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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 twentieth edition of the handbook entitled Study Abroad (1975/76-1976/77), 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-second report, which covers the period from 1 November 1975 to 15 October 1976, is submitted herewith in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 3423 (XXX).

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

1/ The most recent resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this question were resolutions 3120 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3302 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 and 3423 (XXX) of 8 December 1975.

2/ For the most recent reports, see A/9877 and A/10329, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

2. Offers and awards

7. Information regarding the scholarships offered by Member States up to 31 October 1975 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:

Austria

In a note dated 14 September 1976, the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that, as in the preceding years, the Austrian authorities had offered to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories two scholarships for courses at the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna and two scholarships for a course at the Berufspaedagogisches Institut (Occupational Paedagogic Institute) at Moedling, near Vienna, including travel expenses. Three candidates had applied for the latter course but they lacked the necessary qualifications.

A further applicant was granted a scholarship for a 6-month German language course, to be followed by a 12-month practical banking course at one of Austria's leading banking institutions. Travel and other expenses were covered by this scholarship.

Cyprus

In a note dated 1 September 1976, the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that, every other year, its Government awarded one scholarship for studies at the Cyprus Forestry College to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The two-year scholarship included travel expenses to and from Cyprus. Although this programme was initiated in 1964, only two Southern Rhodesian students had taken advantage of the scheme.

Another similar scholarship was also awarded every other year specifically for Southern Rhodesian students, with travel expenses being assumed by the Commonwealth Secretariat. So far, two such scholarships had been awarded.

Czechoslovakia

In a note dated 8 October 1976, the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that, as in the past, his Government had offered a certain number of scholarships for students from Non-Self-Governing Territories and Trust Territories.

For the academic year 1976/77, 28 scholarships were granted to applicants from Southern Rhodesia; for the academic year 1977/78, the Government of Czechoslovakia was offering 20 scholarships, including transportation, free medical care, accommodation and board.

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German Democratic Republic

In a note dated 10 September 1976, the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that of the 10 scholarships offered in 1975 for the study year 1976/77, in accordance with resolution 845 (IX), none had been taken up as yet.

Federal Republic of Germany

In a note dated 25 August 1976, the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that on a bilateral basis during 1975/76, over 50 scholarships had been awarded to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories through various German foundations.

The Federal Government continued to offer seven university and technical school scholarships in the framework of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

Seventy scholarships would be awarded immediately to refugees from southern Africa through the Otto Benecke Foundation. Some of these scholarships would go to African nationals enrolled in African universities; the rest would be earmarked for the advancement of students whose training did not qualify them for university acceptance.

As at 1977/78, the Federal Government, through the Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft, would make available to Namibians through the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka, up to 10 sur place scholarships in vocational training; 5 additional scholarships of that type would be offered to Namibians through German embassies.

Greece

In a note dated 9 May 1976, the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that, in conformity with resolution 845 (IX), the Greek Government had decided to grant scholarships, including travel expenses, to two applicants from Southern Rhodesia.

Israel

In a note dated 23 March 1976, the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that his Government had decided to offer in 1976/77, 40 man-month scholarships to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The scholarships would be granted to competent students in the following fields: health services in rural areas, rural community development (two courses - one in English and one in Spanish), co-operative leadership, irrigation and agriculture, intensive dairy cattle production and extension methods.

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Libyan Arab Republic

In notes dated 30 July 1975 and 2 September 1976, the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Republic to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that its Government had granted two university scholarships for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, one in economics and commerce and one in science.

The academic year would begin in October 1976, and accepted students should arrive in the Libyan Arab Republic before 15 October 1976.

Philippines

In a note dated 9 September 1976, the Acting Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that while two applicants from Southern Rhodesia had not met the requirements set by the University of the Philippines, a third applicant from Southern Rhodesia had been requested to forward information about his qualifications directly to the university and subsequently, to inform the Mission of the final action taken on his application. So far, the Mission had received no word from the applicant.

Poland

In a note dated 31 August 1976, the Acting Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that his Government had granted three scholarships for the academic year 1975/76 and five for 1976/77 to students from Zimbabwe.

Syrian Arab Republic

In a note dated 25 May 1976, the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that its Government had assigned two academic places to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, pursuant to resolution 3423 (XXX). The term begins on 1 October of each year.

Uganda

In a note dated 14 September 1976, the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that his Government had offered 15 scholarships to students from southern Africa, of which 12 had been taken and 3 still remained. All travel expenses were met by the Government of Uganda.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

In a note dated 25 August 1976, the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that there were at present 85 students from colonial Territories studying in the Soviet Union on scholarships granted by the Government.

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United States of America

In a note dated 28 September 1976, the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that his country was assisting students from southern Africa through several programmes, one of which was designed to provide training opportunities in the United States and Africa, for those at the post secondary level in the fields of agriculture, education, health, rural development, public administration and economic planning. His Government had obligated \$US 500,000 in 1975/76 for the training of approximately 30 students in the United States and 20 in Africa. Under the Southern African Student Program (SASP) which was administered by the African-American Institute in New York, it was his Government's intention to provide approximately \$US 140,000 in 1976 to enable over 25 African refugee students to pursue graduate studies in the United States.

Under the Southern African Refugee Education Program (SAREP), his Government anticipated an initial contribution of approximately \$US 100,000 in 1976 for the education account of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to cover the educational expenses of southern African refugee students at Nkumbi International College at Lusaka.

In August 1976, the United States made a contribution of \$US 250,000 to the United Nations Institute for Namibia and a contribution of \$US 50,000 to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, especially earmarked for Namibians.

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 15 October 1976, a total of 1,249 students, all from Southern Rhodesia, had requested and received information and application forms from the Secretariat (1,310 in the previous year ending 31 October).

11. A total of 351 applications were returned to the Secretariat (418 in the previous year). Of this number 26 were incomplete; the remaining 325 applications were forwarded to the offering States concerned in accordance with established procedure.

12. The applications were for scholarships offered by the following countries, the number of applications for each country being given in parentheses: Austria (3); Bulgaria (3); Cyprus (1); Czechoslovakia (30); Egypt (16); German Democratic Republic (5); Germany (Federal Republic of) (2); Ghana (10); Greece (37); Hungary (11); India (45); Italy (2); Malta (3); Philippines (1); Poland (9); Romania (1); Sri Lanka (113); Syrian Arab Republic (2); Uganda (1); Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (22); United Arab Emirates (1); United States of America (2); and Yugoslavia (5).

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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.
