

SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

Astronautica.—Le radiation cosmic representa un grande problema technic pro le astronautica del futuro, sed il pare possibile que iste problema va esser solvite sin provider le integre astronauta con un pesante armatura anti-irradiation. Il pare certe que radios cosmic va esser incontrate solmente in zonas intermittente, e on ha proponite includer in le construction del naves un micre e fortissimamente protegite "camera de securitate" al qual le astronautas pote retirar se durante periodos de periculo. Normalmente le astronautas occuparea un inarmate section de lor nave, le qual—in consequentia del reduce peso—poterea esser concipite in forma plus confortabilemente spatiose.

Morphinismo.—Le habituation a morphina (o derivatos de morphina) affice le feto in le utero de matres morphinista, proque le placenta non representa un barriera al circulation de tal drogas. Post nato, le symptomas de dishabituation in le infante pote esser si violente que le infante mori. Super le base de extense experientias con casos de iste genere, duo pediatros del Universitate New York insiste que neonatos ab matres morphinista require le mesme tractamento como morphinistas adulte, incluse un lente e progressive dishabituation con le uso possibile de progressivamente minus forte equivalentes de morphina.

Agronomia.—Muscas in gallineras es un plaga, specialmente in le caso de gallinas ponente. Insecticidas chimic existe, sed le corrente trend es regardar los como suspecte: Illos intraina le periculo de residuos toxic in ovos e aves; illos es costose; e illos pote perder lor efficacia quando le muscas disveloppa immunitate contra illos. In California on ha trovate un simplissime solution del problema: On introduce in le stabulos del gallinas greges de neonate gallos que devora omne le ovos de musca que illos pote trovar. Juvene gallos non es periculose pro le gallinas. Juvene gallos es incostose. E le muscas non deveni immun contra illos. In un del gallineras que ha essayate le methodo, 750 gallettos sufficeva pro dismuscar 35.000 gallinas ponente. On crede que quando le problema es sever, un juvene gallo va esser necessari pro omne 10 a 20 gallinas.

Radio-Astronomia.—Le potentia de radio-telescopos depende del dimensiones de lor antenas. Al laboratorio Cavendish a Cambridge in Anglaterra, Drs. M. Ryle e A. Hewish ha succedite a "fabricar mathematicamente" un enorme e enormemente efficace antenna ex duo comparativamente micre antenas de typo conventional. Le duo es actuate simultaneamente, sed durante le observation illos es movite le un in relation al altere in un maniera que permette le combination computatori del productos del duo, resultante in informationes que poterea esser producite per un antenna unic solmente si illo habeva dimensiones vermente gigante.

Hygiene Social.—Le governmento stautounites expende omne anno plus que tres milliardos dollars pro sanitate, sanitation, e fines affin.

Physica.—Le studio de undas de choc del magnitudine de illos occurrente in detonationes atomic ha devenite possibile a base experimental gratias al discoperta que comparativamente leve explosiones produce enorme undas de choc si le carga es detonate al puncta de un tubo conic o fundibuliforme. Le explosion de mille libras de TNT al puncta de un cono de 700 m de longor con un angulo de convergentia de un medie grado produce un unda de choc que es le equivalente de illo producite per le bomba atomic de Hiroshima. Iste discoperta esseva

facite al laboratorio naval de White Oak in Maryland. Illo va esser specialmente importante pro le studio de undas de choc in medios altere que le aere.

Chimia.—Le utilisation agricultural de substantias chimic como pesticidas, fertilisantes, etc. non es disproviste de riscos e periculos. Le autoritates in le stato de California annuncia que in le anno 1957, 749 casos de maladia chimo-genic esseva reportate. Un caso esseva mortal. Un aspecto specialmente problematic del situation es que multes del agentes in question exerce lor effectos toxic trans le pelle, e le notion de invenenamento transcutanee es apparentemente difficile a comprender pro le publico general.

Medicina.—Inter le agentes bacterial de infectiones in le hospitales del Statos Unite, staphylococcus es hodie le plus importante, tanto con respecto al incidentia del morbos causate como etiam con respecto al mortalitate pro le qual illos es responsabile. In 1935 le incidentia del infectiones staphylococcal e etiam del mortes causate per infectiones staphylococcal esseva minus que 20 pro cento. Hodie iste proportion es 40 pro cento. Dr. M. Finland del Universitate Harvard, qui ha facite iste constataciones, explica los per un crescente tendentia del parte del personal hospitalari de negliger multe regulas de antiseptis, credente que on pote fider se del efficacia de antibioticos, ben que il es un ben cognoscite facto elementari que *Staphylococcus aureus*, per exemplo, non es susceptibile al action de antibioticos.

Vitaminologia.—Vitamina A es indispensable al function del senso gustatori. Esseva trovate per experimentatores al Hospital Judee de Long Island que animales laboratorial que es private de vitamina A non pote distinguer aqua pur ab aqua fortemente contaminate per quinina.

Oceanographia.—In studios de currentes subsuperficial del mar, le statounites Bureau pro Observations Coastal e Geodetic va servir se de paracaditas del typo usate in le aere. Ille paracaditas va esser relaxate a profundores de inter 5 e 300 m, attachate solmente a boias de flottation libere que indica per lor displaciamento le displacemento del paracaditas.

Recercas de Poliomyelitis.—In su evaluation comparative del vaccinos antipoliomyelitic morte e vive, Dr. S. M. Clemmesen de Danmark nota que le uso del vaccino vive in le vaccination de solmente un micre segmento de un population particular intraina le risco que le attenuate virus restabli su virulencia in le curso de su transmission ab un subjecto al altere. In vaccinationes del population plus o minus total iste risco es sin signification.

Communicaciones.—Le programma del Prime Congresso International de Endocrinologia a Copenhagen in Danmark contine summarios de omne reportos presentate (1) in le lingua usate per le autor e (2) in interlingua. Le textos in interlingua amonta in lor totalitate a plus que 300.000 parolas. Le labor gigante del traductiones esseva complite per seniores Bjarnar Svegaard e Poul Moth de Copenhagen in collaboration con le Division de Interlingua de Science Service.

Physica Atomic.—Le capacitate de strontium-90 de passar ab le terra via plantas e animales a in le organismo human es grandemente restringite si le terra in question se distingue per un alte contento de calcium. Strontium-90 pote insinuar se in organismos vive in loco de calcium, sed il pare que illo succede le melio in isto in le presentia de un deficit de calcium.

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GENERAL SCIENCE

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