

Brazil: Zepp LaRouche Issues Challenge for New

Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche visited the nation of Brazil during August 8-14, participating in public and private meetings in both Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, through which she addressed more than 500 people overall.

Mrs. LaRouche's presence in Rio was noted by the influential financial newspaper *Monitor Mercantil*, which in its August 11 edition observed: "During her discussions with the press, Helga Zepp LaRouche expressed the great disappointment in Europe and in United States concerning Brazil. The country which held the promise of being an emerging power at the end of the century, is in a process of Africanization. Deindustrialization, and automatic alignment with the policies of the financial sector, have relegated Brazil to a secondary and declining role in the world picture."

In its August 18 edition—one day after the explosion of the Russian crisis, which Mrs. LaRouche had forecast repeatedly in her discussions with Brazilians—the same newspaper carried



EIRNS/Steven Meyer

Helga Zepp LaRouche attends Sao Paulo City Council awards ceremony for presidential candidate Dr. Eneas Carneiro (far right).

an exclusive interview with Mrs. LaRouche.

At a crowded press conference in Rio, Zepp LaRouche launched the Portuguese-language edition of her husband Lyndon LaRouche's book, *The Science of Christian Economy*, which she emphasized was written to reaffirm the principles of economy based on *the*

human being, requiring a kind of society that supersedes the oligarchic system.

It is for this reason, said Mrs. LaRouche, that she was issuing the challenge to forge new alliances among nations, like those once established by Abraham Lincoln. We need a New Bretton Woods System, she added, promoted by a new Non-Aligned Movement

Fight Launched in Mexico for Classical Music Education

Demonstrating just how *revolutionary* the times are, hundreds of participants turned out in Mexico City on October 11-12 for a Schiller Institute seminar and concert organized to launch a movement in defense of "Classical Music and Excellence in Education."

The central idea of both the seminar and concert, was that it is only through a Classical Renaissance, that mankind can find its path out of the holocaust of the global I.M.F. system. The discussion of how to create such a Renaissance, by waging a fight to secure a Classical music education for all Mexico's children, generated tremendous enthusiasm. Plans were made for a national organizing drive to ensure that Classical education, including musical education, "reaches even the most

humble of homes" in Mexico.

The musical weekend was planned last February, after several Mexicans attended the Schiller Institute-organized concert of Leipzig's historic St. Thomas Boys' Choir (*Thomanerchor*) in Washington, D.C., and its accompanying seminar on "Classical Music and Excellence in Education." The Schola Cantorum of Mexico, the country's foremost children's music school—which is directed by its founder, Alfredo Mendoza, who participated in the Washington events—joined the Schiller Institute in organizing the Mexico City events.

Organizing for this project was exploded by the Mexican government's decision to eliminate music from secondary school education altogether. In

this heated environment, the invitation for the seminar and concert set off a storm in Mexico City's music establishment. Among those who responded were forty musical "inspectors" from the Bellas Artes National Institute, who are responsible for supervising the 1,200 music teachers in the primary and secondary schools of Mexico City, both public and private.

Creating a Movement

Speaking at the seminar were Mendoza, and Marivilia Carrasco and Hugo Lopez Ochoa of the Schiller Institute, joined by four leading Mexico City music teachers, including the director of the National Music School Children's Choir.

The concert the next day was per-

Alliances

established through an alliance of sovereign nations. Brazil, India, China, and other nations must play a key role in this new configuration, she urged.

In Sao Paulo, at a seminar organized by the Institute for Freedom and Economic and Social Development, Mrs. LaRouche was greeted by the Institute president Dr. Jose Carlos Graca Wagner with praise for her contributions, as well as those of her husband. She then participated in a forum sponsored by the city council of Sao Paulo to honor Dr. Eneas Carneiro, presidential candidate of the Party of National Reconstruction (PRONA), who was being made an Honorary Citizen of the city. Mrs. LaRouche, who was introduced by Dr. Carneiro, addressed 350 people at this solemn ceremony. In her speech, she stressed the need to generate a cultural renaissance as the *sine qua non* of the survival of nations: "We must establish the goal that every child in the world, each in the image of God, receive a Classical education. Only in this way can we guarantee the permanent eradication of the oligarchic system."

formed entirely by children engaged in music studies: the Schola Cantorum, the National Music School's Children's Choir, students of the Violin School of Maestro Yuriko Kuronuma, and other instrumentalists.

At the concert's end, Mendoza told the audience, that the primary obstacle to restoring Classical music education is I.M.F. policies, and, therefore, that the Schiller Institute and Schola Cantorum plan to organize a concert for a just, new world economic order. He called on the audience to join in singing "Va, Pensiero," the chorus of the Hebrew slaves from Verdi's opera *Nabucco*—famous as the Italian hymn of liberation from foreign occupation. The audience burst into song.

European Conference

Continued

were flooded with credit aimed, not at infrastructure development, but at trapping nations in a vicious circle of ever-increasing indebtedness.

As the result of the same policies, the U.S. physical economy began to contract. Since 1971, there has been no economic growth in the United States, LaRouche told the audience. The degree of collapse, he explained, has been covered over by the fact, that there has been no investment in merely replenishing dilapidated infrastructure.

The total debt worldwide is now several orders of magnitude larger than the value of all the goods and services produced globally. This means that the world economy, as a whole, is bankrupt.

LaRouche emphasized that it is not too late to avert disaster for the West. He cited the World War II mobilization of America's dormant industrial might, under the leadership of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, to defeat the Nazis. FDR's efforts produced the greatest industrial expansion in history. Those same methods, LaRouche insisted, can and must be used today.

Schiller and the Liberation Wars

In a second keynote address, Helga Zepp LaRouche presented a detailed history of Friedrich Schiller and the German Liberation Wars, showing that the present period of grave global crisis is, in many respects, parallel to that period, when all European republicans engaged in a war to destroy Napoleon's drive to reconstitute a European imperium. Lazare Carnot, the French "author of victory," joined forces with German

republicans, such as the Humboldt brothers, vom Stein, Scharnhorst, and others, to defeat Napoleon, and lay the foundations for an American-style revolution on continental Europe.

Earlier, the Jacobins had quashed the prospects of an American revolution in France, but the spirit of the American events of 1776, and the direct ties to leading American figures, gave rise to the European effort.

Today, as well, Mrs. LaRouche emphasized, republican forces worldwide must join forces to defeat a financial oligarchy, hell-bent on creating a new Dark Age of death and destruction.

Other panels included a series of presentations detailing Carnot's role as one of Europe's leading military strategists, scientists, and republican leaders; and a panel, chaired by Lyndon LaRouche, presenting the implications of the attempted circumnavigation of the world undertaken by associates of the great Greek mathematician Eratosthenes, who proved the Earth was spherical, and accurately calculated its circumference. According to groundbreaking archeological investigations, Eratosthenes' students succeeded in sailing from the Mediterranean to the South Pacific via the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, and, eventually, to the Pacific coast of South America, in 231 B.C. LaRouche pointed to the fact that the next successful voyage to the Americas was in 1492 A.D., more than 1,700 years later, to demonstrate that great achievements are made when individuals fight for great ideas, and that human progress is not a linear process, but can be set back by regression into oligarchical forms of society, when crises in civilization—such as those facing us now—are not surmounted.

On the Back Cover (clockwise from top left): Johann Sebastian Bach; Leopold Mozart, with his children Wolfgang and "Nannerl," in Paris, 1764; Mozart plays the score of his opera *Don Giovanni*, Vienna, 1787; W.A. Mozart at the keyboard; Johannes Brahms, 1893; Brahms at the piano; Ludwig van Beethoven, 1815; Beethoven at the piano, while W.A. Mozart looks on, Vienna, 1787; Beethoven, the "Promethean," 1819-20; J.S. Bach at the organ. Background scores: Autograph ms., J.S. Bach, *St. Matthew Passion*, 1736 revision; autograph ms., W.A. Mozart, *Requiem*, 1791; autograph sketches, Ludwig van Beethoven, Fifth Symphony in C minor, Op. 67. **Credits:** Brahms at the piano, Corbis-Bettmann; all others, The Granger Collection, New York.