

'You can't do this to me!'



### Repeated stays in Freeman execution result of hopes of action by voters

The state of Oregon solemnly transported Jeannette June Freeman from the women's quarters at the Oregon State Penitentiary to Madras the other day. There she heard, for the fifth time, a date set for her execution in the state's gas chamber. A few days later Federal District Judge Kilkenny granted a stay of execution, the fifth time one court or another has ordered her appearance in the gas chamber delayed.

The Freeman case has been the subject of more legal maneuvering than any capital case in Oregon in recent years. Because Oregon court dockets are pretty well up-to-date the maneuvers are fairly close together. It won't be too long, at this rate, before the Freeman woman has been the subject of as much court activity as was the late Caryl Chessman in California. Because action is faster here, final determination of the case, one way or the other, is likely to come in a shorter time than was involved in the dragged-out Chessman affair.

It's not hard to figure out what's going on. Attorneys for Freeman are hopeful they can delay her execution beyond the date set (this coming November) for a vote of the people on the whole question of capital punishment. If the people should vote to abandon capital punishment in Oregon, the pressure then will be put upon Governor Hatfield to grant executive clemency to the Freeman woman. If the delay is successful a period of more than three years will have elapsed since the time a Jefferson county jury made a death sentence mandatory.

No one who sat through the trial and heard the evidence will argue very much that Freeman deserves the stiffest sentence the state will allow. At the time the jury considered the case, and now, that was a death sentence. Our judicial sys-

tem allows her to continue to make attempts to escape the sentence, through legal means, as long as she is able.

To her good fortune, three able attorneys have been willing to continue efforts to have the sentence reduced, while awaiting the vote of the people.

Three years ago this newspaper, in commenting upon the Freeman case, noted the defendant might well be the cause of the state's abandoning the death penalty. At that time we thought it probable Freeman's execution would have occurred prior to the upcoming vote. This would, we felt at the time, have the effect of persuading the people to vote against the death penalty in the future.

Now, it is beginning to appear, the long delays and the frequent legal maneuvers may have the opposite effect. A relatively large number of the persons who have followed the case have expressed impatience with the whole business. Some who two or three years ago were not certain in their feelings on capital punishment now want to "finish this business up," as they put it.

Freeman's conduct in prison, or as much of it as has been reported, has been about what one would have expected from her after listening to psychiatric testimony offered at her trial. Her half-hearted suicide attempts fit the pattern predicted for her, as do her attempts to make unusual contacts with fellow prisoners.

It just may be, the way things are going, that Freeman will be a major cause in the voting of Oregonians to retain capital punishment. This is a gamble she had to take, and she is likely to be the person most immediately affected by its results.

### Poor aim

A candidate for public office who lives in Hermiston has been uttering sounds of protest recently against a contract providing for sale of McNary Townsite to a California-based manufacturing firm. Involved in the beef is the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. Answers have been given by the owner of the manufacturing company, and by his attorney. Still, no one has been satisfied.

This is not the first time a fuss has been raised. The same questions came up two years ago, during the Second District Congressional campaign. At that time one candidate, the ultimate loser, told questioners in the Hermiston area the entire contract should be examined by some impartial person or agency. He suggested the General Accounting Office, and said the report of the agency should be made public.

Within a few days the same questions were asked of the other candidate for the office, who later won re-election. He, too, said an impartial investigation should be made, and the report publicized. Such an investigation has been

made, although not by someone as impartial as GAO. But, it has not been made public.

The man asking the questions in Hermiston now is shooting at the wrong persons. What he should do is ask his questions of Congressman Ullman and other members of the Oregon delegation, of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and of the Secretary of the Interior. Shooting at the manufacturer will accomplish nothing at this stage.

### Quotable quotes

We do not believe that lean, hungry Communists are better to have around than fat, confident Communists. On the contrary, when you grow fat and confident you stop being a Communist. — The British argument in the Anglo-American dispute over trade with the Communist bloc, especially Cuba.

They have a deleterious effect on young minds. — A member of SWAT — the Students War Against Trash picketing the Carnegie Hall concert of the Beatles.

## Great Decisions

# World Communism — How great is the Danger?

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The United States faces great decisions in its foreign policy around the globe. This and subsequent dispatches, prepared by veteran United Press International reporters and writers, will deal with eight of these major problems. The opening dispatch examines the overall question: "World Communism — How Great the Danger?")

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign News Analyst  
The fragmentation of world communism has presented new problems to U.S. policy makers, but cannot be said to have eased the Communist threat.

Nikita Khrushchev's policy of co-existence as opposed to Red China's determined support of violent revolution, and the violent propaganda war between the two, could tempt either into new adventures upsetting to the West.

Further, recent events in Zanzibar, taken over by a leftist regime in January, prove that Moscow and Peking can work together when it comes to achieving the ultimate goal of each, which is the victory of world communism.

It even demonstrates that the two can employ their differences to mutual advantage. Where violent revolution fails, then infiltration and economic penetration might do the trick.

In either event it would be a victory for world communism, now estimated to have 40 million card-carrying members.

Zanzibar provides communism with a valuable bridgehead to East Africa. Fidel Castro's take-over of Cuba on New Year's Day, 1959, was a major Communist victory.

But otherwise it also must be said that in some areas of the world the Communist drive either has been blunted or turned back. No nation ever has voted itself into communism voluntarily, suggesting that even among the poorest and least developed peoples Communist promises of instant riches have not been entirely effective.

A new prosperity practically has eliminated the threat of communism in Western Europe. Castro not yet has been able to export his violent revolution to other nations of Latin America.

American men and money are battling to turn back communism in Southeast Asia, with the outcome admittedly still in the balance.

And among the Communist nations themselves, a rising nationalism seems to guarantee that world communism never can return to the monolithic state that it was in the time of Lenin and Stalin.

Rooted in Economics  
Whatever their ideological differences, it is probable that the Sino-Soviet quarrel has its real roots in economics and the differences in the relative development of the two countries.

The relatively highly developed Soviet Union has more to lose in the flames of an atomic war than does Red China. On her side, Red China deeply resents both Soviet refusal to assist her in construction of her own atomic weapons and the fact that Soviet aid has gone to other than Communist nations.

In this way, then, it may be said that the quarrel between the two is real indeed, not even ruling out eventual armed conflict.

In the years immediately following World War II, with Eur-

ope still economically weak and the threat of armed Soviet aggression seemingly greater than it is now, Western solidarity against Communist encroachment reached a peak.

The U. S.-led North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) came into being. The dream of a politically and economically united Western Europe as an anti-Communist bulwark of 300 million people seemed to have a chance of reality.

But as Europe recovered its economic strength and as tensions receded, Western solidarity also declined. Europe, as exemplified by French President Charles de Gaulle, no longer felt obligated to follow U. S. leadership.

Present Problems  
And these, too, present problems to U. S. policy planners. On the one side, these nations must decide to the U. S. advantage how best to deal with the Communist rift, whether it is best to side with one against the other, whether it is best to attempt to widen the rift still farther, and the U. S. position toward trade with the Communist nations.

On the other, are the problems such as those posed by De Gaulle and his determination not only to recognize Red China but also to restore French influence in Southeast Asia and to enhance it in Latin America.

Will, for example, a French presence in Peking provide a valuable listening post for the West, or will it negate all U. S. military and financial aid to Southeast Asia and at best produce a questionable neutrality?

Will it finally open the doors of the United Nations to Red China?

And if it does, what does the United States' position toward

the U. N. become?  
Vast changes have swept the world since the close of World War II, and still others are coming. As one of the world's two super powers, the United States is involved in nearly all. Here is a thumbnail rundown:

Latin America  
The \$20 billion Alliance for Progress program designed to lift the living standards of 200 million Latin Americans has yet to produce any real impact after nearly three years of effort.

Venezuela managed to turn back a Castro-inspired campaign of terrorism, held free elections last December and seems likely to achieve an orderly transfer of government this year.

Elsewhere, strong leftist movements threaten hemispheric stability, notably in Bolivia and Brazil, less so in Chile and Colombia. In the last year military governments have taken over in Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador.

A separate problem is posed by Panama where U. S. perpetuity rights to the Panama Canal are challenged and the problem complicated by nationalism, an approaching election and Castro-type agitators ready to exploit the differences with violence.

The war to turn back communism in South Viet Nam is costing the United States an estimated \$1 million per day and mounting casualties among American military advisers there. U. S. forces in South Viet Nam total more than 15,000 and the military government which took over from the slain President Ngo Dinh Diem—and its recent successor—so far have failed either to turn the tide or to win the full support of the people.

The problem presented by

French recognition of Red China already has been discussed, but also involved is the question of "two Chinas" with the United States strongly supporting the Formosa regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, both militarily and in the United Nations where Chiang's representative occupies a place on the Security Council.

Africa  
The revolt in Zanzibar increased the Communist threat to East Africa. Scarcely more than a week after the Zanzibar uprising, Communist-abetted violence broke out among the troops of Tanganyika. There were troop mutinies also in Uganda and Kenya. Communist arms soon will reach Somalia which is pressing territorial demands against both Kenya and Ethiopia. Border skirmishes already are daily occurrences.

Communist arms also are reaching African guerrillas fighting Portuguese rule of Mozambique, Angola and Portuguese Guinea.

Europe  
Despite general prosperity, there are areas of uncertainty which make long-range decisions difficult. Great Britain is approaching a general election. Italy has a left-of-center government based on an uneasy alliance with left-wing socialists who at best are neutral toward NATO. Among the decisions hanging fire is European participation in the multi-nation nuclear naval force which has been proposed by the United States. Enthusiastic endorsement so far has come only from West Germany.

And there is the continuing problem of a divided Germany, an inheritance from World War II and a major continuing threat to world peace.

### Air of confidence is noted around De Gaulle's palace

By United Press International  
The air of jubilation and confidence emanating from President Charles de Gaulle's Elysee Palace was taking on an almost physical force.

The breaks were going his way, and his cup was running over.

Within the six-nation European Common Market he successfully had beaten down West German objections and forced agreement on a farm policy which promised to benefit French farmers and relieve the pressure of agricultural surpluses.

As for the world and France's place in it, especially as it concerned the United States, he had moved back into a place of prominence in Asia without the firing of a shot or the use of a soldier by the simple expedient of granting diplomatic recognition to Red China.

The Nationalist Chinese government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek then removed a situation which might have caused some embarrassment by breaking relations with France.

Ahead lay the rosy vista of De Gaulle visits to Mexico next month and later visits to Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador and Colombia in the fall.

Might Welcome Attention  
A possible portent of things to come was a suggestion from Panama, deeply embroiled in a quarrel with the United States, that that nation might also welcome attention from De Gaulle in the form of French economic assistance.

De Gaulle's operating base was France's great prosperity and the suggestion that French aid, previously channeled almost exclusively to former French possessions, might now also be extended elsewhere.

In Asia, for example, he pursued twin goals. One was De Gaulle's avowed intent to restore the glory of France. The other, somewhat lower on the idealistic scale, was to open up Asian markets to French industrial goods faced with increasing competition and problems of over-production.

Red China had little that France could use and less money. But she could sell to the under-developed nations of the French African community and thereby earn the francs which could be spent in France on industrial products.

In Southeast Asia, the twin goals became one.

Part Of Long Plan  
Despite the shock with which the United States greeted De Gaulle's decision to recognize Red China, it was part of a plan long in the making and one which began to take form last August when De Gaulle

called for a neutral and unified Viet Nam. The idea quickly gained adherents.

North Viet Nam, under severe economic strain and desperately in need of rice from the south, reacted enthusiastically. Cambodia, when it decided to reject U.S. aid, turned to France and received a warm reception.

"We are convinced that only France can build a bridge between east and west," declared Cambodia's Prince Sihanouk, who has proposed a union between Cambodia and a unified Viet Nam.

In Laos, French representatives have been equally active, promoting a state visit of the king to Paris and a long-term program of economic aid.

De Gaulle, premising his ideas on a belief the United States eventually must withdraw militarily from Southeast Asia, describes Red China as a force in being.

So, undoubtedly, is De Gaulle.

### Mrs. Oswald fails to sway Warren group

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, who apparently failed to sway the Warren commission, set out on her own today to try to prove her slain son innocent of the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

"I still believe Lee Harvey Oswald is innocent," she told newsmen after her final session with the seven-man commission investigating the assassination. "Yes, I'm saying that Lee was not the killer and was set up to take the blame. I believe my son is a scapegoat."

Mrs. Oswald said she believed that her son was an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Although she refused to reveal any of it, she claimed she has "as much circumstantial evidence that Lee was a CIA agent as the Dallas police have that he was a murderer."

"But who can prove who is a CIA agent?" Mrs. Oswald said. "If Lee was an agent he wouldn't have told me and the government isn't going to say so."

She said she planned to "make public appearances and investigate if it takes another year to find the President's assassin because I believe he is still at large." She told a Dallas radio newsmen in a telephone interview later that she planned to speak in New York Tuesday.

### Demos prepare for convention on platform

By Zan Stark  
UPI Staff Writer  
SALEM (UPI)—Oregon Democrats will gather in the Republican stronghold of Corvallis Feb. 28-March 1 for a pre-primary platform convention.

Democrats have been holding county conventions to elect delegates and draft platform resolutions to be submitted to the convention.

An estimated 629 delegates and 250 alternates will be eligible to participate in the party convention, said State Chairman Mrs. Martha Ann Adelsheim.

The affair will begin Feb. 28 with registration and committee meetings. Work sessions and a banquet will highlight activities Feb. 29. On March 1 the party delegates will adopt the platform on which the state's 1964 candidates will run.

Convention committees on 11 subjects already have been announced: Agriculture, economic development, health and welfare, education, civil rights, labor, power, natural resources, taxation, government organization and foreign affairs.

Headquarters will be in the Benton Hotel. This is the first time the Democrats have not held their platform convention in Salem.

Democrats voted to hold the sessions in Corvallis, traditionally a Republican stronghold, as a sign of strength and party vitality.

Oregon's Republicans do not have a state pre-primary platform convention.

The state's fiscal crisis is expected to capture attention. Democrats have in the past rejected sales tax proposals. This year at least one county, Lincoln, will push for licensed legalized gambling as a new source of state revenue. This issue could become one of the most explosive at the convention.

Another key issue will be control of the state legislature. Democrats are certain to maintain their control of the Senate, but they have only a 31-29 edge in the House.

Oregon's Republicans are expected to concentrate on gaining control of the House. The Democrats want to increase their margin.

The Corvallis meeting will spark a political contest that will not end until November.

### My Nickel's Worth

Leave park alone, is plea of writer

To the Editor:  
I have just learned that Honeyman State Park, a memorial to Jessie M. Honeyman, pioneer Oregon conservationist, will be absorbed by the federal government if a dunes seashore is created.

I would hate to see this happen for it is my experience that Honeyman park, south of Florence, is one of the best administered parks anywhere and is a credit to the State of Oregon.

I can't say much for the national parks I have camped in. The National Park Service, which would get Honeyman if the dunes bill is passed by Congress, doesn't seem to care for campers. It wants to preserve an area and that is about all.

The dunes area along the Coast is already in public ownership of the U.S. Forest Service.

Rolf G. Jansen  
Eugene, Oregon,  
Feb. 12, 1964

### Island for ducks in river proposed

To the Editor:  
I see by my favorite newspaper that we are worried about the Mirror Pond mud. Lets make a buck for a duck project out of it.

Take equipment suited to the job and pile the silt in an acre island. Then ask the Girl and Boy Scouts to cut willow shoots and stick them in the mud. They will grow. That island will never move. Grass will grow. You will have a place of natural beauty and a sanctuary for the ducks and geese to nest.

Then build a fence if need be to keep the human idiots out or make an ordinance with teeth in it. The fence (and it doesn't have to be high) will stop Mr. Killer Swan. The ducks and geese can "up and over" but Mr. Swan needs a longer take off. Make some small mounds with rocks and mud for the swans.

My buck is ready.  
Dean Harris  
Bend, Oregon,  
Feb. 12, 1964

### Barbs

Sometimes it's as hard for parents to do with their youngsters as it is to do without them.

Don't feel too proud of yourself if you get ahead only on New Year's eve.

In winter autos, like people, don't get anywhere just stalling around.

A Georgia girl was arrested for driving under the influence of liquor. A branded peach.

### Variety

ACROSS  
1 Vehicle  
4 Ape  
8 Stud  
12 Follower  
13 Brazilian state  
14 Cheat rattle  
15 Parent  
16 Gull  
18 Bombed  
20 Entries in ledger  
21 Nothing  
22 Gaelic  
24 Butter bits  
26 Egyptian goddess  
27 Harder, as cement  
30 Kind of type (print)  
32 Judicial writ  
34 Scuffed  
35 Aphrodite's beloved (myth)  
36 At all  
37 Indigo  
38 Frost  
40 Geraint's wife in Arthurian legend  
41 Mariner's direction  
42 Go  
43 Penetrated  
49 Annus  
51 Before  
52 Famous British school  
53 Spanish far  
54 Flax (dial.)  
55 Social unit  
56 Chemical suffix  
57 Hiltbert  
DOWN  
1 Offers  
2 Western state  
3 Settled

### Answer to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS  
1 JAZZ  
2 BATTLE  
3 SUEDE  
4 BUCKLE  
5 SICK  
6 BURN  
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