



## THE HISTORY OF THE ATOMIC ERA, RADIOLOGY, AND ATOMIC ENERGY IN PHILATELY



Since Pierre studied the effects of radium on living cells, the therapeutic impact of this radioactive element when used on cancerous cells came to be known as Curie therapy -- a new medical speciality which rapidly progressed to its present radiotherapeutic stage.

On April 19, 1906 the illustrious scientist Professor Pierre Curie was tragically killed. Undaunted, Marie Curie continued where his work had abruptly ended, and was appointed to the now-vacant chair of physics at the Sorbonne in Paris. In 1911 she was once again honored with the Nobel Prize, thus attaining the rare distinction of receiving the coveted prize for the second time. The outbreak of the First World War in 1914 resulted in an unprecedented demand for the Röntgen machine for use in the radiography of wounded soldiers. Consequently Marie Curie organized the first mobile x-ray units for the French army, supplying power from her Citroen motorcar. These numerous "little Curies", as well as the Röntgen units at various hospitals were manned by Marie, by nurses she had trained as radiographers, and by her daughter Irène.