

Research administrators and science policy makers have often asked for data to support the contention that basic research is necessary if we are to make advances in the 'war on cancer.' In this essay I believe we have provided such data.

Briefly here is the story. Articles on cancer research cite basic-research and other non-cancer journals more frequently than they cite cancer journals. In other words, cancer-oriented research today seems to be learning much from basic research, and is heavily dependent on non-cancer research. That will certainly not surprise most scientists. But such objective evidence might be profitably used to show legislators or impatient administrators that such claims are not mere fantasies or self-serving assertions.

In this study, sixteen journals formed the starting nucleus. They were suggested to us by the National Cancer Institute. We first determined what journals the collective group cited most frequently. Then we determined what journals cited them. We already knew the individual patterns from our *Journal Citation Reports*.^{1,2} The sixteen journals were:

Bulletin du Cancer
British Journal of Cancer

British Journal of Experimental Pathology
Cancer Chemotherapy Reports
Cancer
Cancer Research
European Journal of Cancer
Gann
International Journal of Cancer
Journal of the National Cancer Institute
National Cancer Institute Monograph
Neoplasma
Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research
Progress in Experimental Tumor Research
Tumori
Zeitschrift für Krebsforschung

The results of our study are shown in Figures 1 and 2. These Figures show that three journals dominate the cancer literature: *Cancer*, *Cancer Research*, and *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*.

Figure 1 shows the top fifty journals most cited by our core group of 16 cancer journals. Figure 2 shows the top fifty that cited the core group most frequently. In Figure 2, the list of journals that cite cancer journals, most of the journals of the core are bunched near the top of the list. In

Figure 1, however, the list of journals most cited by cancer journals, the situation is quite different. Most of the cancer journals drop down into the general mass of the scientific literature. The field of cancer, thus, illustrates once again the law of concentration,³ which applies to most specialities. The totals of the citation counts in the two figures tell the same story. Considering the top 50 journals in each figure, we have the following. The cancer journals cited other journals 24,476 times. Fifty-eight percent of those citations were to non-cancer journals, 42% to cancer journals. The cancer journals were cited 19,292 times (79% of their citing rate). Of that number, cancer journals accounted for 56% of the total, and non-cancer journals for 44%.

For each journal, the lists provide the following: (1) total citations to or by all scientific journals; (2) total citations to or by cancer journals ('cancer citations'); (3) the percentage of cancer citations in terms of total citations; (4) the self-cited and self-citing rates in terms of cancer citations; (5) impact in terms of all citations; (6) the *cancer* impact, that is the impact when only cancer journals are considered rather than all journals; and (7) a number expressing the ratio between overall impact and cancer impact.

The relationship between the two impact factors is extremely interesting. It is a measure of the similarities between cancer journals. The higher the value, the greater the similarity between the journal and our defini-

tion of cancer, in terms of journal selection for the core. For example, it is obvious that cancer journals have a higher percentage of citations to cancer journals than other journals in Figure 1, usually above 25%.

As we have indicated previously, larger prestigious journals have an undoubted edge in citation analysis if one considers only total citations received. It is considerably mitigated by relating citations to articles published. We call this the impact factor. The modified impact number may be useful for comparing journals in a given specialty. For example, *Neoplasma* is cited only 192 times. It was cited by cancer journals 124 times. Its overall impact factor is 0.638, based on the number of its 1967 and 1968 articles that were cited in 1969. However, its cancer impact was 0.555. Thus, the ratio of the two is 87.0. Similarly the *British Journal of Experimental Pathology* was cited overall 2,420 times, but only 184 times in cancer journals. While its general impact was 1.476, its cancer impact was relatively low (0.134), and its ratio only 9.1. As compared to other cancer journals in the study, one wonders why this pathology journal was singled out for inclusion! The *Journal of Invertebrate Pathology*, by comparison, has a ratio of 21.1.

Following a pattern established in previous editorials of this type, as for example in our citation analysis of pediatric journals,⁴ we have included in Figure 3 articles from our core cancer journals that were cited more than 100 times in the period 1961-1972. By coincidence there were exact-

ly 100 of them. Only ten of the sixteen journals in the data base are represented. The first five journals account for 94%. *Cancer Research* published 41; *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, 29; *British Journal of Experimental Pathology*, 12; *Cancer*, 8; *British Journal of Cancer*, 4; and *International Journal of Cancer*, 2. Only one article each turned up from *Cancer Chemotherapy Reports*, *Gann*, *Progress in Experimental Tumor Research*, and *Zeitschrift für Krebsforschung*. Fifty-nine of the articles appeared in the 60s, 35 in the 50s, and 6 in the 40s. Whether the list reflects accurately the main points of research concentration in cancer during the past decade, only expert readers can determine.

The top article in the list deserves special comment. In such lists, it is unusual that the first article should stand so far ahead of others. Nowell's paper on phytohemagglutinin was cited 774 times; the second item was cited only 427 times. Nowell attributes the article's citation record to its report of a "seminal technical advance

rather than a conceptual advance."⁵ Nevertheless, as I understand it, the article was the basic report that led to development of lymphocyte cultures and greatly facilitated research on human chromosomes in cancer, leukemia and other disorders. It became also a model system for immunological studies, which in turn and time, as we know, have had enormous impact on cancer research.

It should be noted that perhaps some extremely significant articles in cancer research are not on this list. They may have appeared in *Nature* or *Science* or whatever--those non-cancer journals heavily cited by cancer research workers. If most of these articles in such journals turn out to be obviously cancer-oriented, then one may conclude that there is a need for a few more journals in this field.

A final note--since our journal data is five years old, certain journals will not show up as well as would be expected. By early 1975 we expect to reexamine this list of journals and to report any significant changes.

1. Garfield, E. ISI's *Journal Citation Index* data base, a multi-media tool. *Current Contents* (CC) No. 16, 19 April 1972, p. 5-8.
2. ----- The new *ISI Journal Citation Reports*® should significantly affect the future course of scientific publication. CC No. 33, 15 August 1973, p. 5-6.
3. ----- The mystery of the transposed journal lists; wherein Bradford's law of scattering is generalized according to Garfield's law of concentration. CC No. 31, 4 August 1971, p. 5-6.

4. ----- Journal citation studies. IX. Highly cited pediatric journals and articles. CC No. 29, 17 July 1974, p. 5-9.
5. Nowell, P.C. Personal communication, 3 October 1974.
6. Garfield, E. Citation analysis as a tool in journal evaluation. *Science* 178:471-79, 1972. Reprinted in *Current Contents* No. 6, 7 February 1973, p. 5-24.

Figure 1. Journals Cited by Cancer Journals

Journal	Total Citations (A)	Cancer Citations (B)	(B/A)	Overall Impact (C)	Cancer Impact (D)	Impact Ratio (D/C) x 100
*1. <i>Cancer Res.</i>	9772	3372	34.5	3.084	1.105	35.9
*2. <i>J. Nat. Cancer Inst.</i>	6604	2753	41.7	4.400	2.105	47.8
*3. <i>Cancer</i>	5656	1465	26.3	2.162	0.594	27.4
*4. <i>Nature</i>	61240	1349	2.3	2.244	0.050	2.2
*5. <i>P. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.</i>	20044	868	4.3	1.964	0.118	6.1
*6. <i>Science</i>	38956	836	2.2	2.894	0.048	1.7
*7. <i>Brit. J. Cancer</i>	1860	804	43.2	1.670	0.722	43.2
*8. <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i>	68012	738	1.2	6.371	0.054	0.8
*9. <i>Ann. New York Acad. Sci.</i>	15024	620	4.1	1.815	0.003	0.2
*10. <i>Lancet</i>	30448	800	2.0	1.509	0.001	0.1
*11. <i>J. Amer. Med. Assoc.</i>	17952	584	3.3	1.027	0.041	4.0
12. <i>J. Exp. Med.</i>	15432	528	3.4	9.030	0.227	2.5
13. <i>P. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA</i>	32824	316	1.6	1.308	0.095	7.2
14. <i>J. Cell Biol.</i>	19076	480	2.5	3.484	0.076	2.2
*15. <i>New Engl. J. Med.</i>	18096	456	2.5	2.453	0.069	2.8
*16. <i>Amer. J. Pathol.</i>	5740	432	7.5	1.916	0.152	7.9
*17. <i>Internat. J. Cancer</i>	1088	438	39.3	2.533	1.062	41.9
18. <i>Virology</i>	9492	388	4.1	4.720	0.195	4.1
*19. <i>Surg. Gyn. Obst.</i>	5468	376	6.9	1.578	0.087	5.5
20. <i>J. Med. Microbiol.</i>	3952	372	9.4	20.000	1.600	8.0
*21. <i>Nat. Cancer Inst. Mon.</i>	576	372	64.6	0.738	1.235	169.2
*22. <i>Biochim. Biophys. Acta</i>	38000	368	1.0	3.287	0.029	0.9
*23. <i>Fed. Proc.</i>	13364	364	2.7	0.568	0.135	2.4
*24. <i>Exp. Cell. Res.</i>	7528	348	4.6	2.273	0.081	3.6
25. <i>Biochem. J.</i>	30500	252	1.0	3.193	0.030	0.9
*26. <i>Gann</i>	620	252	47.1	0.874	0.318	36.4
27. <i>Blood</i>	6444	238	4.5	2.867	0.138	4.8
28. <i>P. Amer. Assoc. Cancer Res.</i>	864	238	33.3	0.421	0.174	41.3
29. <i>Brit. Med. J.</i>	17156	234	1.7	0.778	0.006	0.7
30. <i>Lab. Invest.</i>	3668	222	7.4	2.008	0.130	6.5
31. <i>Ann. Surg.</i>	6504	264	4.1	1.665	0.077	4.6
*32. <i>Zschr. Krebsforschung</i>	664	258	38.6	1.212	0.394	32.5
*33. <i>Arch. Pathol.</i>	4496	248	5.5	1.509	0.055	3.7
34. <i>Amer. J. Med.</i>	8752	216	2.5	4.694	0.158	3.4
35. <i>Comptes Rendus.</i>	21888	196	0.9	0.780	0.007	1.0
*36. <i>Brit. J. Exp. Pathol.</i>	2420	184	7.6	1.476	0.134	9.1
*37. <i>J. Immunology</i>	10492	180	1.7	4.305	0.109	2.5
38. <i>Amer. J. Roentgenol.</i>	4976	160	3.2	1.257	0.024	1.9
39. <i>J. Amer. Vet. Med. Ass.</i>	1924	158	8.1	0.488	0.038	8.5
*40. <i>Eur. J. Cancer</i>	420	148	75.7	2.027	1.609	79.4
*41. <i>Transplantation</i>	2036	144	7.1	3.164	0.228	7.2
*42. <i>Cancer Chemother. Rep.</i>	796	140	17.6	1.206	0.229	19.0
*43. <i>Radiology</i>	4700	140	3.0	1.533	0.035	2.3
*44. <i>Brit. J. Surg.</i>	2356	136	5.8	0.506	0.005	0.9
45. <i>J. Histochem. Cytochem.</i>	4892	136	2.8	2.442	0.012	0.3
46. <i>Ann. Internal Med.</i>	7728	132	1.7	1.640	0.021	1.4
47. <i>Anat. Rec.</i>	5416	124	2.3	0.423	0.002	0.1
*48. <i>J. Clin. Invest.</i>	19116	124	0.6	3.461	0.004	0.1
49. <i>J. Invert. Pathol.</i>	924	124	13.4	1.194	0.252	21.1
*50. <i>Neoplasma</i>	192	124	64.5	0.638	0.555	87.0
*86. <i>Prog. Exp. Tumor Res.</i>	192	88	45.8	2.400	1.067	44.4
*87. <i>B. Cancer</i>	228	88	38.5	0.413	0.310	75.1
*113. <i>Tumori</i>	124	44	35.5	0.238	0.119	50.2

Figure 1. Journals cited most frequently by 16 cancer journals. Numbers are based on an annual extrapolation from a quarterly sample (see reference 6). The title abbreviations of journals among the 16 used as the data base for this study are italicized. An asterisk indicates that the particular journal is common to the lists in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 2. Journals that Most Often Cited Cancer Journals

Journal	Total Citations (A)	Citations to Cancer Journals (B)	(B/A)	Impact Factor	Self-Citing Rate	Self-Cited Rate
*1. <i>J. Nat. Cancer Inst.</i>	7004	2316	28.8	4.400	37.9	51.8
*2. <i>Cancer Res.</i>	7056	1264	26.7	3.084	33.5	55.9
*3. <i>Nat. Cancer Inst. Mon.</i>	10208	1632	16.0	2.673	48.6	17.1
*4. <i>Cancer</i>	7484	1488	29.8	2.162	57.3	57.6
*5. <i>Eur. J. Cancer</i>	2804	752	26.8	2.027	75.7	14.9
6. <i>Sem. Hematol.</i>	1472	712	49.7	3.916		
*7. <i>Progr. Exp. Tumor Res.</i>	2708	714	26.7	2.400	45.8	2.8
*8. <i>Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.</i>	19604	656	3.3	1.964		
*9. <i>Ann. New York Acad. Sci.</i>	41844	400	10.3	1.815		
*10. <i>Brit. J. Cancer</i>	1820	520	28.6	1.670	21.4	41.3
*11. <i>Internat. J. Cancer</i>	1204	412	34.5	2.533	29.0	29.8
*12. <i>Fed. Proc.</i>	6712	612	6.1	0.568		
*13. <i>Neoplasma</i>	2248	404	18.0	0.638	100.0	30.7
*14. <i>Gann</i>	1420	364	27.6	0.874	41.1	30.6
*15. <i>Exp. Cell Res.</i>	7756	464	4.7	2.273		
16. <i>Acta Path. Scand.</i>	6940	372	4.6	1.009		
*17. <i>Lancet</i>	17636	300	1.7	1.509		
18. <i>Amer. J. Surg.</i>	7496	360	4.1	0.992		
19. <i>Acta Cytol.</i>	2292	272	12.0	1.046		
20. <i>Arch. Geschw.</i>	1296	272	21.3	0.500		
21. <i>Molec. Pharmacol.</i>	2656	268	9.9	4.028		
*22. <i>J. Immunol.</i>	12084	268	2.1	4.305		
*23. <i>Zschr. Krebsforschung</i>	1256	240	19.7	1.212	34.3	35.5
*24. <i>Transplantation</i>	5068	200	4.7	3.164		
*25. <i>Biochim. Biophys. Acta</i>	41076	232	0.6	3.287		
*26. <i>Brit. J. Exp. Pathol.</i>	2168	212	10.1	1.476	93.5	78.2
*27. <i>Nature</i>	27108	208	0.8	2.244		
*28. <i>New Engl. J. Med.</i>	14064	208	1.5	2.453		
*29. <i>Science</i>	22796	204	3.5	2.894		
*30. <i>Arch. Pathol.</i>	3576	180	5.0	1.509		
*31. <i>Cancer Chemother. Rep.</i>	380	276	46.3	1.206	74.3	59.1
*32. <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i>	34636	260	0.5	6.371		
33. <i>Path. Biol.</i>	4308	260	3.7	0.722		
34. <i>Virch. Arch. B.</i>	2628	176	5.9	1.066		
*35. <i>Brit. J. Surg.</i>	2692	152	5.6	0.506		
36. <i>Rev. Fr. Clin.</i>	2132	152	7.1			
37. <i>J. Pathology</i>	4404	144	3.6	0.037		
38. <i>Exp. Mol. Path.</i>	2204	140	6.4	1.948		
39. <i>Acta Med. Oka.</i>	2580	220	5.0	1.400		
40. <i>J. Neurosurg.</i>	4576	220	2.8	1.320		
41. <i>Klin. Wschr.</i>	9844	220	1.3	0.723		
*42. <i>Radiology</i>	8444	200	1.4	1.533		
*43. <i>J. Amer. Med. Assoc.</i>	8266	196	1.4	1.027		
*44. <i>Amer. J. Pathol.</i>	3716	212	3.0	1.916		
*45. <i>Surg. Gyn. Obst.</i>	3680	184	2.8	1.578		
46. <i>Amer. J. Clin. Path.</i>	3384	184	3.0	0.623		
47. <i>Deut. Med. Wschr.</i>	16052	200	0.6	0.675		
*48. <i>J. Clin. Invest.</i>	9160	160	1.1	3.461		
49. <i>Amer. J. Obst. Gyn.</i>	10948	160	0.9	1.269		
50. <i>Med. J. Australia</i>	6396	96	1.5	0.501		
*101. <i>B. Cancer</i>	936	76	8.1	0.413	38.5	
*123. <i>Tumori</i>	284	72	11.3	0.238	35.5	37.5

Figure 2. Journals that cited 16 cancer journals most frequently. Numbers are based on an annual extrapolation from a quarterly sample (see reference 6). The title abbreviations of journals among the 16 used as the data base for this study are italicized. An asterisk indicates that the particular journal is common to the lists in Figures 1 and 2. Self-citing rate is the percentage of a journal's citation of itself in terms of total citations it makes. Self-cited rate is the percentage of a journal's citation of itself in terms of total citations it receives.

Figure 3. Highly Cited Articles from Ten Highly Cited Cancer Journals.

Times Cited 1961-1972	Bibliographical Data
1. 774	Nowell P C. Phytohemagglutinin; an initiator of mitosis in cultures of normal leukocytes. <i>Cancer Research</i> 20:462-6, 1960.
2. 427	Earle W R, Schilling E L, Stark T H, Straus N P, Brown M F & Shelton E. Production of malignancy in vitro, IV. The mouse fibroblast cultures and changes seen in the living cells. <i>J. Nat. Cancer Inst.</i> 4:165-212, 1943.
3. 359	Biozzi G, Benacerraf B & Halpern B N. Quantitative study of the granulopoietic activity of the reticuloendothelial system. II. A study of the kinetics of the granulopoietic activity of the RES in relation to the dose of carbon injected; relationship between the weight of the organs and their activity. <i>Brit. J. Exp. Pathol.</i> 34:441-57, 1953.
4. 325	Goldburg J A & Rutenberg A M. The colorimetric determination of leucine aminopeptidase in urine and serum of normal subjects and patients with cancer and other diseases. <i>Cancer</i> 11:283-91, 1958.
5. 323	Prehn R T & Main J M. Immunity to methylcholanthrene-induced sarcomas. <i>J. Nat. Cancer Inst.</i> 18:769-78, 1957.
6. 303	Rosenau W & Moon H D. Lysis of homologous cells by sensitized lymphocytes in tissue culture. <i>J. Nat. Cancer Inst.</i> 27:471-83, 1961.
7. 302	Klein G, Sjogren H O, Klein E & Hellstrom K E. Demonstration of resistance against methylcholanthrene-induced sarcomas in the primary autochthonous host. <i>Cancer Research</i> 20:1561-72, 1960.
8. 301	Rueckert R R & Mueller G C. Studies on unbalanced growth in tissue culture. I. Induction and consequences of thymidine deficiency. <i>Cancer Research</i> 20:1584-91, 1960.
9. 300	Abercrombie M & Ambrose E J. The surface properties of cancer cells; a review. <i>Cancer Research</i> 22:525-48, 1962.
10. 296	Dunn T B. Normal and pathologic anatomy of the reticular tissue in laboratory mice, with a classification and discussion of neoplasms. <i>J. Nat. Cancer Inst.</i> 14:1281-1434, 1954.
11. 291	Porter K R & Bruni C. An electron microscope study of the early effects of 3'-Me-DAB on rat liver cells. <i>Cancer Research</i> 19:997-1009, 1959.
12. 278	Druckrey H, Preussmann R, Ivankovic S, Schmahl D, Afkham J, Blum G, Mennel H D, Muller M, Petropoulos P, & Schneider H. Organotrope carcinogene Wirkungen bei 65 verschiedenen N-Nitrosoverbindungen an BD-Ratten. [Organotropic carcinogenic effects of 65 different N-nitroso-compounds in BD rats]. <i>Zschr. Krebsforschung</i> 69:103-201, 1967.
13. 268	Gey G O, Coffman W D & Kubicek M T. Tissue culture studies of the proliferative capacity of cervical carcinoma and normal epithelium. <i>Cancer Research</i> 12:264-65, 1952.
14. 262	Chalkley H W. Method for the quantitative morphologic analysis of tissues. <i>J. Nat. Cancer Inst.</i> 4:47-53, 1943.
15. 248	Kaliss N. Immunological enhancement of tumor homografts in mice; a review. <i>Cancer Research</i> 18:992-1003, 1958.
16. 248	Rauscher F J. A virus-induced disease of mice characterized by erythrocytopenia and lymphoid leukemia. <i>J. Nat. Cancer Inst.</i> 29:515-43, 1962.
17. 245	Fawcett D W. Observations on the cytology and electron microscopy of hepatic cells. <i>J. Nat. Cancer Inst.</i> 15:1475-1504, 1955.
18. 239	Moloney J B. Biological studies on a lymphoid-leukemia virus extracted from sarcoma 37. I. Origin and introductory investigations. <i>J. Nat. Cancer Inst.</i> 24:933-51, 1960.
19. 237	Foley E J. Antigenic properties of methylcholanthrene-induced tumors in mice of the strain of origin. <i>Cancer Research</i> 13:835-37, 1953.
20. 233	Bernhard W. The detection and study of tumor viruses with the electron microscope. <i>Cancer Research</i> 20:712-27, 1960.
21. 231	Hughes D E. A press for disrupting bacteria and other microorganisms. <i>Brit. J. Exp. Pathol.</i> 32:97-109, 1951.
22. 225	Bollum F J & Potter V R. Nucleic acid metabolism in regenerating rat liver. VI. Soluble enzymes which convert thymidine phosphates and DNA. <i>Cancer Research</i> 19:561-65, 1959.
23. 217	Conney A H, Miller E C & Miller J A. The metabolism of methylated aminoazo dyes. V. Evidence for induction of enzyme synthesis in the rat by 3-methylcholanthrene. <i>Cancer Research</i> 16:450-59, 1956.
24. 217	Gorer P A & Mikulska Z B. The antibody response to tumor inoculations; improved methods of antibody detection. <i>Cancer Research</i> 14:651-55, 1954.
25. 216	Bernhard W. Electron microscopy of tumor cells and tumor viruses; a review. <i>Cancer Research</i> 18:491-509, 1958.
26. 206	Burstone M S. Histochemical comparison of naphthol AS-phosphates for the demonstration of phosphates. <i>J. Nat. Cancer Inst.</i> 20:601-16, 1958.
27. 202	Klein E & Klein G. Antigenic properties of lymphomas induced by the Moloney agent. <i>J. Nat. Cancer Inst.</i> 32:547-68, 1964.
28. 198	Nowell P C & Hungerford D A. Chromosome studies on normal and leukemic human leukocytes. <i>J. Nat. Cancer Inst.</i> 25:85-109, 1960.
29. 198	Sanford K K, Earle W R & Likely G D. The growth in vitro of single isolated tissue cells. <i>J. Nat. Cancer Inst.</i> 9:229-46, 1948.
30. 194	Sjogren H O, Hellstrom I & Klein G. Transplantation of polyoma virus-induced tumors in mice. <i>Cancer Research</i> 21:329-37, 1961.
31. 185	Knox W E. Two mechanisms which increase in vivo the liver tryptophan peroxidase activity; specific enzyme adaptation and stimulation of the pituitary-adrenal system. <i>Brit. J. Exp. Pathol.</i> 32:462-69, 1951.

32. 185 Magee P N & Barnes J M. The production of malignant primary hepatic tumours in the rat by feeding dimethylnitrosamine. *Brit. J. Cancer* 10:114-22, 1956.
33. 182 Burstone M S. Histochemical demonstration of acid phosphates with naphthol AS-phosphates. *J. Nat. Cancer Inst.* 21:523-40, 1958.
34. 180 Volkman A & Gowans J L. Origin of macrophages from bone marrow in the rat. *Brit. J. Exp. Pathol.* 46:62-70, 1965.
35. 179 Miller E C, Miller J A & Hartmann H A. N-Hydroxy 2-acetylaminofluorene; a metabolite of 2-acetylaminofluorene with increased carcinogenic activity in the rat. *Cancer Research* 21:815-24, 1961.
36. 178 Baserga R. Relationship of cell cycle to tumor growth and control of cell division; a review. *Cancer Research* 25:581-95, 1965.
37. 173 Harnden D G. A human skin culture technique used for cytological examinations. *Brit. J. Exp. Pathol.* 41:31-7, 1960.
38. 172 Revesz L. Detection of antigenic differences in isologous host-tumor systems by pretreatment with heavily irradiated tumor cells. *Cancer Research* 20:443-51, 1960.
39. 171 Bruce W R, Meeker B E & Valeriot F A. Comparison of sensitivity of normal hematopoietic and transplanted lymphoma colony-forming cells to chemotherapeutic agents administered in vivo. *J. Nat. Cancer Inst.* 37:233-45, 1966.
40. 171 Wheeler G P. Studies related to the mechanisms of action of cytotoxic alkylating agents; a review. *Cancer Research* 22:651-88, 1962.
41. 169 Old L J, Benacerraf B, Clarke D A, Carswell, E A & Stockert E. Role of the reticuloendothelial system in host reaction to neoplasia. *Cancer Research* 21:1281-1300, 1961.
42. 168 Levey R H, Trainin N & Law L W. Evidence for function of thymic tissue in diffusion chambers implanted in neonatally thymectomized mice; preliminary report. *J. Nat. Cancer Inst.* 31:199-217, 1963.
43. 166 Mantel R & Haenszel W. Statistical aspects of the analysis of data from retrospective studies of disease. *J. Nat. Cancer Inst.* 22:719-48, 1959.
44. 158 Sullivan R D, Miller E & Sikes M P. Antimetabolite-metabolite combination cancer chemotherapy; effects of intra-arterial methotrexate and intramuscular citrovorum factor therapy in human cancer. *Cancer* 12:1248-62, 1959.
45. 156 Bullough W S. Mitotic and functional homeostasis; a speculative review. *Cancer Research* 25:1683-1727, 1965.
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