



Photo: Rebecka Sallmén

## LUS

### Lund's University Students Association

On the fourth floor of AF-borgen you will find LUS. Their duty is to represent Lund's students and see to it that their voices are heard by university authorities. Martin Lundkvist is the chairman of LUS, and his job is to represent Lund's student unions, and he is working full-

time with that.

Martin Lundkvist has studied economics at Lund's university and told us at *The Lundian* that LUS has 17 student unions to look after. Each union has its own board and LUS is the mainboard for all those unions.

#### But what does LUS do?

LUS takes care of all the student unions that Lund's university has, and shows the students of Lund what else they can be a member of.

LUS wants more foreign students to be interested in student unions, and apart from that they also have the responsibility over, for example, Lundagård, a magazine for students.

Martin Lundkvist is a chairman for one year. In June this year he will have done his year as a chairman and the board of LUS will choose a new chairman for the next year (2007/2008).

If you want to know more about LUS you can go to their website: <http://www.lus.lu.se>

Text: Sara Mofrad and Moa Egertz



### Shinju Ishikawa is a 22-year old student from Tokyo, Japan

studying Scandinavian Culture and Economic History at the University of Lund

The first reaction I had when I met Shinju was: "How come that you chose to study Scandinavian culture?"

Photo: Malin Jönsson

Shinju: "Because I myself have many times been trying to understand the content and magnitude of this exact subject". He also told me that he found Japanese and Scandinavian cultures very similar. First of all the peaceful way of thinking, caring, and sense of respect amongst all individuals and the peoples' way of reasoning in general.

He has been studying in Lund for two terms and has almost one year left. At the moment there are around 10-15 Japanese exchange students studying full time in Lund.

## Foreign Students, Researchers and other visitors: Welcome to Lund

LUND is one of the oldest cities in Sweden. It is built on a medieval network of streets and bears a cultural identity provided by old buildings and surroundings that have been preserved for centuries. The City of Lund has slightly more than 100,000 residents. More than 130 nationalities live here and the population of those between 20 – 29 is higher than the national average.

Lund is also the home of Lund University, founded in 1666 and Scandinavia's largest university. If you are a foreign student or a guest researcher you will find Lund a charming city, and *The Lundian* a helpful newsletter. We provide tips and information on where to do your shopping, find restaurants, museums and other services in Lund in English so you can easily find the many places that make Lund Sweden's most enchanting city. You can add your own tips and advice for others by writing us at [thelundian@hotmail.com](mailto:thelundian@hotmail.com). The Editor.

### SIGHTSEEING IN LUND

Sightseeing tours in English can be arranged for you at the **Tourist Office, Kyrkogatan 11, Lund** (opposite the Cathedral).

Phone: 046 - 35 50 40

### Some facts about Japan's Educational System:

About 40 percent of Japanese youths take their exams at either a University or College. In Japan it is more common that men study at different universities, on the other hand it is more usual that women study on a college level. The Japanese school year is divided into three different terms compared to the two terms we have in the Swedish school system. And usually the first term starts in April.

The entrance examination is the most typical for the Japanese school system. Most schools and universities demand that students pass a test to be allowed to enter the schools. The level of the test is not as difficult as it used to be because the number of students is decreasing. Tokyo University and Kyoto University are the most prestigious schools in Japan due to high international standards.



Photo: Malin Jönsson

Text: Sara Mofrad

# Introduction of Immigrants is Failing

**Failure in the support offered to immigrants to Sweden is forcing many into unemployment. The SFI Swedish lessons are a key problem, argue four of Sweden's most senior local politicians.**

The introduction of immigrants and asylum seekers in Sweden is failing and forcing far too many people to remain outside the labour market. This makes it hard for those that come here to get a foothold in Swedish society.

One of the key problems is SFI (Swedish for immigrants), which often becomes a dead end instead of a good introduction to Sweden.

In a report that was recently presented twenty proposals were introduced on how to reform the introduction system, including the scrapping of SFI and making the introduction more individually based. The need for reform is especially urgent as Sweden is facing increasing demands on immigration due mainly to the conflict in Iraq.

In the early 1990's, the government set the aim of making sure all newly arrived immigrants should be self-supporting within three years. The ambition was admirable and perhaps possible at the time. But society and the demands on the municipalities have changed. Few immigrants are today able to fully finance their own upkeep inside this time limit.

The introduction of immigrants should therefore be more suited to the individual in order to ensure that every person can support themselves as soon as possible. All elements of the introductory process must increase the opportunities for an early entry into the labour market. This includes an asylum process that provides good language training as well as giving people the opportunity for further training and possible work placements.

But with today's grossly underfinanced and rigid system this is not possible. Today the municipalities receive 178,000 kronor from the State in order to help introduce a newly-arrived immigrant to Sweden. This covers only a very small part of the actual cost and is therefore mainly spent on basic upkeep and social benefits instead of proper training. Around 80 per cent is spent on social benefits. For relatives of immigrants who arrive in Sweden two years or more after an immigrant has been granted asylum or permanent residence, the municipalities receive nothing.

Considering that this group makes up 50 per cent of immigrants today we are left with an astonishing hole in the budget. The state needs to rectify this immediately.

The financing is, however, not the only problem. The introduction itself is too rigid, offering those with a senior professional background and those with little or no education the same introduction.

We believe that it would be much more efficient if the introduction was directed towards a person's actual needs and skills. We should make sure that every person who arrives in Sweden is given the training most suited to them. Following a basic introduction to the Swedish language a doctor should, for example, be given the opportunity to study the professional terms needed to get a job in their profession, as should a baker or an engineer.

For this to happen we must scrap SFI. We must ensure that language training is not a school issue, but an integration issue. We must see to it that branch

organizations and universities are brought into the introduction process early to give the most efficient and individually based training for all. We believe this will ensure much faster entry to the labour market.

In the end a system in which more and more people are self sufficient will be better for the economy and will, most importantly, offer people a more dignified welcome to Sweden. We call on the government to act and stand ready to participate in the reform process.

*Ilmar Reepalu, Chairman of the Swedish Association of Local Authorities*

*Anders Knappe, 2nd Deputy Chairman of the Swedish Association of Local Authorities*

*Lars Isaksson, Chairman, Federation of Swedish County Councils*

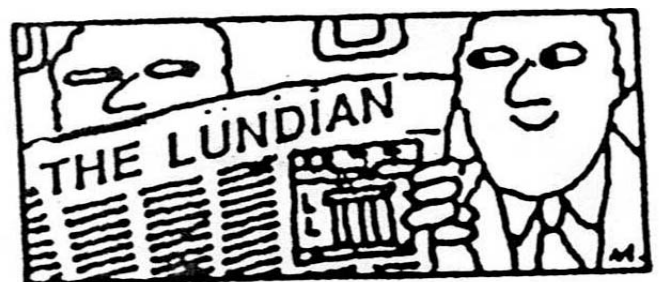
*Henrik Hammar, Deputy Chairman, Federation of Swedish County Councils.*

*On 27 March the Swedish Association of Local Authorities merged with the Federation of Swedish County Councils to become the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions.*

*The full report (in Swedish only) can be read at:  
[http://brs.skl.se/publikationer/publdoc.jsp?searchpage=dummy&search\\_titn=%2238974%22&db=KATA&from=1&toc\\_length=20&currdoc=1](http://brs.skl.se/publikationer/publdoc.jsp?searchpage=dummy&search_titn=%2238974%22&db=KATA&from=1&toc_length=20&currdoc=1)*

*Source: [www.thelocal.se/6641](http://www.thelocal.se/6641)*

## Spring in Lund by Rebecka Sallmén



# Survival Guide Number 101

## English - Swedish List of Foods You Might Buy to Survive\*

\*Originally translated by a foreign student, this list was revised by Elenor Axelsson of English International.

English Name	Swedish Name	Packaging
Dairy Products	<i>Mejeriprodukter</i>	6 or 12 pack
Eggs	<i>Ägg</i>	Blue/White Carton
Sour cream	<i>Gräddfil</i>	Small round tube
French sour cream	<i>Creme fraiche</i>	Orange/White carton
Whole milk	<i>Mjök</i>	Blue/White Carton
1,5% milk	<i>1,5% mjök</i>	Red/White Carton
Skim milk	<i>Lätt mjök</i>	Varied package
Buttermilk	<i>Filmjök</i>	Green/White carton
Coffee cream	<i>Kaffeградde</i>	Red/White carton
Whipping cream	<i>Vispградde</i>	Varied package
Butter/unsalted	<i>Smör/osaltat</i>	Varied package
Butter/extra salted	<i>Smör/extra saltat</i>	Varied package
Margarine for baking	<i>Margarin</i>	Yellow plastic bottles
Liquid Margarine for baking	<i>Flytande Margarin</i>	Golden package
Margarine for table use	<i>Bordsmargarin</i>	Varied package
Extra-salted	<i>Extra saltat margarin</i>	Varied package
Dietary margarine	<i>Extra lätt margarin</i>	Blue/White tube
Cheese spread	<i>Mjukost</i>	See-through package
Mild common cheese	<i>Herrgårdsost</i>	White package
Cottage cheese	<i>Keso</i>	See-through package
Strong/sharp cheese	<i>Stark lagrad ost</i>	
Fish	<i>Fisk</i>	
Anchovies	<i>Ansjovis</i>	
Salmon	<i>Lax</i>	
Cod	<i>Torsk</i>	
Flounder	<i>Flundra</i>	
Plaice	<i>Rödspätta</i>	
Caviar	<i>Kaviar</i>	
Meat	<i>Kött</i>	
Ham	<i>Skinka</i>	
Liver Paté	<i>Leverpastej</i>	
Salami	<i>Salami</i>	
Liver	<i>Lever</i>	
Tongue	<i>Tunga</i>	
Brawn	<i>Sylta</i>	
Kidneys	<i>Njure</i>	
Ground beef	<i>Nötfärs</i>	
Ground pork	<i>Fläskfärs</i>	
Mixed ground meat	<i>Blandfärs</i>	
Pork chops	<i>Fläskkotletter</i>	
Lamb chops	<i>Lammkotletter</i>	
Beef brisket	<i>Oxbringa</i>	
Inner thigh of beef	<i>Ox innanlår</i>	
T-bone steak	<i>T-bone stek</i>	
Poultry	<i>Fågel</i>	
Chicken	<i>Kyckling</i>	
Goose	<i>Gås</i>	
Turkey	<i>Kalkon</i>	
Game	<i>Vilt</i>	
Moose	<i>Älg</i>	
Rabbit	<i>Kanin</i>	
Venison	<i>Rådjurskött</i>	



### Know Your Rights

As a foreign student, researcher or naturalized Swedish citizen, you have rights you may not be aware of. If you want to learn about your basic human rights such as the right to non-discriminatory treatment and/or the right to vote in local elections (if you have a permanent residence permit), ask the foreign student advisor at the International Secretariat.

## Invandrarservice - vägen till samhället

*På Invandrarservice i Malmö får invandrare hjälp med att komma in i landet, där jobbar socialsekreteraren Lars-Erland Egertz med att visa dom vägen till SFI-skolorna.*

Invandrarsekreteraren Lars-Erland Egertz på Invandrarservice träffar nykomlingar till Sverige som bosatt sig i Malmö i sitt arbete och visar dom vägen till skolor där dessa kan lära sig Svenska. För att detta ska gå förutsätter han att invandrarna kan lära sig läsa svenska, sedan gör han intervjuer med dom för att ta reda på vilken skola han ska skicka dom till eftersom alla inte har samma skolbakgrund, en del är analfabeter. I dessa intervjuer tar Lars också reda på vad de kan och om de har haft yrken tidigare.



Photo: Moa Egertz

*Varför valde du detta yrke?*

Jag har alltid haft ett internationellt intresse, säger Lars-Erland som också varit på många platser i världens olika hörn.

Lars har varit på Invandrarservice i 22 år och under den här tiden har Invandrarservice också hetat flyktingbyrå och invandrarförvaltningen

*Vad är invandrarservice till för?*

Invandrarservice är till för människor som kommer utifrån landet, dessa behöver komma in i samhället och invandrarservice hjälper till med detta, däremot måste en nykomling ha upphållstillstånd för att få hjälp på Invandrarservice. Detta införskaffas på migrationsverket. Förutom detta måste man vara folkbokförd och anmäld till försäkringskassan men Lars-Erland föreläser också om detta för att upplysa invandrarna om vad de behöver göra när de kommer till Sverige.

*Hur beställer man tid på invandrarservice?*

För att söka tid på Invandrarservice i Malmö ringer man in mellan 10 och 12 varje dag, då är det en släkting eller en vän till nykomlingen som ringer eftersom man måste klara av antingen svenska eller engelska, därefter får man en tid och Lars skickar senare nykomlingen till en skola med SFI-utbildning.

*Vilka bakrunder har dina kunder?*

Dom flesta är från mellanöstern, säger Lars och fortsätter, många av dom har haft traumatiska upplevelser

Lars tycker att hans arbete är spännande, många av de som besöker honom ha varit med om förföljelser och krig, men en del kommer också hit för att de funnit kärleken, därför vet Lars-Erland aldrig hur ett möte kommer bli.

En del möten är svåra, en del är lätta, säger Lars-Erland och sätter på Internet Explorer.

Men detta ger mycket variation i vardagen och till våren 2008 går Lars-Erland i pension.

Text: Moa Egertz



Photo: Tina Jakobsson

## News In Short

### Higher portion of poor children live in Rosengård

Since 1997 the number of Swedish children that live in poverty has risen. Today over one quarter of a million children live in poverty according to Rädde Barnen (=Save the Children) yearly report from 2006.

Living in any of Sweden's three major cities, having a foreign background (born outside of Sweden or having at least one parent that is) or living with one parent, raises the risk for living in poverty.

In the three major cities of Sweden the difference between the parts of the city (poor children and rich/normal children) is increasing. The poverty level was lowest in Torshälla in Gothenburg (3.5 percent), and highest in Rosengård in Malmö (66.5 percent).

### New rules for College studies

The Government is changing its demands for higher studies and at the same time they want more qualified subjects.

The former government decided that a system with qualified subjects was to be implemented in 2010. Courses in mathematics, languages on a B-level and subjects that are relevant for specific studies can get you extra credits that will be added to your credit average.

The Minister of Education, Lars Leijonborg, also suggests credits, even English and languages on C-level should give extra credits. He believes that the new proposal favours a more in-depth system, which the former government's system never did.

In the new proposal, it will be necessary to have passed-grades at Swedish, English and mathematics in order to have competence for higher studies.

The 25:4-rule (applicants 25 or older and with at least four years of working experience) will be taken away and will be replaced by an individual assessment of the applicant's experiences.

Source: Lärarnas tidning nr 4/07.

Translation: Moa Egertz



Photo: Tina Jakobsson

## This Is Our 20th Year !

In 1987, a group of foreign students, researchers, regular immigrants and Swedish friends decided to publish a newsletter with information and news in English. The first three issues were called "Torsdag", after the Swedish god Tor.

When it became known that we were looking for a new name, Ulf Wallin at Kursverksamheten (now Folkuniversitetet) said to me, "Why not name it THE LUNDIAN, like The New Yorker is named after New York?". The name stuck, and we are forever grateful to him for the suggestion.

This issue is dedicated to all those supporters, sponsors and volunteers who have contributed to The Lundian's survival in Lund.

So, please accept my warmest thanks for the past twenty years.

M. A. Diakité, Publisher and Editor