

the Tutsis for having no influence with his own people. Nyangoma sponsors anti-Tutsi hate broadcasts by radio from Zaire. The army refuses to negotiate and refuses to accept an international peace-keeping presence in the country. Tutsi political rivals vie for power. In this incoherent climate, Prime Minister Nduwayo (a Tutsi) has forecast a long year of bloodshed in 1996.

Respect for human rights is the victim of the shrill ethnic climate and increasingly critical military situation. Ethnic cleansing has made Bujumbura a "Tutsi garrison". Torture is used as a regular instrument of interrogation.

CANADIAN POSITION

Respect for human rights cannot flourish in the current climate of impunity, ethnic rivalry and civil war. Canada is therefore active diplomatically in efforts to promote recognition in the political class of the need for compromise and to press. Three Canadian Forces officers participated in a three week course on human rights arranged for the Burundian army by the UN Centre for Human Rights. We initiated the debate in the Francophonie which led to the dispatch of a joint ministerial/parliamentary mission to Burundi in April 1995. We proposed the creation of Francophone roundtables for exchanges and contacts on Burundi at the Cotonou summit in December 1995. We offered a Canadian member, Maître Michel Maurice, to the five-person International Commission of Inquiry into the Ndadaye assassination established by Security Council resolution 1012 (August 28, 1995). However, commission activity in Burundi has been severely hampered, inter alia, by the prevailing insecure conditions.