

STEPPED-UP RED DRIVE GAINS

Senate Gives
'Do Pass' to
Appropriation

Bill Returning to House
After Final Vote by
Senators Today

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT
PHOENIX, March 26.—Following the example set by the house yesterday, the Arizona state senate today worked overtime to give "do pass" recommendation to the \$44,940,000 general appropriation bill.

Final senate action will come tomorrow, after which the measure will have to be returned to the house either for concurrence in senate amendments or reference to a conference committee to work out differences between the two bodies.

As passed by both the house and senate, the bill increases operational funds for the University of Arizona and state colleges at Tempe and Flagstaff. Separate bills providing additional funds for building projects at the three institutions of higher learning still are tied up in senate committee and apparently will not be considered before sine die adjournment, which is scheduled for Saturday.

May Delay Passage

The senate increased the general appropriations bill by \$31,892. This amount, while relatively small, may result in rejection by the house and the delay that inevitably is caused by reference to a conference committee.

Inserted by the senate were \$17,000 for additional personnel in the health department, \$13,000 more for travel in the state tax commission, and \$1,982 additional for the commission's income tax division.

The bill granted the University of Arizona everything it requested except the full amount for personnel services and its major building requests.

Eliminating the disallowed building funds, its budget was increased \$171,727 over its appropriations for the current fiscal year ending next June 30 less the capital outlay item, which amounted to \$1,043,255. This year's budget amounts to \$3,043,255. This compares with a like figure for next year of \$3,249,552.

The total appropriation for next year amounts to \$4,175,281.

Despite disallowance of the major building requests, which included a fine arts building, the bill calls for capital expenditures totaling \$425,552 broken down as follows:

Breakdown

Equipment, \$180,877; buildings and improvements, \$114,875; livestock, \$3,000; engineering college equipment, \$50,000; cooling tower and pumping equipment, \$39,800; campus paving, \$37,000.

Although reduced beyond the request, the personnel service item grants an increase over estimated expenditures for this year. Estimated expenditures are \$2,755,357. Allowed was \$2,899,202, while requested was \$3,177,737.

The full amounts requested for contractual services, supplies and parts, fixed charges, capital outlay, and miscellaneous expenditures were allowed.

Disallowed were all proposed salary increases plus some additional help. However, there were no salary reductions.

The same situation exists with respect to the colleges at Tempe and Flagstaff.

Estimated operational costs for Tempe for this year, exclusive of new buildings, is \$1,984,651, whereas the allowance for next year is \$2,037,701. The operational increase totals \$13,050.

None Questioned

Tempo was allowed capital expenditures of \$140,329 this year; \$192,283 for next year.

The college at Flagstaff was allowed an operational increase of \$22,560, or from \$630,406 this year to \$652,966 for next year.

None of these items was questioned either in the senate or house.

Old-line Democrats in the senate questioned a number of items in the bill which they thought reflected Republican prejudice toward offices headed by Democrats, but they failed to make any changes in the bill.

They particularly were critical of deletion of the appropriation for executive secretary of the state highway commission, a position now held by E. T. Williams Jr., former state treasurer.

Attempts Fail

Several attempts were made to restore the appropriation, but all were beaten down by the senate majority.

Williams incurred the displeasure of the leadership last year when he helped circulate petitions that stopped the reorganization program. Among the offices which were to be abolished by that program was state treasurer, which Williams then held.

He also attempted to interfere in the races for speaker of the house and president of the senate in the present legislature.

Senators Amend Retirement Plan

By LESTER N. INSKEEP
Star Staff Correspondent

PHOENIX, March 26.—A substantially amended version of the bill establishing a supplemental retirement plan for state employees was given a "do pass" recommendation in the Arizona state senate today.

Two of the revisions directly affect faculty members of the University of Arizona and state colleges.

One permits retention beyond the otherwise mandatory retirement age of 70 of key personnel. The other authorizes payment by the board of regents of prior service funds for teachers on the same basis as if they had been members of the Arizona teachers retirement system.

The first amendment provides that:

"Employees of the institutions under the control of the board of regents of the university and state colleges of Arizona who reach the age of 70 so long as they continue to render valuable service to the institution employing them, may continue to be employed at the discretion of the board of regents."

Bill Broadened

It was broadened by an amendment by Sen. William A. Sullivan (D-Gile) to include other state employees certified by their appointing authorities and on the approval of the governor. Their continued employment would have to be reviewed each two years.

This latter provision does not apply to the university or colleges.

The second amendment follows: "For the members employed as teachers at the university by the board of regents of the university and state colleges of Arizona, the board of regents is authorized to pay into the state retirement system to be credited to members' individual retirement accounts from any available funds an amount equivalent to the normal contribution which would have been paid into the teachers retirement system if such members had been subject to the teachers retirement act of 1936."

The net effect of this amendment is to permit the board of regents to do for its personnel what the state proposes to do for the teachers covered by the existing retirement act.

Wallace Support

Rep. R. H. Wallace (R-Marion), author of the original bill, has pledged himself to support the amendment which will permit retention of faculty members over the age of 70.

He said following the unanimous senate action today that the amendments "change the concept so materially that the bill undoubtedly will have to go to committee to prevent the emergency.

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Bronco Bill's Vow to Return To Tombstone Kept in Death

TOMBSTONE, March 26.—(Special)—Old Glen Will officially becomes a part of Tombstone's colorful past tomorrow.

It took the man who called himself "Bronco Bill" 68 years—since that day in 1885 when he visited this rough mining town as a lad of 14. That was in the days when the Clantons, Wyatt Earp and other picturesque figures of the old west trod the town's board sidewalks.

He lived around his birthplace of Grisley, Calif., all these years but never got back. He tried to live up to Tombstone's reputation, anyway.

In addition to taking his nickname he dubbed himself the "original rodeo kid."

As he got older, "Bronco Bill" wrote often to the Tombstone Chamber of Commerce. He said he would make the trip again, sometime in the spring of 1953. He made it, but he didn't know it—and he arrived C.O.D.

He was allowed capital expenditures of \$140,329 this year; \$192,283 for next year.

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Completely Safe Protection, but More Tests Needed

New Polio Vaccine Found Highly Successful

By ALTON L. BLAKESLEE
A P Science Reporter

NEW YORK, March 26.—(P)—The new polio vaccine has passed its first human tests on 90 children and adults with flying colors.

But "there will be no polio vaccine" for general use this summer.

This was announced tonight by Dr. Jonas E. Salk, 38, young virus expert of the University of Pittsburgh.

The creamy vaccine, homogenized in mineral oil, gave all 90 persons protective antibodies against all three types of virus which can cause human polio, he said. And it is perfectly safe.

They've kept this protection so far for six to eight weeks—they were vaccinated only that long ago. But in one other experiment, protection has lasted 4½ months so far. This raises hope this vaccine will do the job for months, perhaps years.

Tonight's announcement is one of great drama, about the most

number to say that the vaccine will actually work for everyone. Dr. Salk made clear, he indicated, many more careful tests must be made, on hundreds or thousands of people first.

The pace of progress is fast, he said, but must continue step by step to make sure of this vaccine, first disclosed last January.

Unanswered questions include this: Might some people react unfavorably, just like some people get allergies to eggs or penicillin? And 90 is a small number because statistics show that only one child of every 150 ever develops paralytic polio, throughout their lifetimes.

Twenty years ago a vaccine was released prematurely, he said. But there were kickbacks, some cases of paralysis and deaths after vaccination, because not enough was then known about the tricky polio virus.

Two weeks after this creamy vaccine was injected into muscles, 90 persons all had antibodies against all three types of virus made to assure a safe vaccine.

Actually, four safety checks are

promising vaccine yet to appear. It represents one culmination of years of work by hundreds of scientists, and \$18 million in March of Dimes funds.

Dr. Salk told of testing 161 persons, 4 to 40 years old, with several forms of vaccine.

The best-bet vaccine is a creamy one made out of all three types of polio virus, grown in test-tube farms, and then killed or inactivated with formaldehyde.

Use Mineral Oil

Disarmed this way, the viruses can't cause polio, but still can stimulate the human body to produce antibodies, the agents to fight off invading live viruses.

The deadened viruses are mixed in mineral oil and an emulsifier, making an oily vaccine like homogenized milk. The oil greatly steps up the power of the vaccine to stimulate antibodies.

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which can cause human polio. Dr. Salk reported. They developed as much, or more, antibodies as if they had actually been invaded by live viruses.

By everything known now about polio, they should be well protected. So far, these 90 have been studied for only six weeks, but still had lots of antibodies.

Long Protection

There are reasons to think their protection will last for months, perhaps for years.

Seventy-one other persons received vaccines made out of killed virus and mixed with water, without the mineral oil. But antibody production in these 71 was spotty—some got them, some didn't.

Each of these persons received only one or the other type of the three viruses—named Lansing, Brunhilde and Leon strains.

The mineral oil vaccine was far superior.

Not a single one of the 161 had any bad effects from the injections.

Actually, four safety checks are

proof harbors gouged from the shoreline of mountains along Sweden's Baltic coast.

The location of these harbors is a military secret. But it was reported they are "very numerous," can accommodate anything from submarines to destroyers and it is planned to make room for cruisers, too.

The Swedes also have blasted space for sheltered naval yards in the solid rock.

Reporters were admitted for the first time into one of the atom bomb-proof mountain tangers.

They saw a unit of eight Swedish-built jet planes take off from inside the mountain in two minutes.

Most of Sweden's jet fighter bases have mountain hangars. Plans are to put "virtually the whole air force" of more than 1,500 planes underground.

UN Soldiers Under Fire



2 of 10 Outposts Hit Are Overrun

SEOUL, Friday, March 27.—(P)—Hordes of Chinese Reds smashed against 10 Allied outposts—some manned by marines—on the Korean far western front last night in the second round of their big springtime drive and early today overran two of the positions after seven hours of bloody fighting.

More than 3,500 Chinese attacked behind crashing artillery barrages which churned the rolling front with vivid explosions and flying debris.

A powerful marine striking force counterattacked one of the outposts hills at noon Friday. It immediately ran into savage Communist artillery and mortar fire.

The vanguard of the marine striking force carried within 100 yards of Vegas hill before it was pinned down by intense shell fire.

The first round of the Red drive burst west of Chorwon Monday night and swept across the strategic bastion of Old Baldy on the invasion route to Seoul from the north.

Allies Blast Old Baldy

Seventh division infantrymen abandoned the last third of the shell-stripped hill at dawn Thursday. Allied planes and artillery bombed, seared and blasted Old Baldy all day Thursday and throughout the night. But observation planes at daylight reported the Chinese atop Old Baldy had burrowed deeper into their bunkers and had "improved their position."

Victorious atop Old Baldy, the Chinese hurled their second round at sunset Thursday against Bunker hill, five miles east of the true town of Panmunjom, and the network of outposts stretching to the northeast.

About 750 Chinese hit Bunker hill, a strategic fort on an invasion route to Seoul from the northwest. But the main blows fell again against marines on three of the outposts northeast of Bunker.

The Chinese launched a three-pronged attack. It surged against the three hills and the lower ground between them. Fighting raged hand-to-hand. The Reds hurled intense small arms fire and hand-satched charges of explosives into U. S. bunkers.

Then with precise timing, the Chinese threw in powerful new forces at two of the outposts and the marines were ordered to withdraw at 2:30 a.m. Friday. The two outposts are 25 miles southwest of Old Baldy.

Reports Confused

First reports from the battle front were confused. There was one report of an action still continuing in the sector.

The outposts that fell were named Reno and Vegas. Carson was the third hit by the main attack. The other outposts, besides Bunker hill, were Dagmar, Esther, Berlin, East Berlin and two positions on Heddy hill. They stretch across 5½ miles of the front.

Allied commanders said they did not think the regimental sized attacks this week on Old Baldy and