

Recognizing that the indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa, whose country can appropriately be designated as being economically under-developed, have a legitimate right to receive benefits from the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation but, owing to the refusal of the Mandatory Power to co-operate and receive such assistance on their behalf, have not so far benefited from such programmes,

Recognizing further that the United Nations has a special responsibility towards the inhabitants of the Mandated Territory,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee on South West Africa that:

(a) A special intensive type of fellowship programme should immediately be organized to train the largest possible number of indigenous inhabitants of the Territory of South West Africa in the functions and techniques of administration and in the fields of economics, law, health and sanitation, and in such other fields as may be necessary;

(b) In addition, Member States should be invited to make available scholarships for study abroad by South West African students;

2. *Decides* to establish such a special training programme for South West Africans, including technical education, education for leadership and teacher training;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in establishing such a special training programme for the indigenous people of the Territory, to make use as fully as possible of the existing United Nations programmes of technical co-operation, and particularly to make available to those indigenous inhabitants of the Territory who are and who may be temporarily residing in various countries and territories outside South West Africa the benefits of such programmes, with the consent and the co-operation of the host Governments;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies to co-operate in the establishment and implementation of the special training programme mentioned above, by offering every possible assistance and such facilities and resources as they may be able to provide;

5. *Invites* Member States to make available, directly or through voluntary agencies, for the use of South West Africans all-expense scholarships both for the completion of secondary education and for various forms of higher education;

6. *Requests* Member States to inform the Secretary-General of any scholarships offered and of awards made and utilized;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish appropriate machinery for dealing with applications from South West Africans for education and training outside the Territory;

8. *Requests* Member States to facilitate the travel of South West Africans seeking to avail themselves of such educational opportunities;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with the United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa²² concerning the implementation of the present resolution, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its regular session.

1083rd plenary meeting,
19 December 1961.

²² See resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, para. 2.

1743 (XVI). Question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi²³ and having heard the representatives of Ruanda-Urundi, of the Administering Authority and the petitioners,

Recalling its resolutions 1579 (XV) and 1580 (XV) of 20 December 1960, and 1605 (XV) of 21 April 1961,

Bearing in mind the provisions of its Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Taking into account the observations of the Commission concerning the pre-electoral conditions and the atmosphere prevailing in Rwanda and in Burundi and the physical organization of the electoral operations in both parts of the Territory,

Noting with satisfaction the agreement concluded on 8 February 1962 between the Government of Rwanda and the opposition party, the Union nationale rwandaise,²⁴

Considering that the return and resettlement in Rwanda of thousands of refugees have not been possible and that a large number of them are still living outside their homeland,

Reaffirming its conviction that the best future of Ruanda-Urundi lies in the emergence of a single State with economic unity, common defence and external relations, without prejudice to the internal autonomy of Rwanda and Burundi,

Desirous of ensuring that Ruanda-Urundi accedes to independence in the most favourable conditions as soon as possible,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi and to the Special Commission for the Amnesty established under General Assembly resolution 1605 (XV) and their staffs for the performance of the tasks entrusted to them, and congratulates the peoples of Ruanda-Urundi, the political leaders, the representatives of the Administering Authority, all those who co-operated effectively with the Commissions;

2. *Decides* to establish a Commission for Ruanda-Urundi—composed of five Commissioners representing five Member States to be elected by the General Assembly—which may, whenever it deems it advisable, invite the representatives of the Administering Authority and of the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi to attend its meetings;

3. *Requests* the Commission to proceed immediately to the Territory with a view to ensuring the achievement, with the full co-operation of the Administering Authority and national authorities, of the following objectives:

(a) The reconciliation of the various political factions in the Territory;

(b) The return and resettlement of all refugees;

²³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 49 (A/4994 and Add.1 and Corr.1).

²⁴ Ibid., agenda item 49, document A/C.4/532.

(c) The guaranteeing of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression and association and political activity in peaceful conditions;

(d) The maintenance of law and order;

(e) Arrangements for the training of indigenous forces with the help of experts or a training mission provided by the United Nations, and the rapid withdrawal of Belgian military and paramilitary forces, to be completed before independence, with the exception of such personnel whose retention, in the view of the Commission in consultation with the authorities of Ruanda-Urundi and the Administering Authority and without prejudice to the sovereign rights of the future independent Ruanda-Urundi and subject to the latter's subsequent ratification, may be considered necessary as an interim measure;

4. *Requests* the Commission to convene as soon as possible, at Addis Ababa, a high-level conference presided over by the Chairman of the Commission and composed of five representatives each of the Government of Rwanda and Burundi headed by their respective Chiefs of Government, with a view to finding a mutually acceptable formula for the creation of the closest possible form of political, economic and administrative union, the role of the Commission being to endeavour to reconcile the points of view of the two Governments and to put forward such concrete proposals as would lead to the achievement of the aforementioned objective; in this task the Commission will, at its request, be provided by the Secretary-General with the assistance of judicial, financial and economic, military and police, and technical assistance advisers;

5. *Requests* the Commission to see that all powers of internal autonomy are transferred to the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi at a date not later than 30 April 1962;

6. *Further requests* the Commission to submit a report, before 1 June 1962, to the General Assembly at its resumed sixteenth session in respect of the progress made towards the achievement of the objectives stated in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 above, such report to include recommendations as to:

(a) The necessary arrangements and modalities for the final transfer of power;

(b) The assistance that the United Nations can provide to deal with the social and economic problems of the Territory;

(c) The time-table for the withdrawal of the personnel, if any, retained as an interim measure under paragraph 3 (e) above;

7. *Envisages* setting 1 July 1962 as the date for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, subject to General Assembly approval upon examination of the report of the Commission at the resumed sixteenth session, which the Assembly decides to call in the first week of June 1962 to consider exclusively the question of Ruanda-Urundi;

8. *Considers* that the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution will ensure the emergence of Ruanda-Urundi to independence in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity and the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement at the resumed session envisaged in paragraph 7 above;

9. *Requests* the Administering Authority and appeals to the Governments and people of Ruanda-Urundi

to co-operate fully with the Commission in the performance of its tasks;

10. *Decides* to maintain this item on the agenda of the present session without closing the debate thereon and authorizes the Commission, should circumstances so require, to return to United Nations Headquarters and request the President of the General Assembly immediately to reconvene the Assembly to consider exclusively the question of Ruanda-Urundi;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary facilities and assistance in the performance of its tasks, and, in particular, to provide experts and military observers for the purposes envisaged in paragraphs 3 (d) and (e) and 4 of the present resolution.

*1106th plenary meeting,
23 February 1962.*

*
* *

At its 1106th plenary meeting, on 23 February 1962, the General Assembly elected, by secret ballot, the members of the Commission for Ruanda-Urundi established under paragraph 2 of the above resolution.

The Commission is composed of five Commissioners representing the following Member States: HAITI, IRAN, LIBERIA, MOROCCO and TOGO.

1744 (XVI). Question of the Mwami of Rwanda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi²³ and having heard the statements by the Mwami of Rwanda and by the representatives of the Mwami and of the Government of Rwanda,

Recalling its resolutions 1580 (XV) of 20 December 1960 and 1605 (XV) of 21 April 1961,

Taking into account the observations of the Commission concerning the conditions and the atmosphere prevailing in Rwanda, under which the referendum on the question of the Mwami and the legislative elections were held, and the physical organization of those operations,

Noting with satisfaction the agreement concluded on 8 February 1962 between the Government of Rwanda and the opposition party, the Union nationale rwandaise,²⁴

Convinced that in order that peace and tranquillity may quickly return to Rwanda, a speedy settlement of the question of the future of the Mwami is necessary and that an agreement on this question should be reached as soon as possible between the Government of Rwanda and the Mwami, on a mutually acceptable basis, bearing in mind the referendum and its results,

1. *Requests* the Commission for Ruanda-Urundi established under General Assembly resolution 1743 (XVI) of 23 February 1962, as a matter of urgency, to engage in talks with the Administering Authority, the Government of Rwanda, and the Mwami and his representatives with a view to reaching agreement, on a mutually acceptable basis, for the peaceful settlement of the question of the future of the Mwami;

2. *Requests* the Commission to include, as part of its report to the General Assembly at its resumed sixteenth session, the results of the talks envisaged in