

SCIENTIA INTERNATIONAL

NOVAS DEL MENSE IN INTERLINGUA

Alimentos.—Dr. W. A. Landmann del Fundation del Instituto American de Carne ha isolate le substantias que produce le sapor e aroma de beefsteak. Le substantias de carne esseva dividite in tres portiones: le grassia, le substantias soluble in aqua, e le substantias non soluble in aqua. Le sapor e aroma del carne esseva presente solmente in le portion soluble in aqua. Finalmente duo substantias esseva isolate; acido inosinic e un proteina que contine un saccharo. Iste due substantias in isolation ha nulle aroma, sed quando illos es miscite e calefacite con grassia o aqua le resultat es le indubitable sapor e aroma de beefsteak.

Archeologia.—Dr. R. Shutler, Jr., del Museo Statal de Nevada has compleatate un studio, per medio de radiodatation, del migrations prehistoric del populos del Pacifico. Post le analyse de plus que 100 specimens, Dr. Shutler ha concludite que 4000 annos retro le habitantes del costa del sud de China jam possedeva vascellos capace de navigar le oceano. Ab iste region le ancestres del presente populos pacific sequeva duo routes principal: (1) per le Philipinas ad in Micronesia, e (2) per Indonesia ad in Melanesia. Le specimens indica le presentia del migrantes in le Marianas in le anno 1500 de nostre era, in Samoa in le anno 9 de nostre era, in Hawaii in 124, in Yap in 178, in le Isla de Pascha in 400, e in Nove Zelanda in 1000. Iste chronologia indica le occupation de iste sitos plure seculos ante le datos previamente acceptate.

Astrobiologia.—Le possible existentia del vita organic super le planeta Jupiter es indicate per le resultatos de experimentos conducte per Dr. C. Sagan al Universitate California. In iste experimentos le atmosphera de Jupiter esseva simulate in le laboratorio. Moleculas organic esseva formate quando iste atmosphera esseva subiecte a radiation ultraviolette e descargas electric. Secundo Dr. Sagan temperaturas favorable pro le vita probabilmente existe al superficie de Jupiter gratias al facto que le radiation solar que entra su atmosphera es convertite in radiation infrarubie que eleva le temperatura del superficie in loco de escappar de novo al spatio.

Cybernetica.—Le Compania Raytheon ha disveloppe pro le solution de problemas un nove machina, le Cybertron, que differe de omne previe computatores electronic in un importante respecto. Durante que le altere computatores executa rapidissimemente un serie de operations, le quales es precisamente delineate in avante, le Cybertron essaya problemas pro le quales nulle formula es cognoscite. Illo tenta varie solutioes e apprende de su errores. Un Cybertron esseva utilitate successosamente in le construction de un filtro pro separar signales false ab signales significative in equipamento radar.

Metallurgia.—Un nove processo pro le production de alte tempearaturas, disveloppate per Dr. B. Karlovitz de Pittsburgh, combina flamas de gas con descargas electric. Le resultante temperatura pote esser duo vices le temperatura del flamma sol. Le discharge electric es conducte intra le fornace per le flamas. Alte voltages non es requirite, e le electrodos non es exponite a alte temperaturas. Le processo permette le fusion de omne substantias cognoscite, incluse materiales si refractari como quarz e tantalium. Illo debe trovar multe applications in le metallurgia e in le technologia industrial.

Inventiones.—Le 3.000.000me patente del Statos Unite esseva accordate le 12 de septembre 1961 a Dr. K. R. Eldredge del Instituto

de Recercas Stanford in California. Le invention de Dr. Eldredge es un rapide sistema electronic pro legar cheques bancari.

Oceanographia.—Dr. R. M. Pratt del Institution Oceanographic Woods Hole reporta que pecias de rocca glacial ha essite dragate ab le oceano proxime al Canarias e al costa de Africa. Le roccas probabilmente esseva portate per icebergs ab Nove Anglaterra a lor presente location.

Physica Atomic.—Dr. B. C. Maglic de Yugoslavia e Drs. L. W. Alvarez, A. H. Rosenfeld, e M. L. Stevenson del Universitate California reporta le discoperta del omega, un nove particula elementari. Le omega ha un massa equivalente a 1540 electrones e, como le neutron, ha nulle carga electric. Illo es create al collision e annihilation mutual de un proton e un antiproton. Le duration de su vita es solmente 10^{-21} secundas. A causa de iste extreme brevitate le omega non esseva observate directemente, sed su existentia poteva esser deducite ab le observation de gruppis de tres piones (mesones pi), le quales es producite per le disintegration de omne omega. Le numero de particulas elementari que ha essite discoperte nunc excede 30. Le accumulation de datos in re le omega e altere particulas debe contribuir al formulation—in le futuro non troppo distante—de un satisfacente theoria general del particulas elementari que compone omne materia.

Physiologia.—Dr. F. A. Brown, Jr., reporta in *Nature* que le cambaro cec de Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, que ha essite isolate ab le lumine del die durante innumerable generaciones, e que vive in aqua de temperatura plus o minus constante, nonobstante exhibi un regular cyclo diurne de metabolismo con un maximo de activitate metabolic a circa 7 p.m. e un minimo a circa 9 a.m. Multe altere organismos exhibi un simile cyclo.

Recercas de Cancere.—Drs. G. T. Okita e E. A. Ezz del Universitate Chicago reporta que in experimentos con mouses esseva constatare un marcante differentiation inter individuos canceroso e individuos normal in lor consumption de oxygeno. Le consumption de oxygeno in le oxydation de alimentos per le animales esseva mesurata per medio de injections de alimentos radioactive in le mouses e le subsequente mesuraction del radioactive oxydo de carbon exhalate per illos. Le consumption de oxygeno esseva multo plus alta in le individuos noncanceroso.

Recercas de Cancere.—Drs. J. Gershon-Cohen, M. B. Hermerl, e S. M. Berger de Philadelphia reporta que 23 casos de cancere mamari esseva discoperte in un studio radiologic de 1.312 feminas qui esseva libere de symptomas de cancere. In le studio roentgenogrammas esseva prendite a intervallos de 6 menses durante un periodo de 5 annos. In 70 pro cento del canceres discoperte metastase non habeva occurrite.

Taxonomia.—Dr. T. L. Jahn del Universitate California predice le utilisation de computatores electronic pro le solution de problemas del classification scientific de animales e plantas. Isto requirerea le elaboration de un codice numeric pro indicar le tractos le plus significative de organismos. Dr. Jahn signala que in omne organismos le acido disoxyribonucleic del chromosomes contiene un codice complexissime per medio del qual le integre hereditate genetic del organismo es transmittite. Studios de iste codice genetic debe esser de grande valor al taxonomia, sin regardo a su possibile adaptabilitate al computation electronic.

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