

artificial respiration, cardiac pain, preparation of fresh water from sea water, protection from flash burns, and treatment of typhoid carriers. He introduced the "Ivy bleeding time," a procedure still in use for diagnosing clotting abnormalities. His book on "Peptic Ulcer" with M. I. Grossman and W. H. Bachrach, published in 1950, is still regarded as a classic.

Ivy began working on cancer in 1917 and continued to work in this field during his entire scientific career. In 1917, as a result of observations on dogs with cancer of the thyroid, he developed the hypothesis that the body contains anticancer substances which are involved in resistance to cancer and that it should be possible to isolate such substances. In 1946, working with Denton, Ivy extracted from liver a substance that retarded the growth of "Walker carcinoma" in rats. In the early 1950s, Ivy began working with krebiozen, a purported anticancer substance extracted by Steven Durovic from the blood serum of horses that had been injected with Actinomycin Hartz to stimulate their reticuloendothelial cells. In uncontrolled studies on patients with cancer, Ivy and his coworkers claimed that krebiozen retarded the growth of cancers and occasionally caused complete regression. This led to a widely publicized controversy, as a result of which Ivy resigned his position as Vice President of the University of Illinois but continued to work on anticancer substances including krebiozen. In 1965 the Food and Drug Administration indicted Ivy and Durovic on the charge of causing the distribution of krebiozen with the intent of defrauding the public. They were found not guilty after a nine month trial. Ivy asked the Food and Drug Administration to conduct a controlled clinical trial of krebiozen but this was never done. Until his retirement because of ill health in 1976, Ivy continued to work on anticancer substances, which he called carcalons.

Dr. Ivy considered the training of physiologists and gastroenterologists as his greatest contribution. More than 300 of his academic offspring are teaching in medical schools throughout the world; many hold high academic positions. Dr. Ivy always regarded teaching as his first responsibility. ("It is the duty of those who know to teach.") As with all to which he addressed himself, he put everything he had into it. He has inspired many students.

Dr. Ivy held many high positions, only a few of which are mentioned here. He was founder and Scientific Director (1942 to 1943) of the Naval Medical Research Institute, and Executive Director of the National Advisory Cancer Council from 1947 to 1951. He was President of the American Gastroenterological Association in 1940. He engineered the founding of that Association's journal, Gastroenterology, and served a decade (1942 to 1952) as its first managing editor.

Dr. Ivy received many honors. A sampling: five honorary Doctor of Science degrees, one honorary Doctor of Laws degree, the Distinguished Alumni Award of the University of Chicago, and The Certificate of Merit from the President of the United States, the Friedenwald Medal of the American Gastroenterological Association.

A man of action, Andrew Ivy has given more than verbal support to humanitarian causes in which he believes. He was for many years the prime mover and, in many instances, the founder of organizations devoted to humane goals such as eradication of tuberculosis, prevention and treatment of alcoholism, elimination of discrimination in higher education, and protection of animal research against antivivisectionism.

He was principal consultant at the Nuremberg Tribunal on War Crimes and he formulated a code of conditions for use of human subjects in medical experiments that foreshadowed the Declaration of Helsinki.

He was Chairman of the Board of Publication Trustees of the Society from 1945 to 1948. In the latter capacity, he was responsible for "discovering" Dr. Milton O. Lee and persuading him in 1947 to become Managing Editor of the Journals of the Society.

Dr. Ivy's term as President was the last undisturbed prewar period. He presided at the meetings in New Orleans in 1940 and in Chicago in 1941.

Dr. Ivy was known to be a man of much determination and courage. Physiologists who worked with him closely had a warm friendship with him and knew him as a man of high ideals and broad vision, with a wide knowledge of physiology and much wisdom and skill as an executive. In Chicago, he was particularly vigorous and effective in the defense of the use of animals for medical research. He worked long and faithfully for the Society and its publications and for the advancement of physiology.

FONDATION DE PHYSIOPATHOLOGIE

The Fondation de Physiopathologie Professeur Lucien Dautrebande will award his next prize of about 900.00 Belgian francs during the year 1979.

It will be a reward for work on human or animal clinical physiopathology, such work preferably having therapeutic implications.

For further information about this prize, write to the Office of the Fondation, 35, chaussee de Liege a 5200 Huy, Belgium where candidatures must be sent before December 15, 1978.