Asterisks preceding the title refer to studies in humans.

3159 Autobiographical Essay.
Alexander Haddow.

3165 Half-life of N-Acetyleneuraminic Acid in Plasma Membranes of Rat Liver and Morris Hepatoma 7777.
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3173 * Differential Effects of Rifampicin on Cultured Human Tumor Cells.
Wendell D. Winters, Ada L. Tuan, and Donald L. Morton.

3180 The Binding of Vinblastine to Tubulin and to Particulate Fractions of Mammalian Brain.

3187 Reduction and Metabolism of Dihydrofolate in Rhesus Monkeys.
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3192 Solubilization and Activation of Mammalian Melanoma Particulate Tyrosinase by Lipase Digestion.
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3197 * Studies on the Lymphocyte 5'-Nucleotidase in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia, Infectious Mononucleosis, Normal Subpopulations, and Phyrohemagglutinin-stimulated Cells.
F. Quagliata, D. Faig, M. Conklyn, and R. Silber.

3203 Immunological Stimulation with Modified Lymphoma Cells in a Minimally Responsive Tumor-Host System.


3215 The Effect of Heparin on the Cytotoxicity and Uptake of Antineoplastic Drugs in Cultured Burkitt Lymphoma Cells.

3220 A Peroxidase Inhibitor in Leukemic AKR Mouse Spleen Cells.

3225 Cell Surface Glycosyltransferase Activity in Normal and Neoplastic Intestinal Epithelium of the Rat.

3229 Studies of Prostaglandins in Rat Mammary Tumors Induced by 7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene.
W. C. Tan, O. S. Privett, and M. E. Goldyne.

3232 Multiple Carcinogenic Effects of the Ethynitrosourea Precursors Ethyleneurea and Sodium Nitrite in Hamsters.
Mario Rustia.

3245 Influence of Insulin on Growth and Metabolism of 7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene - induced Mammary Tumors.
Nadine D. Cohen and Russell Hifl.

3253 Estrogen Receptor Content and Hormone-responsive Growth of Mouse Mammary Tumors.
Mels Slayser and Roberta Van Nie.

3258 Potentiation of Bleomycin by an Antifungal Polyene, Pentamycin, in Transformed Animal Cells.
Tadashi Nakashima, Michihiko Kuwano, Katsuko Matsui, Sohtaro Komiyama, Ikuichiro Hiroto, and Hideya Endo.

3262 Tumor Regression and Enhancement Resulting from Immunotherapy with Bacillus Calmette-Guérin and Neuraminidase.
Frank C. Sparks and James H. Breeding.

3270 Dietary Effects on Stearyl Coenzyme A Desaturase in Morris Hepatomas.
Tenching Lee, Nelson Stephens, and Fred Snyder.

3274 Mechanism of Cyclophosphamide Transport by L5178Y Lymphoblasts in Vitro.
Gerald J. Goldenberg, H. Bernard Land, and Douglas V. Cormack.

3283 Lack of an Effect of Tumor-promoting Phorbol Esters and of Epidermal G1 Chalone on DNA Synthesis in the Epidermis of Newborn Mice.
Stefan Bertisch and Friedrich Marks.

3289 Microsome-dependent Binding of Benzo(α)-pyrene and Aflatoxin B1 to DNA, and Benzo(α)-pyrene Binding to Aflatoxin-conjugated DNA.
Kroum Alexandrov and Charles Frayssinet.

3296 Autoradiographic and Cytophotometric Analyses of the Resting Stages of the L1210 Ascites Tumor.
N. R. Hartmann and P. Dombernowsky.

3303 An Ultrastructural Study of C-type Virion Assembly in Mouse Cells.
The treatment of Hodgkin's disease has improved steadily. Over 30 years ago, René Gilbert (Acta Radiol., 12: 523, 1931) and Nándor Ratkoczy (Strahlentherapie, 56: 325, 1936) in Europe advocated intensive radiotherapy for Hodgkin's based on the concept that generalized disease evolves from a localized stage. Since then, improved radiation sources have allowed more aggressive, systematized radiotherapy. More recently, a new histopathological classification (R. J. Lukes), more detailed clinical staging schemes, lymphangiography, and chemotherapy have encouraged further progress.

M. Vera Peters of Toronto and Henry S. Kaplan have spearheaded improved radiotherapy of Hodgkin's disease during the past two decades.

M. Vera Peters (b. 1911 in Toronto) was graduated from the University of Toronto Medical School in 1934. Soon thereafter she became associated with the Ontario Institute of Radiotherapy at the Toronto General Hospital, which later evolved into the Ontario Cancer Institute incorporating Princess Margaret Hospital. Her analysis of survival experiences in Hodgkin's disease at Toronto in 1950 (Am. J. Roentgenol., 63: 299, 1950) was an important impetus to more aggressive radiotherapy. The crude five-year survival rate at the Ontario Cancer Institute has risen gradually from 35 to 70% (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 223: 53—59, 1972). Further changes in therapeutic approach resulted in the division of patients with Hodgkin's disease into several major clinics according to pathological types.

Henry Seymour Kaplan (b. 1918 in Chicago) was graduated from Rush Medical College in 1940, trained in radiology at the University of Minnesota, and from 1948 to 1972 was Professor and Chairman of the Department of Radiology at Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, California. He became the D'Ambrogio Professor at Stanford in 1972. His contributions include basic studies in radiobiology and on the role of radiation and viruses in rodent leukemia. He is a member of the National Academy of Science and was President of the American Association for Cancer Research, from 1966 to 1967. Kaplan accelerated the use of radical radiation of regionally localized Hodgkin's disease (Radiology, 78: 533, 1962) and has achieved over 70% five-year survival.


We are indebted to Drs. Peters and Kaplan for their portraits.
Cancer Research


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Cancer Res 1974;34:3159-3520.

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