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LUTHULI MEMORIAL TRUST
12A GOLDERS WAY
GULDERS GREEN
LONDON NW11 BJY
UNITED KINGDOM
REPORT TO THE SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AUTHORITY (SIDA) FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO
31 DECEMBER 1990, AND 1 JANUARY TO 30 JUNE 1991.

REPORT BY THE LUTHULI MEMORIAL TRUST (FORMERLY LUTHULI CULTURAL AND WELFARE SERVICES) TO THE SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (SIDA) FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1990, AND 1 JANUARY TO 30 JUNE 1991.

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1. Introduction:

This report is submitted pursuant to Paragraph 2 of the Agreement between SIDA and the Luthuli Memorial Trust (LMT) dated the 12 November 1990.

2. Financial Year:

The reporting period is related to the LMT Financial Year which ends on the 31 December each year. It does not, therefore, coincide with SIDA's Financial Year which ends on the 30 June each year. This creates problems for the LMT because there will always be a six months' gap between the time SIDA's Financial Year ends and the time the LMT '8 Financial Year ends. This has implications for reporting to which attention is drawn. a

3 Audited Accounts:

Audited Accounts For the year ending 31 December 1990, are submitted with this report. Attention is drawn to the Fact that it takes some time for our Accountant to prepare Draft Accounts at the end of the Financial Year, for the Board of Trustees to consider the Draft and then for the External Auditors, Messers Mason and Partners, to audit them. The Board then approves them before they can be distributed. This also lengthens the process. The expectation is that our Accountant can find ways of shortening the process in Future.

4. Reforms in South Africa:

4.1 The period under review has been referred to as one of reform in South Africa. During this period the South African Government released major political leaders of all South African liberation movements; unbanned all. 1 these movements; first relaxed the State of Emergency and later lifted it; released some political prisoners; ' allowed some exiles to return to the country; took ,.1 r tentative measures to relax restrictions on the media and on Freedom of assembly; and agreed to start talks about i negotiations with the African National Congress. The ' process is on course.

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4.2. These reforms are important. However, they do not yet go far enough in resolving the problem of apartheid. Despite these reforms apartheid is still in place. The apartheid constitution is still in place; Africans are still without the vote; Bantustans, creatures of apartheid, are still in place; above all, the Bantu Education Act is still the law of the land and Mr F W De Klerk has never said he is about to repeal it. Bantu Education remains at the heart of the educational crisis in the country. Even black children in the country do not attend school because of the Act. Exiles rejected it before they left South Africa and they will not go back to it now. They need to be assisted where they are now living as exiles or refugees. Many are determined to obtain some training before returning to South Africa in, say, 1992/93.

5. Violence in Natal and the Transvaal:

5.1 The period under review was also characterised by violence in the Natal Province of South Africa involving supporters and opponents of the Inkatha Movement (later Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP). Later the violence spread into the Transvaal Province, mainly the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vaal region of the Province. This violence has claimed the lives of thousands of black people in the country.

5.2 Paradoxically, as some exiles plan to return to South Africa, thousands of young people are fleeing South Africa for life in exile because of the violence in Natal and the PWV area. These have come to swell the ranks of exile students seeking education abroad. There are 500 of these students in Nigeria, 500 in Zambia and 700 in Zimbabwe. As victims of apartheid these students are without Financial or other resources. They rely entirely on the assistance we can give them over tuition fees, maintenance allowances to cover food, clothes, rent, transport, utilities, books etc. The contribution of the SIDA to these costs has been critical and we thank the SIDA for it.

6. Activities:

. During the period under review the LMT sponsored nearly 200 students in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. Of these the SIDA funded the 50 students listed in the Annex attached to this report. This Annex gives names of students, Colleges or Universities they attend, degrees they are pursuing, length of course, costs of each student, progress of each student etc.

7. Selection of Students:

This is done by a special Scholarship Awards Committee (SAC) consisting of the following members:-

- Professor Terence Ranger (Oxford University):
Chairman.

- Dr Richard Rathbone (University of London):
Member.

- Dr Sam Nolutshungu (University of Manchester):
Member.

- Mr S G F Ngakane (Retired Headmaster of a London
. School): Member.

- Director of Luthuli Memorial Trust.

7.2 The Scholarship Awards Committee in South Africa consists of:

- Professor G M Setiloane
- Dr A Nkomo
- Dr N Motlana
- Rev. E Thema
- Rev. W Mabuza

They make recommendations to London for decision.

7.3 The procedure for considering candidates is as follows:

- Completed application Form is received in the office. (Copy attached for ease of reference)
- Attached to the Form are the academic/professional certificates, 8 CV, a Letter of Admission to College/University, two references, passport-size photograph.
- Form and attachments are photocopied and sent to members of the SAC.
- Meeting of the SAC is convened to consider applications.
- SAC decides who to sponsor and who to reject.

7.4 Hundreds of applications were rejected in 1990/91 for lack of sufficient funds.

7.5 Criteria For selecting students are as follows:

- Need.
- Relevance of course to development;
- Past record of student;
- Future employment prospects of student;
- Return of student to South Africa at the end of studies.

Only students who satisfy these criteria get awarded grants; otherwise they do not get sponsored.

8. Relations of LMT with other Scholarship Organisations

8.1 Organisations in the UK

The LMT staff hold periodic meetings with the staffs of the British Council, WUS, AET, Canon Collins Trust, SAAEP and the Bishop Simeon Nkoane C.R. Trust. These are useful meetings at which personal contacts are made and valuable information and documents are exchanged.

8.2 Organisations in South Africa:

No formal contacts have been made with scholarship organisations in South Africa although we have met at several international conferences. Now that our South African office has been established, with the help of Canadian Government Funding, we will take steps to ensure that the LMT staff in South Africa cultivate proper relations and contacts with other scholarship organisations in South Africa.

9. Problems encountered in 1990 in the implementation of the programme

9.1 The year 1990 started well but serious Financial problems developed towards the end of the year. This is because the One-Year Agreements we had signed with some donors expired during the year in accordance with the provisions of the Agreements.

9.2 Some students have children or babies.

Unfortunately we do not have provision in the budget for Children. This put a strain on affected students and made it difficult for them to study. This is a continuing problem.

9.3 Lack of a computer has made it difficult to keep a tab on our increasing work-load. m

9. 4 We would have liked to hold at least one meeting of all Luthuli students during the year. Monetary Iqhwlyz1 constraints prevented us From doing so. We were."ff : however, able to Finance Luthuli students when they 7 attended conferences sponsored by other organisations.

9.5 One or two of our students have been involved in emergencies during the year under review. That is, illness of close relatives in South Africa; Funerals OF spouses etc. They have approached us For assistance with airfares or funeral arrangements. Since we had no provision for these emergencies in our budget we experienced difficulties in helping them. This is a continuing problem.

9.6 Some students are beginning to finish their studies. They wish to return home. They need airfares and baggage allowances to enable them to do so.

9.7. With one or two exceptions, donors have not guaranteed us funding for more than one year at a time. This has made it difficult for us to plan ahead. '

9.8 It is still not clear to us whether we will have any Funding when our current students complete their studies. That is, we are still not certain whether donors will continue to support Luthuli students either here or in South Africa once the present lot finish their studies. This means we cannot look realistically beyond say 1992 when many students are due to qualify.

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10. Conclusion:

10.1 Education is central to the Future of our people and country. It is inextricably intertwined with our political and economic liberation. It is as such a priority of priorities. It is a need that all our people Feel most deeply about, besides political emancipation. Support for it, therefore, meets a deeply-felt national need. The Future economic and social development of the land revolves around it. Therefore, support for the education of our people is highly- prized and appreciated. We remain ever grateful to SIDA for being in the forefront of our supporters in this high but very expensive endeavour. Without the support of SIDA it would have been impossible to sustain the programme. We know that SIDA will stay with us the last mile before a ; L3 democratically- elected South African Government takes on: this onerous responsibility which properly should be borne by it. W :

10.2 In the meantime, even as we thank SIDA, we renew our application for increased support during the coming year. -