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7:30 Fishing-Hunting Club—WLS
7:30 Bert Wheeler Show—WGN WGN
8:00 Gay Mrs. Featherstone—WBIA
8:00 Frank Sinatra—WBW WBW
8:00 Curtain Time—WENR
8:00 Wednesday With You—WNAQ
8:30 Gabriel Feather—WGN WBW
8:15 Real Life Stories—WGN
8:15—Crisis of WarTime—WBW
8:30—WBW WBW
8:30 Spotlight Bands—WBW WGN

Uncle Ray's Corner

**Radium Gram Shows
37,000,000,000 Atoms in Second**

When we get into the world of atoms, we must speak of things which are so small that it is hard to believe the statements made about them. Scientists tell us that a drop of water has far more atoms in it than there are people on earth. In fact, they say, there are millions of times as many atoms in a drop of water as there are people on the face of our globe. A gram of radium is only a

small part of an ounce, but in one second it shoots out about 37,000,000,000,000 helium atoms. This goes on day after day, week after week.

It has been figured that if the radium lost the same number of atoms in later years as in the first year, it would be gone in 2,280 years. Actually it keeps on losing a great number of atoms, but changes into a different element—radon.

Men of science say that all radium will turn into radon, and in the course of many centuries will become polonium and then lead.

Along with uranium and a few other metals, radium "breaks up" by itself. Most elements, however, keep their own nature when they are let alone.

Perhaps all atoms should have been let alone. The world will never know about that point in due time.

As it has been, however, a great deal of work has been done on atoms during the present century. Big machines have been built to break them apart.

The machines have the common name of "atom busters" or "atom smashers." One of these was built at East Pittsburgh, Pa., and is 47 feet high. Shaped rather like a pear, it has a width of 30 feet at its widest part.

Inside the East Pittsburgh atom smasher, a large electrode was placed. This electrode was put into use to provide a strong flow of electricity for the machine.

Atoms are "tough" and it has been found necessary to use millions of volts of electricity to break them apart. Yet the deed was done time and again, years before the day of the atomic bomb.

SCIENCE section of your scrapbook.

The Westinghouse atom smasher at East Pittsburgh, as it looked during construction. The mushroom-like object in foreground is the electrode, which later was lifted inside.