

which therefore make the superconductor an extremely good conductor of electricity. But these “free electrons” are still bound together in pairs as though they were in a fixed orbit around the nucleus of an atom. Because the free electrons in a superconductor appear to move without any resistance through the lattice of the superconductor crystal, it is said that this orbit pairing of electrons transforms them into something like the photon of light. Therefore, it would appear that the concept of “negative temperature” is a means of describing what are really new “orbits” through space-time which travel between many atoms. And this is what is physically seen in the supercluster bubbles.

In practical terms these supercluster bubbles open up the prospect for an entirely new approach to nuclear research. Because of their high energy and high particle densities at the time of their breakup, these supercluster bubbles generate extremely intense fluxes of ions. Given the intersection of these beams within a single cluster breaking up, it is possible to not only induce nuclear reactions, but to have the products of one reaction be “kicked” by the beam into an excited nuclear state. In this way very short-lived nuclear products can be reacted to find entirely new reaction chains.

These new reaction chains—one reaction, followed by another previously never seen because the input reactant is so short-lived—could help to explain how the spectrum of observed elements within the solar system were generated. The current theory is that only the explosion of very large stars, which are thereafter called supernovae, can explain the production of the heavier elements. Given the observation of enhanced heavy element fusion reactions, though, associated with the supercluster bubbles found in the plasma focus, this entire theory may be experimentally displaced. The Sun during its formation may have indeed generated the fusion reactions required, locally.

## Nuclear lasers

The ability to generate and react superexcited nuclear states would be of crucial importance for general nuclear research. The current methodology—given the previous inaccessibility of excited states for reaction studies—is to work backwards from reactions producing long-lived products. This method could be grossly distorting the actual reaction kinetics.

The ability to access and react short-lived excited state nuclei could greatly improve the prospects for constructing a nuclear laser. The idea would be to produce a significant number of superexcited nuclei of the same type. These could then be stimulated to emit in one coherent beam. The difference, though, is that the resulting beam would be almost infinitely more coherent and intense than any conventional laser. This would in turn create an immensely useful tool for examining the structure of nuclear matter and even, possibly, the structure of space-time, such as in the so-called matter/anti-matter reaction.

# The ‘other’ war zone: holocaust in Africa

by Jutta Dinkermann

The world is looking to the war zone in the Persian Gulf region. But another war zone, even bigger in terms of the number of victims, risks being overlooked: Africa. Every 20 seconds a child dies in this world—most of them in the African countries.

## Epidemics

As Lyndon LaRouche has repeatedly warned, the policy of inhibiting Third World development gives rise to deadly epidemics. The unchecked spread throughout Africa of AIDS, and the reappearance of diseases like cholera in several countries, notably Zambia and Uganda, tell the story. A recent U.S. statistical study estimates that in the year 2015, some 70 million people in Africa will be infected with HIV (the AIDS virus)—this means every 12th person. In some cities of Tanzania, 40% of the adults are infected with HIV; in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, 30% are infected. In the hospitals of Zambia, almost 80% of all patients are infected. AIDS will be the main cause of death in sub-Saharan Africa in 2015, and “some areas have reached this point already now,” the study says.

An Ivory Coast government study says that in parts of their country, whose total population is 12 million, 700,000 are infected with HIV; in the capital, Abidjan, it’s every 10th person. AIDS is the number-one cause of death overall, and number two for women in the capital. Twelve percent of pregnant women are infected with AIDS. In the other Ivory Coast cities, the rate of infection is about 7.5%; in the villages, almost 5%. Hospitals are filled to overflowing and do not have the equipment to help people. If there is medicine, it is only to help against pain, diarrhea, and itching. In the Rakai district of Uganda, a rural area with about 330,000 people, some 40,000 children have lost their parents to AIDS; 250,000 African children are orphans for this reason. By the year 2015 the number may have climbed to 16 million.

## Famine

Relief groups warn that 20-30 million Africans will face famine this year. Especially threatened are Ethiopia, Sudan, Mozambique, Angola, and Liberia. The German aid organization Caritas has warned that this will be the year of famine in the Sahel. Especially in the West African nations, a decline

in rainfall in 1990 has led to 20-80% crop deficits. In Burkina Faso alone, the drought affects nearly 2.5 million people—half of the population.

Several relief officials have seized upon the enormous costs associated with the Mideast war to question nations' priorities. John Hammock, the executive director of Oxfam America, contrasts the U.S. government's ability to "find any amount of money to fight the war" with its seeming inability "to find nearly enough resources to fund a war against hunger in Africa." Hammock and others noted the damage that the Gulf crisis, mainly in the form of the higher oil prices that prevailed up to the outbreak of fighting, inflicted upon fragile African economies. Ethiopia and Sudan were particularly vulnerable, as both received substantial remittances from nationals working in the Gulf states.

All aid relief from the United States to Sudan was cut because of its pro-Iraqi position. Yemen is threatened with the same fate.

The British daily the *Guardian* carried a sharply polemical appeal to the British government by Ann Clwyd: "The famine in Africa is desperate. How many times, in how many places, have those words rung out in the last weeks and months? And why is it no one seems to be listening? The latest and terrible famine predictions released by the World Food Program say that 27 million people in 25 African countries could starve to death this year and many have already died. The Gulf war has, of course, made matters worse. It has made the famine into a forgotten crisis as far as Western governments, the press, and the public are concerned. Yet the cost of one Tornado [bomber] is around £24 million. The cost of five Tornados lost in action would buy enough food grain to feed the 27 million for a month. The British government has allocated £28 million to the famine and part of that will not be available until April—the start of the next fiscal year. This is a war against starvation, but it is simply not being fought. Why are the starving in Ethiopia told to tighten their belts until April? And the starving in other countries who have been allocated no aid yet this year, will, I suppose, just have to carry on dying. In 1988 the Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs recommended that in 'exceptional' circumstances, such as the famine in Ethiopia, the budget for Overseas Development should be increased as necessary. There has been no increase. . . . Surely even this penny-pinching government must recognize an emergency on this scale as 'exceptional.' . . . Already overseas development has taken £60 million out of its kitty for developing countries, to give to Egypt, Jordan, and Turkey, because of the effects of the sanctions against Iraq. But just suppose that the budget had already been spent on famine relief: Would the government have told them to wait until April?"

A Dutch individual, in a letter to the editor of the *Guardian*, asked if starving Africans are the victims of the new world order. "As an independent consultant, I participated in the mission organized by the World Food Program to

assess the emergency food aid requirements for this year. Our assessment came to 1.2 million tons, including food for urgently required supplementary feeding programs. We recommended that food should be sent with the minimum delay to the most distant areas such as Darfur, Bahrel-Ghazal and Upper Nile region, where we found the situation to be most serious. Very little has reached the population so far. Men, women, and children in many parts of Sudan and elsewhere are being dehumanized and suffering agonizing deaths because of donor apathy and irresponsible elites. Must these starving and willfully neglected communities be the harbingers of this much-banded-about new world order, or does it signal the end of a civilization that couldn't care less? Surely, many farmers in the U.K. and in the Netherlands, proud of their skills, would be more satisfied producing life-giving food and sharing their long-acquired skills than to be 'bribed' not to produce and watch their way of life degenerate."

### Population lobby's blackmail

Under the headline "Nothing is unthinkable," the *Lancet*, Britain's leading medical publication, recently supported a physician's suggestion that sick Third World babies should not be treated, but be allowed to die. The article, by one Dr. Maurice King of Leeds University School of Public Health, says that "this statement should jolt many people into thinking very carefully about the explosion in human numbers," King wrote.

Robert S. McNamara, the former president of the World Bank, had outlined a Blueprint for Africa, published in January in the official magazine of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, *People*. IPPF and McNamara propose a nearly 50% reduction in the total fertility rate of Africans by 2025. *People* reads: "Populations in sub-Saharan Africa are the fastest growing in the world, fueled by declining death rates and weakening traditional patterns of child spacing. Doubling times of 22 years are not likely to be radically changed by the AIDS epidemic."

McNamara and IPPF regret that the AIDS epidemic is not going to decimate the African population fast enough! They discuss the costs to provide African couples with contraceptives, calling for \$650 million a year by the end of the century and for a doubling of funding for environmental action plans.

The following comment from the *Hindustan Times* reflects growing resistance to this genocidal policy: "Dr. King's and *Lancet's* proposal is barbaric. When Hitler called for the killing of the disabled and mentally sick, people everywhere were justifiably outraged. What should one then think of civilized Englishmen, calling for the killing of infants? Does it not give rise to thoughts of racism, Third World babies being mostly brown or black? And the thought of whites' fear of being overrun by the colored race? The *Lancet* and Dr. King must be told that there are some things that are uncivilized."