

French Dam Folds; Death Toll Mounts

FREJUS, France (AP)—A massive torrent released by the thundering collapse of a dam left a sluice of death, silt and destruction today along the rich Reyran River Valley in the French Riviera.

At least 184 persons are dead, and 160 missing.

Millions of tons of water backed up behind the 135-foot high Mal-

passet Dam by five days of heavy rain were loosed upon the peacefully sleeping farm valley Wednesday night. The water smashed houses, uprooted trees, rolled over telegraph and telephone poles.

Hours after—as rescuers began arriving and the waters subsided

NEW YORK (AP)—Surging flood waters have claimed many lives in bygone years, but there have been only a relatively few instances where torrents from bursting dams caused major disasters.

The greatest on record in this country occurred at Johnstown, Pa., in 1889. The death toll has been variously recorded as between 2,209 and 2,412.

Among others on record: 1874—114 drowned when dam burst in Mill River Valley, Mass. 1928—Death toll of 450 in collapse of St. Francis Dam 40 miles north of Los Angeles.

into the Mediterranean—the full range of disaster became apparent. The four-mile wide valley, 16 miles southwest of Cannes, was a jumbled canal of wreckage and silt.

The rushing waters partly flooded this town of 13,500 which was founded by Julius Caesar in 49 B.C., and was one of the landing points in the Allied invasion of southern France in 1944.

The old Roman amphitheater, the town's main tourist attraction, was under water.

Lines of bodies lay in the morgues of Frejus and nearby towns.

Pierre Seraud, watchman at the dam, was picked up with his wife by helicopter this morning.

"About 9 o'clock I heard a terrific cracking," he said. "I screamed to my wife, 'We must save ourselves, the dam is breaking.' Forty-nine million cubic meters of water (nearly 10 billion gallons) broke loose at one blow, carrying everything with it. My wife and I were able to get to high ground where we spent a horrible night."

Many bodies were discovered in a sea of mud in Frejus.

Fifteen persons, including two children, clung to a shuddering old mill through the night and were saved just before the building collapsed.

The French aircraft carrier Lafayette, formerly the USS Langley, served as a floating hospital and flight deck for 15 rescue helicopters. The U. S. Air Force offered to parachute aid if necessary.

Top French officials rushed to the scene to assess the need for relief. The navy prepared initially to feed 10,000 people. Army engineers loaded equipment on boats to get emergency housing started. The French radio appealed for money for relief.

The navy prowled the shore of the Mediterranean, which was strewn for miles with wreckage, seeking survivors. It was feared many victims had been washed out to sea.

If, on the other hand, there had been NO cheering and the broadcaster had "dubbed it in" just to make a better show, he would have been equally guilty of distortion.

Another example: Suppose a candidate for an important office—say the Presidency of the U.S.—is making a speech. Suppose he is received by the audience with obvious enthusiasm. Suppose in the middle of his speech, just as he has made an important statement on a highly controversial issue, the sound track of the transmitter broke down, leading the hearer to believe that his statement was received in stony silence.

In that event, the broadcaster would be justified in "dubbing in" canned applause. In fact, he would be subject to criticism if he didn't, for he would be conveying a false impression. It all depends on the circumstances.

So let's be reasonable about these things.

PICCADILLY COWBOY

LONDON (UPI)—English saddle sore? The following advertisement appeared in today's Times: "American or Western-type saddle required for stiff gentleman."

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From New York:

Two networks say their technicians in New York "dubbed in" some of the crowd noises heard in television coverage of President Eisenhower's recent trip to Europe. The American Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting System acknowledge that in a few instances recorded crowd noises were used where the real sounds were lacking or failed to fit in with other film. The National Broadcasting Co. says it used only the sound which actually accompanied the President during his travels.

An ABC spokesman explains: "When Mr. Eisenhower was traveling into Bonn (in West Germany) from the airport by car, we had only a man with a hand-held camera riding in a truck to cover him, where before we had natural sounds of the crowd. You obviously can't suddenly go into dead silence. So you use a little crowd noise or perhaps a little music."

Let's put it this way:

A show is a SHOW.

A news event is a news event.

They are quite different. The purpose of a show is to entertain. The purpose of a newscast, whether TV or radio, is to INFORM. So it is reasonable that the techniques of the broadcasters, whether radio or TV, should vary according to what they are broadcasting.

For example:

An important element of President Eisenhower's visit to Europe was HOW HE WAS RECEIVED. If he was received by the crowds with wild enthusiasm, it was one thing. If the crowds listened to him in silence—if, to use the parlance of the reviewers at a show that fails to catch on, they "sat on their hands"—it was something quite different.

That is to say:

The spontaneous and obviously genuine enthusiasm with which the crowds in Europe greeted President Eisenhower was a vitally important part of the story. If, through lack of proper equipment or failure of the equipment being used, the broadcaster had failed to include the sound of the cheering and his broadcast had conveyed the impression that our President was being received in silence, it would have amounted to DISTORTION of the news.

If, on the other hand, there had been NO cheering and the broadcaster had "dubbed it in" just to make a better show, he would have been equally guilty of distortion.

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Herald and News

Price Five Cents—28 Pages Klamath Falls, Oregon, Thursday, December 3, 1959 Telephone TU 4-8111 No. 6367

Red Charges Against Pair Dismissed

DENVER (UPI)—Communist conspiracy charges against two of 11 defendants were dismissed by federal Judge Alfred A. Arraz Wednesday.

The trial of the remaining nine, all past or present officials of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, continued.

Defense attorneys argued, after the government ended its case Monday, that the charges should be dismissed against all 11 accused.

Originally the government charged 14 persons associated with the union with conspiracy to file false non-Communist affidavits with the National Labor Relations Board in 1949. Three did not contest the charges.

The essence of the government case, supported by testimony from a number of admitted ex-Communists, was the contention that Communists dominated the union, and that the accused were active in Communist affairs after 1949, when the affidavits in question were filed.

One of the defendants, Maurice Travis, 31, now of San Pablo, Calif., already has been convicted of similar charges involving different years. He formerly was secretary-treasurer of the union, which is headquartered in Denver and is the largest bargaining agent in the western nonferrous metals industry.

Judge Arraz ruled that the government failed to present evidence to indicate any conspiracy on the part of Asbury Howard, 48, a Bessemer, Ala., mine-mill vice president, and Jack Maricetti, 41, a mine-mill regional director at Tucson, Ariz.

The remaining defendants, besides Travis, are Harold Sanders, 45, and Irving Dieter, 48, both of Denver; Raymond Dennis, 48, and James H. Durkin, 47, both of Chicago; Chase Power, 55, Spokane, Wash.; Albert Skinner, 51, Salt Lake City; Jesse Van Camp, 51, Danville, Ill.; and Charles Wilson, 50, Columbia, Tenn.

The plane, commanded by Pearsall, landed safely back to Hickam Air Force Base Wednesday from 335 miles at sea after two of its four engines quit.

"The plane was never in any danger, and it wasn't necessary to dump cargo," Pearsall said. "All crew members performed their jobs perfectly. It shows that practice drills pay off."

He said the 56 passengers, including three women and five children, were concerned, but not anxious.

"There was no panic, although everyone had life jackets on," he added.

Pearsall with about 7,000 hours of flying time, was asked if he had ever had a similar experience.

"Nothing like this," he said. "That's why I like to fly four engines—why only expect to lose one."

However, Pearsall said he lost two in rapid succession Wednesday on a flight headed for Japan via Wake Island.

He said there was an explosion on the left side, followed by a loss of power in the No. 1 engine. As it was being feathered, the other left side engine suddenly conked out.

"We started a slow descent to 2,000 feet to lighten the plane," Pearsall said. "To lighten the plane, we dumped fuel for about five minutes—nearly 2,500 gallons."

Pearsall said he received reports from the passengers that they thought his safe landing was perfect.

"I thought so, too," he said, with a grin.

The flight had originated at Travis Air Force Base. The plane, which carries a crew of 11, is attached to Navy Air Transport Squadron 7 at Moffett Naval Air Station, Sunnyvale.

The passengers and crew were put off and the plane seized, an air force spokesman said.

Three, and perhaps, four air force planes were reported earlier to have been seized and flown off to the north in connection with the revolt.

'Last Offer Not Final,' Says Steel Negotiator

WASHINGTON (AP)—Steelworkers President David J. McDonald said today he expects to "make a move, an attempt to get a settlement" shortly after President Eisenhower's nationwide broadcast tonight.

McDonald made this comment to newsmen as he entered an afternoon session with federal mediators. He and union counsel Arthur J. Goldberg were nearly three-quarters of an hour late for the meeting.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The steel industry's chief negotiator indicated today the industry wouldn't necessarily stand pat on its latest offer to the union for a contract agreement.

Asked by newsmen whether the current industrial proposal is its final one, R. Conrad Cooper said: "This is the offer we think is the proper one that should be accepted."

Cooper talked briefly with reporters as he was entering a session with government mediators. To a question as to whether he was optimistic, Cooper, a U.S. Steel executive, replied:

"I am always hopeful—I wouldn't use the word optimistic."

Cooper's remarks seemed to leave the door open for a possible new industry offer sometime before the industry's "last offer" is to be submitted to the steelworkers in a government-held poll in mid-January unless there is an agreement meantime.

The current proposal calls for a three-year contract with wage-benefit gains valued by the industry at 30 cents an hour and by the union at 24 cents per hour. Latest available government earnings figures for steelworkers show \$11.11-an-hour average including overtime and other premiums.

During present government mediation efforts, union President David J. McDonald has contended the industry was taking an inflexible position that left no room for real negotiation.

Cooper's remarks might be construed as an indirect reply to McDonald on that.

President Eisenhower's stand that the government will have to act, if it need be, to prevent another work stoppage puts both the industry and the union under increased pressure to reach a settlement.

The President said Wednesday that when he makes a brief television address tonight before leaving on his foreign goodwill tour he will insist that the two sides get together.

"If we can't get anywhere on this thing, then finally the government just cannot sit idly on its hands," he added.

"But, I do believe that the day that we abandon free collective, honest free collective bargaining, it is going to be a sad day for the United States."

Eisenhower gave no hint of what the government might do if the 60-day court order which halted the 116-day strike expires on Jan. 26 without a settlement. Under provisions of the Taft-Hartley law, the workers then would be free to walk out again. The T-H law provides for no further federal action.

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Ike Departs This Evening For Rome

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower takes off for Rome tonight on the first leg of a jet-propelled goodwill tour of 11 nations.

His departure, immediately after a radio-television speech to the nation, will follow a full day's work schedule. It includes a series of conferences and the second meeting this week of the National Security Council, with which Eisenhower has been discussing budgetary and other matters.

The 11-minute broadcast, starting at 4:15 p.m. PST was expected to include both a new plea for settlement of the steel dispute, and an explanation of Eisenhower's purposes in making his extraordinary journey.

Eisenhower told his news conference Wednesday he wants to prove to the people of the world that the United States is a "good partner" with other nations in the quest for a just peace.

His travels have one other major objective, apart from the individual problems he will discuss with such leaders as India's Prime Minister Nehru. That is to lay the basis for future summit negotiations with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. To that end he will meet in Paris Dec. 19-21 with French President Charles de Gaulle, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

The presidential party of 21 persons, traveling by Military Air Transport jet liner, will take off from Andrews Air Force Base, Md., about 8 p.m. tonight. It is due in Rome at noon, Italian time, Friday after a refueling stop at Goose Bay, Labrador.

In the group will be the President's son and his wife, Maj. and Mrs. John Eisenhower; the President's personal physician, Maj. Gen. Howard M. Snyder; two speech writers, Malcolm Moos and Kevin McCann; and Robert D. Murphy, Eisenhower's chief diplomatic adviser for the tour.

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter is staying behind in Washington to make detailed policy preparations for the Paris meeting. He will be on hand in Paris when the President arrives there late on Dec. 18.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission today ordered every broadcasting station in the country to report promptly whether any payola practice has figured in its operations during the past year.

The directive went out to 5,236 stations. It covers both commercial and educational outlets in the standard radio, FM radio and television fields.

The FCC order requires that the stations file sworn statements not later than Jan. 4, covering station operations since Nov. 1, 1958.

Payola is a term covering payments for promoting records.

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The officials noted that the Federal Communications Act specifically requires that all matter put on the air for which a remuneration has been paid to anyone must be identified as a commercial.

Penalties for violations could range from a suspension or revocation of a license to a fine of \$10,000 or one year in prison, or both for "willful" violations of any of its sections.

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"Unfortunately, in this age when so much stress is laid upon space projects and mighty, long-range nuclear weapons, the true greatness and extent of the Army's contribution to the cause of peace is not as well known as it should be," he said.

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Most cats would envy her, but Gloria got herself in trouble by not knowing her way around.

Butcher Mike Delgado was pushing meat through a machine that converts tough beef into more tender cube-steaks Wednesday when Gloria wandered in to see what was going on. Delgado turned his back for a moment then whirled back when Gloria screamed.

"I looked back and there was Gloria's right foot caught in the tenderizer," Delgado said. "I lost my head and ran out of the store. I've known Gloria and her brother, Peter, since they were born, and they are like part of one's family."

Ex-Resident Dies In Road Tragedy

Lee on U.S. Highway 10 near Sprague, Washington, which caused a collision between a station wagon carrying a California family to Spokane, and a pickup driven by a Spokane man, took the life early Wednesday of a former Klamath Falls woman and four members of her family.

Dead is Mrs. Laura Kowzan, about 30, her husband, John Kowzan, 41, and three children, aged 2 and 12 years and a 10-month-old girl.

Injured, and in fair condition at Deaconess Hospital in Spokane, is Laura Louise, 9, daughter of Mrs. Kowzan by a former marriage. The 12-year-old child killed was Laura's brother.

Their father, Steven Kessler, associated with his father, W. J. Kessler in the Klamath Falls Dental Laboratory in the Medical Dental Building, left immediately for Spokane after hearing a radio broadcast account of the fatal accident.

The two younger victims were children of Mr. and Mrs. Kowzan, of Tahoe Valley, California.

Driver of the pickup truck, Rob McCarty, 35, Spokane, who was uninjured, told investigating state police that he was westbound when he saw the Kowzan car, driven by Mrs. Kowzan, swerve into his lane. He attempted to swing into the opposite lane to avoid the crash but struck the Kowzan car in the right side.

Edwin Watt, Spokane, brother of the dead woman, said the family had been visiting Mrs. Kowzan's sister, Mrs. Peter Zupan, in Salem, Ore. He said Mrs. Kowzan called Wednesday night to tell him they planned to drive to Spokane during the night.

"I told them they shouldn't try it," Watt said, "because of the rain freezing on the roads. But Laura said they'd take their time and drive real carefully. When I woke up this morning they weren't here. I thought maybe I had talked them out of it after all or maybe they had started and then got a motel room along the way somewhere. Then the State Patrol called."

Mrs. Kowzan's mother, Mrs. Rose Watt, a telephone solicitor for the Spokane Review, Spokane newspaper, was in Pasco on business but had planned to join the families here during the weekend. The truck involved in the accident was a contract carrier for the Review, taking papers to the Columbia Basin-Walla Walla area.

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