

"BEAVER" SCHOLAR DESCRIBES LONDON U

5 Devonshire Court,
25 Devonshire Street,
London, W1,
9 Nov. 47.

The Editor,
The Brunswickan,
U. N. B., Fredericton, N. B.

Dear Editor:—Perhaps some of your readers would be interested in word about London U and London itself from a Lord Beaverbrook Overseas Scholar's vantage point. To many of the veteran students mention of London fog, Nelson's Column and nearby Piccadilly Circus will bring mixed memories. They, however, missed the friendly winged boy, Eros, who is now in Piccadilly Circus for us. Another difference is in the uniforms. Today they are British and a few Polish. The latter can't go home, the nation keeps them and in uniform. They are truly involuntary SPIVS (Spiv is the term applied to those who live in various ways without productive labour or essential service).

Before Lord Beaverbrook left for Fredericton he entertained us most graciously at his Surrey estate.

Our new loyalty: London University.

Starting in 1826 as an examining body, London University became a teaching body in 1898. Today it operates under the U. of L. Act 1928. The headquarters is termed Senate House and is London's only skyscraper—over 30 storeys. It is a most modern, all electric building completed in 1936. It is of brick construction, with exterior and interior facing and was built to last 500 years. There are 22 elevators, over 400 telephones, and about 700 electric clocks all controlled from one master clock in the basement show-place, the switchroom.

The Library is a sight to behold and contains about 400,000 volumes apart from bound papers. Imagine the space required to hold the bound London "Times" alone for a run of 100 years.

One section of the library is concerned only with maintaining some 500 small local libraries in the country. Adult education and all that.

The University is made up of over 60 schools, colleges and institutes in and near London. There are upwards of 20,000 internal (in attendance) students and nearly 30,000 external students. These latter are in all parts of the world. After study in a prescribed course and use of books from the main library mentioned above, they write U. of L. examinations under local supervision and so win an external degree.

London School of Economics.
(L. S. E.)

This is one of the 60-odd and is my school. It was founded in 1885 largely through the efforts of Sidney Webb, who passed away last month at the age of 88. Today, after 50 years of experience and influence, L. S. E. is as well known as any institution of learning in the world. We have upwards of 300 students from about 40 countries.

L. S. E. has concentrated on Economics, Politics, Trade and Commerce, Transport and Law. It boasts the most complete library in these fields in the world—nearly 400,000 volumes. Some 2,400 periodicals on fields of interest to the school are currently received. There are seats for 500 in the library reading rooms, housing mainly duplicate volumes. Here are 40,000 books ready at hand—the open shelf collection. The periodical reading room has more than 300 current numbers on file.

L. S. E. Political Societies.

L. S. E. is unique among London

U. schools in the prominence taken by political societies. In order of numbers we have Labour, Socialist, Communist, Conservative—with Liberal and Commonwealth trailing far behind. These meetings and the weekly union meetings give all and sundry the practical laboratory to apply the lecture material in split second parliamentary procedure. I never considered any group could or would take rules so to heart—least of all college folk.

L. S. E. Union Meetings (SRC to you) We usually have general, or private business on Thursday evenings from 7 P. M. to near 9 P. M. This is followed by some arranged program, usually a speaker. This term for instance we are scheduled to have: Peter Thorneycroft, Conservative M. P.; Sir Stafford Cripps, Labour Cabinet; Mormonism and Technicolor Film; Frank Owen, editor "Daily Mail"; Clare Market (Mock) Parliament; William Gallacher, Communist M. P.; D. R. Lees-Williams, Labour M. P.

I suggest this arrangement assures the Council of two things (1) a good union meeting attendance and (2) reasonable despatch of union business. The speakers all "peddle their wares," which is exactly what the students want. The outline of the main hill debated in the mock parliament, marriage (Compulsory Enforcement) Bill, 1947, which I am enclosing will give some idea of the scope and imagination of this routine annual affair.

L. S. E. DAY BY DAY.

Some L. S. E. practices may be of interest,—indeed might even be worth borrowing, such as starting lectures at 10 o'clock in the morning, for instance. This, I must hasten to add, is necessary here due to the fact that staff and students live between two and 30 miles from the school. There are no lectures on Saturday or on Wednesday afternoon but every other day including evenings to 9 P. M. is filled.

The school timetable for the day is posted every morning on each floor. It lists by hours, the courses by name and number, the professor concerned, and the room number. Students consult this timetable on arrival and throughout the day to confirm their own timetable, and to note room changes or lecture cancellations.

Courses last just long enough to do the job the professor has in mind. One course I know consisted of two lectures, another eight. Most courses however last one, two, or three terms. We have three terms in the year or "session."

Regular students in a course sign the attendance roll before the lecture starts. Any student can "visit" any lecture as much as he chooses. No permission is needed and no attendance roll signed. If Prof. Laski is giving some good talks on Democratic Government, the word gets around and if your timetable permits it, you can sit in on a few lectures. A good idea, don't you think?

The real lab. here is the library.

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THOSE "BRUNSWICKAN" ERRORS:

The typographic error
Is a slippery thing and sly;
You can hunt till you are dizzy,
But it somehow will get by.

Till the forms are off the presses,
It is strange how still it keeps;
It shrinks down into a corner
And it never stirs or peeps.

The typographic error
Is too small for human eyes,
Till the ink is on the paper,
When it grows to mountain size.

The Editor shares with horror,
Then he grabs his hair, and groans;
The proof-readers drop their heads
Upon their hands, and moans.

The remainder of the issue
May be clean as clean can be,
But that typographic error
Is the biggest thing we see.

FROM MY BROTHER'S POCKETS, AGE 10.

Two handkerchiefs—dirty, 1 purse, 1 comb, a jackknife, 1 spool coarse thread, 1 book of tricks, 1 empty cartridge shell, 3 match boxes (pocket size), one empty and the others with matches, 28 empty Planter's Peanut bags, several wads of twine, other string in ball as big as an egg, 2 Summer Bible School folders, 6 Postal note receipts, 1 fish line reel, chunk of resin, wood and rubber sling shot, 166 white beans, 2 Sweet 16 gum wrappers, piece of paper inscribed "Check for \$50, 3 22-shells loaded, 1 ring from loose leaf book, end of eversharp pencil, 1 elastic band, a marble, 13 pieces of money—a dime, a nickel, 8 small pennies and 3 old big ones (foreign), 1 penny flattened out (on R. R. tracks), 2 metal discs from light fixtures, 1 small chain and identification disc, 1 fish hook, 11 matches loose, 2 buttons, 2 pieces of rubber tube, part of an eraser, 2 pieces of chalk, 1 bobby pin, 7 toothpicks, 1 common safety pin, 1 push tack.

The tables are always full—not a sound—just reading and writing. If you don't read in the fields covered by your courses you are nearly lost, since the professor is not summarizing a book or books. He is talking personal studies, research, trends, about theories, or just thinking along lines. His reference to books and authorities is frequent—both pro and con—but he never spoon feeds. Shall I put it this way—you may get a foggy impression of what he is talking about if you don't read—but if you do read, the lecture becomes a real appreciative experience.

The Truth About the Ration.

It seemed to me up to the time I left Canada in September that Canadians took the British food situation too complacently. May I add my small voice to dispel any which still exists.

These brave people, if they try to keep family and home together are on a painfully marginal diet. We are quite ready to send money and goods to former enemies, and dubious friends. Could we not send something concrete as a step gap to the Briton, who after years of effort on behalf of others and himself, is very tired and has found the post-war adjustment taxing all his capacities?

Here is our weekly ration: Meat, 1 shilling's worth, bacon, 1 oz., butter 2 oz., Margarine 4 oz., cooking fats 1 oz., Cheese 2 oz., sugar 5 oz., eggs, one, milk, 1 pint and potatoes 3 lbs. Chocolates, bars or some combination of sweets, so useful just now, are to be cut from one pound a month or 12 oz. (or about 6 bars) a month from Jan. 4th.

"Extras" are obtained on "points."

University Opinion Favors Canada to U.S.

Here are the results of the survey which was conducted through CUP asking how many students will go to the United States on graduation.

Loyalty to Canada will keep 59% of her University students from emigrating to the United States upon graduation. This overall figure has been derived from results obtained at Universities across Canada.

The question was asked: "Do you intend to go to the United States upon graduation or to seek work permanently?" Only 17% of those quizzed answered definitely yes. The other 24% were undecided.

The main reason for remaining in Canada was Canada's need for educated men and women. Many veterans felt indebted to DVA and the government for their education and felt their duty was to remain in Canada. Several gave as their reason that they simply did not like the so-called American way of life. They preferred the standard of living in Canada and felt that this meant more than higher wages south of the border. Most with this opinion were women. A few declared that there were just as many opportunities in Canada and a great many expressed the desire to help in the building of their country.

Almost everyone agreed that opportunities were greater in the United States, salaries higher and advancement quicker. Many stu-

dents want to do post graduate work in the States and then return to Canada permanently.

Of those wishing to go to the United States permanently the main reasons were greater opportunities, higher salaries, wider scope and a good chance of advancement.

Medical and Science students figured high on the list of those planning to emigrate. It was generally agreed that scientific and medical research in the United States is far above ours. However even among these students, many expressed the desire to study in the United States and then return to Canada with their knowledge.

The lowest percentage of those wishing to emigrate was held by Carleton College in Ottawa which will lose only 9% of its graduates to the States. The University of Manitoba ran a close second showing that Canada's West is not impressed by its wealthier neighbor. The highest percentage of those planning to cross the border came from Western University in the centre of one of the wealthiest sections in Canada.

The Maritime provinces and Quebec also had a low percentage wishing to leave Canada and in fact, wishing to leave their own province. At the University of New Brunswick, many students wanted to see the Maritimes grow and to help in the process.

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