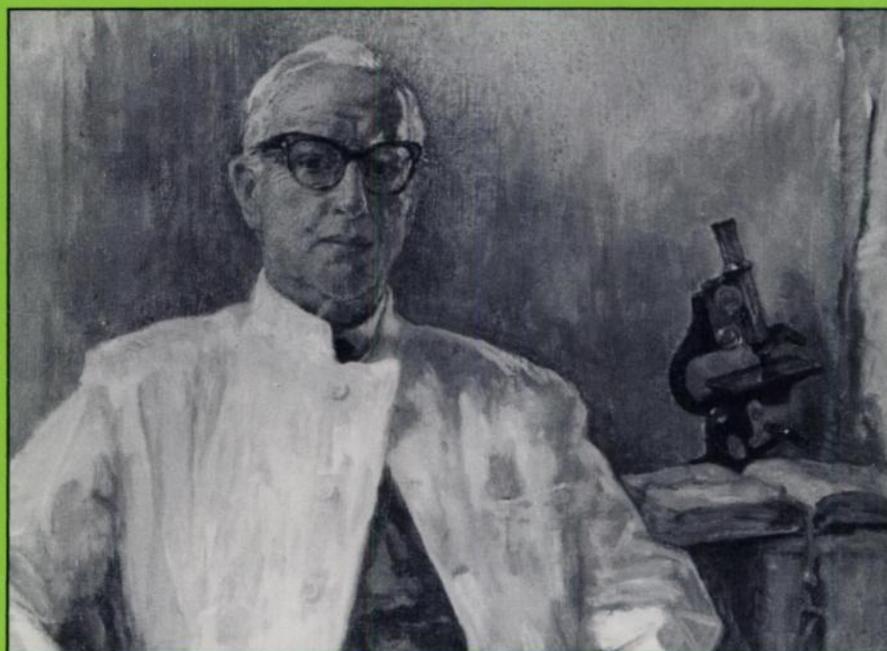
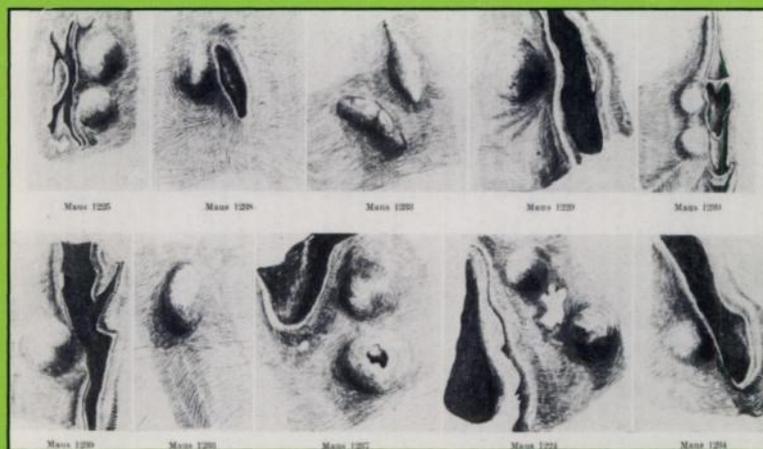


Cancer Research

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King Faisal International Prize
AN INVITATION TO SUBMIT NOMINATIONS FOR 1988 KING FAISAL INTERNATIONAL
PRIZE IN MEDICINE, THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AWARD

The General Secretariat of the King Faisal International Prize, located in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, has the pleasure to invite higher educational institutions and research centers from around the world to nominate qualified candidates for:

The 1988 King Faisal International Prize in Medicine,

Topic: "LEUKEMIA"

- I Scholars nominated should have made significant contribution with original research to the scientific understanding of the Prize topic.
- II The nominees will be carefully evaluated by a Selection Committee consisting of internationally recognized specialists in the field.
- III More than one person may share the Prize.
- IV The winners' names will be announced in January 1988, and the Prize will be awarded in an official ceremony at the headquarters of the King Faisal Foundation in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
- V The award consists of:
 - 1 A certificate in the name of the winner, containing an abstract of the work that qualified him/her for the Prize;
 - 2 A gold commemorative medal;
 - 3 And a sum of three hundred and fifty thousand Saudi Riyals, (approximately US \$ 93,333)
- VI The following nomination procedures must be followed:
 - 1 A nominee must have accomplished outstanding academic work or research on the subject of the Prize topic, benefiting mankind and enriching human progress.
 - 2 The Prize will be awarded for specific original research, but the nominee's complete works will be considered.
 - 3 The works submitted with the nominations must have been published before the nomination deadline.
 - 4 The specific works submitted must not have been previously awarded a prize by any international organization.
 - 5 Nominations must be submitted officially on behalf of institutions of higher education and research centers. Nominations from individuals or political parties will not be accepted.
 - 6 Nominations must give full particulars of the nominee's academic background, experience and publications, as well as copies of his/her educational certificates. Three coloured photos (10 × 15 cm), the full address and the telephone number of the nominees are also requested.
 - 7 Nominations and selected publications (ten copies) are to be sent by registered airmail to the address stated below.
 - 8 The latest date for receipt of complete nomination packets is July 25, 1987.
 - 9 No nomination papers or works will be returned to the senders.
 - 10 All correspondence should be forwarded to:

The General Secretariat of the
 King Faisal International Prize
 P.O. Box 22476
 Riyadh 11495, Saudi Arabia
 Telex: 404667 PRIZE SJ

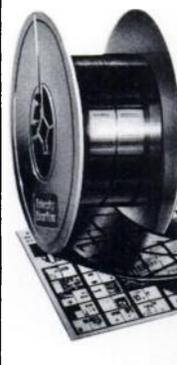
**ANTIGENS OF
 HUMAN PANCREATIC
 ADENOCARCINOMAS:
 THEIR ROLE IN DIAGNOSIS AND
 THERAPY**

A workshop on tumor markers in pancreatic cancer will be held on December 7-8, 1987 in Rockville, MD, USA. This workshop is sponsored by the United States National Cancer Institute Organ Systems Program through the Pancreas Cancer Working Group and the Organ Systems Coordinating Center.

The objective of this international workshop/conference is to fully evaluate antigens and antibodies reacting with human pancreatic adenocarcinomas which may be useful in understanding the basic biology of this malignancy and for diagnosis and therapy. The faculty will be comprised of internationally reknown authorities on this subject.

Emphasis will also be given to poster/discussion groups in the above areas and these will be an integral and important part of the program. One-page poster abstracts should be submitted to the Organ Systems Coordinating Center by October 1, 1987.

The conference chairman is Richard S. Metzgar, Ph.D., Duke University Medical Center, Box 3839, Research Drive, Durham, NC 27710. There will be a registration fee of \$25.00. Attendance at the conference will be limited to 120 scientists. For registration forms and other correspondence contact Harold L. Asch, Ph.D., Organ Systems Coordinating Center, Roswell Park Memorial Institute, 666 Elm Street, Buffalo, NY 14263, telephone 716/845-2317.



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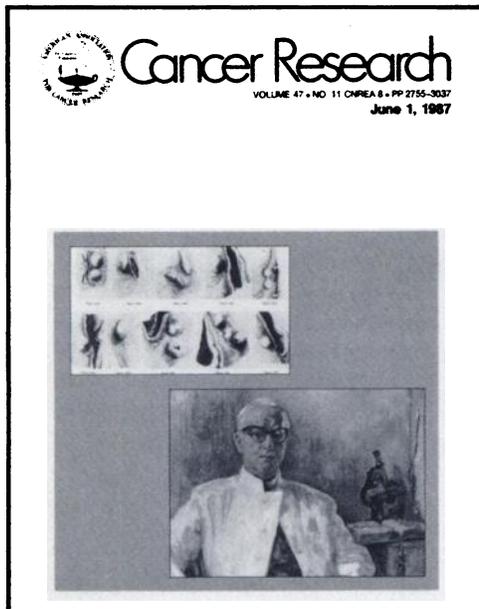
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COVER LEGEND



Experimental chemical carcinogenesis began with the first induction of skin tumors in rabbits and mice by coal tar applications (Yamagiwa and Ichikawa, 1914; Tsutsui, 1918). These findings soon led to studies on the biology of chemically induced skin tumors. The pathologist H. T. Deelman (1892–1965) was a pioneer in these investigations. Deelman headed the Department of Pathology at the Antoni van Leeuwenhoekhuis, the Netherlands Cancer Institute in Amsterdam, from 1919 to 1924. Subsequently, he occupied chairs in Pathology at Groningen, 1924–1934, and at Amsterdam from 1934 to the end of his career.

Deelman (*Z. Krebsforschung.*, 18: 261, 1922; 19: 125, 1923; 21: 220, 1924; 24: 86, 1927) tarred mice until tumors first appeared. At that point he stopped tarring and in a few days he incised the tarred skin. The repair of these incisions was often accompanied

by the appearance of papillomas and carcinomas at the healing edge or in the scars. However, interest in the “Deelman phenomenon” soon diminished when several investigators reported that they could not confirm Deelman’s findings. These workers generally used scarification by scraping to produce hyperplasia. In 1941 Deelman’s work was confirmed by MacKenzie and Rous (*J. Exp. Med.*, 73: 391) who observed that the formation of tumors in rabbits’ ears after limited tarring was followed by hyperplasia induced by punching holes in the ears or by painting with turpentine. In 1943 Pullinger (*J. Path. Bact.*, 55: 301) also confirmed Deelman’s results by using single deep incisions in the skin after limited treatment with carcinogenic hydrocarbons. Friedewald and Rous (*J. Exp. Med.*, 80: 101, 1944) used the terms “initiation” for the process caused by the limited application of tar and “promotion” for the stimulation of tumor formation by wounding or turpentine. Berenblum (*Cancer Res.*, 1: 807, 1941) had previously noted stages in mouse skin carcinogenesis in experiments with suboptimal doses of benzo(a)pyrene followed by applications of the hyperplastic agent croton oil. Soon thereafter, Mottram (*J. Pathol. Bacteriol.*, 56: 181, 1944) and Berenblum and Shubik (*Br. J. Cancer*, 1: 379–383, 1947) refined these experiments considerably by using single non-carcinogenic doses of carcinogenic hydrocarbons as initiators and repetitive applications of croton oil as promoters.

The drawing, taken from Deelman’s first paper, shows tumors occurring near partially or completely healed wounds in mouse skin pretreated with limited doses of coal tar. This appears to be the first example of promotion in chemical carcinogenesis.

The photo of the portrait of Professor Deelman was kindly furnished by Dr. F. J. Cleton of the Netherlands Cancer Institute in Amsterdam. We are indebted to Dr. James A. Miller for the information and preparation of the material.