

## IRON POWDER:

# REPUBLIC'S New Plant Now in Operation



Iron powder of consistently uniform quality—ton after ton—is now coming from Republic's new plant at Toledo, Ohio. It is being made by the hydrogen reduction process. Present capacity is 3500 tons a year.

Republic's Iron Powder is manufactured exclusively from Adirondack magnetite ore that yields a concentrate of the highest quality. Processing operations are such that the quality of the concentrate is uniformly consistent.

Republic's Iron Powder gives you these distinct advantages: (1) particle size and distribution are controlled; (2) good green and sintered strength aid you from both a design and fabrication standpoint; (3) uniform shrinkage and growth characteristics aid you in die design and in establishing the finished dimensions of parts; (4) acceptable limitations on flow rate, hydrogen loss, screen analysis have been established and will be maintained for uniformity of product.

Our engineers and metallurgists are available to help you use Republic Iron Powder to the best advantage. Send coupon for more information and a sample of Republic Iron Powder.

### REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION

3138 E. 45th St., Cleveland 27, Ohio

Please send a sample and more information on Republic Iron Powder.

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## Perspective

Registered U.S. Patent Office

# 'Endowed by Their Creator'

by Raymond Moley

AMERICANS might well recall, in this critical phase of the struggle with the Communist world, that the basis of their common interest with the other non-Communist nations is a belief in the law of nations based in large part upon natural law, which is utterly denied by the Marxist creed. Suárez, the Catholic, and Grotius, the Protestant, who shared in the creation of the law of nations, found their bearings in natural law. Suárez, following Aquinas, held that its authority was in the command of God; Grotius, in the right reason of man; but both were essentially united in declaring the existence of a right above the written law of man.

The international crisis at this season of the year might well prompt Americans to consider what this natural law, derived either from revealed Divine revelation or from reason and experience, has to do with their own traditions and written institutions.

My own interpretation of the Declaration of Independence is that it committed itself to the natural law, but in sufficiently broad terms to include the views of both Suárez and Grotius. For it asserted that our right to independence lay in "the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God."

There can be no question about Jefferson's personal dedication to the doctrine of natural law. One of his most revealing bits of writing was a set of directions which he prepared when engaged in the study of law in the office of the great teacher, George Wythe. This document was intended to tell younger men, including Madison and Monroe who were also studying there, what to study in preparation for the law and public affairs. It was probably written about 1765 and was hunted out and sent to George Minor nearly 50 years later.

Jefferson lists as the "kindred sciences" to be studied in connection with law, physics, belles lettres, criticism, rhetoric, ethics, religion, and natural law. On the latter, he recommended Vattel's great work which had been published only seven years before.

In their study of law, the first

recommendation was Coke, who, Jefferson said, had given us the first view of the whole body of law... as it stood in his day." But for current use he recommended Blackstone, whose "Commentaries" were "the last perfect digest." As an instance of how closely Jefferson followed the currents of European thought and scholarship it should be noted that the first edition of Blackstone was published within a year of the time when Jefferson mentioned him and that the first American edition was not to appear until 1771.

The essence of the law, Coke said, was "written with the hand of God in the heart of man." The law of nature "is that which God at the time of creation of the nature of man infused into his heart for his preservation and direction; and this is the eternal law, the moral law."

Blackstone merely paraphrased this statement of Coke:

"When the Supreme Being formed the universe and created matter out of nothing, he impressed certain principles upon that matter from which it can never depart and without which it would cease to be... Since man depends absolutely upon his Maker for everything, it is necessary that he should in all points conform to his Maker's will. This will of his Maker is called the law of nature."

From these sources there came, ten years later, the firm foundations of our national independence.

MODERN "liberals" who have seized upon Jefferson as their own ignore his basic belief. For we see everywhere in our national life instrumentalism in philosophy, pragmatism in education, sheer empiricism in foundation-supported "social" research, and crass appeals to the stomach and the pocketbook in politics.

Despite our pious protests, we shall lose moral leadership unless we square our educational theories, our public life, and our political principles with the natural law. In a recent letter a friend somewhat sadly reminds me of Santayana's warning that "men who forget their history are doomed to relive it."

