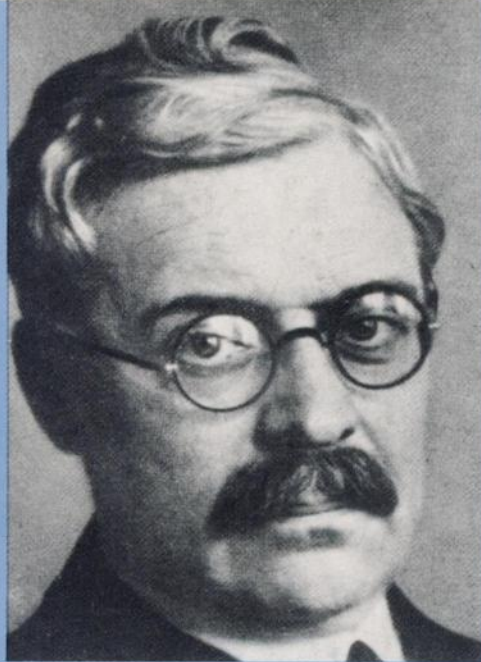


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COVER LEGEND

Bernhard Fischer, later known as Fischer-Wasels (1877-1941), is the first source of investigations on aminoazo dye carcinogenesis. In 1906 he reported the production of atypical epithelial proliferations upon injection of Scarlet Red into the ears of rabbits (Die experimentelle Erzeugung atypischer Epithelwucherung und die Entstehung bösartiger Geschwulste. Münch. Med. Wochschr., 53: 2041-2047, 1906). Fischer-Wasels also studied the effects of Sudan III and indophenol, and he postulated a selective pathogenic activity of each of these pigments on tissue structure.

Tomizu Yoshida (b. 1903) discovered carcinogenic compounds among the aminoazo group, essentially *o*-aminoazotoluene which, when fed to rats, was found to elicit hepatic carcinoma in 4 of 26 rats fed with dye for over 9 months (Ueber die serienweise Verfolgung der Veränderungen der Leber bei der experimentellen Hepatomerzengung durch *o*-Aminoazotoluol. Trans. Japan. Pathol. Soc., 23: 636-638, 1933). This work was repeated on a larger scale, and a 1935 report, in which his mentor Sasaki appears as the senior author, was the starting point of widespread research on carcinogenic azo dyes (Experimentelle Erzeugung des Lebercarcinoms durch Fütterung mit *o*-Amidoazotoluol. Arch. Pathol. Anat. Physiol., 295: 175-200, 1935).

The photograph of Fischer-Wasels (*above*) was reproduced from the Münch. Med. Wochschr., (Pt. 2, Suppl. 2) 80: 21, 1933. We are indebted to Dr. Waro Nakahara for furnishing the photograph of Professor Yoshida (*below*).