

College Rules Change In 25 Years

By ERICK PAYNE

When St. Andrews first opened there were some pretty strict rules governing the student body compared to campus rules today.

The original rules included the following:

Drinking or being under the influence of alcohol was not permitted and subjected the offender to the possibility of expulsion from the college.

All phone calls on or off campus had to be completed before 10:45 p.m. This rule applied to both male and female students.

Men and women students were allowed to visit only in lounges of opposite gender dorms. And they weren't allowed to do that Monday nights when dorm meetings were held.

Areas were designated for sunbathing to be determined by the Dean of Students.

The dress code for classrooms were shirts and ties for the men, skirts and dresses for the women. The same code applied for all meals taken in the dining hall. Sunday dress was required at the cafeteria on Sundays or students would not be fed.

The dress code restricted the

wearing of Bermuda shorts to upstairs in the dorms, going to and from the gym, or picnics, beach parties or by specific permission of the Dean of Students. Short shorts were frowned upon by the Dean of Students.

In the dorms, students were not permitted to have air conditioners, sun lamps, ovens, radios, toasters, popcorn poppers, or hot plates.

Chapel attendance was required of each student unless given special permission by the Dean of Students not to attend. Students were allowed two cuts per semester.

During weekday social hours,

women students after signing out, were allowed a 50-mile travel radius unless they had a parental permission form allowing special privileges. No trips in automobiles, commercial planes, attending off-campus college related activities, receiving men callers, horseback riding, spending the day off-campus, or visiting a boyfriend's house were allowed without the parental permission form, a good grade point average and class standing.

Students who married without parental knowledge and without informing the college one week before the ceremony were dismissed.

Mizoguchi Discusses Japanese Management



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This gives the people initiative to remain with the company for a long period of time.

What Mizoguchi called a "quality circle" is very popular in Japan. People make proposals for the company to expand their knowledge in specific areas. This gives everyone information about any area, plus as much information as possible in their particular field of specialization. There are, however, sometimes difficulties in this type of "family-like atmosphere." One major problem is that sometimes workers feel like they can do whatever they want to. Another problem is that certain people may not feel comfortable.

Labor unions are formed in Japan like they are in the U.S. to make working conditions better. Emphasis is often placed on the improvement of individuals in the company and the company itself instead of on money. Again, the workers are given the initiative to excel.

Lately, he discussed, automation machines can be obtained for a higher quality at a lower price, and this symbolizes the increased productivity.

There seems to be a lot of waiting around when it comes to production of the ideas presented, and, in Mizoguchi's opinion, this waiting results in a communication problem. The top of the line, or management, must sufficiently convey what type of production is expected before the laborers can actually produce and effectiveness is achieved.

Mizoguchi also discussed the Japanese dollar, and said that yen has a surplus in 1986 (2.4 percent increase).

Among other changes necessary for the future (and the present) in Japanese business, more money needs to be spent on research and development. He feels that exploration of new avenues will bring about greater growth in the business, and greater international interaction.

Haraguchi Talks About Japanese- U.S. Socio/Economic Exchange

by Myla Garren

The Honorable Koichi Haraguchi, Counselor for Public Affairs of the Embassy of Japan and a member of the Embassy staff made a speech on Monday, September 22nd, in Avenger Auditorium. Receiving a warm welcome, Mr. Haraguchi addressed St. Andrews students and faculty, as well as area business representatives, about the business and cultural exchange between Japan and the U.S.

He began his speech by discussing the present economic prosperity experienced today, especially in the U.S., which European countries have been the source of in the past. The philosophy behind the economic prosperity, according to him, is that more time and resources are to spare when more than the daily bread is earned. Citing examples (such as

spaghetti and fast-food establishments), Haraguchi emphasized the cultural exchange between countries, particularly Japan and the US. He also discussed the development of areas such as music, fashion, and art, which resulted from cultural exchange and economic prosperity.

Japan, Haraguchi said, has a far greater productivity level than other countries. In support of that, Haraguchi declared that Japan has the second highest GNP among free nations, and approximately the same land size as Montana. Then, to take Japan's population into consideration, it is obvious that Japan has produced to an amazing degree. He also expressed his envy of Americans, even of St. Andrew's students who have the opportunity to live, learn and work in such a spacious and

plush atmosphere.

Although Haraguchi expresses envy of the American environment, he expresses no envy whatsoever in comparing Japan with America in trade situations. Japanese-American trade, he began, has risen from \$4 billion in 1975-80 to \$50 billion in 1985. Japan has effectively addressed trade deficit factors, and currency is down by 40 percent. America, however, has acquired increasing trade deficits, and needs, Haraguchi says, to do several things to change the trade imbalance. Japanese exports are more expensive compared with the U.S. dollar. The main way to change this is to stop spending more than the production level, which is apparently how Japan succeeds.

Another topic of discussion Monday was the benefit-in-tangible ways-of-Americans and Japanese

from their trading partners. Haraguchi cited tangible examples, such as fine point pens that Americans have manufactured to accommodate Japanese preferences, and a cold water washing liquid the Japanese prefer.

In closing, Haraguchi discussed problems in Japanese-American exchange. The Japanese, he said, needed to be more open to foreigners in the open market, and also to relax their constant strive for economic excellence. The Japanese seem to think Americans lead such luxurious lives, and that the US expects Japan to fulfill bigger expectations than are possible.

With all of these problems at hand, Haraguchi recognized that cultural exchange programs serve as a beginning or an element to bridging the gaps and solving the problems.