

of government have all refused to make. For instance, a program of socialized medicine would become "the supreme law of the land" if the Senate should ever adopt this Covenant as a treaty. Surely it cannot be argued logically that the constitutional provision providing for agreements upon international relations should be used for the purpose of internal legislation. But that is exactly what this proposal would do to the American structure of government.

There is another important consideration. The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution reserves to the states all those powers of government not delegated by the Constitution to the federal government. But if this treaty should be adopted — becoming, in effect, a part of the Constitution itself under Article 6 — it would supersede the Tenth Amendment and would thus invalidate the original purpose of the Bill of Rights.

Trial by Jury

FURTHER, the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution states: "... the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." There is no such provision in the Covenant; if this treaty should become the su-

preme law of our land, there would be no guarantee to an American accused of any violation of the Covenant by any member of the United Nations that he would have either a trial by jury, or would be tried in the state and district in which the alleged crime was committed. This, of course, would violate traditional American concepts of criminal law.

The Declaration of Independence, in its listing of the grievances of the people against a sovereign whom they were about to repudiate, included that of "depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses." Are we now to deny the moral philosophy and ideals behind that basic American concept?

The Covenant states in Article 52 that if one nation considers that the citizens of another nation are not obeying the provisions of the Covenant as adopted in treaty form, then those citizens, or the nation itself, can be brought to international trial before the International Committee on Human Rights. It is important to understand that this Committee on Human Rights will be a supra-national authority of nine persons which will have the powers of final interpretation and decision on all complaints and trials relating to charges of infringements of the