

his general condemnation of research at universities. He contends that research leads to disengagement between students and faculty as if the only engagement is the classroom relationship. This is a mistake—both the implication that the only relevant engagement should be the classroom and, most important, that university faculty and administration should allow research to grow without ensuring a major and relevant relationship with students. The tragedy and mistake is that universities have allowed research to grow without demanding and ensuring a continuing student, and particularly undergraduate student, involvement. This involvement should take the form of part-time jobs—recognizing and forcing cognizance of the necessary so-called “inefficiency.” Indeed, part-time student help requires considerably more time and effort on the part of the faculty member, but this is just the so-called inefficiency that should, and must, be demanded. Undergraduate student employment in research at New Mexico Tech (60 percent of all undergraduate students) goes a long way toward achieving the student-faculty involvement that is so desperately needed at this time.

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Reference

1. For partial text, see *Chronicle of Higher Education* (1424 16th St., Washington, D.C., 5 May 1969), p. 3.

Misinterpretation

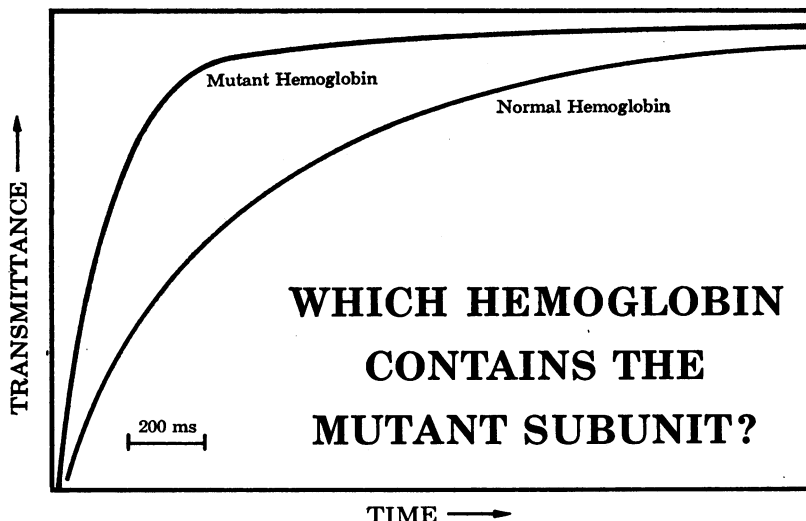
A policy of not replying to reviews is overridden in this case by unwillingness to let obviously false statements stand. In his review (9 May, p. 697) of my *Languages of Art*, Rudolph Arneheim writes: “This neatness entices Goodman to assert that a work of music is its score, just as he believes that a work of literature is its text.” I quote from page 210 of my book: “Thus in the different arts a work is differently localized. . . . In music, the work is the class of performances compliant with a character. In literature, the work is the character itself.”

The quality of the review may be judged from this sample.

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CHEMICAL PROFILES

... drawn by Durrum

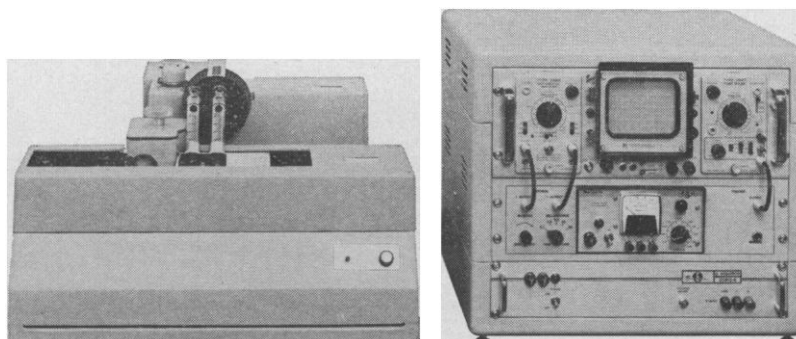


Even a minor molecular rearrangement can have a dramatic effect on chemical activity. These profiles* recorded by a Durrum-Gibson Stopped-Flow Spectrophotometer reveal a 40-fold difference in azide-hemoglobin reaction rates. One reaction is with normal hemoglobin, the other with a mutant containing alpha-chain tyrosine residues in place of the usual proximal histidines.

Equilibrium constants would not have hinted at this difference; only kinetic tests with the Durrum-Gibson instrument permit the use of this new technique for classifying mutant types.

The Stopped-Flow Spectrophotometer is a versatile, general-purpose system that is widely used to determine the kinetic characteristics of reactions with half-times in the 5-millisecond to 50-second range. A temperature-jump accessory is available for studies involving even faster reactions, down to 10 microseconds or less. The accessory is uniquely designed to allow combination T-Jump/stopped-flow studies of pseudo-equilibrium reactions.

For complete information on the D-100 Series Stopped-Flow Spectrophotometer and its applications, contact . . . **Durrum Instrument Corporation, 3950 Fabian Way, Palo Alto, California 94303, Phone (415) 321-6302.**



*AS REPORTED BY HENRY F. EPSTEIN AND LUBERT STRYER IN VOLUME 32 (1968) OF THE JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGY.



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