

SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

Selenologia.—Si, como il pare, le luna ha nulle atmosphera, il es possibile que le ultraviolette lumine solar resulta in le ionisation de su superficie, i.e. un cagation positive de ille supercie mesme e un cagation negative de particulas de pulvere que flottarea supra illo como un extense nube durante le horas de die. Un tal situation poterea causar grande difficultates al astronautas futur secundo Prof. Zdenek Kopal del Universitate Manchester in Anglaterra qui includeva iste e simile interessantissime speculationes in le discurso scientific presentate per ille al Prime Symposio International de Scientias del Spatio Cosmic a Nizza in le sud de Francia.

Technica de Radio.—In april 1959, le Laboratorio Radio-Scientific del Universitate Stanford in California succedeva pro le prime vice in le historia human a recipier un signal de radar ab le sol que illo mesme haveva emittite 17 minutas previeamente. Iste facto non poteva esser publicate plus promptemente proque le productio immediate del experimentos in question esseva solmente un serie de bandas de registration magnetic de un massa chaotic de ruitos. Iste ruitos representava le emissiones de radio del corona del sol, e que illos includeva vermente le signales inviate ab Stanford poteva esser verificate solmente per complexe calculationes del typo que ha devenite possibile in nostre dies gratias al existentia de computadores electronic.

Cardiologia.—Micare doses de irradiation ionisante resulta in le formation de nove arteriolas e le dilatation permanente de arteriolas jam existente in le musculo del corde, con le resultado de un meliorate alimentacion de illo con sanguine. Isto esseva originalmente constatate in experimentos con canes per duo medicos de New York. Tamen, le duo jam reporta le application de lor methodo a patientes human. Le resultados pare esser incoraggiante. Si le presente optimismo es justificate per observationes futur, le methodo pote render superflue le operationes de varie typos que ha como objectivo stimular un "affamate" corde a meliorar su alimentacion, i.e. su provision de sanguine.

Statistica Vital.—Inter 1925 e 1954, circa 32.000 suicidios ha occurrite in le Cite New York. Le medios e methodos usate esseva: Gas in 11.038 casos, pender se in 6.241, precipitar se ab alte locos in 4.680, veneno in 4.104, armas de foco in 2.848, cultellos e simile instrumentos in 1.150. Altere methodos esseva necar se e jactar se in le via de vehiculos in motion. Tres suicidas usava simultaneemente duo o tres methodos.

Medicina Historic.—Dr. med. Chalke de London in Anglaterra opina que le humanitate occidental suffre deposit circa 300 annos de un "epidemia de tuberculose". Iste epidemia, secundo Dr. Chalke, comenciava evanescer circa un seculo retro, longemente ante le disveloppamento de agentes chimiotherapeutic contra tuberculose e etiam longemente ante le disveloppamento de altere efficace mesuras antitubercotic. Tal agentes e tal mesuras non ha causate le reduction del virulencia de tuberculose, sed—adde Dr. Chalke—illos pote accelerar le disparition complete del morbo.

Recercas de Cancere.—Cancere es responsabile pro un plus alte porcentaje del mortes de juveniles in le Statos Unite que non importa qual altere causa, excepte accidentes. Currentemente, 12 pro cento de omne le mortes in juveniles de etates de minus que 14 annos es causate per le un o le altere forma de cancro, incluse

leucemia. Un numero considerabile de malignitates es presente al tempore del nascentia e ante illo. Ancora plus grande es le numero de canceres detegite clinicamente in patientes pediatric de minus que cinque annos de estate. Plus que un medietate de omne casos de leucemia juvenil occurre ante le estate de cinque annos.

Statistica Vital.—Plus que 5.800.000 citanos del Statos Unite suffre de imperfectiones auditori. Quasi 110.000 es totalmente surde. Quatro pro cento del masculos ha imperfectiones auditori. Inter le femininas, le porcentaje correspondente es un tertio plus favorable. On crede que iste differentia resulta del facto que plus grande numeros de masculos es implicite in accidentes e que le exposition a alte nivellos de ruido in le industria es, a generalmente parlar, un "privilegio" masculin.

Bacteriologia.—Le facto que bacterios in le stadio sporiforme pote superviver extreme temperaturas es generalmente cognoscite. Nunc, Doctores S. Zamenhof e S. B. Greer del Universitate Columbia in New York ha constatate que certe bacterios—non in le stadio de sporas—supervive sin apparente difficultate temperaturas de 135 C e plus, providite que illos es exponite a tales intra un vacuo plus o minus complete. Isto significa que projectiles inviate al luna pote contaminar ille corpore celeste si illos non es perfectemente sterile.

Entomologia.—Le lucha contra medicalmente e agriculturalmente nocive insectos esseva le thema de un reunion international de scientistas a Washington. Esseva a notar un certe sobriification del optimismo con que le expertos recommendava in recente decennios le uso (e le disveloppamento additional) de insecticidas chimic. Le rationes pro iste alteration de attitude es (1) le facto que multe insectos ha disveloppate alte grados de resistentia contra agentes chimic e (2) que multe tal agentes es nocive pro animales e plantas que es practicamente e sentimentalmente desirabile. Il pare que le futuro va vider un re-accentuation de methodos biologic in le lucha contra le insectos que es probabilemente le plus periculose del inimicos del homine. Inter altere reportos, le expertos a Washington audiva le description de un experimento comparative conducte per le Universitate McGill de Montreal in Canada. In iste experimento, tres complete insulas del Pacifico es implicite. In un insula, insecticidas chimic es usate pro combatter le peste de mosquitos. In le secunde, un agente biologic—specificamente un fungo—es utilisate pro le mesme objectivo. Le tertie insula remane sin interferentia systematic per le mano del homine. Le resultados es non ancora cognoscite.

Biochimia.—Le chimia de enzimas deveni de plus in plus complexe. Certe tales, usque nunc regardate como uniformemente representate le mesme structura, se revela como capace de multiple variationes. Recercatores del Universitate Brendeis in Massachusetts ha demonstrate per exemplo que le structura de lo que on designa genericamente como dishydrogenase lactic non es identic in varie species de animales e non mesmo in differente organos—per exemplo le corde e le musculo skeletic—del mesme animal. Il pare justificate provider que differentias in le structura molecular del dishydrogenase lactic va esser usabile in le reconstruction del interrelationes evolutional de varie species de animales. On va poter parlar del "evolution de dishydrogenase lactic" e similimente de altere enzimas e altere substantias biochimic.

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GENERAL SCIENCE

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