

How long will Biya be dictator in Cameroon?

On Friday, Nov. 13, Mr. Nkwain, speaking for the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Cameroon at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., reported that opposition presidential candidate John Fru Ndi has been under house arrest for several weeks as part of a state of emergency to contain violent activities in Cameroon's North West Province, which includes the city of Bamenda. Mr. Nkwain, representing the dictatorial government of President Paul Biya, was constantly challenged by the packed room of Cameroonians from the Social Democratic Front (SDF) and the Cameroon Student Association (CAMSA) concerning the outrageous human rights abuses of the Biya government.

SDF leaders report from Cameroon that conditions inside the country are intolerable and that Biya is only able to hold onto power by the brutal use of the Army against the people. The crisis in Cameroon reached a new level when Biya declared himself the winner of the Oct. 11 presidential elections, despite evidence that John Fru Ndi, chairman and presidential candidate for the SDF, was leading in four of the eight provinces before the government ordered an end to the vote counting. On Oct. 27, in order to contain widespread anger at Biya's flouting of the election process, the government declared a state of emergency in the North West Province, had the home of

Fru Ndi surrounded by the military, cut three of his four phone lines, and placed the SDF office under surveillance.

These emergency actions remain in effect, as conditions worsen for the Cameroonian people. Due to the desperate economic straits brought about by the programs of International Monetary Fund and Biya's corrupt leadership, government workers have gone without pay for three to four months, leading to frequent impromptu demonstrations, according to reports from Cameroon. The SDF is distributing thousands of leaflets and press releases daily exposing the government's human rights violations and demanding that Cameroonians be given their basic rights, that Biya step down, and that Fru Ndi be released from house arrest.

The rights that are being denied to Cameroonians by the Biya dictatorship include the right to walk the street without a pass, the right to read a nongovernment newspaper, the right to travel from one part of the country to another, and the right to have public meetings without fear of arrest.

Recently, the United States and Germany have taken some action by suspending aid to the Biya government, and Canada and Great Britain have issued statements of condemnation. SDF leaders hope that when more international pressure is brought to bear on Biya, under the worsening economic conditions inside Cameroon, he will be forced out of office. They were very happy to hear about the founding of the Civil Rights Movement-Solidarity in Germany (story, page 30), and wanted to know how to join this new movement.—*Lawrence Freeman*

new black terrorism: intelligence, military, and political circles, connected through freemasonic networks to Anglo-American power centers.

It is astonishing, Cipriani said, how two documents cast light on the current Italian developments. One is the "Plan for Democratic Rebirth," written more than 10 years ago by Licio Gelli, Grand Master of the famous Propaganda-2 masonic lodge; the other is a letter written by Aldo Moro when he was a prisoner of the Red Brigades, before they killed him in 1978. In Moro's letter, only recently discovered, he accuses the United States (i.e., Henry Kissinger) of wanting to eliminate him because they wanted to transform the Christian Democratic Party (DC) into a more "docile" instrument of the Anglo-Americans. "A new generation of DC leaders is being bred," Moro warned.

Productive Triangle or free trade?

During the discussion period, a trade union leader asked about the difference between LaRouche's Productive Triangle proposal and the free trade plan now being pushed for

eastern Europe. Mrs. LaRouche explained the two diametrically opposed conceptions at the root of the two plans: NAFTA and similar schemes allow investments wherever the labor force is cheaper, whereas the triangle program calls for investments precisely where the labor force costs more—i.e., where it is more productive—and the spinoffs for the entire world are greater.

A special contribution was also made by Raffaele Morini, head of the International Enrico Mattei Foundation and president of the Pavia chapter of Volontari della Libertà, the partisan formation that Mattei had led nationally during the liberation war against Fascism. Morini has announced his own independent initiative to reopen the Mattei case, having kept, for 30 years, a piece of Mattei's plane, which demonstrates that it was destroyed by a bomb.

Written greetings to the conference came from the chairman of the Christian Democratic group in the lower house of Parliament, Gerardo Bianco, along with a message from the mayor of San Donato, the city outside Milan which grew out of the ENI complex built by Mattei.