

dependence which renders us incapable of liberating Africa. It was in the shedding of that ideology, he suggested, that the African Civil Rights Movement could and would make its most significant contribution.

Several African leaders then spoke, beginning with Jacques Bacamurwanko, former ambassador to the United States from Burundi. Also speaking was Mike Igga, the representative to the U.N. for Lado, who described how the British Colonial Office erased his country from the maps of the world.

### Sanctions Against Britain

At the end of the day, Binaisa was voted acting chairman of the African Civil Rights Movement by acclamation. The meeting resolved to launch its campaign on campuses and throughout the regions represented, to confront the United Nations and other institutions on the need for sanctions against Britain as the prime supporter and deployer of terrorism, to support Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in his attack on British terrorism, and to question the sanctions against Sudan.

African leaders take this as an example to realize similar large-scale infrastructure programs for the African continent.

### President Abacha's Response

Not surprisingly, Prof. Collier strongly disagreed, warning the audience "to be very careful about those who peddle prosperity."

In his closing remarks, Gen. Abacha indicated that he was extremely interested in the Land-Bridge perspective: "Ladies and gentlemen, I note with appreciation, that in the course of this . . . summit, we have been treated to an insight into how China has achieved fundamental economic development within a *very* short time. There are several lessons to be learned . . . from how China has overcome the hurdles to its economic growth and development. Nigeria is already drawing . . . on the Chinese experience and we will utilize this for our own development, where they are found relevant to our needs . . . ."



EURNS/Stuart Lewis

Symposium speakers Helga Zepp LaRouche, Alfredo Mendoza (right), David Merrell (left).

## Washington, D.C. Symposium Education for Moral Character: The Musical Example

We must create a fundamental change in education in America," declared Dennis Speed, in his opening remarks to the symposium "Excellence in Education through Music," held Feb. 7 at Howard University's Rankin Chapel in Washington, D.C. Official greetings were offered to the 150 attendees by Dean Bernard Richardson of Rankin Chapel.

Dr. Charles Borowsky, the president of the International Friends of Music Association, and C.E.O. of Intermuse, as well as a founder of the Committee for Excellence in Education Through Music, the co-sponsor of the symposium with the Schiller Institute, explained the importance of the project which had occupied him over the past few months—that of bringing the St. Thomas Boys' Choir to the United States [SEE article, page 85]—as one of replicating the highest standards of Classical culture.

Dr. Borowsky cited a recent study which showed that children who study music, achieve the most overall: "Give your children *music*, instead of games," he advised.

Helga Zepp LaRouche opened her keynote speech to the seminar, "Toward a New Renaissance Through Classical Education," by noting that the direction of education determines what kind of society will exist in the future, whether it will be beautiful or violent, free or under the whip of oligarchical forces.

One must take an "elevated view" of history, she said, noting that today, in China, there is a revival of the Classical principles of Confucius, who lived some 2,500 years ago; this Renaissance in China is occurring precisely because the Chinese leadership is ready to replace the discredited ideas of the Maoist period, which have failed. Confucius, not surprisingly, wrote a great deal about music, observing the effects of differing moods in music upon the human character. The mastery of language and music makes man human, Confucius said. Music is the flowering of the character.

In Germany, similar ideas were reflected in the famous Nineteenth-century Classical education reforms of Wilhelm von Humboldt. These reforms were based on the ideas of Germany's national poet, Friedrich Schiller, who

said the purpose of education is not to prepare the student to “get a job,” but to create what Schiller called “the Beautiful Soul”: to build moral character in the young person.

A recent study in Berlin, involving poor and disadvantaged students, found that a Classical music curriculum had profoundly positive effects. Students who participated were more intelligent, joyful, and creative than their non-musical counterparts.

Zepp LaRouche concluded her remarks by predicting that the values which have led to the present world crisis will be thrown out, and that “people here will be the seed of a new Renaissance. . . . I’m totally convinced that man is made for something better, and therefore, we *can* create a new Renaissance.”

Two musical offerings by panel members illustrated the power of music to uplift the soul. Alfredo Mendoza, chairman of the Department of Singing at the National University of Mexico, sang Tamino’s love aria from Mozart’s *Magic Flute*; Beethoven’s “Adelaide”; and, a selection from Schubert’s “Schöne Müllerin” song cycle, with piano accompaniment by Sylvia Olden Lee.

Later in the program, Dr. Jia-Hao Xu, an ear, nose, and throat specialist,



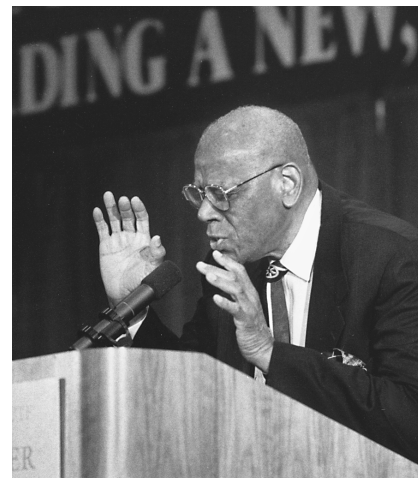
Dr. Borowsky: “Give children music.”

music educator, and accomplished tenor, sang a beautiful traditional Chinese song, also accompanied by Ms. Lee.

The panel discussion on the Perspectives for Reform in Education included presentations by Olden Lee [SEE article, page 94]; Dr. Jia; Maestro Mendoza; and the results of a crucial scientific experiment by 17-year-old David Merrell, which proved that “heavy metal” rock music has seriously deleterious effects on the intelligence and behavior of mice, while Classical music had opposite effects.



Dr. Jia performs traditional Chinese song.



Baritone William Warfield recites in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King.

## Heinrich Heine Celebrated in N.Y.C.

The Schiller Institute was an official participant in the City of New York’s celebration of the birthday of the great German-Jewish poet Heinrich Heine (1797-1856), held on Dec. 12, 1997, one day before the poet’s 200th birthday. Pianist Sylvia Olden Lee and tenor Gregory Hopkins performed Robert Schumann’s settings of the Heine poems “Ich Grolle Nicht (I Don’t Complain),” “Im Wunderschönen Monat Mai (In the Wondrously Beautiful Month of May),” and “Am Leuchtenden Sommermorgen (On a Radiant Summer Morning).” Peter Chaitkin of the Institute also recited a Heine poem, “Dona Clara.”

Participants in the commemoration, which was attended by 150-200 people, included Bronx Borough Presi-

dent Fernando Ferrer; State Assemblyman Ruben Diaz; City Councilman Federico Perez; Henry Stern, Commissioner of Parks and Recreation; and other officials. Hans Heinrich Freiherr von Stackelberg, vice-consul of the Federal Republic of Germany, also attended, and a letter was read from the Lord Mayor of Düsseldorf.

A central thrust of the New York effort is to restore the Heinrich Heine Fountain, a monument to the poet that was brought to America from Germany and dedicated, on July 8, 1899, in what was then the German/Jewish community of the Bronx. The Committee to Save the Monument of Heinrich Heine in New York, headed by Peter Bloch, is working to restore the fountain.

## Thinking One Percent

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Were Right” was the topic of Gail Billington’s speech; and “Economic Fundamentals” was presented by Marcia Merry Baker.

Addressing the assembled, by telephone tape, were also five other individuals, the LaRouche organizers who were still political prisoners in Virginia. Michael Billington, Paul and Anita Gallagher, Laurence Hecht, and Donald Phau all reviewed the intellectual work they are doing in prison—putting the challenge to the movement, not only to exonerate LaRouche and free them, but to participate in that kind of work as well. Happily, on March 9, Donald Phau was released from prison on parole.