

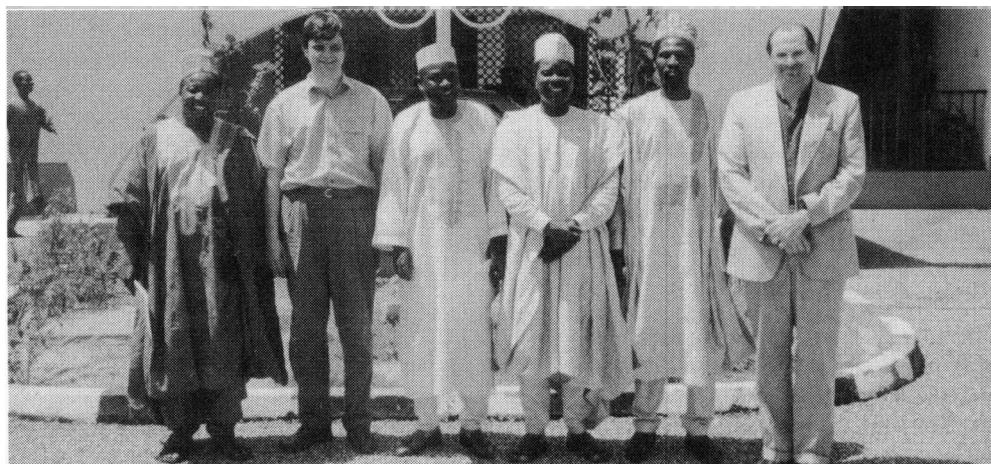
Delegation to Nigeria Presents Development Plan,



EIFRNS

Above: Delegation head Dr. Godfrey Binaisa (left), former President of Uganda, meets with Alhaji Aminu Saleh, Secretary of the Government of the Federation of Nigeria (center).

Right: Delegation members Lawrence Freeman (far right) and Uwe Friesicke (second from left) pose with officials in the state of Kebbi.



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From April 17 to May 6, Dr. Godfrey Binaisa, the former President of Uganda, led a five-person delegation of the Schiller Institute and *Executive Intelligence Review* on a fact-finding mission to Nigeria. Traveling with Dr. Binaisa were Lawrence Freeman from the United States, Uwe Friesicke from Germany, and Lawal Idris and Sanusi Dagash from Nigeria; they held discussions with Cabinet ministers and other officials of the Nigerian government, and met delegates to the National Constitutional Convention (NCC) in Abuja, Nigeria's capital. They also visited the states of Sokoto and Kebbi, in the country's northwest.

Schiller Spokesmen Aid Ukraine Revolt vs. I.M.F.



EIFRNS/Stuart Lewis

Ukrainian MP Prof. Natalya Vitrenko

At the invitation of Ukrainian Parliamentarians, Karl-Michael Vitt of the Schiller Institute in Germany and Dennis Small, Ibero-American editor of *Executive Intelligence Review* magazine, addressed an April 9 conference in Ukraine sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

The conference had been organized by USAID for the purpose of briefing the sixty Ukrainian legislators, government officials, and scholars in attendance on the "historic transition phase" of countries like Chile as a model for Ukraine. However, Small showed that the economic and financial trends in Chile evinced no recipe for success,

arguing that "in general, there is not a single known case in all history where I.M.F. policies have led to economic success." Vitt, addressing other issues raised by USAID, charged it was idle to talk about "power sharing" between the executive and legislative branches in countries where the budget is made outside the countries—that is, by the International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.).

On April 12, Small was given the opportunity to present his analysis of I.M.F. policies to more than forty Ukrainian parliamentarians from a variety of political parties, who gathered in a meeting room in the Parliament building. Small also spoke of the urgency of

Hits I.M.F.

At the end of the visit, the Schiller Institute delegation participated in the Second Nigerian Economic Summit (May 3-6) in Abuja, which was opened by General Abacha.

After six ministers of the Federal government gave presentations, Lawrence Freeman gave a fifteen-minute speech entitled, "An Economic and Moral Alternative to the Present Monetary System," in which he reviewed Lyndon LaRouche's plan for global bankruptcy reorganization and a New Just World Economic Order. The World Bank representative, visibly shaken by the applause Freeman received, was barely able to complete his prepared speech.

After hearing speeches by representatives of Mobil Oil and Michelin, the audience directed all questions to Freeman, with the majority applauding his harsh criticisms of I.M.F./World Bank policies. Freeman concluded by identifying "free trade" as "a fraud concocted by Adam Smith to help the British loot their African colonies during the Nineteenth century." At that point, a few American and British representatives of multinational companies walked out, while most of the Nigerians cheered enthusiastically.

exonerating Lyndon LaRouche, and twenty parliamentarians added their names to the call for the exoneration of LaRouche and his imprisoned associates.

That same day, the privatization law which had been presented to the Ukrainian legislature as part of the package with the I.M.F. budget and a corresponding billion-dollar I.M.F. loan, was debated, put to a vote and defeated. Among the bill's primary opponents was Prof. Natalya Vitrenko, head of a subcommittee of the Economics Committee; she and MP Vladimir Marchenko had visited the U.S. in March at the invitation of the Schiller Institute.



EIRNS/Klaus-Dieter Häge

Georg Cantor's birthplace in former East Germany celebrates with presentations on the contribution the mathematician's discoveries must make to science today. Seated at the podium are Lyndon and Helga LaRouche.

Economics and Creativity Halle Hosts Cantor Seminar

Lyndon LaRouche and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche were featured speakers at a special event on May 6 in the central German city of Halle, where the Nineteenth-century mathematician and philosopher Georg Cantor lived and taught. This year marks the 150th anniversary of Cantor's birth.

Delivering opening greetings from the city government, City Councilman Gaertner reported that Halle is the secret "cultural capital" of the state of Sachsen-Anhalt, in former East Germany, and that the Georg Cantor Gymnasium (High School) in Halle is working to educate a scientific elite.

Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche introduced her husband as the keynote speaker, noting that today there is, in this old university town, no "expert" on Cantor. "An expert obviously can only be somebody who has helped to further develop Cantor's ideas and freed them from the purely mathematical domain, and this is what Lyndon LaRouche has done,"

she said.

LaRouche focussed his remarks on Cantor's concept of the Transfinite, which was formative in LaRouche's own creative discovery—involving the application of Cantor's concept to economic measurement in physical economic theory.

The Transfinite

LaRouche said he had begun his study of Cantor's work starting from the standpoint of the mathematician Bernhard Riemann's 1854 habilitation thesis. LaRouche used this study of Cantor and Riemann to attack what he called the "naive imagination," which considers extension infinitely divisible.

He discussed the relevance of this to the development of the modern nation-state and the breakthrough made by the founder of physical economy, G.W. Leibniz, who made a "revolution in cameralism through the idea of power, in the sense of energy and new forms of technology increasing the power of labor."