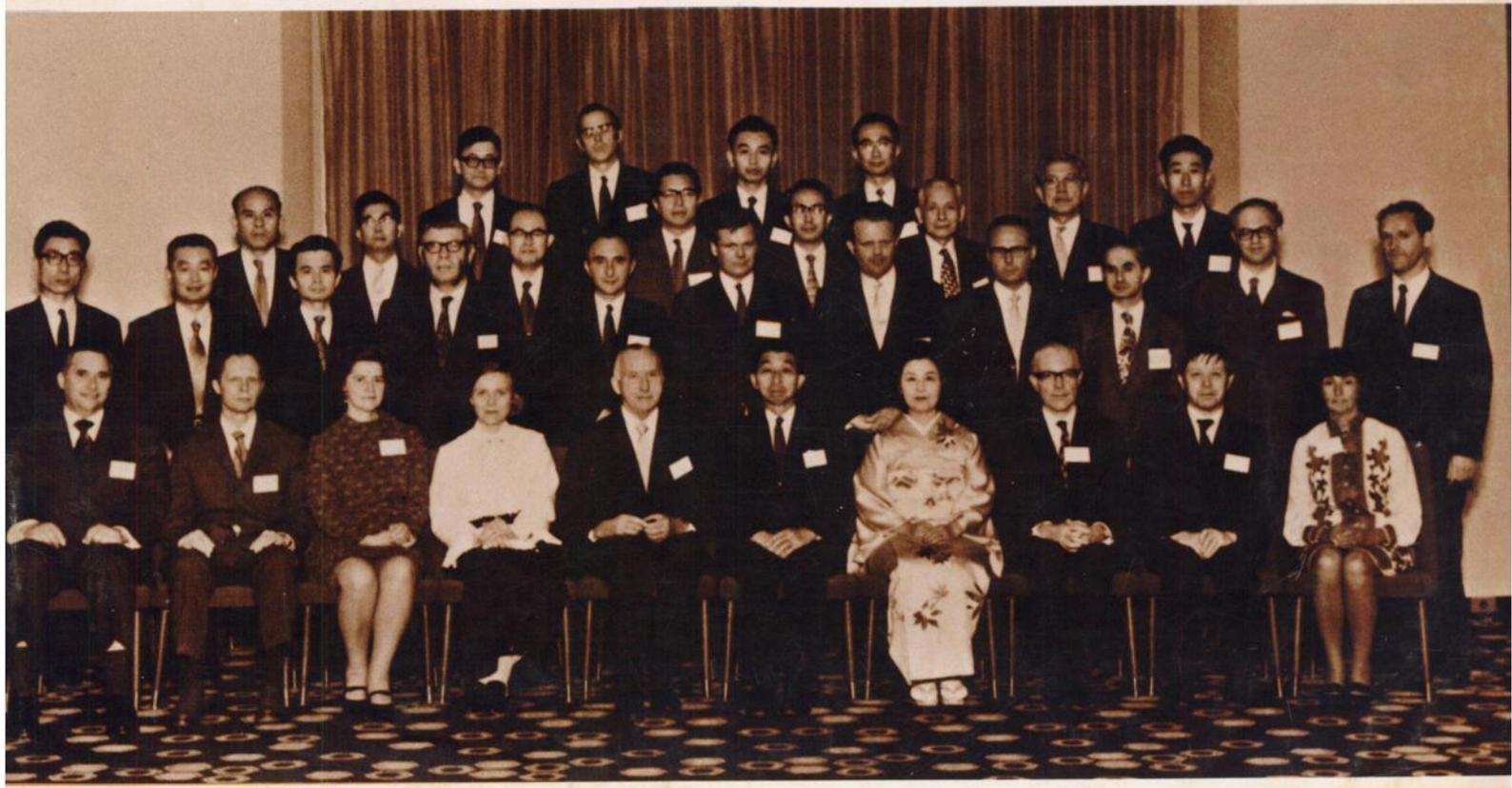
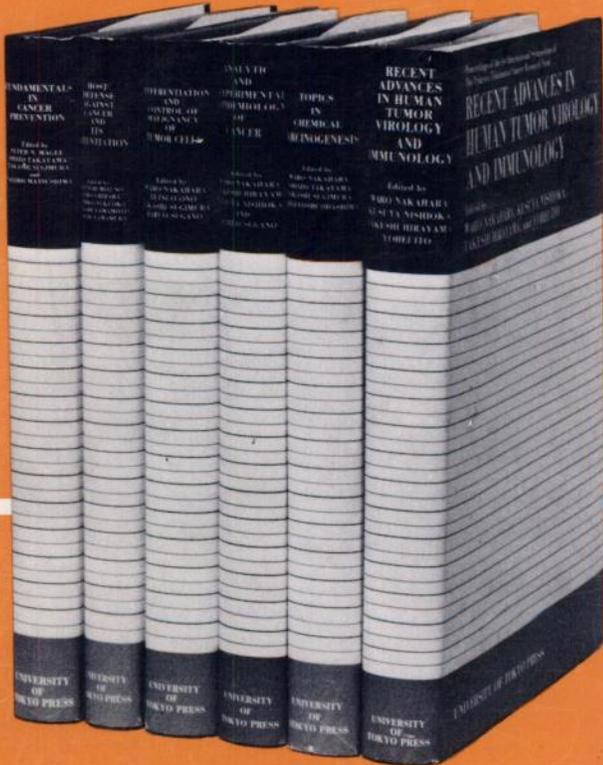


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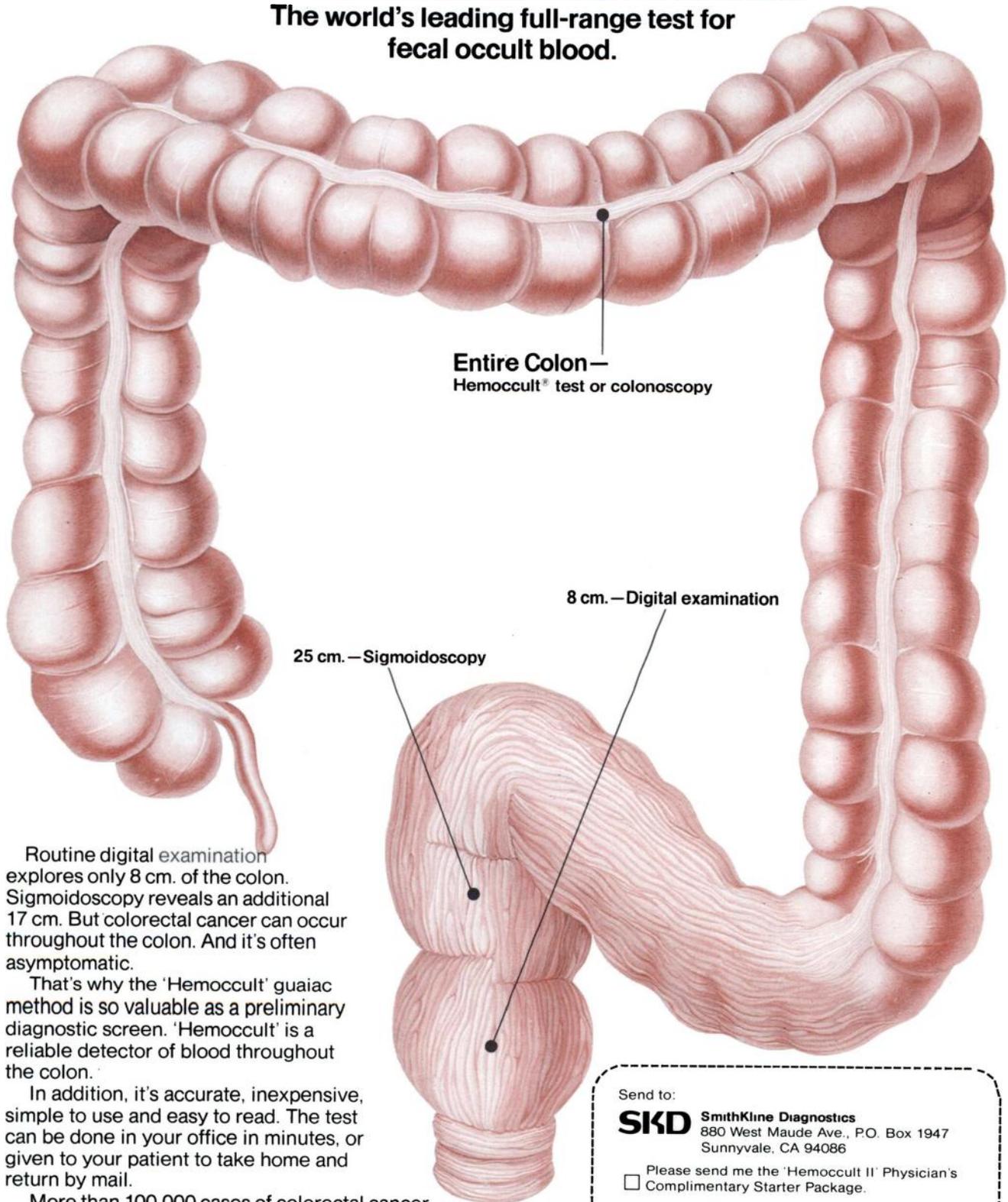
July 1979

PART 1 OF TWO PARTS



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Routine digital examination explores only 8 cm. of the colon. Sigmoidoscopy reveals an additional 17 cm. But colorectal cancer can occur throughout the colon. And it's often asymptomatic.

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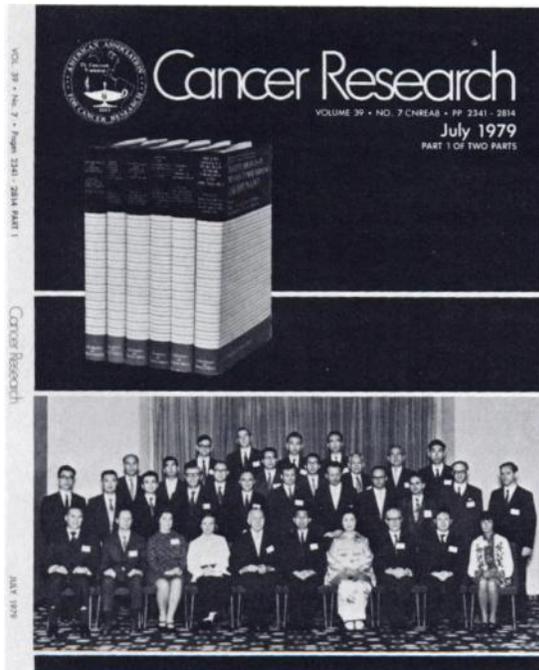
Name _____

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COVER LEGEND



Her Imperial Highness Princess Takamatsu, in 1933, donated radium to the Center Research Institute in memory of her mother who had died of cancer. Her Highness continued to help the Institute, even during the years following the war, by establishing Nadeshiko Kai, an organization of her classmates of the former Peeresses'

School, with herself as President. Nadeshiko Kai held charity shows and donated the profits to the Cancer Research Institute.

Interest in the organization spread, donations multiplied, and in 1968 the Princess Takamatsu Cancer Research Fund was founded by Nadeshiko Kai as a separate organization.

The Fund's aim is to promote basic research in cancer. It has a Committee of Scientific Advisors and grants funds for research. The Fund has attained five hundred million yen for its operations.

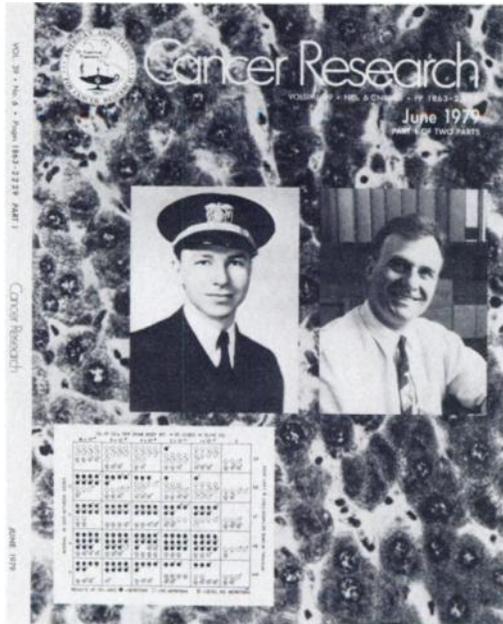
The Fund also invites scholars from abroad to attend the annual International Cancer Symposium in Tokyo. Reports read at the meetings are published as the Proceedings of the International Symposia of the Princess Takamatsu Cancer Research Fund. The address of the Fund is: Kanaya Hotel Mansion Room 505, 1-25, Nishi Azabu 3 chome, Minato Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Pictured are the participants of the Second International Symposium, on "Topics in Chemical Carcinogenesis," held in 1971, and the published Proceedings of the first six symposia.

We are indebted to Dr. Takashi Sugimura for the information and illustrations.

M.B.S.

COVER LEGEND*



The discovery of the hepatomagenic activities of carbon tetrachloride and of chloroform was made by two young investigators of the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland, during 1941–1946.

Jesse E. Edwards reported the appearance of hepatomas in strain A and C3H mice following p.o. administrations, 2 to 3 times per week, for 8 to 16 weeks of 0.1 ml of 40% CCl₄ in olive oil [J. Natl. Cancer Inst. (JNCI) 2: 197–199, 1941–1942]. The investigation was extended to additional strains of mice (JNCI, 3: 19–41, 1942–1943).

Allen B. Eschenbrenner applied quantitative con-

siderations to CCl₄ carcinogenesis (JNCI, 4: 385–388, 1943–1944), which allowed him to dissociate liver necrosis and hepatoma induction (JNCI, 6: 325–341, 1945–1946). He also reported that another hepatotoxic chemical, chloroform, also induced hepatomas in mice (JNCI, 5: 251–255, 1944–1945). In the latter experiments, a sex difference was elicited; male mice developed renal necrosis and did not tolerate hepatomagenic doses, so that hepatomas were elicited only in female mice.

Jesse E. Edwards was born in 1911 in Massachusetts and obtained his education at Tufts College, graduating with an M.D. in 1935. He was a research fellow in pathology at the National Cancer Institute, 1940–1942, and joined the Mayo Clinic and Foundation, where he rose, from 1946 to 1960, to professor of pathological anatomy. He then became director of laboratories at the Charles T. Miller Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota, and he is now Professor of Pathology at the University of Minnesota.

Allen B. Eschenbrenner was born in 1911 in Missouri, and was graduated in 1935 with an M.D. degree from Washington University, St. Louis. He was a commissioned officer of the United States Public Health Service, assigned to the National Cancer Institute from 1942 to 1953, and to the Communicable Disease Center in Alabama until his retirement.

We are indebted to Dr. Edwards (right) for his portrait and to the National Library of Medicine for the portrait of Dr. Eschenbrenner (left). The histopathology of a CCl₄-induced hepatoma is from Edwards (JNCI, 2: 197) and the dose-schedule scheme is from Eschenbrenner (JNCI, 4: 385).

M.B.S.

*This cover legend was omitted from the June 1979 issue because of a printing error. The Editors wish to apologize to the readers of *Cancer Research* for this unfortunate oversight.

The Bristol-Myers Company
is pleased to announce that

Drs. Gertrude and Werner Henle

of

The Joseph Stokes, Jr., Research Institute
of The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

and

The University of Pennsylvania Medical School

have been awarded the second annual

**Bristol-Myers Award
for Distinguished Achievement
in Cancer Research**

for their identification of the first virus
regularly associated with human cancers

April 9, 1979

