

Violence in Palestine and the Arab Summit

RECENTLY two former US Ambassadors to the Middle East, Richard Murphy and Charles Freeman while speaking at a local hotel in Riyadh told the audience that the overwhelming consideration for the US government in the Middle East peace process was the 'security of the state of Israel'.

countries as well and therefore, they also support the continuation of such policy on Iraq. Recently John Pilger of BBC in a documentary showed how a genocide is being perpetuated in Iraq where 500,000 children have already died and half of Iraq's 22 million people are being killed through deprivation in a slow process.

When their attention was drawn to an American Radio Talk show (NPR) in which many Americans demanded an end of sanctions on Iraq and Cuba and they questioned the ethics of sanction as a diplomatic tool, they stated that the US government's policy on sanction would continue even under the new administration (of Gore or Bush).

More than 113 Palestinian youths have reportedly been killed within the nine days till Monday and another 2,000 have been wounded by the Israel's security forces in the occupied region of Palestine.

The Arab leaders will be meeting at a summit in Cairo within two weeks time on the issue of Palestine after a period of four years. People in the region do not expect much from such summit as they have proved to be mostly ceremonial with tall talks and vague commitments.

by Dr. Abdul Momen

Muslim family from being killed has never been focused to calm the situation. However, as South Lebanon's Hizbollah group kidnapped three Israeli soldiers, US Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright spent her entire time in calling world and Arab leaders to get them returned.

stop violence especially throwing of stones and staging of demonstrations in their own land against the occupying forces or otherwise, all peace initiative would end.

United States in the Middle East although the US imports bulk of its energy needs from the Gulf countries. He knows well why Anwar Sadat of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan signed peace agreements with Israel unilaterally to safeguard their national interests.

The US government has softened its attitude towards Arabs in recent years not because of Arab diplomacy but for the growing Muslim votes in the United States.

The Arab Leaders will be meeting at a summit in Cairo within two weeks time on the issue of Palestine after a period of four years. People in the region do not expect much from such summit as they have proved to be mostly ceremonial with tall talks and vague commitments.

Palestinian-Arab rights could be forfeited indefinitely, writes CNN Middle East analyst Tim Llewellyn. The US Ambassadors privately told 'we have build a monster in the Middle East' and 'our unquestionable support is the cause for their arrogance'.

A NY District Court Judge, Peter K. Leisure, ordered the Bosnian Serb leader Radawan Karadzic to pay \$4.5 billion in damages for atrocities committed by his soldiers. The jury awarded \$617 million in compensatory damages and \$3.9 billion in punitive damages for injuries and deaths suffered by 39 people.

the UN Security Council resolution that might put blame on Israel for its excessive use of force and killing of unarmed people in the occupied territories.

- create a Human Rights Tribunal with a view to indicting human rights violators of the region; impose extra tax / surcharges on those countries and companies that do business with countries that flounder the implementation of the UN resolutions...

The author, a Professor of Economics and Business Management, is President of a Boston-based Human Rights organization, the Women and Children International (WCI), Inc.



Violence in occupied Palestine: How bleak is the prospect of peace!

Re-visiting the Big Bang

Scientists have already started their experiments. In the first run in June this year, RHIC scientists and engineers achieved collisions with beam energies of about 30 billion electron volts per nucleon (proton or neutron). They would continue the collisions with many times more higher beam energies with the ultimate goal to reconstruct the conditions that existed during the first few moments of Big Bang when the universe was born.

Gaziur Rahman writes from New York

Cosmologists studying the creation and development of the universe believe that about 15 billion years ago the universe was born with an ineffable explosion raising trillions of degrees of temperature, that was infinitely dense.

Scientific (quantum) theory suggests that moments after the explosion, the forces of nature were combined as a single 'super force' and the universe was expanding at a rate many times the speed of light.

As the universe expanded and cooled, more complex matter condensed out of the hot plasma, eventually forming the atom, molecules and galaxies that make the universe as we observe today.

and neutrons, which constitute the atom of a matter, but only free quarks and gluons. Quarks are the most elementary building blocks of matter in nature and the quanta of energy which transmit the forces that normally bind them together are called gluons.

As the universe expanded and cooled, however, the quarks and gluons bound together and since they have remained virtually inseparable. The goal of RHIC is to free the quarks and gluons from their confinement in the nucleus, to create a quark-gluon plasma.

The heart of the RHIC machine is its two concentric rings of superconducting magnets, enclosed in an underground tunnel 2.4 miles (3.8 kilometers) in circumference.

Beams of high energy gold begin their journey in the Tandem Van de Graaff accelerator, where the atoms are partially stripped of their electrons to become positively charged ions.

nets have been manufactured by companies in the United States and Japan. The magnets are powered by about 1,600 miles of superconducting material, and cooled by liquid helium to about 450 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

The super-cold temperature makes it possible for the superconducting material, called niobium titanium, to lose nearly all resistance to the flow of electricity. This makes RHIC extremely energy efficient.

The collider is brought into operation in stages. The two rings of magnet first cooled down to about 450 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, nearly absolute zero the coldest that anything can be.

Beams of high energy gold begin their journey in the Tandem Van de Graaff accelerator, where the atoms are partially stripped of their electrons to become positively charged ions.

The linear accelerator.

The ions or protons then travel through a transfer line to the small, circular booster. With each pass around the booster, the beams are accelerated to higher energy.

From the booster, the ions or protons travel to the Alternating Gradient Synchrotron (AGS), which then injects the beams into the RHIC rings. In RHIC, the beams get a final accelerator "kick" from powerful, highly focused radio waves.

The superconducting magnets guide ions of gold atoms gold nuclei that have been stripped of their electrons around each of the circular rings in opposite directions at nearly the speed of light.

Once accelerated, the ions make approximately 100,000 trips around the ring every second, with beam lifetimes of up to 10 hours. Each RHIC beam is made up of 57 separate bunches each containing billions of ions.

At six points where the two RHIC rings intersect, thousands of collisions take place per second.

ond, each producing thousands of subatomic particles.

The temperature inside a RHIC collision is over one trillion degrees (100,000 times hotter than the center of the sun). And the quark-gluon plasma formed in such collisions will last less than ten millionths of a billionth of a second.

RHIC ions are so small that, even at nearly the speed of light, the force of their impact will be about the same as the impact of two mosquitoes colliding. And RHIC will use less than one gram of gold in over 20 years.

The scientists have already started their experiments. In the first run in June this year, RHIC scientists and engineers achieved collisions with beam energies of about 30 billion electron volts per nucleon (proton or neutron). They

would continue the collisions with many times more higher beam energies with the ultimate goal to reconstruct the conditions that existed during the first few moments of Big Bang when the universe was born.

By studying the data from millions of these high energy collisions, RHIC scientists are expected to establish evidences of formation of quark-gluon plasma and begin to understand its properties. This, they hope, would help gain insights into the evolution of the universe and a greater understanding of the structure of ordinary matter.

The writer, special correspondent of ISS, is a member of National Association of Science Writers in USA and also a member of its regional chapter Science Writers in New York.

SCIENTISTS at the Brookhaven National Research Laboratory (BNRL) in Long Island are set to reconstruct the conditions that existed during the first few moments of Big Bang when the universe was born through several fundamental changes in the state of matter.

By studying the particles of matter in such conditions scientists hope to gain insights into the evolution of the universe and a greater understanding of the structure of ordinary matter. To produce the Big Bang situation on a laboratory scale scientists at Brookhaven are using a superconducting particle accelerator called Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) where beams of heavy ions are made to travel at nearly the speed of light and collide to smash atoms.

RHIC is the world's newest and largest superconducting particle accelerator for producing high energy collisions of heavy ions," director of the laboratory John Marburger said.

He was briefing a group of science writers who visited the

laboratory on September 23. The visit was organized by the Science Writers in New York (SWINY).

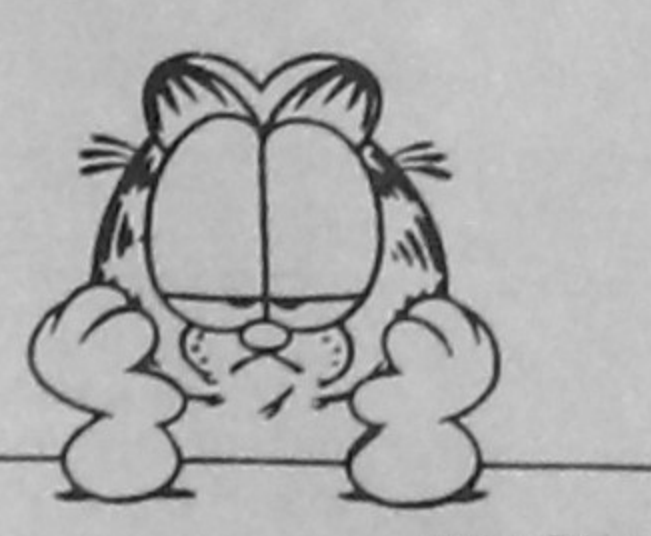
The BNRL is situated in a picturesque area at Upton, Long Island, about 80 kilometers east of New York City, covering over 5000 acres of land. It creates and operates major facilities available to university, industrial and government personnel for basic and applied research in the physical, biomedical and environmental sciences and in selected energy technologies.

Built by the U.S. Department of Energy, the construction of RHIC at BNRL began in 1991 and completed in 1999 at a cost of 600 million dollars. The research facilities are planned so that 1,000 scientists from 90 research institutions representing 19 countries will be able to work on RHIC experiments.

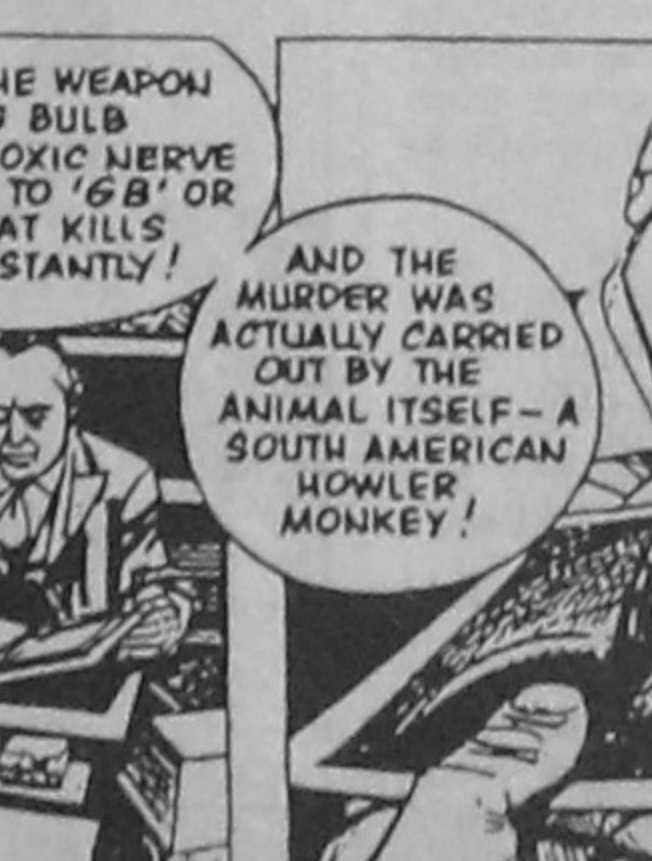
Two giant detectors, called STAR and PHENIX, and two smaller detectors known as PHOBOS and BRAHMS have been set up for electronically recording the results of the interactions between the particles.

Garfield®

HOW CAN CHRISTMAS BE OVER SO QUICKLY? NOW I HAVE TO START WAITING ALL OVER AGAIN



James Bond



by Jim Davis

Military Institute of Science and Technology Tender Notice

Scaled tenders are hereby invited for the supply of Concrete Laboratory and Strength of Material Laboratory Equipment of the Military Institute of Science and Technology (MIST). Tender document containing detailed specifications, terms and conditions may be purchased from the office of the undersigned during working hours (0730-1430 hours) up to 19 Oct 2000 against a written application to the undersigned on payment of non-refundable fee for Tk 400/- (taka four hundred) only in the shape of Bank Draft/Pay Order favouring Commandant, MIST, Mirpur Cantonment, Dhaka.

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Local Government Engineering Department Office of the Project Director Second Rural Roads & Markets Improvement and Maintenance Project, LGED Bhaban, Agargaon Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka-1207

Notice for Short-listing of Consortium of Consulting Firms Name of works: Project Preparation Study of Rural Transport Improvement Project (Follow-up of RRMIMP-2).