

LeFever: I was in Johannesburg when the outbreaks occurred last week. I think it's unusual, it's not likely to occur frequently.

NSIPS: Well, I was reading 'the World,' a black Johannesburg paper and I noticed that the lead article the day before the riots predicted another Sharpeville unless the language issue was dealt with immediately.

LeFever: This is a signal to start something. The timing was remarkable. I don't think it was a spontaneous outbreak, in other words. But to answer your question, I don't think it's a precedent for continuing violence, it's an exception like Sharpeville. As for the question of police violence, I did observe a sympathetic strike out in Johannesburg after the riots started and the police received the demonstration far more passively than police would in this country. My guess is that the police did not use excessive violence, they were not at all brutal. They wanted to use teargas but the winds were too strong.

NSIPS: Well, you know there are serious racial problems that have to be resolved in the future. What do

you see as the solution?

LeFever: Well, take the Transkei, I think that is a good move that is becoming independent. These independent states could federate and unify when they all get independence. The South Africans have put industrial plants near the homelands and by Botswana and Lesotho so that thousands of black workers can commute. This is convenient and very helpful.

NSIPS: Do you think they will rebuild the destroyed services?

LeFever: Well (huff), not this trip. They have an Olympic size swimming pool, it's a planned suburban development. The houses are 95 per cent masonry in interior plumbing. They even have one or two millionaires. There are really not slums in South Africa, don't believe the stuff you read, only believe official government reports. The reason is because they control the movement of people so they don't have slums.

NSIPS: Why were you in Johannesburg?

LeFever: I was attending a conference in Swaziland, but not under government auspices.

LaRouche Call for War on Outlaw S. Africa Draws Broad Support from U.S. Black Leaders

June 26 (NSIPS) The "Proposal for War Against the Outlaw Regime in South Africa" issued July 19 by U.S. Labor Party Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche continues to draw broad public support from leaders of the black community in the U.S.

* In **Oakland, Calif.** the head of the Macedonian Baptist Church has endorsed the proposal and invited Labor Party organizers to address his congregation this Sunday.

* The Rev. Cecil Dobson of **Seattle, Wash.** has also endorsed the proposal.

* The head of the **Richmond, Va.** chapter of the NAACP, who also sits on the organization's national board, has promised to arrange speaking time for U.S. Labor Party representatives at the NAACP's National Convention next week in Memphis. Also in Richmond, a prominent Evangelical minister has invited the Labor Party to address his congregation.

* **Frank C. Davies**, former chairman of **Howard University's** Economics Department, has also endorsed the LaRouche statement.

* The leaders of the black community in **Indianapolis**—the presidente of that city's Council of Churches, a prominent member of the Urban League, and community organizer Daryl Rogers—have endorsed LaRouche's call. The three have also agreed to organize their respective organizations to send telegrams to Senators Bayh and Hartke, Representative Jacobs, and President Ford urging them to take action along the lines proposed by the Labor Party to stop the genocide in South Africa.

* **Edgar Holt**, president of the **Flint, Mich.** NAACP chapter, stated that he would push to get the LaRouche call supported by resolution in his chapter; a black newspaper in that city has agreed to print the Labor Party Presidential candidate's proposal.

* Two **New York City** delegates to the NAACP National Convention have agreed to introduce the statement there, while a member of the New York State Conference of the

NAACP invited the Labor Party to meet with the state caucus during the Memphis convention.

* **New York City** Black Democratic Caucus head **Jim Heylinger** is sending a telegram to President Ford calling on him to intervene against the South African government's butchery.

* A prominent member of the **Syracuse, N.Y.** Urban League has decided to organize support for the LaRouche proposal among his associates, including black trade-union officials.

* In **New Jersey**, **Thurmond Smith** of the Minority Construction Workers of Neward and **Quint Casciana**, president of the Trenton Paperworkers Union, have both endorsed LaRouche's call.

Socialist Countries, Liberation Movements, Respond to South African Massacres

Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations, Jacob Malik: "strongly condemned" the police massacres and called for "urgent measures" against the South African government.

* **The Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic:** called for the "elimination" of the Vorster government.

* **Soviet News Agency TASS (on behalf of the Soviet Government):** the South African government is "intensifying race oppression and resorting to mass violence and to the physical annihilation of Africans;" called for "the implementation of effective measures to isolate and boycott" the Nazi regime. Tass also denounced the "hypocrisy" and "demogogy" of the Kissinger-Vorster meeting.

* **Yusuf Dadoo, South African Communist Party:** denounced the economic and military aid given South Africa "by the capitalist countries led by the U.S.," and charged that the Kissinger-Vorster meeting was designed to "bring South Africa out of international isolation."