

by the dismissal from employment, arrest, deportation and exile of the persons, leaders and members of African political organizations concerned,

Noting with the gravest concern and regret that South African military troops stationed in the Territory have been considerably reinforced, and that the local police, aided by the military forces, have raided Native homes, locations and reserves in search of evidence of political activity and to clear urban areas, which are regarded as European, of passless Natives,

Noting particularly that all these actions are repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Mandate, and have led to mounting tension and unrest in the Territory,

Noting with the deepest disappointment and regret that the unbending line of policy and method pursued by the South African Government in its administration of the Territory, contrary to its solemn obligations under the Mandate, has resulted in the oppression of the indigenous inhabitants and, in particular, that fourteen Africans were charged with alleged public violence in connexion with the disturbances that occurred in the Windhoek Location in December 1959, in which eleven Africans were killed and others wounded when police and soldiers opened fire on a crowd of Location residents who were protesting the impending removal to the new location at Katutura,

Noting, however, that, according to the statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa at the 1218th meeting of the Fourth Committee, on 21 November 1961, the Court found that the evidence before it did not justify conviction and the defendants were discharged,

1. *Urgently calls upon* the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Administration of South West Africa immediately to desist from further acts of force in the Mandated Territory designed either to suppress African political movements or to enforce *apartheid* measures imposed by law and administrative rulings, to refrain from vexatious prosecutions of Africans on political grounds, and to ensure the free exercise of political rights and freedom of expression to all sections of the population;

2. *Draws the attention* of the petitioners concerned to the report of the Committee on South West Africa on conditions in the Territory²¹ and to the special report of the Committee on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 1568 (XV) of 18 December 1960 and 1596 (XV) of 7 April 1961¹⁸ submitted to the Assembly at its sixteenth session, as well as to the action taken on the reports by the Assembly.

*1083rd plenary meeting,
19 December 1961.*

1704 (XVI). Committee on South West Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the Committee on South West Africa was established by General Assembly resolution 749 A (VIII) of 28 November 1953,

Considering that under its resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 a United Nations Special Committee for South West Africa was set up,

1. *Decides* to dissolve the Committee on South West Africa;

²¹ *Ibid.*, part II.

2. *Recognizes* that the reports submitted annually by the Committee, and the special reports requested of it, have provided the General Assembly with valuable information on the situation in South West Africa, thus enabling the Assembly to use those reports as a basis for carrying out its responsibilities of supervision in regard to the Mandated Territory;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee for its unremitting efforts on behalf of the people of the Territory of South West Africa and for its contribution to the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations;

4. *Expresses its very special appreciation* to Mr. Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat, Chairman of the Committee and representative of Uruguay, and to the Member States which served on the Committee, for the devotion with which they have performed their duties.

*1083rd plenary meeting,
19 December 1961.*

1705 (XVI). Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa

The General Assembly,

Considering that, among the policies pursued by the Republic of South Africa in the administration of the Territory of South West Africa under the Mandate, an important feature is to restrict the indigenous inhabitants to a rudimentary system of schooling and training designed to confine the people to menial occupations for the purpose of keeping them in a state of subservience to the European minority,

Considering, in particular, that the South African Government deprives South West Africans of access to a complete secondary education or to higher education within South West Africa or South Africa, and also denies them travel documents and other facilities for taking advantage of educational opportunities in other areas,

Considering that it is one of the sacred duties of the United Nations to promote:

(a) Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

(b) Solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems, and international cultural and educational co-operation,

Considering that the United Nations, in carrying out its duty under Article 55 of the Charter, has created machinery for economic, social and technical assistance and that substantial assistance has been rendered to peoples of the less developed countries, including peoples in colonial and Trust Territories,

Recalling its resolution 1566 (XV) of 18 December 1960 in which it requested the assistance of the specialized agencies and of the United Nations Children's Fund in the economic, social and educational development of South West Africa, and its resolution 1527 (XV) of 15 December 1960 regarding assistance to former Trust Territories and other newly independent States,

Recognizing, in particular, the urgent need to ensure the educational advancement of South West Africans beyond the limitations imposed by the Bantu educational system in force in South West Africa and South Africa, and to prepare them for service in the administration of their country,

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.