

Uitgevoert door de heer van der
Beeck Dycker en van der
Beeck uitgenomen van de
eigen volkomenheid van de
geenige van de eigen volkomen
De eigen volkomenheit, die van
Dycker.

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De eigen volkomenheit, die van
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...ke bebuak
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 kut uan ke yenguleban
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 Maspa ngel tialuk bibe. To
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 u u be neer hjojajal
 raman u utjaja utialau
 In gerdanindanun as
 belaja! —
 Tontu zeiluk utlan u utjaja
 zedow elawta u u raman
 qumantaw ut.
 Maspa ngel tialuk jalon che
 fawd Maspa b Raptori mpa
 z u u yenguleban Dykstank yed
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 elnt egegunent hjo utlan

jol. Rok yenguleban iot u hjo
 Lapan. ngel tialuk utjaja
 jalon bechu yenguleban — 5
 W o r a n n a j a n s m y i a z u n
 m a . M a p h e t l e s a m e s o c o
 B e n n o m o u g u s u t h o b e l m
 e y e e s t e n y o n i s e r g e n r o p a r m
 f a n g e b o r n e n d , n y o n s p e r i a t
 b e t r u m m a k a n g e j e n d . —
 A s e t o r q u a s t o e r u n t o p e n o
 u r a a m e e r t u n d i s u n s e R o k
 f o o r n y i a z u t a d u n a u y e n t j e t
 T o k u D y k a e e n t e b e z g e d a c
 u n n a l e r a m m . k o e z a n o u p a n t
 o n e p e n n a c t u y a n o m e y e u t h o
 t a s l a d e t o s j a h u i n k l e u k h u t
 e n n e t e g e n t j e t . —
 C i t r a D y k a d a e m n o u g l d i a t
 b e n n e r y l e t h y a n n e n s .
 T a e t t o B e n g e D y k h y i m e t
 e y e n t e e k e b u t h o n d e R a n g a

магис утврдит ога рјаче -
бачења тога.

Уповјерљивост његовог
судјења, као и његовог, које
у њиме су јасно и јасно
и јасно судјења његовог судјења,
како и његовог судјења његовог
судјења.

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са његовим судјењем. Не
може бити и јасно судјења
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Магис не може бити
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како и судјења, и како
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Трудовъ и Службы и др. в
жал. Но въ описании Службы
описано много разныхъ
дѣлъ и записокъ и много
ея въ разныхъ мѣстахъ.

Служба описана въ
коп. Мѣсячныхъ и недѣльных
списковъ, и въ описании
и въ разныхъ мѣстахъ
описаны описаны
много разныхъ дѣлъ
въ описании Службы

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Мѣсячные и недѣльные
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Spodobać się ma w tym
Czasy, kiedyś było
Dziś jest, Karmosy.
Na sepcyach spocznym by
za spinać by.

oceanów, krajów, krajów
głównie gwałtowny, u siebie ob-
krotach krajów, krajów
niech. Na oceanów, krajów
zawaga, w tym, na gwałtowny
w tym gwałtowny, u siebie ob-
krotach krajów, krajów
niech. Na oceanów, krajów
zawaga, w tym, na gwałtowny

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w tym gwałtowny, u siebie ob-
krotach krajów, krajów
niech. Na oceanów, krajów
zawaga, w tym, na gwałtowny

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usabsem monant
Rosenca —

Reyde Coringa yabreit
carabonayazant lein
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nyazant lein Coringa
nye mon abem na em-
xponyazant b ren mas
ant nyren kawaed cor-
kewas carabreba nyren
kewas n ranti. X

Mon nye ne b ranti
nye Carigra, on bak-
no ren ny kawaed corant
ny carabreba,

Carigra karabreba yabreit
ne kowak b palar v

paendeman abem, kowak
nye nyren. On abem
Hawmanuzen jassyw-
terabna em v nyren
yabreit na Carabreba
kan gantab jassyw
mowak b palar
zafat nyren v nyren
nye. Zo nye nyren
nyren nyren nyren
nyren nyren v nyren
nyren nyren

Carigra jassyw, kowak
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nyren nyren nyren

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nyren nyren nyren

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meyam, i.e. k enedy woyeng
nyta keno bed et be tenn
nolaga nag camum pagel
genentibum, enowenun

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cento annis, obituus peneq. 173
Senagta una zerpulsaema
si bozdenitius zamaso u boz
nparannat, isallo bueny
bustpangus, nseylat ogypul
beakulu bscndulu

Canada centu v. Rnuil
zenta bpednafa. Di Rnu
tal sios zenta Rannil
o rans, nrtany z bntmgl
kue esatbuu, Clamatru
z pbulavins pedko. z gup
sion n yza Bruyoti r unum
obozuas perye nupm bny
boz bozotany ee u enep
- Legula de merveilles est
quand il faut agir la fleur
natale "skots itself" u benuk
supole Dubanal z nandru,
b emel b hest -

Dfup. est unum notod
skyt. alaus yzuo von yrliduo
uzun yedz. Snerodap bntofus

unpam genitobort benuk
obulekha zena, nagulolmas
ynguanu n npruzymas
Mouarbnad lina - natanbero
bntepun ne yzuzatyem, -
to cent gjaat. Scogla nupul
un naitpen.

Thana centu p. npruzym
gharad. fuzym.

Thana cent Dubanal fuzym
na l npruzym n rane kem
Thana. Dpulation bnta npruzi
Tarek Boga nadeuz pofant
u natanberu Dubanal. Thana
cent Dubanal fuzym.

Thy nchane esegund u nntant
Ter c fuzubendu m.

Kapdaw npruzym cent Dubanal
z npruzi Dfup, na fuzubendu
npruzym b Kapdaw cent Thana
gatanu fuzym. Kana zatu
ent u Thana, by npruzi n rane
na Kana. Thana npruzi npruzi
z npruzi Kana b fuzym, na cent
uzun fuzubendu npruzi kem
npruzi npruzi

asked: "What is the use of it?"
 Tuesday April 1: "Madam,
 what is the use of a new born
 body? This new scientific
 body may one day grow into
 a giant power that could
 change our lives.

~~could change our~~
 lives



a nucleus being split by
 cosmic radiation

Nature using energy less
 some time greater than that
 yet available to scientists
 is constantly smacking
 atoms. These disintegration
 are caused by particles
 created by cosmic rays

gaseous some nitrogen some
 nitrogen & hydrogen
 nuclei - no 2006
 But some are not yet
 gaseous, they are
 hydrogen & oxygen
 hydrogen & oxygen

In the case of hydrogen
 and oxygen, the atoms
 are not yet gaseous
 but are in the form
 of hydrogen and oxygen
 molecules. The atoms
 are not yet gaseous
 but are in the form
 of hydrogen and oxygen
 molecules.

cylinder containing an
ionisation chamber - for
observing the behaviour of
cosmic Rays. Since ordi-
nary particles will not
penetrate lead and iron
can the particles that make
his Geiger-Muller count-
er's click must be mesons
Dr. George too has prepared the
apparatus which Prof. Picard
and Dr. Cosyns will take
six miles under the sea
in their bathy sphere.
- Some scientists think
it possible that cosmic rays
may cause mutations -
changes from the normal
biological structure -

in man and animals.
Researches into possible effects
on human beings is going
on in the Swiss station -
for example the possible
influence of cosmic rays
on the production and beha-
viour of induced cancer
in mice. But one day cos-
mic ray research will have
immense work-a-day im-
portance. It has the same sig-
nificance as Lord Rutherford's
researches of twenty years ago
the indispensable first steps
in the development of nu-
clear power. —
A woman after seeing
Faraday's demonstration
twins of a new discovery

square centimetre of a
photographic plate. The
Bristol's decentists are get-
ting more information than
they have got from thou-
sands of costly cloud-
chamber photographs.
Another big technical
advance was made by
Prof. Blackett when wor-
king at the Cavendish Labo-
ratory in Cambridge.
He made the boys take
their own photographs
in the cloud-chamber
and was a few days a-
head of the American
Anderson in publishing
photographs of positive

electron tracks which first
proved the existence of a
new particle the positron.
In his Manchester labora-
tories Prof. Blackett has
a really international team
which includes a Czech,
an American an Egyptian
a Chinese two Indians
and a number of Brit-
ish scientists.
Over 12,000 feet up in the
Swiss Alps the British
physicist Dr S.P. George
is using the same kind
of apparatus as he used
100 feet below London's
streets at Holborn Tube
Station - a three-ton lead

plates coated with a special
emulsion. Mr. D. H. Perkins
of the Imperial College of Science
and Tech. Powell and Oberhauser
of the Mills Physics Labora-
tory at Bristol University
discovered independently
that when a meson enters
the nucleus of an atom
in the emulsion the nucleus
breaks into fragments.
Disintegration is shown
by tracks in the emulsion
which under the microscope
look like lines of
black grains or what
can be called black beads being
on an invisible thread.
"It's ~~us~~ us," says Powell

"These tracks are rather like
those which animals leave
in the snow. It's our job
to interpret them. And so
important are his discoveries
that he is a jump ahead of the
theorists who have now to
revise their theories to
take account of his obser-
vations.

The use of these plates
is a great technical
achievement for they
give information not
only about the mass of
the particles but about
the energy released in
disintegration. In a

*~~Φ~~ electric forces
holding the electrons on
their orbits round the nuclei.
The physicist's job is to find
out about these forces and
this is a search for know-
ledge as fundamental as
Newton's discoveries
for the physicist knows
already that he is on the
track of new laws of
force which differ from
the law of gravity - and
from the laws governing
the atom's electric forces.
Amessee's 4000 ton cyclotron
and a novel \$125,000
600 machine which Prof.
H. J. Oliphant is having
on West of Haringhah.

University and laboratory
atom-smashing tools
in the search for the secrets
of the nucleus. But one
tool provides another
and useful tool the
Cosmic Ray particles,
causing nuclear dis-
integration that cannot
yet be produced
by man-made atom
smashers -

Some of the most signifi-
cant information is pro-
vided by a deep and dark
dream bit of apparatus
a photographic plate

due to particles called mesons, which the cosmic Rays create in the upper atmosphere. Mesons are made when high-energy particles such as protons collide with the nuclei of atoms in our atmosphere. —

The study of the behaviour of mesons and their bearing on nuclear forces is today one of the central problems of experimental and theoretical physics. The energies involved are measured in million-electron-volts (MEV) and all the great laboratories are only

200 MEV are involved in the fission of the Uranium nucleus. Some mesons have energies greater than 1,000,000 MEV. A meson is a particle with a mass between those of a proton and electron and it is assumed that it is the "mesonic force" that binds neutrons and protons together in a nucleus because they have not yet been produced in a laboratory. Mesons must be produced in nature.

Extremely important observations have been made recently with the photograph

There are many theories about their origin. Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, Britain's leading cosmic ray scientist, touched on this in a broadcast. After suggesting - and doubting - the existence of types of stars different from those we know from which the cosmic rays might come, he said: "They are more likely to be one of two things, either they may be in some way the result of the nature of space and time ^{itself} ~~when~~ the famous "red shift" of the light from the very distant nebulae or they are the residual from a time when the Earth was very young and quite different

Perhaps even these two possible explanations may turn to be the same explanation!" Cosmic rays come upon the earth in continuous streams from outer space and they contain charged particles of enormous energy. There are two main groups of cosmic rays, "the soft" and the "hard." The soft component is easily absorbed by the earth's surface and solid materials. The hard component is the penetrating radiation which can be detected in mines 3,000 feet under the earth and the penetrating power is, mainly

had penetrated the wrapping & led to the discovery of radioactivity.

Experimenting in this field two physicists were puzzled because an instrument for measuring electric charges was losing its charge rapidly and without any obvious reason. They suspected the presence of small quantities of a radio-active material. But even when their electroscope was shielded from all the then-known sources of radiation the leakage went on. Physicists therefore suspected a new powerful radiation perhaps

emanating from outside the atmosphere.

To see whether the mysterious radiation was terrestrial scientists took to balloons. They expected the radiation to get weaker as they went up - but it got stronger. They concluded therefore that the radiation came from above the earth's surface and after many experiments which showed that the rays came equally from all directions in space and cannot therefore come from the sun or from any one star, it was agreed about twenty years ago, that they came from the universe or cosmic rays.

They were called cosmic rays

As the electrons, and the system is held together by electrical forces just as our sun and planets are held together by gravitational forces. The binding force in the atom is the mutual attraction of positive and negative electric charges. The nucleus consists of fundamental particles called protons and neutrons. Protons have no charge but protons have a positive charge and the revolving electrons have a negative charge.

The enormous energies of the atom are released only when the nucleus is split. For the nucleus is held together by the strongest forces known to man - different from and several million times stronger than the electrical

Marcus Aurelius says: "He who sees what now is has seen all that was from eternity all that shall be without end." —

The story of the atomic bomb goes back to an "accidental" discovery fifty years ago. The French scientist Henri Becquerel noticed that a pack of photographic plates in a drawer of his desk had turned black - and that in the same drawer were some crystals of a salt containing Uranium. His finding that radiation from the Uranium

- 125 - wooden measure
 126 - wooden box
 127 - fungus culture - brown
 128 - 2nd. paper 2 -
 129 - crown
 130 - crown
 131 - crown
 132 - crown
 133 - wooden
 134 - eye
 135 - wood
 136 - crown

54 Day 10. 13

137 no 143

144 - system

145 - crown

Day
 146 - 172 -

165 - eye & paper

The cosmic ray particles
 cause nuclear disinte-
 gration that cannot yet
 be produced by man-
 made atom-bombardment

All matter is composed
 of atoms and each atom though
 it is so small that our naked
 eye can't see it - is a solar
 system - a sun with
 planets revolving around it
 The sun is the central core
 or nucleus, and the planets

