

114

D/E/3/1

113.1

OW/PE

Senator Edgar H. Brookes,
88, Pietermaritz Street,
PIETERMARITSBURG.

25th Nov., 1948.

Dear Dr. Brookes,

I enclose a leaflet which has suggested to us the possibility of doing a cheap 3d. or 6d. pamphlet for Africans under some such title as "Twenty Careers for Africans". The careers we had in mind cover various opportunities in the different Government Departments, scholastic, social welfare, medical, health and commercial openings. The aim would be, under the different headings, simply to provide the right clues by which Africans could seek to obtain these positions.

I thought immediately of you as being just the right person to tabulate these careers, and although I know you are very busy, I am hopeful that you will be able to undertake it.

There is another very sound reason why the Institut should undertake such a pamphlet and that is that it would be addressed directly to Africans, and we have done very little in this field for some time.

Yours sincerely,

Oliver Walker
EDITOR.

ENCL.

WEN/EO

23rd January, 1950.

The Manager,
Non-European Affairs Department,
P.O. Box 5382,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

re: Employment opportunities for educated Africans.

For some time now the Institute has been interested in the question of employment opportunities for educated Africans and has been able, by making representations, to persuade the Government to appoint Africans to senior positions in the Native Affairs Department. We are now investigating the possibilities of their being appointed to administrative positions in the townships, and would appreciate your assistance and advice in this connection.


We should therefore esteem it a great honour if you would favour us with your suggestions in regard to the following points:-

- (a) To what extent do you think Africans could be appointed to administrative positions in the townships e.g. Assistants Superintendents, etc?
- (b) What opportunities exist for training them for such posts and if none exist what suggestions would you make?

Thanking you in advance,

Yours faithfully,

W. B. Ngakane,
FIELD OFFICER.

Answered.
26.1.50. 

1063 B,
Orlando North,
Johannesburg.
23. 1. 50.

Mr Ngakane,
S.A. Institute of Race Relations.
J.H.B.

24 JAN 1950

Dear Sir

Has Mrs Whyte heard anything from Mr. "Tait or Tyte" of East London, about the letter she said she would write on my behalf? If not so, will you please remind her, on my behalf?

All is well up to now except very low pay. prompt reply will be very much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,
S. S. Sebanga

D/E/3/1

WBn/EO

27th January, 1950.

Mr. K.K. Sebenga,
10631B Orlando North,
P.O. ORLANDO,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Mr. Sebenga,

I am in receipt of your inquiry dated 25th instant and in reply have to inform you that Mrs. Whyte has written to Mr. Tait in East London and has been informed that he is away just now.

You will be communicated with as soon as Mrs. Whyte has heard from Mr. Tait or has been able to find you work.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

FIELD OFFICER.

D/E/3/1

WBN/EO

23rd January, 1950.

The Manager,
Non-European Affairs Department,
P.O. Box 440,
PRETORIA.

Dear Sir,

re: Employment opportunities for educated Africans.

For some time now the Institute has been interested in the question of employment opportunities for educated Africans and has been able by making representations, to persuade the Government to appoint Africans to senior positions in the Native Affairs Department. We are now investigating the possibilities of their being appointed to administrative positions in the townships and would appreciate your assistance and advice in this regard.

We should therefore esteem it an honour if you would favour us with your suggestions in regard to the following points:-

- (a) To what extent do you think Africans could be appointed to administrative positions in the townships e.g Assistant superintendents, etc?
- (b) What opportunities exist for training them for such posts and if none exist what suggestions would you make?

Thanking you in advance,

Yours faithfully,

W.B. Ngakane,
FIELD OFFICER.

D/E/3/1

WBN/AVD

3rd. March, 1950.

The Manager,
Native and Asiatic Administration, Department,
111 Boom Street,
PRETORIA.

Greetings!

re: Employment of Africans in Administrative Positions.

I am in receipt of your letter dated 21st. January, 1950, and wish to
thank you most sincerely for enclosures.

Yours faithfully,

FIELD OFFICER.

*M. Nqabane
Museum
with letter
7/05
25/6*

No 36. B Location.

Kroonstad.

24 June 1950.

To The Institute of Race Relations

P. O. Box 27

Johannesburg.

28 June 1950

Sir,

I am very interested in knowing
which times to follow in studying for the Royal Sanitary
Health Certificate. I will be much obliged to have some
enlightenment as regards the course.

Yours Faithful,

Jerry T. Ngoanabase.

D/E/3/1

WBN/EO

3rd July, 1950.

Mr. Jerry T. Nqoanabase,
No. 36B. Location,
KROONSTAD...O.F.S.

Dear Sir,

re: Inquiry about R.S.I. Courses.

I am in receipt of your letter dated 24th June, 1950, and in reply to it, have to advise you to write to the Principal, Witwatersrand Technical College, P.O. Box 3293, Johannesburg. They are running Health Certificate courses, and he should be able to furnish you with the information you require.

Yours faithfully,

W. B. Ngakane,
FIELD OFFICER.

M. Nyakame

D/E/3/1

Health Centre
Butcher

8th Aug. 1950.

South African Institute for Race Relations
Box 97
Johannesburg.

Sir,

Could you please give me the address of the college that offers tutorial to Non-Europeans for Health Inspectors' course.

Thanking you in anticipation,
Yours faithfully

R. Mntungwa

10 AUG 1950

SL/PEG

11th August, 1950.

Mr. E. Mtungiva,
Health Centre,
SETILHHEM.

Dear Sir,

re: TRAINING COURSES FOR HEALTH INSPECTORS:

Thanks very much for your letter inquiring about the above courses. They are conducted by the Johannesburg Technical College and the classes meet on Sundays in the Western Native Township.

Please address your application to:

The Principal, Johannesburg Technical College,
P.O.Box 3293, JOHANNESBURG.

Yours faithfully,

W.B.Ngakane.
FIELD OFFICER.

~~D/4/3/1~~

D/E/3/1

WBN/EO

22nd August, 1950.

The Hon. Secretary,
Joint Council of Catholic Africans & Europeans,
6, Jameson Avenue,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

re: Inquiry: African Tailors.

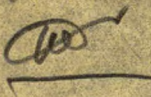
Your letter of the 18th August has been referred to me for attention and in reply to it I have to inform you that there do not exist, to our knowledge, any organised form of employment on a large scale for trained African tailors.

I have consulted the Secretary of the African Garment Workers Union this morning, and he informed me that most of the trained African tailors give the trade up and are absorbed in other branches of industry, a few find employment with Indians and a very small minority set up business on their own. Training in this trade would thus appear to be an absolute waste.

In regard to the question about the deaf and dumb, I have spoken to the Secretary of the Deaf and Dumb Association, and he states that it is part of their function to place the deaf and dumb, and that if you have anybody in mind for placement, they will be pleased to help you. I suggest that you communicate with him.

Yours faithfully,

W. B. Ngakane,
FIELD OFFICER.

Give address


UMPUMULO INSTITUTION,
P.O. MAPUMULO,
NATAL.

24/12/50

D/E/3/1

15th December, 1950.

Director,
S.A. Institute of Race Relations,
P.O. Box 97,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

I am anxious to secure clerical employment in or around Johannesburg and humbly request you to assist me towards that end. I know I am troubling you unduly since your Institute is no employment Agency. I am simply trespassing on your kindness in view of your constant contacts with a number of prospective employers during the course of your official duties.

At present I am employed on a temporary basis as Secretary/Bursar in the above educational centre at an inclusive monthly salary of £15.0.0. The post which I have held for the last 3 years is for European personnel actually and as soon as the College Board secure the services of a suitable party (European) I'll be turned out. I was seconded to this post on a recommendation by Dr. E.H. Brookes after serving as a clerk and Librarian in the Principal's office at Adams College. In the absence of professional certificates I am sufficiently proficient at typing and bookkeeping, and am thoroughly conversant with the general office routine.

I am a youngman of 25 years of age, unmarried, and I enjoy good health. My standard of education is the Junior Certificate. I also passed the Senior Typewriting Test (Public Service Appointment Test) and hold an official certificate for it. I sat the Matriculation examination in November of the current year of which the results have not been published.

I had submitted my application to the Department of Native Affairs, Pretoria, but received a letter of regret. I am thinking of communicating with the Manager of the Non-European Department of Johannesburg but I do not know the address. I particularly desire to come up to the Transvaal because my family have moved up to Ermelo where my father is a minister of religion - Native Paster in the service of the Methodist Church of S.A. Naturally I would like to be nearer them so that I could visit them if I have a chance during the public holidays or over extended weekends.

I am sorry to trouble you with all this seemingly unnecessary information Sir. I thought you might be able to help if it be in your power at all.

In this Season of good cheer let me join with many in wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,
J. C. MAPUMULO.

J. C. Mapumulo

20 DEC 1950

FJvW/PW

Ref. No. D/E/5/2

The Secretary for Education,
New Standard Bank Buildings,
Church Square,
PRETORIA.

7th December, 1950.

Dear Sir,

Ban on African Students from Outside the Union.

The Government's decision - as reported in the Press - to refuse to admit further African students from outside the Union to educational institutions in the Union was discussed by my Executive Committee at a meeting held on November 28th.

I am directed by my Executive Committee to ask you kindly to furnish the Institute with the exact terms of the official statement reported to have been issued by your Department.

Yours faithfully,

F. J. van Wyk
ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR.

Ban on foreign

Students must be

revoked

Forum
8/12/50

GOVERNMENT HAS USURPED PROVINCIAL FUNCTIONS

ACCORDING to circular letters sent out by the Union Education Department and the Department of Immigration, the Union Government as recently decided that from now on no non-European students from outside the Union will be eligible for acceptance in any primary school, high school, training college or university within the Union.

To save any misunderstanding it should be stated at once that this prohibition apparently does not apply to such students already in the Union who are to be allowed to complete their courses. This prohibition does not extend to European students from neighbouring territories.

Something rather extraordinary is happening in the educational field. We have already had occasion to call attention to the arbitrary interference in adult education whereby societies which do not undertake to apply the strictest apartheid are liable to lose their grants from the Government.

This new decision is a most extraordinary one. It purports to be based on solicitude for the interests of non-European students in the Union. If this were the real motive, it would have been enough—though even this would be going rather far—to insist that institutions should give preference to Union students.

Nor can the motive be financial, because in some cases arrangements have already been arrived at and in other cases there is little doubt that they can be arrived at between the Administrations concerned and the Union so that the Union Treasury is not called upon to subsidise education in the neighbouring territories.

Isolationism

What can be the motive then of this strange decision? It is isolationism pure and simple. It stands in remarkable contrast to Dr. Malan's pleas for Pan-African co-operation and to the argument so often used by Government spokesmen that the flow of African students from neighbouring territories to the Union goes to show how popular the Union is.

Iron Curtains are sinister things and a country which tries to surround itself with one is in strange company. Sinister indeed is this limitation of this prohibition to non-European students.

Does the Government of the Union really think that the South African Natives need visitors from Rhodesia or Basutoland to urge them to discontent? Or is it afraid to let students from outside see the Union at first hand? It is true that there is much in the Union which we should not wish to advertise to Africans from the neighbouring territories, but my experience is that African students coming in are often impressed by the educational facilities of the Union and its marked progress and go away less hostile to the Union than when they entered it.

Let us examine the situation a little more closely. As far as can be seen—and I should be only too glad to have this officially denied—the prohibition applies not only to more distant areas, but to the High Commission Territories. What has become of the Government's declared policy to incorporate the High Commission Territories? Is this prohibition intended to act as a lever towards incorporation? It may well have the contrary effect.

Surely the true interests of South Africa, whether we are for or against immediate incorporation, lie in persuading the people of the High Commission Territories of the advantages of incorporation in the Union. How is this to be done by depriving them of the advantages which the Union has to offer? Take the proposed medical school at the University of Natal. Are not the High Commission Territories to be given the opportunity of training their young men there for medical services within their own territories?

Is the health of the High Com-

mission Territories, which supply so large a proportion of our labouring population and which are often divided from us by quite artificial boundary lines, of no concern to the Union? Does the Union Government seriously desire that the High Commission Territories should provide their own training schools and university institutions?

Take the case of Southern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesia is certainly catching up on high-school accommodation and it might be argued that it could be expected to provide for the majority of its African high school students in the schools of the Colony. Nevertheless, there is much to be gained by some of the boys and young men studying in the Union, and there are ties of language and history between the Matabele and the Zulus particularly which should be taken into account.

University Facilities

And what of university facilities? The University of Southern Rhodesia will be opened in the fairly near future. Is it the desire of the Union Government to put that university in the position of starting with no colour bar because there is no alternative institution for African students? Many of us would welcome a new university with no colour bar, but it seems strange to find all the forces of the Union Government thrown in that direction. Southern Rhodesia is a very successful mission field of the Dutch Reformed Church, whose work there has met with praise on all hands. Does the Union Government prefer matriculated students of Dutch Reformed Church institutions in Southern Rhodesia to go to a no-colour-bar university in Salisbury rather than to Fort Hare? These are questions which need answering.

whom they may not accept as students over the heads of the missions themselves and the policy of the Provinces in which they are working?

Traditionally, ever since there were universities in the world, universities have been open to students of all races and all nationalities. It is an integral and inseparable part of university tradition. No one could imagine a mediaeval university accepting restrictions of this type. It is reserved for the twentieth century, after eight hundred years of "progress," to limit universities in this way.

We hope that at any rate on certain points we have misinterpreted the circulars issued by the Departments concerned. Before a decision of this kind one faces the real difficulty that a too vigorous protest may harden the Government's heart and make it difficult for the Ministers to retract a false step, and that too mild a protest may make no impression. We must take the chance and hope that the enlightened public opinion of the Union will press on the Government successfully the revocation of this instruction.

The iron curtain is indeed not complete. Africans from other territories can come in as mine labour and farm labour, and it is only from the seats of learning of the Union that they are excluded. A decision of this kind will make the enemies of South Africa all over the world triumphant and its friends silent and ashamed.

Diary of a Liberal By EDGAR H. BROOKES

There is also the constitutional point that the Union Government has in this matter usurped the functions of the Provinces in a most important field. What has the Union Government to do with primary and secondary education? By using the resources of the Immigration Department it can, in practice, force the Provinces to a policy with which they may not be in agreement.

This is the more surprising in that the report of the Commission on Native Education has neither been published nor discussed, and we have no lead as to what this body appointed by the Government considers the right policy in matters of this kind.

Objectionable

Deeper than all this lies the fact that the Government is again interfering in the field of education and it is interfering in a field where interference is particularly objectionable, namely the field of university education and the field of Church schools. The vast majority of African high schools and training colleges are Government-aided missionary institutions. Is it for the Union Government to issue instructions to them as to whom they may accept and

(4)

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (INC.)
SUID-AFRIKAANSE INSTITUUT VIR RASSEVERHOUDINGS (INGELYF).

QUESTIONNAIRE CIRCULATED BY
SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS.

----- 000 -----

1. Name of Educational Institution:..... *South African Native College*
Fort Hare.

2. Enrolment.

(a) Total enrolment of African students during 1950..... *Average 376 for year*

(b) Number of extra-Union African students included in above
total..... *65*

Basutoland 14
Bechuanaland 2
Swaziland 2
S. Rhodesia 21
N. Rhodesia 5
Nyasaland 6
Kenya 12
Tanganyika 1
Uganda 1.

(c) Can you accept all African students wishing to enter your
Institution?..... *All qualified and able to come, yes. But we will be*
refusing admissions this year.

(d) If not, how many African students did you have to refuse at the
beginning of 1950:

(i) From the Union?.....

(ii) From outside the Union?.....

(iii) What reason did you give for refusal?.....

This refers to the beginning of
the year. The College was full
and students wishing to enter
late could not be accepted.

3. Financing of extra-Union students.

(a) What fees are payable by your African students annually?

(i) Tuition..... *£22-10-0*

(ii) Boarding..... *and lodging - £26-10-0*

(iii) Extras..... *£6. (Transferred to University for Registrations*
and Examinations)

(b) If any African students from outside the Union attended your
Institution during 1950:

(i) How many of the total given in question 2(b) above paid their
own fees?..... *26 (but not all paid by student or parents)*
See details on last sheet.

/(ii).....

(ii) How many received bursaries from sources within the Union of S.A.? *1 (Muffield Agricultural Scholarship - student from Swaziland).*

(iii) How many received bursaries from sources outside the Union? *39. (This is number of Government bursaries only)*

(iv) If any bursaries were granted from sources within the Union, what was the value of each of these bursaries in £ .. s. .. d. per annum? *£40*

(v) If any bursaries were granted from sources outside the Union, what was the value of each of these bursaries in £ .. s. .. d. per annum? *Vary with different territories. See details at end.*

(vi) Please detail the amount and source of other financial contributions, if any, for African education from outside the Union. (Annual grants, donations to your funds, etc).....

*£300 p.a. from Basutoland since 1919
£100 p.a. " Bechuanaland since early 1940's
£500 p.a. " S. Rhodesia since 1949.
No capital donations.
c.f. Union Government, nearly £30000 p.a. plus share of cost of buildings.*

4. Effects of Government decision.

(a) Please submit comments on the likely financial effects on your Institution of the Government's decision to ban extra-Union African students. *We would no doubt lose the ~~above~~ grants mentioned in 3 (vi), but would lose also a source of capital contributions where we were in process of investigating.*

(b) Will your Institution be affected in respects other than financial by the withdrawal of extra-Union African students, and if so, in what way? *The majority of students from these outside territories are pushed students and have done well here. We shall be sorry to lose them. We do not expect our numbers to fall off.*

(c) Have you any general comments to make? We regret the application of this ruling to University Education, particularly, but recognize that even if it were not applied we would have to examine the position pretty carefully, before excluding Union students in order to admit non-Union students. We regret it particularly in the case of Basutoland, which has been a partner almost from the beginning, and the other Protectorates, and of the Rhodesias, ~~from~~ partly because of the fine type of student sent to us.

Clifford P. Dent
Signed.

Principal.
Date.

Non-Union Students at Fort Hare, 1950.

Territory.	Number of Students	No. of bursaries	Value of bursary.
Basutoland	14	12	£50 - Nine outright bursaries, three loans bursaries
Bechuanaland	2	2	Fees plus books.
Swaziland	2	1	£15 (Swaziland had decided to award two £70 bursaries from 1951)
S. Rhodesia	21	13	£65 (To be increased to £80 from 1951) Some of the others paid for by Missionary bodies.
N. Rhodesia	5	5	Fees, books plus other approved costs. (£472 paid to or through the college in 1950)
Nyasaland	6	6	£120 to cover total cost, including railages, clothing, vacations etc.
Kenya	12	—	Some paid for by local organisations and some were Theological students paid for by the Presbyterian Church.
Tanganyika	1	—	"
Uganda	2	—	"
	65	39	

Discussions are proceeding at Government level, and we have suggested that some of these territories be allowed to make suitable capital contributions in return for specified numbers of reserved places. Our total assets today are valued at approximately £400,000, so the capital cost is approximately £1000 per student.

Clifford P. Dent.

5

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (INC.)
SUID-AFRIKAANSE INSTITUUT VIR RASSEVERHOUDINGS (INGELYF).

QUESTIONNAIRE CIRCULATED BY
SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS.

----- n00 -----

1. Name of Educational Institution:... University of Natal.....
.....

2. Enrolment.

(a) Total enrolment of African students during 1950.....

(b) Number of extra-Union African students included in above
total..... 6

(c) Can you accept all African students wishing to enter your
Institution?..... up to the present yes.

(d) If not, how many African students did you have to refuse at the
beginning of 1950:

(i) From the Union?..... none.....

(ii) From outside the Union?..... none.....

(iii) What reason did you give for refusal?.....
.....
..... n/a

3. Financing of extra-Union students.

(a) What fees are payable by your African students annually?

(i) Tuition..... £33 p.a. full time..... £24 p.a. part time..... (See list of fees attached)

(ii) Boarding..... £10 p.a. session.....

(iii) Extras..... £3 vacation school (voluntary).....

(b) If any African students from outside the Union attended your
Institution during 1950:

(i) How many of the total given in question 2(b) above paid their
own fees?..... 4.....

/(ii).....

From beginning of 1951
Ex-Union students to be charged
full fees.

(ii) How many received bursaries from sources within the Union of S.A.?..... 3.....

(iii) How many received bursaries from sources outside the Union?..... none.....

(iv) If any bursaries were granted from sources within the Union, what was the value of each of these bursaries in £ .. s. .. d. per annum?..... one @ £25 p.a. (Moss)
one @ £40 p.a. (Chalal Indian Congress)
one @ £60 p.a. (Dunbar Corporation)

(v) If any bursaries were granted from sources outside the Union, what was the value of each of these bursaries in £ .. s. .. d. per annum?.....

(vi) Please detail the amount and source of other financial contributions, if any, for African education from outside the Union. (Annual grants, donations to your funds, etc).....

application is to be made for grants of £20 p.a from the Government of Southern Rhodesia for 1 student.

4. Effects of Government decision.

(a) Please submit comments on the likely financial effects on your Institution of the Government's decision to ban extra-Union African students..... See attached correspondence between Principal & Secty for Ed. Esp. Letter dated 27 Dec. 1950

(b) Will your Institution be affected in respects other than financial by the withdrawal of extra-Union African students, and if so, in what way?..... see corresp.

(c) Have you any general comments to make?.....

.....
..... See Appx A.
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
..... Signed: *J. J. Smith*
..... Assistant Registrar for
..... Principal: 26/1/57
..... Date.

FEES

The normal fees charged are given below. As these represent a considerable advance on those heretofore charged in the Non-European Section, the Council of the University has decided that in future Fee-Remission Bursaries up to a maximum of 40 per cent. of the fees may be granted to students who **make application** for this concession on a special form, which must be certified by an affidavit. This remission is in **addition** to the various scholarships and also to the loans, and applications for the remission, fully completed, must be lodged with the office by 15th February for consideration by the proper committee.

It is the intention of the University that no Union students should be prevented from attending courses for degrees, simply because they cannot afford the normal fees.

The fees given below are inclusive (i.e., no additional fees are charged for Library Services, S.R.C., Athletic Union, examinations, graduation), but Vacation School fees and Hostel fees are **extra**.

B.A., B.Com., and B.Soc. Sc. **Fees when maximum 40% Fee Remission is allowed.**

Full-Time:	Normal Fees.	
First Year	£55 0 0 per annum	£33 0 0 per annum
Subsequent years (inc. Hons.)	£52 10 0 " "	£31 10 0 " "

Part-Time:		
One Subject	£18 0 0 " "	£11 0 0 " "
Two subjects (not majors)	£30 0 0 " "	£18 0 0 " "
Three or more subjects or two majors	£40 0 0 " "	£24 0 0 " "
Honours Courses extending over two years. . . .	£30 0 0 " "	£20 0 0 " "
Masters Degree	£25 0 0 " "	No reduction allowed

Medical Course:		
Introductory and First Years	£60 0 0 " "	No fee-remission bursaries applicable
Exemption Fees for subjects taken in another University:		£2 per course.
Late registration fee: After 5th February and up to 15th March,		£1; after 15th March, £2.
Residence fees:	£40 per annum (Vacations not included).	

Fees are Payable Half-yearly in Advance.—Arrangements can, however, be made for students to pay by monthly instalments which extend over eight months. It must be understood that these instalments are arranged as a concession to the Non-European students,

Reduction Not applicable to Ex-Union Students.

at considerable inconvenience to the University, simply to meet the needs of students with small salaries and **do not mean that tuition is paid for by the month**. Once enrolment has taken place the student is under an obligation to pay the term's fees in full.

Arrear Fees.—Students in arrears with fees for the first term will not be allowed to attend for the second term. Students whose fees are in arrear may not be allowed to enter for examinations. Students whose fees are in arrear on 1st November may be debarred from writing the examinations. In addition, the University reserves the right to withhold examination results, degrees and diplomas from students who do not meet their accounts before the end of the year.

LOANS

Loans may be made by the University to a limited number of students who can show that they are in real need and cannot attend these courses of study without financial assistance. Such loans will not exceed 50 per cent. of the fees, and will only be granted to matriculated students or those who have made application for exemption for matriculation.

Students requiring loans should obtain a special form of application which must be completed and returned to the Organiser **not later than 15th February**. No late applications will be considered.

BURSARIES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

There are 100 University Bursaries ranging from £10 to £35 and 20 Honours Scholarships awarded to **full-time** students only; (special application forms are obtainable from the Organiser, Non-European Section). These are awarded on merit and Non-European students are eligible for these scholarships. **Applications must reach the Registrar, P.O. Box 375, Pietermaritzburg, before 31st January, 1951**. Particulars of these are given in the General Information Pamphlet, page 57.

There are also the following bursaries for Non-European students only:—

- (a) Two M. A. H. Moosa Bursaries of £25 per annum tenable for two years. These may be awarded to part-time students as well as full-time students.
- (b) The Durban Municipal Non-European Bursary of £40 per annum tenable for three years. One is awarded annually to full-time students only. In 1951 the award will be made to an African student, who has been resident in Durban during the preceding 12 months, or attended a recognised educational institution in Natal and is under 24 years of age.
- (c) Two J. H. Hofmeyr Exhibitions of £30 per annum each for part-time and full-time Non-European students for degree study beyond the second year.

Collection Number: AD1715

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (SAIRR), 1892-1974

PUBLISHER:

Collection Funder:- Atlantic Philanthropies Foundation

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

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