

lost. But the point is, the author sees all my changes in the manuscript before it goes to the printer. I hope this will be of help to some editors.

ANTHONY STANDEN
Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology,
605 Third Avenue, New York 10016

Air Force: Reconstructed History

As Theodore von Karman's collaborator in writing his autobiography (which will be published this fall by Little, Brown under the title *The Wind and Beyond*), I was in a position to cover some of the same ground surveyed by Greenberg in his review of *Science and the Air Force* ("News and Comment," 16 June, p. 1463). One finds that history reconstructed entirely from documents may be quite different from history as told by one of the leading participants.

For instance, while I am sure that after World War II university scientists overran the Air Force in search for support, as Greenberg states, the actual marriage between university research and the Air Force was initially inspired by the Air Force itself, through the vision of General "Hap" Arnold. Several years before U.S. entry into World War II, Arnold sought out von Karman and his small group of amateur rocketeers at Caltech and helped them launch what was to become the nation's first important military research program in rocketry. In 1944 Arnold also asked von Karman to peer into the technological future and set down the steps he considered necessary to maintain U.S. air supremacy. Out of this came a report *Toward New Horizons* which guided Air Force thinking in scientific areas for a good many years. This doesn't mean that the report recommendations were adopted without struggle. Von Karman describes some difficulties within the Air Force in obtaining support for research (all research, not just basic research). But his emphasis lies in explaining how the Air Force gained greater respect for science and scientists—fostered by certain events, such as the Korean War which demonstrated the effectiveness of the F-86—a fighter plane that was developed from information based on captured Luftwaffe data of early German aeronautical research in jet aircraft.

LEE EDSON

36 Iron Gate Road,
Stamford, Connecticut 06903

25 AUGUST 1967

#110
Metabolism
Unit



What else should you
expect from plastic
Econo-Cages
besides low price?

*Plenty. Like choice of sizes and materials
and sturdier construction that takes hard use.
Expect them all in the complete Econo-Cage line.*

Naturally, you expect to save money when you choose plastic over more costly steel cages. But you get even more value when you choose one from the leading manufacturer of plastic cages. For example, you'll get a cage that meets all your requirements . . . anything you want — permanent cages in a wide variety of sizes and advanced

plastics; a special disposable cage, plus metabolism and restraining cages. You'll also get top quality. We're the leader. We have to make our cages better and sturdier than anyone else's. Expect fast service, too. Our distributors across the country will deliver whatever cage you want, when you need it.

PERMANENT ECONO-CAGES

Best buy in cages. Cost much less than stainless steel. Stronger and 20% heavier than competitive cages.

- 20% thicker walls—won't warp like cages with thinner walls
- Take repeated sterilization cycles
- Meet or exceed I.L.A.R. Standards
- Wide choice of sizes and materials

#10 SERIES. Housing hamsters, rats, and mice.
11" x 8½" x 6" deep.

#20 SERIES. Housing and breeding mice.
11½" x 7½" x 5" deep.

#30 SERIES. Housing and breeding mice.
19" x 10½" x 5½" deep.

#40 SERIES. Housing and breeding rats and hamsters. 19" x 10½" x 6½" deep.

#50 SERIES. Housing and breeding hamsters and rats. 12¾" x 14¾" x 6¾" deep.

#60 SERIES. Housing and breeding mice.
13¾" x 8¾" x 5½" deep.

#70 SERIES. Housing cage for rats, guinea pigs, hamsters. 16" x 20" x 8½" deep.

All cages available in these materials . . .

POLYCARBONATE. Completely autoclavable, temperatures to 290°F (143°C). Transparent. Unbreakable.

POLYPROPYLENE. Economical, washable and sanitizable at temperatures to 250°F (121°C). Resists chemicals and solvents. Translucent. Good impact resistance.

ACRYLONITRILE. A clear material at a budget price. Temperatures to 180°F (82°C).

DISPOSABLE ECONO-CAGES

Low-cost disposable cages make cleaning obsolete.

- Throwaway cages eliminate labor and cleaning equipment costs
- Let you use new cage for each experiment
- Need no supports

ECONO-CAGE #21. Clear, polystyrene rigid cage for mice.
11½" x 7½" x 5" deep.

ECONO-CAGE LIDS

Models available to fit all cages: zinc plated steel; single-piece galvanized wire mesh; galvanized wire mesh mounted on polycarbonate plastic frame; stainless steel.

ECONO-METABOLISM UNITS

A plastic metabolism unit with 100% visibility for less than \$40.

- Complete separation of urine and feces
- Clear, unbreakable polycarbonate
- Withstands temperatures to 290°F (143°C)

ECONO-CAGE #110. For mice and hamsters.

ECONO PLASTIC RESTRAINING CAGES

Provide maximum visibility and easy access to restrained rodents. Available in three sizes.

*For complete details call your Econo-Cage distributor
... or send for our new catalog showing the complete Econo-Cage line.*

EC-110



SCIENTIFIC DIVISION

MARYLAND PLASTICS, INC.

9 EAST 37TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016