Cover Legend

Frederick D. Bullock (1878–1937) [left] and Maynie R. Curtis (1880–1971) [top center], working at the Crocker Institute for Cancer Research at Columbia University in New York, demonstrated that sarcoma of the liver could be induced by the experimental infestation of young rats with the larval state of the common tapeworm of the cat, *Cysticercus fasciolaris* (Bullock, F. D., and Curtis, M. R., Proc. N. Y. Pathol. Sec., 20: 149–175, 1920). *Cysticercus* sarcoma in rats was first described by A. Borrel (Bull. Inst. Pasteur, 5: 497, 1907).

Several homozygous rat strains were developed in order to explain the observed differences in neoplastic incidence. Wilhelmina F. Dunning (b. 1904) [lower center] joined the work in 1926. By 1933 data on *Cysticercus*-induced sarcoma were available on 3,669 rats and showed that the effective genetic factors were those that determined the susceptibility of the rat to the parasitic disease and resistance to common laboratory diseases. This was an early demonstration of a quantitative relationship between the stimulus and the response in experimental carcinogenesis (M. R. Curtis, W. F. Dunning, and F. D. Bullock, *Am. J. Cancer*, 17: 894–923, 1933).

In 1941 the inbred rat colony was moved to Michigan, and Drs. Curtis and Dunning were the first members of the staff of the Detroit Institute for Cancer Research. The colony was moved to the University of Miami in 1950 and to the Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute in 1971.

The research program involved a wide variety of carcinogenic chemicals and was also extended to mice and to experimental chemotherapeutic work. Interest in *Cysticercus*-induced sarcomas continued in the demonstration that intraperitoneal injection of washed, ground larvae produced multiple intraperitoneal sarcomas in rats (W. F. Dunning and M. R. Curtis, *Cancer Res.*, 6: 668–670, 1946). Further attempts to isolate the active agent indicated that it was associated with the calcium carbonate fraction of the parasite (W. F. Dunning and M. R. Curtis, *Cancer Res.*, 13: 838–842, 1953). It is to be hoped that interest of organic chemists may be stimulated to characterize this interesting carcinogen elaborated by a parasite.

We are indebted to Dr. Wilhelmina F. Dunning for the portraits and the photograph of the Crocker Institute for Cancer Research, circa 1933.