

SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

Archeologia.—Duo sitos de habitation prehistoric esseva discoperite in le Montanas Zagros de Iran. Iste sitos suggere que le homine in ille region tornava ab un vita de chassa ad un vita agricole inter 15.000 e 8.000 annos retro, i.e. ille comenciava habitar fermas e villages in loco de migrar ab un placia al altere; ille comenciava producer su victualias in loco de colliger los. A Asiab—le un del mentionate sitos—on ha trovate petrificate excrementos que indica que le homines illac mangiava un dietia agricole plus que 10.000 annos retro. A Sarab—le altere del duo sitos—on ha trovate utensiles que apparentemente esseva usate in labores agricole. In le mesme sito on ha etiam trovate evidentia de un domestication de capras.

Meteorologia.—Le statounitese Fundation National pro le Scientia reporta que in 1960 su budget pro recercas concernite con le problemas del modification del tempestate amontava a 1,4 milliones dollars, i.e. un quarte million dollars plus que le anno precedente.

Defensa Civil.—Locotenente Colonnello C. L. Hansen del Statounitese Fortia Aeree ha adressate industria electronic le appello de construir e lanciar al mercato un apparato combinate serviente simultaneamente como radioreceptor e detector de radiation ionisante. Un tal apparato, secundo Colonnello Hansen, essera de valor inestimabile inter le mobiles de cameras antiaeree in casas de residentia private.

Medicine Astronautic.—Un experimento que indica un possibile solution del problema del provision de oxygeno a astronautas futur esseva completate al Centro Recercari Chance Vought a Dallas in Texas per Dr. R. O. Bowman e Dr. F. W. Thomas. Un mus esseva claudite hermeticamente in un camera con alimento, aqua, e 4 litros de un cultura del alga *Chlorella pyrenoidosa*. Le mus remaneva in le camera durante un periodo de 66 dies usque ad le exhaustion de su provision de aqua. Durante iste periodo le contento de oxygeno in le atmosphaera del camera montava gradualmente ab 21 a 63 procento. Le mus suffreva nulle mal effectos durante su imprisonmento, e illo facilmente se readaptava a un atmosphaera normal al conclusion del experimento.

Electronica.—Le creation de materiales semiconductor per le irradiation de chlorinate plasticos con lumine ultraviolette esseva reportate per recercatores del Instituto Polytechnic de Brooklyn. Le specimens irradiate exhibeva etiam le phenomeno de photoconductivitate.

Oceanographia.—Un forte corrente submarin esseva discoperite proxime al equator in le Oceano Atlantic per scientistas del Institution Oceanographic Woods Hole. Le corrente, que flue verso le est a profunditates de inter 35 e 75 m, attinge un velocitate de 1 m per secunda e es plus forte que le currents al superficie que curte in le direction opposite.

Pischeria.—Le quasi complete disparition de tructas in le Grande Lacos de America es attribuite al invasion del lacos per lampredas ab le oceano.

Dentisteria.—Un studio conducite per Dr. A. E. Schaefer del Institutos National de Sanitate revela que le incidentia de carie dental in Ethiopia es multo basse, ben que morbos de deficientia nutritional es frequente in ille pais. Del altere latere, le carie, quando illo es presente, generalmente progredie usque ad le destruction del dente inficite.

Architectura Marin.—Professor T. Inui del

Universitate Tokio ha inventate un proa bulbular que grandemente reduce le formation de undas e assi contribue al velocitate e efficacia del nave. Le proa esseva testate con successo in le Baia de Osaka.

Astronautica.—Le satellite american "Discoverer XXVI" portava in su capsula, que esseva recuperate le 9 de julio, 1961, specimens de silicium, titanium, yttrium, bismuth, magnesium, nickel, ferro, e plumbo, con le objectivo de determinar le effectos super ille elementos de un ambiente extraterrestre. Il esseva constatate que le structura crystallin de silicium esseva modificate durante le viage per un bombardamento de protones.

Atomica Militar.—Un nove systema pro le detection de subterranean explosiones nucleari esseva proponite al Convention National de Electronica Militar. Le systema se appella AUDIT (post le initiales del phrase anglese, "Automatic Unattended Detection Inspection Transmitter," i.e. automatic transmissor sin personal de inspection pro le detection). Illo consisterea de numerose micre stationes de detection que require nulle personal permanente e debe esser visitate infrequentemente pro objectivos de servicio e mantenentia. Iste stationes essera transportabile per automobile. Illos functionarea a base de un independente fonte de energia, forsan de energia solar. Un station AUDIT essera un combination de receptor, computator, e transmissor. Tres problemas que debe esser solvite per un tal systema es: (1) On debe esser certe que le station pote recipere le signos de micre explosiones subterranean; (2) illo debe poter distinguer inter un explosion nucleari e seismos o explosiones chimic; e (3) illo debe haber satis potentia pro transmitter signales al plus proxime receptor. On crede que on pote instituer un tal systema a un costo initial de un medie million de dollars per station. Un systema de 3.000 stationes costarea un milliardo e medie.

Magazinage de Information.—Le Compania IBM ha perfectionate pro le Agentia Central de Intelligentia del Statos Unite un systema combinate de magazinage de information in forma de microfilms e de retrovacion instantanee per medio de cartas perforate. Le systema permette le magazinage del equivalente de un bibliotheca de 300.000 volumines in le spatio de un ordinari scriptorio. Le documentos es reduce photographicamente a un millesimo de lor dimensiones original. Le lectura del microfilms se face per projection o re-impression magnificate.

Recercas de Cancere.—Drs. C. Martin e S. Magnusson del Collegio Seton Hall in Jersey City reporta que illes ha trovate, con le assistentia de duo studentes, un nove connexion inter commun viruses human e cancere. In experimentos con muses illes usava duo carcinogenos chimic e quatro viruses human. Le muses non reageva al carcinogenos sol e non al viruses sol. Post injectiones del mesme quantitates de carcinogeno e virus in combination, le muses developpava cancere, excepte quando illos habeva essite immunisate contra le virus. Studios additional in que le carcinogenos esseva marcate con radio-isotopos revelava (in vitro) que le viruses se combina con illos, lo que suggere que virus (in vivo) que invade le cellulas pote ager como vector de carcinogenos. Il seque que immunitate contra le virus protege etiam contra le carcinogeno. Iste concepto debe esser studiate in homines. Forsan on potera prevenir certe typos de cancere per vaccinationes contra certe typos de virus.

• Science News Letter, 80:68 July 29, 1961

GENERAL SCIENCE

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• Science News Letter, 80:68 July 29, 1961

SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

VOL. 80 JULY 29, 1961 NO. 5

Edited by WATSON DAVIS

The Weekly Summary of Current Science published every Saturday by SCIENCE SERVICE, Inc., 1719 N St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C., North 7-2255. Cable Address: SCIENSERVC.

Subscription rates: 1 yr., \$5.50; 2 yrs., \$10.00; 3 yrs., \$14.50; ten or more copies in one package to one address, 7½ cents per copy per week; single copy, 15 cents, more than six months old, 25 cents. No charge for foreign postage.

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Printed in U.S.A. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Established in mimeograph form March 13, 1922. Title registered as trademark, U. S. and Canadian Patent Offices. Indexed in Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, Abridged Guide, and the Engineering Index. Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.



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