

# Nixon, Advisers Expect Rockefeller to Seek GOP Presidential Nomination in '60

Editor's note: How does Vice President Richard M. Nixon view the 1960 presidential race and his chances in it? Following is the first of three exclusive dispatches on Nixon by the chief of the United Press International Senate staff who has traveled extensively with the vice president.

**By WILLIAM THEIS**  
Washington—UPI—Vice President Richard M. Nixon and his advisers now expect Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to seek the GOP presidential nomination in 1960. And they're convinced it's the New Yorker's own idea—not that of Thomas E. Dewey or someone else.

The 46-year-old Vice President wants to keep any nomination contest on a high plane. He has instructed his supporters not to attack Rockefeller.

Just before leaving for California last week, he told this reporter:

"While it is too early to make a decision on seeking the nomination, my general philosophy is that it is a mistake to run for the nomination and take your eye off the election."

"If you're running for the election, you prove yourself worthy of the nomination. And I don't believe in tearing down party opponents. Even taking notice of them, except in a friendly way, is out."

In taking it for granted that Rockefeller has already decided to run, one Nixon aide said, "all the signs point to it. We have to assume that and we've assumed from the start there would be a fight for the nomination."

**Trip Strengthens Theory**  
That belief was strengthened by Rockefeller's current speaking trip to Nixon's home state of California. It was beefed up further last week by Rockefeller's hiring of speech writer Hugh Morrow from the staff of Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.). Morrow, a former newspaper and magazine writer, worked in the campaign for Keating when he was Rockefeller's running mate last year.

The Nixon camp believes even more strongly that it is Rockefeller, rather than former New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey or GOP State Chairman Judson Morhouse, who is "pushing" the Rockefeller cause. The Nixon people base this on reports of personal political contacts with the governor and men in his behalf.

Nixon's overworked staff looks with envy on the manpower and money resources available to the multi-millionaire governor.

Still lacking a campaign headquarters, the vice presidential office force has had to carry the rising work load that accompanies an approaching political contest. Nixon, despite his \$45,000 a year in federal pay, is not a wealthy man.

His office emphasizes that he accepts no fees for his many public speeches. Any honorariums that come along in spite of this rule are automatically relayed to some charity. The most recent have gone to a fund for the John Foster Dulles Memorial Library at Princeton University.

**Remember Disclosure**  
Nixonites still remember with mixed emotions the 1952 "expense fund" disclosure, which remains the basis for some anti-Nixon feeling.

Nixon went on television in mid-campaign and confirmed that a group of home state businessmen had chipped in more than \$16,000 to help pay his political expenses as a senator.

His dramatic explanation that he used none of the money for himself turned what appeared to be a catastrophe into a campaign success.

For the Nixon of 1959-60, the "poor man" picture is still effective.

Nixon backers note that, except for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Nixon is the only presidential contender in either party who is "not a millionaire or close to it." They include Rockefeller, whose \$100 million personal fortune tops the list, and Sens. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), and Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), the Senate majority leader.

Nixon is known to feel that Kennedy would prefer Rockefeller as his opponent on the theory that this would wash out the "great wealth" handicap for the young senator.

What will the vice president do about the primaries? His friends are telling him he "can't stay out" of the New Hampshire contest, first in the nation. Unless local GOP leaders work out some favorable compromise, it now looks as if a Nixon-Rockefeller showdown is coming March 8.

**Must Balance Time**  
There is a larger problem involved for the vice president, though. He feels he must balance his time carefully between any primary campaigning and attention to legislative business in Washington.

"The first six months of 1960 will write the record of the Eisenhower Administration."

for the election campaign," he told a friend recently.

His reasoning is that although that record does not affect the nomination directly, "we could win or lose the election in those six months."

Again, Nixon's eye is on the election.

Besides, what happens in the primaries is somewhat up to Rockefeller. As the man who must come from behind, he'll have to make his move, the Nixon leaders contend.

Most political observers agree that Nixon need not strain at this stage. An expert on pacing himself for a campaign, the vice president underscored his reluctance to

jump early when he arrived in California last week.

"Once a man is a candidate his ability to handle a public office is seriously circumscribed," he said. He added that "it is generally believed difficult to sustain a campaign over a long period."

Nixon's relations with Rockefeller remain cordial, with apparent mutual respect. Each man has made it clear he wouldn't consider second place on the other's ticket. But both appear to have a genuine interest in avoiding a party-shattering fight.

Anything could happen.

**Next: What Nixon thinks about the 1960 issues.**

**Investment Starts One-Time Marine in Lucrative Business**

New York—UPI—Carlos G. Nadal had \$5,000 in his pocket when he was discharged from the Marines in 1946. Today, he heads a construction firm which will gross \$20,000,000 this year.

The firm of Nadal Baxendale, Inc., is putting up southern California's tallest building and recently finished laying down New York's newest pier.

Nadal, 45, has built a fortune on the idea that youth and speed can revolutionize the construction industry. In 1947 he took his wartime savings of \$5,000 and went into business with Howard Baxendale, a veteran construction supervisor, who had \$2,000 to invest.

**No New Concepts**  
"The industry was married to old fashioned ways. There were no new concepts in building," Nadal said, in his usual machine-gun-like way. "In a climate like this we figured we had as good a chance as anybody."

Their first job was the \$30,000 remodeling of the Whitehall building in downtown New York. This year, they built a \$6,500,000 pier for the Moore-McCormack line in Brooklyn and broke ground in Los Angeles for a 24-story office building that will cost \$10,000,000.

When the Manhattan Savings bank wanted to remodel an east side branch in New York, architects estimated the

job would take three and a half months. Nadal offered to do it in one week end.

**Men Moved In**  
"For a month," Nadal said, "nothing was done but planning and procurement. Then one Friday afternoon, when the bank had closed, our men moved in. The project fitted together like an Erector set. At 9 a.m. Monday morning, 59 hours, 43 minutes and 11 seconds after we started, the bank re-opened for business, completely rebuilt."

Nadal Baxendale now has offices in New York, Los Angeles and Palm Beach, Fla. From its original two-man staff the payroll has risen to 40 persons and sometimes gets as high as 300 when a major project is under way.

Throughout the organization the accent is on youth. "We want younger personnel, with young, new ideas," says Nadal. "True, we have some seasoned older men, but they largely do the paper work. The younger men go out and push the jobs."

**France Reaffirms Plan For Algeria Plebiscite**  
Paris—UPI—France reaffirmed its intention Saturday to put any future independence plebiscite in Algeria under the control of French military forces rather than a United Nations observer group.

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## 4-H CLUB NEWS

Meadows Busy Beavers 4-H Club

Meadows Busy Beavers 4-H club met at Meadows Community church Nov. 2.

There were 10 members present. Linda and Nan Minch joined the club. Guests present were Glen Klein and Norma Hague, County 4-H agents; Carl Hueners of the Central Point branch of the First National bank; Warren Dunlap and daughters, Pamela and Marsha, of Jacksonville; Richard Wilson of Jacksonville and Mr. and Mrs. Truman Bishop of Jacksonville.

Due to the absence of the club president, Sharron Terry, Ruth Ellis, vice president, conducted the meeting. Minutes were read and approved. Treasurer Bill Ellis reported a balance of \$6.12.

Mr. and Mrs. Truman Bishop have organized a club in Jacksonville so the secretary, Pat Neal, is leaving us. We elected a new secretary, Cynthia Pleasant.

The next meeting is December 12. The meeting was adjourned and the program turned over to Klein.

Klein introduced the new 4-H Home Economics agent, Norma Hague. Then he introduced Hueners, who presented the pins and cards. LeRoy Rider and Kathy Neal received first year pins. Sydney Maplesdon, Joe Terry, Cynthia Pleasant, Bill Ellis and Susan McAllister received second year pins. Sharron Terry, Shirley McAllister and Patrick Neal received third year pins. Ruth Ellis received a fourth year pin.

Refreshments were served by Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Bishop. Cynthia Pleasant, Reporter

**G. E. Stickers**  
The G. E. Stickers 4-H club held their first meeting of this year Oct. 31 at Edge Oaks Dairy. Present were Bonnie, Vannie, and Connie Goehring, Donna Young, Cheryl Heffy, and Jillinda Arthur.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Connie Goehring. We elected new officers for this next year. They are President Donna Young, Vice President Cheryl Heffy, Secretary - Treasurer Vannie Goehring, Reporter Jillinda Arthur.

To have some money for the treasury, we went to Eagle Point and sold some cards.

The next meeting will be Nov. 21.

Jillinda Arthur, Reporter.

**Buttered Buns 4-H Club**  
Buttered Buns met Monday, Nov. 2, at Colleen and Judy Franek's home. There were 10 members present.

Our meeting began with a demonstration, by Colleen Franek, on different ways to shape sweet rolls.

In the absence of our president, vice president Kathy Thompson called the meeting to order. Flag salutes were led by Nancy Erick. Secretary Karen Hunter read the minutes of the last meeting. The goals were read and discussed. We plan to collect items for a needy family next month.

The next meeting will be Monday, Dec. 7 at Nancy Erick's home. Refreshments were served by Donna Debrick, Colleen Franek and Judy Franek. We judged and ate the sweet rolls. A quiz game was played. Meeting adjourned.

Judy Frank, Reporter

**Central Point Cudchewers**  
The regular meeting of the Central Point Cudchewers 4-H club was held on Monday, Nov. 2, at the home of Carol and Dave Foote.

Dave Foote gave a speech on soil conservation. Also, Mrs. Anhorn gave a test over the parts of a cow. Two new members have joined. They are Susan and Dennis Cornutt.

The next meeting will be held at the Cornutt's home on Old Stage rd.

Refreshments were served by Mrs. Foote.

Sue Higinbotham, Reporter

**Central Point Beef Club**  
The first meeting of the Central Point Beef 4-H club was held recently at the home of Nikki Hammond.

We held election of officers. They are president, Larry Toner; vice president, John Anhorn; secretary, Nikki Hammond; reporter, Carolyn Sidener, and flag leader, Loyd Toner.

Our leader, Floyd Charley, asked us if we had our steers yet. A few had their steers.

Refreshments were served by Mrs. Hammond.

Carolyn Sidener, Reporter

## What Is The Law?

This column is prepared as a public service by the College of Law, Willamette University, Salem, to explain basic legal principles, not to provide legal advice. The reader is cautioned not to apply these cases to his own problems without an attorney's advice, for differing facts may change the outcome.

### Use of Public School Facilities For Religious Instruction Held Invalid

With the approval and supervision of the county school board, religious instruction was given in the public schools of Champaign, Ill., by teachers employed by an interdenominational council. Children whose parents had signed printed cards requesting such instruction were divided into groups for sectarian instruction during school hours and in school classrooms. Attendance was taken and reports were made to school authorities. Other pupils were given secular instruction during that period. Certain persons sought to prohibit this practice on the ground that the First Amendment ("Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion"), as made applicable to the states by the Fourteenth Amendment, bars this use of the state school system to aid religious education.

On review, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the plan was a violation of the principle that the wall between church and state "must be kept high and impregnable."

**Decision Created Furor**  
This decision in 1948 created a furor in church circles, for similar programs were widely in effect throughout the country. It was against the background that the Supreme Court in 1952 was offered a second opportunity to

consider the issue, in ruling on the New York program of released-time religious education. The New York plan called for religious instruction outside the schools, thus differing sufficiently from the Champaign arrangement to win the approval of six justices, including three who had voted against the Illinois plan.

Under the New York program, students were released from classes during the school day, on written request of their parents, in order to attend religious exercises or classes in religious centers off the school grounds. Those not released stayed in the school classrooms. The churches made weekly reports to the schools of children who had reported for religious instruction. Because the program involved "neither religious instruction in public school classrooms nor the expenditure of public funds," the majority ruled that the 1948 Champaign case was not controlling.

**Students Felt Coerced**  
The three dissenting justices felt that the New York plan actually coerced students to take religious instruction. As Justice Jackson put it, the school "serves as a temporary jail for a pupil who will not go to church."

The Supreme Court has had occasion to decide numerous other cases involving the allowable use of public funds for the aid and support of religious schools or instruction. It has held that the use of public funds to pay bus fares for parochial as well as public school students is valid. A program in Louisiana whereby free textbooks are supplied to students in parochial as well as public schools has been upheld. By the same token, the Court has upheld the National School Lunch Program as applied to students in parochial and public schools.

Thran, Iran—UPI—The Shah of Iran was back home Saturday from a four-day state visit to Jordan.

Nancy Day, Reporter

## NEW POLAR STATION

Moscow—UPI—The Soviet Union set up a new polar station on the eve of the 42nd anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, the news agency Tass reported. The station is located in the Barents Sea between Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land, Tass said.

## MAIL TRIBUNE, Medford, Or.

Monday, Nov. 9, 1959

## ASK EXTENSION

Moscow—UPI—Negotiations began Friday to extend the two-year cultural exchange agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States.



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