

fully investigate these increasing infringements of the rights and freedoms of 'thought, conscience and belief' and the principle of 'equality before the law,' as mandated by the Declaration." During August 1991, the LaRouche case was the subject of two further interventions of the IPO before a United Nations body: the U.N. Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Referring to violations against freedom of thought and conscience for all individuals, freedom to form associations and freedom to manifest those beliefs in practice and teaching, the IPO also intervened under Agenda Item 10 and 11: "The Administration of justice" and "Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers."

The political views of Lyndon LaRouche

Why is LaRouche considered such a threat to the American establishment that it has resorted to the unlawful means described above to silence him?

For the last three decades, LaRouche has been the most outspoken and effective American opponent of usury, as practiced by international institutions like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. He has publicly stated that these usurious policies have led to genocide in the Third World.

Guided by the classical science of physical economy as elaborated by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, Friedrich List and the Careys, Lyndon LaRouche proposed to bring into being a New, Just World Economic Order. More than a mere financial reform, he put forward large-scale development projects for the Indian subcontinent, Africa, and the Middle East; a plan for Latin American economic integration; and a plan to fund the exploration of space.

When the communist system began to collapse, Mr. LaRouche put out a plan from his jail cell: the 1990 "Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle." This is a proposal to build now, a net of high-speed railway lines, roads, and canals, modern and efficient energy supply, and communication, with spiral arms reaching into eastern Europe so that their industry and agriculture may reach the highest levels of productivity within the shortest possible time.

Appeal to the CSCE

In the light of these manifest abuses, and others which cannot be described here for reasons of space, abuses which affect not only the principal accused, but their political supporters who are deprived of their *right* to exercise their political preferences, we call upon the member states of the CSCE to act decisively. Point 40.2 of the Final Document of the Copenhagen CSCE meeting in 1990, refers to the duty to "take appropriate measures to *protect persons or groups* . . . subject to threats or acts of discrimination, hostility or violence, as a result of their racial, ethnic, *cultural*, linguistic or religious identity, and to protect their property."

Schiller Institute sets Mozart concerts

On the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the death of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, the Schiller Institute in Italy has announced a national cycle of concerts called "Mozart in the Original Tuning." The concerts, in Milan, Rome, Vicenza, and Ascoli, will be performed with the concert A tuned to 432 vibrations per second, corresponding to a middle C of 256 vibrations. This is due, the organizers stated, to a desire to present Mozart's masterpieces in the key and with the color wanted by the composer.

Besides the damage to singers' voices caused by the higher and higher pitches of the post-Wagner era, modern tuning has forced changes in the great Italian stringed instruments, the Amati, Guarneri del Gesù, and Stradivarius violins made in Cremona, which were built for a lower tuning. The cycle of concerts goes back to a bill presented in the Italian Senate in 1988, on the basis of the Schiller Institute's campaign to sensitize the public to the problem of the high tuning, a campaign which received wide support from the highest levels of the professional music world internationally, especially among opera singers. The campaign was inspired by the scientific work of American statesman Lyndon LaRouche.

The entire Mozart corpus of organ compositions will be performed in the series by Maestro Arturo Sacchetti, who is the artistic director of Radio Vaticana. He will perform them on a mechanical-action organ of the type for which Mozart actually wrote, thus bringing out an aspect of Mozart's creative output which is little known because it does not lend itself to easy commercialization. Last fall, Maestro Sacchetti gave a cycle of 20 concerts of the full Bach organ works, which was co-sponsored by the Schiller Institute with the Rome City Cultural Department.

In addition, violinist Norbert Brainin—the famed first violinist of the Amadeus Quartet—and pianist Günter Ludwig will play four sonatas for violin and piano, KV 304, KV 376, KV 454, and KV 526. Brainin will play a splendid Omobono Stradivarius of 1736 for these performances.

Also included in the October-November series will be concerts of Mozart's lieder and arias, by baritone Andrea Concetti with pianist Andrea Sammartino.