

Aeronautica. — Un pista "instantanee" de atterrage e ascendita, construite pro le statounitese Marina e Fortia Aerree ex laminas de aluminium, le quales pote esser deponite super terreno paludose, es in un avantiate stadio de disveloppamento. Le mesmo vale pro un pista ex Fiberglas que pote esser deponite ex helicopteres per dispersimento aerosolic.

Chirurgia. — Il occorre, post chirurgia rhinoplastic, que le patiente transientemente perde su senso olfactori. Dr. A. H. R. Champion de Manchester, Anglaterra, crede que iste phenomeno es psychogene, i.e., que possessores de grande nasos utiliza los como un specie de armatura e que — quando le dimensiones del naso es reducite per chirurgia plastic — le perdita del senso olfactori superveni con le functiones de un armatura vicari. Dr. Champion recommenda a multes de su patientes rhinochirurgic que illes consulta un psychiatro ante que illes se subjice a un operation rhinoplastic.

Gynecologia. — Dispositivos intrauterin portate per feminas pro proteger se contra le devenir pregnante apparentemente exerce nulle influenza super le possibilitate de un pregnantia ectopic. Un gruppo de medicos in Hong Kong ha reportate sex casos de pregnantia in tubas de Fallopio de feminas portante le ansa de Lippes. Le reporto sublinea le resultante problema diagnostic. Dispositivos intrauterin, que pare prevenir pregnantia simplemente per lor presentia physic intra le utero, causa (al minus initialmente) un certe disconforto, e isto non es nettamente differente del dolor causate per certe conditiones que require un intervention chirurgic. Tal conditiones include non solmente pregnantia ectopic sed etiam, per exemplo, appendicitis.

Physica Atomic. — In certe areas del nord de Canada, le concentration de polonium radioactive (polonium-120) intra le corpore human es 80 vices plus alte que in London in Anglaterra. Dr. C. R. Hill del Instituto de Recercas Cancerologic de Belmont, Surrey, Anglaterra, explica iste constatation sue per factores dietari. In le regiones canadian ubi ille phenomeno esseva observate, le population consume carne de ren e de maribou, e iste animales — de lor

parte — vive primariamente de lichens que cresce lentissimamente e ergo ha le tempore pro absorber e accumular relativemente grande quantitates de polonium-120 de provenientia atmosferic. Le situation es simile con respecto a cesium-137, sed hic le differentia inter Canada Septentrional e Anglaterra es minus spectacular.

Recercas de Cancere. — Al Universitate Duke in Durham, Nord-Carolina, cancere experimental del hepate ha pro le prime vice essite inducite per medio de un virus. Le animales-hospite utilisate in le experimentos esseva gallinas. Iste evenimento es de grande signification recercatori. In humanos, cancere del hepate es rar in le Statos Unite sed constitue usque a 20 pro cento de omne casos de cancere in certe areas de Africa, India, e China.

Recercas de Cancere. — Le doses le plus forte tolerabile de vincristina, prednisolona, 6-mercaptopurina, e methotrexato, administrate al statounitese Instituto National de Cancerologia a Bethesda, Maryland — in un programma therapeutic de 15 menses de duration — a un gruppo de juveniles con acute leucemia lymphocytic resultava in un remission original median de plus que 15 menses. Isto es duo vices plus longe que le melior resultat previeamente obtenite in comparabile effortios al mesme institution.

Vaccinationes. — In le prime 17 septimanas de 1966, 125.966 casos de rubella (morbillos) esseva reportate in le Statos Unite. Le correspondent cifra pro 1965 esseva 162.025. Le declino es attribuibile al currente campanias de vaccination contra rubella. On estima que solmente circa 10 pro cento del ver numero de casos de rubella es reportate. In recente annos le mortalitate ab rubella esseva in le vicinitate de 400 in le Statos Unite. Isto es minus que un centesimo de un pro cento. Rubella merita esser prendite seriemente non per se sed a causa del possibile complicationes de illo.

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► THE MASSIVE rhinoceros is an awkward-looking beast with a huge head, short stumpy legs, small eyes and wide nostrils. Dull of sight but keen of smell and hearing, these animals are somewhat shy and solitary creatures, preferring to turn and escape from danger. Like most wild animals, however, when they are wounded or have a baby nearby, they become quite ferocious.

Rhinoceri can weigh from two to four tons. Yet they are strict vegetarians, browsing on grass and green shoots and leaves of trees and bushes, usually during the early morning, late evening and night. They do most of their sleeping during the day.

Members of the ancient Perissodactyla order which also contains horses and tapirs, rhinos roamed throughout the world 25,000 years ago. Today they are found only in tropical Asia and Africa. Members of the African group have two horns in the middle of the face, while the Asian species, native to Nepal and northeastern India, has only one. The horns are actually composed of modified hairs stuck together, and have no firm attachment to the bones or skull.

It is this one horn, however, that is leading to the extinction of the great Asian rhino, *Rhinoceros unicornis*. With no scientific justification, people believe that the single horn has magical properties.

A horn can sell on the black market for as much as \$1,000 a pound. So many animals have been hunted for this horn that there are only 400 of the species still alive, and they are threatened with extinction.

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CHEMISTRY

Caribou-Reindeer Eaters Have High Polonium 210

► RADIOACTIVE POLONIUM 210 concentrations are 80 times higher in northern Canadian residents who eat reindeer and caribou than in Londoners on a different diet.

Dr. C. R. Hill of the Institute of Cancer Research, Belmont, Surrey, England, reported in *Science*, 152:1261, 1966, that he made his Canadian measurements on 32 human placentas obtained in three general areas of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Cesium 137 also was found in the placentas.

Reindeer and caribou graze on lichens. Dr. Hill explained that the animals are dependent on large areas of the slow-growing vegetation known to accumulate both nuclides (Po-210 and Cs-137) effectively after they are deposited from the atmosphere.

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