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AUTHORITY- PAKISTAN ATOMIC ENERGY

COMMISSION- INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR

THEORETICAL PHYSICS.

The Role of Science in the Development of  
Natural Resources, with Particular Reference to  
Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey. A Symposium Held

Under the Auspices of the CENTO Scientific  
Council, Lahore, January, 1962 ... Organised

Jointly by CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science,  
Tehran, Iran, and Pakistan Atomic Energy

Commission, Karachi, Pakistan

Annual Report

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These  
proceedings  
cover the  
lectures  
delivered at  
the Fourth  
International  
Summer  
College on  
Physics and  
Contemporary  
Needs held  
from June 16 -  
July 4, 1979 at

Nathiagali,  
one of the  
scenic hill  
resorts in the  
northern part  
of Pakistan.  
The college  
was organised  
by Pakistan  
Atomic Energy  
Commission  
(PAEC) and co-  
sponsored by  
the  
International  
Centre for  
Theoretical  
Physics,  
Trieste (ICTP),

Italy. It also received a financial grant from the University Grants Commission for the participation of physicists from various universities of Pakistan. The college was attended by 16 lecturers and invited seminar speakers. It was attended by 186 participants from 28 countries and consisted of 15 concentrated days of lectures, seminars and informal discussions. These

proceedings contain only regular lectures delivered at Nathiagali but the seminars held there are listed in the Appendix. This year the college put special emphasis on various energy systems, including their long term implications, and computer software. However, the lectures delivered at the college also covered a wide spectrum of physics. The series of the colleges of which the

present college is the fourth one are an attempt to remove the barrier of isolation for the physicists working in developing countries, far removed from active centres of research. Thus these colleges could help to fill the important gap in communication between the physicists of developing and advanced countries.

**Peace, Power and Prosperity**

Springer

This volume consists of lectures

delivered at the Sixth International Nathiagali Summer College on Physics and Contemporary Needs held at Islamabad from June 15 to July 2, 1981. The College used to be held at one of the scenic hill resorts of Pakistan, Nathiagali, hence the name of the College. The College was organized by the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC), under the patronage of the International

Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), Trieste, with a view to providing an opportunity for local physicists and physicists from developing countries for learning of the latest developments in various branches of physics. The University Grants Commission provided a financial grant for the participation of physicists from the universities of Pakistan. The College had 18 lecturers

from 7 countries. The total participation in the College was by over 200 people from 18 different countries. There were 15 days of concentrated lecturing during the day followed by seminars and discussion sessions in the evenings. From its inception the College has had a broad-based, multi disciplinary emphasis. The purpose of the College has been to provide physicists in

the developing countries with enough information in various branches of physics so that they can shift, or broaden, their field of research. In the poor countries, like Pakistan, physicists cannot always get facilities and opportunities to continue research in their original field of specialisation at a reasonable level. Pakistan's Pathway to the Bomb

Atomic Energy Role of Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission in AgriculturePak istan's Atomic ScientistsPakis tan's Atomic ScientistsAnnu al ReportAnnual Report - Pakistan Atomic Energy CommissionRa dioactive Fall-out Measurements in Pakistan (1958-1962).P akistan's Pathway to the Bomb Unfortunately, a nuclear terrorist act is only one-and hardly the most probable-of several

frightening security threats Pakistan now faces or poses. We know that traditional acts of terrorism and conventional military crises in Southwest Asia have nearly escalated into wars and, more recently, even threatened Indian and Pakistani nuclear use. Certainly, the war jitters that attended the recent terrorist attacks against Mumbai highlighted

the nexus between conventional terrorism and war. For several weeks, the key worry in Washington was that India and Pakistan might not be able to avoid war. Similar concerns were raised during the Kargil crisis in 1999, and the Indo-Pakistani conventional military tensions that arose in 2001 and 2002-crises that most analysts believe could have escalated into nuclear conflicts.

**Directory of**

**Scientific Periodicals of Pakistan**

Gaurav Book Centre Pvt Ltd  
This volume consists of lectures delivered at the Sixth International Nathiagali Summer College on Physics and Contemporary Needs held at Islamabad from June 15 to July 2, 1981. The College used to be held at one of the scenic hill resorts of Pakistan, Nathiagali, hence the name of the College. The College was

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field of specialisation at a reasonable level.

**Pakistan Nuclear Programs and Projects Handbook - Strategic Information and Regulations**

Springer Science & Business Media  
 These proceedings cover the lectures delivered at the Second International Summer College on Physics and Contemporary Needs held from June 20 - July 7, 1977 at



Nathiagali, one of the scenic hill resorts in the northern part of Pakistan. The college was organised by the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) and co-sponsored by the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste (ICTP). It also received a financial grant by the University Grants Commission for the participation of physicists from various universities of Pakistan. The college was attended by 13 lecturers, 7 invited seminar speakers and 134 participants from 26 countries and consisted of 15 concentrated days of lectures, seminars and informal discussions. These proceedings contain only regular lectures delivered there but the seminars which were held are listed in the Appendix. The theme of the college covered two important aspects of science in general and physics in particular: first to provide to the participants from developing countries some of the excitement of what is happening at the frontiers of physics; secondly as the name of the college emphasises it was to encourage the physicists from developing countries to interest themselves in and to use their

knowledge and methodology of research for attacking some of the problems faced by their respective countries. The lectures delivered at the college covered a wide spectrum of physics and indicated similarity of methodology used in various branches of physics as well as practical applications of some of the topics discussed.

The Role of Science in the Development

of Natural Resources with Particular Reference to Pakistan, Iran and Turkey

Georgetown University Press

This volume consists of lectures delivered at the Sixth International Nathiagali Summer College on Physics and Contemporary Needs held at Islamabad from June 15 to July 2, 1981. The College used to be held at one of the scenic hill resorts of Pakistan, Nathiagali,

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opportunities to continue research in their original field of specialisation at a reasonable level. PINSTECH Springer "Mansoor Ahmed's Pakistan's Pathway to the Bomb reveals a new history of Pakistan's nuclear weapons program and the bureaucratic competition that shaped it from its inception in 1956 until the 1998 nuclear tests and beyond. While

the enduring security dilemma from India was the chief driver for the country's quest for the bomb, heated domestic rivalries within the country's technocratic community influenced the direction and growth of the nuclear program in equal measure. Ahmed offers a revisionist assessment of the role of Dr. A. Q. Khan, the giant of Pakistan's nuclear program. He reveals the competition between Khan

Research Laboratories and the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, how A. Q. Khan was able to build a cult of personality that inflated his role in the public mind, and how Khan was able to build a fiefdom largely outside of state control that proliferated nuclear technology abroad. Drawing on elite interviews and previously untapped primary-source documents,

this book sheds light on the process by which Pakistan became a nuclear power"--  
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