

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.”

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

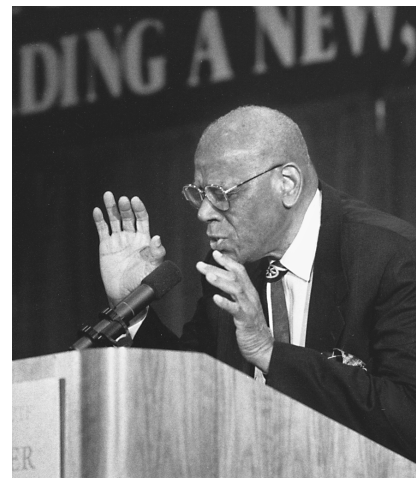
music educator, and accomplished tenor, sang a beautiful traditional Chinese song, also accompanied by Ms. Lee.

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.

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis



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

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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

Continued from page 79

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.