Contents

883 Mammary Neoplastic Response of Lewis and Sprague-Dawley Female Rats to 7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene or X-ray. Claire J. Shellabarger.

886 Increased Activity of Polynucleotide Ligase from Rat Hepatoma Induced by N-2-Fluorenyl-acetamide. Kinji Tsukada, Shigeru Hokari, Nobuko Hayasaki, and Nobuyuki Ito.


898 The Immunogenic Activity of Tumor Antigens Retained by the Reticuloendothelial Cells of Tumor-bearing Mice. Jan Vaage.


908 Malignant Tumors in Rats Given Lasiocarpine. Donald J. Svoboda and Janardan K. Reddy.


921 Unexpected Toxicity in Patients Treated with Iphosphamide. Jacobus J. van Dyk, Hendre C. Falkson, Alma M. van der Merwe, and Geoffrey Falkson.

925 Studies on Nucleoli and Cytoplasmic Fibrillar Bodies of Human Hepatocellular Carcinomas. Karel Smetana, Ferenc Gyorkey, Phyllis Gyorkey, and Harris Busch.


943 Polyrribosome Disaggregation in Rat Liver following Administration of the Phytotoxic Proteins, Abrin and Ricin. Jung-Yaw Lin, Chia-Chu Pao, Shyr-Te Ju, and Ta-Cheng Tung.

948 Microdimer Studies on the Respiration of Burkitt Lymphoma Cells (EB-3). J. D. Lutton and M. J. Kopac.

952 Binding of Chemical Carcinogens to Nuclear Proteins of Rat Liver. Richard A. Jungmann and John S. Schewpe.


968 Feeding Response to Change in Absorbable Food Fraction during Growth of Walker 256 Carcinoma. S. D. Morrison.

973 Effect of Enzyme Induction on the Metabolism of Benzo(a)pyrene and 3'-Monomethylazobenzene in the Pregnant and Fetal Rat. Richard M. Welch, Barbara Gommi, Alvito P. Alveares, and A. H. Conney.

979 Synthesis of α-Fetoprotein by Liver, Yolk Sac, and Gastrointestinal Tract of the Human Conceptus. David Gitlin, Anita Perricelli, and Geraldine M. Gitlin.


ducing into biology the cell theory heretofore applied to botany.

Müller's studies were conducted within the framework of the pre-
vailing blastema theory of cell genesis which held that "globules," the
basic structural element, arose within an amorphous material, blas-
tema, by coagulating into a nucleus around which the rest of the cells
formed, in effect, a theory of spontaneous generation.

Müller's greatest contribution is that in which he demonstrated the har-
mongy between the pathological and the embryonic development of tu-
ors. These experiments were conducted in collaboration with his stu-
dents.

Müller's studies were conducted within the framework of the pre-
vailing blastema theory of cell genesis which held that "globules," the
basic structural element, arose within an amorphous material, blas-
tema, by coagulating into a nucleus around which the rest of the cells
formed, in effect, a theory of spontaneous generation.

Müller's studies were conducted within the framework of the pre-
vailing blastema theory of cell genesis which held that "globules," the
basic structural element, arose within an amorphous material, blas-
tema, by coagulating into a nucleus around which the rest of the cells
formed, in effect, a theory of spontaneous generation.