

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS

Room 921, Washington Building  
15th Street & New York Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005

tel: (202) 737-3523

Col. Castore

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re African

bunch of journalists from what was described here as a "cross-section of right-wing American newspapers.") At the moment, William J. Simpson, head of the Citizens Council of America, of Jackson, Miss., is getting the tour. . . .

H. Louwrens Buurmans, deputy director of SAIS in New York, also describes the 1966 group as being "more representative."

On the whole, though, South Africa has reason to be pleased with its journalistic tourism, particularly since the five elements of South African propaganda were repeated over and over in the subsequent stories—and repeated by ostensibly responsible journalists, who gave little or no indication of how or by whom these "observation tours" were financed.

On the other hand, South African officials are distinctly chilly toward newsmen and scholars who the country feels would not present its case to the American public. Mr. Lelyveld's experience is an appropriate example. Without giving a reason, the South African Government informed him in mid-April that his visa would not be renewed when it expired on April 28.

The adventures of Henry Morgenthau III, a producer at WGBH-TV, Boston, are also instructive. In May, 1964, National Educational Television commissioned him to do a film on South Africa. SAIS in New York led him to believe that if he were willing to make his picture in the Transkei (the first of South Africa's Bantu homelands), there would be little trouble in procuring a visa. He agreed, but after a three-month wait, received a one-sentence letter, informing him that his visa application had been rejected, and a State Department appeal to the South African ambassador was unavailing.

Determined, nevertheless, to make the film, Mr. Morgenthau set up a corporation in the names of a Canadian and a Briton, arranged a tie-in with an educational television station in the South, and in their names sent a letter to SAIS on corporation stationery, explaining that the people in the American South would be interested in a film on South Africa, to be done by the corporation's production team. The permission came with no difficulty.

In the meantime, Morgenthau located a black South African student here who was willing to go home and shoot some film. The Canadian and Briton were sent with instructions to film anything the government would permit; the South African went to get shots secretly. After five months of work, he presented himself to South African customs with rolls of film in packages marked "Zulu beads" and "Christmas gifts." He got them through, reached America safely and plans to stay here permanently.

From both sets of films, Morgenthau produced *South African Essay*. At SAIS in New York he is dismissed as a Communist sympathizer.

A striking instance of the support South Africa receives in some segments of the American press is the reaction to the Carnegie Endowment's study, "Apartheid and the United Nations—Collective Measures." One of the most thorough published analyses of the subject, the study includes an appendix which considers the logistics of possible military measures against South Africa. Like a spark

in gasoline, it touched off a violent reaction in the conservative press.

Vernon McKay, one of the authors of the Carnegie monograph, outlined in a recent *New Republic* article at least four different "devil theories" invented by critics to explain who "really" originated the alleged battle plan. Supposedly, wrote Dr. McKay, those responsible for the study were the United Nations, the Council on Foreign Relations, the State Department or unnamed, "naive, 'liberalistic' elements who control and corrupt our foreign policy."

Some of the adverse reactions follow:

Barry Goldwater wrote in his column of August 8, 1965: "If [the Carnegie Endowment thinks] the separation of

In the last two years, the following journalists have traveled to South Africa on tours sponsored by SAIS:

#### 1965

Jeanne Bellamy, *Miami Herald*.  
Jack Cowie, Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch*.  
Devin Garrity, Devin-Adair Co., New York.  
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holzer, *Verdict Magazine*, New York.  
Brig. Gen. Frank Howley, U.S.A. (Ret.), former vice president of NYU and author.  
Richard Laney, Salt Lake City *Deseret News*.  
Edwin McDowell, Phoenix *Republican*.  
Paul McKalip, *Tucson Daily Citizen*.  
Walter Mickelson, New Ulm (Minn.) *Daily Journal*.  
Charles Pierson, *St. Louis Globe Democrat*.  
George Shannon, Shreveport (La.) *Journal*.  
Mrs. Esther Van Wagoner Tufty, Tufty News Bureau, Washington.  
Thomas R. Waring, Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*.  
Dorothy Williams, Washington correspondent for newspapers in Iowa and elsewhere in U.S.

#### 1966

Louis C. Harris, Augusta (Ga.) *Herald*.  
John W. Jarrell, *Omaha World-Herald*, Washington Bureau.  
Peter H. Binzen, *Philadelphia Bulletin*.  
J. Warren McClure, *Burlington Free Press*, Vermont.  
John O. Hjelle, Bismarck (N. D.) *Tribune*.  
R. C. Hoiles, Freedom Newspapers, California.  
Priscilla Buckley, *National Review*.  
Edwin A. Fitzhugh, *Phoenix Gazette*.  
Niel Heard, National Federation of Independent Business, Washington, D.C.  
Col. L. Robert Castorr (Ret.), National Federation of Independent Business.  
Edgar C. Bundy, Church League of America, Illinois.  
B. J. McQuaid, *New Hampshire Sunday News*.  
George N. Crocker, *Sunday Examiner & News Call Bulletin*, San Francisco.  
E. K. Livermore, *Sapulpa Herald*, Oklahoma.

—Source: South African Info. Service