



UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



Distr.  
GENERAL

A/33/372  
14 November 1978

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/  
RUSSIAN

Thirty-third session  
Agenda item 98

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES  
FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. By General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954, Member States were invited to extend to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories offers of facilities not only for study and training of university standard, but also for study at the post-primary level, as well as technical and vocational training of immediate practical value.
2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1696 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, offers extended under resolution 845 (IX) are communicated by the Secretariat to the administering Powers to enable them to give appropriate publicity to the offers in the Territories under their administration.
3. A description of the scholarships made available under the programme is contained in a brochure prepared by the Secretariat for the information of prospective applicants. Information about these offers is also included in the twenty-first edition of the handbook entitled Study Abroad (1977/78-1978/79), published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
4. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) and other resolutions relating to scholarships adopted in subsequent years, 1/ the Secretary-General submitted reports to the General Assembly containing detailed information on the offers made and the extent to which they were utilized. 2/
5. The twenty-fourth report, which covers the period from 1 October 1977 to 14 November 1978, is submitted herewith in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 32/38 of 28 November 1977.

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1/ The most recent resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this question were resolutions 3423 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/32 of 29 November 1976 and 32/38 of 28 November 1978.

2/ For the most recent reports, see A/10329 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, A/31/287 and A/33/277.

## II. SCHOLARSHIP OFFERS AND AWARDS

1. Offering States

6. During the period under review, 31 Member States offered to make scholarships available for the use of inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in response to the resolutions mentioned above. These Member States are:

Austria	Malta
Brazil	Mexico
Bulgaria	Pakistan
Cyprus	Philippines
Czechoslovakia	Poland
Egypt	Romania
German Democratic Republic	Sri Lanka
Germany, Federal Republic of	Syrian Arab Republic
Ghana	Tunisia
Greece	Turkey
Hungary	Uganda
India	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Iran	United Arab Emirates
Israel	United States of America
Italy	Yugoslavia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	

2. Offers and awards

7. Information regarding the scholarships offered by Member States up to 30 September 1977 and the extent to which they were utilized is contained in previous reports submitted to the General Assembly.

8. The relevant information received by the Secretary-General since the submission of his last report is given below:

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#### Austria

In a note dated 18 August 1978, the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that his Government had awarded three scholarships to Southern Rhodesian students to pursue their studies in Austria.

#### Brazil

In a note dated 18 September 1978, the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the offer made by his Government in 1974 and 1975 for 12 scholarships for students from Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly from Namibia and Zimbabwe, remained valid, although no applications had been received in response to his Government's offer.

#### Czechoslovakia

In a note dated 27 September 1978, the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that a total of 15 students from Southern Rhodesia would be enrolled for studies in Czechoslovakia during the academic year 1978/79. For the academic year 1979/80, his Government was offering 20 scholarships, including free transportation to Czechoslovakia, free medical care and State-subsidized board and lodging.

#### Egypt

In a note dated 31 August 1978, the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the total number of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories on scholarship programmes had reached 800, of whom 50 were from southern Africa. For the academic year 1978/79, Egypt had allocated 98 additional scholarships to students from southern Africa of which 20 were distributed as follows: South Africa, 10; Namibia, 5; and Zimbabwe, 5.

#### German Democratic Republic

In a note dated 27 September 1978, the Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that a total of 500 students from African countries were enrolled at universities and other educational institutions of the German Democratic Republic and another 250 students from southern Africa were expected to enrol during the year for courses to improve their technical qualifications. The German Democratic Republic would continue to provide scholarships.

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### Hungary

In a note dated 13 September 1978, the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Hungarian Solidarity Committee had decided to offer the following fellowships for the academic year 1978/79: African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, 5 (one at the university level and four at the intermediate level); Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, 5 (one at the university level and four at the intermediate level); and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), 3 (one at the university level and two at the intermediate level).

### India

In a letter dated 1 September 1978, the First Secretary of the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations informed the United Nations that, under the General Cultural Scholarships scheme of the Indian Ministry of Education, 14 scholarships (including travel funds whenever requested) had been offered for the academic year 1978/79. The scholarships, which covered various university studies as well as technical courses, were offered to students from southern Africa as follows: South Africa, 8; Zimbabwe, 5; and Namibia, 1. Only the last named remained unutilized. In addition, one scholarship was awarded annually, to a student who had participated in the liberation struggle in South Africa, Namibia or Zimbabwe.

In addition, the Government of India was arranging for those students from Namibia and Zimbabwe financed under the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation to be admitted to degree and technical courses in various Indian universities and training institutions. The Government of India was also arranging to provide some of the students with vocational and other training required to make them eligible for certain training courses.

### Israel

In a note dated 24 August 1978, the Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. of the Israel Mission to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Afro-Asian Institute for Co-operation and Labour Studies in Tel Aviv and other institutions for higher learning in Israel continued to make available their facilities to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories and that students from southern Africa utilized those facilities. Their travelling expenses to and from Israel were covered by international funds, and the Histadrut (General Federation of Labour) financed their stay and studies in Israel.

### Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

In notes dated 11 April and 31 May 1978, the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Secretariat of Education of his Government had decided to grant 12 scholarships for university education for the academic year 1978/79 to secondary-school graduates from Non-Self-Government Territories, as follows: College of Agriculture, 5; College of Engineering, 5; and College of Medicine, 2. The

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scholarships include food and lodging, living expenses, exemption from all students' fees, medical care and air fare for the students' return home.

#### New Zealand

In a note dated 25 September 1978, the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that his Government had made a number of offers of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories during the academic year 1978/79.

For the first time a training award had been offered to Namibia through the Namibian Students' Union, and had been taken up by a student in farm management. New Zealand had also made awards to two Zimbabwean students who were studying at degree level in their respective fields of engineering and pharmacy. Altogether, 12 Zimbabweans were studying in New Zealand.

#### Poland

In a note dated 18 September 1978, the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that, for the academic year 1978/79, his Government had granted 15 scholarships at university level and 33 scholarships for three-year courses in vocational training at technical schools in Poland to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

#### Romania

In a note dated 8 September 1978, the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that his Government had decided to offer up to two scholarships to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The recipients would be selected from among several applications received from students from Southern Rhodesia.

#### Uganda

In a note dated 5 September 1978, the Permanent Mission of Uganda to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that Uganda made 15 scholarships available annually for students from Non-Self-Governing Territories. To date, Uganda had sponsored 12 students at Makerere College for courses leading to degrees. The last of these students had graduated in March 1978. No qualified students had applied for scholarships during 1977/78 and 1978/79.

#### Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

In notes dated 24 May and 4 October 1978, the Permanent Representative of the Soviet Union to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that at present there were 129 students from Non-Self-Governing Territories studying in the Soviet Union. Approximately 100 more students from Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe were expected to enrol in educational institutions in 1978.

United States of America

In a note received on 9 September 1978, the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that his Government continued to offer two post-secondary scholarship programmes in the United States for students from minority-ruled countries in Africa: the Southern African Student Programme (SASP) and the Southern African Training Programme (SATP). Participants in both programmes received tuition, living expenses and round-trip air fare costs.

Since the inception of SASP in 1961, 550 students from minority-ruled areas in Africa had attended universities in the United States at the graduate or undergraduate levels. Nineteen students were at present enrolled under SASP. Twenty-five students (21 from Zimbabwe, 3 from South Africa and 1 from Namibia) were to be enrolled in SASP in the fall of 1978.

During the past two years, 290 students had been enrolled in United States post-secondary schools and an additional 120 in African schools under SATP. Approximately 960 students had so far received post-secondary school training under that programme.

Through its International Communication Agency, the United States Government also made available approximately 12 scholarships to students from Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Applicants under this programme must hold a bachelor's degree and provide reasonable assurance that a job related to the training would be available upon his or her return to Africa.

Yugoslavia

In a note dated 29 August 1978, the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that a total of 18 scholarships had been granted to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories during 1978: 5 to SWAPO; 5 to the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU); 5 to the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU); and 3 to ANC.

### III. APPLICATIONS MADE THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS

9. In accordance with the procedure established in resolution 1696 (XVI), applications for scholarships received by the United Nations Secretariat from inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories are transmitted simultaneously to the offering States for consideration and to the administering Powers for information.

10. Up to 14 November 1978, a total of 2,220 students, all from Southern Rhodesia, had requested and received information and application forms from the Secretariat (1,262 in the previous period ending 30 September 1977).

11. A total of 498 applications were returned to the Secretariat (388 in the previous period). Of this number, 156 were incomplete; the remaining 342 applications were forwarded to the offering States concerned in accordance with established procedure.

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12. The applications were for scholarships offered by the following countries, the number of applications for each country being given in parentheses:

Austria (3)	Italy (8)
Bulgaria (2)	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (3)
Cyprus (7)	Philippines (2)
Czechoslovakia (32)	Poland (2)
Egypt (39)	Romania (6)
German Democratic Republic (42)	Syrian Arab Republic (3)
Germany, Federal Republic of (5)	Turkey (5)
Ghana (9)	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (28)
Greece (92)	United Arab Emirates (13)
Hungary (12)	United States (3)
India (15)	Yugoslavia (3)
Iran (2)	
Israel (6)	

13. Applicants who wish to study in Ghana, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States are requested, in the information sent to them, to apply directly to the Government concerned; consequently, not all applications for study in those countries are received by the Secretariat. A number of other offering States also receive applications mailed directly by applicants from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and act on them without going through the Secretariat.

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