



Sand has strength

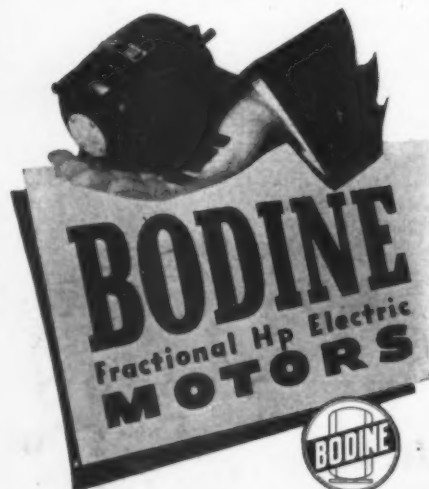
Sand flows like water—yet it has strength—essential for manufacturing such things as metal castings. This requires sand with the proper characteristics for making molds.

To test the sand, a sand strength machine manufactured by the Harry W. Dietert Company can be used. The test is made by placing a standard sand specimen between the test heads of the pusher arm and the weight. The pusher arm is moved up which causes the sand specimen to raise the weight... the stronger the sand, the higher it will raise the weight.

This testing device is driven by a Bodine speed reducer motor. The motor loads the specimen uniformly and reverses when the specimen breaks.

If you are designing an appliance or device which needs a small motor drive, consult Bodine engineers. They will assist you in selecting the right standard motor to meet your special needs. Over 3,500 standard motors, in all types and fractional horsepower ratings, are available—nearly a half century's experience guarantees satisfaction.

Bodine Electric Co., 2282 W. Ohio St., Chicago 12, Ill.



Perspective

Registered U. S. Patent Office

Whose Welfare?

by RAYMOND MOLEY

THREE weeks ago in this space I suggested that the Truman Administration had set up a series of proposals that collectively formed the essence of a party philosophy. Also, that it remains to be seen whether an opposing party philosophy can or will be defined as an alternative.

Such an alternative cannot and should not be dashed off in a few generalities. It will be necessary to use a good many carefully chosen, specific words—far more than this space allows. But let us see if we can make a beginning this week, with more to follow later.

In making such a start, I believe we should answer a basic question: What is the proper role of the Federal government in our republic?

The Truman answer is the welfare state—a term he has accepted, citing as he does so the general-welfare clauses in the Constitution.

The Preamble to the Constitution states six objectives: "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity."

COMMON sense should tell us that the phrase "general welfare" means more than the sum of all little welfares—group and individual. It is, as we see, grouped with five other objectives, all of which pertain to the nation as a whole, a unity that overshadows states, sections, economic groups, and individuals. It is an expression of the nation's internal unity, integrity, and soundness, of its strength before the world, of its common ideals and its patriotism. If this were not the meaning of the expression, why was the word "general" used? And why is the word "promote" used instead of "provide"?

The proof of this is that if every group were to attain all the "welfare" it demands and can exact through voting strength, over the years the nation's solvency would vanish and all would sink in common ruin.

The general welfare also involves an element of time. The present is

built upon the past. Its wealth derives from resources of invention, enterprise, savings, and wise tradition. The present is also the trustee of the future. If all immediate welfares backed by votes are granted, a future as yet without votes will pay. The veterans benefited by current appropriations will have to pay for other people's pensions promised by current legislation. This is only one side of the wry jest of social security collected and used now with a bequest of I.O.U.'s for the future. "General" welfare is not only indivisible but interminable. If we eat the seed corn now, we shall leave barren fields for our children.

The deep philosophical cleavage in interpreting general welfare can be illustrated by the ideological division in our Supreme Court. The late Justices Rutledge and Murphy, together with Douglas and Black, knights-errant of the immediate welfares, are opposed by Burton, Jackson, and Frankfurter. A great professor of constitutional law, T. R. Powell, recently said of the latter that they feel "the importance of generality and system . . . refraining from warping principle and precedence to ameliorate individual misfortune."

Finally, the state-of-many-welfares operates on a basis of stark materialism. It becomes a great mechanism for taking from those too weak to resist and giving to those strong enough to control. The masters of such a state speak only in promises and grants. They invoke no concept of national unity, mutual forbearance, and common patriotism. Instead of "promoting the general welfare," they promote alliances of powerful groups in endless conflict with other groups over matters of material benefits. The state becomes a vending machine where votes are inserted and money pours out. A great war that evoked sacrifice for lofty ideals ends in a domestic scuffle for unearned benefits.

THE alternative to the Truman welfare state is a return to genuine general welfare—national, timeless, and dedicated to integrity and freedom.

