

the campus:

They are a minority. Surely you are aware of their members—the sari-clad woman in Cameron, the dark-skinned man sitting in Tuck, the turbaned figure bent over a microscope in the Zoology lab. These are the foreign students we have on campus.

Do they find life at this university radically different from the lives they led as students in their home country?

This is what I set out to find—to see how they financed their university training, whether through government assistance, bursaries, or through parental support; what student bodies and clubs they had on their respective campuses; the interest they showed towards the political governing of their country; the diligence generally shown by the students towards their work; and other varying attitudes.

To this end, I interviewed several students from different countries of the world—Japan, Israel, Germany, the West Indies, Malaysia, Scotland, Austria and East Africa.

The ensuing is a short (considering most of the interviews took several hours) resume of the various interviews.

By MARCIA REED

In Scotland the students do not pay for their university training. The costs are paid by the county by means of a sliding scale based on parental income.

The maximum amount to be awarded is 345 pounds, which is enough for any student to live comfortably on for the term.

The full implications of this are shown when the students use their three months of summer holidays to earn pocket money in a factory, or to travel through Europe, usually by means of the peds-fatigues-Youth Hostel system.

Many of the facilities found here at the U of A are non-existent.

They do not have courses such as household economics, nursing, education and physical education.

Just think—a campus without pots and pans, sewing machines and children's readers, but not, most definitely, without the football hero.

It is a privilege to make the rugby team, especially in light of the place where training is done—the local pub. (This fact was given to me by two very serious young girls.)

There are three terms of ten weeks each during the school year. The student takes three subjects, and his choice has to be approved by the university.

The fact that the student takes fewer courses a year than we do does not, of course, mean there is less work to do.

If a student fails a term, it is virtually impossible to regain the county scholarship, and the only way then to continue university is for the



student to finance it himself.

Living conditions, generally, are worse than those in the Garneau area. The student's norm is a dig with the landlady in a room at the top.

There is a growing awareness within the student body of the bomb. More marches are being held, as are street corner discussions, and it is now not a crime, in the eyes of many of the students to hold a dissenting ideological opinion.

In Malaysia, competition among the students is great for the federal grants are not numerous enough to provide for the needs of all desiring students.

dents, travelling in order to play in an athletic competition, was detained.

There are very few fraternities in Malaysia, but there are many other clubs such as are found on this campus. One of the best examples given was the "Bachelor's Society", which penalized members found exclusively in the company of a young female, and expelled those who were engaged. (I guess this club has a strong membership for I was also told that the number of married couples was few.)

As a guide to the young men, a category of women was drawn up; first year—shy, second year—proud, third year—anxious, and fourth year—frustrated. Number fours are to be treated with extreme caution as they are highly flammable.

Jerusalem students are motivated not only by personal reasons but by the ideas that their studies will further help their new nation.

The students are highly involved in political events in their country.

At one time, the students' union was elected on the basis of their political leanings, until the med students threatened to leave the university. Now the students' union is run by an independent bloc.

All students have two majors, and in the term devote 24 hours to each major, and 12 hours to general studies such as art, literature and music.

Sixty credits have to be obtained for a degree. The credit value of each course varies from one to four.

Textbooks are not particularly used. The student has to refer to the original publishing of reports and do library research.

Tuition fees are very low, and the cost of sending a student to university is borne either by parents or the government. The majority of students in the Israel University are older, having to serve 30 months in a compulsory military training camp if they are males and 18-24 months if they are females.

The majority of the West Indian students are sponsored by the government, by various oil firms such as Texaco and Shell and by sugar and mining companies.

Most of the company scholarships require the student to work or do research for the company.

In an area where there are so many island countries so close together, the students accordingly are very interested in politics.

The university staff comes mainly from other countries, or are people who have been trained outside the Indies. This follows the British tradition of sending children away for their learning.

The students write one set of exams at the end of their third year, but each student has the choice of whether or not be will write them.

Any student who fails a year is not allowed to return.

Surprisingly, I was told, during the vacation months—February through May—the majority of students do not work, only "study", relax on the beaches, and play Mah Jong.

Many of the students have been jailed, in various parts of Malaysia, for their party affiliations. Several laws have been set up to prevent the students from becoming subversive agents.

An example of this is the Internal Security Act which forbids more than five students at a time to travel to Malaysia from Singapore. One group of eight stu-