

SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

Astronomia. — Es reportate ab le Observatorios Mt. Palomar e Wilson in California le discoperta de cinque nove quasars, portante ad quaranta le numero total de tal objectos nunc cognoscite. Le parola "quasar" es international. Illo esseva contrahite ex le anglese "quasi-stellar radio source" (= "fonte quasi-stellar de radio"). Quasars ha massas de al minus 100 milliones vices le massa del sol. Illos possede un nucleo que es le generator de lor energia e duo enveloppes, incluse un (le plus interior) que es opticamente visibile e un altere (le plus exterior) que consiste de electrones de alte velocitate emittente energia in le forma de signales de radio. Le quasars — generante con lor massa de minus que un sexto de illo de un galaxia un energia de plus que plure centenos de vices illo de un galaxia — augmenta lor distantia ab le terra con enorme velocitates. In le caso de un del novemente reportate quasars ille velocitate es 80 pro cento del velocitate del lumine. Le distantia absolute inter nostre terra e le quasars non es determinabile. Le signales nunc recipite ab le quasars esseva emittite per illos plure billiones annos retro, i.e., ante le nascentia de nostre systema solar.

Communicationes. — Phocas e delphinos (como multe altere animales) es capace de communication interindividual per sonos expressive de dolor, gaudio, e varie altere emotiones. On ha succedite a transmitter telephonicamente le sonos producite per un tal animal in Florida ad un altere in Hawai. Il pare que le duo se comprendeva perfectemente. Lor conversation telephonic coperiva un distantia de circa 9000 kilometros e esseva conducite in sonos de un frequentia de 2000 cyclos per secunda.

Electricitate. — Micro-organismos — si ben como organismos plus complexe — produce electricitate. In recente tempores on ha comenciate a pensar al possibilitate de utilizar ille electricitate pro objectivos human. A Pro information in re Interlingua un conferentia del Instituto American de Ingenieros Chimic, tres scientistas de California ha describe un batteria electric a tres cellulas in le qual micro-organismos produce omne le energia requirite per un radio-receptor a transistores. Le micro-organismos in le batteria es alimentate de succo de coco. Le succo de un sol nuce de coco (gratias al activitate del micro-organismos) sufficeva a tener le radio-receptor in function durante 50 horas. Le possibilitates inherente in le utilisation de iste genere de electricitate es vaste. Il existe micro-organismos electro-generatori que obtene lor alimentos ab le aquas del oceano. Alteres pote esser alimentate con le disaquas de nostre urbes e villages. Le progressos jam complite in iste dominio es promittente, e "bio-electricitate" va forsan tosto esser un termino de signification realista in le practica de nostre vita quotidian.

Meteorites. — Le meteorite a Goose Lake (California) — con su peso de plus que 500 libras e su distinction enigmatica de non haber causate ulle crater in su collision con le terra — esseva probabilemente un parte del meteorite de Canyon Diablo (Arizona) que arrivava plus "conventionalmente", i.e., con un collision resultante in le formation de un crater de dimensiones correspondent a su massa. Le duo scientistas californian qui ha formulate le theoria del "consanguineitate" del duo meteorites reporta in le periodico "Nature" que lor calculationes monstra que le energia requirite pro lancear 500 libras a transverso le trajectorio de circa 1000 kilometros ab Canyon Diablo ad Goose Lake es non plus que un dece millionesimo del energia expendite in le collision del meteorite total de Canyon Diablo con le terra.

Mineria. — In le depositos submarin anterior al bucca del riviera Orange in Sud-West-Africa, un nave de exploration es currentemente usate in forar (sub 50 metros de aqua) foraturas de usque a 7 metros de profundor e plus que 30 centimetros de diametro, con le objectivo de trovar economicamente profitabile lectos de diamantes. On crede que le diamantes esseva deponite illac — includite in rocca — per le action del riviera Orange circa 50 milliones annos retro. Durante un subsequente epocha glacial, le action del aquas marin ha dissolvite le rocca, lassante nude e intacte le diamantes (que es inter omne cognoscite formationes geologic le plus dur).

• Science News Letter, 87:356 June 5, 1965

Questions

BIOTECHNOLOGY—How is thermography used in cancer diagnosis? p. 362.

GENERAL SCIENCE—Where is the world's largest ice mass? p. 359.

GEOLOGY—Under what ocean are large deposits of diamonds being surveyed? p. 361.

GEOPHYSICS—How can laser light be used to help study the moon? p. 355.

IMMUNOLOGY—What substance successfully produced properties of mouse cells in chicken cells? p. 360.

PSYCHOLOGY—How do blind persons distinguish sizes of objects from a distance? p. 357.

SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

VOL. 87 JUNE 5, 1965 NO. 23

Edited by WATSON DAVIS

The Weekly Summary of Current Science, published every Saturday by SCIENCE SERVICE, Inc., 1719 N St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. North 7-2255. Cable Address: SCIENSERV.

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. Change of address: Three weeks notice is required. Please state exactly how magazine is addressed. Include zip code.

Copyright © 1965 by Science Service, Inc. Republication of any portion of SCIENCE NEWS LETTER is strictly prohibited. Newspapers, magazines and other publications are invited to avail themselves of the numerous syndicated services issued by Science Service. Science Service also produces and distributes THINGS of science (monthly), produces and publishes books, and conducts the National Science Youth Program.

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 of Audit Bureau of Circulation.



SCIENCE SERVICE

The Institution for the Popularization of Science organized 1921 as a non-profit corporation.

Board of Trustees—Nominated by the American Association for the Advancement of Science: Wallace R. Brode,*** Washington, D.C.; Bowen C. Dees, National Science Foundation; Athelstan F. Spilhaus, University of Minnesota. Nominated by the National Academy of Sciences: Harlow Shapley, Harvard College Observatory; Detlev W. Bronk, Rockefeller Institute; Henry Allen Moe, The Clark Foundation. Nominated by the National Research Council: Leonard Carmichael,* National Geographic Society; Eric A. Walker, Pennsylvania State University; Glenn T. Seaborg, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Nominated by the Journalistic Profession: Gordon B. Fister, Allentown (Pa.) Call-Chronicler; Ralph B. Curry, Flint Journal; O. W. Riegel, Washington and Lee University. Nominated by the Scripps Estate: Ludwell Denny, Scripps-Howard Newspapers; Edward W. Scripps II,** Edward W. Scripps Trust; Edward J. Meeman, Memphis Press-Scimitar. *President; **Vice-President; ***Treasurer.

Staff—Director: Watson Davis. Assistant Director: Dorothy Schriver. Writers: Charles A. Betts, Jonathan Eberhart, Ann Ewing, Edith Lederer, Faye Marley, William McCann, Barbara Tufty, Judith Viorst, Ruby Yoshioka. Science Youth Division: Joseph H. Kraus, Lloyd Ulmer. Photography: Fremont Davis. Production: Marcia Nelson. Syndicate Sales: Forrest L. Snakenberg. Librarian: Margit Friedrich. Interlingua Division in New York: Alexander Gode, 80 E. 11th St., GRamercy 3-5410. Advertising Manager: Fred A. Moulton, METropolitan 8-2562, Washington, D. C.