

Schiller Institute Promotes Classical Curriculum Education Hearing in Russian Parliament

On May 21, the Education Commission of the Duma (the Parliament of the Russian Federation) convened a half-day hearing in Moscow on "Education and National Security." Over 430 experts and representatives came, from regional governments across Russia.

The Schiller Institute was the only non-Russian organization invited to address the hearings. Institute representative Anno Hellenbroich of Germany, was the seventh speaker, following government ministers, commission chairmen, and rapporteurs. He discussed shaping education according to the Classical principles of the Humboldt education reforms of Nineteenth-century Germany. Organizers of the hearing had invited the Schiller Institute to participate, because they knew that in the years since its founding by Helga Zepp LaRouche, the Institute has become a leading independent source of ideas in the fight for human civilization, for the dignity of the individual, for human rights, and for education.

Mrs. LaRouche submitted a paper for the hearing entitled, "Education and National Security: The Moral-Philosoph-



Schiller Institute spokesman Anno Hellenbroich conducts a rehearsal of the J.S. Bach "St. John's Passion," in preparation for an Institute performance, Wiesbaden, Germany, March 1996. Mr. Hellenbroich, the only foreign guest to address the Russian Duma education hearings, spoke on "Classical Curriculum and Socratic Dialogue."

ical Foundations of National Economy," which, with Hellenbroich's address on "Classical Curriculum and Socratic Dialogue: An Answer to the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century," was included in the written proceedings.

As a concept for "education and national security," the Schiller Institute

presentation focussed on the development of Eurasia as a common goal for all humanity. Crucially important for this undertaking, is the Platonic method of hypothesis-formation. Students must become conversant with all the main human "languages": spoken language, the language of hearing, and the language of vision. Hellenbroich's sharp attack on the "information society" utopia which George Soros is currently promoting in Eastern Europe, drew loud applause.

Then, summarizing the thesis of Zepp LaRouche's paper orally, Hellenbroich said that education must be based on the proper transmission of universal history: "This transmission of universal history in the Schillerian sense, thus primarily involves tracing the development of ideas that have brought humanity forward." And, in conclusion: "Once the student has gone through all these disciplines, . . . we now have the prerequisites for the development of the kind of personal character that Schiller calls the 'beautiful soul.' . . . Any educational program that seeks to foster, in the best possible way, the sovereign nation-state, as well as the creative abilities of its citizens, must be oriented toward these ideals."

Schiller Institute Established in Poland

The Schiller Institute held its founding meeting on April 20 in the Polish capital of Warsaw, after officially registering in early February with the Warsaw Associations Tribunal. The Institute's board and review committee were elected, as was its chairman, Anna Kaczor.

The Schiller Institute then conducted twelve seminars over a span of eight days, involving a total of 300 participants, including parliamentarians of various parties, elements of the Solidarnosc trade union, and representatives of political parties and universities.

The Schiller Institute delegation

was invited to speak by three branches of Solidarnosc: the Upper Silesia trade union for mining and energy in Katowice, the Solidarnosc group at the Polish Academy of Science in Warsaw, and the comparable group at Warsaw Polytechnic Institute.

The Economic Academy in Cracow invited the Institute to lecture on Lyndon LaRouche's textbook, *So, You Wish To Know All About Economics?*, which has been available for the past year in a Polish edition. The same lecture was repeated a few days later, at a seminar at the Catholic University of Lublin, in which sixty students and members of Solidarnosc participated.