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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 resolution 845 (IX), which was adopted by the General Assembly on 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 handbook, Study Abroad (XIX), 1972-1973-1974, published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
4. Under the terms of 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 nineteenth report, which covers the period from 21 October 1972 to 31 October 1973, is submitted herewith in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2982 (XXVII).

## II. SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED AND AWARDED

### Offering States

6. During the period under review, 27 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, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

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1/ The most recent resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this question were resolutions 2705 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 2876 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and 2982 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972.

2/ For the most recent, see A/8530 and A/8855.

Offers and awards

7. Information regarding the scholarships offered by Member States up to 20 October 1972 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 previous report is given below:

Cyprus

In a note dated 2 October 1973, the Permanent Representative of Cyprus informed the Secretary-General that his Government had offered a scholarship, including travelling expenses, to a student from a Non-Self-Governing Territory for study at the Cyprus Forestry College.

Czechoslovakia

The Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia, in a note dated 20 August 1973, informed the Secretary-General that his Government had decided to offer 40 scholarships to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The scholarships cover tuition, lodging, medical care and travelling expenses for the academic year 1974/1975.

Egypt

In a note dated 18 September 1973, the Permanent Mission of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that 10 scholarships in higher education had been allotted for the academic year 1973/1974, covering tuition, a monthly grant, fees for books and transportation. An additional five scholarships were being offered on a tuition-free basis and El Azhar University had offered four scholarships to applicants from the Comoro Archipelago. Ten students have been studying in Egypt during the current academic year as follows: South Africa, four; Namibia, one; Southern Rhodesia, two; Angola, one; Mozambique, one; and Guinea-Bissau, one.

Ghana

The Permanent Representative of Ghana, in a note dated 12 September 1973, informed the Secretary-General that one Southern Rhodesian student was studying for a bachelor of arts degree in education at the Cape Coast University; another was studying fisheries; and a third was being considered for a scholarship to study English and history to a degree level.

Greece

In a note dated 20 August 1973, the Permanent Mission of Greece informed the Secretary-General that his Government had decided to grant two scholarships to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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#### Israel

The Permanent Representative of Israel, in a note dated 9 April 1973, informed the Secretary-General that his Government was willing to offer scholarships to the extent of 40 man-months to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories, provided the candidates for such scholarships were found suitable for the courses offered, but that Israel was unable to provide travel funds to prospective students. During 1972 the Israeli Government had granted scholarships bilaterally to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories to the extent of 50 man-months.

#### Pakistan

In a note dated 7 September 1973, the Permanent Representative of Pakistan informed the Secretary-General that his Government had offered four scholarships for the academic session 1972/1973: one to a student from Namibia, one to a student from the Territories under Portuguese administration, one to a student in exile from Southern Rhodesia and one to a student in exile from South Africa. The scholarships offered were for bachelor and master degrees or research fellowships in the fields of medicine, engineering, agriculture and animal husbandry, and for diploma courses in polytechnic schools.

#### Romania

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Romania, in a note dated 17 August 1973, informed the Secretary-General that his Government had decided to offer 10 scholarships for higher education during the academic year 1973/1974 to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

#### Syrian Arab Republic

In a note dated 18 September 1973, the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic informed the Secretary-General that his Government planned to offer seven scholarships for study or training to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Each scholarship would include a monthly allowance but transportation would not be provided.

#### Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a note dated 18 September 1973, informed the Secretary-General that there were at present 177 students from colonial Territories studying in the educational institutions of the Soviet Union: 107 from Territories under Portuguese administration; 7 from Namibia; 16 from Southern Rhodesia; and 47 from other Territories.

United States of America

In a note dated 24 September 1973, the Permanent Representative of the United States of America informed the Secretary-General that his Government had two post-secondary scholarship programmes for students from the minority-ruled countries in Africa: the Southern African Student Program (SASP) and the Southern African Training Program (SATP). In addition, the United States provides 120 bursaries for secondary school students from southern Africa at Nkumbi International College in Zambia. At present, about 20 students from the minority-ruled areas of Africa are receiving scholarship assistance under SASP. Each year the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, through the African-American Institute, makes available about 5 to 10 additional scholarships to students from South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia. A student granted a scholarship receives tuition, a monthly living stipend and round trip air transportation from Africa. SATP offers 45 post-secondary scholarships for use at universities and technical schools in Africa for young people from southern Africa. Participants of SASP and SATP receive tuition, living expenses and round trip air fare.

III. APPLICATIONS MADE THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS

9. In accordance with the procedure established in General Assembly 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 the end of October 1973, a total of 1,197 students, all but one from Southern Rhodesia, requested and received information and application forms from the Secretariat (compared with 1,186 in the previous year ending 20 October).

11. A total of 484 applications were filled in and returned to the Secretariat (489 in the previous year). Of this number, 101 were incomplete and were returned to the applicants. The remaining 383 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 (1), Brazil (1), Bulgaria (7), Cyprus (4), Czechoslovakia (12), Egypt (15), Ghana (10), Greece (71), Hungary (14), India (60), Israel (2), Italy (4), Malta (10), Philippines (2), Poland (4), Sri Lanka (142), Syrian Arab Republic (1), Turkey (4), Tunisia (1), Uganda (4), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (9), United States of America (2) and Yugoslavia (3).

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.