

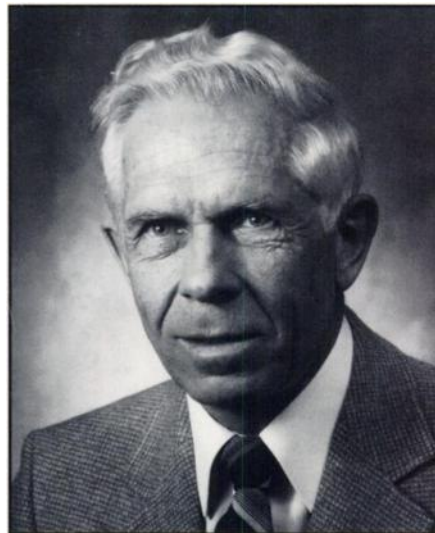
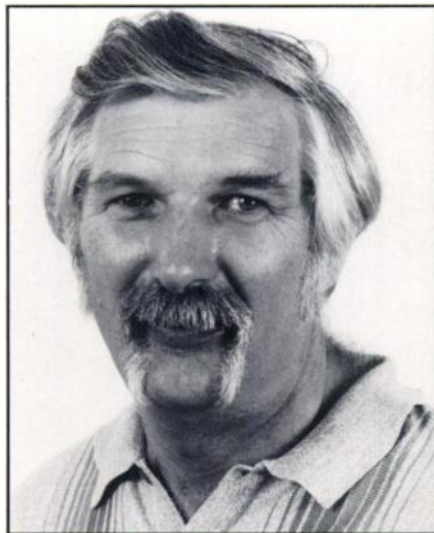
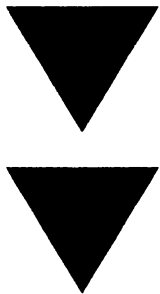
October 15, 1989



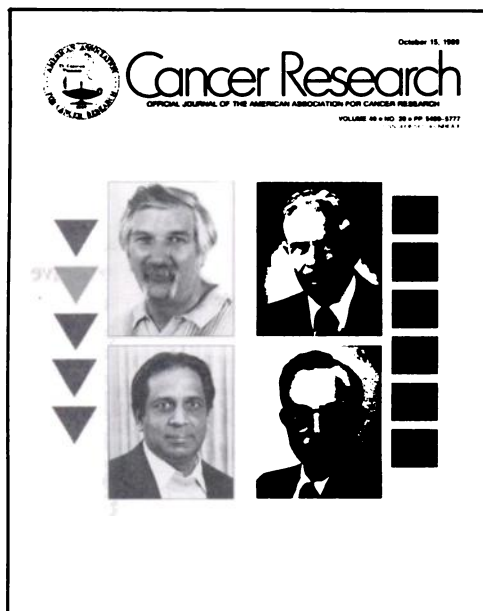
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COVER LEGEND



The role of nutrition in cancer causation was originally developed between 1935 and 1955 by investigators such as H. P. Rusch, R. K. Boutwell, C. A. Baumann, J. A. Miller, and E. C. Miller at the University of Wisconsin; R. W. Engel and D. H. Copeland at Auburn University; and especially A. L. Tannenbaum (Cancer Research cover, January, 1978), Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago.

After a gap of about a decade, Kenneth K. Carroll, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada, began a detailed series of studies in an animal model of mammary cancer on the effects of the type and amount of fat in the range of 10 to 40% dietary fat calories. Results obtained with this model were then related to international data on dietary fat and mortality from breast cancer (Can. Med. Assoc. J., 98: 590, 1968; Cancer Res., 35: 3374, 1975).

In Great Britain, the group of Michael J. Hill and Professor R. E. O. Williams, at the Central Public Health Laboratory, London, related diet, intestinal bacterial flora, fecal steroids, and bile acids, in research that is still current [Lancet 1: 95, 1971; Cancer (Phila.), 36: 2387, 1975; Nutr. Cancer, 9: 67, 1987]. Bandaru S. Reddy, American Health Foundation, shortly thereafter performed parallel investigations in

several models of colon cancer [J. Natl. Cancer Inst., 50: 1437, 1973; 52: 507, 1974; Cancer Res., 35: 3421, 1975]. The accumulated data base became the basis for E. L. Wynder's organization of a landmark conference, "Nutrition in the Causation of Cancer," sponsored by the American Cancer Society and the National Cancer Institute [Cancer Res., 35: 3235-3550, 1975], which became the focal point for renewed worldwide interest in this field.

Again, based on the geographic pathology of colon cancer, the role of fiber was espoused by Burkitt [Cancer (Phila.), 28: 3, 1971], by a collaborative group of the IARC [Nutr. Cancer, 4: 3, 1979], by Reddy *et al.* [Cancer (Phila.), 42: 2832, 1978; Adv. Cancer Res., 32: 238, 1980; Nutr. Cancer, 5: 34, 1983], and by Norman D. Nigro, a colorectal surgeon at Wayne State University School of Medicine. Carefully designed experiments on the effects of diverse fats, fibers, and various micronutrients in animal models and humans document the importance of nutritional cancer in humans (Digestion 2: 289, 1974; J. Natl. Cancer Inst., 54: 429, 1975; 72: 745, 1984; 76: 1157, 1986; Cancer Res., 47: 5901, 1987; Dis. Colon Rectum, 30: 751, 1987; Prev. Med., 16: 449-595, 1987]. The results of these experiments and the knowledge of underlying mechanisms they yielded spawned public health and education activities by the National Cancer Institute, the American Cancer Society, the American Institute for Cancer Research, the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, and the American Health Foundation. Like public and private organizations worldwide, they recommend dietary modifications designed to control nutritionally linked cancers through preventive approaches.

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