

"All the News  
That's Fit to Print"

# The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Monday, June 7, 1955  
Temperature Range Today: 64° to 74°  
Forecast: Partly Cloudy, with a few showers likely.  
Temperature Range Tomorrow: 64° to 74°  
Forecast: Partly Cloudy, with a few showers likely.

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FIVE CENTS

## G.M. UNION AGREES TO EXTEND PACT TO SUNDAY NIGHT

Both Sides Get 5 More Days  
to Negotiate Central and  
Benefits Similar to Ford's

WALKOUT IS AUTHORIZED

U.A.W. Vice President Says  
Company is Expected to  
Make New Proposal

By DAMON STETSON  
Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, June 7.—The United Automobile Workers, U.A.W., agreed today to extend its contract with General Motors Corporation until midnight.

The union appeared confident of another victory in its drive for a guaranteed wage.

The extension of the present pact, which had been scheduled to expire tonight, gave the union an extra five days in which to hammer out a pact as good as or better than the one it had reached yesterday with the Ford Motor Company.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the auto union, has been occupied with Ford negotiations but he joined the General Motors talks this afternoon. The session was short, however, and was reported to have ended amicably with the contract extension.

Mr. Reuther, obviously happy over his success in the Ford negotiations, is now ready for the big effort to win a similar guaranteed income plan from the world's largest auto manufacturer, General Motors.

New Proposals Seen

John W. Livingston, vice president of the union and director of its General Motors department, said General Motors negotiators had requested the contract extension. There was no comment from the company on the fact that Mr. Livingston reported that they needed the extension to prevent any surprise in their settlement.

There is no question that General Motors will be making some new proposals soon, Mr. Livingston declared. He declined to say, however, whether the company had already put forward any plan for providing supplementary unemployment benefits for workers laid off.

The heart of the Ford plan, hailed as a milestone in modern labor relations history, was an arrangement by which workers laid off are guaranteed 50 percent of their take-home pay, after a waiting week, for the first two weeks and 60 percent of take-home pay thereafter. To achieve this, payments up to \$15 a week from a special trust fund are integrated with unemployment compensation to provide the guaranteed income. The benefits would continue for 26 weeks, at twenty-six weeks, depending on the length of service under the agreement, however.

## SOME RISK FOUND IN ALL POLIO SHOTS

Vaccine is Difficult to Make,  
Scheele Tells A. M. A.

By ROBERT H. PLESH  
Special to The New York Times

ATLANTIC CITY, June 7.—The new talk vaccine against polio is difficult to manufacture, and no batch can ever be prepared to be 100 per cent safe before it is given to children.

These statements about the safety of the vaccine were made here today at a special symposium on "Prospects for the Control of Poliomyelitis" by Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service.

Dr. Scheele, Dr. Jonas Salk and a dozen of the nation's leading polio researchers and public health men discussed the vaccine at the symposium arranged by the American Medical Association.

Regarding the potency of the present vaccine, various opinions were expressed. The last word seemed to be Dr. Scheele's, however, and he put it this way:

"When supplies become available, the vaccine will prevent a high percentage of similar poliomyelitis cases," especially in children between 6 and 9.

The benefits of the vaccine for children of other ages and for



PLAN NEW SKYSCRAPER: William Zeckendorf, enter, president of Webb & Knapp, discusses "Palace of Progress" with James H. Symes, head of Pennsylvania Railroad. They are in Mr. Symes' private railroad car. At left is Bill Rose, who will head new project.

## Dixon-Yates Plan Set Back; Link to T.V.A. Voted Down

By THE STAFF

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A House Appropriations subcommittee today rejected a controversial Dixon-Yates power project. It denied President Eisenhower's request for \$6,000,000 in transmission line funds.

Instead, the subcommittee voted, 8 to 6, to let the Tennessee Valley Authority use the money to start work on a \$30,000,000 steam plant to increase its own generating capacity.

The money denied by the subcommittee today was requested to build a transmission line across the Mississippi River between Arkansas and Tennessee.

Dixon-Yates has agreed to transfer power to the middle of the river, where it is needed to bring energy into the own system.

Representative Joe L. Brian, Democrat of Tennessee, and the subcommittee turned down the President's request by a 4-to-2 vote.

The issue will be considered by the full Appropriations Committee Friday when the T. V. A. bill will be voted on. Mr. Brian called the subcommittee's action "a major victory for T. V. A. supporters."

If the Senate and the House go along with the action, the Dixon-Yates plan will be effectively scuttled, he said. Otherwise, he added, the subcommittee determined whether there should be 50,000 units or as many as 100,000 a year.

The outcome was a surprise. For days the Republicans had predicted a victory by seven or more votes over the President's limited plan. The Democratic leaders had been conceding defeat.

The result was a triumph for Mr. Johnson, successfully marshaling his opposition and delaying the decisive vote this afternoon.

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## U. S. Passenger Jet Under Construction

By GLADWIN HILL  
Special to The New York Times

SANTA MONICA, Calif., June 7.—The Douglas Aircraft Company announced tonight it had under construction a 400-mile-a-hour jet transport plane which would be ready for service by 1958.

The plane will carry from 60 to 80 passengers up to 35,000 feet. It will fly non-stop between the United States and European cities regardless of winds, it was stated.

The flying time from New York to Paris would be six and a half hours, from Los Angeles to New York four and a half hours, and from the Pacific Coast to Honolulu four hours.

It was announced as "the nation's first passenger jet transport." The Boeing Airplane Company of Seattle has

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## PALACE IS SLATED FOR PENN STATION

By JAMES RESTON  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The United States, Britain and France will begin their coordinated staff work tomorrow for the meeting of the Big Four heads of government.

There were some informal exchanges of views among the three today about the Soviet Union's offer to recognize the West German Government and to join the Big Four heads of government.

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## Webb & Knapp Takes Option And Sets Up Unit to Handle \$100,000,000 Project

By PETER KIRSH

A one-year option, looking toward building a \$100,000,000 "Palace of Progress" ship fifty-year-old Pennsylvania Station, was signed here yesterday in a railroad car.

If carried out, the project would provide a skyscraper 500 feet high, with nearly 7,000,000 square feet of floor space, that would be the world's largest and costliest building—a permanent home for the railroad's central and buyers' headquarters.

The deal—fulfilled—would buy the Pennsylvania Railroad \$20,000,000 from a new company, Palace of Progress, Inc. This is a wholly owned subsidiary of Webb & Knapp, Inc., the real estate company already owning properties assessed by the city at \$200,000,000, according to its president, William Zeckendorf.

The railroad, said president James H. Symes, reported, would use \$2,000,000 of the new money.

Now, apparently, the invitation to Mr. Zeckendorf has the same objective: to persuade the Germans, before the Big Four meeting, that Germany has more to gain politically and economically by staying out of the German reunification.

Officials here do not minimize the importance of the move. The Soviet Union occupies East Germany—a fact that

Opponents to extend the Broadway-Sixth Avenue U. S. Railroad.

Continued on Page 20, Column 2

## SOVIET INVITES ADENAUER TO MOSCOW TO SET DIPLOMATIC AND TRADE TIES; AIM TO SPLIT GERMANY AND WEST SEEN

WEST STUDIES BID

3 Powers Begin Staff  
Preparations Today  
for Big 4 Meeting

By JAMES RESTON  
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## President Maps Peace Job; Dulles Looks to Soviet Shift

Eisenhower Warns West  
Point Class That Accord  
Might Take Generation

By SYDNEY GIBSON  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Secretary of State Dulles said today that a generation's effort might be needed to achieve the kind of world peace this country was seeking.

Restoring the cautious outlook for administration holds toward the forthcoming Big Four meeting of the heads of government.

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## Secretary Sees a Gaiety Big 4 Talk if Russians Want Achievement

By ELIE ABEL  
Special to The New York Times

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## Moscow Asserts Peace Hinges on Amity— Warns of War Peril

By CLIFTON DANIEL  
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, June 7.—The Soviet Union invited Chancellor Konrad Adenauer today to visit Moscow.

In a note to the West German Government Moscow proposed that the Chancellor should come here "in the very near future" to discuss the establishment of diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union.

In Bonn, Chancellor Adenauer deferred comment on the Soviet offer. The West German Cabinet will meet Wednesday to consider the invitation. British sources were disturbed over the proposal, because they saw in it the first major Soviet move since the visit of the Austrian Chancellor to Moscow to discuss the German situation.

The Soviet move was the first formal communication the Soviet Union ever had sent directly to the German Federal Government. It was delivered through the West German Embassy in Paris.

Early Ties Are Sought

This move by the Kremlin, which is not limited in the light of recent Soviet policy, followed by less than twenty-four hours a response to President Eisenhower's Western powers to set the date and place of this summer's Big Four negotiations. A meeting July 15 to 21 in Geneva was suggested.

Observers here have noted that in its recent moves toward the invitation to a Big Four conference, the Soviet Government did not mention the future of Germany as one of the questions to be discussed at the conference.

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## Atlee to Quit Soon; Fight for Post 1: On

By EDWARD MERRILL  
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, June 7.—Clement A. Atlee's retirement as leader of the Labour party after October was predicted tonight by his closest parliamentary associates.

The report that the dry, shrewd lawyer who had led British socialism in victory over the Tories in 1945 would step down after the stage for a leadership crisis was expanded by the news of the last few years.

It will bring into the open the struggle among Labour's right and left wings, which has been going on since the party's victory in 1945.

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## NEHRU IN MOSCOW; OVATION STUNNING

By THE STAFF

MOSCOW, June 7.—It was incredible, the reception organized for Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India when he arrived here today on an official visit.

Foreigners were amazed, Russians said





## SOME RISK FOUND IN ALL POLIO SHOTS

Continued From Page 1

adults remains in doubt. How long the vaccine may exert a protective effect is not known.

The following suggestions were made as a "consensus of judgment" by the polio specialists:

What happened to the unsatisfactory batches of vaccine made by the California Cutter Laboratories is not yet known. Probably some live polio virus got into the sealed glass ampules in which the material is bottled. A full report on the Cutter situation is expected from Washington by the end of the week.

The shots do appear to protect a child who has when he receives the Salk material. This protection has an influence in localizing the site of paralysis in the arm where the shot was received. Probably the shot itself, and nothing in the vaccine, influences the onset of paralysis. Any injections would do this.

New vaccination programs probably should be started in polio epidemic areas this summer, children should receive their second doses, if vaccine is available, regardless of an epidemic.

No one expected the polio vaccination program to start without hitches. It takes many years to develop a new prophylactic agent. The polio vaccine now in use will be improved.

There is strong belief that a vaccine completely different from that now used will be developed.

Federal regulations governing the manufacture and testing of vaccines have been completely changed after the Salk vaccine experience.

The "recipe" provided for manufacture of the material has not worked as expected. It has now been changed. But in the meantime many children have been at work with unfortunate results.

Ovation for Dr. Salk

Dr. Salk, University of Pittsburgh researcher who developed the vaccine, received a standing ovation at the morning session of the A. M. A.'s 104th annual meeting.

In his report to the nation's doctors through the American Medical Association, Dr. Salk said a series of three shots stimulated the formation of antibodies against the disease for as long as thirty months. Only shot would give some protection for six months, he said.

Dr. Scheele pointed out that studies on which the revised minimum Federal standards for producing the vaccine were based were drawn up with two principal considerations in mind:

First, the old recipe for producing the vaccine has not always worked. That is, manufacturers were unable to turn out safe batches consistently. Safety testing has not invariably detected the presence of live virus in the vaccine.

Second, the human being is not a laboratory animal. The presence of live polio virus in what might otherwise be considered "safe" vaccine. Present techniques support the assumption that new vaccine will be so free of live virus that after nine days of "cooking" it will contain only one "dose" capable of starting an infection on a tissue culture plate in each ten million tons of virus solution. However, the amount of virus that will cause disease is so small it cannot be detected by present means.

Dr. Scheele declined to pin responsibility for the failure of the old recipe for producing the virus on anyone. Some have suggested that manufacturers might be at fault. However, he declined to say this explicitly. He emphasized that production had been a tricky business with many variable factors.

Dr. Scheele's associate, Dr. James A. Shannon, associate director of the National Institutes of Health, reviewed the latest modifications in the Federal prescribed recipe for making the vaccine.

In general, these prescribe longer "cooking" of the live viruses grown on monkey tissues. The cooking, in acid formaldehyde solution, is used to "kill" the viruses but leave them potent enough to stimulate antibodies in the blood. High antibody levels, according to an assumption as yet unproved, are believed to indicate the body's immunity to further attacks.

In addition to the alteration in production methods, the new rules require more stringent safety testing of vaccine.

Results to date suggest that the old "recipe" did not assure the inactivation of all virus, and the tests did not detect the presence of non-killed viruses in the finished product.

Dr. Scheele and Dr. Shannon reported that part of the difficulty in clearing up the situation had been that manufacturers were not required to report on batches that had not been

## Dr. Salk Gets a \$10,000 Prize; Urged to Keep It



Dr. Jonas E. Salk, left, receiving Criss Award yesterday from Dr. Elmer Hess, president of the American Medical Association. In center is Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 7 (AP)—Dr. Jonas E. Salk, described as a "humble scientist," was given a \$10,000 check and gold medal by an insurance company today for his development of a polio vaccine was advised:

"For the love of Pete, put it on the mortgage!"

The suggestion that Dr. Salk should keep the money for himself, instead of turning it over to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis as

he has with other contributions, came from Dr. Elmer Hess of Erie, Pa., who assumed the presidency of the American Medical Association tonight.

Dr. Hess made the Criss Award to Dr. Salk on behalf of the Mutual of Omaha life insurance company.

"You've worked all your life

for a very small salary," Dr. Hess said, as he waved the \$10,000 check at Dr. Salk and told him to use it for his own needs.

Dr. Salk, in accepting the award, said "this fits too well the cup of satisfaction."

Mutual's Criss Award is given annually to an individual, who, in the opinion of the board of judges, "has made the greatest contribution to public health during the year."

properly "killed" by the formaldehyde-heat treatment.

Other Symposium Speakers

At the symposium Dr. Thomas D. Dublin of New York and Dr. Thomas Francis Jr. of Ann Arbor, Mich., reviewed the results of the 1954 field trial that established the effectiveness of the Salk vaccine.

Three other official "discussors" of the symposium papers were Dr. Aime C. McGuinness of Washington, Dr. Joseph Stokes Jr. of Philadelphia and Dr. Albert B. Sabin of Cincinnati.

Dr. McGuinness pointed out that the overnight shift of vaccine manufacture from the laboratory scale to mass production was like asking a cook to turn out a comparable dish for 50,000. With this in mind, he said, it was understandable that mistakes—such as that which apparently occurred with the Cutter preparation—had been made.

Dr. Stokes pointed out that it was easy to discuss the way a vaccine could stimulate the immune system, but difficult to discuss safety factors.

As the formaldehyde kills away at the virus particles, he said, the point where the virus is safe is very close to the point where it is no longer effective. That is, in the search for safety it is possible to overkill the vaccine.

Dr. Sabin, who has long been proponent of the live virus vaccine for polio, said he feared that the new Federal regulations governing manufacture of the vaccine would make invalid the results of the 1954 field test, which established the usefulness of the material. Preservative agents are different, freezing techniques are different, and there is a good chance that the potency of the new vaccine will be reduced, he said.

Dr. Sabin added later that pharmaceutical manufacturers, being reputable concerns, probably would be tempted to "overcook" batches of the new vaccine to be on the safe side.

reducing the potency of the material.

The Salk preparation is made by mixing supplies of the three known types of polio virus. For the Type I component, virus of the Mahoney strain is used. This strain is a very virulent, attacker of human nerve tissues and its use in the Salk vaccine has been questioned. If all Mahoney viruses are not killed, they might cause infection.

Dr. Salk and others at the session declared that the search for a Type I strain other than the Mahoney was on. If found, it could replace the Mahoney, which present evidence links strongly with the 114 cases of polio in vaccinated individuals who received the Salk preparation through May 21. Seventy-nine of the 114 received Cutter vaccine.

LILLY VACCINE SHIPPED

Newly Released Supply Going to 17 Cities in 13 States

INDIANAPOLIS, June 7 (AP)—The Eli Lilly Company today began to send 1,039,850 doses of Salk poliomyelitis vaccine to seventeen cities and thirteen states by order of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The vaccine was released last night by the Public Health Service in Washington.

Shipments were designated for Louisiana, New Jersey, North and South Dakota, Montana, Maine, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arizona and New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Two more confirmed cases of polio in persons inoculated with Salk vaccine were reported today by the Public Health Service. This brought the post-inoculation total to 132 in twenty-nine states. Eighty-nine were paralytic. Six resulted in death.

## SCHEELE AFFIRMS FAITH IN VACCINE

In TV Talk, He Explains That All Children Do Not Get Immunity to Polio

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Dr. Leonard Scheele, the Surgeon General, told a national television audience tonight that the Salk anti-polio vaccine was as safe and effective as science could make it. He urged parents to consult their family physicians before having children inoculated.

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The latest report of the Public Health Service on polio cases throughout the country showed: Week ended May 28, 1955... 240 Same week of 1954... 236 Preceding week, 1955... 247 Total since April 1, 1955... 1,228 Total same period of 1954... 1,153 Post-vaccination cases, 1955... 132 The new post-vaccination cases were in Texas after inoculation with vaccine made by Eli Lilly & Co. of Indianapolis. One was paralytic and one was not.

The cases by manufacturers now stand: Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., seventy-two; Lilly, forty; Wyeth Laboratories, Inc., of Marietta, Pa., twelve; Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, six; Cutter Laboratories, Evansville, Ind., two.

Dr. Scheele, in his television talk, said he wanted to "make clear that there is always the possibility of very minute amounts of active virus in the vaccine."

However, these amounts of active virus, he explained, "have been reduced as low as science can reduce them without destroying the effectiveness of the vaccine."

He noted that the "possible presence of very small amounts of active virus" was true of all vaccines made from live virus. "We have successfully used vaccines made from live virus for as long as fifty years, because medical science knows that they convey a great benefit to mankind," he explained.

The vaccine, he said, does not cause all children to develop immunity against polio, because there is no such thing as a perfect vaccine. But, he added, "and this is the important point—the risk is much less than if the child were not vaccinated."

GIVES FUNDS FOR CLINIC

Rockefeller Provides \$300,000 for Psychiatric Unit

John D. Rockefeller Jr. presented a gift of securities valued at \$300,000 to the New York Hospital—Westchester Division yesterday. The funds will be used to establish an out-patient psychiatric department at the New York Hospital—Westchester Division in White Plains.

Hamilton Hadley, president of the Society of the New York Hospital, said the new clinic would be erected on the grounds of the hospital, but would be separated from existing hospital buildings. Construction is scheduled to start this summer.

The new building will also be equipped for the treatment of children and adults whose nervous and emotional disorders do not involve prolonged hospitalization.

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# SOME RISK FOUND IN ALL POLIO SHOTS

Vaccine Is Difficult to Make,  
Scheele Tells A. M. A.

By ROBERT K. PLUMB

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 7—

The new Salk vaccine against polio is difficult to manufacture, and no batch can ever be proved to be 100 per cent safe before it is given to children.

These statements about the safety of the vaccine were made here today at a special symposium on "Prospects for the Control of Poliomyelitis" by Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service. Dr. Scheele, Dr. Jonas E. Salk and a dozen of the nation's leading polio research and public health men discussed the vaccine at the symposium arranged by the American Medical Association.

Regarding the potency of the present vaccine, various opinions were expressed. The last word seemed to be Dr. Scheele's, however, and he put it this way:

When supplies become available, the vaccine will prevent a "high percentage of paralytic poliomyelitis cases," especially in children between 6 and 9. The benefits of the vaccine for children of other ages and for

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

# SOME RISK FOUND IN ALL POLIO SHOTS

Continued From Page 1

adults remains in doubt. How long the vaccine may exert a protective effect is not known.

The following suggestions were made as a "consensus of judgment" by the polio specialists:

¶What happened to the unsatisfactory batches of vaccine made by the California Cutter Laboratories is not yet known. Probably some live polio virus got into the sealed glass ampules in which the material is bottled. A full report on the Cutter situation is expected from Washington by the end of the week.

¶The shots do appear to provoke polio viruses that the inoculated child may have when he receives the Salk material. This provocation has an influence in localizing the site of paralysis in the arm where the shot was received. Probably the shot itself, and nothing in the vaccine, influences the onset of paralysis. Any injections would do this.

¶New vaccination programs probably should be started in polio epidemic areas this summer. Children should receive their second doses, if vaccine is available, regardless of an epidemic.

¶No one expected the polio vaccination program to start without hitches. It takes many years to develop a new prophylactic agent. The polio vaccine now in use will be improved.

¶There is strong belief that a vaccine completely different from that now used will be developed.

¶Federal regulations governing the manufacture and testing of vaccines have been completely changed after the Salk vaccine experience.

¶The "recipe" provided for manufacture of the material has not worked as expected. It has now been changed. But in the meantime many cooks—too many—have been at work with unfortunate results.

Ovation for Dr. Salk

Dr. Salk, University of Pittsburgh researcher who developed the vaccine, received a standing ovation at the morning session of the A. M. A.'s 104th annual meeting.

In his report to the nation's doctors through the American Medical Association, Dr. Salk said a series of three shots stimulated the formation of antibodies against the disease for as long as thirty months. One shot would give some protection for six months, he said.

Dr. Scheele reported that studies on which the revised minimum Federal standards for producing the vaccine were based were drawn up with two principal considerations in mind:

First, the old recipe for producing the vaccine has not always worked. That is, manufacturers were unable to turn out safe batches consistently. Safety testing has not invariably

detected the presence of live virus in the vaccine.

Second, the human being is incredibly sensitive to the presence of live polio virus in what might otherwise be considered "safe" vaccine. Present techniques support the assumption that new vaccine will be so free of live virus that after nine days of "cooking" it will contain only one "dose" capable of starting an infection on a tissue culture plate in each ten million tons of virus solution. However, the amount of virus that will cause disease is so small it cannot be detected by present means.

Dr. Scheele declined to pin responsibility for the failure of the old recipe for producing the virus on anyone. Some have suggested that manufacturers might be at fault. However, he declined to say this explicitly. He emphasized that production had been a tricky business with many variable factors.

Dr. Scheele's associate, Dr. James A. Shannon, associate director of the National Institutes of Health, reviewed the latest modifications in the Federally prescribed recipe for making the vaccine.

In general, these prescribe longer "cooking" of the live viruses grown on monkey tissue. The cooking, in acid formaldehyde solution, is used to "kill" the viruses but leave them potent enough to stimulate antibodies in the blood. High antibody levels, according to an assumption as yet unproved, are believed to indicate the body's immunity to further attacks.

In addition to the alteration in production methods, the new rules require more stringent safety testing of vaccine.

Results to date suggest that the old "recipe" did not assure the inactivation of all virus, and the tests did not detect the presence of non-killed viruses in the finished product.

Dr. Scheele and Dr. Shannon reported that part of the difficulty in clearing up the situation had been that manufacturers were not required to report on batches that had not been

properly "killed" by the formaldehyde-heat treatment.

#### Other Symposium Speakers

At the symposium Dr. Thomas D. Dublin of New York and Dr. Thomas Francis Jr. of Ann Arbor, Mich., reviewed the results of the 1954 field trials that established the effectiveness of the Salk vaccine.

Three other official "discussors" of the symposium papers were Dr. Aims C. McGuinness of Washington, Dr. Joseph Stokes Jr. of Philadelphia and Dr. Albert B. Sabin of Cincinnati.

Dr. McGuinness pointed out that the overnight shift of vaccine manufacture from the laboratory scale to mass production was like asking a good cook used to preparing soup for fifty to turn out a comparable dish for 50,000. With this in mind, he said, it was understandable that mistakes—such as that which apparently occurred with the Cutter preparation—had been made.

Dr. Stokes pointed out that it was easy to discuss the way a vaccine could stimulate the production of antibodies, but difficult to discuss safety factors.

As the formaldehyde eats away at the virus particles, he said, the point where the virus is safe is very close to the point where it is no longer effective. That is, in the search for safety it is possible to overtreat the vaccine.

Dr. Sabin, who has long been a proponent of the live virus vaccine for polio, said he feared that the new Federal regulations governing manufacture of the vaccine would make invalid the results of the 1954 field test, which established the usefulness of the material. Preservative agents are different, processing techniques are different, and there is a good chance that the potency of the new vaccine will be reduced, he said.

Dr. Sabin added later that pharmaceutical manufacturers, being reputable concerns, probably would be tempted to "overcook" batches of the new vaccine to be on the safe side, thus

reducing the potency of the material.

The Salk preparation is made by mixing supplies of the three known types of polio virus. For the Type I component, virus of the Mahoney strain is used. This strain is a very virulent attacker of human nerve tissues and its use in the Salk vaccine has been questioned. If all Mahoney viruses are not killed, they might cause infection.

Dr. Salk and others at the session declared that the search for a Type I strain other than the Mahoney was on. If found, it could replace the Mahoney, which present evidence links strongly with the 114 cases of polio in vaccinated individuals who received the Salk preparation through May 31. Seventy-nine of the 114 received Cutter vaccine.

## LILLY VACCINE SHIPPED

### Newly Released Supply Going to 17 Cities in 13 States

INDIANAPOLIS, June 7 (UP)—The Eli Lilly Company today began to send 1,039,860 doses of Salk poliomyelitis vaccine to seventeen cities and thirteen states by order of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The vaccine was released last night by the Public Health Service in Washington.

Shipments were designated for Louisiana, New Jersey, North and South Dakota, Montana, Maine, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arizona and New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UP)—Two more confirmed cases of polio in persons inoculated with Salk vaccine were reported today by the Public Health Service. This brought the post-inoculation total to 132 in twenty-nine states. Eighty-nine were paralytic. Six resulted in death.

## SCHEELE AFFIRMS FAITH IN VACCINE

### In TV Talk, He Explains That All Children Do Not Get Immunity to Polio

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