

Krebiozen

On 2 Aug. Andrew C. Ivy, a former vice president of the University of Illinois, filed a \$360,000 libel suit in the State Supreme Court, New York, against George D. Stoddard, former president of the University of Illinois. The suit is based on some 50 passages that are included in a book by Stoddard entitled *Krebiozen: The Great Cancer Mystery*.

The complaint explains that Ivy is studying Krebiozen, which he believes shows promise as a treatment for cancer, and that as a result of Stoddard's writings Ivy has been "shunned by scientists and medical doctors, excluded from their meetings and from the lecture programs to which he [has] frequently been invited in the past as a lecturer . . . and his professional papers on scientific subjects [have] been rejected by scientific journals."

The Krebiozen issue arose more than 4 years ago when the substance was first announced. Ivy's failure at that time to disclose the nature of the drug led to his suspension for 3 mo from the Chicago Medical Society. After both the American Medical Association and the National Research Council had reported unfavorably on Krebiozen, and after the submission of a report by a specially appointed university committee, President Stoddard banned further research with the material and arranged that Ivy take a leave of absence.

Several months later, on 31 Aug. 1953, Stoddard was forced to resign his presidency as the result of a 6-to-3 "no confidence" vote by the university's board of trustees. Some 20 department heads joined together to condemn publicly the action of the board and to thank Stoddard for his "stand for honesty in science and integrity in education." By early September Ivy had returned to his post as head of the department of clinical science, with the title of distinguished professor of physiology. He resumed his work with Krebiozen, but not under the auspices of the university.

Stoddard's book is an account of the controversy at the University of Illinois over Krebiozen. The manuscript was ready to go to press when, on 6 Apr., Judge Joseph Hurley of Massachusetts Superior Court issued an *ex-parte* restraining order to stop publication of the book by Beacon Press, Boston. *Ex-parte* means that the order was granted without hearing the case for the defense. In addition to Ivy, plaintiffs in the action were Stevan Durovic, who developed Krebiozen; his brother Marko; and the Krebiozen Research Foundation, an Illinois corporation.

Commenting editorially on the case, the Chicago *Tribune* said on 11 Apr.: "Restraint prior to publication is the

most vicious form of censorship, held to be unconstitutional a quarter of a century ago by the United States Supreme Court." The publication date, originally 18 May, was postponed pending the court's decision. The 7 May issue of the *Publisher's Weekly* pointed out that the "restraining order stopping publication is believed to be the first of its kind in recent publishing history," and an editorial in the 25 June *Weekly* was entitled "Frightening Case of Censorship."

At a hearing on the application for preliminary injunction, the counsel for Beacon Press presented a vigorous demurrer asserting that to grant such an injunction would be in violation of the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press. At the subsequent hearing on the constitutionality issue, held 15 June, both the American Book Publishers Council and the American Civil Liberties Union filed *amicus curiae* briefs supporting the request of Beacon Press that the court deny the application for a preliminary injunction.

The ABPC brief stated that ". . . publication and distribution of books of serious import and dealing with subject matter of public concern should not be prevented because of a few handpicked, allegedly defamatory statements contained in that book. We submit that there is here at stake not only the respective rights of the private litigants, but indeed fundamental rights of the public at large."

According to the *Publishers Weekly*, "Beacon Press has made an exhaustive check of the statements in Dr. Stoddard's manuscript." The book is approximately half narrative and half substantiating documents, including evidence presented before the Illinois Legislature's investigation of charges that a conspiracy existed to prevent the distribution of Krebiozen. Although this investigation took place at about the time of Stoddard's resignation, no report has yet been released; however, a preliminary report indicated that no conspiracy had been found.

On 7 July Judge Hurley ruled against the plaintiff's plea for a preliminary injunction and dissolved the restraining order that he had issued on 6 Apr. On 15 Aug. Beacon released *Krebiozen: The Great Cancer Mystery*.

National Geographic-Palomar Sky Survey.

The first section of an atlas of the universe, farthest-reaching map ever attempted, is being published by Palomar Observatory after almost 7 years' work, the National Geographic Society and California Institute of Technology announced on 31 July. The National Geo-

graphic Society-Palomar Observatory Sky Survey, begun in 1949, has mapped three-quarters of the sky—all that can be seen from Palomar—out to an unprecedented depth in space of 600 million light-years.

Many of the space regions photographed in detail by Palomar's 48-in. Schmidt telescope have never been seen before by astronomers. Now an over-all picture of the universe has been provided to distances beyond range of all but the largest telescopes. Observatories around the world are being sent the first 200 photo sky charts.

The total atlas will comprise 1758 photomaps when it is finished in 1956. Price per copy, covering only printing costs, is about \$2000. Nearly 100 have been ordered. Each plate of the atlas is 14 in. square. The original plates now are locked three floors underground in Pasadena, Calif., and a duplicate set is buried beneath the dome of the Hale telescope at Palomar Observatory. Copies being mailed out to institutions that requested the atlas before a deadline last October are negative prints on double-weight photographic paper. Stars and other bodies in the heavens show as dark spots against a light background, for astronomers find it easier to measure the brightness of objects on such charts than on positive prints.

The National Geographic Society has borne the costs of materials as well as astronomers' salaries; observing time for the survey was provided by Palomar. General supervision of the project has been carried out by an advisory committee consisting of Lee DuBridge and Ira S. Bowen, representing C.I.T., and John Oliver La Gorce and Lyman J. Briggs, representing National Geographic. Bowen has written an article describing the mapping project for the current *National Geographic Magazine*.

The atlas offers new clues to the size of the universe, how it is made up, how old it is. New celestial bodies—comets, asteroids, stars, and island galaxies like the Milky Way—have been found. The skies have been carefully photographed for all objects down to a brightness only one one-millionth of that of the faintest star that the naked eye can see on a dark moonless night.

From the survey, astronomers will be able to determine more clearly the shape of the Milky Way. Furthermore, far beyond in outer space there are galaxies similar to the Milky Way. Sometimes they group into clusters. Although only a scant 3 dozen such clusters were known before the survey, now more than 1000 have been found. They may point to a new general law of nature governing the organization of matter in the universe.

Temperature, color, and brilliance of distant stars will be better known because