

SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

Entomologia.—Un recente enquete in le Status Unite ha revelate que solmente le status de Montana e Wyoming ha insectos que ha non ancora disveloppate resistentia contra insecticidas chimic. In certe partes del pais, le insectos ha jam comenciate facer se resistente contra insecticidas introducite minus que tres annos retro. Le lucha del industria chimic contra le insectos es un lucha continue, e il non es certe que le ultime victoria va pertiner al ingeniositate human. Insectos deveni resistente contra insecticidas per varie mechanismos. Istos include (1) le retardation del absorption, resultante in non-mortal concentrations del venenos in le organismo del insectos, (2) alterationes enzymatic que rende le insecticidas innocue, (3) le canalisation del insecticidas verso non-sensibile partes del organismo del insectos, e (4) le migration e accostumation del insectos a altere habitats.

Oceanographia.—Durante lor studios del Oceano Arctic, un gruppo de scientistas ab le Observatorio Geologic Lamont del Universitate Columbia ha discoperite un grande "insula submarin" al nord de Siberia. Le superficie se trova a minus que 300 m infra le superficie del oceano, e su area es circa 40.000 km². A su margines, le profundor del aqua cresce abruptemente a quasi 3000 metros. Le vita marin super e supra le "insula" es multo plus abundante que in altere partes del Oceano Arctic.

Recercas de Cancere.—Studios conducite al Schola Medical del Universitate Indiana per Drs. J. Ashmore, R. Uhl, e A. S. Levine ha demonstrate que cellulas cancerose ha un grande appetito pro glucosa, le qual illos utiliza approximativemente septe vices plus rapidamente que cellulas normal. On spera trovar un substantia que cellulas de cancro accepta tanto avidemente como illos accepta glucosa, sed un substantia que destrue los.

Astronautica.—Recentemente le statounitese satellite Explorer VI habeva un breve visita de un nove typo de rochetta, tecnicamente designate como ALBM 199B (aero-lanceate projectil ballistic = in anglese "Air-Launched Ballistic Missile). Le rochetta esseva lanceate—primariamente pro probar un nove systema de direction—ab un bombator in volo; illo attingeva le vicinitate del satellite, e retornava al terra. On spera utilizar tal rochettas in le futuro pro photographar satellites in orbita (a fin de poter studiar le effectos de lor collisiones con meteorites), pro reparar los, pro retornar los a terra, e mesmo pro apportar provisiones al personal de stationes cosmic. Le rochettas poterea etiam destruer le satellites de inimicos.

Physica Atomic.—Strontium-90 es non solmente un isotopo periculosissime, su presentia es etiam satis difficile a demonstrar. Dr. P. F. Gustafson del Laboratorios National Argonne in Illinois reporta que in plure specimens de terra studiate per ille, le proportion inter cesium-137 e strontium-90 esseva si constante que le determination quantitative del prime de iste duo isotopos permitteva le calculation del concentration del secundo con un error de solmente 20 pro cento. Isto es importante proque cesium-137 es facile a determinar. Dr. Gustafson insiste que su constatation require le corroboracion de investigationes additional.

Geometria.—Como debe on distribuer un certe numero de punctos al superficie de un sphaera a fin que omne le punctos ha le mesme distantia le unes ab le alteres e a fin que iste distantia es le plus grande possibile? Le solution de iste problema es cognoscite pro novem

e dece-duo punctos. Nunc Dr. R. M. Robinson reporta lo pro 24 punctos. Si le superficie de un sphaera es totalmente coperite per lineas de longor equal que es disponite de maniera que illos forma 32 triangulos e sex quadratos (con le punctas de tres triangulos coincidente con cata un del quatro punctas del quadratos), le 24 punctas del sex quadratos es le punctos cercate. Iste constatation es un facto de "scientia pur," i.e., illo ha a iste tempore nulle application practic.

Astronautica.—Proque usque nunc il ha nulle "astronautas" human sed solmente animal—canes russe e simias american—on ha nulle reporto relative a lor sensationes, emotiones, e reactiones generalmente psychologice sub le effecto del ambiente extraterrestre. Animales non parla. Pro meliorar iste situation al minus in un certe grado, le simia que le americanos prepara al rolo de viagiator de spatio cosmic—ille es un micre rheso de duo annos de etate—es subjicite a un rigorese trainamento de reflexo conditionate. Quandocunque ille vide un certe lumine, ille deprime un levator pro evitar un leve choc electric. Durante su viage extraterrestre ille va vider le lumine e va haber un levator a deprimer. Su reactiones va esser registrate, e on va apprender si o non su reflexo conditionate remane intacte quando ille quita le terra e le infunetia de illo.

Electricitate.—Le corporation Electric Westinghouse reporta le perfectionamento de un nove material de insulation que es 300 vices plus efficace que insulatores traditional. Ille es un epoxy-resina que pote esser applicate per aspersion o pingitura.

Radio-isotopos.—Le utilisation de radio-isotopos in le industria, le medicina, e altere phases de activitate human se expande rapidissime, e on audi frequentemente discussiones del problema de como on pote disembarassar se del isotopos que es troppo degradate pro esser ancora de uso sed que retene un radioactivitate satis forte pro que illos non pote esser considerate como innocente. Il es interessante notar que iste problema existe de facto solmente pro isotopos producite secundariamente in fissiones nuclear. Isotopos generate per irradiation in reactores nuclear pote esser regenerate pro le mesme processo e non debe unquam esser considerate como "discartabile."

Ornithologia.—Le sturnos (*Sturnus vulgaris*) ha completate lor conquista del Status Unite. Originari de Europa, le prime sturnos esseva exposite a New York in 1890. Lor progressive colonisation del Nove Mundo portava los a California in 1842. Recentemente sturnos esseva vidite in le vicinitate de San Diego, le sol parte del pais que illos habeva non ancora invadite.

Evolution.—Dr. M. Calvin del Universitate California ha constatate in meteorites compositos chimic de character heterocyclic que non plus existe in stato independente in le terra ubi illos occurre hodie solmente como elementos in le structura del nucleotidos, i.e. de materia organice. Le constatation de Dr. Calvin es importante como prova del existentia extraterrestre de precisemente le compositos que on considera como precursores del plus primitive formas de vita in le passato de nostre planeta.—Hodie, cento annos post Darwin, on recognosce que le ultime problema del evolution es un problema chimic, illo del transition ab compositos inerte a moleculas vive. Le labores de Dr. Calvin ha provate le existentia extraterrestre de formas "inerte" de moleculas "vive," i.e. de precursores de substantias vermente organice.

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GENERAL SCIENCE

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