countries to which their members had traveled, while the 1964 group listed twenty-two countries. In 1964, forty-three percent of the group had no previous travel experience outside their home country, while in 1965 only twenty-nine percent had never traveled to other countries.

Vocational Goals

Observing the vocational goals of the two groups, some differences were pointed out on page 188 in a discussion of the chart on vocational goals. Another interesting observation is that forty-eight percent of the 1965 group has chosen teaching as their vocational goal, or ten percent more than selected teaching in the 1964 group.

At the close of the fall term in November, these students achieved the following grade point averages. A comparison of the position of the groups in 1964 is also given:

Group	Grade Point Average	Position in 1965	Position in 1964	Grade Point Average
University of California	3.55*	1	2	3.06
Graduate	3.38	2	1	3.18
JYA	3.21	3	5	2.75
SYA	3.07	4	—	—
Special Part-time	3.00	5	—	—
One Year Regular	2.99	6	3	2.94
Transfer	2.79	7	4	2.81
Special	2.73**	8	6	2.40

* Includes only 19 out of 20 students as one became ill and was unable to complete work.

** Included one student who failed to complete his work and thus received no grade.

The overall grade point average in 1965 was thus 3.09 as compared with 2.86 in 1964, or an increase of 23 grade points.

Orientation Trip

In the 1964 study, a reference was made to the Orientation trip, taken each year by the new students with their Japanese tomodachi who have been assigned to them. Less than half, or forty-two percent of the new Non-Japanese students went on the overnight trip. It was not held until the university had been in session for nearly two weeks and some students felt burdened with class assignments and did not want to give up the time for two days. Also, after being on the campus for two weeks, the new students felt that they had met many new friends and were getting acquainted with Japanese life so did not feel the need to go on an orientation trip.

In 1965, seventy-four percent of the students went on the trip. It was a one day trip this year and was held before the regular classes had begun. On the whole, it was a more satisfactory experience reaching almost twice as many students.

Implications of the Comparative Study

A few implications mentioned in the 1964 study need to be reemphasized as a result of the 1965 study. The September Non-Japanese group is made up largely of upper classmen, only twenty-four percent were freshmen in the 1965 group. Advisers therefore need more information about the previous academic records of the upperclassmen to give adequate guidance at registration time. Application folders for most of the September group are available to Advisers before the close of the Spring term in July.

Again nearly seventy percent of the 1965 group indicated Christian affiliation. The Religious Life and Program committee can use this data for prompt attention to individuals in the

group inviting them to participate in the many religious programs on the campus.

Because the number who wish to teach seems to be increasing, could opportunities be given for visits to both elementary and high schools in Mitaka?

Can the information that these Non-Japanese students are eager to learn more about Japanese culture, be channeled more widely to the Japanese students who can help to meet this need?

In reviewing this data, faculty members might again ask if they have helped to meet the needs of these students as expressed in their reasons for coming to ICU. Have we helped to increase their understanding of an international community with its frustrations, challenges and privileges? The largest number of students come for just one year. Will they remember ICU as a Christian and International university? Do they leave aware of ICU's avowed purpose of educating youth for "service to God and humanity in an ever evolving world"? As they return to their own countries and college campuses, can we help them to make a real contribution there to increased understanding of international problems?

It is difficult to find definite answers to such questions, but we need to continue to raise them and seek answers as we invite new groups of students from many lands each September to become members of the ICU student body.