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In addition, 1995 saw the dismantling of the Haitian military, which had posed a constant threat to the constitutional order, and the continuation of international efforts, led in part by Canada, to build up an effective police force and judiciary, capable of operating within a democratic society.

In Peru, elections were held in April reaffirming the country's return to democratic rule. President Fujimori, who had assumed authoritarian control, suspended the judicial process and dismissed Congress in 1992, easily won re-election with 65% of the vote. Despite numerous complaints about technical irregularities, the elections were declared free and fair by international observers, including Canadians who participated on the OAS electoral mission. The extension of the amnesty law to cover military and police forces in June 1995 gave virtual impunity to the military and the police and other officials associated with human rights abuses as part of the anti-terrorist campaign. On the other hand, a decision was taken at year end to shift responsibility for anti-narcotics and anti-terrorism from the military to the police, removing key elements of law enforcement from military control.

In Guatemala, the November elections saw the full participation of representatives from the left for the first time in decades. The general conclusion of international observers, including Canadians, was that the elections were generally peaceful, well-organized and transparent, notwithstanding the numerous technical problems which were encountered.

In Bolivia, the government introduced a state of siege (*estado de sitio*), extended in July, which prohibited large public demonstrations, demonstrating continuing concern over dissent. The state of siege was ended in September. On the other hand, the launching of the "Popular Participation" program by the government sought sweeping decentralization of parts of the government and a devolution of decision-making to the community level.

In Honduras, the government took tentative steps towards establishing police/military accountability in July with the laying of the first charges against military personnel for human rights abuses carried out in the 1980's. The establishment of investigative police under civilian control posed the first major institutional challenge to military impunity in Honduras.

In Chile, a series of initiatives undertaken by the government in the second half of 1995 reflected a growing commitment to address the role of the military in democratic Chile. The sentencing of retired General Manuel Contreras to seven years in prison (where he joined his former second in command Colonel Espinoza) in October for his part in the