

States Rights

Now, in modern America, there is really no such thing as states rights, and there no longer is a need for this concept in American government.

Surely at the present time the states think they have rights, and many exercise these in contradiction to the federal government. However, the evolving form of American government is toward increasing centralization in which the public will be manifested most notably through the elections of president, senator, and representative. Whatever the purpose the state served before, its purpose has radically changed. It is now a political stepping stone, a place for implementation of services, and a further place for political patronage.

Very little is done on the state level that is not a reaction one way or another to the dictates of the federal government, and in the modern age this has to be the case.

The lines of communication and transportation are so tightened that it now takes about four hours to get from one end of the country to another. In some areas it is a matter of minutes from one state to any of two or three other states. Yet, for some reason unknown to modern science people still think in terms of state lines, and most often are more patriotic to the state than to the nation.

The states at the present time are a hindrance to the development of America. In many states the development of natural resources is hindered by the policies of the state government; in others there is a great waste of these resources.

The states in the south have made the question of states rights, a question of supremacy, and it is high time that the federal government showed out supreme.

There is no action that Congress cannot take that the states can if Congress can prove that it is promoting the general welfare or implementing one of its delegated powers, and at the present time proving that specification is easy.

The question arises as to why states rights should be, and the answer is that they should not be. This does not mean that the elimination of state rights would do away with state officials or city officials, but it does mean the establishment of the supremacy of the national government, the adoption of a uniform set of laws and instead of the delegation of powers to the federal government, the delegation of powers to the state and local governments in a hierarchical structure emanating down from the federal government.

If nothing else, this would insure a certain amount of equality of justice and equality of opportunity, by eliminating state laws which are in conflict with other state laws. An example of this is the divorce law which ranges from adultery being the sole grounds for divorce in New York to almost anything being adequate grounds in Nevada. Clearly, a certain amount of uniformity over the United States would be beneficial.

State and local management would be up to the state government, subject to the regulation of the federal government in defining jurisdiction.

The preservation of states rights is harmful at this stage of the game when everything in the world depends on the people assuming a broader national or international view of problems.

It is probably a little too early in the century to cry for the abolition of states rights, but like the drinking rule on the Carolina campus, states rights represents a useless holdover from the past that is making successful demagogues out of a few small men. If the majority of the public ever awakened to reality, they would find that states rights is a myth.

A couple of days ago Governor Lindsay Almond refused to raise the flag of the United States over the flag of the state of Virginia in much the same manner as the United States refuses to have the United Nations flag above its own on the flag pole. There must come soon a conscious realization that both are wrong, before the flag raised on the pole is the hammer and sickle of the Soviet Union.

The World News In Review

Ed Rowland

"Fortissimo — Pianissimo — Fortissimo —"

This week the big news was the push of the Russians to try and force the Allies out of West Berlin, the outpost in the middle of Communist East Germany.

Soviet Ambassador to West Germany Andrei Smirnov called on West German Chancellor Conrad Adenauer and told him of "steps which the Soviet government intends to take to realize the liquidation of the occupation status of Berlin."

The mayor of the city, Willy Brandt, told newsmen the city's 2.2 million citizens were going to stay regardless of what the Reds did. He said the three powers holding the city had pledged to support it.

The air and rail corridor through East Germany to the city has been turned over to the Germans by the Russians in what probably is the first step in putting the squeeze on the city. This is what happened in 1948-49 when the famous Berlin airlift was undertaken to supply the isolated city.

The West German government said the move by Smirnov was the first step in a diplomatic and political offensive against free West Berlin.

Foreign envoys in Moscow are convinced the Kremlin means business in these latest moves. A Pravda article accused the U. S., Britain and France of using the occupation of West Berlin as "venomous weapons to poison the whole atmosphere of Europe."

The diplomats almost unanimously said the articles heralded a policy called either "tough" or "hard."

In Washington top officials pledged to stand firm in Berlin. U. S. and British diplomats virtually completed drafting a defense plan for the city in case of an attack. They said the three allies are in Berlin to stay and they intend to keep open all land, water and air routes to the city.

Geneva Talks

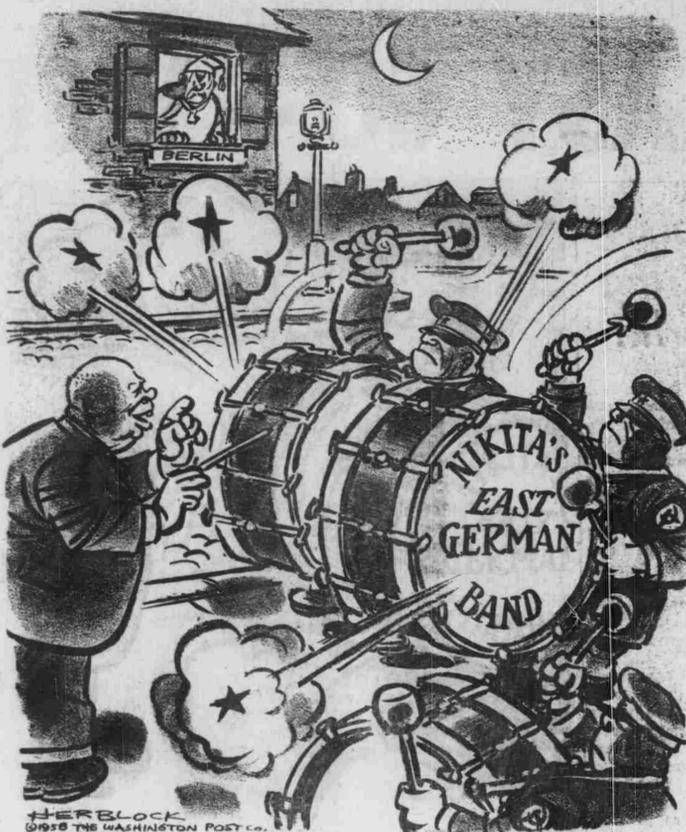
In other international events this week the 10-nation East-West talks in Geneva dragged on with no real signs of a deadlock break. The Western Powers did tell the Reds for the first time what they believe a system for preventing surprise attacks should include.

Listed were mechanical devices such as radar networks, reconnaissance flights by aircraft operating on an open skies system, and international inspection teams to keep watch on such things as missile sites.

The Russians were invited to submit a list of their own and to study these technical matters. But the Russians turned their backs on the proposals.

The West immediately blamed the same hostility for the deadlock prevailing in the other international talk in Geneva—the three-power conference on nuclear test suspension problems.

Sec. of State Dulles said the U. S. would keep pushing ahead in hopes of breaking the deadlock.



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"I'm not despondent," he told newsmen.

In Paris angry exchanges erupted in the fourth annual conference of NATO legislators on the still unsettled questions of Cyprus and Iceland.

Britain bore the brunt of an outpouring of heated oratory from the Icelandic and Greek members of the conference, made up of parliamentarians from the 15 NATO nations.

The British have been embroiled with Greece for years over the future of the British colony of Cyprus, whose half million population is made up of a Greek majority and a Turkish minority.

The Iceland crisis revolves around Britain's refusal to recognize Iceland's recent extension of the territorial waters limits for fishing.

Despite efforts of Sen. Estes Kefauver of the conference political committee, the disputes broke into the open. No reply was made by the British to the attacks.

UN Talks

In other East-West talks, this time at UN headquarters in New York, the U. S. and its allies offered the Soviet Union concessions they hope will lead to unanimous

UN agreement on exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes.

U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge discussed the concessions with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian Zorin in a talk, and Zorin forwarded them to the Kremlin.

The major difficulty in previous suggestions was that the Reds wanted U. S.-Russian parity in the study group. The U. S. wants to avoid dividing the group into two power blocs. No further developments came during the latter part of the week.

Also from UN headquarters Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold announced he was pulling all re-

maining UN observers out of Lebanon. He said they were no longer needed. The observers were placed in Lebanon before the U. S. occupation to see that no infiltration of arms from other nations came to the rebel forces.

Since then the rebel leader has been elected president to replace Camil Chamoun. No infiltration has been detected for some time, and Lebanon itself asked that the observers be withdrawn.

Meanwhile, the United States began shrinking its troop strength as preparations began for a cutting down on the military budget. A draft call of 7,000 men for January—2,000 less than the mouth

before—was ordered. The administration had decided to cut armed force strength last winter but action was held up until the Formosan and Lebanese crises were over. All fort services were ordered by Sec. of Defense Neil McElroy to make cuts in manpower.

Labor Unions

A little closer to home, Sen. Sam Ervin wound up a Senate probe of union boycotting with the assertion that the Teamsters Union is thrusting a "super law" on the U. S. government.

The conduct of the Teamsters' bosses, Ervin said, "makes Attila the Hun appear by comparison a very mild-mannered and benevolent individual."

Ervin is acting chairman of the Senate Rackets Committee, which has been holding hearings to determine whether tighter laws are needed to curb secondary boycotts. In a closing statement he said the hearings have demonstrated the "callous way in which this kind of union utilizes its massive power to grind down its opposition through tactics of terrorism and violence."

And in Virginia, the scene of three city school systems closed by massive resistance to integration, a three-man Federal court was told Norfolk's closed system would suffer disastrous effects if the schools were not opened soon.

The testimony came from three school officials and a veteran teacher. They testified in a suit challenging the constitutionality of Virginia's school closure law and seeking the reopening of the schools.

The state's large daily papers also began questioning the advisability of following Gov. Almond's "massive resistance" to integration, and the move has been called a possible forerunner to a relaxation of the policy.

Later, in Richmond, Gov. Almond said the U. S. flag won't fly atop the Virginia flag on any state-owned building. Old Glory will be displayed only on an equal basis—side-by-side—with the flag of the Commonwealth.

Buildings with one flag staff will be ordered to fly the Virginia flag only, Almond said.

The Governor didn't want his policy statement to be construed as derogatory to the Federal government or the national flag. Rather he said it seemed inappropriate to him to see the U. S. flag displayed in a position of dominance atop a state-owned building.

By the looks of things it is extremely possible at the present time that Nelson Rockefeller will actively seek the Republican presidential nomination.

Rockefeller is, of course, at the present time seeking to do a good job as governor of New York, but he has ceased vehemently denying that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination.

If Harold Stassen will keep relatively quiet for the next year and a half, Vice-President Richard Nixon won't be the nominee. The country may yet be spared that fate.

Cyprus

Greeks used the right avenue for a proposal for an independent Cyprus — namely the United Nations. Moreover, the proposal has a great deal of merit.

Colonialism has been established in the world for a long time, but its age is past. Indeed the age of colonialism ought never to have existed. Since it has, however, it is time to be consistent with the principles of self-determination in a democracy and open Cyprus to their won home rule.

The United States will probably ally with Great Britain in trying to defeat this measure, but if the United States ever took its principles seriously it would reconsider this action. The time to end the disease called colonialism is now, so that the U.S. can live up to its stated purpose of self-determination for all people in a world in which individual rights are respected by every government.

Good Idea

A Raleigh Times editorial Thursday mentions the announcement of a TV vaccine developed here. North Carolina researchers are not responsible for that, but it might be a good idea. —C.F.

Pip's Quips Pringle Pipkin

The Student Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the possibility of getting the dirt area in front of Lenior Hall paved.

I hope something comes of this committee's work.

This bit of dirt is one of the few main artery areas which has not been paved. With students from 17 dormitories crossing this area on their way to Lenior or the academic buildings, it is one of the most heavily traveled areas on the campus.

On rainy days (or weeks as often is) your shoes get muddy and gravel is tracked into the buildings. It comes off the students' shoes and grinds up the finish on the floor as well as increasing the dust content of the air in the buildings.

While I realize the Buildings and Grounds department cannot lay walks everywhere, this area in front of Lenior Hall should have a right good priority by now.

A number of walks have been laid around the new Ackland Art Museum, and it looks as if there might be a few bricks might be left that could be put to good use.

While this problem is not anymore earth-shaking than getting a street lamp put up at the top of the stone stairs behind Lenior Hall (successfully done last year), it is an area in which student government can do something which will benefit the students.

It is good there are legislators who do not mind concerning themselves with ordinary problems with practical solutions.

If the Legislature is going to have any meaning to the average student, a balance must be maintained between idealistic and theoretical considerations and the everyday problems which concern the students.

On Statements

Ron Shumate

The joint statement released Thursday by the IDC, IFC, and the Student Council was a big disappointment.

We had been built up for some time about the statement. We were expecting a real statement. Even The Raleigh Times was interested in the statement. The faculty was interested in the statement. EVERYONE was interested in the statement.

But the statement let us down. Very little, if anything at all, was said that hadn't already been said. The IDC resolution, passed following a heated debate Wednesday, said more than the joint statement.

The only worthwhile thing to come out of the statement was the shifting of gambling cases from the IDC court to the Student Council. As many of you may already know, this was done in order that uniform justice might be rendered to offenders. Heretofore the IDC court was responsible for trying such offenders. But these trials were only of dorm gamblers. The IFC, being unable to try fraternity gamblers, either reprimanded offenders or sent the cases to the Student Council. Therefore, students were being tried by two different courts for the same offense.

We all know that gambling is "contrary to the University policy established by the Board of Trustees, State law, the Campus Code, IFC policy and IDC regulations." The statement merely reminded us of this fact. But the fact remains that we need to be reminded.

The poker pots are reaching astronomical figures. Some of them are rearing into the hundreds, and a few into the thousands, of dollars.

But we need more than reminding. All the reminding the faculty, the IDC, the IFC, the Student Council, and anyone else, can pour upon us will do no good unless, to borrow a phrase from IDC president Rudy Edwards, "appropriate and efficient action" is taken.

In the past, too many offenders have gone free with merely a reprimand. We are, supposedly, no longer children, and the poker games we are playing are not children's games. Therefore, we should not be treated as children by merely having our hands padded whenever we do wrong.

So what are these three bodies going to do about the situation other than "reaffirm long-standing University policy." To go further, what CAN they do? They certainly can't station guards in every dorm room, every fraternity, and every other nook and cranny on campus. They certainly can't force students to turn their buddies, or themselves in.

To my knowledge, neither of the three bodies mentioned above has come up with a feasible solution. And I doubt that they will. They have let things drift along for so long now, that the situation has reached such a point that, as the IDC resolution says, "Trouble could arise and such trouble would not be an asset to the reputation of the University of North Carolina." It looks like we'll have to mark gambling as a debit on an expense account here. Because it seems that the trouble has already arisen. And it definitely isn't an asset to the University.

Someone may be able, in the future, to slow the gambling down, but it will never be stopped completely. And unless someone does something drastic, and unless they do it soon, the problem will continue to grow, and grow and grow. And then one day our children will enter as freshmen at the "Casino University."

But I guess the root of the whole problem was summed up aptly by Balzac when he said "The gambling passion lurks at the bottom of every heart." We've reached the bottom.

A Discussion

One of the most interesting discussions that this viewer witnessed was held when student leaders gathered with members from the Visiting Committee of the Board of Trustees Friday in Lenoir Hall.

The discussion for a period of the time that students and trustees were together was centered around the Carolina honor system and its court structure.

The trustees seemed a little amazed that jurors were selected on the basis of interest, and one frankly pointed out that we would not like to be tried by a jury of interested individuals. Indeed, all of them had a difficult time seeing the wisdom of jurors selected by interest. The general feeling was that jurors should be selected from the great mass of the people, that a venire be taken from a jury box, and that the defense be able to rule out those whom he did not think would give him a fair trial. They also pointed out that there should be a penalty imposed for all those who refused to serve on a jury, and were slightly appalled when they found out that the defendant was usually not provided with a defense attorney.

Generally their wonder would have been alleviated if the Greer bill with the John Brooks-Norman B. Smith additions had been passed. As it was not, those student government leaders who opposed the bill including, President Furtado, Vice-President Cummings, Treasurer Gray, and Attorney-General Robinson were having a difficult time giving feeble excuses as to why this system was not in effect.

Their difficulty in explaining was no more than the difficulty of the trustees and the other students in understanding their explanations.

Eventually one trustee took up for the explainers and thought of the difficulty of time in selecting juries. However, the answer to this objection could be worked out procedurally without having the accused suffer for the inadequacies of the system. Maybe the trustees can talk some sense into student government.

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Berlin Problem

Chuck Flinger

"My son is an apprentice in a brewery in Berlin. He barely makes a living, but he is so happy just to continue living there. I would like to return, but it is necessary to have employment in order to remain. It is so crowded with incoming refugees."

The Berlin crisis is a living, human thing. This Berlin mother who is now living in West Germany very near the East German border is only one such example. She is proud of Berlin. Every Berliner is proud of Berlin, especially the Western sector, and every West German is proud of West Berlin.

West Berlin products and fashions are in high demand in West Germany, and Berlin culture is the best in Germany. The people are among the friendliest and happiest in the world.

Berliners must remain so. West Berlin under French, British and American control is probably the finest example of the free world in the communist controlled countries. It is entered daily by refugees. There in the midst of depressing communist life is happy, free, beautiful West Berlin. A miracle of reconstruction after total destruction is visible to the visitor. It must be maintained.

Millions of American dollars and West German marks poured into West Berlin in order to make it a showcase to the communist world. The effort has proved a success. There is a tremendous difference between the well lighted, well paved, and well filled streets of West Berlin and the drab, barren, dismal streets of the eastern sector occupied by the Russians. Even Stalinnee, the best effort the Russians could put forth, is pathetic in comparison to the Kurfurstendamm, the main street in the British sector.

East Berlin still has rubble in the streets, shabbily dressed and undernourished people in the majority, insufficient housing and pathetic shops owned by the state. Coffee in one such state owned shop on Stalinnee costs \$10 per pound. Women are employed for heavy outdoor labor as well as directing traffic just beyond Brandenburg gate.

The 2.2 million inhabitants of West Berlin are depending on free world aid to help them help themselves improve their living standards and show the communist world what it is missing. To give up Berlin would cost the U. S. every friend in the rest of the free world.

What individual, what country in all the world could accept American friendship if Berlin is lost? Who could America depend on in a crisis if Berlin is surrendered?

It is our foot in the door to achieve a united Germany. That foot must stay there. It is time to use the hard sell.