



CRANBERRY GROWERS LIKE Frick Refrigeration

And have used it over thirty years!

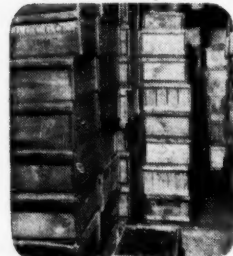
Frick equipment serves this industry in three ways: for short-term storage at 32°F; for long-term storage at -5°;



Cranberry Storage at Sandwich, on Cape Cod, Massachusetts.



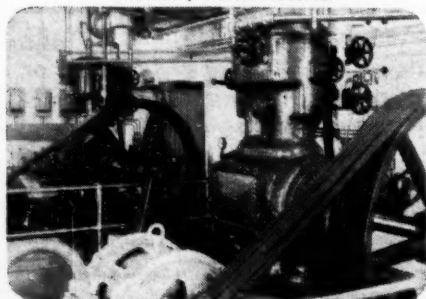
Freezer for Cranberries at Barnstable, Mass.



Cranberries in Long-Term Storage at Chatham, Massachusetts.



Frick Compressors in Cranberry Plant at Chatham, Massachusetts.



and for freezing the berries to be made into juice — thus carrying the rich color of the skin throughout the liquid.

The three cranberry plants on Cape Cod use seven big Frick refrigerating machines: two others, still bigger, have lately been ordered.

For that special cooling job of yours, get the recommendations of the nearest Frick Sales-engineer.

Perspective

Registered U. S. Patent Office

Two Views of a Divided World

by RAYMOND MOLEY

WHEN two such authentic leaders as James B. Conant and Dwight D. Eisenhower publish essentially the same message, Americans may well note and consider its implications. The Harvard president's major concern is "Education in a Divided World." Eisenhower's is the chronicle of a great war. But in both cases the forward look is to a divided world, America's place in it, and the need for intellectual and economic as well as military preparedness.

Without discounting the danger of unpremeditated war, both men reject out of hand the notion of a "preventive" war, which would not prevent but would precipitate chaos. Both appraise the leaders of the Kremlin as essentially different from the Nazi apostles of military aggression.

Eisenhower, by implication, and Conant, more positively, doubt that war will come in the foreseeable future—barring an accident. The Marxist, Conant points out, believes the next war must be civil war.

Meanwhile, there will continue that icy status of mutual fear, dislike, and subtle pressure described in Communist terms as "no peace, no war." There will be little relief in this strained relationship, for the devout Communist believes destiny is his. Russian power must not be mistaken for a mere revival of nineteenth-century nationalism or pan-Slavism; it is, rather, a thoroughly indoctrinated population burning with an ideological zeal which only efficient mass education can achieve after three decades of unrelenting discipline.

BOTH Conant and Eisenhower agree on armed strength as a warning to those Communists whose respect is extended only to power, although the scientist differs somewhat from the general in the exact nature of military preparedness.

It should be noted that these presidents of great universities both stress—Conant in his book and Eisenhower in his Columbia University inaugural address—the vast importance of including the study of the Russian economic, political, and social system in our educational programs.

The hope of Conant, the scientist, is in change and the irresistible pressure of facts. If the Marxist thesis of the dire fate of non-Communist countries can be frustrated—if a depression can be avoided here and if living standards can continue to rise with greater and greater equality of opportunity—the massive structure of Communist ideology may be torn apart from within. Hope for this, incidentally, has already appeared in the apostasy of Russian leaders like Varga, who was punished for saying that America was not likely to collapse so soon as the Prophet had ordered.

This possible victory, both writers declare, can come only as we maintain the stability, productivity, and promise of our own civilization. "Physical means and skillful organization," says Eisenhower, "may see [democracy] safely through a crisis, but only if basically the democracy of our day satisfies the mental, moral, and physical wants of the masses living under it can it continue to exist."

On this point, Conant presents his six goals of our system: "(1) The continuation of a form of government based on free elections and free expression of opinion. (2) A continuation of the many relatively independent government units, towns, cities, states, and the Federal government—a flexible though complex system which allows for the maximum of 'home rule.' (3) A much greater degree of honesty and efficiency in all these governmental units. (4) The continuation of our highly competitive economic system with its wide divergence of pecuniary rewards. (5) A greater degree of mobility and fluidity and a lesser degree of social distinction between occupational groups. (6) A greater degree of equality of opportunity for the youth of each succeeding generation."

OUR job is most difficult because it is in essence a compromise. It seeks equality of opportunity through the wise use of government, while it must avoid the stifling of initiative through too much government. That compromise at home must be the basis of permanence in a divided world.

