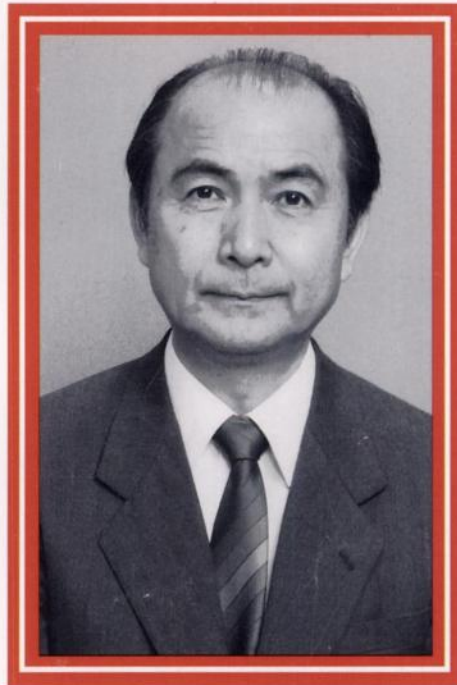
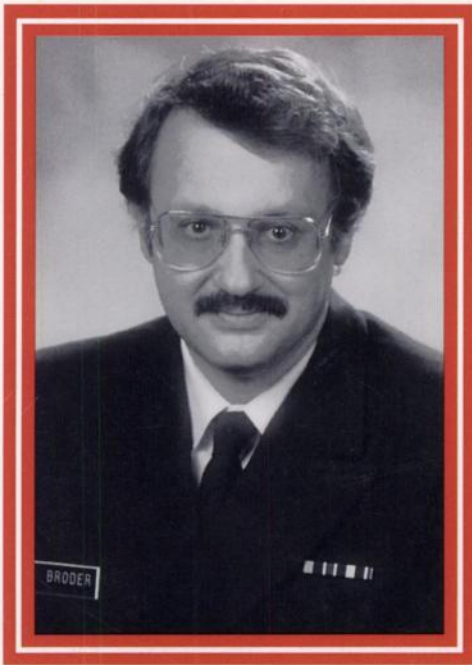




# Cancer Research

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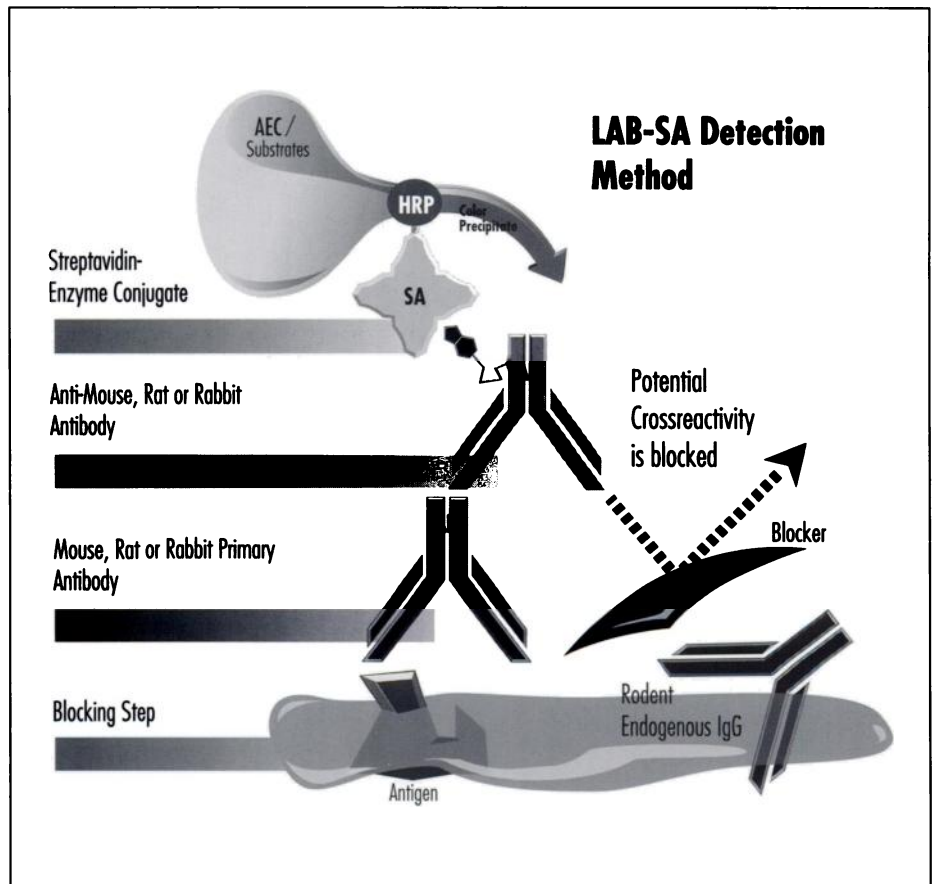
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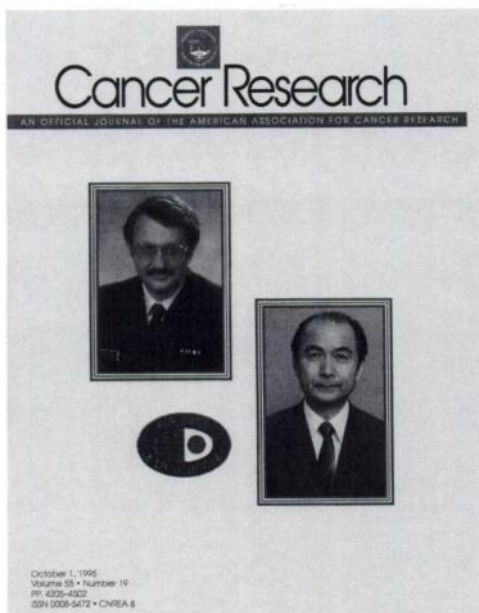
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# COVER LEGEND

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Shortly after the passage of the U.S. National Cancer Act in 1971, a U.S.-Japan Cooperative Cancer Research Program was planned and launched in 1972 by the late Frank J. Rauscher, Jr., and Tomizo Yoshida. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) are the agencies in charge of operating the program. On the U.S. side, Drs. Rauscher, Arthur C. Upton, Vincent T. DeVita, Jr., and Samuel Broder have consistently supported this program. In Spring 1994, the fifth renewal of the program for a 5-year term was signed by Dr. Broder (*left*), then Director of the NCI, and Dr. Hitoshi Osaki (*right*), Director General of the JSPS.

Each year, about 12 seminars are held dealing with cancer etiology, biology, and treatment and with interdisciplinary subjects. Until recently, Richard H. Adamson, Takashi Sugimura, Richard Hodes, Toshiyuki Hamaoka, Michael A. Friedman, Makoto Ogawa, Robert W. Miller, and Haruo Sugano served as coordinators. Each seminar has been attended by 7–8 scientists from both countries, and the meetings have been held either on the mainland of the U.S. or in Hawaii

or Japan. Although the number of participants in each seminar has been limited to 14–18, the total of all participants involved in the program thus far is approximately 5000. Some scientists have attended these meetings regularly and have had the opportunity to launch personal collaborative interactions. For example, the U.S. has accepted visiting Japanese scientists for the exchange of information and techniques, while Japan has provided U.S. scientists with protease inhibitors such as leupeptin and pepstatin, new tumor promoters such as teleocidine and lyngbyatoxin, and new carcinogens such as imidazoquinoline and dimethylimidazoquinoxaline. The financial commitment for the entire program has been equally shared by both countries. The program has also indirectly promoted collaborative studies and personal exchanges, which have been supported by other financial sources.

The strong relationship between the U.S. and the Japanese cancer research communities has a long history dating back to the 1920s. Many Japanese scientists in both basic and clinical cancer research have been trained at prestigious U.S. institutions, including Memorial Sloan-Kettering Institute and Hospital, the NIH, Rockefeller Institute, and Massachusetts General Hospital. Many received support from the Fulbright Committee, named for the late J. William Fulbright, a U.S. Congressman. Of course, Fulbright Fellowships have not been limited to the field of cancer research. Many of today's Japanese leaders in different disciplines, including natural science, economy, journalism, and political science, have received Fulbright support. The badge displayed on the cover denotes alumni of Fulbright Fellowships in Japan.

The close working relationship between the U.S. and the Japanese cancer research communities is also manifested by the conferences on the molecular biology of cancer that are jointly sponsored by the American Association for Cancer Research and the Japanese Cancer Association. These conferences are held every 3 years in Hawaii as illustrated on the cover of the February 1, 1995 issue of *Cancer Research*, and the next one will be held in February 1998.

Takashi Sugimura