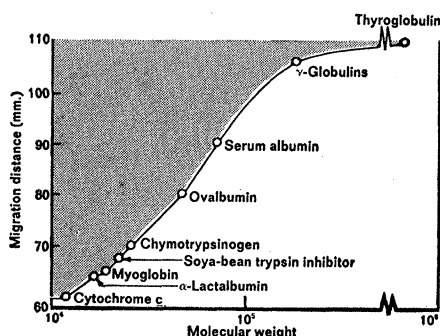


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Correlation between the molecular weight of 9 proteins and their migration rate in thin-layer gel filtration on Sephadex Superfine G-100 was investigated. Measurements from separate experiments were correlated by expression on the common basis of 6 cm. migration by cytochrome c. (Andrews, P., *Biochem. J.* (1964) 91,222, by permission of the author.)

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Type	Approximate fractionation range	
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Sephadex G-75	1,000— 50,000	3,000— 70,000
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Sephadex G-150	1,000—150,000	5,000—400,000
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community to print such biased partisan propaganda as this brings serious discredit upon it. . . . I view Reagan as a breath of fresh air and common sense in a country gone tragically awry. You should be thankful that we can still produce such men and recognize them by placing them in positions of authority. It's dirty business to print such snide distortions of the facts as you have in this article. . . .

WILLIAM B. ELMER
113 Pinckney Street,
Boston 14, Massachusetts

Langer is an excellent reporter, although I don't always agree with her judgments, but she performs an important journalistic service for those of us who live here. Our newspapers are so bad that I have to wait until *Science* arrives in order to learn what our local situation actually is.

ROBERT H. SOMERS
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University of California, Berkeley
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I am very distressed about the implication that we here at the University of Southern California have been unresponsive to the problems at the University of California. The following excerpts from a resolution of the Academic Senate of USC, approved and passed on 15 February, truly reflect the feeling of the faculty here. The delay in this resolution was due to the fact that this was the first university senate meeting after the events at the University of California.

The University Senate of the University of Southern California wishes to thank Clark Kerr for his contributions to higher education in California and the United States.

The University Senate of the University of Southern California conveys to the Universities of California support in their fight for academic freedom and excellence in education.

WALTER WOLF
School of Pharmacy,
University of Southern California,
University Park, Los Angeles 90007

Langer's report implied that Governor Reagan's ill-advised attack on higher education in general and the University of California in particular somehow originated, was motivated, or at least, was condoned by the University of Southern California. This, of course, is totally untrue (I know because I earned my Ph.D. there). The "local cogno-

scenti" quoted in her article, whoever they may be (although I can't help but think that they are from UCLA), are obviously attempting to find someone to blame for a situation which has been generated in part by the total lack of attention to undergraduates at UCLA (I know because I earned my B.S. there).

JOSEPH ARDITTI
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University of California, Irvine 92664

Humanitarianism and CBW

The three letters (10 Mar.) defending chemical and biological (and, by implication, nuclear) warfare employ essentially similar justifications. Alpert confesses "this issue" [of university research on CBW] "is muddy in my mind"; I find all the authors' logic likewise. Their viewpoints are egocentric or narrowly nationalistic based on the unwritten premise of the right of American intervention in Vietnamese affairs.

First, they ignore the fact that, in contrast to all previous wars, warfare today is no longer a question of the extermination of a clan, a walled town, a religious group, or a nation, but involves the existence of the entire human race. The ultimate escalation could occur with explosive suddenness. It should be obvious that we must take every reasonable step to avoid the experiment of finding out whether 50, 10, or zero percent of humanity can survive an all-out war. The first step would be not to make wars on nations far or near but to negotiate the peaceful end of those now in progress.

Second, the writers of the aforementioned letters justify CBW by reference to the legitimate needs of defense. But defense today is a word that includes aggression! Is it really necessary to destroy the ecology of Vietnam in order to protect American lives—lives of people who do not have to be there anyway—and to defend the faraway folk in America? It may, of course, be difficult to understand the immorality of ruining a "rich biological area" and starving its population when the individual himself, or his son, is an actual or potential combatant. But there are those who are able to transcend this subjective view and, fortunately, some who act accordingly.

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