

fight against terrorism, the cycle of violence is far from over, as the attacks of late December attest.

In spite of President Fujimori's promises to end human rights violations by the police and military authorities, no significant improvement has occurred over the year. In human rights organizations and other like-minded national and international circles, some consternation has arisen out of President Fujimori's avowed intentions to take Peru out of the Interamerican Human Rights Commission in order to bring back the death penalty in cases of treason, including terrorist crimes. A careful watch must be kept on the government's exact intentions in this respect.

CANADIAN POSITION

As in the past, Canada is maintaining close ties with Canadian and Peruvian human rights organizations and regular high-level contact with the appropriate government officials.

Canada has played an important role in the OAS and other international bodies in encouraging President Fujimori to work toward a rapid return to democracy. The presence of Canadian observers alongside OAS observers has been noted and appreciated in Peru.

As its positions in the OAS, the UNGA and the CHR indicate, Canada continues to condemn violence in Peru, regardless of its source. It has frequently said that violence and terrorism can be eliminated within the bounds of democratic rules and institutions.

Finally, Canada is standing by its decision of April 6 last not to engage in bilateral government-to-government cooperation, not to authorize sales of military equipment, and to restrict trade relations. For the time being, until the return to democracy has been completed satisfactorily, vigilance is the order of the day.