



UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



Distr.  
GENERAL

A/9877  
25 November 1974

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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Twenty-ninth session  
Agenda item 71

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 nineteenth edition of the handbook, Study Abroad (1972/73-1973/74), 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 twentieth report, which covers the period from 31 October 1973 3/ to 31 October 1974, is submitted herewith in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 3120 (XXVIII).

## II. SCHOLARSHIP OFFERS AND AWARDS

### Offering States

6. During the period under review, 29 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, 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 2876 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, 2982 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 and 3120 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973.

2/ For the most recent, see A/8855 and A/9241 and Add.1.

3/ See also A/9241/Add.1.

Offers and awards

7. Information regarding the scholarships offered by Member States up to 31 October 1973 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:

Austria

The Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations, in a note dated 29 July 1974, informed the Secretary-General that his Government had once again decided to grant two scholarships to qualified students from Non-Self-Governing Territories having a university degree and a minimum knowledge of German for the 1975 study courses at the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna. The offer included travel expenses for the successful candidates. In a further note, dated 10 September 1974, the Permanent Representative informed the Secretary-General that his Government had renewed the offer made on 26 November 1973 (see A/9241/Add.1) of two two-year scholarships to inhabitants from Non-Self-Governing Territories to attend a course at the Teacher's Vocational Training College in Moedling. The course would start in January 1975 with an extensive German language course and would then focus on the training of teachers in the field of electrical engineering. The offer included travel expenses for the successful candidates.

Brazil

In a letter dated 11 November 1974, the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that his Government had offered 12 scholarships to inhabitants from Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly from Namibia, Zimbabwe and Territories where Portuguese is spoken. The fields of study covered bio-medical sciences, agriculture, civil engineering and economics at the undergraduate level and would include instruction in Portuguese, where necessary. Other fields could be considered upon request to the Government of Brazil. The scholarships offered include transportation, tuition, housing, medical care, monthly allowances and school supplies.

Bulgaria

In a note dated 1 August 1974, the Permanent Mission of Bulgaria to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that three candidates from Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique had been granted scholarships by the Government of Bulgaria in 1974.

Cyprus

In a note dated 18 March 1974, the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that his Government had decided to

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offer one scholarship, including travel expenses, to a student from a Non-Self-Governing Territory at the Cyprus Forestry College for the academic year 1974/75.

Egypt

The Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations, in notes dated 10 and 11 April 1974, informed the Secretary General that the Government of Egypt had offered scholarships to four students from Southern Rhodesia to study at the Technical Higher Institute of Shubra.

Czechoslovakia

The Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations, in a note dated 17 October 1974, informed the Secretary-General that his Government had granted scholarships, including travel expenses, to three students from Southern Rhodesia for the academic year 1974/75.

German Democratic Republic

The Permanent Representative of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations, in notes dated 18 September and 16 October 1974, informed the Secretary-General that his Government was prepared to provide 10 scholarships to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories in the academic year 1975/76.

Germany, Federal Republic of

The Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations, in a note dated 18 October 1974, informed the Secretary General that there were at present 25 students from Non-Self Governing Territories attending universities or technical institutes in the Federal Republic of Germany with the aid of scholarships awarded them under the Federal Republic's scholarship programme, as follows: Angola, 16; Mozambique, 2; and Southern Rhodesia, 7. In addition, two university scholarships and five technical scholarships had been offered to Namibians in the framework of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

Greece

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General, in notes dated 9 April and 27 August 1974, that the National Scholarship Institution (IKY) had granted scholarships, including travel expenses, to three students from Southern Rhodesia.

Israel

In a note dated 13 August 1974, the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that his Government had decided

to offer in 1974/75 scholarships to the extent of 40 man-months to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for courses in the following fields: exploration and development of ground-water resources; agricultural meteorology; rural community development; and intensive cattle production and extension methods.

#### Philippines

The Acting Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations, in a note dated 25 October 1974, informed the Secretary-General that his Government had offered a scholarship to a student from a Non-Self-Governing Territory in the Integrated Scholarship Program of the University of the Philippines.

#### Poland

The Permanent Mission of Poland to the United Nations, in a note dated 17 August 1974, informed the Secretary-General that the Government of Poland had granted a scholarship to a student from Southern Rhodesia to continue his studies in Poland.

#### Romania

In a note dated 18 April 1974, the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that his Government had decided to grant 10 scholarships for the academic year 1974/75 to inhabitants from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The accepted candidates would attend a one-year preparatory course in the Romanian language. Upon completion of this course, they would be placed in higher educational institutes according to their chosen specialities. The Permanent Representative and the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Romania, in notes dated 10 April and 20 August 1974, informed the Secretary-General that scholarships had been granted to three students from Southern Rhodesia under this programme for the academic year 1974/75.

#### Syrian Arab Republic

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations, in a note dated 28 August 1974, informed the Secretary-General that his Government had offered five scholarships to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The total amount of each scholarship was 300 Syrian pounds per month, plus free books, medical care and a return ticket upon termination of the scholarship. The student would require a two-year course in Arabic in order to be able to follow any course at Syrian institutions and universities.

#### Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

In a note dated 28 August 1974, the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that there were at present 100 students from Non-Self-Governing Territories studying in the Soviet Union under government grants.

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United States of America

The Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, in a note dated 15 July 1974, 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 provided 120 bursaries for secondary school students from southern Africa at Nkumbi International College in Zambia. Between 1961 and 1973, 457 SASP students from the minority-ruled areas of Africa undertook undergraduate and graduate courses in United States universities. At present, about 19 students were receiving scholarship assistance under SASP. Each year the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, through the African-American Institute, made available about 5 to 10 additional scholarships to students from South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia. To be considered, applicants must hold a bachelor's degree and provide documentation from an employer in Africa stating that a job would be available for him when he returned to Africa and that the projected training was related to his future employment. SATP offered 45 post-secondary scholarships to young people from southern Africa for use at universities and technical schools in Africa. About 800 students had received training under SATP. Participants of SASP and SATP received tuition, living expenses and round-trip air fare.

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 the end of October 1974, a total of 1,317 students, all from Southern Rhodesia, had requested and received information and application forms from the Secretariat (compared with 1,197 in the previous year ending 31 October).

11. A total of 400 applications were returned to the Secretariat (484 in the previous year). Of this number, 65 were incomplete; the remaining 335 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: Bulgaria (4); Cyprus (1); Czechoslovakia (11); Egypt (17); Ghana (23); Greece (49); Hungary (19); India (37); Israel (1); Italy (11); Mexico (1); Philippines (2); Poland (5); Romania (1); Sri Lanka (130); Turkey (2); Uganda (5); Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (11); United States (3); and Yugoslavia (2).

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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