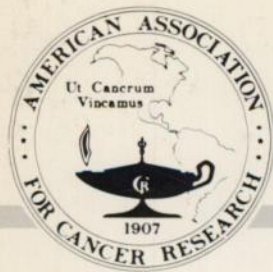


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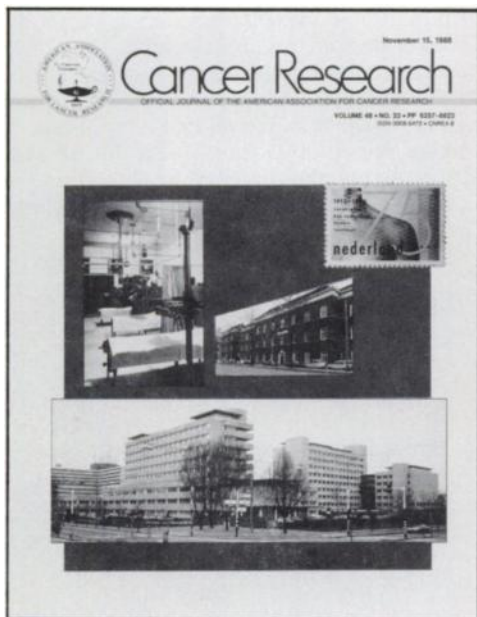
CANCER RESEARCH HAS A NEW ADDRESS

Please note that the Cancer Research Editorial Office, along with the American Association for Cancer Research Headquarters Office, has moved its location. Effective September 12, 1988, our new address and phone number are:

**Cancer Research Editorial Office
530 Walnut Street
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Philadelphia, PA 19106
(215) 440-9300**

Send all future correspondence, including new submissions, revised manuscripts, page proofs of articles, and letters, to us at the above address.

COVER LEGEND



This year marks the 75th anniversary of the Netherlands Cancer Institute, founded in 1913 by J. Rotgans, a surgeon at the University of Amsterdam, and J. H. de Bussy, an Amsterdam publisher. Through public fund raising, the Institute acquired a spacious old house along the Keizersgracht in the center of Amsterdam, where it set up a 17-bed cancer hospital with irradiation facilities and a small laboratory for fundamental cancer research. Here the pathologist Deelman performed his pioneering experiments on mouse skin tumor promotion (see cover of the June 1, 1987, issue of *Cancer Research*).

In 1929, the Antoni van Leeuwenhoek Huis, as the Institute was called, moved into the former military hospital of Amsterdam and expanded to a comprehensive cancer center including a 100-bed hospital and a research staff of 200. In the early 1930s, Korteweg began his studies on the transmission via mother's milk of a factor involved in mammary cancer in mice, now known as the mouse mammary tumor virus (Ned. Tijdschr. Geneesk. 78: 240–245,

1934; see also the cover of the July 1970, issue of *Cancer Research*). In the next few decades, the development of the Institute was directed by the efforts and creativity of scientists such as the tumor biologist Muhlbock (see cover of the November 1971, issue of *Cancer Research*), the surgeon Wassink, the radiotherapist Breur, and by Emmelot, working on cell membranes and chemical carcinogenesis. In 1951, the Netherlands Cancer Institute discontinued its public fund raising in exchange for long-term support by the newly founded Queen Wilhelmina Fund for the Fight against Cancer, now the Netherlands Cancer Foundation.

In the 1960s and 1970s both research and clinical care expanded rapidly, and the present facilities, completed in 1978, provided excellent working conditions for both programs within one building. First led by scientific director Frans Cleton, and since 1983 by Piet Borst, multidisciplinary research is flourishing, and the Institute has been highly successful in obtaining competitive project money. In spite of threatened cuts by the Dutch government, the most important funder of the Institute, some of the most creative and productive Dutch investigators have joined the ranks of the Institute in recent years. Today more than 900 people work in the cancer hospital and the research facilities. The professional staff numbers 181, 47 of whom are clinicians involved in both patient care and clinical research. In 1986 the total budget of the Institute amounted to 83 million guilders; 30% of the 1986 research budget of 31 million guilders was obtained for specific projects.

The above information was kindly provided by Leo den Engelse and Erik Kriek of the Institute. Photos were supplied by its audiovisual services. *Upper left*, the first megavolt irradiation unit in Europe, installed in 1939 by Philips; *upper middle*, the building in the Sarphatistraat where the Institute was housed from 1929 to 1978; *upper right*, a special stamp to be issued by the Dutch Postal Services commemorating the 75th anniversary of The Netherlands Cancer Institute, *bottom*, present facilities in Amsterdam.

Sidney Weinhouse