1980

Henri Temianka Correspondence; (kamen)

Martin Kamen

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.chapman.edu/temianka_correspondence

Recommended Citation
Kamen, Martin, "Henri Temianka Correspondence; (kamen)" (1980). Henri Temianka Correspondence. 2671.
https://digitalcommons.chapman.edu/temianka_correspondence/2671

This Letter is brought to you for free and open access by the Henri Temianka Archives at Chapman University Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Henri Temianka Correspondence by an authorized administrator of Chapman University Digital Commons. For more information, please contact laughtin@chapman.edu.
Henri Temianka Correspondence; (kamen)

Description
This collection contains material pertaining to the life, career, and activities of Henri Temianka, violin virtuoso, conductor, music teacher, and author. Materials include correspondence, concert programs and flyers, music scores, photographs, and books.

Keywords
Henri Temianka, Martin Kamen, culture, virtuosity in musical performance, violinist, chamber music, camaraderie, discontent, Viola, husband, wife, recreation and entertainment, newspapers, medical personnel, hospitals, health and sickness, discontent, education, money, funds

Comments
Due to the exact date of the letter being unknown an estimated date has been provided.
Dear Henri:

Today looks like the only one in which I'll have the few minutes to jot down anything at all about that material you wanted. So here it is enclosed. I hope you can read it! Our typewriter is busted and this is all the paper available. The outline I am giving you is rather vague because any elaboration would involve practically writing a book! You can rest assured that if you ask the questions given, you'll get plenty of material—probably enough for a daily program for a month.

I am enclosing an article written by Tom Sherman in this Sunday's P.D., which mentions you.

Good luck in N.Y. & everywhere else and we'll be hoping to see you in Utah, or California, and Beha should certainly see you in N.Y. next week.

As ever,

W.

Kavan
Plan for Interview of Biochemist.

I. Meaning of "biochemist?"

Question: What is "medical research" and how does biochemistry fit in? A: Biochemistry is study of manner in which living tissues, organisms, etc., function chemically and provides base for "physiology," which is study of how biochemical processes are integrated to give picture of whole organism. Medical research is, in a sense, a part of physiology dealing specifically with biochemical functions related to health and abnormal disease. Hence, it is usual to find biochemists generally associated with medical schools and hospitals, even though many of them do not work directly in "medical" research.

II. Training of a Biochemist

Question: What is involved? A: Usually, in addition to all the years spent in acquiring doctorate in chemistry (Ph.D.), extra time on special research in some field like microbiology, clinical chemistry, bacteriology, etc. (Specify what each of these tenor covers). This means a biochemist at the research level has about 7-8 years intensive training after leaving college.

Question: How does he get into biochemistry? A: Mostly, by backdoor. A good fraction of present-day biochemists never had a course, as such, in biochemistry! They come from the conventional fields of physics, physical chemistry and organic chemistry. Indeed, some even come from non-chemical areas, such as zoology, botany, etc. (Nell, detail special experience of interviewee.)

III. What sort of day-to-day work does a biochemist do? A: Depends on what sort of biochemist is involved (detail various fields of research—very long and varied list). Nell, again, entire description of what interviewee does.

IV. What future is there and what compensation in this kind of work? A: Pay depends on how far removed from academic research and how near practical applications, i.e., pay rises as one goes from university, or medical school, to industry. Also, bring up the distinction between "clinical" and "pre-clinical" departments in medical schools. Bias in favor of M.D. as compared to Ph.D., although much more ability and work involved in obtaining latter! Cite difficulties between chemical society and medical association on question of who should have ultimate responsibility in evaluating results of clinical chemical tests, as well as running them labs in hospitals.
Sunday, Feb. 21

Dear Henri –

Today looks like the only one in which I’ll have the few minutes to jot down anything at all about that material you wanted. So here it is enclosed. I hope you can read it! Our typewriter is busted and this is all the paper available. The outline I am giving you is rather meager because any elaboration would involve practically writing a book! You can rest assured that if you ask the questions given, you’ll get plenty of material – probably enough for a daily program for a month.

I am enclosing an article written by Tim Sherman in this Sunday’s PD, which mentions you.

Good luck in N.Y. & everywhere else and we’ll be hoping to see you in Utah, or California and Beka should certainly see you in N. Y. next week.

As ever

M.

Kamen
Plan for Interview of Biochemist

I. Meaning of “biochemist”
   Question: What is “medical research” and how does biochemistry fit in? A: Biochemistry is study of manner in which living tissues, organisms, etc, function chemically and provides base for “physiology” which is study of how biochemical processes are integrated to give picture of whole organism. Medical research is, in a sense, a part of physiology dealing specifically with way biochemical functions are related in health and altered in disease. Hence, it is usual to find biochemists generally associated with medical schools and hospitals, even though many of them do not work directly in “medical” research.

II. The training of a biochemist
   Question: What is involved? A: Usually, in addition to all the years spent in acquiring doctorate in chemistry (Ph. D.), extra time on special research in some field like microbiology, clinical chemistry, bacteriology, etc. (Specify what each of these terms covers). This means a biochemist at the research level have about 7-8 years intensive training after leaving college.
   Question: How does he get into biochem? A: Mostly by backdoor. A good fraction of present-day biochemists never had a course, as much in biochemistry! They come from the conventional fields of physics, physical chemistry and organic chemistry. Indeed some even come from non-chemical areas, such as zoology, botany, etc. (Here, detail special experience of interviewee).

III. What sort of day-to-day work does a biochemist do? A: Depends on what sort of biochemist is involved (detail various kinds of research – very long and varied list). Here, again enter description of what interviewee does.

IV. What future is there and what compensation in this kind of work? A: Pay depends on how far removed from academic research and how near practical application, i.e. – pay rises as one goes from university, a medical school, to industry. Also, bring up here distinction between “clinical” and “pre-clinical” departments in medical schools. Bias in favor of M.D. as compared to Ph D., although much more ability and work involved in obtaining latter!! Cite difficulties between chemical society and medical association over question of who should have ultimate responsibility in evaluating results of clinical chemical tests, as well as receiving chem. labs in hospitals.