SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

Astronomia. — Pro explicar le facto que lumine in transmission interstellari acquire un coloration rubiastre, il esseva supponite in le passato que micrissime crystallos de glacie es presente in le spatios cosmic. Duo astronomos de Cambridge in Anglaterra ha trovate que le supposition de floccos de graphite in loco de crystallos de glacie resulta in plus adequate explicationes de varie phenomenos cosmic e ergo representa un plus satisfacente theoria. Le graphite haberea su origine in stellas carbonic de un typo representate in omne galaxias in le numero (circa 1000) requirite per le theoria.

Chirurgia. — Le potentissime adhesivos de recente elaboration, le quales es jam in uso in multiple areas del industria e de nostre vitas diurne, include plures que promitte revolutionar etiam le technica del chirurgo. Depost milles de annos le phase final de omne operation chirurgic es le clausion del vulnere. Usque nunc le chirurgo ha semper concludite su travalio per un acto sartorial, i.e., ille ha suturate le vulnere facite per su cultello. Recercas al Universitate California pare indicar que le catgut (o filo de coton o nylon) usate in suturas chirurgic pote esser reimplaciate a bon avantage per colla, i.e., per un del synthetic agentes adhesive disveloppate per le moderne chimia. Il es evidente que iste possibilitate es de interesse particular pro le microchirurgia in delicate organos, como per exemplo le cornea o le sclera del oculo.

Electronica. — Fasces de electrones pote nunc esser usate industrialmente pro secar metallos, non excluse le durissime tungsten que es extrememente difficile a travaliar con altere methodos. In le passato, le uso de fasces de electrones in secar e fusionar metallos requireva un extreme vacuo e altissime temperaturas lo que rendeva le procedimento inusabile in le routine industrial. Le laboratorios del compania General Electric a Schenectady in New York reporta que iste difficultates ha finalmente essite eliminate. Un nove methodo ha essite elaborate in que non plus que un vacuo partial es requirite e in que temperaturas de inter 100 e 1000 C es sufficiente.

Entomologia. — In Florida il ha vinti species de plantas que es insectivore.

Paleoclimatologia. — In studiar stratigraphicamente le sedimentos que ha resultate del inundationes del Nilo in le curso del millennios, on trova variationes que pote explicar se solmente a base de variationes in le nivello del oceanos. Istos, de lor parte, es explicabile per nulle altere influentia que illo de variationes in le radiation solar. Assi le sedimentos in le bassino del Nilo representa indirectemente un profilo del climate in su evolution millennial.

Pesticidas. — Va tosto esser distribuite commercialmente un nove veneno contra rattos, consistente de warfarina (que es un potente anticoagulante) e un agente que inhibi le production de vitamina K per le bacterios in le flora intestinal del ratto. Viste que vitamina K es requirite in le coagulation del sanguine, le nove veneno occide le ratto per transformar le plus minuscule hemorrhagia interne in un accidente mortal. In humanos e canes e cattos le nove agente pote devenir nocive solmente post ingestion continue e massive durante prolongate periodos de tempore.

Pharmacos. — Le administration del tranquillisante reserpina a animales pote servir objectivos plus que simplemente experimental. Un exemplo es le vison. Iste animal, preciose a causa de su pelle, es elevate in le S. U. A. in special fermas de vison consistente de grande numeros de boxes individual. Isto es necessari proque visones es pauco sociabile e non gregari del toto sed plus tosto aggressive e plen de hostilitate contra lor equales. Experimentos al Universitate Statal de Michigan pare indicar que visones pote esser elevate in colonias si lor aqua potabile porta un debilissime immixtion de reserpina.

Technologia. — Defectos in subterranee tubos a gas pote esser trovate e locate plus facilemente gratias al constatation que certe signales sonic transmittite in le gas escappa ab le tubos solmente si e quando gas escappa. Le methodo require un continue emission del appropriate signales. Illo esseva elaborate al Instituto Technologic de Illinois.

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PUBLIC SAFETY

Squirrel Pests Denounced By National Pest Control

➤ BATS in the belfry may not be as bad as squirrels in the attic.

Although the National Pest Control Association (NPCA) admits that squirrels are appealing in the trees, pest accusations are brought against the animals when their antics are carried out in attics, walls and other inaccessible spaces in buildings.

Among the crimes of which the NPCA finds squirrels guilty are damaging electrical wiring and stored objects, building nests which are populated by insect pests and having harmful parasites in their furry coats.

On the other side of the question a noted zoologist in Washington, D. C., defends squirrels. He feels that a "squirrel housing shortage" has been caused by cutting trees in metropolitan areas and filling tree holes with cement. Every window in his downtown apartment contains concealed—and inhabited—squirrel box homes.

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ARCHAEOLOGY

Ancient Sacred Site Believed Discovered

➤ ARCHAEOLOGISTS believe they have uncovered the sacred site where, in the 19th century before Christ, the patriarchs Abraham and Jacob worshipped. It is the place, too, where Joshua rallied the tribes of Israel, and where Abimelech was crowned as Israel's first king.

At such a sacred site in the old Biblical city of Shechem in Jordan an altar to the Lord and a sacred oak existed, according to a tradition kept alive orally by Israelite people for some 1,000 years before the Bible began to be written down during the 11th century B.C.

The archaeologists, who came from American and foreign institutions, located Shechem's sacred area in the summer of 1962 below the courtyard of the city's temple-fortress. In excavations, this team of scholars has worked out the long history of the sacred area: it began about 1900 B.C. as an open-air shrine and ended as an altar and sacred pillar in the courtyard of the city's massive temple.

The temple was built over the earlier shrine about 1600 B.C., and was finally destroyed about 1100 B.C. The ruins of the open-air shrine and an enclosure wall, also uncovered in 1962, mark the site of early worship there.

Directing the excavations at Shechem was Prof. G. Ernest Wright of Harvard, assisted by Prof. Lawrence E. Toombs of Drew and Prof. Edward F. Campbell Jr. of McCormick.

The major significance of the excavation of the city's sacred area, according to Prof. Wright, is that it allows a history with dates to be set back-to-back with an oral tradition that predates the writing of the Bible. The achievement is similar to the light Schliemann's excavations in Asia Minor shed on the Greek legend of Troy.

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