

SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

Physica Atomic.—In le area de New York le deposition de strontium-90 in le ossos de infantes e juveniles esseva duo vices plus grande in 1958 que in 1957. Le causa de iste augmento particular esseva tests de bombas atomic executate in Russia. Le datos nunc disponibile indica que infantes e juveniles in New York va attinger le etate adulte con ossos que contine un concentration de strontium-90 representante un radioactivitate de circa 5% de illo recipite per nos omnes ab radios cosmic e altere fontes natural.

Energia Atomic.—A parte le facto que le russe rumpe-glacie Lenin es propellite per energia atomic, nihil definitive es cognoscite foras de Russia con respecto a naves a propulsion atomic planate o currentemente tenite in servicio per le marina sovietic. Le Statos Unite ha sex submarinos atomic in servicio e 27 alteres in preparation. Quanto a naves de superficie a propulsion atomic, le marina statounitese ha tres in preparation, incluse un que esseva recentemente lanceate al aqua sed que es non ancora in servicio. Plus importante es le facto que le mense de julio 1959 ha vidite le lanceamento del prime statounitese nave atomic de commercio. Isto es le Savannah. Illo facera 21 nodos e portara 9340 tonnas de cargo e 60 passageros con un equipa de 109 marineros. Su provision de combustibile requirera refaction non plus que omne 100.000 millias nautic. Illo ha un longor in le vicinitate de 200 m. Le estimation de su costo de construction es \$42,500,000. Su prime mission va esser un viage circumglobal de "bon voluntate."

Ressources Alimentari.—Le oceanos es vaste reservoirs de alimentos, sed vaste areas del oceanos es etiam de facto "desertos aqueose" que es practicamente disproveviste de vita proque in illos nulle currentes vertical apporta al superficie le minerales necessari pro le existentia e propagation de microorganismos e proque le absentia de microorganismos resulta directe o indirectemente in le impossibilitate del existentia o superviventia de pisces e altere macroorganismos de interesse alimentari potential. Le statounitese Academia National de Scientia ha organisate un committee que se occupa del problema de transformar le "desertos oceanic" in areas habitabile per populationes piscari. Un del methodos que es considerate como theoreticamente promittente laborarea con explosiones atomic que esserea repetite systematicamente in punctos strategic al fundo del oceanos in le expectation que illos initiarea un circulation vertical del aqua.

Criminologia.—Tanto in Russia como etiam in le Statos Unite, specialistas de medicina forensic investiga le possibilitate de utilizar le "specificitate" del capillo in le identification de criminales. Dr. A. N. Krishinevskij de Moscova ha constatate per exemplo que duo capillos que differe in lor resistentia al traction per 40 g o plus non pote pertiner al mesme subjecto. Il pare que capillos ab differente individuos es ancora plus finmente individualisate con respecto a lor maniera de refringer le lumine. In le Statos Unite on ha constatate que le microchimia del capillos permette lor classification in gruppos que es plus o minus comparabile al ben cognoscite gruppos de sanguine.

Microscopia.—On sape que le potentia separatori de un microscopio non es infiniteamente meliorabile sed que illo es limitate per le longor de unda del lumine. Le potentia separatori del microscopio electronic es multo superior a illo del microscopio luminar proque le longor de

unda associate con le electron es multo plus micre que le longor de unda de lumine, sed etiam le microscopio electronic non es infiniteamente meliorabile in su potentia separatori, proque le longor de unda associate con le electron—ben que micrissime—non es infiniteamente micre. Nunc le reporto veni de Paris que un microscopio ultraelectronic ha esse construite per scientistas del francese Centro National de Recercas. Illes ha utilisate ni lumine ni electrones sed protones. Le longor de unda associate con le proton es si micre que le potentia separatori del microscopio protonic es sex vices superior a illo del microscopio electronic.

Agronomia.—Scientistas del statounitese Departamento de Agricultura ha initiate recercas relative a un completamente nove methodologia in le application de pesticidas. Le base de iste methodologia esserea un facto observate in recercas que ha nihil a facer con pesticidas sed es concernite con le regulation—acceleration e relentation—del crescentia. Le facto in question es que certe agentes que affice le crescentia de plantas ha le capacitate de migrar inalterate in le circulation de illos a transverso omne lor organos usque illos es exsudate per le radices e certe altere structuratas. On ha constatate que iste phenomeno non es restringite a regulatores de crescentia sed que illo occorre con varie substantias chimic que exerce nulle influentia del toto super le plantas in le quales illos circula. Le problema es nunc "simplemente" trovar un pesticida que circula in le planta sin afficer lo e que es exsudate per le radices e le altere structuratas contra le quales le varie pestes dirige lor attacco.

Statistica Demographic.—Super le base de recentemente publicate datos del censo sovietic de 1959 on estima que sin le secunde guerra mundial—i.e. sin su perditas directe e su perditas indirecte in cifras de natalitate—le population de Russia esserea hodie circa 40 milliones supra su nivello effective de 210 milliones. Le censo revela que le feminas in Russia es 20 milliones plus numerose que le homines. Omne 55 feminas corresponde a 45 homines. Usque nunc on ha credite que le perditas russe in le secunde guerra mundial amontava a circa 7 milliones. Iste cifra es phantasticamente alte, sed le nove datos impone le conclusion que illo es incorrecte: le ver perditas esseva plus probabilemente duo o tres vices 7 milliones.

Dentisteria.—Dr. Robert S. Harris del Instituto Technologic de Massachusetts ha constatate que hamsters nutritre con mais e lacte veniente de Texas disveloppava 40% minus carie dental que hamsters nutritre con mais e lacte cultivate in Nove Anglaterra. Un longe serie de experimentos biochimic ha ducite Dr. Harris al conclusion final que le agente anti carie in le alimentos de Texas esseva un phosphoro. Essayos interprendite in Sveda con 2000 juveniles human ha confirmate le conclusiones experimental de Dr. Harris. Le incidentia de carie esseva reducite per 50% in le juveniles tractate con phosphoro.

Statistica Vital.—Studios statistic de Dr. E. Ask-Upmark de Uppsala monstra que le longevitate de professores in Sveda (68 annos) es superior a illo de conductores de tramways (61 annos). Inter 382 professores, 151 moriva de morbos cardiovascular, 53 de morbos cerebrovascular, 53 de tumores maligne, e 34 de morbos respiratori. Tuberculose, cancre pulmonar, e suicidio esseva rar como causa de morte in iste gruppo de professores.

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GENERAL SCIENCE

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