

BRITAIN AND THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

LET'S SELL LECTURE NOTES

By JULES CRAFT — Varsity

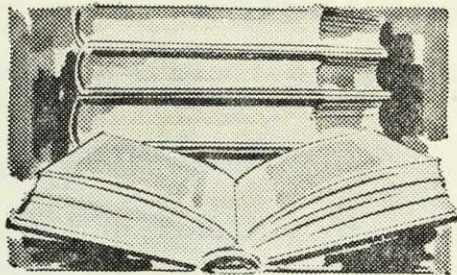
An article of some note slipped almost unnoticed through the newspapers last year. It concerned an American professor who had his undergraduate lecture notes mimeographed and sold to his students at a price equal to the costs of publication. They were distributed one or two weeks prior to each lecture and provided his students with an advanced copy of his talk, the interval between being used by the students for prior preparation.

While this action smacks of that bogey called "spoon feeding", further investigation dispells much of the opprobrium.

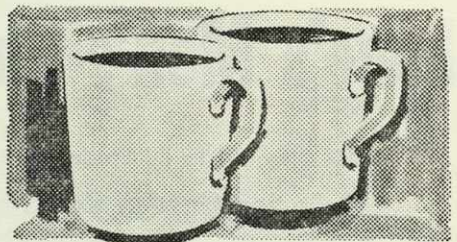
The notes, a readable copy of the lecturer's guide provided a basic skeletal outline of the course — a bare minimum upon which the student built by further work. At the same time, they presented the professor with an attentive group, rather than a collection of madly scribbling students, each intent, in his own way, upon producing a readable compendium of disjointed jotting. Thus the notes provided the students with the benefits of attention and comprehension.

Meanwhile, the professor, having disposed of the rigid outline, in the least disagreeable manner, could digress momentarily from the strict pattern and throw out new ideas to the students in such a way as to arouse their interest.

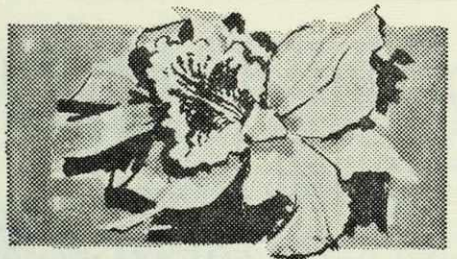
While the system is open to abuse from both sides of the lectern it is a system well worth investigating for those courses which have more than 15 participants.



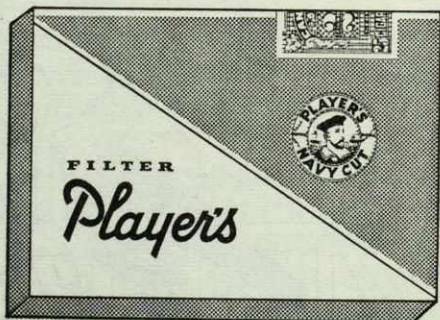
BOOK-TIME



BREAK-TIME



DATE-TIME



NEW FILTER

Player's

Finally...smoking satisfaction
from a filter cigarette

Tricks Of The Six

BY
A. St.G. ABBOTT

To join or not to join the Common Market? The question for Britain is a difficult one, and the way in which she finally answers it will have far-reaching consequences throughout the world. The issue is so complex that impressive arguments can be adduced both in support of Britain's entry and against it.

Economic Arrangement

To those who have done most to bring it into being, the European Common Market appears as a good thing in itself, but not as an end in itself. The Common Market is an economic arrangement, while the end it serves is the union of Europe on a federal or confederate basis. Recent European history might have been designed to make such an end seem desirable. With cruel and incessant blows it has taught the peoples of Europe those bitter lessons; that none of the historic nations of Europe can find security by relying on its own sovereignty; that none can prosper at the expense of others; that the strife of this century has achieved nothing but the enslavement of half the continent, the misery, impoverishment and diminution of the rest; that the pre-eminence of Europe can only be restored in concert.

Notwithstanding these truths, Britain may well be forgiven her hesitancy in associating herself with continental Europe. The Common Market is a regional organization all of whose members were defeated or occupied or both during a war in which Britain was neither defeated nor occupied. In contrast with the countries of Europe, the Commonwealth comprises a world-wide association of states with an ideal and record of freedom second to nothing. Having founded such a valuable enterprise Britain cannot, and does not want to abandon suddenly her duties towards its members. Yet either political or economic union with continental Europe would necessitate, if not the abandonment, then at least a weakening of Commonwealth ties.

Surrender of Sovereignty

For Britain to accept the political institutions provided for in the Treaty of Rome she would have to surrender her sovereignty (and hence freedom of action) to yet another extra-legal, supra-national Assembly such as the United Nations. That is, executive authority

would become shifted from properly elected responsible governments to a committee of unelected government nominees.

This "supra-national" system is principally a French-conceived idea, and people in Britain with a constitutional system which has stood for three hundred years may ask themselves why they should accept a French-inspired system for Europe, when France has failed to evolve a system for herself, let alone Europe, which is capable of lasting more than a few weeks. Further, the "supra-national" system has been twice discredited in recent times by the failures of the League of Nations and the United Nations.

Continental Approach

Thus, in signing the Treaty of Rome, Britain would surrender control of her own agricultural, industrial, and foreign policies to an unelected committee of foreigners on which her representative would sit in a minority of one, pledged to uphold a system geared to Continental requirements and operating according to Roman law (a set of rules) and not common law (a code of ethics).

Once formally committed to a union with the continent of Europe, Britain might well find herself the prisoner of a legal and constitutional system utterly foreign to her, governed (as in the League and the United Nations) not by a code of ethics but by the casuistry of foreign attorneys.

It might also be mentioned that the English word "treaty" is untranslatable into either French or German, "contract" being the nearest possible rendering into those languages. In English, a treaty implies something far more than a mere legal contract; it implies a moral obligation to observe the spirit of the thing, a pledge of loyalty. Continental European countries are bound by no such subtleties. To them, a treaty, even the Treaty of Rome, is a set of rules to be manipulated in the continental tradition of contract law — to suit one's own interests.

Basic Assumption

Even in terms of domestic business operations the assumption of continental legal systems must include a fundamental change in outlook for British business. In Germany, for instance, a sound-looking commercial law is used, not to prevent malpractice, but as a weapon to be invoked by the big firm against the small firm for the express purpose of eliminating the competition of the latter. Further, prosecution under the law is instituted, not by the authorities, but by the party who will stand to profit from the conviction of his rival; and the defendant must prove his innocence, with all the expense and worry entailed, or see his business suffer.

One might continue indefinitely in the summary of arguments both for and against Britain's entry into the European Common Market. The fact is that she has already decided in favour of joining, subject to suitable safeguards for her Commonwealth partners. She may yet manage to arrange a form of economic association with Europe, without the agonizing step of political union.

Vital Distinction

There remains one vital distinction between all the arguments in favour of joining, and all those against it. The arguments in favour of Britain's entry are non-proven. They are based on assumptions, on theoretical speculation. In consideration of these Britain is asked to surrender the solid known advantages of inter-Commonwealth ties and trading arrangements, as well as to give up in addition a complex but successful agricultural support system. For my own money (like most British people, being disinclined to swap my trusted friends for erstwhile enemies), I would vote solidly against the move, before we have to witness brawls and still-etos, not in Rome where one expects them, but in Westminster, no less!

THE SIR JAMES DUNN SCHOLARSHIPS IN LAW DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

The value of a Sir James Dunn Scholarship in Law is \$1500 a year.

The Sir James Dunn Foundation makes available seven annual scholarships tenable at the Dalhousie Law School, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Scholarships are available for male students entering the first academic year of the course leading to the Bachelor of Laws degree at Dalhousie and are renewable for the second and third years of the course.

CONDITIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

A candidate must:

- (1) be a male Canadian citizen, and
- (2) have completed at least three full years work after junior matriculation or two full years work after senior matriculation of a course leading to the degree of B.A., B.Sc., B. Com., or an equivalent degree at Dalhousie or at another degree granting College or University recognized by the Senate of Dalhousie University.

NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS

The qualifications are:

- (1) a declared desire to study law, and
- (2) possession, in the opinion of the Faculty of Law of Dalhousie University, of those qualities needed for the attainment of distinction in the legal profession.

RENEWALS

To be eligible for the renewal of a Scholarship a student must (1) have maintained a first-class average in all the tests and examinations taken by him during the then last academic year of his course in law, and (2) have stood among the top ten students in the class.

METHOD OF SELECTION

Each candidate for a Scholarship is required to make application to The Dean, Faculty of Law, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, not later than March 15th, using the application form obtainable from the Dean of that Faculty or the Registrar of any Canadian University.

The Faculty of Law will be responsible for selecting from among the applicants those who most fully meet the required qualifications, and for recommending them to the Foundation.