



Quick-freezing Corn-on-the-Cob with Frick Refrigeration

The W. E. Bittering Co. freezes cut sweet corn and corn-on-the-cob, as well as spinach, at its new plant in Hanover, Penna. Its Frick



The New Quick-freezing Plant at Hanover, Penna.



One of Two Storage Rooms for Frozen Corn and Other Products

Freezer handles 30,000 pounds of corn a day; its storages hold 40,000 pounds.

Another example of the effectiveness of Frick low-temperature refrigeration—used also in the world's

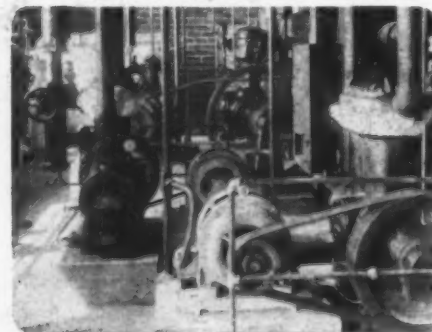
largest quick-freezing plant.

For the solution of that particular air conditioning, quick-freezing, ice-making or refrigeration problem of yours, look to



Also Builders of Power Farming and Sawmill Machinery

Four Frick Compressors at Hanover



Perspective

Registered U. S. Patent Office

What Liberties Are We Losing?—IV

by RAYMOND MOLEY

WHILE President Truman and his Fair Deal supporters have studiously avoided saying that they are seeking to put into effect a planned economy for the nation, if they succeed in electing a Congress that will enact their program, the fact is that we shall have an economy as planned as the British Socialists were able to achieve in five years of power. This can easily be shown by adding together the major items of the Fair Deal.

Space cannot permit a complete description of these items, but it will be sufficient briefly to list a few of the major proposals and to note the limitations on individual liberty and enterprise involved.

Let us begin with compulsory health insurance. Here the government collects a tax, sets up the machinery for providing services, pays the doctors, directs patient participation, and foots the bills for all services, including drugs, hospitalization, eyeglasses, and so forth. The spurious claim is made that the patient may, among other things, select his doctor, and the doctor his patient. In practice, this choice would be very limited, and in the end, as Britain is learning, there could be no freedom of choice at all.

Innumerable proposals have been made to provide easy credit for small businesses through government loans. Careful analysis makes it plain that this plan to set up government-financed businesses in competition with privately financed businesses will strike at the very heart of a free economy. For it will support inefficient businesses and burden the efficient. And as one of its sponsors has admitted, much of the productive plant of the country will under foreclosure ultimately be owned by the government.

THE current drive against bigness in business means telling enterprise how large it can be.

Tax exemption for cooperatives puts private enterprise at a deadly disadvantage against government-supported socialized enterprise.

The FEPC bill, presently in deep freeze awaiting a new Congress, places an obligation, under severe penalties, on a minority of employers

to hire those the government decrees to be proper employees. It would deny some employers the liberty that it accords to others.

Administrative absolutism in many regulatory commissions and agencies has the effect of denying citizens access to the courts.

Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act proposes to deny employers rights freely granted to and protected in labor unions.

The operation of a great Federal political machine, with hundreds of thousands of jobholders and vast patronage, impairs free elections in every state.

The trend of pension and welfare legislation takes from the individual the responsibility and power of providing for himself.

The Brannan plan for agriculture pushes still farther a limitation upon the farmer in a free market. It penalizes larger farms. And in its provisions for perishables, it subsidizes every grocery basket at the taxpayer's expense and in effect tells the farmer what he shall receive for his product.

THE most gigantic example of planning, however, is the proposal for a series of river-valley authorities which would ultimately cover the nation. These are to follow the pattern of the TVA. The Columbia Valley Administration is first on the list, and President Truman vigorously argued for it on his recent Western trip. Under the Columbia plan, there would be three board members, virtually irremovable during a six-year term, with vast powers over electric-power production, navigation, irrigation, and many related activities. States would be denied their traditional control over their rivers, their land, and their resources generally. Local communities would be compelled to accept grants from the CVA in lieu of taxes. Almost every business and individual enterprise, from the small farm to the vast lumber industry, would be subjected through the control of electric energy. As a major spokesman for the plan has said: "He who controls electric power controls people."

These are a few of the aspects of the American grand plan.

