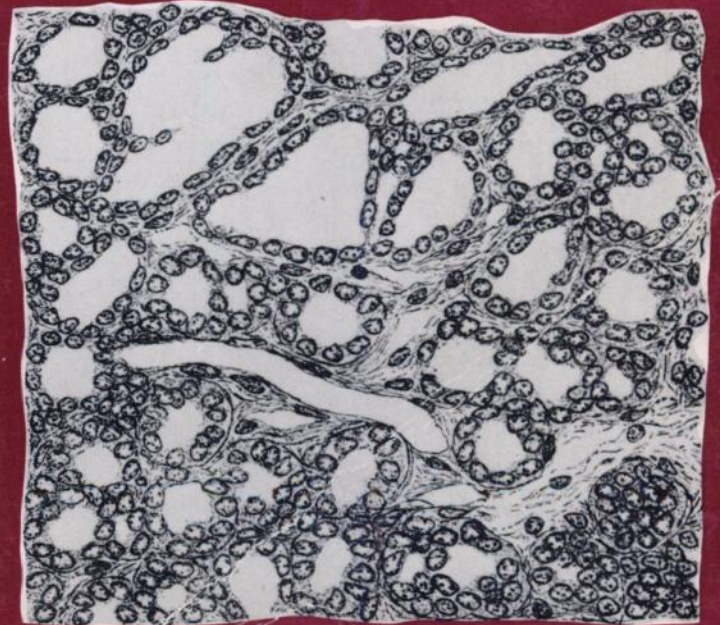
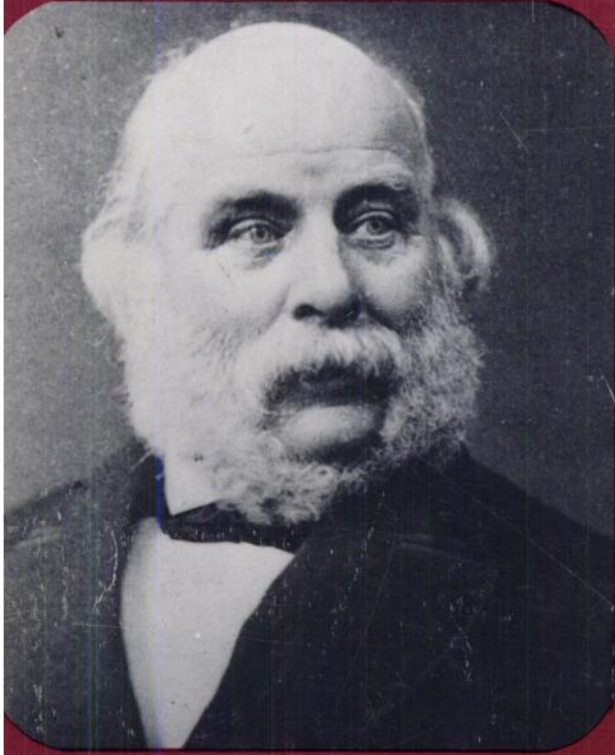


# Cancer Research

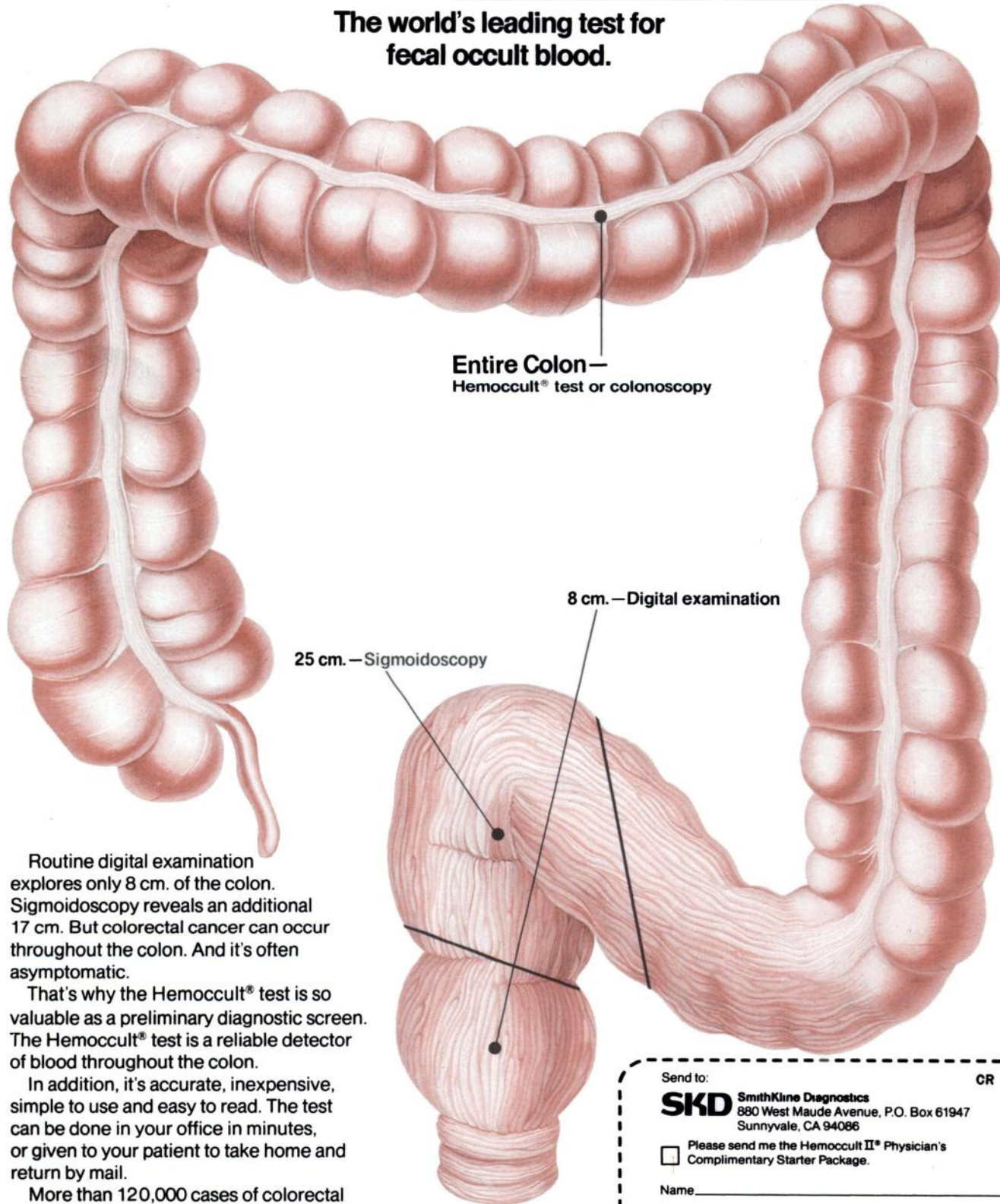
VOLUME 41 • NO. 3 CNREA 8 • PP 743-1251

March 1981



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fecal occult blood.



Entire Colon—  
Hemoccult® test or colonoscopy

8 cm.—Digital examination

25 cm.—Sigmoidoscopy

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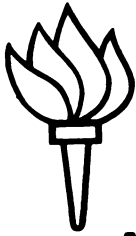
Name \_\_\_\_\_

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**NEW YORK UNIVERSITY POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL  
and  
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CANCER CENTER  
present  
AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM  
on  
ANTHRACYCLINE ANTIBIOTICS IN CANCER THERAPY**

**Wednesday-Friday**

**September 16-18, 1981**

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**SYMPOSIUM DIRECTOR:** Franco M. Muggia, M.D.

**ORGANIZING COMMITTEE:**

Stephen K. Carter, Palo Alto, Franco M. Muggia, New York; Charles W. Young, New York

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**SYMPOSIUM DESCRIPTION:** The anthracycline antibiotics are among the most selective and effective anti-tumor agents currently available. This symposium, coming one decade after the first international meeting on doxorubicin, will explore in depth the many innovative advances presently taking place with the anthracycline compounds in both the laboratory and the clinic.

Ongoing research is separating the molecular basis for tumor cytotoxicity from that producing injury to normal cells especially the myocardium. This success has already led to the recognition of several new compounds with enhanced therapeutic indices.

In clinical trials, major breakthroughs have already occurred in the use of these drugs in the therapy of leukemias, lymphomas, sarcomas and breast malignancies.

Not only is the spectrum of malignancies in which anthracyclines play an important therapeutic role expanding, but clinical developments successful in modifying and anticipating undesirable toxic effects, have significantly increased the effective and safe application of these drugs in human subjects. Current studies have demonstrated that remarkable benefits can be achieved in the treatment of patients with early breast cancer and soft tissue sarcomas. Special catheters allowing continuous drip infusion and non-invasive cardiac monitoring are among the modalities that are enhancing the benefit-risk ratio of these anti-tumor agents. The newly introduced anthracyclines just entering clinical trials are being administered by and monitored through these sophisticated methodologies. The preliminary data on epidoxorubicin, carminomycin, aclacinomycin, and new daunorubicin derivatives will be presented.

This symposium will be of value to research and practicing oncologists and to investigators in the areas of tumor biology and pharmacology.

The Proceedings will be published promptly and offered at a reduced rate to registrants.

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**FACULTY:** E. Acton (San Francisco), F. Arcamone (Milano), N. Bachur (Baltimore), R. Benjamin (Houston), C. Bertazzoli (Milano), R. Blum (New York), G. Bonadonna (Milano), M. Bristow (San Francisco), S. Carter (San Francisco), A. Casazza (Milano), R. Comis (Syracuse), A. DiMarco (Milano), J. Doroshow (Los Angeles), V. Ferrans (Bethesda), J. Holland (New York), M. Israel (Boston), B. Issell (Syracuse), K. Kohn (Bethesda), S. Legha (Houston), G. Mathé (Paris), H. Marquardt (Hamburg), F. M. Muggia (New York), C. Myers (Bethesda), M. Ogawa (Tokyo), R. Ozols (Bethesda), M. Pavone (Palermo), C. Peterson (Stockholm), F. Phillips (New York), C. Praga (Milano), A. Prestayko (Syracuse), N. Revis (Oak Ridge), M. Robert (Baltimore), M. Rozenzweig (Brussels), H. Schwartz (Buffalo), J. Speyer (New York), H. Umezawa (Tokyo), D. Von Hoff (San Antonio), C. Young (New York).

**SYMPOSIUM FEE: \$280**

**ACCREDITATION: 20 AMA CATEGORY I Credit Hours**

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**The Symposium will be followed by a 1-day workshop, Saturday, September 19th, on the clinical application of anthracyclines. Accreditation: 6AMA Category I Credit Hours WORKSHOP FEE: \$85**

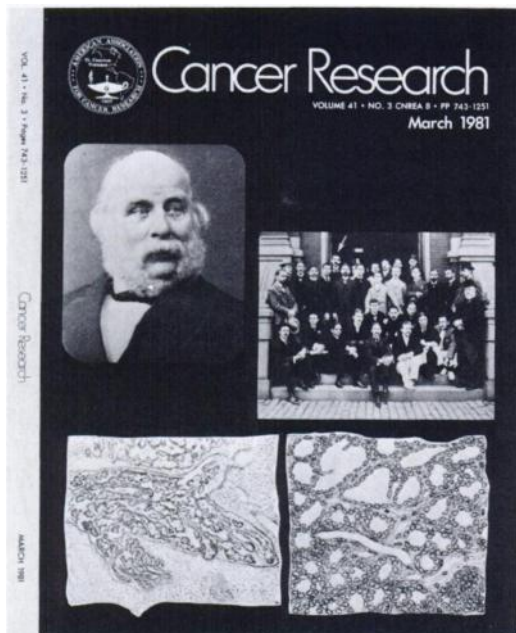
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For further information or course brochure, call or write: NYU Post-Graduate Medical School,  
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# COVER LEGEND

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The first description of a mammary cancer in a mouse is attributed to Edwards Crisp, in 1854 (Trans. Pathol. Soc. London, 5: 348, 1854).

Edwards Crisp (1806–1882) was an English physician who studied medicine at the combined schools of St. Thomas's and Guys and later received the M.D. degree from the University of St. Andrews in Dublin. A rejection of licensure from the Royal College of Physicians made him an implacable enemy of the medical profession but did not hamper his scientific productivity. He became regarded as a pioneer of comparative pathology.

The first description of a primary pulmonary tumor in a mouse is attributed to Louis E. Livingood, in 1896 (Bull. Johns Hopkins Hosp., 7: 177, 1896).

Louis Eugene Livingood (1868–1898) was a graduate of Princeton and obtained his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1895. As a fellow in pathology at Johns Hopkins, he began at the suggestion of William Welch a microscopic study of tumors found in laboratory mice. He was particularly interested in the lung tumor since "... we consider the rarity of that occurrence in man." Livingood was on the way to a year's study abroad but he perished at sea when the liner on which he was travelling was involved in a collision.

The studies of Crisp and of Livingood aided in the realization of the great potential to cancer research of neoplasms in small laboratory animals.

The portrait of Crisp is from the Royal College of Physicians, London. The group picture, with Livingood indicated by an *arrow*, is from the archives of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions. Among others in the picture are Harvey Cushing (*seated second from left*), Howard A. Kelly (*seated fourth from right*), and William Welch (*standing in front on right*). The drawings of the microscopic appearance of a primary pulmonary tumor (*left*) and a mammary tumor (*right*) in a mouse are from Livingood's 1896 publication.

We are indebted to Dr. and Mrs. Bruce S. Schoenberg for the information and material, which they excerpted from their historical article, "Of Mice and Men, of Triumphs and Tragedy, of Murine Models of Malignant Disease" (Surg. Gynecol. Obstet., 141: 933, 1975).

M. B. S.