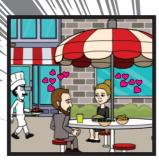
# INCREDIBLE SCIENTISTS, SENSATIONAL DISCOVERIES

- in comics -

## MARIE CURIE AND THE RADIOACTIVITY



## ADRIANA MOURA







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## MARIE CURIE AND THE RADIOACTIVITY

# INCREDIBLE SCIENTISTS, SENSATIONAL DISCOVERIES - in comics -



## Belo Horizonte 2018

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IMAGES OUT OF SCALE SIZE

Authorized illustration: Http://www.bitstripsforschools.com

## **PROLOGUE**

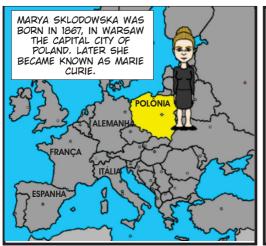
Scientists have been working hard for broadening human-boundary knowledge and have been giving mankind the best of life perspective. Their theories change the thoughts and persuade mankind life.

A theory is the picture of a big idea based, mainly, towards observation. Each new discovery becomes part of the author life story.

Scientific ideas have been faced overturning towards the years because people incredibly and persistently broke old conceptions stuck in the traditions as well presenting a new way of thinking. However, every scientific idea that is considered the truth nowadays is susceptible to be changed, fairly enough, it is necessary that someone come up with a new conception, being determined and find out a way of convincingly proving the new hypothesis. There are many questions to the new generation of scientists to be answered that will change the world. This comic collection has gotten the objective for promoting the learning basic concepts of science towards the science history, into an attractive manner, pleasant, as well as with an easy and understanding language, contributing to improve scientific education.

At the end of each adventure there is a chapter dubbed "now you are the scientist". They are activities related to the story you have just read for training and that allure the reader to put themselves into the scientist shoes and other exercises for being debated in groups.

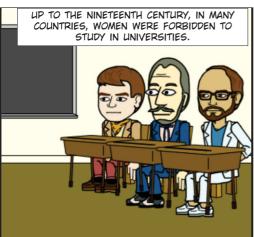
Adriana Moura
Licensed and Bachelor in Biologics Science – UFMG
Master-degree in Science (specialization) – UFMG
Teacher at Belo Horizonte Municipal City Hall
Vice-Director and Director at Israel Pinheiro Municipal School / 2003 – 2006
Coordinator teacher for Integrated School Program
Israel Pinheiro Municipal School / 2007 - 2015
Member of the Directorate of Integral Education - Municipal Education
Secretariat / since 2015
Coordinator of the BH Eco-School Program / since 2016



RESEARCH AND SCIENCE WAS NOT THE TASK OF ANY WOMEN. WOMEN WERE FOR GETTING MARRIED, TAKE CARE OF THEIR KIDS AND HOUSE.





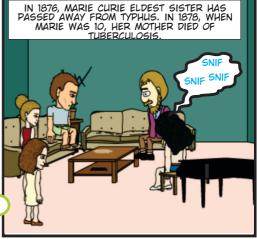


IT WAS IN THAT TIME WHEN MARIE CURIE LIVED. SHE WAS THE FIRST WOMAN TO RECEIVE THE NOBEL PRIZE\*

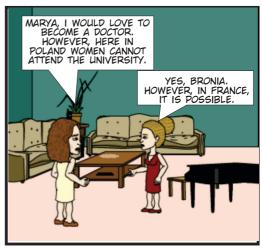


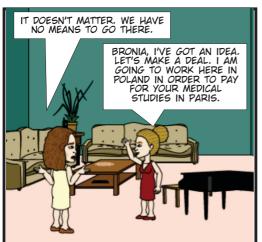
\* NOBEL PRIZE IS THE ONE OF MOST IMPORTANT AWARD IN THE WORLD, GRANTED ANNUALLY TO THE BEST SCIENTIST WHO IS THE MOST PROMINENT.

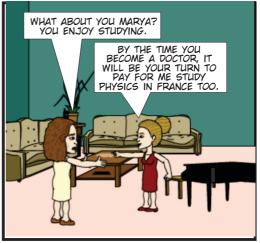




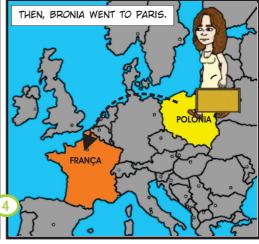


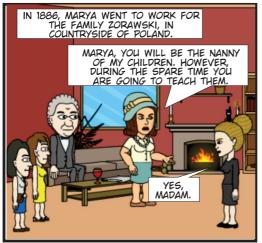


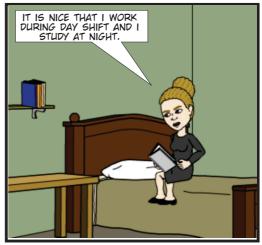












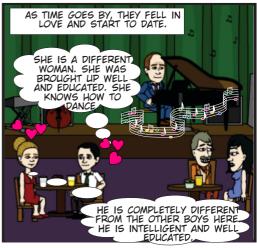


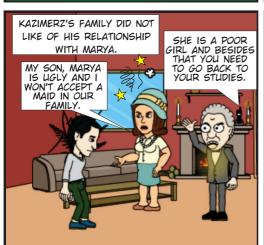














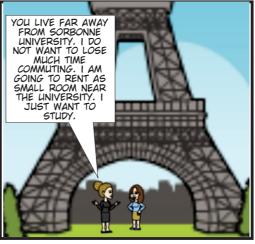










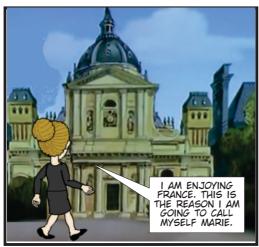




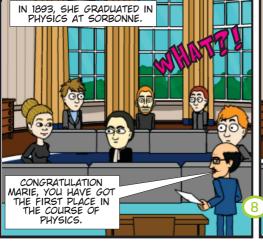


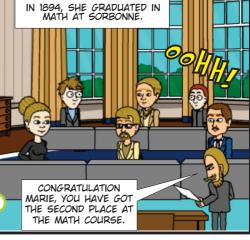


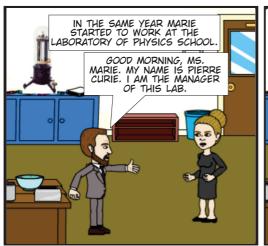










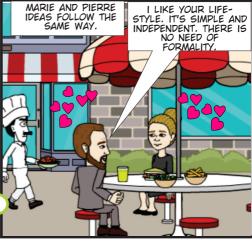




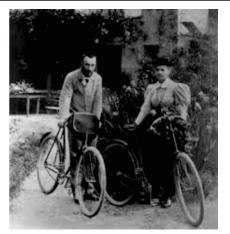












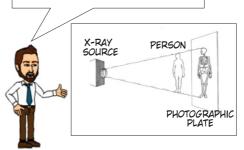
DURING THE FIRST YEARS OF MR. AND MRS. CURIE MARRIAGE, SCIENCE BECOMES TO TRANSFORM RADICALLY.



FIRST X-RAY

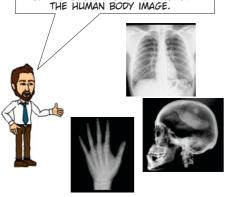
WILHELM RÖNTGEN

IN 1895, THE GERMAN PHYSICIST WILHELM RÖNTGEN DISCOVERED THE X-RAY AND RECEIVES THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR THAT. THE X-RAY IS A TYPE OF INVISIBLE LIGHT THAT CAN CROSS SOLID MATERIALS AS PAPER, WOOD, METAL AND EVEN THOUGH HUMAN BODY.



ANY PHOTOGRAPHIC PLACE BECOME DARK WHEN EXPOSED TO ANY TYPE OF LIGHT.

WHEN AN X-RAY IS EMANATED THROUGH THE HUMAN BODY, THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATE REPLICATES THE HUMAN BODY IMAGE.



THE HUMAN FLESH BECOMES DARK BECAUSE THE MAJOR PART OF THE RAYS \ PASSES THROUGH IT.





I AM GOING TO CALL IT X-RAY BECAUSE I DON'T KNOW ITS PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.



IN 1912, MAX THEODOR, PROVED THAT THE X-RAYS ARE ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATIONS FROM HIGH ENERGY.

ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES FROM X-RAY ARE DIFFERENT FROM ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES AND DIFFERENT FROM VISIBLE LIGHT RAYS AS WELL AS FROM RADIO WAVES BECAUSE THE CARRY HIGH ENERGY, WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE RAY ITSELF PENETRATE INTO SOLID MATERIAL.

Electromagnetic spectrum

**GAMA** RAY X-RAY

ULTRA- VISIBLE VIOLET LIGHT

MICRO-WAVES

**RADIO** WAVES











WAVES THAT CAN PENETRATE MORE DEEPLY

THE DISCOVERY OF X-RAY HAS THRILLED THE ENTIRE WORLD. X-RAY WAS USED INDISCRIMINATELY. NOBODY KNEW HOW DANGER HIGH DOSES OF X-RAY WERE THAT MAY DAMAGE THE HUMAN TISSUE EVEN THOUGH CAUSES CANCER.



NOWADAYS, THERE IS A NEED FOR USING LEAD-APRON (LEAD BLOCK X-RAY THROUGH IT) FOR PROTECTION WHEN HANDLING X-RAY IN HOSPITAL.





X-RAY CARRIES SEVERAL APPLICATIONS: MEDICINE, PHYSIC, ASTROPHYSICS, ASTRONOMY AND METALLURGIC INDUSTRY.

IT CAN DETECT CRACKS OR STRUCTURAL DEFECT IN SOME DEVICES



**BROKEN BONES** 

IT IS POSSIBLE TO SEE THE INSIDE OF THE BODY WITHOUT MAKING CUTS

IT CAN BE USED IN AIRPORTS TO EXAMINE THE INTERIOR OF LUGGAGE ALLOWING SAFETY AND SPEEDING.



THE DISCOVERY OF X-RAY HAS REVOLUTIONIZED MEDICAL TREATMENT WHICH STARTS THE MODERN AGE OF PHYSICS. IT HELPS MARIE CURIE WITH THE DISCOVERY OF RADIOACTIVITY. X-RAY



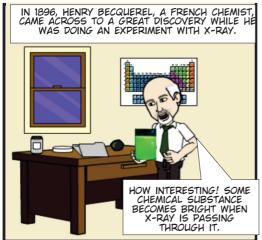






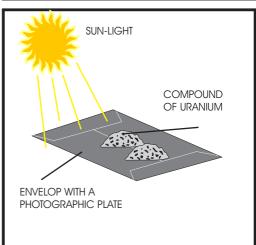
NUCLEAR ENERGY









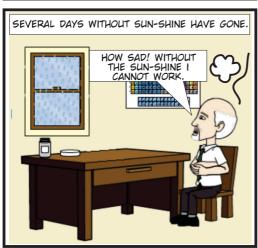




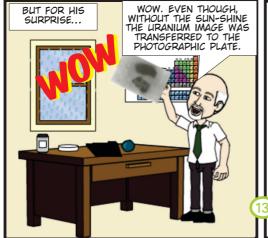






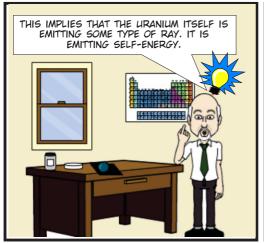


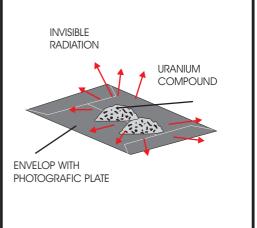




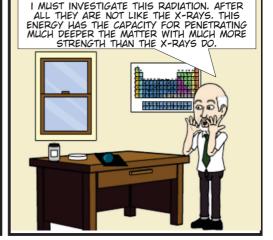
THE FILM USED BY BECQUEREL ON HIS DISCOVERY, THE DARK STAIN REFERS TO THE PLACE WHERE THE RADIATION REACHES MORE. THIS MATERIAL IS PRESERVED UP TO NOWADAYS AT THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL IN PARIS.

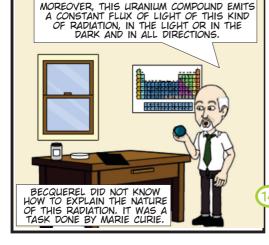


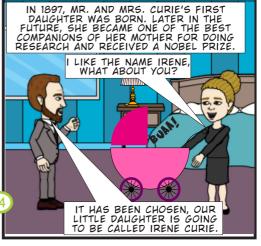




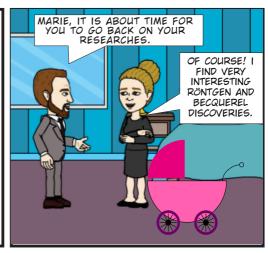




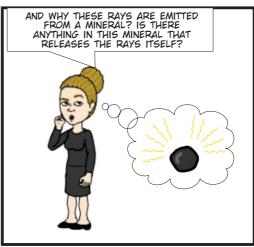


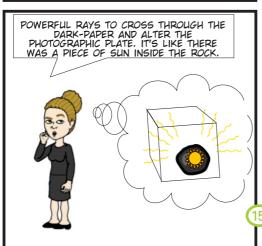






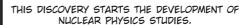


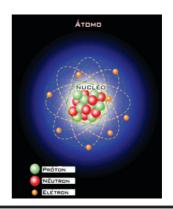




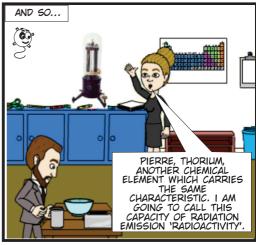


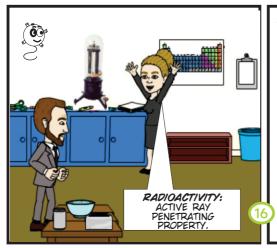


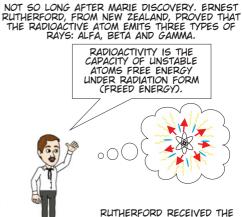




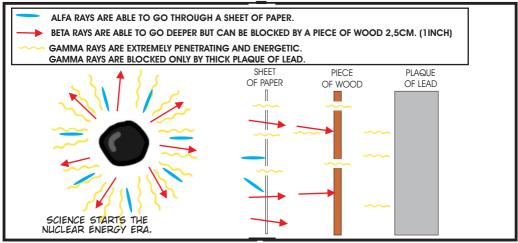


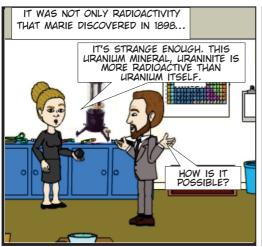




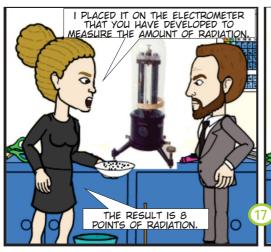


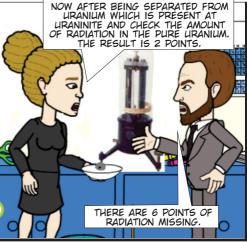
NOBEL PRIZE IN 1908.

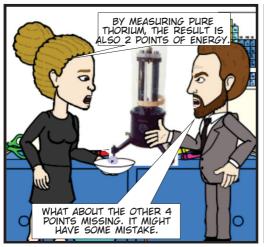


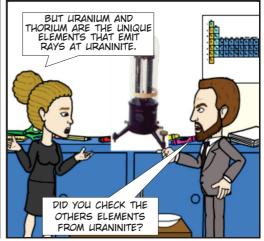


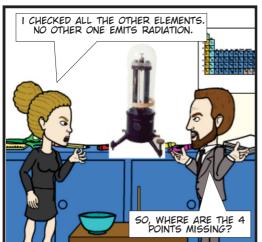




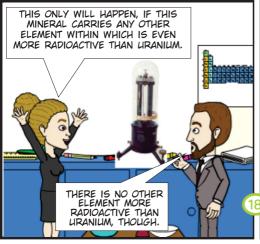


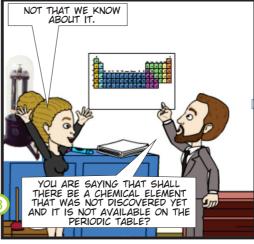


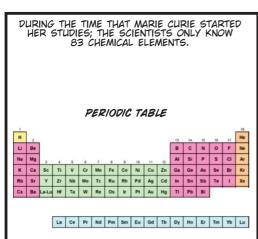


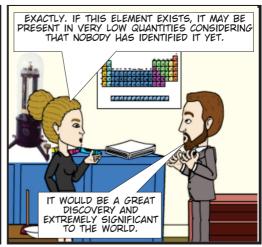








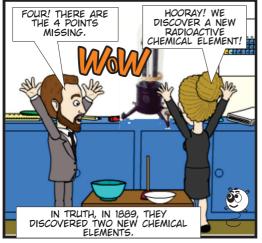


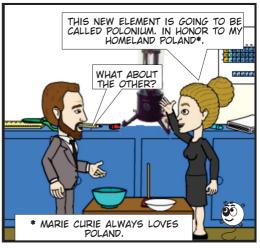




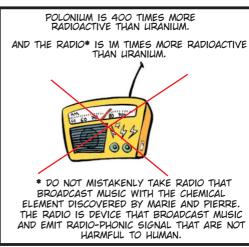


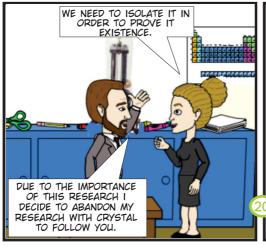














CONSIDERING THAT POLONIUM AND RADIO



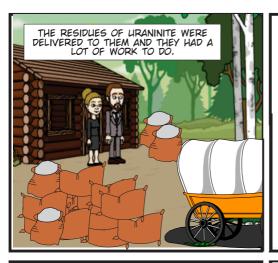












THEY HAVE TO EXTRACT THE RADIO: REDUCE THE MINERAL TO PURE RADIO POWDER TO STUDY ITS PROPERTIES.



TO BOIL



EACH STEP OF THE PROCESS WAS REGISTERED AT THE LAB DIARY. IT WAS A LONG, BORING, AND DIFFICULT.

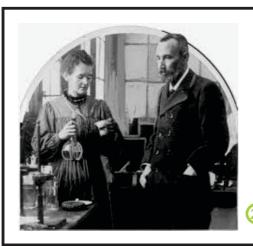
TO FILTER





THEY WERE VERY HAPPY CONSIDERING THE HARD WORK CONDITION. THEY WERE PARTNER

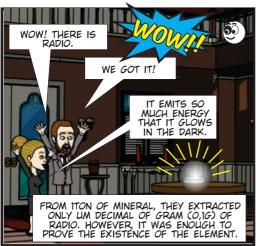




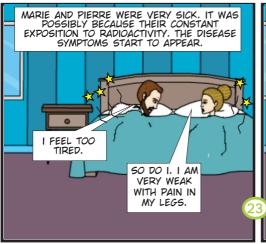




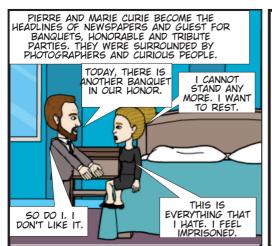


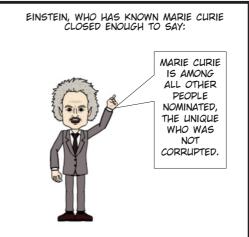


IN1903, MARIE AND PIERRE E BECQUEREL
RECEIVED THE NOBEL PRIZE OF PHYSICS
BECAUSE THE DISCOVERY OF RADIOACTIVITY.
HOWEVER, ONLY BECQUEREL WENT TO RECEIVE
THE DDITE





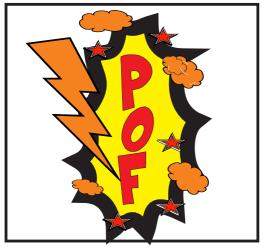


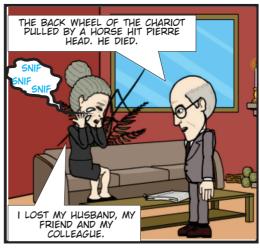


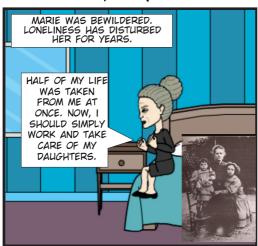


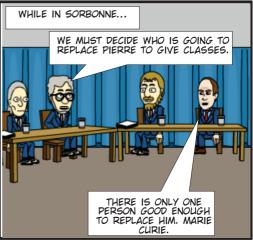
















IN THE FOLLOWING DAY, ON NOVEMBER 6TH OF 1906, THE NEWSPAPER "LE JOURNAL" PUBLISHED:



THE DAY OF TODAY
T H E R E W A S A
CELEBRATION OF THE
FEMINISM VICTORY. A
W O M A N W A S
ALLOWED TO TEACH
G R A D U A T E
STUDENTS OF ANY
GENDERATA COURSE

IN A UNIVERSITY. WHERE WILL BE SITUATED THE ALLEGED SUPERIORITY OF MEN? THE TRUTH, IT IS COMING A DAY WHEN WOMEN WILL BE SEEN AS HUMAN-BEING. OTHER RESEARCHES WERE CONTINUING TO CARRY ON. INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF RADIO HELPS THE TREATMENT CANCER DISEASE.



THIS DISCOVERY LED MARIE CURIE TO BE EVEN MORE FAMOUS.

THE NEW ELEMENT RADIO BECOMES TO BE USED IN SEVERAL PRODUCTS:
FACIAL TREATMENT; CREAM FOR ELIMINATING

FACIAL TREATMENT; CREAM FOR ELIMINATING FACIAL LINES AND PIMPLES; SHAMPOOS; SALTS FOR BATHING AND TOOTH PASTE.



SPARKLING WITH RADON GAS.



MAKE-UP POWDER WITH RADIO THIS WAS THE HEYDAY OF RADIO WHICH ONLY ENDED AROLIND 1927 WHEN IT BECOME PROVED THAT RADIATION CAN KILL THE CELLS AND CAUSE CANCER.



BY SEEING THIS SYMBOL, BE AWARE. THERE IS RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL AND IT IS NOT SUPPOSED TO BE HANDLED DUE TO THE RISK OF RADIATION LEAKAGE.

HOWEVER, THE SAME RADIO THAT CAN KILL CAN BE ALSO USED TO CANCER THERAPY. THE RADIO THERAPY IS USED NOWADAYS TO ELIMINATE THE CANCER-CELLS. IT HAS ALREADY SAVED AND EXTENDED MANY HUMAN LIVES.











IN 1911 MARIE CURIE WAS AWARDED BY THE NOBEL PRIZE, AT THIS TIME FOR CHEMISTRY FOR THE DISCOVERY OF THE TWO NEW CHEMICAL ELEMENTS: RADIO AND POLONIUM.

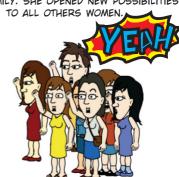


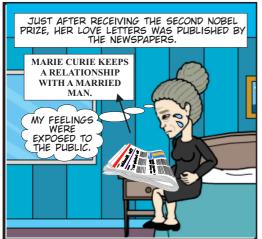


- THE FIRST WOMAN TO TEACH AT SORBONNE FRENCH UNIVERSITY;
- THE FIRST WOMAN TO RECEIVE THE NOBEL PRIZE - THE FIRST PERSON TO RECEIVE TWO NOBEL PRIZES.



MARIE CURIE BECAME THE ROLE-MODEL TO MANY OTHER WOMEN. SHE HAS SHOWN THAT WOMEN CAN BE EFFICIENT WITHOUT ABANDON THEIR FAMILY. SHE OPENED NEW POSSIBILITIES TO ALL OTHERS WOMEN.







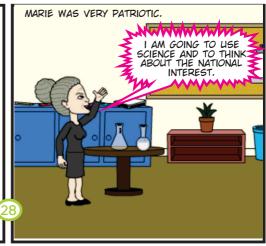


IN 1912 AND 1913 MARIE CURIE WENT TO THE HOSPITAL FOR TREATING A SERIES OF DISEASES, INCLUDING RENAL DISEASE SHE MIGHT HAVE ACQUIRED BECAUSE OF RADIATION. WHEN SHE GOT BETTER SHE DEDICATED TO RADIO STUDIES.

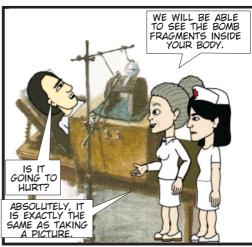


IN 1914 THE FIRST WORLD WAR BEGAN.



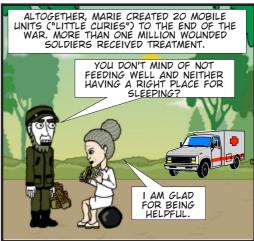






SHE TRAINED
NURSES TO USE THE
MOBILE X-RAY
MACHINE. ONE OF
THE NURSES WAS
HER DAUGHTER
IRENE, AT THE AGE
OF 18. THE
PARTNERSHIP
BETWEEN MOTHER
AND DAUGHTER
WILL LAST FOR ALL
MARIE CURIE LIFE.



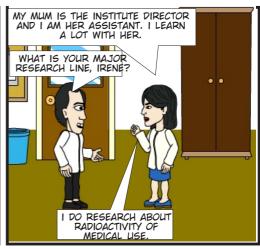




IN 1918 WAS INAUGURATED THE INSTITUTE OF RADIO IN PARIS. WHICH BECOME CALLED INSTITUTE CURIE NOWADAYS, WHERE THEY DEDICATE THE STUDY OF ONCOLOGY AND THE MEDICAL EFFECTS OF RADIO.







IRENE CURIE AND FRÉDÉRIC JOLIOT GOT MARRIED IN 1926 AND WORKED TOGETHER, JUST LIKE MARIE AND PIERRE.

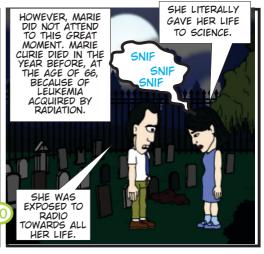


IN 1932 WAS INAUGURATED THE RADIO INSTITUTE
IN WARSAW. NOWADAYS IT IS NAMED AFTER
INSTITUTE OF ONCOLOGY MARIA SKLODOWSKACURIE.



IN 1933, THE COUPLE JOLIOT & CURIE DISCOVERS
THE ARTIFICIAL RADIOACTIVITY AND TOGETHER
RECEIVED IN 1935, THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR THE
SYNTHESES OF THE NEW RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS.







THE OTHER DAUGHTER, EVE, TOOK CARE OF MARIE DURING HER DISEASE AND WROTE A LOVELY MEMOIR: A BOOK "MADAM CURIE". IT BECOME THE BEST SELLER FROM WHICH A MOVIE AS MADE IN 1943.



SOME TIME LATER IRENE AND JOLIOT DAUGHTER GOT MARRIED WITH PAUL LANGEVIN GRANDSON.



MARIE CURIE'S WORKS RESULT IN THE TECHNOLOGY PROGRESS OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS AND NUCLEAR ENERGY.



BUT, UNFORTUNATELY, IT ALSO TURNS POSSIBLE THE INVENTION OF THE ATOMIC BOMB.



PIERRE CURIE, IN 1905, WAS OPTIMIST:

THE RADIO CAN BECOME
TOO DANGEROUS ON THE
HAND OF CRIMINAL PEOPLE.
I DO BELIEVE THAT HUMAN
KIND WILL EMBRACE MORE
BENEFITS THAN DANGER
WITH THE NEW DISCOVERY.
(THE RADIO).



THE END

31

#### NOW YOU ARE THE SCIENTIST!

#### **EXPERIMENT 1)**

TITLE: Very little matter

Marie and Pierre Curie extracted only 0.1 tenth of a gram (0.1g) of Radio from one ton of mineral. How is possible to measure quantities so small with scale not so precise?

**OBJECTIVE**: to show that certain measures can be obtained via indirect manner; to show that it is necessary to formulate hypothesis to do certain measurements.

**MATERIAL:** a balance scale, it's the most simple kind of scale, confetti (it can be obtained with a paper punch, clips, 1g weight or gram mass standardize set (or any object which has the same weight).

#### PROCEDURE:

- 1. Place the 1g weight in one side of the weighing pan.
- On the other side place as much clips are necessary to balance the scale lever.
- 3. Complete: 1g = clips.
- 4. Place 1 confetti on one side of the weighing pan and try determining its mass (first measure).
- 5. Place an amount of confetti in one side of the weighing pan and determine in clips, the mass of the amount of confetti (second measure).
- 6. Transfer into grams the obtained value in clips.
- 7. Calculate one confetti mass.
- 8. Duplicate twice the steps 5, 6 and 7 by using numbers of confetti multiple of ten, in order to facilitate the calculation and fill up the following table (3rd and 4th measures).
- 9. Place on the scale an amount of confetti without counting them previously. Calculate the approximately the number of confetti from the confetti mass set. (5th measure).

	Number of confetti	Total mass (g)	Mass of 1 confetti (g)
1st measure			
2st measure			
3st measure			
4st measure			
5st measure			

### **EXPERIMENT 2)**

#### **TITLE: Split the matters**

Marie and Pierre Curie made the Radio extraction, this is, split the matter from mineral and reduce Radio to pure powder. To do that they grind the mineral (Uraninite), boiling, filtering, settling. In science, frequently, there is the necessity of splitting material and there is several techniques employed. Filtration, adsorption (attachment of molecule from a liquid to a solid surface), evaporation, distillation – depending on the matter that will be split.

**OBJECTIVE:** From the steps A, B and C will be made with a solution of methylene blue with should be prepared according to the instructions:

**PREVIOUS PROCEDURE:** As etapas A,B e C serão realizadas com solução de azul-demetileno que deverá ser preparada de acordo as instruções:

**MATERIAL:** 25ml of Alcohol, 10mg of methylene blue (powder), 1 glass stick, 1 plastic funnel, a plastic spoon, 1 glass, 1 bottle (100ml) with tread cap and label.

#### PREPARING THE METHYLENE BLUE SOLUTION:

- 1. Place the methylene blue in the glass (the amount of a size of a matchtip).
- 2. Adding alcohol.
- 3. Agitate the substance with the glass stick.
- 4. Adding water up to the top of the glass and mix again.
- 5. Save in the bottle sealed and labeled.

#### STEP A: Filtration

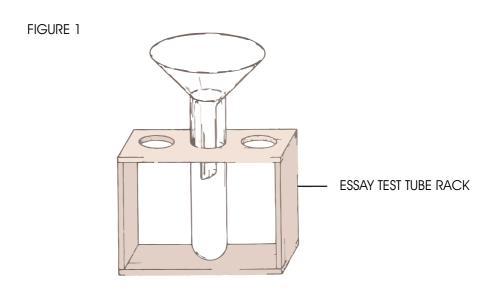
**MATERIAL:** 5ml of the solution of methylene blue, 1 glass, 1 glass stick, 1 essay test tube rack, 1 plastic funnel, 1 essay test tube and 1 sheet of filter-paper.

#### PROCEDURE:

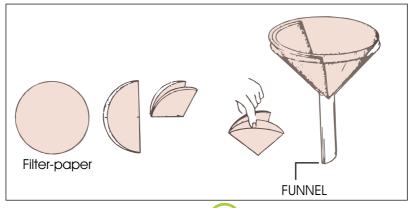
- 1. Transfer to the glass the solution of methylene blue.
- 2. Place the essay test tube and the funnel in the rack. (figure 1).
- 3. Fold the filter-paper as indicated (figure 2) and place it in the funnel.
- 4. Moist the filter-paper, so it will adhere to the side of funnel.
- 5. Insert the funnel in the essay test tube.
- 6. With the glass stick, shed in funnel the solution of methylene blue and by using the following technique: Hold the glass stick with the left hand and keep it leaned towards the funnel. Then drop carefully the solution over the stick, some how the solution slides on it.

#### **RESULTS:**

- 1. What was the color of the filtrated liquid?
- 2. What color was attached on the filter-paper?
- 3. Did you notice any solid matter stick on the filter-paper?



### FIGURE 2



#### STEP B: Separation by coal Adsorption

Adsorption occurs when the particles attach to the coal surface (Adsorption is the attachment of molecule from a liquid to a solid surface).

**MATERIAL:** 1g of coal, (common coal in small pieces) 10ml methylene blue solution, 01 plastic spoon, 1 plastic funnel, 2 essay test tube, 1 glass, 1 glass stick, 1 essay test rack, 1 filter-paper sheet.

#### PROCEDURE:

- 1. Place the methylene blue solution inside the glass.
- 2. Add the coal by mixing it during 2 minutes approximately.
- 3. Filter the mixing with the filter-paper.
- 4. If the filtered solution is not clear, redo the process using the same filter-paper and another essay test tube.
- 5. Now, redo the experiment by using ground coal.

#### **RESULTS:**

- 1. Formulate a hypothesis to explain item 4 result.
- 2. When did the adsorption occur in high level, with the coal in pieces or ground coal, why?

## **STEP C: Evaporation**

**MATERIAL:** 5ml methylene blue solution, 1 glass, 1 plastic funnel, 1 glass stick, wood-clamper, 1 essay test tube 1 essay test racks, 1 oil-lamp and alcohol for burning.

#### PROCEDURE:

- 1. Place the essay test tube on the rack.
- 2. Place the methylene blue solution inside the clean glass and transfer this solution to the essay test tube by using the funnel and the glass-stick.
- 3. Light up the oil-lamp.
- 4. Hold the essay tube with the wood clamper by holding it on the flame.
- 5. Wait for the solution gets boiling and allow it to evaporate.
- 6. Observe the dark blue residue that settles on the bottom of the essay tube.

#### **EXPERIMENT 3)**

**TITULO: Examining matters** 

**OBJECTIVE**: To show the rock aspect is related to the matters that comprises it and, also, the size, shape and arrangement of their components.

**MATERIAL:** magnetic, microscopy plate, tooth-pick, two sample of rocks (granite, gneiss, or any other) a piece of cloth and a hammer.

#### PROCEDURE:

- 1. Grind the rocks samples. In order to do it, wrap the rock in a piece of cloth and hammer it.
- 2. Gather the little pieces which are more similar in bunch. (Use the tooth-pick to handling and splitting the rock fragments).
- 3. Find out if different fragments are attracted by the magnetic.
- 4. Place the microscopy plate on the table by rubbing on it different fragments to observe if it scratches the glass.

**RESULT:** complete the table to show the difference between the two samples studied.

	material	Brightness	color	Hardness	Magnetic attraction
Rock 1	A				
	В				
	С				
	D				

	material	Brightness	color	Hardness	Magnetic attraction
RocK 2	A				
	В				
	С				
	D				

#### EXERCISES

- 1) What are Marie Curie main discoveries?
- 2) What is the importance of these discoveries?
- 3) What impact these discoveries caused to the world?
- 4) Has Marie Curie got any acknowledgement while she was alive, what were they?
- 5) Marie suffered discrimination for being a woman? Issue examples.
- 6) How are women currently discriminated?
- 7) What is your opinion about the use of radioactive by human-being?
- 8) Why is it important to recognize the symbol that indicates the presence of radioactive material?
- 9) How can science and society be prejudiced by prejudice?
- 10) What can happen if radioactive material leak in the environment?
- 11) In 2011, Japan was reach by a violent earthquake following a tsunami. These events caused accidents in Nuclear Japanese Plants, which raised concerns all over the world about the safety of those plants. What are the advantage and disadvantages of these plants?
- 12) What the difference between x-ray and radioactivity?
- 13) Radiography are images of the inside part of human body obtained with x-ray and largely used by medical treatment. Explain how the image is transferred to the photographic plate.
- 14) Try finding, in the comics, which drawing the bug-bug ( ) appears and describe what the scientific discovery is discussed.

## **COLLECTION**

## INCREDIBLE SCIENTISTS, SENSATIONAL DISCOVERIES

- in comics -
- 1-NICOLAU COPÉRNICO AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM
- 2-HISTORY OF THE CELLULAR THEORY
- 3-CHARLES DARWIN AND THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION
- 4-GREGOR MENDEL, THE FATHER OF GENETICS
- 5-LUIS PASTEUR AND THE MICROBIAL THEORY
- 6-ARQUIMEDES, THE FIRST SCIENTIST
- 7-GALILEU GALILEI, THE MESSENGER OF THE STARS
- 8-ISSAC NEWTON AND UNIVERSAL GRAVITATION
- 9-VITAL BRAZIL AND THE ANTIPHYDIC SERUM
- 10-PETER LUND AND BRAZILIAN PALEONTOLOGY
- 11- FINSTEIN AND THE RELATIVITY
- 12-HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF LIFE
- 13-HISTORY OF DINOSAURS
- 14- JOHN DALTON AND ATOMIC THEORY
- 15- WATSON & CRICK AND THE DNA
- 16- MARIE CURIE AND THE RADIOACTIVITY
- 17- THE EVOLUTION OF SCIENTIFIC THINKING
- 18- OSWALDO CRUZ & CARLOS CHAGAS AND THE EPIDEMICS OF BRAZIL
- 19- CARLOS LINEU AND THE CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING BEINGS
- 20- DMITRI MENDELEEV AND THE PERIODIC TABLE
- 21. STEPHEN HAWKING: FROM BIG BANG TO BLACK HOLES
- 22. THE 5 SENSES IN THE FIELD AND IN THE CITY
- 23. VISIT TO THE MUSEUM
- 24. MARY ANNING, THE FOSSIL HUNTER

