

"to enable political workers and leaders who are in exile or imprisoned in the Territory to resume normal, democratic political activity before the elections' (General Assembly resolution 1579 (XV))

" In order to avoid any misunderstanding, the Special Commission also wishes to point out that, after the examination of the files submitted to it, any person sentenced or prosecuted by the special court set up to deal with offences committed between 1 October 1959 and 1 April 1961 whose file has not been transmitted to the Commission before the date of this note shall be presumed to be automatically amnestied."

In its letter to Ambassador Dorsinville of June 26, 1961, the Special Commission stated that in transmitting to the Administering Authority the list of persons to be amnestied it had completed the task assigned to it and that it was for the United Nations Commission on Ruanda-Urundi to ensure that the Administering Authority complied with its final recommendations. The Special Commission reminded the United Nations Commission that it might always invoke paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 1605 (XV) should the Administering Authority refuse to enact the amnesty measures recommended.

In so doing the Special Commission wished to underline the importance of its mission, and its relation to the good work being accomplished by the United Nations Commission on Ruanda-Urundi. Our task was to create in the territory a political climate such as would permit political leaders to take part in the electoral campaign and ensure that the elections would be held according to accepted democratic ways. When we learned from the petitioners last week that four of those originally accused of political crimes and subsequently amnestied had been