

governments of the two states. After independence it will be the sole responsibility of the local governments. But as the need is urgent and little time remains, I hope that the Administering Authority will do all it can to accelerate training programmes for such forces.

In the view of my Delegation the United Nations Commission could give special attention to this problem, working in consultation with the local governments and Belgian representatives. It could also consider whether a special United Nations technical assistance programme would help in solving the security problem.

VI

Technical Assistance, Economic Collaboration and National Reconciliation

There are other important functions which could be entrusted to the Commission. I have in mind the encouragement of reconciliation among the political parties in Ruanda and Burundi, and assistance to the two governments in working out the economic collaboration envisaged in the protocols signed in Belgium last December. Every participant in this debate has recognized the need for a special United Nations Technical Assistance Programme for Ruanda-Urundi. The Commission should be asked to help in drawing up such a programme.

VII

The Refugee Problem

Finally the Commission could use its good offices to facilitate the resettlement of the refugees. In his opening statement the distinguished Chairman of the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, Ambassador Dorsinville, laid special emphasis on the problem of the Ruanda refugees. He warned us that a vigorous and continuous effort will be needed for some time to come in order to reintegrate and rehabilitate the refugees, and to enable them to become useful members of the community once