

**Ixon Lauds
Reds' Defeat
In Guatemala**

ACROSS THE BORDER — Vice President Richard M. Nixon said today that the people of Guatemala had given him their first major victory in his administration.

The president, who has been called "the continental dictator" because every country he visits has been "de-converted," was asked if he had any personal regret over the way the communists had won the election.

"I'm not," he said. "I think that there was an attempt to keep the government from getting elected. But the communists had an army and were stronger. Therefore, it was the people of Guatemala who made the choice in the election."

Man First

The vice president said the overthrown red-tinged Guatemalan government had been a "disgrace" in that it had not been much of a service to the people simply because it had regressed into a police state.

Speaks to About 2,500 Persons

He spoke to about 2,500 persons at various county fairs grounds where he highlighted a day-long celebration of the 100th birthday of the Republican Party and the city's 125th anniversary.

LEAVE FOR CONFERENCE

RENNELL, July 7 — (UPI) — Senator Frank Carlson, of Minnesota, left for Washington today to attend the conference of members of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business.

Carlson, Mrs. James Easton, Mrs. Carlwell, Mrs. A. J. Miller, Lloyd Anderson and Mrs. Maxine Shultz.

NAKE RIVER REPORT

JULY 1, 1954

Report of the State Water Commission

to the Legislature

Year 1954

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TUCKER'S NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

WASHINGTON—Republican political strategists believe they have rung over the Indians. Lincoln's voters who were kidnapped from their party by the favoritism of "Jim" Farley, "Doc" Guffey and Eleanor Roosevelt are being held out to them by the favorite sons of the most ironic twist in American politics. The Democratic trio listed above get to sit on top over the "cooperatives" and the Republicans for years in northern cities. It is a shift, together with the support of labor and other groups, that has given Roosevelt an up-tremendous majority in metropolitan centers. And in Democratic turnouts there delivered those state delegations to that party's candidates.

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TURNPIKE ERA ON ITS WAY

When Governor Dewey snipped the ribbon that opened the first 115 miles of the New York State Thruway, the turnpike era may be said to have come of age.

By the end of 1944, close to 400 miles of this 427-mile route will be in service, the longest highway on the turnpike-to-toll road pattern yet built in America. It means motorists rolling across eastern states will thereafter have a choice of two magnificent systems, this and the roughly paralleling Pennsylvania Turnpike, pioneer cross-country expressway.

The achievement compares with the laying of the great rail网 that now spans the nation. With the passing of this milestone, we are well on the way to the building of the first truly modern highway network this motor age has seen.

Today's automobile, high-powered, broad, sleek-lined and superfast, was not meant to be hobbled by stoplights, local business traffic, narrow city-to-town streets, and the innumerable roadside distractions which smudged the stream of transcontinental travelers.

The original 180-mile section of the Pennsylvania pike, opened in 1940, was the experiment that touched off the new-era. Its smashing success as a toll road showed drivers were willing to pay to get roads to match the capacity of their cars.

Three years ago Pennsylvania finished extending its pioneer route 327 miles across the state and New Jersey had come in with its 118-mile slice, slicing southward from New York City to a point near Wilmington, Del. That year was on.

By 1955 a motorist will be able to travel continuous turnpike routes from New York to Chicago through Pennsylvania or across New York to Boston from Chicago, most of the way from Augustus, Me., to Chicago, and from Moline south to Washington.

United turnpike planners are laying out or starting to build a Chicago-Florida route, or a midwest-to-Florida system seems in the making, and there appears sure to be a Detroit-Chicago route; another from Chicago to Minneapolis; possibly others from Chicago to St. Louis and Chicago to the Iowa line.

Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas are under way with definite plans that can link into systems originating in Chicago. Iowa and Nebraska may draw the network at least as far west as Omaha.

Southern states are coming into the picture, and north-east areas are adding spur and connecting links to fatten out the turnpike system.

Most of this construction will materialize by 1960, and the key elements in the east-west pattern are assured two years from now. The speed of this work, the great extent of it (from the eastern seaboard south to Florida and west to the plains states), and the quality of the engineering all combine to make a fine tribute to American energy and ingenuity.

AEC'S ACTION A SURPRISE

It came as something of a surprise that the atomic energy commission was tougher than the Gray security board in its verdict denying security clearance to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, leading atomic scientist.

The Gray board found Oppenheimer a loyal citizen, extremely discreet in preserving his country's most vital secrets, but nevertheless a "security risk."

It reached that conclusion on the ground that he had continued his admittedly well-known communist associations into recent times, that he had been less than candid in discussing these contacts with security officials, and that his conduct in relation to the government's hydrogen bomb program had been "disturbing." Oppenheimer opposed the H-bomb on technical, political and moral grounds.

The AEC did not mention the H-bomb affair. By a 4 to 1 margin, they declared him a security risk because they found "proof-of-and-intrinsic-defects-in-his-character" and "recommend that you not mix him with known communists extended far beyond the tolerable limits of innocence and self-restraint."

Three of the four commissioners in the majority were silent on the subject of Oppenheimer's loyalty. The fourth, Thomas E. Murray, asserted his belief that the scientist was "disloyal," the lone dissenter, Dr. Henry D. Smyth, agreed with the Gray board that Oppenheimer was completely loyal.

What do these findings mean?

They appear to mean that, with the exception of Murray, the AEC brushed aside the argument that Oppenheimer was a "security risk" because he gave what seems to have been bad advice on the H-bomb.

They mean also that, again with the exception of Murray, the AEC raised no positive question about the scientist's loyalty.

Thus the AEC in the end rested its whole case against him on the conviction that he several times spoke falsely in discussing his communist associations, and that in maintaining some of these links almost up to this time, the scientist showed a serious disregard for the country's established security system.

In other words, the AEC and in effect could not be trusted because he insisted upon being his own judge of proper security.

HOW THINGS APPEAR FROM PEGLER'S ANGLE

NEW YORK—It will be hard for Americans to accept the fact that the Republican party to which they belong has been "kidnapped" from them. In the Republican machine, it is believed that there has been a "secretive" pressure against the "communist" which was put over.

Used to be a guy could get away with bringing without much fear of being exposed. But about one more lump in the size of our phone books and a guy better be right careful about what he says.

THE TURNPIKE is the most ironic twist in American politics. The Democratic trio listed above get to sit on top over the "cooperatives" and the Republicans for years in northern cities. It is a shift, together with the support of labor and other groups, that has given Roosevelt an up-tremendous majority in metropolitan centers. And in Democratic turnouts there delivered those state delegations to that party's candidates.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS—Roosevelt and Truman sponsored legal action to keep Franklin from running for re-election in 1944. They appointed members of the race to higher offices than they had held in years. Their efforts culminated in the Smith bill, which was passed by Congress.

The fact remains that the pro-Negro legislation was enacted during FDR's unfinished term or during the Truman era. However, it was the Republicans who started the agitation for Negro rights, and it was the Republicans who got the ball-bloc credit for the climactic, anti-segregation decision.

GOP CORNERING NEGRO ISSUE—The Republicans, however, are taking special pains to corner this issue. And from a survey of expressions and editorials in leading Negro newspapers, it appears that Chief credit goes to Chief Justice Earl Warren. Eisenhower's only appointment to the high bench, here is the background:

Although the segregation cases had not argued in detail before Warren, he fell in with the department of Justice to submit his views on the case. Atty.-Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., wrote to the judicial and political occasion by submitting briefs against segregation in the public schools.

EISENHOWER'S APPOINTEE DELIVERS OPEN—Although eight months ago the Supreme Court had ruled that Roosevelt and Truman, it was Charles E. Wren, a former Republican governor, a Republican vice presidential candidate in 1948 and "Ike's" sole appointee, who delivered the nomination to the convention. He was born in 1888 and obtained a unanimous decision, despite the presence of three southerners on the bench.

But that does not represent the extent of Republican efforts to recapture the Negro vote. When the southern states returned to the GOP, Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia threaten it will be up to Attorney General Brownell to bring proceedings against them. In short, it will be Brownell's task to enforce the supreme court mandate, which will be announced on the eve of November's congressional elections.

POLITICAL ADVANTAGES—The political gains from this strategy are obvious. The colored vote, it is estimated, controls the balance of power in 16 northern and midwestern states, which have almost a majority in the presidential electoral college.

It is extremely dubious if "Ike" or any other Republican candidate can win the support of the rural and midwestern states, which carried only four of these states in 1932.

Therefore, the Republican strategists are pitching for 16 states as against the loss of historically Democratic commonwealths.

DIPLOMAT'S SURPRISE—Washington correspondent and newspapermen everywhere are smiling a little over the "predicament"—of the lovable "Mike" McDermott, the State department's press officer for almost 30 years. "Mike" was born in 1888 and was a Yank from Plymouth, Mass.

Last year, he accepted appointment as ambassador to San Salvador "to spend the evening of his life in peace, and await the day when he would be pensioned. It did not take a quiet sunset to years, however, before he got his chance.

"I could not tell you before you could see me love me."

"So you have to guess where she spends part of her Sunday mornings?"

Johnny Hopplego, *Famous Last Line*

...Heber found a project over from the Plymouth, Mass., area, but he's afraid to use it.

GENTLEMAN IN THE FOURTH ROW

...the commission had subpent the last five years of totally stupid effort was able to report only that it had discovered four persons.

...Esteban believes that part of the organization for the twinkling of an eye can be found in normal movements of the human eye.

There are a catfish which prefers to swim upside down. He's been al-

so long that the usual han-

should be his underside,

than what should be his

underside. An ad-

course, to make him

birds from above and

below.

Then, there are many

spiders which spend a

share of their life in

ear. Yes, indeed, you

in telling your Scouts that

company heat lighting on a sum-

mer's evening," adds T. R.

report he is a regular reader

of *Scoutmaster*.

It is World

Year—Volume

and my science

class, and do we

like it? You bet!

With the Pa-a-a-a-a

—Independent

—Now he man-

—er, and the

—Gaines Barne-

sloth live an upside down existence,

and it is the only one to have green

hair-kid—kin—To

surface even more, the norther-

most tend to have shorter car-

petals, and the

in the ear-petals are

in the hare's

—Caterpillar.

Thanks to Miss E. R., I'm glad

your science classes like my

As for upping the

number. The best known,

of course, you mentioned: The al-

but it begins right up

that way: The mother sloth

clings to its

tail, the baby

clings to its mother's

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