Zeitschrift für Krebsforschung.

In Verbindung mit dem Klinischen Jahrbuch.

1. Auftrage des Komitees für Krebsforschung herausgegeben von
Dr. E. v. Leyden, Dr. P. Ehrlich,
Geh. Med.-Rat u. Prof.
Dr. M. Kirchner, Dr. E. Wutzdorff,
Geh. Ober-Med.-Rat u. Prof.

Redigiert von
Prof. Dr. v. Hansemann,
Berlin.

Prof. Dr. George Meyer,
Berlin.

Erster Band.

Mit 6 Tafeln, 4 Skizzen, 5 Plänen, 6 Tabellen und 8 Abbildungen im Text.

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COVER LEGEND

Habent sua fata libelli—this old saying holds true for journals as well as for books. ZEITSCHRIFT für KREBSFORSCHUNG (Z.K.) celebrates its 70th anniversary this year. CANCER RESEARCH salutes its older sister!

At the turn of the century the medical community of Berlin first became alarmed by the rising frequency of human cancer and felt the need for better data. The leading professor of internal medicine, E. v. Leyden (1832–1910), known to this day for the crystals and the ataxia that bear his name, initiated the creation of a central cancer committee ("Zentral-Komitee für Krebssammelforschung"). The chief aim, to study human oncology, was soon enlarged to include experimental oncology when Paul Ehrlich (1854–1915), Nobel Laureate in 1908, joined the association. Known today as the German Society for Cancer Research, the committee represents cancer research in Germany.

The founders felt that the emerging new medical specialty, oncology, should have its own publication to provide excerpts and analyses of pertinent papers published elsewhere as well as original papers. The first issue of the new journal, the frontispiece of which is reproduced here, appeared in 1904. E. v. Leyden, P. Ehrlich, M. Kirchner, and E. Wutzdorff were responsible for editing Z. K. on behalf of the committee. The pathologists, D. v. Hansemann and Georg Meyer, attended to the daily chores as managing editors. The publishing firm of Gustav Fischer of Jena was chosen for Z.K. In 1923 (Vol. 19), J. Springer acquired Z.K. and has published it ever since.

The editors of ZEITSCHRIFT für KREBSFORSCHUNG have changed infrequently. After the death of v. Hansemann, J. Orth and F. Blumenthal edited Z.K. for two years (Vols. 17–18, 1920–1922). After Orth's death, F. Kraus and F. Blumenthal were editors until 1934, when they were replaced by the pathologist A. Dietrich, who edited Z.K. until 1944 (Vols. 40–55). After three years of no publications following the defeat of Nazi Germany, G. Domagk, Nobel Laureate for his discovery of the first antibacterial agent, was appointed editor in 1948. Analyses of the cancer literature were discontinued and experimental cancer research and cancer chemotherapy were emphasized. In 1953 (Vol. 59), Domagk was joined by H. Hampel, who is still editor. After Domagk's death, E. Hecker became co-editor in 1965 (Vol. 67) and C. G. Schmidt in 1971 (Vol. 76).

With interruptions, Z.K. is the oldest continuing cancer research journal in the world. It is a tribute to the foresight and imagination of the founders, especially E. v. Leyden and P. Ehrlich who set into motion a worldwide initiative for creating a new specialty of oncology.

We are indebted to Prof. H. Hampel for the illustrations and information.