

SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

Psychologia.—Chimicos face lor plus importante labor in juvene annos, secundo Dr. H. C. Lehman del Universitate Ohio qui basa ille conclusion super un analyse statistic de 44 historias del chimia per autores in Germania, Francia, Italia, Anglaterra, e le Statos Unite. Pro illustrar: Inter le 101 contributiones al progresso del chimia que es mentionate in 20 del 44 historias o plus, 1% esseva facite per un chimico de plus que 55 annos de etate, 13% a plus que 45, 52% a plus que 35, 95% a plus que 25. Inter le 6.347 contributiones mentionate in solmente un del historias, 6% esseva facite per chimicos de 65 annos de etate o plus, 17% a plus que 55, 38% a plus que 45, 66% a plus que 35, 94% a plus que 25.

Litteratura Technic.—Un estimation recente asserre que le Statos Unite ha currentemente 35.000 scribentes technic, i.e. subjectos qui se occupa professionalmente e exclusivemente de componer manuales de directivas, de preparar catalogos de componentes de machineria, e—a generalmente parlar—de satisfacer le enorme requirimentos de papiro in le metabolismo del technologia moderne. On previde que in 1970 le scribentes technic in le Statos Unite va formar un arma de 66.000 individuos.

Radiophonia.—Es in production pro le marina statounitese un receptor-emissor de radiophonia que es satis micre pro esser placiate in le casco de soldatos marin. Le apparatus es destinate principalmente al uso in le complexissime manovras de porta-aviones que frequentemente require un efficace intercommunication inter disperse e mobile gruppos de individuos.

Energia Atomic.—Pro "lavar" instrumentos e vestimentos e omne altere genere de objecto que ha essite contaminare per precipitato radioactive, varie detergentes ha essite disveloppate, incluse un—currentemente le plus promittente—que in tests con un sal de cerium-144 applicate a un superficie de aluminium reducva le radioactivitate intra 15 minutas a 0,5%.

Mineria.—Experimentos facite in Pennsylvania ha demonstrate le practicabilitate de minar carbon bituminose sin le uso de foratores conventional. Illos essera reimplaciate per jectos de aqua attaccante le carbon con le fortia de un pression de 272 atmosphas.

Psychologia.—Reporta Drs. R. A. Moore e T. C. Murphy del Universitate Michigan un studio del destino post-therapeutic de 100 ex-soldatos tractate pro alcoholismo. Tres annos e medie post lor dimission ab le hospital, 14 esseva considerabilemente meliorate, 21 esseva meliorate un pouco, 33 esseva non meliorate, 7 esseva in altere hospitales, 7 esseva morte, 9 esseva in prisiones, e 9 non esseva trovabile. Le resultado es triste. Drs. Moore e Murphy opina que le plus grande obstaculo al successose therapia de alcoholismo es le facto que multe alcoholicos non pote admitter (a se mesme e a alteres) que illes es malade e require adjuta.

Lacteria.—Utilisante le facto que proteinas es fluorescente sub lumine ultraviolette, duo russos ha inventate un proteinometro que lege le contento proteinic de lacte con un precision de intra 0,1 pro cento. Le fluorescentia del proteinas es registrate electronicamente.

Rochetteria.—Ingenieros del corporation Bell Helicopter propone le addition de rotores al prime section de rochetas plurisectional pro permitir lor intacte retorno al terra e mesmo—per medio de dispositivos de teledirection—al sito de lanceamento. Rochettes con re-usabile motores de lanceamento essera un grande economia.

Genetica.—Le caso de un puero con 69

chromosomas in le cellulas de su corpore es reportate per le Instituto de Genetica Medical del Universitate Uppsala in Sveda. Humanos ha normalmente 46 chromosomas, 23 ab le patre e 23 ab le matre. Pro humanos, 46 es "diploide." Le caso reportate ab Uppsala es le prime reportate caso de "triploidia" in un infante human. Illo esseva associate con anormalitates cerebral e in le parte superior del corpore.

Primatologia.—Un colonia de 400 macacas del specie rhesus va occupar un "sede rural" de 66 hectares in le vicinitate de Portland, Oregon. Le installation costara quasi duo milliones dollars e va esser dedicate al studio de omne aspectos del physiologia, psychologia, e biologia in general del primates subhuman.

Biophysica.—Oleo vegetal, injicite in muses in quantitates de un tresesimo de lor peso corpore total, protege los contra le effectos de irradiation ionisante, secundo experimentos reportate per Dr. J. K. Ashikawa del Universitate California. Con leve grados de irradiation, sufficiente a destruer 55 pro cento del muses de controlo, le injection de oleo resultava in un superviventia de 90 pro cento. Post irradiationes satis forte pro destruer omne le muses de controlo, septe pro cento del muses tractate superviveva. Le mecanismo del effecto protectori de oleo es ancora obscur.

Sericultura.—Dr. E. G. Afrikian de Armenia in le U.R.S.S. reporta que vermes de seta produce un fibra superior quando lor alimento—folios de mora—es tractate con un antibiotico.

Cardiologia.—Circa 30 a 40 milles infantes con congenite defectos cardiac nasce omne anno in le Statos Unite. Hodie le chirurgia cardiac es satis avantiate pro corrigere ille defectos in 80 pro cento del casos.

Ophthalmologia.—In un experimento conducite al Universitate Indiana, un numero de juveniles myopic essera providite con le combination de berillos pro un oculo e lentes a contacto pro le altere. Le objectivo del experimento es verificar le these que lentes a contacto—per contrasto con berillos conventional—servi non solmente a compensar le existente defecto del vision sed es de facto capace a arrestar su disveloppamento futur.

Radar.—Le arma statounitese ha annunciate le elaboration de un apparatus de "radarophotographia" que produce multe detaliate photographias de distantissime terrenos. Le producto final ha le apparenzia de un aero-photographia conventional. Le apparatus mesme ha un peso de 700 libras. Illo es installate sub le fuselage del avion de recognoscentia e collige su information in un forma que require subsequentemente un specific (e secreta) processage pro le disveloppamento de un intelligibile imagine. Le nove systema functiona durante le die e durante le nocte. Illo rende superflue multe formas de espionage conventional, proque illo face su registrationes sin que le avion invade le territorio de altere nationes.

Physica Atomic.—Recercatores al Universitate California reporta inexpectatemente complexe detalios con respecto al contamination de plantas per precipitatos radioactive. Il pare que iste contamination differe (1) inter diverse partes del plantas, (2) inter diverse species, e (3) inter diverse elementos. Per exemplo, folios pare contaminar se plus facilmente que fructos e semines. Fabas es contaminate plus facilmente que lactuca. E strontium es le elemento radioactive le plus aggressive, multo plus aggressive que iodo, barium, e cesium, e le contamination de plantas per yttrium e certe altere elementos es practicatemente negligibile.

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GENERAL SCIENCE

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