

AB/51

32.3.2

21st February, 1956.

The Chief of Exchange of Persons Service,
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization,
19, Avenue Kléber,
Paris XVI,
FRANCE.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter EXP/585588 of the 8th February 1956. While this Institute administers a number of scholarships for Africans for study within South Africa, it is financially unable to offer scholarships for study abroad. There is, therefore, no point in our completing your questionnaire, which we are returning.

Yours faithfully,

Q
for Quintin Whyte.
DIRECTOR.



UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ÉDUCATION, LA SCIENCE ET LA CULTURE

Téléphone : KLÉber 52-00 - Télégr. UNESCO PARIS
BALzac 24-02
19, AVENUE KLÉBER - PARIS XVI^e

In your reply, please refer to :
En répondant, veuillez rappeler :

N° EXP/585588

8 FEB 1956

FEB 1 3 1956

Subject: Volume VIII of "Study Abroad, International Handbook
Fellowships, Scholarships, Educational Exchange"

Dear Sir,

As in previous years, Unesco is engaged in collecting information for publication in Study Abroad. Volume VII, which was published in the autumn of 1955, contained information on over 50,000 subsidized international study opportunities in over 100 countries and territories. The volumes of the handbook so far published have shown an increase in the number of institutions or agencies reporting their awards, and in the total number of available opportunities for travel and study abroad. At the same time, the steady increase in the sales of the publication throughout the world denotes that it has been meeting a real need in the field of international education.

Volume VIII of Study Abroad will be issued in September or October 1956, and I am now writing to enquire whether your institution offers any scholarships or fellowships which could be reported in the 1956 edition of the handbook. Enclosed please find a questionnaire form WS/016.47 for this purpose.

I should be grateful to receive information on your fellowship programme for the academic years 1956-57 and 1957-58 by 15 April 1956.

1 Encl: WS/016.47

Yours faithfully,

William D. Carter,
Chief, Exchange of Persons Service.

International Affairs Reports *from Quaker Workers*

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
International Centers Office
20 S. 12th St., Phila. 7, Penna.

FRIENDS SERVICE COUNCIL
Euston Road, London N.W. 1, England

Vol. II - No. 29

From Sydney D. Bailey, New York

December 28, 1955

AFRICA AND THE U.N.

In his most recent annual report, Mr. Hammarskjold made particular reference to "the emerging problems of the continent of Africa" and announced that he had established a Secretariat working party to advise on how best to "bring together and into focus the many problems concerning Africa with which the United Nations is already dealing or will have to deal in the years ahead."

The following report deals with some specific African problems which arose at the U.N. General Assembly which concluded its business a few days before Christmas. (1) One African State -- Libya -- was among the 16 countries newly admitted to the U.N., and other African countries (Sudan, Gold Coast, Nigeria, and possibly the Central African Federation) will no doubt be applying for U.N. membership within the next two years.

First one should mention a hardy annual which was not on the U.N. agenda this year. This was the question of

TUNISIA. Negotiations for the grant to Tunisia of internal home-rule were concluded last June. In these circumstances the A.A.A. nations (Asian, Arab, African) which had sponsored the Tunisian question in 1952 and subsequently decided not to ask that the matter be debated at the 1955 U.N. session.

MOROCCO, however, again appeared on the agenda. The 15 A.A.A. sponsors stated that, in spite of previous recommendations of the U.N. General Assembly, the French Government had failed to negotiate with the true representatives of the people of Morocco. The situation was described as "a flagrant contradiction of the principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.../and/ a constant threat to peace."

The request that this matter be placed on the agenda was dated July 26, but by the time U.N. debate began on November 28 the situation in Morocco had changed greatly. Sultan Mohammed Ben Youssef had returned to Morocco from exile and there had been considerable progress towards granting self-rule. After a debate lasting only 2½ hours, the General Assembly's Political Committee approved a brief resolution expressing confidence that the negotiations between France and Morocco which were to be initiated would lead to a satisfactory conclusion. This resolution was adopted unanimously in the Plenary a few days later.

(1) Certain important matters relating directly or indirectly to Africa are not dealt with, e.g., the question of assistance to Libya, the reports of the Trusteeship Council and the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, the recommendations of the Human Rights Commission on self-determination, and general questions of economic development and technical assistance.

ALGERIA had not appeared on the U.N. agenda previously. In French law Algeria is not a French protectorate (as are Tunisia and Morocco), an overseas territory (e.g. Madagascar), or a U.N. Trust Territory (e.g. French Cameroons). Algeria consists of three départements (roughly equivalent to counties) of Metropolitan France. The inhabitants are French citizens and elect members to the French Parliament in Paris. A Frenchman would claim that Algeria is as much a part of France as the six counties of Ulster are part of the United Kingdom or Texas is part of the United States.

That is the legal position of the French Government, but when such matters arise in the U.N. there are more than legal issues involved. Fourteen A.A.A. nations (the Philippines was not among them) asked the U.N. to consider the Algerian situation as "a serious threat to peace". It was suggested that discussion would reveal the grave potentialities of the situation and, by making the need for negotiation evident, would facilitate a solution.

When the provisional agenda came up for consideration in the Steering Committee, the French representative stated that Algerian affairs fell exclusively within the national competence of France and consequently the U.N. had no grounds for intervening. This was contested by the sponsoring countries, but when it came to a vote the Steering Committee decided by eight votes to five not to include the Algerian question on the agenda.

The debate was repeated -- at considerably greater length -- when the Plenary took up the recommendations of its Steering Committee. In the end the Plenary decided by a majority of one vote (28 to 27) to over-rule the Steering Committee. Voting in favor of including Algeria on the agenda were the 15 A.A.A. countries, 6 Communist countries, 6 Latin American countries, and Greece. Voting against were 12 European countries, 5 Commonwealth countries, 12 Latin American countries, Israel, and the United States. After the vote the French delegates left the Assembly Hall and took no further part in the work of the Assembly until after the Algerian matter had been disposed of a couple of months later.

The anti-colonial countries in the U.N. always try to maintain sufficient pressure against the colonial powers to produce concessions, but not enough pressure to force colonial powers to boycott or withdraw from U.N. bodies. In this case the withdrawal of the French delegation had not been foreseen. Apart from the wish to persuade France to return on general grounds, there was a particular reason for wanting France back before the Assembly adjourned: it was thought that the French vote in the Security Council might be needed to ensure admission of some or all of the applicants for U.N. membership.

Accordingly, the sponsors of the Algerian item sought a compromise solution which would permit France to return and yet would not force the anti-colonial countries to abandon their positions. This was accomplished at an eight-minute meeting of the Political Committee on November 25. A draft resolution moved by Krishna Menon of India was adopted without objection or debate. The resolution stated that the General Assembly "decides not to consider further" the question of Algeria "and is therefore no longer seized of this item". At a meeting of the Plenary later the same day, the draft resolution was accepted without debate or vote.

BRITISH TOGOLAND. This U.N. Trust Territory has been administered by the United Kingdom along with the Gold Coast, which it adjoins. It is expected that the Gold Coast will achieve full independence in about a year's time,

and in these circumstances Britain has proposed the termination of British Togoland's status as a Trust Territory. A U.N. Visiting Mission was in British Togoland in August (and in French Togoland in September) and had recommended that a plebiscite, supervised by a U.N. Commissioner, be held to determine the political future of British Togoland.

The recommendations of the Visiting Mission were in general acceptable to the British Administering Authorities. The British delegate stated:

"I should say at once that as regards this recommendation [for a plebiscite] the United Kingdom Government finds no difficulty whatever. Whilst the holding of a plebiscite anywhere is no light undertaking, and whilst it is evident from the meticulous care which the Mission themselves have devoted to the detailed arrangements that the present case is no exception to that general rule, it is widely accepted that a plebiscite is the fairest form of consultation in a case like this. The United Kingdom Government are satisfied that no other method would be feasible."

The General Assembly's Fourth Committee considered this matter at 22 meetings, several of them continuing until late at night. Nobody opposed the idea of a plebiscite in British Togoland, but there was general disappointment that the situation in French Togoland was not such that the inhabitants could be consulted at once about the Territory's future. Thirteen petitioners from the two Togolands appeared before the Committee, some favoring the proposed plebiscite in British Togoland, others urging that a simultaneous plebiscite be held in French Togoland. The Gold Coast Minister of Finance, Mr. K. A. Gbedemah, supported in general the recommendations of the Visiting Mission.

After a long debate the Fourth Committee approved an Indian-sponsored draft resolution which recommends the Administering Authority to organize a plebiscite in British Togoland in consultation with a U.N. Commissioner. The questions before the people will be whether they want the integration of Togoland under British administration with an independent Gold Coast, or its separation from the Gold Coast and its continuance under Trusteeship, pending the ultimate determination of its political future. The resolution also deals with Togoland under French administration. It endorses the conclusion of the U.N. Visiting Mission that the implementation of contemplated political reforms in French Togoland will "play a helpful role" in enabling the wishes of the inhabitants as to their future to be ascertained at an early date. It recommends that consultation of the population be conducted "by direct and democratic methods" under U.N. supervision.

This resolution was adopted in the Plenary Assembly by 42 votes to 7, with 10 abstentions. Mr. Eduardo Espinosa Prieto of Mexico was appointed to serve as U.N. Commissioner to supervise the first plebiscite ever to be held in a U.N. Trust Territory.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND. Three thousand miles to the east of the two Togolands lies Somaliland under Italian Trusteeship -- a barren and underdeveloped country with a population of about 1½ million. The most recent report of the Trusteeship Council describes the Somali inhabitants as "a pastoral people leading a nomadic or semi-nomadic existence".

When it was decided late in 1949 that the Territory should be placed under Italian Trusteeship, it was also decided that it should be granted independence

within ten years, so 1955 is the half-way point on the road to independence. So far as I know this is the only case of the U.N. setting a timetable for the achievement of independence. Opinions differ as to whether the progress achieved since 1950 is sufficient to ensure that the Territory can really become independent in 1960.

A particular problem relating to the Territory arose this year (as on previous occasions) -- the delimitation of the frontier between Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia. This had been left for direct negotiation between the two governments but it would seem from the published records that the Ethiopians have been stalling. The Assembly adopted a moderate resolution expressing confidence in the good faith and willingness of the two governments to pursue rigorously direct negotiations for an early delimitation of the frontier. The governments are asked to report progress to the next session of the General Assembly.

SOUTH AFRICA. Three issues relating to South Africa are regularly inscribed on the agenda of the General Assembly: the race situation (apartheid), the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa, and the question of South West Africa. The South African delegation at the U.N. has found itself increasingly isolated on these matters, and recently it has not been concerned to defend the policy of the South African Government so much as to allege that the U.N. has no right to concern itself with matters of domestic jurisdiction.

Mr. du Plessis, the Chairman of the South African Delegation, stated that a basic factor governing friendly relations between States was non-intervention in one another's domestic affairs. That, he maintained, was the meaning of peaceful co-existence. He insisted that the great majority of delegations voted against U.N. competence when their own interests or those of their friends were affected, and in favor of such competence when those interests were not affected. South Africa had been the victim of the subversion of the basic and over-riding principle of non-interference.

(a) Race Situation. For the third year running the Assembly had before it a report on the racial situation in South Africa. The Commission which prepared this report had again failed to secure the cooperation of the South African Government, so its 300-page report was based on printed documents and statements rather than on first-hand observation.

The Commission reported that developments in South Africa continued to represent a failure by the South African Government to fulfill its obligations under the U.N. Charter and were contrary to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The policy of apartheid (separation) was described as "a serious threat to national life within the Union of South Africa" and "a seriously disturbing factor in international relations". The Commission made three suggestions for improving the situation:

- (i) There should be more and frequent inter-racial contact at conferences and round-table discussion between White and Colored men of goodwill.
- (ii) The U.N. should offer its cooperation and assistance to the South African Government "for the purpose of promoting international studies and contacts and carrying out economic and social measures conducive to a peaceful settlement of the racial conflicts in the Union of South Africa."
- (iii) The U.N. should offer to make available to the South African Government its advisory services in the field of human rights.

The Commission concluded its report by observing that the South African situation is "historically and sociologically unique". South Africa is "a colony without a mother country".

The South African delegation withdrew from the Committee during the general debate on the report, in which twenty-eight delegates participated. Speaker after speaker regretted that the race situation in South Africa had apparently continued to deteriorate -- though different conclusions were drawn from this. Some felt that the majority in the U.N. should vindicate their position by continuing past policies, and in particular by re-appointing the U.N. Commission. Others felt that the failure of past policies to improve the situation meant that some new remedy should be sought.

A draft resolution was adopted in committee by 37 votes to 7 with 13 abstentions expressing concern at the continuance of the policy of apartheid, reminding the South African Government of its U.N. obligations, and asking the U.N. Commission on the Racial Situation in South Africa to keep the situation under review. The South African delegation returned to participate in the voting, and when this was concluded Mr. du Plessis informed the committee that his Government's patience was exhausted. "After very serious consideration, my Government have accordingly decided to recall the South African delegation...from the present session."

When the draft resolution was put to the vote in the Plenary, the paragraph asking the U.N. Commission to keep the situation under review failed by one vote to get the requisite two-thirds majority and so was not adopted. The rest of the resolution passed by 41 votes to 6, with 8 abstentions.

(b) Indians in South Africa. Those who follow these matters closely may recall that last year the Assembly passed a temperately-worded resolution suggesting that the governments concerned (South Africa, India, and Pakistan) should seek a solution by direct negotiations, and that they should designate a government, agency or person to facilitate contact between them and assist in settling the dispute. If the parties had not reached agreement on these suggestions within six months, Mr. Hammarskjold was to designate a person to facilitate contact and assist in settling the dispute.

Last December (1954), the South African Government informed the governments of India and Pakistan that, while not abandoning its position that the matter was one of domestic concern, it was prepared to engage in discussions "with a view to seeking a solution which would be acceptable to the Union /of South Africa/". We were in informal contact with some of the persons concerned and at one time felt hopeful that a basis for negotiation could be worked out. That is not to say that we saw an early solution of the problem, but it did seem possible that the three governments might be able to agree on such matters as date, place and agenda of a meeting. In late March or early April, however, Mr. Nehru made some public statements critical of the race policy of the South African Government, and on April 21 the South African Government informed the other two governments that it was "regretfully obliged to abandon the attempt made in good faith to discuss existing differences in an amicable spirit."

In June Mr. Hammarskjold designated Mr. Luis de Faro of Brazil to facilitate contact between the three governments. The South African Government, while expressing high regard for Mr. de Faro's capabilities, refused to collaborate with him.

U.N. debate on the matter -- which took place in the absence of the South African delegation -- was relatively brief. The Indian delegate deplored the stubborn

refusal of the South African Government to conform to the U.N. Charter. A unanimous resolution urged the three governments to pursue negotiations with a view to bringing about a settlement and asked them to report "jointly or separately" to the next session of the Assembly.

(c) South-West Africa. This is the only territory formerly under League of Nations Mandate* which has not either achieved independence or been placed under the U.N. Trusteeship System. Year after year the General Assembly urges the South African Government to accept the obligations of the Trusteeship System, and year after year the South African Government states its unwillingness to do this. The territory is administered as if it were part of the Union of South Africa.

The General Assembly has established a Committee on South-West Africa which prepares an annual report on conditions in the territory, based on official documentation compiled by the U.N. Secretariat. This year the General Assembly also had before it a unanimous advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. The Court held that although under the Mandate decisions relating to South-West Africa had to be unanimous (that is to say, required the concurrence of the Administering Authority), U.N. decisions require only a two-third majority. This advisory opinion was accepted and endorsed by the General Assembly.

U.N. debates on South-West Africa do not differ greatly from year to year: there is now little to add to what has been said previously. Sometimes a legal or procedural point will arise, and this year a considerable amount of time was spent discussing whether the U.N. Committee on South-West Africa may grant oral as well as written petitions. This had been occasioned by the request of a South-West African student at Lincoln University (Mr. Eric Getzen) to be heard by the Committee. The General Assembly decided to seek an advisory opinion on the matter from the International Court of Justice.

The Rev. Michael Scott, who represents the Herero and other South-West African tribes, was allowed to make a statement before the Assembly's Fourth Committee. He spoke of the needs of the territory and of what the U.N. and its Specialized Agencies could do to promote the welfare of the inhabitants. The Assembly decided to transmit the statement to the Committee on South-West Africa "for its study and consideration as appropriate".

The Assembly decided to continue the Committee on South-West Africa and urged the South African Government "to give serious consideration to the observations and recommendations of the Committee." The Assembly again recommended that South-West Africa should be placed under the U.N. Trusteeship System. The Friends group at the U.N. has been in informal contact with some of the people concerned with South-West African matters.

* * * * *

Can any conclusions be drawn from this year's General Assembly debates on Africa? I suggest the following:

1. That the vast majority of U.N. Member States are opposed to colonialism, alien rule, and racial discrimination and in favor of rapid and peaceful

*The Mandates System was largely devised by the late Field Marshall Smuts.

development towards self-government and independence. Moreover, ten or a dozen of the newly admitted countries can be regarded as anti-colonial.

2. That when situations of danger and tension arise, there is a wide-spread wish that world opinion should express itself by means of a debate in the General Assembly or in one of the subordinate organs of the U.N.
3. That there is less agreement about the best procedure to adopt after debate, especially in cases where there is non-cooperation or boycott on the part of one of the parties to the dispute.
4. That there is increasing pressure to interpret loosely the article of the Charter forbidding U.N. intervention in matters of domestic jurisdiction; or, to put the matter another way, to regard U.N. debate or the appointment of a commission of enquiry as not constituting intervention.
5. That there is a difference of opinion as to the speed with which dependent peoples in Africa can become fully self-governing. In my opinion, delegates from colonial countries tend to exaggerate the time needed to develop self-government while anti-colonial delegates tend to underestimate it.
6. That, paradoxical as it may seem, it is most difficult to develop satisfactory institutions of self-government in those territories which have a substantial White minority (e.g. South Africa, Kenya, Morocco).
7. That the Soviet Union is now promoting a vigorous anti-colonial line in an endeavor to win over the uncommitted nations of Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.

Sydney D. Bailey

A/B/5/11

5th November, 1956.

The Secretary General,
International Committee for Social
Sciences Documentation,
27, Rue Saint-Guillaume,
PARIS. (VII^e).

Dear Sir,

I write with reference to your circular letter of 31st October, 1956, in which you ask for information on centres devoted to the study of race relations in South Africa. I enclose full information on the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The following also study problems of race :-

- (a) The South African Bureau of Race Affairs, P.O. Box 238, Stellenbosch, Cape;
- (b) The Institute of Social Research, University of Natal, Durban;
- (c) The Council for Social Research, c/o Union Department of Education, Pretoria;
- (d) The Institute of Personnel Research, c/o University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

The last three of these are not devoted entirely to the study of racial problems but aspects of their work do involve race attitudes and race relations.

Yours sincerely,

Quintin Whyte,
DIRECTOR.

Encl.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL POUR LA DOCUMENTATION DES SCIENCES SOCIALES
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES DOCUMENTATION

27, Rue Saint-Guillaume
PARIS (VII^e)

OCT 29 1956

3.10.56

Dear Sir,

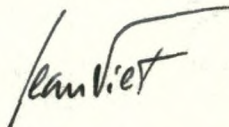
The International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation has undertaken, on behalf of Unesco, to compile a list of centers of various countries devoted to the study of racial relations and periodical publications which deal mostly with that field.

We should be very grateful to you for information about your institution, if you believe your institution falls under our definition. Please fill in and return our questionnaire.

The study of race relations is an important field in the social sciences, and an increasing number of specialists are interested in it. This attempt to help coordinate their efforts by establishing a catalogue of current research and by printing out to sources of information is in the line of the customary preoccupations of our Committee, whose task is to coordinate documentation activities at the international level.

Hoping that you will kindly answer our request, I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours



Secretary General :
Mr Jean MEYRIAT.

X Please indicate also names and addresses of other similar institutes in Union of South Africa.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES DOCUMENTATION

27, rue Saint Guillaume -PARIS 7^o

QUESTIONNAIRE

1 - Name of the organisation :

2 - Address :

3 - Date of establishment : 1929.

4 - Structure

Direction :

K.S. Smith

Various services and related personnel (eventually abroad):

H. Pi Jap.

Eventual dependence on other organisation (public, private, denominational...):

Financing : *{ membership + grants. for research.*

5 - Purposes and activities (defence of civil liberties, propaganda, information, economic and social assistance, scientific activities : research on race groups (what groups ?)...; on race relations...; documentation, meetings,...)

6- Publications (journals, series, books, documents...)

}

AM.B - File.
Quaker Program at the United Nations

Friends World Committee
for Consultation
American Friends Service
Committee

345 East 46th Street
New York 17, New York
MUrray Hill 2-2745

1/30/57 

Please see to make this in a month from now.

Robert

the

February 8, 1957

SECOND FOLD

Mr. Quintin Whyte, Director
South African Institute of Race Relations
Auden House
68 De Korte Street
Johannesburg, South Africa

FEB 13 1957

Dear Mr. Whyte:

I can well realize that the matter is much more difficult but am glad to know that Mr. Marquard will raise the matter with Mr. Jooste. I am looking forward to seeing Fred van Wyk again before he leaves.

Yours sincerely,

SDB
Sydney D. Bailey

SDB:ecw

NO TYPE OR SLICKER
IF WRAPPING IS ENCLOSED
MAY BE OPENED BY THE ADDRESSEE

VERODGRAME
PATTED AIA
AIR LETTER



FIRST FOLD

Quaker U.N. Program
345 East 46th St.
New York 17, N.Y.
USA



**AIR LETTER
AÉROGRAMME**

**VIA AIR MAIL
PAR AVION**

Quintin Whyte, Director
South African Institute of Race
Relations
Auden House, 68 De Korte Street
Johannesburg
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NO TAPE OR STICKER MAY BE ATTACHED
IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED, THIS LETTER
WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL**

FIRST FOLD

SECOND FOLD

Quaker Program of the United Nations

Committee
American Friends Service
Committee
for
Conscience

1 February 1957.

~~Handwritten scribbles~~
RB/S/11

S. D. Bailey, Esq.,
Friends World Committee
for Consultation,
345 East 46th Street,
New York 17, NEW YORK,
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Bailey,

I discussed your letter of October 31st, 1956 with Mr Marquard in January. He says that he will take the first opportune moment to raise the matter with Mr. Jooste. The position now, as you will appreciate, is a little more difficult!

Yours sincerely,

Quintin Whyte
DIRECTOR

Whyte
with
67

Quaker Program at the United Nations

Friends World Committee
for Consultation

American Friends Service
Committee



345 East 46th Street
New York 17, New York
MUrray Hill 2-2745

To Discuss with L.M.

November 21, 1956

Mr. Quintin Whyte, Director
South African Institute of Race Relations
Auden House, 68 De Korte Street
Johannesburg, South Africa

NOV 28 1956

Dear Mr. Whyte:

I was very glad to have your letter of November 13 and to hear of the action you have taken. I am trying to see Mr. Louw to raise this matter directly with him, though I imagine that any change in policy of the Union Government would require some support at home. I was, of course, delighted that the South African Government has contributed generously during the last few days to the fund for Hungarian refugees.

About a year and a half ago I did have a number of fairly intimate talks with the delegations of India, Pakistan, and South Africa. At one time I was fairly hopeful that negotiations might be initiated. But, as you know, a somewhat injudicious speech of Mr. Nehru's produced a sharp reaction in South Africa and made effective negotiation impossible.

I shall look forward to hearing from you again at a later stage.

Yours sincerely,

Sydney D. Bailey
Sydney D. Bailey

SDB:ecw

Quaker U.N. Program
345 East 46th St.
New York 17, N.Y.
USA

NYOR
NOV 21
7:30PM
1956



**AIR LETTER
AÉROGRAMME**

**VIA AIR MAIL
PAR AVION**

Mr. Quintin Whyte, Director
South African Institute of Race
Relations
Auden House, 68 De Korte Street
Johannesburg, SOUTH AFRICA

NO TAPE OR STICKER MAY BE ATTACHED
IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED, THIS LETTER
WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

FIRST FOLD

SECOND FOLD

Quaker Program at the United Nations

to Mrs
Pud on
my pls for ct.

4(c)

13th November, 1956.

Mr. Leo Marquard,
P.O. Box 1141,
CAPE TOWN.

Dear Leo,

I enclose for your information a letter which I have received from Sydney D. Bailey of the American Friends Service Committee at the United Nations. I also enclose a copy of the contributions made by various nations to United Nations projects. As you see South Africa ranks with Yemen, Portugal and Nepal as contributing nothing to any United Nations project. I think this is unfortunate in any case.

I think you once said that you are a friend of G.P. Jooste and I wondered whether it would be possible at any time to broach this subject, i.e. if you approve of the idea that South Africa should make some contribution. It would involve South Africa in international projects more closely and that might have a healthy effect on the thinking of our Department of External Affairs.

I have written to Mr. Bailey saying that I am sending you this material and that we will probably discuss the matter in January.

Yours sincerely,

Quintin Whyte,
DIRECTOR.

Encls.

13th November, 1956.

Mr. Sydney D. Bailey,
American Friends Service Committee,
345 East 46th Street,
NEW YORK 17, N.Y. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bailey,

I thank you very much indeed for your letter of October 31st, 1956. I myself have felt that South Africa should take a more positive part in the United Nations, and I am very glad indeed for the information you give me and for the suggestions you make. You will appreciate that it is very difficult for the Institute of Race Relations or myself, as Director, to make direct approaches on this matter to the Government. I am, however, sending a copy of your letter to the Honorary President of the Institute, Mr. Leo Marquard, who knows various Cabinet Ministers and is a friend, I believe, of Mr. G.P. Jooste who was the South African Ambassador in Washington and led the South African delegation at United Nations. You know, of course, that South Africa has withdrawn from U.N.E.S.C.O. and that our Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Louw, had indicated that South Africa might withdraw from the United Nations. This latter I think is unlikely however.

One job which I feel the American Friends might attempt to do, or perhaps I should say, continue to try to do, is to bring India, Pakistan and South Africa together informally for discussions. I realize, of course, the difficulties that lie in the way of any constructive rapprochement particularly as the Government is proceeding to implement the Group Areas Act in South Africa. The Institute will be producing a pamphlet in a few days' time indicating what this means for the Indian people in South Africa. It will not make happy reading.

I will write you again after I have had a reply from Mr. Marquard and probably after discussions with him in January when I shall be in Cape Town to see him. Meanwhile I thank you very much for your letter and for your suggestions.

Yours sincerely,

Quintin Whyte,
DIRECTOR.

copy to h. m.

American Friends Service Committee

Program at United Nations

In cooperation with
Friends World Committee
for Consultation



345 East 46th Street
New York 17, New York
Murray Hill 2-2745

October 31, 1956

Quintin Whyte
Institute of Race Relations
P.O. Box 97
Johannesburg
South Africa

Dear Quintin Whyte:

Estroch

I do not have the pleasure of knowing you, but I should be grateful if you would consider the matter raised in this letter. During the last few months our Quaker staff in New York has been discussing how the United Nations' handling of South African matters can be made more constructive, and a couple of weeks ago I had a good and friendly talk with the head of the South African delegation to the U.N. (Donald Sole) and with the secretary of the delegation (J. J. Theron).

It is my impression that South Africa will continue to find itself isolated in the United Nations unless the Union Government is prepared to play a more constructive role in those U.N. activities which are not of a controversial nature. In particular, it has seemed to us that it would be a great step forward if the South African Government were willing to contribute to those U.N. activities which are financed by voluntary contributions. South Africa contributes to the ordinary U.N. budget but is one of four governments which make no contribution at all to the extra-budgetary programs (technical assistance, refugees, etc.). You will see from the enclosed document the governmental contributions for 1956, and that South Africa finds itself along with Albania, Nepal, Portugal and the Yemen as a non-contributor. Since this document was prepared, Albania has agreed to contribute \$2,000 to the technical assistance program next year.

I know that the South African Government has to spend a great deal of money on helping its own underprivileged people, but this is, of course, true of many other governments which contribute to U.N. activities. We are wondering whether it would not help the United Nations as a whole and South Africa in particular if the South African Government were to make contributions, even if of a token amount, to some of these constructive U.N. programs. This might help to arouse South African interest in some of the useful activities of the U.N., and at the same time the effect of this might be to change in some degree the climate in which South African questions are discussed here.

We have been wondering whether you would feel concerned to raise this question in South Africa. We know of the wish of many concerned people to promote interest in the positive activities of the United Nations, and we wonder whether it would not help to

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do this in South Africa if there were some particular programs around which such efforts could be built.

I enclose with this letter not only the list of contributions to which I referred earlier but some factual information about the four extra-budgetary programs for which voluntary governmental contributions are solicited.

Yours sincerely,

Sydney D. Bailey
Sydney D. Bailey

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Enclosures 6

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