

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION
Cloudy, with some rain today.
Chance of showers tomorrow.
Temperatures Today—Max. 54; Min. 42.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max. 63; Min. 41.
Full E. R. Weather Bureau Report. Page 10

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

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STEVENSON COPIED PLAN ON FORMOSA, DULLES CHARGES

He Says Democrat Proposed
as His 'Original' Ideas the
Administration's Policy

SOME DIPLOMATS DIFFER

Know of No U.S. Moves in U.N.
or With Allies Paralleling
Views of 1952 Candidate

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12—Secretary of State Dulles said today that he had copied today Adlai E. Stevenson's idea, "as original ideas" the same steps toward peace in the Formosa Strait that the Administration was exploring.

The only major point of difference between the proposals made by the 1952 Democratic Presidential candidate in a Chicago speech last night and his own speech Mr. Dulles said, lay in the degree of solicitude the United States should show toward Nationalist China.

"Mr. Stevenson speaks feelingly about our 'allies,'" the Secretary of State said at his news conference this morning. "However, he forgets one ally, namely the Republic of China."

"It is upon the loyalty and resources of that ally that the free world must primarily depend for the defense of Formosa."

Yet Mr. Stevenson seems to assume that that ally can be ignored and rebuffed.

"Aside from this, Mr. Stevenson has in fact endorsed the main features of this Administration's program in relation to Formosa."

News to Some Diplomats
Mr. Stevenson's speech was on the whole more warmly received in the embassies of the major powers allied with the United States in Europe and Asia.

In these quarters, however, there was some puzzlement among some diplomats over Mr. Dulles' statement that the ideas advanced by Mr. Stevenson in his Chicago speech were "the very approach which the Government today has been offering."

Dulles Doubts Corsi's Ability; Ex-Aide Charges Untruths



Associated Press Wirephoto
Edward Corsi at his Arlington, Va., home yesterday as he replied to charges made by Secretary of State Dulles.

WASHINGTON, April 12—It was open war today between string of falsehoods," adding John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, and an astounded man like State, and his former "old friend," Edward Corsi.

Mr. Dulles accused the New Yorker of making reckless charges, of trying to circumvent the law and of not being qualified to run the refugee relief program. Mr. Corsi charged the

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SOVIET ARMED AID OFFERED AFGHANS LOSS OF STATE AID

Moscow Said to Back Kabul in Dispute With Pakistan on North-West Frontier

By JOHN F. CALLAHAN
Special to The New York Times.

KABUL, Afghanistan (via Peabody, Pakistan), April 11—The Soviet Ambassador was reported today to have offered help unless it improved its public relations with the Government. The school system.

HIGH COURT HEARS SOUTH WILL DEFEY QUICK END TO BIAS

Gradual Approaches Urged
for Integration of Schools—
Negro Lawyers Opposed

By LUTHER A. HUSTON
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12—Spokesmen for South Carolina and Virginia told the Supreme Court today that their people would not obey a decree ordering an immediate end to racial segregation in the public schools.

When Chief Justice Earl Warren asked S. E. Rogers, representing Clarendon County, S. C., if he were willing to say that an "honest attempt" would be made to conform to whatever decree the court might issue, Mr. Rogers said:

"Let's get that word 'honest' out of there. It would depend upon the kind of decree. The white people would not send their children to school with Negroes."

Archibald O. Robertson, who represented Virginia, said that Virginia would not defy the court, but that there were "subtle ways" of not complying with an order for an abrupt end to segregation. One would be for the voters to refuse to approve funds for an immediate integration of a school system.

Time Asked for South

J. Lindsay Almond Jr., Attorney General of Virginia, said that "forthwith enforcement of the rights of a sovereign people."

He asserted that the schools of his state "might have to close" if an abrupt end to segregation were ordered.

Throughout the second day of arguments on the type of decrees the court should issue to carry out its decision of last May 17 that public school segregation was unconstitutional, the Southern states pleaded for time to adjust their educational systems to the new order.

The states were not specific, however, as to the length of time they would need. Estimates ranged from a tentative average of two years to as high as the year 2035.



Associated Press Wirephoto
WORDS OF HOPE: Dr. Thomas Francis Jr., left, and Dr. Jonas E. Salk on speakers' platform at Ann Arbor, Mich., where they addressed scientists on effects of polio vaccine.

Supply to Be Low for Time, But Output Will Be Rushed

By DAMON STETSON
Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 12—The Salk vaccine for poliomyelitis will be made available for the immunization of children as rapidly as possible, but it is expected to be in short supply temporarily. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis announced today that vaccine already purchased for 9,000,000 immunizations (three inoculations a child) would be turned over to state and territorial health officers.

6 VACCINE MAKERS GET U. S. LICENSES

Government Clears the Way

Abstract of report, summary of data on tests, Page 24.

By WILLIAM L. LAURENCE
Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 12—The world learned today that its hopes for finding an effective weapon against paralytic polio had been realized.

The triple anti-polio vaccine originated by Dr. Jonas E. Salk works. This was revealed in the long-awaited report on the mass field trials of 1954, largest of their kind in medical history.

In these tests the vaccine, designed to protect against the crippling effects of all the three types of virus known to produce paralytic polio, was administered to 440,000 children in forty-four states.

The report, a medical classic, was presented at a special scientific meeting at the University of Michigan by Dr. Thomas Francis Jr. It was he who had directed the evaluation of the vast mass of data provided by the tests, involving the correlation of 144,000,000 separate items of information.

Half Got Dummy Shot

Dr. Francis reported the vaccinations had been 80 to 90 per cent effective on the basis of results in eleven states.

In these states, which included New York, half of the children vaccinated got the Salk vaccine. The other half received a placebo, or dummy shot.

These results, Dr. Francis reported, were looked upon with "greater confidence" than the figures in other areas. In these results indicated an effectiveness of 90 to 80 per cent against paralysis by any polio virus.