

with his effort to keep a \$100-billion limit on the budget, a lid which he said last week may have to be lifted.

With a 2-to-1 Democratic majority in the House, President Johnson will be expected to surpass his legislative feats of the past year. It should be remembered, however, that his majority is not necessarily a 2-to-1 liberal majority. At least two unknowns are likely to be quite important. The first of these will be the conduct of the reduced Republican minority, which has leadership and policy problems of its own to settle. The second question mark hangs over the swollen ranks of the Democratic majority. It is one of the perverse facts of congressional history that a big majority is sometimes more awkward to manage than a small one. President Roosevelt learned this after his landslide victory of 1936, and the Senate Democrats, after their tribe increased sharply in the election of 1958, failed to find the unity which would have given them power proportionate to their numbers.

Seasoned observers note that many of the incoming congressmen may well be "one-term wonders," and that they know it. Under these circumstances the scope for absenteeism, back-biting, factionalism, and sheer eccentricity is greater than when the House is more narrowly divided. Errant behavior on a significant scale may very well not materialize, but the shape of the 89th Congress will be much clearer after the matter of the rules is settled, at the beginning of the session.—JOHN WALSH

Krebiozen: Government Indicts Sponsors of Alleged Cancer Drug; Ivy, Durovic, among Those Named

The federal government has finally made its long-promised move against the sponsors of the alleged anticancer drug, Krebiozen. Late last month a federal grand jury returned an indictment against Andrew C. Ivy, former vice-president of the University of Illinois and one of the country's most prominent medical scholars and educators; Stevan Durovic, the Yugoslav refugee who discovered the drug; attorney Marko Durovic, his brother; and William F. P. Phillips, a Chicago general practitioner. Named with the four individuals was the Krebiozen Research Foundation, the organization which dispensed Krebiozen and was supposed to be responsible for scientific investiga-

tion of the drug. The indictment contained 49 charges, including one count of conspiracy, five counts of submitting false information to the government, 38 counts of violating the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with intent to defraud, and five counts of mail fraud.

The following charges are among the grand jury's specific allegations.

1) In 1961 Durovic wrote to the National Cancer Institute concerning the cost of supplying Krebiozen for a government-sponsored test, saying that he would be able to produce up to 15 grams of Krebiozen for \$170,000 per gram (a single gram being equal to 100,000 doses). In fact, the grand jury charges, Krebiozen was "creatine monohydrate, a common substance which could be purchased at approximately 30 cents per gram." Even if Krebiozen could be produced by the alleged method, the indictment states, it would cost only about \$8000 per gram.

2) Krebiozen was falsely labeled as having been extracted from the blood of horses, and shipments of it contained misleading claims that the drug was the object of scientific study when in fact it was being sold commercially. Documenting this assertion, the grand jury claims that Krebiozen was once shipped for treatment of a patient reported to Ivy and Durovic as having had both lungs removed, a condition which would be immediately fatal, and that on two other occasions it had been sent to patients who reportedly had had both kidneys removed, which would also be fatal. As further evidence that the drug "was not intended solely for investigational use by experts," the indictment lists several instances in which, it claims, orders were sent directly to lay individuals.

3) In several instances, it is alleged, the defendants submitted false reports to the Food and Drug Administration regarding the results of their treatment of patients with Krebiozen. The indictment charges that a report submitted to FDA by Ivy and Durovic in 1963 about a patient, Leonard Taietti, contained the notation: "June, 1961: The patient has been well and free of complaints now for over nine years since the start of Krebiozen." In fact, according to the indictment, Taietti died of cancer in 1955. The defendants are also alleged to have submitted a report about another patient, Mrs. Helen Best, reading: "August, 1953: This patient contracted a virus pneumonia and died in August. Autopsy was refused." The

grand jury charges that the defendants knew that Mrs. Best died of cancer in 1954, that an autopsy was performed, and that her death certificate was signed by defendant Phillips, who had a copy of the autopsy report. The jury also charges that the defendants stated that Mrs. Best had received no radiation therapy, when in fact she "had been subjected to extensive radiation therapy upon orders of the defendant, William F. P. Phillips."

Despite the gravity of these and related charges, the Krebiozen forces do not appear to be disheartened. While it would be wrong to say that they actually welcome the trial, the defendants appear to be relieved that the charges that have been discussed *sub rosa* for such a long time have finally been brought into the open, and they believe that the trial may give them an opportunity to make an effective presentation of their case. "You can't settle scientific controversies with a big stick," Ivy said in a telephone interview last week, "you can only settle them by a cooperative scientific test. That is still what we are after."

The trial has been set for early January. The maximum penalty could be fines totaling several hundred thousand dollars, and extended prison sentences.

—ELINOR LANGER

Announcements

The Herbert H. Lehman Fund has been established by the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at New York University Medical Center. Financed by a grant of \$250,000 from the Edith and Herbert Lehman Foundation, it will be used to establish an endowment fund enabling foreign physicians to receive postgraduate training in physical medicine and rehabilitation at the N.Y.U. Medical Center. The income from the grant will establish two annual **Herbert H. Lehman memorial fellowships**, the first of which is to be awarded early next year. Further information is available from the Office of Public Information at the Institute, New York 10016.

The **Boston Museum of Science** has announced the establishment of the Bradford Washburn Award. It will be given annually "to an individual, anywhere in the world, who has made an outstanding contribution toward public understanding of science, apprecia-