

through the use of an idea," he said, "the idea which became known as the SDI.

"A great opportunity was created by aid of our intervention as a weak force with the right idea at the right point in history—even though the proposal was defeated.

"It is possible at crucial points, even in the most desperate conditions of mankind, to introduce an idea which, if accepted, even in a small degree, even if not fully successful, can *turn the course of history* to such effect, that out of a hopeless situation, a hopeful one is provided."

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, emphasized that to change history for the better, we must learn from three missed opportunities offered by Lyndon LaRouche over the last decade.

"Three times in one decade we had a *punctum saliens*," she said, "and three times a golden opportunity was missed, each time because the axioms of thinking of the political elite were based on geopolitics and neo-Malthusianism.

"In 1982, Operation Juarez [proposal for debt moratorium] could have

meant the beginning of the development of the Southern Hemisphere. This idea was abhorrent to the financial elite, who are guided by the physiocratic idea that the only source of wealth is control over natural resources and usury, and who think that the black, brown, and yellow populations of the South are a 'population bomb.'

"The second *punctum saliens*, the SDI, could have meant the replacement of the superpower condominium and the establishment of an entente of sovereign nation-states collaborating

## Brainin-Ludwig Concerts Dedicated to Civil Rights Movement

On March 22 and 24 the Schiller Institute sponsored two historic concerts by Norbert Brainin, formerly the chief violinist and founder of the Amadeus Quartet, and Günter Ludwig, one of the leading pianists in Germany today. The concerts were dedicated to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and to the Civil Rights movement, both past and present.

The first concert at the Ebenezer United Methodist Church in Washington, D.C. was attended by over 500 people. The second concert, which drew over 650 people, was performed at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama and was preceded by a presentation by the Rev. James Bevel—who in 1992 ran for Vice-President on an independent national ticket with Lyndon LaRouche—entitled, "Thirty Years Later: The New International Civil Rights Movement." This latter church is renowned worldwide as the spiritual headquarters of the 1963 Birmingham Movement for Civil Rights.

There, thirty years ago, one of the most inspiring examples of non-violent civil disobedience was launched. The "Children's Crusade," formulated by the Rev. Bevel, was the movement's answer to the unjust jail-



Norbert Brainin (left) and Gunter Lüdwig perform in Birmingham, Alabama.

ing of Dr. King. The tragic bombing of the Sixteenth Street Church following the March on Washington, led to the Alabama Right-to-Vote movement and to passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Norbert Brainin, who expressed great joy at being asked to play in memory of Dr. King, is no stranger to the fight for freedom. In 1938, he was forced to leave his home in Austria after the Nazi annexation. More recently, in 1989, when the Berlin Wall fell, he scheduled a free concert in Berlin in honor of the triumph of Love and Reason over tyranny.

Brainin has also been a staunch

supporter of the imprisoned statesman Lyndon LaRouche.

The music program for both concerts included Ludwig van Beethoven's Sonata in D-major for Violin and Piano, Op. 12, No. 1; George Frederick Handel's Sonata in D-major for Violin and Figured Bass, Op. 1, No. 13; and finally César Franck's Sonata in A-major for Violin and Piano.

In the words of Schiller Institute vice-chairman Amelia Boynton Robinson, this concert "planted the seed for a marriage between the Civil Rights movement and Classical culture, which we must bring back to America."