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ATOMIC RESEARCH

As an atomic bomb is exploded at Nevada, cameras record its effects on a house fifteen hundred yards away.

Past cars used in the test, a civil defence observer returns to survey the rubble of the house. Although all people in the house itself would have been wiped out, dummy families in the basement of the two-storey dwelling are found quite unharmed.

About a mile-and-a-half from the centre of the blast, a second house suffers comparatively little damage. Investigators find that the dummies in this case have been hurled from their places by the blast, but atom scientists warn - this was one of the smallest bombs yet fired.

Meanwhile, at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, atomic energy - in the shape of a cocktail - serves science in cancer research. A gamma scintillation counter (a new amazing diagnostic instrument) is used on the patient. It actually draws a picture showing the extent of cancerous tissues in his system.

For other patients, doctors inject radio-active liquids intravenously. Lead bricks shield the solution (called Gallium-seventy-two) which is handled with extreme care.

Returning to the patient the doctor pours the radio-active Gallium into the "dripelator," which feeds the solution into the bloodstream. This is atomic energy, being used in research to benefit mankind.