

SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

FROM ENGLAND

Squeeze Threatens U.K. Science

Gynecologia. — In Sydney, Australia, un femina con un statura de solmente 99 cm ha parturite su secunde infante. Illa es le matre le plus micre del mundo. Ante su prime pregnancia illa se assecurava, per consultar varie expertos e specialistas, que su nanismo non es hereditabile. Su infantes es normal.

Ingenieria. — Progressos notabile es reportate in le perfectionamento del motor a piston libere. Iste motor promitte un superioritate in efficacia de 15 pro cento in comparation con illo del plus efficace motores Diesel. Illo ha etiam le advantage de poter functionar con un extense varietate de combustibiles. Le invention del motor a piston libere es un contribution francese primo annunciate in le annos vinti. Hodie iste motor ha le interesse de omne le pais industrial. Su principio de functionamento es simple. In illo duo pistones completamente sin attachmento fixe es includite in le cylindro, con le spatio inter illos representante le camera de combustion. Le explosion del combustibile propelle le pistones verso le terminos del cylindro resultante in un forte compression de aere. Un parte del aere comprimate retorna le pistones ad in lor position initial, durante que le resto es usate in le production de energia per medio de un turbina. Le aspecto problematic del motor a piston libere es su complexe cyclo de ignition e su requirimento de un precisissime e delicatissime systema de valvulas. Motores a piston libere con alte numeros de cavallos es jam in uso. Le currentemente reportate progresso concerne unitates in le ordine de 80 cavallos, i.e., unitates usabile in camiones e altere automobiles.

Recercas Cosmic. — Le pluvia de meteoritas cognoscite como le Leonidos attinge extremos de intensitate con un periodicitate de cento annos. Iste anno, in novembre, le Leonidos es maximal. Le statounitese Fortia Aeree ha perfectionate pro le occasion un rochetta que displica (e replica) un ecran-filtro pro le collection de meteoritas intacte, i.e., pro dicer lo plus scientificamente, de pulvere cosmic. Le major problema technic in le interpresa es le filtration que debe esser effectuate artificialmente a causa del basse densitate de aere in extreme altitudes. Peciettas de ecran (speratamente con tracias de pulvere) ha essite promittite a scientistas in Switza, Germania, Francia, Israel, Australia, e Japon.

Recercas de Cancere. — Fluor-18, como strontium-85 e calcium-47, ha un forte affinitate pro osso cancerose. Illo pote esser usate in le diagnose de cancre de osso un mense ante que le lesion es detegibile per radios roentgen. Secundo Dr. M. Blau de Buffalo (New York), reportante in Tokio, fluor-18 pote esser administrate per via oral, sequite de su traciage, pro le detection de un possibile accumulation de illo, per medio de extracorporee scrutinage scintillatori. Fluor-18 es superior a calcium-47 in tanto que illo non ha le periculosemente alte nivellos de energia de iste ultime. Illo es superior a strontium-85 in tanto que su periodo de medie valor es duo horas in loco del 65 dies de strontium-85.

Recercas de Cancere. — Recercatores al statounitese Instituto National de Cancerologia ha comenciate dedicar un renovate interesse al statisticas comparative de cancre e altere morbos. On sape deposit dece annos que le incidentia de leucemia in subjectos con mongolismo es 20 vices illo in le population general. Le leucemicos victimas de Hiroshima ha un excessive incidentia de defectos congenite. Tal factos pare suggestionar nove conceptos methodologic pro le studio del causas de cancre.

In Breve. — Le aerodromo O'Hare a Chicago es le plus frequentate del mundo. Su numero record de arrivatas e partitas per die es 2006. — Le estimate total del maritages concludite in le Statos Unite in 1966 es pauco minus que duo milliones. — Quandocunque le indice del costo de viver in le Statos Unite monta per un pro cento, le ver valor del sparniate capital del nation suffre un perdita de cinque milliardos dollars. — Circa 700 milliones humanos es analphabetos total. — Le total del exemplares de diarios publicate in Sveda es 0,53 vices le numero total del habitantes de ille pais. — In California on ha estimate que le parte del production agricole que depende directemente del pollination per apes representa un valor de 200 milliones dollars.

Interlingua. — Pro information in re Interlingua e su utilisation practic como etiam su bases theoretic, adressar se per favor a: Science Service, Division de Interlingua / 80 East Eleventh Street / New York, New York 10003 / U.S.A.

RESEARCH in Britain, at least to the extent it has government backing, has a very uncertain future. This is the forecast made by Sir Harry Melville, chairman of the Science Research Council. During the last financial year science had a growth rate of about 12 to 13 percent, but the new government squeeze on money could mean that every project could be cut to the bone.

The Science Research Council was set up to take care of university science, astronomy and space research and nuclear physics work previously conducted by the former Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

For the sensible formulation of this research policy, said Melville, a five-year rolling plan, with firm assurance of funds available for the first three years was essential. Since some projects take seven or eight years to complete, the plan must be extended in outline up to 10 years ahead.

"We are not likely to get that from the Government next year," Melville added. "We don't know what the rate is going to be."

The provision of increasingly sophisticated instruments to keep pace with advances in research would require a rate of at least five percent. This figure did not include new projects.

Sir Bernard Lovell, director of Jodrell Bank radio telescope, said: "If we are forced down to a growth rate of five or six percent, it will mean the death of fundamental science." He thought it would bring despair in the astronomy and space field.

Sir Bernard said that if Jodrell Bank did not get a new telescope in the next 10 years "we shall inevitably lose the first-line importance we now hold and become fifth rate."

Prof. Sir Ewart Jones said 46.1 percent of the council's expenditure goes on nuclear physics. "The council is concerned with the balance of nuclear physics in relation to other subjects."

Dissatisfaction with the training now being given to post-graduate science and engineering students is expressed in the first annual report of the council just published. It is felt that it does not meet the national need.

The Council says it is not satisfied that the training it supports for purposes other than research "is meeting the country's needs in quantity or character."