

SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

Aeronautica.—Esseva inventate (e construite) un aeroplano de cauchu que pote esser deflate e impaccate o inflate e rendite preste al uso intra alcun minutas. Su peso (sin combustibile) es 225 libras. Illo mesura circa 7 m ab extremitate de ala a extremitate de ala. In volo illo attinge un velocitate de circa 100 km per hora. Illo pote portar 240 libras, a parte le cargo de 180 libras de combustibile que suffice pro 6 horas e medie de activation. Le inflation es effectuate per le motor e mantenite a nivellos optimal (secundo le altitude del volo) per valvulas in le alas. Le function practic del apparato es de character militar. In forma impaccate, illo pote esser atterrate per paracadista pro salvar personal isolate in retro del lineas inimic.

Bacteriologia.—Esseva constatate al Universitate Denver que virus de typo bactericida, quando culturate in culturas de bacterios antibiotico-resistente e postea transferite a culturas de bacterios antibiotico-sensibile, imparti a certes del superviventes inter le bacterios del secunde cultura le resistentia contra antibioticos que esseva characteristic del bacterios in le prime cultura. Virus non previevemente in contacto con bacterios resistente contra antibioticos non produce un tal effecto. Iste observation significa que virus pote transferer characteristics genetic ab un cellula al altere.

Nutrimientos.—In experimentos con rattos, scientistas al Universitate Ohio ha trovate que le rendimento calorico de amylo irradiate es plus alte que le rendimento calorico de amylo non irradiate. Le irradiation rende le amylo plus completamente utilisabile per le organismo del rattos.

Geologia.—In laboratories in Russia Sovietic, mesuraciones del comportamento de ferro e de varie altere metallos sub altissime pressionas ha producte nove factos que significa, secundo le interpretation de duo scientistas al Universitate California, que le centro del terra non pote consister de ferro pur sed debe esser un mixtura de ferro con un o plure metallos minus pesante.

Statistica.—In le curso del passate 30 annos, plus que 2400 personas ha morite in inundaciones in le Statos Unite. Le numero annual de mortes per inundation esseva generalmente infra 100. In 1931 illo esseva zero; in 1955, 302. Le valle del Ohio ha le plus alte mortalitate per inundaciones. Un quarto del supra-mentionate total de 2400 mortes occurreva in ille region.

Statistica.—Le production mundial de cereales alimentari ha crescite phantasticamente in le curso del passate 20 annos. Pro le anno 1956/57, illo attingeva un total de 500 milliones tonnas. Tamen, le portion de cereales annualmente disponibile a omne individuo del racia human ha decrescite. Le ration de iste paradoxo es que nostre numeros ha crescite ancora plus phantasticamente que nostre production de cereales.

Ingenieria.—Le ancianissime projecto de un tunnel sub le Manica inter Francia e Anglaterra ha redevenite acute. Un convertite nave de guerra ha comenciata forationes submarin in le vicinitate de Dover pro determinar le plus favorable location del tunnel (si e quando illo es construite). Un aspecto interessante de iste labores exploratori es que le foramines effectuate per illos in le fundo del mar debe esser recludite con cemento pro evitar un influxo continue de aqua in le tunnel (de novo, si e quando illo es construite).

Ornithologia.—Certe aves de Florida meridional migra plus al sud in le autumn, in despecto del facto que le climate de ille region es semper dulce. Proque? Dr. A. Wetmore del

Institution Smithsonian a Washington considera como possibile que il se tracta hic de un atavismo, i.e. del supervivencia de un modo de comportamento que esseva functional 30 milles annos retro, durante le plus recente epocha glacial.

Genetica.—Le sensibilitate del gonades feminin vis-a-vis le effectos de irradiation ionisante varia grandemente con le etate del individuo. In experimentos con muses, recercatores al Laboratorios National Oak Ridge ha constatate que neonatas tractate con 300 roentgens (mesmo quando concentrate in tres o quatro minutas) se disveloppava in adultas de fertilitate normal. Del altere latere, adultas recipiente solamente 50 roentgens suffreva considerabilemente in lor fertilitate subsequente. Tamen, le observation le plus frappante in iste studios esseva que un radiation si debile que illo produceva nulle effecto del toto in le fertilitate de adultas esseva nonobstante satis forte pro destruer quasi completamente le fertilitate futur de juvene muses de un etate de inter un e duo septimanas. Iste constatation es particularmente inquietante proque le phase de disveloppamento que es attingite per le ovario de muses inter un e duo septimanas post nato corresponde in humanos a un phase de disveloppamento del ovario que es attingite ante le nascentia del individuo. Isto significa que a un periodo specific del gestation le irradiation de un femina pregnantate pote causar le sterilitate futur del feto si illo es de sexo feminin.

Miscellaneous.—In areas urban, un domicilio typic es invadite omne septimana per circa duo libras de immunditias que entra naturalmente via le fenestras e le portas.—Studios del magnetismo de ancian formationes de rocca indica que le polo del nord esseva a un tempore in le Pacifico Septentrional e que le equator (a ille mesme tempore) passava trans Espania e le Statos Unite.—Duo tertios del neonatos in omne partes del mundo es condemnate a suffer maladias de malnutrition in le curso de lor vitas.

Immunologia.—Sex pueros e pueras, severamente ardite in un recente conflagration in un schola a Chicago, esseva resanate quasi miraculosemente per transfusiones de sanguine ab donatores qui illes mesme habeva suffrite sever ardituras in le passate recente sed qui habeva convalescite completamente ab illos. Iste methodo de tractamento esseva consiliate per Dr. S. R. Rosenthal, etiam de Chicago, super le base del theoria que ardituras resulta in le formation de toxinas le quales invade le corpore via le circulation de sanguine ubi illos evoca le formation de anticorpore. Si isto es correcte, il seque que quando un corpore es si severamente ardite que su production de anticorpore contra le toxina del arditura es inadequate, on pote adjutar lo per le infusion artificial de un typo de sanguine que contine un alte concentration del anticorpore in question. Dr. Rosenthal urge que su theoria es testate experimentalmente. Si illo es correcte, un conclusion plausibile pare esser que on debe organiser bancas de sanguine ab donatores recentemente restablate ab sever lesiones de arditura.

Technologia Medical.—Ha essite disveloppate un camera de television montate in un casco que professores de medicina pote portar super le capite quando illes vole simultaneamente (1) examinar cavitates del corpore de un patiente (per exemplo le bucca, le aures, le naso, etc.) e (2) demonstrar lor constatationes a un gruppo de studentes.

Materiales.—Magnetes plus forte que magnetes de ferro e non perdente lor magnetismo a alte temperaturas esseva producte per le imixtion de oxydos metallic in ceramicos.

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GENERAL SCIENCE

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