

Theme: The Mozart effect - Myth or Reality?

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Problem Solving in Computer Science 2007

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Description of the conception

- Alfred A. Tomatis. *Pourquoi Mozart?* 1991
- F.H. Rauscher, G.L. Shaw, K.N. Ky. *Music and spatial task performance.* Nature, 1993

Violin I "AVE VERUM CORPUS"
K618
strings transcription
by Fabrizio Ferrari
W.A. Mozart (1756-1791)

Adagio

www.virtualsheetmusic.com

Reaction

- 1994 - New York Times: "listening to Mozart actually makes you smarter "
- 1998 - governor of Georgia: "\$105,000 a year to provide every child born in Georgia with a CD of classical music"
- The same in Tennessee
- Florida all child-care facilities are legally obliged to include at least half an hour of listening to Mozart every day



Don Campbell - Carlos Castaneda of the Mozart Effect™

The Mozart Effect is the transformational powers of music into the health, education and well-being.

The Mozart Effect® use allows

- to improve the health of families and communities;
- to improve memory to improve attention;
- cure mental and physical disorders and injuries;
- to activate creativity;
- to reduce depression and anxiety.



Don Campbell at <http://www.mozarteffect.com>

Don Campbell - Carlos Castaneda of the Mozart Effect™ (2)

- 18 books
 - The Mozart Effect®
 - The Mozart Effect® for Children
 - etc...
- Music for The Mozart Effect®



But how true the Mozart Effect is?

- Researchers at Stanford University and elsewhere have been unable to establish any kind of connection between Mozart (or any classical music) and intelligence.
- 183 pages report, published by the German research ministry in the end of 2006 and analyzing all the literature on the intelligence effect of music concluded that "... passively listening to Mozart — or indeed any other music you enjoy — does not make you smarter".



Therefore...

the Mozart Effect is a
scientific legend. It's
not true.





...but...

- though it doesn't help, it still doesn't hurt.
- And, a person may develop an appreciation for classical music.



Thank you!

References

- F.H. Rauscher, G.L. Shaw, K.N. Ky. *Music and spatial task performance*. Nature, 1993
- Christopher F. Chabris, Kenneth M. Steele, *Prelude or requiem for the "Mozart effect"?* Nature, 1999
- R. Schumacher, *Macht Mozart schlau?*
Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (BMBF) Referat Öffentlichkeitsarbeit, 2006
- Mozart effect in Wikipedia,
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozart_effect