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Cristiani Departure Statement 6/12/91 [OA 8324]

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Bob Simon
Room 11142

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

DATE 7 June 1991

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

NAME Dashing Dave Pacelli
OFFICE NSCS - Latin America
ROOM NO. CEOB 361
TELEPHONE NO. 395-3860
NUMBER OF PAGES ATTACHED

FROM:

NAME Bill Brownfield
OFFICE State - ARA
TELEPHONE 647-5811

COMMENTS:

DD:

Pursuant to your harassing telephone call, attached is the
State Department's proposed departure for the President's use
with Cristiani as rewritten by Bernie. This is the version
that we will be sending over officially later today.

Bill

Mr. President it has been a special personal pleasure to welcome you and your colleagues to the White House. Here in the Americas we are building together something never witnessed before in human history: the world's first completely democratic hemisphere. Under your leadership President Cristiani, El Salvador is taking its rightful place in that democratic community.

Mr. President two years ago you assumed office after a stunning first ballot victory in a country besieged by war. Indeed, FMLN guerrillas violently attacked the citizens of your country as they stood in the lines to vote for your election. Nevertheless, in your inaugural address you said now was the time to negotiate peace in El Salvador. And you offered to open negotiations without preconditions with the FMLN.

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Today, Mr. President, largely because of your leadership, El Salvador is moving toward peace. In that endeavor to negotiate peace for your country, you have the full support of the United States. ✓

Mr. President, you understand that peace and democracy go hand-in-hand. Already, in the negotiations, you have negotiated far-reaching reforms. You have vastly expanded your country's ability to defend human rights. You have opened up your electoral system to all who wish to peacefully compete for political power. You have strengthened the Salvadoran judicial system's capacity to defend the rule of law. You have expanded civilian authority over the armed forces and the police, you have committed to dramatic reductions in the size of the armed forces, and put in place new mechanisms to ensure that its ranks are led by dedicated professionals respectful of the rights of your citizens. You have made those commitments and far-reaching reforms even though your country remains racked by war and the enemy with whom you negotiate continues to destroy your economic infrastructure and fire rockets that kill and maim innocent civilians. ✓

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The people of El Salvador, from all political perspectives are ready for peace. It is long past time for the FMLN guerrillas to join that consensus for peace in El Salvador.

The guerrillas promised a cease fire by September of 1989 in the document they signed in Caracas. When they failed to reach that deadline, they promised the foreign ministers of the European Commission that they would agree to a cease fire by May 30th of this year. But they broke that promise also.

How many more Salvadorans have to die in this war before the guerrillas understand that El Salvador has had it ~~fill~~ with violence and war. I hope the guerrillas will return to the negotiating table, put all the issues on the table, and stay there until a cease fire is reached. I know you are committed to such a global negotiation. The international community is ready to do its part in support of any peace agreement that is reached.

Mr. President, you and the people of El Salvador have proved the critics and doubters wrong. In the past decade, your country has been transformed profoundly. It has held



seven elections overseen by the international community and every one has been judged free and fare. You have expanded your electoral system so that even parties allied with the FMLN were able to campaign in the last election and win seats in your national assembly. Freedom of speech has never been so broad nor so freely exercised as it is in El Salvador despite a guerrilla war. Exiles who once feared for their lives have returned home to help build political parties and compete in elections. ✓

Just as you have expanded freedom in the political market place, you have also expanded freedom in the economic market place. When you freed exchange rates, wiped out price controls, controlled the government budget, your farmers, workers, and investors responded with a burst of new production. Last year inflation was down and exports rose by 17 percent. In spite of constant guerrilla attacks against civilians and farms and factories, your economy grew 3.4 percent last year--more than at any time since 1978. ✓

Mr. President, you have had the courage to look beyond today's crises to embrace a vision of democracy and peace. Realizing that vision has not been easy. And I know difficult steps lie ahead.

I want you and the people of El Salvador to know that you have the full support of the United States.

Your people have suffered and sacrificed to defend democracy. Through seven elections, they have overwhelmingly chosen peaceful change. We have stood with the brave people of El Salvador through all of these years. We will stand with them until their hopes for peace are finally realized at the bargaining table.

At the same time, Mr. President, we know that you will not allow Salvador's hard-won democracy to be put at risk by those who would violate human rights and the rule of law. The trial of those accused in the 1989 Jesuit murders will begin soon. We know that you have worked to strengthen the rule of law and to expand human rights. And we know that you will press to the end to see that justice is done in the case of this abominable crime. ✓

Mr. President, you and I have served in office at a time of political miracles around the world. The Berlin wall has fallen. Communism has been defeated throughout Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union is undergoing profound political and economical reforms and in South Africa apartheid is being dismantled.

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We have witnessed changes equally profound in El Salvador. A new spirit exists in your country today--a spirit of hope, of growing national reconciliation, of expanded tolerance, a firm commitment to strengthen democratic institutions and expand the scope of human rights. And soon also I believe profoundly peace will come to El Salvador.

And when it does, the people of your country will long thank you for your leadership that helped make peace possible. Mr. President, I salute you for your leadership. You have my ^{Full} confidence and support. Godspeed and God bless in your important work ahead on the road to peace for El Salvador.

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pointed out in his statement the other day, what's at issue here is not one man and what happened to him. What's at issue is that we make sure that the process of appointing and confirming judges never again is turned into such a political joke. And if I have to appoint another one, I'll try to find one that they'll object to just as much as they did for this one. [Laughter] All right.

Thank you all. God bless you all.

[At this point, Gov. Tom Kean and Joseph

A. (Bo) Sullivan, chairman of the New Jersey Turnpike Authority, gave the President a bushel of tomatoes.]

Thank you very much. In the business I used to be in, you worried about them throwing these at you. [Laughter]

Note: The President spoke at 3:11 p.m. in Ballroom F at the Hanover Marriott Hotel. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for President José Napoleón Duarte Fuentes of El Salvador October 14, 1987

President Reagan. It is with great pride and unreserved admiration that I welcome President Duarte to Washington. He comes as the elected representative of a courageous people, people who have struggled long and risked much in order to live in a free and democratic country. El Salvador, under President Duarte's leadership, has proven wrong the cynics, pessimists, and detractors of democracy. The Salvadoran people have proven that those who love freedom can prevail over great odds—can defeat the forces of tyranny, both left and right—if they have the courage, commitment, and stand together.

It was not that long ago that El Salvador was all but written off by many in this city's circles of power. The Communist guerrillas, it was said, were an irresistible force, and the cruel tactics of the right could not be thwarted. The cause of democracy was doomed, so they said. Well, the United States Congress came within a few votes of making the predictions of doom a self-fulfilling prophecy. Our request for military aid to El Salvador was nearly defeated. That would have left you, President Duarte, and others who were struggling for democracy unarmed and defenseless against Communist guerrillas who were receiving arms and ammunition through Nicaragua.

Those of us who have stood in support of the democratic peoples of El Salvador are especially proud of what has been achieved

in recent years. Under the most trying of circumstances, with your steady hand at the helm, President Duarte, democratic convictions and ideals have been transformed into institutions, laws, and practices. In a relatively short time, you've brought the military under civilian control and helped turn it into a professional and respected part of Salvadoran society, a responsible force for both national security and democratic government. You've reformed the police and set about to improve the system of justice. You have created a climate of respect for human rights and the rule of law.

While you were putting in place these fundamental reforms, the Communist guerrillas, who would impose their form of dictatorship on El Salvador, were beaten back. Your brave military forces certainly deserve much credit, but the power of democracy itself deserves credit, as well. Democracy is a system that offers a peaceful method of settling differences. It is a system which can incorporate a wide spectrum of views while at the same time protect the rights of the individual. Our own President Lincoln once said: "The ballot is stronger than the bullet." Well, that is the moral foundation on which the freedom-loving people of Central America hope to build a lasting peace.

Today the prospects for attaining this peace, although still far from certain, are

better than at any time in this decade. The United States remains committed to exploring any opportunity that could end the violence that plagues the region and permit the people of Central America to live their lives in peace. Silencing the guns is no easy goal, and, President Duarte, we both know peace and democracy are inextricably linked.

If peace is to prevail, so must democracy. The people of El Salvador know this, having been victimized by an insurgency armed, trained, and headquartered in a nearby country. They have firsthand experience that a government that does not respect the rights of its own citizens cannot be expected to respect the rights of its neighbors. And that is why all of us watch so closely the reform process set in motion by the Guatemala peace plan.

This process, which ties democratization to the end of armed conflict, is consistent with a proposal made by Speaker Wright and myself. We want to see the peace process succeed. That success is dependent on genuine democratic reform, on respect for human rights, and on open and free elections. It depends on respect for the freedoms of speech, religion, and assembly. It depends on honest dialog between those who are now engaged in deadly combat.

President Duarte, you have already gone the extra mile, literally and figuratively, to bring fundamental change to your country and to end the cycle of violence. Those who are engaged in armed struggle against your government have been invited to join in the democratic process. You have negotiated directly with the leaders of insurgent forces, sincerely trying to find the formula that will bring peace and secure freedom in your troubled land. Others in the region can do no less if they expect to end the strife that ravages their countries. The choice is theirs.

As we face the future and determine our next steps, let us recognize that the hope in Central America today has come about because those who believe in democracy have faced reality, made the tough choices, and stood together. In these last 6½ years, through the strength of purpose of brave and farsighted individuals like President Duarte, a crisis has been averted and admi-

nable progress has been made, especially in creating and consolidating democratic institutions.

President Duarte's visit permits us the opportunity to take account of the progress that has been made; to discuss our vision of a free, prosperous, and peaceful hemisphere; and to declare our solidarity with all those who share that vision. President Duarte, again, it is an honor to welcome you.

President Duarte. Mr. President, Mrs. Reagan, distinguished members of the Government, friends, people of America, it is indeed a very special pleasure to be received by you in this colorful ceremony. This is the first time in many years that a head of state of a Central American nation has been received by the United States President on a state visit.

I receive this honor with great modesty, knowing full well that this ceremony is an acknowledgment to the democratic commitment of the great people of El Salvador. Only last week, in your speech to the Organization of American States, you remembered the heroic behavior of Salvadorans on the voting booths. The same lines of conduct have remained steadfast through all these years and has served to build a strong democracy which, although not yet perfect, is modeled after your own.

Your constant and unswerving support for our undertaking has helped us overcome obstacles which at times seem invincible. Your Congress, too, has worked with us on the difficult roads we have had to travel. For that we thank you. And today peace is a step closer with the signing of the peace agreement in Guatemala early last month.

In your speech of the OAS, you had stated that the Central American plan "contains many of the elements necessary to bring both lasting peace and enduring democracy for the region." You went on to say that there is also a reason for caution; I agree. For this reason, I have insisted that the compliance with our peace plan must be fully verified by the appointed commissions. Here we will hope that the OAS and its member nations, especially those like yours with the technical capacity, will take an active role.

I am convinced that there cannot be peace in Central America without freedom and democracy, which in turn will only be attained through comprehensive dialog and negotiated cease-fire. I also insist that each Central American President has the responsibility to comply fully within his own country with all the obligations contracted, and that no government be permitted to take only cosmetic or half-measures or to excuse his government's lack of total compliance because of difference with another government not party to the Esquipulas accord [Guatemala peace plan].

We need to continue to work to bring democracy to all Central America. I know that the United States has been engaged in this effort, but we still have a long way to go. I encourage you to do what needs to be done in order to assure that the democratic

gains are enduring and that the people of Central America are free from totalitarian oppression. You can count on me and my courageous people to be faithful and effective partners in this historical and noble enterprise.

And now, President Reagan, let me break the protocol. I've seen through my life many times in which people with hate in their heart have put fire to the American flag. This time, permit me to go to your flag and, in the name of my people, to give it a kiss.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 10:13 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, where President Duarte was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. Following the ceremony, the two Presidents met in the Oval Office.

Address to the Nation on the Supreme Court Nomination of Robert H. Bork

October 14, 1987

My fellow Americans:

In the last 6½ years I have spoken with you and asked for your help many times. When special interests and power brokers here in Washington balked at cutting your taxes, I asked for your help. You went to your Congressmen and Senators, and the tax cuts passed. And by the way, as a result, at the end of this month we will mark the longest peacetime economic expansion on record.

In the first few hours after our servicemen went to the rescue of young Americans and of democracy in Grenada, opponents here in Washington criticized the mission. But again I asked for your help, and you let your Congressmen and Senators know that you were proud of our men and women in uniform. And soon Congress was giving full support to our policies. Yes, all that America has achieved in the last 6½ years—our record economic expansion, the new pride we have at home, the new strength that may soon bring us history's first agreement to eliminate an entire class

of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles—all of this has happened because, when the chips were down, you and I worked together.

As you know, I have selected one of the finest judges in America's history, Robert Bork, for the Supreme Court. You've heard that this nomination is a lost cause. You've also heard that I am determined to fight right down to the final ballot on the Senate floor. I'm doing this because what's now at stake in this battle must never in our land of freedom become a lost cause. And whether lost or not, we Americans must never give up this particular battle: the independence of our judiciary.

Back in July when I nominated Judge Bork, I thought the confirmation process would go forward with a calm and sensible exchange of views. Unfortunately, the confirmation process became an ugly spectacle, marred by distortions and innuendos, and casting aside the normal rules of decency and honesty. As Judge Bork said last Friday, and I quote: "The process of confirming Justices for our nation's highest court has been

Toasts at the State Dinner for President José Napoleón Duarte Fuentes of El Salvador October 14, 1987

President Reagan. It's been a pleasure to have you, President and Mrs. Duarte, and all of you as our guests this evening at the White House. This year is the 200th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States. It's appropriate then that we have as our guest an elected leader who has laid the foundations for freedom in his country and whose courage and strength of conviction are an inspiration to us all. President Duarte, having fought the brutality and repression of left and right, has come to symbolize the struggle for democracy in this hemisphere.

I have little doubt that our forefathers, who sacrificed so much to secure the blessings of liberty for the United States, would see President Duarte as one of their own. Thomas Jefferson, who walked these very halls, once described what it is all about: "Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus and trial by juries impartially selected," he wrote, "these principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us." Well, this is the same bright constellation whose majestic light President Duarte would shine on El Salvador. As our Founding Fathers came to know, winning liberty and establishing democratic institutions are not without great personal sacrifice.

In 1972 President Duarte won an election but was prevented from assuming the office and forced into exile. Years of frustration followed. Then there was the immense pressure President Duarte found himself under when he returned to his country in 1979. It would have broken a lesser man.

One of the most moving moments of my Presidency was the visit to the Oval Office made by President Duarte and his daughter, Inez, shortly after her release from kidnappers 2 years ago. This terrible travail was part of the personal price President Duarte has paid to help secure the freedom of his country. Yet tonight can anyone doubt President Duarte has not only survived, he

has triumphed. He's proven himself one of those rare individuals who will be remembered by his people and by people throughout the hemisphere as a hero of freedom.

In the last century, another such hero was José Simeon Canas, champion of Salvadoran independence, the Abraham Lincoln of his country. This moral giant, seriously ill, made an impassioned speech against slavery to the Salvadoran Congress. In it he said: even if dying, he had to speak out for powerless people. "I ask," he said, "before everything else, that all our brethren be declared free."

This is the kind of spirit I see in President Duarte. It's been my honor over these years to have known him and worked with him, to have assisted, where possible, his efforts and those of the brave Salvadoran people to win peace, establish democratic institutions, and, before anything else, to declare all our brethren free. President Duarte, God, unity, and freedom—the spirit of El Salvador, the spirit of all the citizens of the hemisphere. So, I ask all of you to join with me in toasting President Duarte, Mrs. Duarte, and the people of El Salvador.

President Duarte. When you were telling, Mr. President, all those beautiful things of what you have valued, what we're doing in our country, and when I was enjoying this wonderful dinner tonight, I was seeing that picture there, the picture of Abraham Lincoln. And I wonder why he has his hand here and his face firm? What was happening in his own heart when he was the President of a country who was struggling? He was seeing not only slaves, he was seeing war—hate in the heart. And this wonderful man had love in his heart. He never hated anybody. He wanted to have his country free, and he even gave his life for that. That picture to me is a symbol of this country. It's a symbol of you, Mr. Reagan, the President of the United States, the President of this country who is doing the best so that other countries can also have what you have dear in this country, which is freedom

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and democracy.

Let me be simple and ask you to just raise your head and give a prayer for my people of my country, for the poor people, for the suffering people of my country, and also for the soldiers who die and the guerrillas who will also die. We all are Salvadorans, and we all want peace.

So, Mr. President, let me raise and ask you to raise your hand with me to a toast to President Reagan—to a toast to Mr. Reagan, to Mrs. Reagan, and to a toast to the American people.

Note: The President spoke at 9:58 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

Designation of Lucille G. Murchison as a Member of the Board of Governors of the United Service Organizations, Incorporated *October 15, 1987*

The President today announced his intention to redesignate Lucille G. Murchison to be a member of the Board of Governors of the United Service Organizations, Inc., for a term of 3 years.

Mrs. Murchison is a private investor. She was born November 4, 1925, in Dallas, TX. She has four children and currently resides in Dallas, TX.

Statement on Proposed Tax Increases *October 15, 1987*

Billions in new taxes—this is how the Democrats on the Senate Finance and the House Ways and Means Committees now propose to meet the 1988 Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction targets. With Republicans on both panels not participating in the drafting sessions, the Democrats on the Senate Finance Committee proposed a tax hike of approximately \$7.6 billion, with a promise of more to come. Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee proposed a tax hike of \$12 billion—\$12 billion in additional taxes to be laid upon the backs of the American people.

If there were a legitimate need for these taxes, I would be less angry, but these tax hikes would only cover utterly unwarranted domestic appropriations bills totaling some

\$15.6 billion more than our budget request and \$5.3 billion more than last year.

Simple prudence, a simple sense of responsibility, would make it possible to meet the deficit reduction targets with no new taxes. I look forward to working in this spirit with many in Congress—I believe the majority—who join me in rejecting new taxes. And let me repeat that if reason should fail, if Congress should actually pass a tax hike, my answer will be simply this: veto.

This Democratic tax hike is an exercise in fiscal irresponsibility. It's a breach of faith with the American people. It is unwise. It is uncalled for. It will not be tolerated by me or the American people.

way the law reads now. We've recently taken a step and temporarily suspended the import of these AK-47's and certain other semiautomatic weapons into this country, as we continue to search for a solution to this difficult and complex problem.

I do believe—and I expect many in the room like me are sportsmen—I do believe in the legitimate right of sportsmen and others who own guns. But I also believe in supporting our police officers who lay their lives on the line. And I am convinced that the vast majority of sportsmen want to find a way to support our law enforcement officers, and I want to be with them in finding a solution to this problem. I said yesterday that I'm a member of the NRA [National Rifle Association], and I am. I have nothing to be ashamed of there. But I happen to believe that the vast majority of NRA members support the position I've just taken: that the time has come to do something about these automated weapons that are threatening the lives of these people behind me. And I'm going to see that it takes place.

You know, many issues involve shades of gray. Crime is not among them. Drug trade is not among them. It involves good guys and bad guys, white hats and black hats, good and evil. And many of you, I'm sure, have heard of Everett Hatcher—I'll bet these guys have—Federal agent involved in

an undercover drug investigation. He was only 46 years old, the father of two. Barely 3 weeks ago, an hour after radioing colleagues that he was driving to a new site to meet a drug dealer, he was found shot to death in Staten Island. And earlier this month I met with his widow, Mary Jane—a very emotional moment. And we have offered \$250,000 for information leading to the apprehension of the man wanted in connection with this murder. But it brought it home to me, loud and clear: We have got to win the war on drugs for Everett Hatcher and all those of your profession who have given their lives to free America of drug abuse.

To build a better life, to make tomorrow free of drugs, will require the will and spirit of the American people—people like Everett Hatcher, people like Corporal Durnan, people like you. And of this I am certain: As Americans, nothing lies beyond our reach. The people, yes. The future, yes. By serving one, let us seize the other.

And thank you for inviting me and for your many kindnesses. And God bless you all, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:35 p.m. in the Delaware Ballroom at the Radisson Hotel. He was introduced by Gov. Michael N. Castle. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on President Bush's Telephone Conversation With President-Elect Alfredo Cristiani of El Salvador

March 22, 1989

President Bush spoke earlier today with Alfredo Cristiani, the winner of the Salvadoran Presidential election, to congratulate him on his victory. The President assured Mr. Cristiani that the United States would continue to work closely with El Salvador to help the Salvadorans create and protect a durable democracy there. Mr. Cristiani affirmed his recent public statements that he and his administration will be committed to

respect for human rights. President Bush invited Mr. Cristiani to visit Washington at an early date.

On Sunday, March 19, hundreds of thousands of Salvadoran peasants, working people, business men and women, and citizens from every walk of life defied threats of death and terror from Marxist guerrillas to vote in that country's Presidential election. This was the sixth national election El

Salvador has held under international supervision in the last 7 years. What we witnessed last Sunday should leave no doubt: The people of El Salvador are passionately committed to the democratic rights and liberties they have fought for and won with U.S. support in recent years.

Our policy in El Salvador, forged through bipartisan consensus and with bipartisan support, is clear: We are committed to continue democratic progress and the defense of human rights. There must be no turning back to the dark and terrible past. We expect, and the Salvadoran people clearly desire, continued steady progress toward establishing the rule of law, an effective judicial system, and security against political violence from either the right or the left. There is also a message for the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] guerrillas in Sunday's election: The Salvadoran people clearly yearn for an end to the terrible violence to which they have been subjected.

The time has come to end the violence and secure an honorable peace that will

protect the rights and security of all Salvadorans, regardless of their political views, to participate in a safe and fair political process. If the FMLN would embrace that goal, we are confident that this tragic war can come to an end. The President welcomes Mr. Cristiani's stated commitment to continue the dialog with the FMLN guerrillas and hopes the guerrillas accept his offer. Moreover, the guerrillas will not succeed in obtaining the political victory in the United States that they cannot win among the people of El Salvador. The United States is committed to the defense of democracy and human rights in El Salvador. So long as El Salvador continues on that path, the United States will remain a firm and steady ally.

A final note: Last Sunday's election heralds the final months of the Presidency of José Napoleón Duarte, a great patriot and champion of democracy. The President salutes President Duarte for his courage, his patriotism, his steadfast commitment to democracy, and for his enormous and lasting contribution to building an authentic democratic process in his country.

Nomination of Kenneth W. Gideon To Be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

March 22, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Kenneth W. Gideon to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Tax Policy). He would succeed O. Donaldson Chapoton.

Since 1986 Mr. Gideon has been a partner with Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver, and Jacobson in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was in practice with Fulbright and Jaworski, 1983-1986. He served as Chief Counsel for the Internal Revenue Service, 1981-1983. Mr. Gideon has served in sever-

al capacities on the American Bar Association including council member elected for a term to end 1990; chairman of the committee on government relations, 1984-1986; and chairman of the committee on court procedure, 1979-1981. He was the cochair of the task force on civil tax penalties, 1988.

Mr. Gideon graduated from Harvard University (B.A., 1968) and Yale Law School (J.D., 1971). Mr. Gideon resides in Washington, DC.

the President on such programs within 10 days.

9. Finally, the tragic consequences of the *Exxon Valdez* situation have demonstrated the inadequacy of contingency planning for emergencies of this type. As a result, the President has directed a review of contingency plans of this type nationwide to determine their adequacy in light of the lessons of this situation and the critical impor-

tance of an adequate capacity for a timely response. The National Response Team, established pursuant to the Clean Water Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, has been directed to undertake this reevaluation of existing planning and to report findings and recommendations within 6 months.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on President Bush's Meeting With President-Elect Alfredo Cristiani of El Salvador April 7, 1989

President Bush met with Salvadoran President-elect Alfredo Cristiani and Vice President-elect Francisco Merino in the Oval Office for 30 minutes today. The President again congratulated Mr. Cristiani for his first-round electoral victory on March 19. The President said he looked forward to establishing the same sort of working relationship that he and President Reagan had with President Duarte. In furtherance of that goal, the President issued an invitation to Mr. Cristiani to come to Washington in late summer for an official working visit. Mr. Cristiani accepted the President's offer and expressed his hope of enhancing our mutual cooperation.

The President stated in strongest terms his commitment to support Salvadoran democracy and his admiration of the commitment of the Salvadoran people who risked death or injury by guerrilla threats to interrupt the vote. A U.S. observer team from both political parties, as well as electoral observers from other countries, have certified the election as free and fair. The President noted that El Salvador's democratic institutions stand in marked contrast to those of Nicaragua. The Salvadoran press is free. Political groups mount demonstrations

without government interference. And the Government has granted a total amnesty.

For the past 8 years, our commitment to El Salvador has reflected a bipartisan consensus. Nevertheless, there have been some voices that have prejudged Mr. Cristiani and who are pessimistic about the future. The President stated his view that Mr. Cristiani should be given the chance to prove his dedication to democracy, peace, and human rights. Mr. Cristiani has already proven his ability to run a fair campaign, which inspires our confidence about the future.

The President and Mr. Cristiani noted the importance of human rights in El Salvador. The President noted with satisfaction Mr. Cristiani's role in helping to overturn the decision of a judge who released rightwing elements accused of involvement in kidnappings. The President offered continued U.S. assistance to improve Salvadoran judicial institutions.

Mr. Cristiani warmly endorsed the bipartisan accord on Central America as a contribution to peace and said that the focus must remain on Nicaraguan democratization. The President indicated that we would consult El Salvador, as well as the other Central American democracies, on peace issues.

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Family Albulidae (bonefishes and gisu)

Upper Cretaceous to Recent. Characteristics those of sub-order. Two living genera: *Albula* (2 species) and *Pterothrissus* (2 species). Length to 70 cm, weight to about 6.5 kg. *Albula* inhabits coastal waters, *Pterothrissus* deeper waters (below 200 m).

†*Family Phyllodontidae*

Fossil. Upper Cretaceous and Early Tertiary. Known only from thick tooth plates, with many superimposed series of replacement teeth. Five genera; from Africa, Europe, and North America.

Critical Appraisal. The chief problem in defining and classifying the elopiforms is the reliance on primitive features, which are merely negative evidence against relationships with other, more advanced groups. Similar problems arise among the most primitive members of all animal groups. The possession of a leptocephalus larva places the elopiforms as the basal order of the cohort Elopomorpha, which also contains the eels, halosaurs, and notacanth. But it is only on negative evidence (absence of specializations) that the elopoids and albuloids are associated, and the absence of any notable specializations in elopoids makes the placing of fossil forms in this group rather doubtful.

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(C.P.)

El Salvador

El Salvador, a republic, is the smallest and most densely populated country in Central America. With a population of about 3,541,000 people concentrated in an area of 8,098 square miles (20,975 square kilometres), El Salvador has a population density of about 460 persons per square mile. To the south it has a 199-mile-long coastline on the Pacific Ocean; it is the only Central American country without a Caribbean coastline. To the west it is bounded by the Republic of Guatemala, and to the north and east by the Republic of Honduras. Its capital is San Salvador (population 337,000). The boundary with Honduras, which caused a small war between the two states in 1969, remains in dispute.

The great majority of Salvadorans are mestizo (of mixed Spanish-Indian descent) and Catholic. El Salvador, a land of lakes and volcanoes, is the fourth largest producer of coffee in Latin America and—together with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua—a member of the Central American Common Market (CACOM); for coverage of historical aspects, see CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES, HISTORY OF.

The landscape. *Relief features.* The territory of El Salvador includes mountain ranges, volcanoes, plains, lakes, and river valleys. Five regions may be distinguished. These are: (1) the narrow coastal plains, situated between the coastal ranges and the Pacific Ocean, comprising about 10 percent of El Salvador's area; (2) the southern mountain chain, which is volcanic, has an average height of about 4,000 feet and comprises about 30 percent of the territory; (3) the central plain, constituting about 25 percent of the territory, which it crosses from the west to the southeast at heights that vary from about 1,300 to 2,600 feet; (4) the valleys of the Lempa and Grande de San Miguel rivers, which are cut into the central plain and account for about 20 percent of the territory; (5) the northern mountain region, which covers

about 15 percent of the country's surface and consists of the Metapán and the Chalatenango mountain chains; the altitudes in this region of El Salvador vary from 4,900 to 6,500 feet.

By courtesy of the Departamento de Fomento de la Industria Turística



Volcán de Izalco, El Salvador, during an eruption.

More than 20 volcanoes are situated in the southern mountains, being clustered into five groups which stretch across the country. The westernmost are Izalco (6,004 feet [1,830 metres] high and known as the "Lighthouse of the Pacific"), San Marcelino, Santa Ana (which is 7,812 feet [2,381 metres] high and is the highest mountain in the country), Los Naranjos, Aguila, San Juan de Dios, Apaneca, Tamajaso, and La Laguneta; to the east of these are located San Salvador (6,430 feet) and Las Pavas; next come San Vicente and Ciguatopeque; then Tecapa, Taburete, Buenapa, Usulután, Chinameca, and San Miguel (6,985 feet); finally, farthest to the east, is located Conchagua (4,078 feet), near which are some smaller volcanoes. Several of these volcanoes are still active.

Drainage and soils. El Salvador has more than 300 rivers, of which the most important is the Lempa, which is the only one that is in part navigable. The Lempa, which has many tributaries, rises in Guatemala, crosses a corner of Honduras, cuts across the northern range, flows eastward for more than 80 miles, and then flows south for 65 miles across the southern range to the Pacific. The Grande de San Miguel River System drains eastern El Salvador. The coastal plain is well drained not only by the Lempa and Grande de San Miguel rivers, but also by many other short ones. There are a number of lakes, of which the two largest are Lago de Ilopango (about 25 square miles), and Laguna de Coatepeque (about 15 square miles).

The most productive soils in the country are those of the southern mountain ranges; they are derived from lava and volcanic ash. The soils of the central plains and the valley region are generally shallow and stony. The soils of the coastal plain are alluvial.

Climate. The climate is tropical but is moderated by altitude in the interior; in general it is warm rather than hot, varying between 59° F and 73° F (15° and 23° C). Heavy rains, known as the "temporales," fall in the winter season from May to October. The dry *verano* (summer) season lasts from November to April. There is considerable climatic variation in the different regions. The Pacific lowlands and low areas in the middle Lempa Val-

Volcanoes

ley have mean monthly temperatures between 78° and 85° F (25° and 29° C). At San Salvador, the capital, which is 2,156 feet above sea level, the maximum monthly mean temperature is 95° F (35° C) in March and the lowest monthly mean is 58° F (14° C) in January. In the mountains, above 4,800 feet, mean monthly temperatures vary between 63° and 72° F (17° and 22° C). Annual precipitation on the Pacific lowlands averages about 68 inches; on the southern and northern mountain ranges, at heights between 2,000 and 3,500 feet, the average is between 70 and 97 inches; the higher mountains receive a little more. Annual precipitation recorded in the deeper valleys and surrounding plateau-like areas is between 45 and 60 inches.

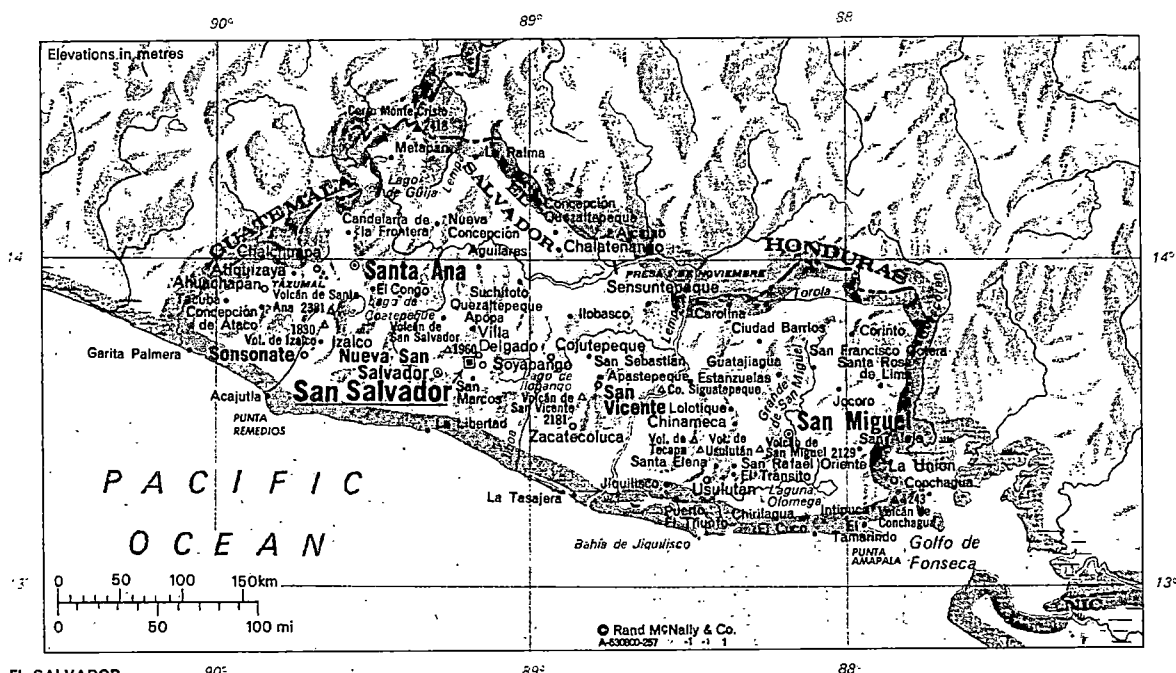
Vegetation and animal life. The higher mountain regions have temperate grasslands and the remnants of deciduous oak and pine forests. On the central plains and in the valleys small deciduous trees, bushes, and sub-tropical grasslands are found. The coastal plains and the lower slopes of the southern mountains are covered with either savanna (parklike grassland) or deciduous forests. Among the many species of trees is the balsam, known for its beauty and soft perfume; its trunk yields excellent

lumber as well as resin that is used in antiseptics and medicinal gums.

Valuable wood also is obtained from the cedar, mahogany, laurel, nispero (a fruit tree which also yields chicle), and madrecacao (a tree with pink flowers) trees, and is used for the manufacture of furniture. Particularly beautiful is the maquilishuat tree, whose flower is the national emblem of El Salvador; the tree has thick foliage and vividly coloured flowers when in bloom; it is found both in the countryside and in the cities. Several species of palm and coconut trees grow in the coastal zone. In addition, there are many varieties of tropical fruit, such as coconut, tamarind, melon, watermelon, and mango.

Because of the amount of land under cultivation, El Salvador is considerably less rich in wild animal life than most Central American countries. Rodents, reptiles, and insects of many kinds, however, are common. There is a wide variety of bird life, which includes wild duck, the white and the royal heron, the urraca (which has a blue breast and a grey head, and is known for its call which resembles a scoffing laugh), the blue jay, and many more, some of which have fine plumage. Although a great

Trees
tree
product



EL SALVADOR

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variety of fish, as well as turtles and crocodiles, inhabit streams, lakes, and rivers, most of the fish caught commercially or for sport come from offshore waters and coastal lagoons; they consist chiefly of mullet, grunts (food fish found in tropical and subtropical waters which emit grunting sounds), snappers, jacks, groupers (a species of sea basses found in tropical and subtropical waters), sharks, and anchovies.

Human settlement. Sixty percent of the population live on the hot coastal plains and hills. Rice and cotton are cultivated in this region, but much more land is used either for pasture or forest than for crops. A significant proportion of the nation's beef, forest products, sesame, sugar, corn, and fish is produced here. The southern volcanic ranges, which consist of cone-shaped volcanoes and areas of gently sloping land, have more than 60 percent of the country's population. San Salvador, the capital, is situated in this region, as also are most of the cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants. Some 90 percent of El Salvador's coffee, tobacco, and manufactured goods are produced in this area, as also are two-thirds of its corn, beans, fruits, vegetables, and sugar, as well as half of its cotton, rice, and animal and forest products. The central plains and the valley regions are inhabited by 25 percent of the population, who live in rural areas and small towns. It is the driest region in the country and has more pastureland than cropland. A cattle-raising area, it also produces corn, beans, vegetables, henequen (a fibre used for making ropes and coarse fabrics), and simple manufactures.

The northern mountain region, inhabited by only about 6 percent of the population, has no towns. The people are dispersed in deep valleys and live chiefly by subsistence farming and cattle raising, although they also grow a little coffee and engage in some lumbering.

San Salvador, the capital, founded in 1525, is situated in the Valle (valley) de Las Hamacas and contains about a quarter of the country's urban population. A road and rail centre, it boasts several beautiful parks and gardens and some sturdy administrative buildings. Its residential suburbs are continuing to grow and it has a number of manufacturing industries. It is six miles to the west of Lago de Ilopango which, lying in the crater of an ancient volcano, is the focus of a popular resort area. In the east of the country, San Miguel is located on the slope of the volcano San Miguel; it is a thriving city where the old Spanish colonial and modern life styles merge. The city of Santa Ana is the commercial centre of western El Salvador.

People and population. Before the Spanish arrived in Salvadoran territory in the 16th century, it was occupied

by five Indian tribes—the Pokomans, Chortís, Pipils (or Yakis), Lencas, and Úluas. The Pokomans, Chortís, and Lencas were the more ancient, but the Pipils, whose civilization resembled that of the Aztecs in Mexico, were predominant. The Úluas were represented by scattered groups. The Pipil name for their territory as well as for their capital was Cuscatlán, meaning "Land of the Jewel"; the name is still sometimes applied to El Salvador today. Archaeological ruins dating from Indian times are to be seen at Tazumal, Pampe, El Trapito, and San Andrés. Of several large towns founded by the Indians, Sonsonate and Ahuachapán are still in existence.

El Salvador, Area and Population

	area		population	
	sq mi	sq km	1961 census	1971 census†
Departments				
Ahuachapán	686	1,777	131,000	178,000
Cabañas	420	1,089	95,000	129,000
Chalatenango	622	1,611	130,000	172,000
Cuscatlán	299	774	113,000	156,000
La Libertad	646	1,672	203,000	284,000
La Paz	478	1,239	131,000	182,000
La Unión	841	2,177	148,000	224,000
Morazán	519	1,344	119,000	156,000
San Miguel	773	2,002	232,000	316,000
San Salvador	341	884	463,000	731,000
Santa Ana	702	1,819	259,000	336,000
San Vicente	477	1,236	113,000	157,000
Sonsonate	465	1,204	167,000	228,000
Usulután	829	2,147	207,000	292,000
Total El Salvador	8,098*	20,975*	2,511,000†	3,541,000†

*According to the FAO the total water area in 1961 was 417 sq mi (1,080 sq km). Because no breakdown of the water area by department was available, only total areas are given in this table.

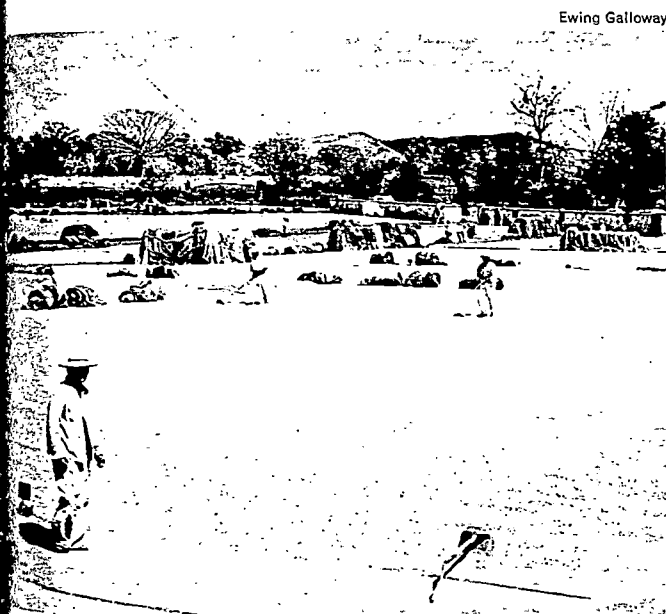
†Figures do not add to total because of rounding. ‡Preliminary. Source: Official government figures.

Few Spanish settlers arrived to colonize the area, but the intermarriage of these few Spaniards with the Pipil Indians resulted in a racially homogenous people. Almost 90 percent of the contemporary population is mestizo; about 10 percent remains Indian (notably the Izalco Indians, and the Panchos from the village of Panchimalco near the capital), and one percent is white. During the pre-Spanish epoch various Indian dialects were spoken, the most important of these being Nahuatl, spoken in the central region of the country, and Poton, spoken in the east. After the initial conquest, Spanish became the official language and the Indian dialects slowly fell into disuse. While Nahuatl still survives, its use is dwindling; the government, in conjunction with the University of El Salvador, has founded a school devoted to its preservation. About 75 percent of the people are of Roman Catholic religion.

Demographically, El Salvador is confronted with the problem of overpopulation. As mentioned, the population density is about 460 persons per square mile, and the rate of growth exceeds four percent a year. About 300,000 immigrants from El Salvador live in neighbouring Honduras. It is estimated that by 1985 the population will approach 6,000,000 people.

The national economy. The economy is predominantly agricultural, although there has been rapid industrial expansion in recent years. The most important agricultural products are coffee, cotton, and sugarcane. Coffee alone accounts for one-third of the value of the total agricultural production and one-half of the value of exports; it is sold to the United States, Europe, and Japan. Cattle raising is also an important activity. While some woods are used for furniture making, as mentioned earlier, the main forest products are dye woods and balsam, a medicinal gum of which El Salvador is the world's main source. Commercial fishing, regulated by the government, increased considerably in the 1960s and has added to the country's export earnings; shrimps as well as fish are caught. There is no mineral exploitation of significance. The main power source, meeting most of the country's needs, is the hydroelectric project on the Río Lempa 35

Mestizos



Plantation workers spreading coffee beans for drying at Ateos, El Salvador.

Industrial development

miles northeast of San Salvador, which is administered by a government agency.

In the 1960s there was a steadily increasing investment in industry, stimulated by the Central American Common Market. Industrial plants rose throughout the country and existing facilities were expanded, helped by government incentives, an advanced banking system, and development credits from abroad. The manufacturing sector of the economy, which has been steadily growing, now represents about 20 percent of the gross national product. Manufactures include beverages, canned foods, organic fertilizers, cement, plastics, cigarettes, shoes, cotton textiles, leather goods, petroleum products, and machinery.

Tourism is an increasing source of income and is encouraged by both the governmental and private sectors. Since 1965 an international fair has been held every two years to encourage the development of commerce and industry. The Salvadoran banking system is well organized; apart from the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador there are nine commercial banks. Governmental revenue is mostly raised by sales tax (21 percent), nontax revenue (19 percent), customs (19 percent), and export duties on coffee (over 12 percent).

Transportation. El Salvador has adequate transportation facilities except in some of the more remote areas, such as the mountains of the north. Two main routes of the Pan-American Highway system cross El Salvador from Guatemala to Honduras, forming the framework of a road system that reaches almost all parts of the country; one of these routes runs across the central plains, the other across the coastal plains. Traffic has been interrupted, however, by the closing of the frontier by Honduras after a war between the two states in 1969. Out of some 5,500 miles of roads, about 750 are paved, about 1,900 can be used in all weathers, and about 2,700 are for dry-weather use. There are about 430 miles of narrow-gauge railroad, operated by two companies, the International Railways of Central America (IRCA) and the FES (Ferrocarril de E Salvador, or El Salvador Railway Company). For sea commerce, El Salvador relies on three ports—Acajutla, La Libertad, and La Unión. El Salvador's outlet to the Atlantic is through the Guatemalan port of Puerto Barrios, with which San Salvador is linked by road and rail, via Guatemala City. Ilopango Field, a modern airport five miles from San Salvador, is linked to the international airways network.

Administration. The constitution, adopted in 1962, provides for a representative form of government with three branches—legislative, executive, and judicial. All Salvadorans, male and female, who have attained the age of 18, are permitted to vote. Executive power is exercised by the president, his cabinet ministers, and undersecretaries of state. The president is elected by direct, popular vote for a term of five years and is ineligible to succeed himself. Legislative power is vested in a unicameral National Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Nacional Legislativa) that meets in regular session on the first of June and the first of December each year. The number of deputies is determined by apportionment. They are elected by popular vote for two-year terms and can be re-elected. The judicial branch is composed of a Supreme Court of Justice, whose members are selected by the National Assembly, and of other tribunals as established by statute. The Supreme Court consists of ten magistrates, one of whom serves as president.

El Salvador's territory is divided into 14 departments, each department is divided into *distritos* (districts) and *municipios* (municipalities); each department has a governor and a substitute governor, appointed by executive power; and each municipality has a popularly elected municipal council composed of a mayor, a secretary, and aldermen, the number of whom are in proportion to the population. Independent in their local functions, the municipalities are limited to economic and administrative activities.

Defense. The Army has a strength of 4,500 men. There is a national guard, a national police, and a treasury police. There is also a small air force, and a navy

consisting of two patrol boats and some small craft. Military service for at least one year is compulsory for all Salvadoran males from 18 to 30 years of age. The strength of the army is fixed annually by the national assembly; in no case can it be less than 3,000 men.

Social conditions. The standard of living of artisans in El Salvador is high, but that of agricultural labourers remains low. The government is attempting to ensure a more equitable distribution of income by emphasizing worker's education, sponsoring projects for literacy, and training workers for union activity and community life. The Salvadoran Social Security Institute, established in 1949, provides insurance for all workers affiliated to it. The Institute of Urban Housing is attempting to help overcome a serious housing shortage by providing low-cost housing.

Education. All public and private institutions of learning are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. Since 1968 the school system has been composed of preschool, primary, and secondary educational categories, followed by university level education. Basic education is free and compulsory, but the illiteracy rate is high. Diversified education takes three years and offers high school degrees in subjects such as science and literature, industrial training, hotel management, agriculture, and cattle raising. El Salvador has pioneered in the educational use of television. There are four institutions of higher education: the University of El Salvador, the Higher Normal School, the School of Social Service, and the José Simeón Cañas University (Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas). There is also an Institute of Fine Arts and a National Agricultural Institute, as well as schools of public administration, social service, and nursing, and various other vocational schools.

Health. By 1969 it was estimated that there was one doctor for every 4,000 people; most of the doctors service urban areas. There are a number of hospitals and health centres.

Prospects for the future. El Salvador has, especially since the early 1960s, made considerable economic progress, with industry becoming of increasing significance to the economy. Membership in the Central American Common Market has done much to stimulate the pace of development, although the 1969 war with Honduras, which diverted efforts and resources and hampered regional cooperation, proved a setback. Overpopulation poses a basic challenge that has still to be met. The government is also confronted with the problem of helping to raise living standards for the rural population.

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(R.S.V.)

Second- and third-order administrative divisions

Elton, Charles

Biologist and one of the founders of the modern science of animal ecology, Charles Elton has had a profound influence on the development of this subject throughout the world.

Born on March 29, 1900, at Liverpool, the son of Oliver Elton, young Elton was educated first at Liverpool Col-

- ¹ No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent.

Speech at Peoria, Illinois
[October 16, 1854]

- ² • I am not a Know-Nothing . . . How could I be? How can anyone who abhors the oppression of Negroes be in favor of degrading classes of white people? Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a nation we began by declaring that "all men are created equal." We now practically read it "all men are created equal, except Negroes." When the Know-Nothings get control, it will read "all men are created equal, except Negroes and foreigners and Catholics." When it comes to this, I shall prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty—to Russia, for instance, where despotism can be taken pure, and without the base alloy of hypocrisy.¹

Letter to Joshua F. Speed
[August 24, 1855]

- ³ The ballot is stronger than the bullet.

Speech at Bloomington, Illinois
[May 19, 1856]

- ⁴ "A house divided against itself cannot stand."² I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the states, old as well as new, North as well as South.

Speech at the Republican State Convention, Springfield, Illinois
[June 16, 1858]

- ⁵ Nobody has ever expected me to be President. In my poor, lean, lank face nobody has ever seen that any cabbages were sprouting out.³

Second campaign speech against Douglas, Springfield, Illinois [July 17, 1858]

- ⁶ • As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democ-

¹See Niemoeller, 824:1.

²See *Mark* 3:25, 41:35.

³They have seen in his [Douglas's] round, jolly, fruitful face, post offices, land offices, marshalships and cabinet appointments, chargeships and foreign missions, bursting and sprouting out in wonderful exuberance, ready to be laid hold of by their greedy hands.—LINCOLN, *ib.*

racy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy.⁴

Fragment [August 1, 1858?]. From
ROY P. BASLER, *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln* [1953],
vol. II, p. 532

- ⁷ • When . . . you have succeeded in dehumanizing the Negro; when you have put him down and made it impossible for him to be but as the beasts of the field; when you have extinguished his soul in this world and placed him where the ray of hope is blown out as in the darkness of the damned, are you quite sure that the demon you have roused will not turn and rend you? What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements, our bristling sea coasts, our army and our navy. These are not our reliance against tyranny. All of those may be turned against us without making us weaker for the struggle. Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us. Our defense is in the spirit which prized liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands everywhere. Destroy this spirit and you have planted the seeds of despotism at your own doors. Familiarize yourselves with the chains of bondage and you prepare your own limbs to wear them. Accustomed to trample on the rights of others, you have lost the genius of your own independence and become the fit subjects of the first cunning tyrant who rises among you.⁵

Speech at Edwardsville, Illinois
[September 11, 1858]

- ⁸ That is the issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time; and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity, and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says, "You toil and work and earn bread, and I'll eat it." No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation and live by the fruit of their labor, or from one race of men as an apology for enslaving another race, it is the same tyrannical principle.

Reply, seventh and last joint debate, Alton, Illinois [October 15, 1858]

⁴See *Address to Indiana Regiment*, 524:8.

⁵See Einstein, 764:4.

- ¹ This is a world who would be no slave. Those deserve it not just God, cannot

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- ² Public opinion thing.

- ³ It is said an F his wise men t ever in view, a appropriate in presented him shall pass awa How chastenir consoling in th

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- ⁴ What is cons to the old and tried?

- ⁵ Let us have and in that fair our duty as we

- ⁶ No one, not i my feeling of s place, and the everything. He century, and ha old man. Here and one is buri when or wheth task before m rested upon Wa ance of that Di him, I cannot s cannot fail. Tru me, and remain for good, let us yet be well.

- ⁷ If we do not the good old shi nobody will ha another voyage

Yusef Salaam, Raymond Santana and Antron McCray, three defendants in the Central Park rape trial, were given maximum prison sentences. Part of the time will be served in juvenile prisons, but they will be moved to adult facilities when they are 21; photo. (L) S 12 - A, 3:1

The case of Michael Milken has attracted a lot of public response both for and against lenient treatment of the junk bond king; photo. (L) S 12 - C, 1:2

Venancio Romeo Cabanas was sentenced to 12 years in prison after pleading guilty to second-degree murder in Fairfax County VA Circuit Court in the slaying of Karl A. Bodden. (S) S 12 - D, 7:6

Tommy David Strickler, convicted of murdering a James Madison University student, was sentenced to die in Virginia's electric chair. (M) S 20 - B, 9:3

A Romanian military tribunal sentenced Nicu Ceausescu, son of former dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, to a 20-year prison term; photo. (S) S 22 - A, 18:1

Defense consultant William M. Galvin was sentenced to 32 months in prison for bribing a high-level Navy official. (M) S 22 - A, 2:5

A Prince George's County MD man convicted of drunk driving when he collided with a group of motorcyclists on a rural road in 1989 was sentenced to nine years in prison for the crash, which killed three people. (M) S 25 - B, 3:1

As a federal judge prepares to sentence Michael Milken for securities fraud, some former business associates of the deposed junk bond king have reason to worry that they may be the next targets of federal prosecutors; photo. (L) S 25 - D, 1:2

Kalvin A. Stafford, a Silver Spring MD man who pleaded guilty to killing his roommate, but later claimed the victim was alive, was sentenced to 25 years in prison for the "calious" dumping of the body in a trash bin. (M) S 26 - D, 5:1

Prosecutors have asked a federal judge to give Michael Milken a stiff jail term to encourage his cooperation with the government. (L) S 26 - F, 2:3

Federal prosecutors want a long prison term for Michael Milken; photo. (L) S 27 - E, 1:5

The federal judge who is to sentence convicted junk bond financier Michael Milken dealt him a setback by declaring that she will take into account prosecutors' allegations that he committed many crimes in addition to those he admitted to in his plea bargain. (M) S 28 - F, 3:4

Arthur Rinald Miles, 16, convicted of killing a pizza deliveryman, was sentenced to life plus 20 years in prison in Prince George's County MD, despite his mother's plea for leniency; photo. (M) O 2 - B, 1:2

Jay B. Stephens, the Washington DC US attorney, asked a federal judge to lengthen the prison sentence of Thomas L. Root because Root allegedly committed a felony the week after he pleaded guilty to five other felony charges; photo. (M) O 8 - B, 5:1

Douglas K. Goldstein, 38, president of Goldstein Auctioneers, was sentenced to three months in prison and two years on probation and fined \$50,000 for his part in helping to rig the bidding in auctions of foreclosed property. (M) O 11 - E, 1:1

House and Senate conferees completed work on a \$3.8 billion spending bill for the Washington DC government and opened the door to the imposition of tough mandatory minimum sentences for drug traffickers; photo. (L) O 13 - A, 1:2

The Virginia Attorney General's Office asked a federal appeals court to prohibit a hearing on whether murderer Wilbert Lee Evans' death sentence should be reduced to life in prison. (M) O 16 - B, 3:1

A Montgomery County MD Circuit Court judge sentenced two men to life in prison for the execution-style slayings of two men in Silver Spring MD. Anthony Wells and Kevin Hernandez' lawyer charged racial discrimination in the sentencing. (M) O 20 - C, 4:2

Reggie B. Walton reflects on Washington DC's climbing murder rate and questions the fairness of sentences received by murderers, especially in light of the "Good Time Credit Act," which allows for reduced sentences; illus. (L) O 21 - C, 7:2

Antonio Gaskins, convicted of killing two people, was spared the death penalty by a jury that instructed a judge to sentence him to life in prison without parole. (M) O 25 - C, 10:1

A Montgomery County MD Circuit Court judge denied a prosecutor's request to impose a life sentence on Frank Miranda, who was found guilty in a double slaying. (M) O 25 - C, 5:1

If Marion Barry gets any prison or halfway house time when he is sentenced for cocaine possession, it will be the same sentence as 43% of all defendants recently convicted of drug possession charges in federal courts nationwide. (M) O 25 - E, 6:2

Washington DC Mayor Marion Barry, seeking leniency in sentencing by a federal court judge, admitted that he is a drug addict. US Attorney General Jay B. Stephens has requested that Barry be sentenced to a year in prison; photo. (L) O 26 - A, 1:2

The text of the letter from Washington DC Mayor Marion Barry to Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson requesting leniency in the sentencing for his conviction on cocaine possession charges is presented. (M) O 26 - A, 12:1

The reasoning behind US District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson's sentencing of Marion Barry to a prison term for a misdemeanor drug offense is analyzed. (L) O 27 - A, 14:1

The sentencing of Marion Barry to a prison term for a misdemeanor drug offense could galvanize the electoral base for his Washington DC Council campaign, but also may energize the anti-Barry voters; photo. (L) O 27 - A, 14:5

Congress gave final approval to Washington DC's \$3.9 billion appropriations bill after House and Senate conferees agreed that the District could not use its own money for abortions for poor women and dropped tougher mandatory minimum sentencing for drug traffickers. (M) O 27 - B, 1:6

Courtland Milloy discusses the reactions of Mayor Marion Barry's supporters to his six-month sentence on a drug possession charge; photo. (L) O 27 - B, 3:4

Washington DC Mayor Marion Barry campaigned in his bid for an at-large city council seat in a motorcade through the city on the day after he was sentenced to serve six months in jail for a drug charge; photo. (L) O 28 - B, 1:2

Courtland Milloy contends that Washington DC Mayor Marion Barry ought to serve his six-month prison sentence at the Lorton Correctional Complex rather than at a cushier federal prison complex. (L) O 28 - B, 3:5

William Raspberry agrees that Washington DC Mayor Barry's 6-month sentence was warranted, but disbelieves Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson's claim that he was not motivated by the belief that the jury acted unethically. (M) N 2 - A, 25:1

The questionable ethics of Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson, who spoke about his sentencing of Washington DC Mayor Barry to Harvard students in Cambridge MA, are discussed. Jackson vehemently attacked the motivations of the jury. (M) N 2 - D, 1:3

Michael Isikoff and Tracy Thompson discuss the differences in the treatment of some first-time drug offenders. The harshness of Keith Jackson's sentence compared to that of Marion Barry shows the reality of the drug war in the courts. (L) N 4 - C, 1:5

Colman McCarthy criticizes Marion Barry's criminal sentence and wonders if sentencing should be done anonymously, by feeding facts into a computer so the sentence would depend on the crime, not who the person is. (L) N 4 - F, 2:4

The Supreme Court is hearing a case on whether the Michigan law requiring that those convicted of possessing more than 650 grams of cocaine be sentenced to life without the possibility of parole is just. (L) N 5 - A, 1:4

The Supreme Court appeared hostile to Ronald Harmelin's claim that a mandatory prison sentence of life without parole for possession of 1.5 pounds of cocaine in Michigan constitutes cruel and unusual punishment; photo. (L) N 6 - A, 11:1

The upcoming criminal sentencing of Michael Milken on six stock-market crimes is discussed; photo. (L) N 11 - H, 1:1

Former junk bond whiz Michael Milken appealed for mercy, contending he was "truly sorry," to the judge who sentenced him to the maximum term of 28 years. (M) N 14 - F, 13:1

Although Michael A. Feaster was acquitted of assault with a deadly weapon for having sex while infected with AIDS, he was convicted of several sexual crimes with a minor and sentenced to 98 to 295 years in prison in Washington DC. (M) N 15 - B, 6:5

Marilyn Jean Buck received an additional 10 years in prison for her role in the bombing of several government buildings. (L) N 17 - B, 4:1

Richard Cohen comments on the notion of "contrition" as it relates to the sentencing of Washington DC Mayor Marion Barry on cocaine charges. (L) N 18 - WMAG, 11:1

Hassan Mohammadi and Sammad Arshadi, two restaurateurs who helped authorities prosecuting Marion Barry, were sentenced on drug charges. (M) N 21 - B, 8:1

Former junk bond financier Michael Milken was sentenced to 10 years in prison, an unexpectedly lengthy prison term the judge said was designed to teach Wall Street to obey the law; photo. (L) N 22 - A, 1:1

The criminal sentences handed to junk bond financier Michael Milken and to Washington DC Mayor Marion Barry indicate that fame and wealth no longer allow defendants to expect light sentences; photo. (L) N 22 - A, 26:1

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak discuss Kimba Wood's sentencing of Michael Milken. (M) N 28 - A, 23:2

Laura Whitehorn and Linda Evans, convicted of conspiracy in the 1983 bombing of the US Capitol, were sentenced to 20 and five years in prison, respectively. (M) D 7 - B, 10:1

Jason W. Knight was sentenced to 18 months in jail for the vandalism of Richard Montgomery High School in Montgomery County MD; photo. (M) D 11 - B, 5:1

Iran-Contra figure Thomas G. Clines was sentenced to 16 months in prison, the stiffest imprisonment imposed on any of the eight convicted Iran-Contra defendants. (M) D 14 - A, 4:1

A Fairfax County VA woman criticized the state's sentencing guidelines for drunk drivers, saying the nine-year sentence for Raymond P. Crowe for killing her husband and two young children on Father's Day was too little; photo. (L) D 20 - C, 3:1

Florida's aggressive anticrime and drug crackdown has forced the state's corrections department to shorten prison sentences because so many drug offenders are pouring into prisons. (L) D 28 - A, 1:3

CRISTIANI, ALFREDO

Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani was praised by the Bush administration and members of Congress for his announcement that members of the military were responsible for the slaying of six Jesuit priests; photo. (L) Ja 9 - A, 16:1

The leader of El Salvador's Roman Catholic Church, Gregorio Rosa Chavez, welcomed President Alfredo Cristiani's naming of army personnel as those responsible for the Nov 1989 killings of six Jesuit priests, but said the slaying of leftist politician Hector Queli Colindres complicated the nation's fragile peace process; photo. (M) Ja 15 - A, 13:4

Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani said on Jan 16, 1990 that two lieutenants charged in the Nov 16, 1989 killing of six Jesuit priests have accused a colonel also under indictment of ordering them to carry out the assassinations. (L) Ja 17 - A, 22:1

A discussion is presented on El Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani's critical situation in his country and his relations with the US; photo. (M) Ja 30 - A, 14:1

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak comment on the opposition to US support for El Salvador President Alfredo Cristiani because of human rights abuses by his government. (M) F 7 - A, 23:4

Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani says he doubts that Guillermo Alfredo Benavides will be convicted of ordering the assassination of six Jesuit priests; photo. (M) Mr 24 - A, 23:5

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak comment on a plan by Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani to forgo military aid from the US, asking that it be converted to humanitarian and economic aid, and focus on negotiating an end to the country's civil war. (M) My 4 - A, 27:1

Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani accused a group of US lawmakers of obstructing justice by asserting that an investigation into the killing of six Jesuit priests was at a standstill. (M) My 11 - A, 32:1

Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani warned that the recent cut in US military aid to El Salvador could embolden right-wing extremists. (M) N 19 - A, 25:1

CRITICISM & CRITICS

see also Art; Books; Dance; Motion Pictures; Musical Performances; Musical Recordings; Opera; Photography; Restaurants; Television; Theater

After Judith Martin, known to the world as Miss Manners, reviewed the novel "Hanover Place" by Michael M. Thomas as anti-Semitic, Thomas attacked Martin in his regular column in the weekly New York Observer; photo. (L) Ja 23 - C, 1:2

Longtime Washington DC restaurant reviewer Joel Denker is profiled. Denker has written a personal guide to 23 of the city's best ethnic restaurants called "Capital Flavors"; photo. (L) F 1 - DC, 1:2

Jerry S. Tyler, 24, and Gerald W. Eiland, 20, the two men accused in the Dec 4, 1990 shooting death of James S. "Jay" Bias, 20, were indicted by a Prince George's County MD grand jury on nearly a dozen charges each, including first-degree murder. (M) D 29 - B, 5:1

ENSTEIN, ALBERT (1879-1955)

George F. Will contends that either Albert Einstein or Winston Churchill deserve to be recognized as the "Person of the Century," and then discusses who should be considered as "Person of the Millennium." (L) D 16 - K, 7:6

ENSTEIN, DAMIAN

The Maryland Commission on Human Relations has found that WHFS-FM in Landover MD acted in a discriminatory manner in demoting deejay Damian Einstein; photo. (L) Mr 1 - B, 1:1

Damian Einstein, longtime WHFS-FM deejay whose removal from the airwaves in 1989 caused public outcry in Maryland, will return to his midday slot. Einstein was reinstated as part of an agreement after a handicapped disability discrimination investigation; photo. (M) O 5 - D, 1:1

ENSTEIN-MARIC, MILEVA

According to one group of historians, physicist Albert Einstein may have collaborated with his first wife, Mileva, in the development of some of his most revolutionary theories; photo. (L) Mr 8 - C, 1:3

ESAMAN, DAN

Angus Phillips profiles Dan Esaman, who has been attempting to cross Chesapeake Bay in a 15-foot canoe powered by a 16-square-foot kite. (L) S 25 - E, 2:5

EISENBERG, ALBERT C

Arlington County VA Board Chairman Albert C. Eisenberg said that Arlington will face an unusual threat to its economy as the county's population grows and fewer young people enter the work force. (M) Ja 2 - B, 3:1

EISENHOWER, DWIGHT DAVID (1890-1969)

The opposition to and support of the proposal to rename Dulles International Airport for Dwight D. Eisenhower, who himself named the airport for his secretary of state, is discussed; photo. (L) F 4 - F, 1:1

Congress celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower; photo. (M) Mr 28 - A, 5:1

Chalmers M. Roberts reflects on the administration of Dwight D. Eisenhower and the Cold War; illus. (L) O 7 - D, 1:5

David S. Broder compares the chaos in the modern government with regard to the budget crisis to the administration of Dwight D. Eisenhower. (L) O 10 - A, 23:1

Rising from the lowest depths of historian opinion directly following his retirement, former President Eisenhower was deemed the best president of the last half of the 20th century at the Eisenhower Centennial Symposium held in Gettysburg PA. (L) O 14 - A, 18:1

Susan Eisenhower discusses the vision of her grandfather, former President Dwight D. Eisenhower; photo. (M) O 14 - C, 7:2

Robert J. Samuelson contends that Dwight Eisenhower had two qualities vital in a president: a sense of self-restraint and a sense of what is important. (L) O 17 - A, 25:3

Richard Cohen contends that former president Dwight David Eisenhower was an indifferent, lethargic leader when it came to civil rights issues, and for that reason he should not be remembered as a great president. (M) N 6 - A, 19:1

EISENHOWER, SUSAN

Susan Eisenhower, granddaughter of former president Dwight Eisenhower, and Roald Z. Sagdeev, a former adviser to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and perhaps the USSR's leading space scientist, have announced they will marry in Feb 1990; photo. (M) Ja 6 - D, 1:6

EISENMANN, ROBERTO

Roberto Eisenmann, the director of La Prena newspaper in Panama, is profiled. Eisenmann endured endless harassment under Noriega because of his paper, but now, after the ouster of Noriega, he has been joyously welcomed back by Panamanians; photo. (L) Ja 9 - D, 1:5

EL CHAPULTEPEC

Denver's El Chapultepec tavern is known throughout the world as a great place to go for jazz performances. (L) JI 18 - D, 6:1 CAP

EL SALVADOR

General Juan Rafael Bustillo, head of El Salvador's powerful air force and leader of the military's hard-line right wing is being reassigned as part of what military and political analysts said on Jan 2, 1990 was a broad effort to reduce the power of senior officers. (L) Ja 3 - A, 25:1

As of Jan 5, 1990, the six-week-old investigation into the massacre of six Jesuit priests, viewed as crucial to continued US aid to El Salvador, has produced a wealth of technical data but no concrete leads on who was responsible for the assassinations. (M) Ja 6 - A, 12:1

El Salvador's President Alfredo Cristiani has announced that members of the military were responsible for the Nov 16, 1989 killing of six Jesuit priests. (M) Ja 8 - A, 1:3

Senior military officials in El Salvador have reported that President Alfredo Cristiani's announcement that an army unit was responsible for the slaying of six Jesuit priests has caused a split within the military and between some sectors of the army and the civilian government. (L) Ja 9 - A, 1:1

Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani was praised by the Bush administration and members of Congress for his announcement that members of the military were responsible for the slaying of six Jesuit priests; photo. (L) Ja 9 - A, 16:1

An editorial discusses the importance of Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani's announcement that army members killed the Jesuit priests there. (M) Ja 9 - A, 18:1

In El Salvador on Jan 11, 1990, Leftist rebels agreed to mediation by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in reopening peace talks with the US-backed government and asked for a joint meeting within 30 days; photo. (M) Ja 12 - A, 29:1

Rep Joe Moakley (D-MA), head of a House task force on El Salvador, said on Jan 12, 1990 that substantial progress has been made in investigating the murder of six Jesuit priests, but he continues to fear there might be a coverup. (M) Ja 13 - A, 16:4

On Jan 13, 1990, Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani said that an army colonel, two lieutenants, a sub-lieutenant and four soldiers have been arrested in the Nov 16, 1989 killings of six Jesuit priests and will be turned over to the courts for prosecution; photo. (L) Ja 14 - A, 1:5

The leader of El Salvador's Roman Catholic Church, Gregorio Rosa Chavez, welcomed President Alfredo Cristiani's naming of army personnel as those responsible for the Nov 1989 killings of six Jesuit priests, but said the slaying of leftist politician Hector Queli Colindres complicated the nation's fragile peace process; photo. (M) Ja 15 - A, 13:4

An editorial urges a stronger role for the US in the peace negotiations in El Salvador. (M) Ja 16 - A, 22:1

Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani said on Jan 16, 1990 that two lieutenants charged in the Nov 16, 1989 killing of six Jesuit priests have accused a colonel also under indictment of ordering them to carry out the assassinations. (L) Ja 17 - A, 22:1

On Jan 19, 1990, a Salvadoran judge ruled that there was sufficient evidence to arrest nine army personnel on murder charges in the Nov 16, 1989 assassinations of six Jesuit priests. (M) Ja 20 - A, 15:4

Colman McCarthy criticizes the Army School of the Americas at Fort Benning GA for training hundreds of El Salvadoran officers and foot soldiers, arguing that the US has no control over whether they respect human rights when they return to El Salvador; illus. (L) Ja 28 - F, 2:4

A discussion is presented on El Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani's critical situation in his country and his relations with the US; photo. (M) Ja 30 - A, 14:1

Mary McGrory criticizes the US' policy in El Salvador. (L) Ja 30 - A, 2:5

Secretary of State James A. Baker II informed the UN that the US will strongly support a UN effort to end El Salvador's civil war. (M) F 3 - A, 26:1

US efforts to spur the investigation into the killings of six Jesuit priests have led to a sharp deterioration in relations between American military advisers and the Salvadoran army, with the advisers being virtually frozen out of the drug war effort. (L) F 6 - A, 18:1

An editorial asserts that the US should pressure El Salvador for a cease-fire. (M) F 7 - A, 22:1

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak comment on the opposition to US support for El Salvador President Alfredo Cristiani because of human rights abuses by his government. (M) F 7 - A, 23:4

A congressional task force visiting El Salvador to investigate the Nov 1989 killings of six Jesuit priests said that the "intellectual authors" of the slayings may not have been identified and that allegations of a coverup by some military officers have not been investigated fully. (M) F 15 - A, 55:1

The Colombian freighter Ciudad de Buenaventura has sailed the length of the US West Coast trying to get its load of coffee from El Salvador ashore. It has been thwarted at four ports by a groups protesting the murders of six Catholic priests in Nov 1989. (M) F 21 - A, 5:1

Salvadoran Colonel Guillermo Alfredo Benavides, accused of ordering the killing in Nov 1989 of six Jesuit priests, is being held in a luxury apartment in the National Police headquarters rather than a prison cell. (L) F 22 - A, 30:3

Marxist-led guerrillas in El Salvador have been internationally isolated by the election defeat of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua and the ouster of Communist governments in Eastern Europe. They are searching for a way to end the decade-long civil war. (L) F 27 - A, 17:4

Douglas Farah states that the last Central American nightmare to be faced by the Bush administration is El Salvador. Increasing terrorist assassinations of democratic leftists in that country are outlined; illus. (L) Mr 4 - C, 1:1

Leftist rebels in El Salvador said that they will stop attacks on public officials and refrain from operations that affect civilians in an attempt to revive peace talks with the US-backed government. (M) Mr 14 - A, 21:3

Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani says he doubts that Guillermo Alfredo Benavides will be convicted of ordering the assassination of six Jesuit priests; photo. (M) Mr 24 - A, 23:5

Thousands of people marched in San Salvador to mark the 10th anniversary of the slaying of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero. (M) Mr 25 - A, 30:4

Secretary of State James Baker has proposed that Congress and the Bush administration seek a bipartisan approach to ending the civil war in El Salvador. (M) Ap 4 - A, 30:2

The Salvadoran government and leftist guerrillas have agreed to begin UN-brokered discussions aimed at ending the civil war. (M) Ap 5 - A, 33:5

An editorial states that new circumstances have made possible an optimistic approach to peace in El Salvador. (M) Ap 11 - A, 22:1

Mary McGrory comments on the assassination of priests in El Salvador. (L) Ap 15 - D, 1:3

Jack Anderson and Dale Van Atta discuss the fact that the Salvadoran colonel implicated in the Nov 1989 massacre of six Jesuit priests will be set free. (L) Ap 22 - B, 7:1

Mary McGrory comments on observances of the Holocaust in light of the US' continuing military aid to the Salvadoran government. (L) Ap 26 - A, 2:5

Alfredo Cristiani, the president of El Salvador, describes the things El Salvador has accomplished with the help of US aid. (L) Ap 27 - A, 19:1

The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted to cut military aid to El Salvador by half in an effort to force the Bush administration to change US policy toward the nation. (M) Ap 27 - A, 32:1

A House Democratic task force charged that an investigation by the government of El Salvador into the killings of six Jesuit priests has come to a standstill. (L) My 1 - A, 4:5

Secretary of State James A. Baker III told House leaders he agrees that military assistance to El Salvador should be tied to progress in peace talks between the government and leftist guerrillas; photo. (M) My 2 - A, 4:1

Leftist guerrillas attacked targets in El Salvador to protest continued human rights violations by the military. The assaults were still underway hours before a UN official opened talks between the government and guerrillas. (M) My 3 - A, 35:4

In a letter to the editor, Miguel A. Salaverria, Ambassador of El Salvador, states that a column by Mary McGrory in the Apr 15, 1990 Washington Post listed human rights abuses but failed to mention positive changes that have occurred in his nation. (M) My 4 - A, 26:4

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak comment on a plan by Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani to forgo military aid from the US, asking that it be converted to humanitarian and economic aid, and focus on negotiating an end to the country's civil war. (M) My 4 - A, 27:1

The investigation into the murder of six Jesuit priests in El Salvador has stalled amid recriminations over who is to be blamed for the impasse. (M) My 8 - A, 31:1

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak discusses the case of the murdered Jesuits in El Salvador. (M) My 9 - A, 27:1

Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani accused a group of US lawmakers of obstructing justice by asserting that an investigation into the killing of six Jesuit priests was at a standstill. (M) My 11 - A, 32:1

Procter & Gamble pulled its ads from the CBS affiliate WHDH-TV in Boston after the station aired a peace organization's commercial attacking the company for using coffee from El Salvador in its Folger's coffee. The organization is calling for a boycott of Folger's. (M) My 12 - A, 9:1

Six missing Salvadoran men are victims of a dispute over land and ideology between landowners and peasants in which the Salvadoran military has taken part; photo. (L) My 14 - A, 13:1

An editorial criticizes House Democrats for opposing military aid to El Salvador. (M) My 15 - A, 22:1

In a letter to the editor, Hugh Byrne, political director of the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador, comments on an editorial in the Washington Post about the US policy in El Salvador. (M) My 18 - A, 18:4

Salvador Samayoa, a member of the FMLN negotiating team, asserts that the key to peace in El Salvador is to negotiate political accords guaranteeing a transition to political democracy. (L) My 18 - A, 19:5

The Salvadoran government and leftist guerrillas of the FMLN pledged to reach a cease-fire accord by mid-Sep 1990. (M) My 22 - A, 14:1

Four Massachusetts Congress members urged Procter & Gamble Co to resume advertising on two TV stations that aired spots critical of the company's purchase of coffee from El Salvador. (M) My 22 - C, 6:1

The House endorsed a 50 percent cut in military aid to El Salvador, but under heavy lobbying by the Bush administration then rejected the underlying legislation, leaving the aid level unchanged. (L) My 23 - A, 4:1

US diplomats in El Salvador are facing questions about the feasibility of reforming a military repeatedly accused of brutality and kept aloft with American dollars. (L) My 24 - A, 49:1

An editorial comments on debate over US military aid to El Salvador. (M) My 25 - A, 20:1

Senior US administration officials have said that economic and political pressure from the USSR on the Sandinista government in Nicaragua was crucial to ensuring free elections that ended the 10-year Sandinista rule; photo. (M) My 30 - A, 22:2

FMLN rebels fighting the US-backed government in El Salvador have engaged in "flagrant violations of international law" by executing captured civilian opponents, according to Americas Watch. (M) My 31 - A, 33:1

In a letter to the editor, George Miller (D-CA) states that it was correct for the House to vote to withhold 50 percent of military aid to El Salvador. (M) Je 1 - A, 18:4

Democratic members of the House Appropriations Committee agreed to tone down military assistance cuts in a proposed foreign aid bill to gain Republican support, but President Bush may still veto it unless provisions on El Salvador are changed; photo. (M) Je 22 - A, 13:1

The week-long peace negotiations between the government of El Salvador and leftist FMLN guerrillas in Mexico ended without an agreement to end the civil war. (M) Je 26 - A, 18:6

Lee Hockstader discusses peace talks between the Salvadoran government and leftist guerrillas. (L) Je 28 - A, 33:4

Cesar Vielman Joya Martinez, a former Salvadoran army intelligence agent who is seeking asylum in the US, has been arrested in California on illegal immigration charges and could be deported to El Salvador. (L) Ji 13 - A, 18:2

Negotiators for El Salvador's government and the FMLN agreed to ask the UN to monitor human rights abuses. (M) Ji 27 - A, 35:1

Issues related to the possibility of a continuing relationship between Nicaragua's revolutionary Sandinista party and El Salvador's Marxist-led Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front are examined. (L) Ji 31 - A, 16:1

Rep Joe Moakley (D-MA) said that the high command of the Salvadoran armed forces "is engaged in a conspiracy to obstruct justice" in the 1989 killings of six Jesuit priests; photo. (M) Ag 16 - A, 20:4

Salvadoran rebel leaders are facing criticism within their own ranks and from leftist civilian organizations who say the FMLN group was sold short on a human-rights accord reached with the government. (M) Ag 17 - A, 13:1

The latest session of peace talks between the Salvadoran government and leftist guerrillas ended in deadlock, with each side accusing the other of blocking the dialogue. (M) Ag 23 - A, 20:1

An editorial says that there are signs suggesting that Salvadoran guerrillas are planning a military offensive. (M) Ag 24 - A, 26:1

In a letter to the editor, Aryeh Neier, executive director of Human Rights Watch, responds to an Aug 24, 1990 Washington Post editorial on the massacre of the Jesuit priests in El Salvador. (S) Ag 30 - A, 22:4

In a ruling that could have major implications for the Washington DC area's large Salvadoran community, a judge ruled that the INS cannot order three people back to El Salvador as long as there is a civil war. (L) Ag 30 - A, 7:1

In a letter to the editor, Miguel E. Salaverria, ambassador at the Embassy of El Salvador in Washington DC, responds to letters in the Washington Post defending the continuation of military aid to El Salvador. (M) S 5 - A, 18:3

Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani, trying to persuade a doubtful Congress to continue military aid, said that he would accept a cut in aid if it were tied to a cease-fire agreement with anti-government rebels; photo. (M) S 25 - A, 4:1

An editorial warns that FMLN aggression may force Congress to renew US military aid to El Salvador. (M) S 30 - D, 6:1

Richard O. Buhler urges the Senate to pass a bill that would cut US military aid to El Salvador by 50% in response to the Salvadoran government's failure to properly investigate the murder of six Jesuit priests and negotiate an end to the country's civil war. (M) O 2 - A, 19:1

In a letter to the editor, William C. Goodfellow, the director of the Center for International Policy, suggests that the US cut military aid to El Salvador in order to prevent more violence. (M) O 12 - A, 20:4

Bernard Aronson argues that both sides in El Salvador have points and US policy must embrace the valid concerns of each. (L) O 12 - A, 21:6

The Bush administration has asked for Soviet aid in a negotiated solution to the civil war in El Salvador. (L) O 18 - A, 34:1

Fighting broke out between leftist guerrillas and government troops in San Salvador. (S) O 18 - A, 41:6

Rep Joe Moakley (D-MA) accused US officials in El Salvador of withholding relevant information from Salvadoran investigators about the Nov 1989 killings of six Jesuit priests. (M) O 19 - A, 10:4

The Senate voted to cut military aid to El Salvador by fifty percent. (M) O 20 - A, 17:4

The Senate's vote to cut half of El Salvador's \$85 million in US military aid is a sharp blow to the Salvadoran rebels; however, in the short term, it will likely have more of a political impact on the country's 11-year-old civil war; photo. (L) O 21 - A, 27:1

The Salvadoran government is bracing for a new round of attacks by leftist guerrillas as peace talks have stalemated; photo. (L) O 26 - A, 29:1

House and Senate negotiators agreed on a new foreign aid bill that will enable the US to forgive Egypt's \$6.7 billion debt but cuts aid to El Salvador; photo. (L) O 27 - A, 10:2

Colman McCarthy comments on the assassination attempt on Jesuit priest Jon De Cortina in El Salvador. (M) O 28 - F, 6:1

The testimony of US military adviser Eric W. Buckland, given to the FBI and then repudiated by him, suggests that the Salvadoran army chief of staff, Emilio Ponce, and other army officials knew of a plan to kill six Jesuit priests well before their deaths in Nov 1989; photo. (M) O 29 - A, 17:2

Charles Beirne, a former associate dean of business administration at Georgetown University, is one of a team of Jesuit priests who will replace the six priests Salvadoran troops killed Nov 16, 1990; photo. (L) N 5 - A, 17:1

Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani warned that the recent cut in US military aid to El Salvador could embolden right-wing extremists. (M) N 19 - A, 25:1

Leftist rebels launched coordinated attacks against army positions in at least 11 towns around the country of El Salvador; photo. (L) N 21 - A, 10:1

A nationwide offensive by El Salvador's leftist guerrillas faded as quickly as it began, but not before it left hundreds of casualties. (L) N 22 - A, 69:1

Leftist rebels shot down a Salvadoran air force jet. The incident is believed to be the first time the FMLN has successfully used an anti-aircraft missile in that country's long civil war. (M) N 24 - A, 18:1

Salvadoran civilians are suffering the worst under a new offensive launched by FMLN leftist guerrillas. (L) N 26 - A, 13:1

Takoma Park MD is the sister city to the war-torn Salvadoran village of Santa Marta. Takoma Park elementary students drew and sent pictures of the 1981 massacre of villagers there. The atrocity was a major impetus for the sister city relief-aid relationship; illus. (M) N 29 - E, 1:1

Guillermo Alfredo Benavides, three junior officers and five soldiers will stand trial for the murders of six Jesuit priests in El Salvador. It will be the first time a senior Salvadoran military officer has faced a jury trial in a human rights case. (M) D 9 - A, 35:1

Leftist rebels forced down a Salvadoran government helicopter in a series of attacks that left at least 51 dead. (M) D 13 - A, 35:1

The relationship of Intitupa El Salvador with the Latin Investment Corp of Washington DC is discussed. Fernando Leonzo, who hails from Intitupa, headed the failed bank and cultivated business ties with the Salvadoran community; photo. (L) D 20 - A, 1:1

Recent attacks by FMLN leftist guerrillas outside the capital of El Salvador left over 400 dead, including 25 civilians caught in rebel assaults on military bases in populated areas; photo. (L) D 27 - A, 19:5

Salvadoran guerrillas announced an end to their six-week military offensive and stated their willingness to participate in peace talks. (M) D 30 - A, 30:1

ELAN RECORDS

Elan Records is featured. It is owned by Santiago Rodriguez. (L) Ap 1 - G, 9:1

ELBA ALABAMA

The small town of Elba AL was severely flooded when a levee burst under the strain of 16 inches of rain in two days. At least six people have died in the flooding that is plaguing Alabama, Georgia and Northern Florida. (M) Mr 18 - A, 27:1

ELBAUM, DON

Don Elbaum, a boxing promoter, is profiled; photo. (L) Mr 25 - B, 1:1

Promoter Don Elbaum said he will continue to schedule fights for welterweight boxing champion Simon Brown despite Brown's announcement he intends to find a new promoter and manager; photo. (M) Ag 23 - E, 9:2

Claiming promoter Don Elbaum and manager Allen Babin still owe him \$28,000 from his last bout, International Boxing Federation welterweight titleholder Simon Brown is refusing to sign a contract for a three-fight package. (M) S 21 - C, 2:5

Boxing promoter Don Elbaum said he did not file tax returns from 1983 through 1985, but disputes the claim by the IRS that he owes \$570,000. (M) O 31 - F, 8:1

ELDER, LEE

Washington DC African American golfer Lee Elder stated disappointment over the agreement which allows the PGA tournament to be played in Aug 1990 at Shoal Creek without formal protest against the racist policies of the club; photo. (L) Ag 2 - C, 1:1

ELDERLY

see Older People; Retirees; Retirement

ELECTION RESULTS

Four Virginia Beach City Council members were turned out by voters in the backlash over Greekfest and Newport News Mayor Jessie Ratley lost her race for a sixth term. Other state election results are given. (M) My 3 - C, 11:3

Results of local elections in Virginia are presented. (L) My 3 - C, 11:6

Prince George's County and Montgomery County MD local elections results are given. (L) My 8 - E, 6:1

Former Charlotte NC Mayor Harvey Gantt led a Democratic primary in a race for the right to oppose Sen Jesse Helms (R-NC). Primary results in Ohio, West Virginia, New Jersey and Indiana are listed. (L) My 9 - A, 4:1

Alberto Fujimori defeated Mario Vargas Llosa in Peru's presidential election; photo. (L) Je 11 - A, 1:1

Civic Forum, the anti-Communist movement in Czechoslovakia, has won the country's first free elections in more than four decades. (M) Je 11 - A, 19:1

Neal Potter defeated Sidney Kramer in the Democratic primary for County Executive. Final results showed Potter defeating Kramer 52% to 48%; photo. (L) S 12 - A, 1:1

VOLUME 10

Egypt to Falsetto

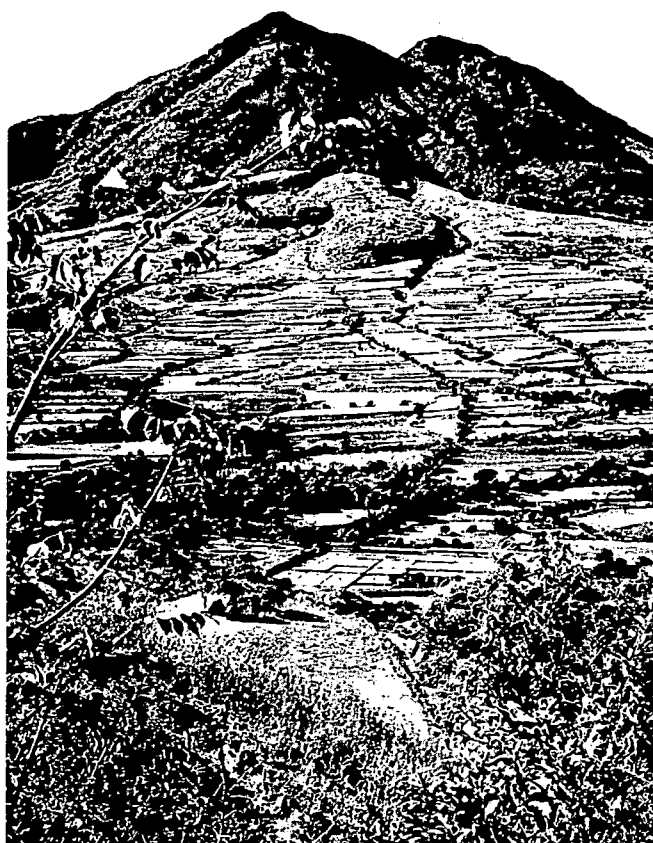
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A productive valley in El Salvador derives its fertility from lava and ash deposited by the volcano San Vicente.

EL SALVADOR, el sal'və-dôr (Spanish, el sâl-vâ-thôr'), the smallest but most densely populated country in Central America, second only to Guatemala in total population. Extending about 150 miles (240 km) along the Pacific coast and about 60 miles (100 km) inland, it is the only Central American country without a Caribbean coastline.

CONTENTS

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3. The People	261		

El Salvador was named for the Saviour, Jesus Christ. For much of its history it was part of the Spanish colonial Kingdom of Guatemala, which was attached to the Viceroyalty of New Spain (Mexico). Following independence from Spain (1821) and Mexico (1823) it was a member of the United Provinces of Central America. As the chief supporter of this federation, which disintegrated in 1838–1840, El Salvador did not declare itself a separate republic until 1856. The city of San Salvador is the national capital.

El Salvador's fertile valleys and coastal plain have determined much of its historical development. Agricultural exports led to both the enrichment of a small oligarchy and the impoverishment of the rural masses. The production of indigo, at one time a valuable natural blue dye, was initially responsible for the entry of El Salvador into the North Atlantic marketplace in the

18th century. But coffee production, beginning in the 19th century, became the mainstay of the modern economy. In the 20th century strong challenges to the hegemony of a few planter families would arise, leading to protracted political instability and civil war.

1. The Land

El Salvador lies along a volcanic mountain chain that stretches the length of Central America. Volcanic cones, many of them active, dominate the landscape. Earthquakes are frequent in this violent land and have repeatedly caused major destruction, several times in San Salvador itself.

Physiography and Climate. Four imposing volcanoes—San Salvador, San Miguel, San Vicente, and Santa Ana—rise near the cities bearing the same names, and a relatively new volcano, Izalco, stands near Sonsonate. Some volcanic craters enclose scenic lakes, but the country lacks navigable rivers. The valleys of the volcanic chain, at elevations of 2,000 to 3,000 feet (600–900 meters), support most of the population. The Pacific slopes of the mountains drop to a fertile but narrow alluvial plain on the coast.

The mountain elevation provides a mild climate for much of the country. Although the coastal plain normally is very hot, humidity is relatively low. A rainy season from May to October brings most of the country's annual precipitation of 80 inches (2,000 mm), with dry and often dusty conditions prevailing in the intervening months.

Natural Resources. El Salvador's chief resource is its fertile volcanic soil. Significant mineral wealth has not been discovered, but the mountain rivers, especially the Lempa, are good sources of hydroelectric power.

Intensive cultivation for both domestic food production and agroexports resulted early in deforestation. Soil erosion and depletion are serious problems.

2. The Economy

The Salvadoran economy has always been heavily dependent on agriculture. After World War II, however, some success was achieved in promoting industrialization.

Agriculture. For much of the Hispanic period subsistence farming and ranching occupied most of the labor force. Spanish encouragement of trade in the 18th century stimulated indigo production, which made El Salvador the leading export region of the Kingdom of Guatemala. Indigo exports continued to be important after independence until coal-tar chemical dyes undermined the natural dye industry.

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Total Area (including land and inland water): 8,124 square miles (21,041 sq km).
Boundaries: North, Honduras; east, Honduras and Gulf of Fonseca; south, Pacific Ocean; west, Guatemala.
Elevations: Highest—Cerro Monte Cristo (7,933 feet, or 2,418 meters); lowest—sea level.
Population: (1988) 5,400,000.
Capital and Largest City: San Salvador.
Major Language: Spanish (official).
Major Religious Group: Roman Catholics.
Monetary Unit: Colón (= 100 centavos).
 For El Salvador's flag, see under FLAG, both illustration and text.

But coffee production, beginning in the 19th century, became the mainstay of the economy. In the 20th century strong the hegemony of a few planter families, leading to protracted political and civil war.

or lies along a volcanic mountain stretches the length of Central America. Many of them active, dominating the landscape. Earthquakes are frequent in the country and have repeatedly caused destruction, several times in San Salvador.

Vegetation and Climate. Four imposing volcanoes—San Salvador, San Miguel, San Vicente, and Irazu—rise near the cities bearing their names. A relatively new volcano, Izalco, is also prominent. Some volcanic lakes, but the country is crisscrossed by rivers. The valleys of the volcanic slopes, at elevations of 2,000 to 3,000 feet, support most of the population. The steep slopes of the mountains drop to narrow alluvial plains on the coastal plain.

The coastal plain provides a mild climate for much of the country. Although the climate is very hot, humidity is high. A rainy season from May to October accounts for much of the country's annual precipitation (2,000 mm), with dry conditions prevailing in the intervening months.

Resources. El Salvador's chief resource is volcanic soil. Significant mineral resources have been discovered, but the most important is the Lempa, which provides good hydroelectric power.

Cultivation for both domestic food and export crops resulted early in deforestation and depletion are serious.

The rural economy has always been dependent on agriculture. After World War II, some success was achieved in agricultural modernization.

For much of the Hispanic period of Central America, coffee and ranching occupied most of the country. Spanish encouragement of coffee in the 19th century stimulated indigo production. El Salvador became the leading coffee producer in the Kingdom of Guatemala. In the 20th century it became important after industrialization of coal-tar chemical dyes under the dye industry.

During the last quarter of the 19th century coffee production came to dominate the economy. The loose volcanic soil and subtropical climate of the highlands were ideal for the cultivation of high-quality coffee and, once utilized for that purpose, allowed a small group of planters, the "14 families," to gain dominance in economic and political affairs. Under their leadership El Salvador grew highly dependent on potentially volatile international markets for coffee. They acquired control over more and more highland acreage for coffee production and modernized the transportation system and the capital city.

After 1945 other agroexports—cotton, sugar, rice, and beef—grew in importance as the planter class expanded its holdings along the Pacific coastal plain. This development further enriched the elite, but in a period when the population was expanding rapidly it impoverished many peasants who, as previously in the highlands, were forced off their farms into unemployment or work for very low wages. Production of maize (corn), beans, and other staple food crops, pushed onto the poorer lands, could not keep up with population growth, and in the latter half of the 20th century El Salvador became one of the most undernourished countries in the world.

Manufacturing. Profits from agroexports, together with awareness of El Salvador's limited area and rapid population growth, encouraged investment in manufacturing and service industries in San Salvador beginning in the 1950's. The establishment of the Central American Common Market (CACM) in 1960 contributed further to industrial development as trade among the five member states rose.

The main industrial activities are food processing, the manufacture of chemical and petroleum products, and textile milling. Hydroelectric and geothermal power stations make the country self-sufficient in electricity.

Transportation and Trade. The Inter-American Highway and a railroad traverse the length of El Salvador, providing road links with its Central American neighbors and rail connection with Guatemala, including its port on the Caribbean Sea. The major port in El Salvador is Acajutla.

Since the late 19th century foreign trade has been the key element in El Salvador's modernization and the most important source of government revenue. Coffee continues to be the primary earner of foreign exchange, normally exceeding the combined value of such exports as chemical and petroleum products, cotton, sugar, shrimp, and clothing. Industrial development under the CACM enabled El Salvador to reduce its range of imports, but the country remained dependent on foreign sources for a wide variety of manufactured goods as well as oil and wheat.

3. The People

The Spaniards subjugated the Indians of El Salvador in the 16th century, but because few Spanish women came to the country interbreeding between Spanish men and Indian women soon produced a majority of *mestizos* (persons of mixed race) in the population. The dominant pre-Columbian group had been the Nahuatl-speaking Pipil. Notwithstanding the Indian roots of the *mestizo* majority, and although race is not a determinant of class in El Salvador, a Europeanization of the elite has taken place during the past century through marriage with Europeans and North Americans.

Religious Groups. Although Protestant evangelical missionaries have enjoyed remarkable success in El Salvador, the majority of the people are Roman Catholics. The Catholic clergy traditionally were conservative and had an important role in political and economic affairs. In the 19th century, however, separation of church and state reduced the position of the ecclesiastical establishment. After 1970 liberation theology exerted a major influence in El Salvador, and both foreign-born and native clergy emphasized the role of the church in politicizing the rural and urban poor. The Catholic clergy thus became once more a major force in politics.

Social Structure. In colonial times a small elite ruled a subservient mass, and that tradition persisted well into the 20th century. The principal features of the Salvadoran social structure, however, are related to the late 19th century rise of coffee cultivation and the emergence of the "14 families" as a dominant oligarchy. Economic expansion into other agroexports, industry, and defense, especially after 1950, enlarged and diversified this elite, which grew to about 250 families. Moreover, the modernization of the economy and a swelling of the bureaucracy contributed to the growth of the middle class, mostly in San Salvador. This group took an increasingly large part in the political and intellectual development of the country.

The vast majority of the population, however, remained poor, uneducated, and lacking economic opportunity. The widening gap between urban modernization and rural backwardness, and between rich and poor, is rarely so obvious as in El Salvador. Serious social and economic inequities appeared to worsen in the late 20th century as population growth outstripped economic expansion.

4. Education and Culture

Illiteracy remains high in rural El Salvador, but most urbanites can read. The daily newspapers in the capital have large circulations.

Education. Under Spanish rule the Roman Catholic church was responsible for all levels of



INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Area (total land and inland water): 8,124 (21,041 sq km).

Neighboring countries: north, Honduras; east, Honduras and Nicaragua; south, Pacific Ocean; west, Guatemala.

High point—Cerro Monte Cristo (7,933 feet, 2,423 m); lowest—sea level.

Population: 5,400,000.

Capital City: San Salvador.

Official language: Spanish (official).

Religion: Roman Catholics.

Monetary unit: Colón (= 100 centavos).

Flag: see under FLAG, both illustrations.



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Carefully raked coffee beans dry on a Salvadoran estate. Coffee, introduced in 1840, is the nation's main export.

education. Priests were supposed to establish schools in each parish, but compliance was incomplete and the peasants often received little or no secular instruction. The Salvadoran Spaniards were educated by the clergy, and university education was available in Guatemala and Spain. After independence, Liberal anticlericalism reduced the quality of this system.

Public education was a goal of the Liberal Party, and with coffee prosperity more resources were committed to it, especially in the cities. A national university had been founded in San Salvador in 1841 but did not become a major institution until the early 20th century. The founding of the Universidad Centroamericana by the Jesuits in 1965 gave the capital a second major university. The politicizing and frequent closure of the national university brought forth a great many small, private colleges and "universities," mainly in San Salvador.

Culture. The development of the arts in the early 20th century was led by Alberto Masferrer (essayist, poet, novelist), Francisco Gavidia (philosopher, historian, poet, short story writer, dramatist), and Jorge Lardé (scientist and historian). Later in the century artistic expression declined, the victim of repressive and military governments and civil war conditions. Many earlier literary and artistic journals had to cease publication, but innovative, significant publication continued in the social sciences and humanities, especially at the Universidad Centroamericana. There the historian Italo López Vallecillos and the sociologist Segundo Montes did particularly noteworthy work.

Although folk art is less visible than in Guatemala, Salvadoran textiles, wood carvings, paintings, and ceramic wares are produced in attractive blends of Spanish and indigenous forms. They are reflected in contemporary Salvadoran objects as diverse as beach towels, T-shirts, and kitchen utensils. Traditional stories, poems, songs, and dances survive but are fading as American and European popular culture increasingly gains preference among urban youth.

5. History and Government

Native peoples inhabited the area of modern El Salvador long before the 16th century Spanish conquest. Some were Maya, belonging to the civilization of Mesoamerica that flourished from central Mexico to Nicaragua before the Conquest. Notable ruins of Maya cities and ceremonial centers testify to an advanced social and economic organization. Other peoples who lived in El Salvador, notably the Lenca, apparently were of early South American origin. More characteristic of the region, however, were Nahuatl immigrants from central Mexico. Some had come to El Salvador very early, but others, notably the Pipil, had arrived closer to the time of the Spanish conquest, after the Maya were already in decline. Although more warlike than the Maya, the Pipil were less advanced in scientific and artistic ability. Indian communities were important in the population until the 20th century.

The Hispanic Period. The Spaniards arrived in 1524 under the command of Pedro de Alvarado, one of Hernán Cortés' principal commanders in the conquest of Mexico (1519-1522). Alvarado and his Indian allies quickly overran Guatemala, where he established his capital, and then marched into El Salvador, encountering heavy resistance near present-day Acajutla. As he advanced on the Pipil capital at Cuscatlán, a city of perhaps 10,000 at that time, the inhabitants fled rather than submit to Spanish rule. Subsequent Indian resistance delayed Spanish control for several years. The Spanish city of San Salvador, first established in 1525 near the site of Cuscatlán, was abandoned several times; but by 1540, Alvarado's forces had completed the domination of the region, besides resisting encroachment from Spanish rivals in Nicaragua.

The large native population was nearly annihilated by the war, disease, and slavery that accompanied the Conquest. Although the Spaniards were few, their superior technology and organizational skill enabled them to subjugate the natives into a servile work force. The Indi-

ans were parceled out to the settlers through an institution known as the *encomienda*, which though formally abolished along with Indian slavery in 1542, survived in varying forms throughout the colonial period. (See also ENCOMIENDA.) The Spaniards developed self-sufficient *haciendas* (estates) in feudal style and a relatively decentralized society in which the control of land was the key to social and economic power. A small export trade developed in cocoa (cacao), balsam, and later indigo.

Although some of the clergy decried Spanish abuse of the Indians, in general the Catholic Church was a partner in the process of Europeanizing the natives into a subservient position within the socioeconomic and political structure. Administratively, El Salvador was part of the Kingdom of Guatemala within the Viceroyalty of New Spain and was divided into *alcaldías mayores* (roughly equivalent to counties) around the major towns.

In the 18th century the Bourbon accession to the Spanish throne brought changes to El Salvador that would greatly affect its subsequent history. The Bourbons sought to rejuvenate and modernize the Spanish Empire through centralization of authority, stimulation of economic activity, revitalization of the military, and measures to reduce the temporal power of the clergy. The rising economic importance of local indigo exports contributed to the establishment in 1786 of the Intendancy of San Salvador, separate from the Province of Guatemala but still within the kingdom under the jurisdiction of the captain general.

The creation of the intendancy may be seen as the beginning of Salvadoran nationalism. Several Spanish intendants encouraged that sentiment by defending and promoting the interests of Salvadoran planters, who chafed under the economic power of Guatemalan merchant capitalists. The Salvadoran clergy, for their part, objected to the conservative ecclesiastical hierarchy headed by the bishop of Guatemala and demanded a separate diocese for San Salvador, but they were denied that recognition until 1842. Meanwhile, an earthquake in 1773 had destroyed Guatemala City, resulting in a decision to move the capital of the kingdom to the city's

present location. The disruption of the seat of central authority, coming with the rise of El Salvador as the kingdom's major economic producer, prompted Salvadoran creoles (Spaniards of American birth) to attempt to have San Salvador made the new capital, thus heightening their rivalry with the Guatemalans.

Severe economic recession at the close of the 18th century intensified Salvadoran resentment over the monopoly that merchants and Spanish officials in Guatemala exercised over the rest of the kingdom. As a result, San Salvador became a center of independence sentiment. Abortive attempts to gain independence from Spain in 1811 and 1814, led by Father Matías Delgado, were crushed by a Guatemalan military force under the command of Intendant José de Aycinena, a member of the most powerful Guatemalan merchant family. Salvadoran resentment toward Guatemala then seethed all the more.

The State of El Salvador. On Sept. 15, 1821, a junta of the leading personages in Guatemala City endorsed the Mexican creole Agustín de Iturbide's plan calling for the independence of New Spain under a monarchy. But while Salvadoran creoles also agreed to independence from Spain, they resisted incorporation into the new Mexican Empire. The resulting military conflict forced San Salvador's surrender after a long siege by a Mexican-Guatemalan force in 1823. In the meantime, however, the Mexican Empire itself had collapsed. Salvadorans now successfully led the movement that established the independent United Provinces of Central America on July 1, 1823. The members of this federation, called states rather than provinces, were Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, besides El Salvador.

The deep animosities toward Guatemala that were shared by El Salvador and the three other states, together with strong differences between Conservatives and Liberals, plagued the administration of the federation's first president, Salvadoran military leader Manuel José Arce. After Arce and other moderates split with fellow Liberals who sought a more rapid transformation of the economy and society, the Conservatives gained control of the federal and Guatemalan governments. The result was a bloody civil war



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840, is the nation's main export.

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Workers process sugar pressed from cane at a mill on the Pacific lowland of El Salvador. With its best land devoted to export crops, the country suffers from shortages of basic foods such as maize (corn).



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Tazumal was built by the Pipil about 1000 A.D. Later the Pipil offered stiff resistance to Spanish invaders.

(1826–1829). Liberal victory, under the leadership of the Honduran general Francisco Morazán, restored Salvadoran prominence in the federation, and San Salvador replaced Guatemala City as its capital in 1834. However, Conservative strength in Nicaragua and Costa Rica and peasant uprisings against Liberal reforms in El Salvador and Guatemala led to the collapse of the union in 1838, completed in 1840 when the Guatemalan army of peasant leader Rafael Carrera delivered a crushing defeat to Morazán.

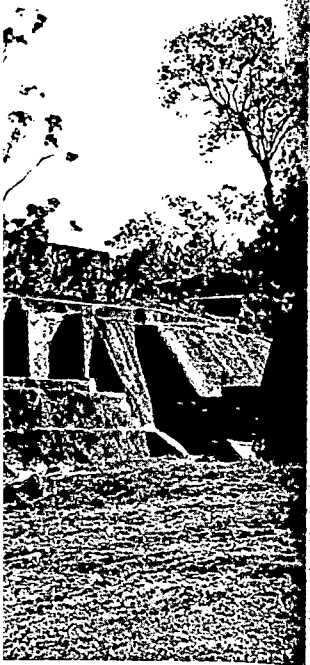
Carrera's Conservative Guatemalan regime (1839–1865) dominated El Salvador through much of the mid-19th century. El Salvador was the last of the Central American states, in 1856, to finally declare itself a separate republic. The rise after 1858 of a Liberal general, Gerardo Barrios, marked Salvadoran resurgence. Barrios had commanded the Salvadoran forces in the Central American allied campaign (1856–1857) that drove the U.S. adventurer William Walker from control of Nicaragua. Upon his return to El Salvador from that war, Barrios began a program of anticlerical and other Liberal measures. Although his policies resulted in a Guatemalan invasion that ended his rule in 1863, the process of liberalization was pursued again after Carrera's death in 1865.

The Liberal Republic. Liberal dominance, from 1871 to 1944, brought remarkable changes in El Salvador. Freedom from intervention by Guatemala was achieved with the defeat and death of its invading dictator J. R. Barrios in 1885. Afterward Salvadoran governments facilitated the expansion of coffee exports by the planter elite at the expense of peasant land and labor. A loyal army defended the Liberal oligarchy, which presided over administrations that were generally more stable than those in neighboring countries. By the early 20th century El Salvador was regarded as the most progressive Central American republic for its economic advancement and political orderliness.

The appearance of progress, however, obscured the growing social inequities in El Salvador, aggravated by rapid population growth. While San Salvador became a modern city, rural poverty and malnutrition deepened. Challenge to the Liberal oligarchy began in the 1920's, articulated especially by the intellectual leader Alberto Masferrer, who founded the Labor Party in 1930. Also founded in 1930 was the Communist Party of El Salvador, reflecting the rise of more radical opposition whose most outspoken representative was Farabundo Martí.

The economic hardships occasioned by the international depression beginning in 1929 intensified the country's problems and resulted in significant labor organization and agitation. The 1930 election was won by the Labor candidate, Arturo Araujo, a progressive member of the planter elite. His surprise victory brought moves toward social democracy, land reform, and improved health and education along the lines that Masferrer had advocated. Following nearly a year of chaotic government and mass labor demonstrations, the military intervened and ousted Araujo in favor of the vice president, Gen. Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, a Liberal. The Communists led by Farabundo Martí began a rural revolt in January 1932, but in a struggle that pitted peasant machetes against army machine guns, the result was a massacre of at least 10,000 peasants, followed by a repressive military regime that lasted until 1944.

The 1932 massacre was a watershed in Salvadoran history, for it marked the end of both the relatively tolerant political structure under civilian rule and the growth of labor organizations. The elite, frightened by the Communist-led revolt, became reactionary and relied on military repression to defend it from the masses, whose economic situation steadily deteriorated. Even after the end of Hernández Martínez' fascistic dictatorship in 1944, the military continued to dominate. The 1932 massacres, which were di-



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ected especially against Indians, also marked the end of identifiable native communities and culture in most of the country. The remaining Indians defensively adopted *mestizo* dress and life-styles.

The Contemporary Period. Following the overthrow of Hernández Martínez by a combination of students, labor, and progressive military officers, military men continued to head the government but with a more forbearing attitude toward political parties and labor unions. The military-dominated Party of Democratic Revolutionary Unification (PRUD), with the support of the coffee elite, maintained power from 1950 to 1960, but in 1961 it was replaced by the new but similar Party of National Conciliation (PCN), dominated by Gen. Julio Rivera and ruling until 1979. More significant during this period, however, was the growth of broader-based popular parties, especially the Christian Democrats (PDC) and the Social Democrats (MNR). Under the dynamic leadership of a U.S.-trained civil engineer, José Napoleón Duarte, the PDC in the 1960's effectively organized students, rural and urban workers, and Catholic clergy and laypersons. Duarte was elected mayor of San Salvador in 1964, but a war with Honduras in 1969 interrupted the Christian Democratic surge.

The "Soccer War" of 1969 was touched off by rioting between rival Honduran and Salvadoran fans at a World Cup playoff soccer game. However, the conflict had much more fundamental causes. Border disputes between the two states had lingered since colonial times, but more serious were trade imbalances occasioned by the Central American Common Market (CACM). After its establishment in 1960, the CACM had contributed to industrial expansion in Central America as trade among the five member states increased. Imbalances of regional trade arose because the rate of industrial development was more rapid in El Salvador and Guatemala than in the other countries. In Honduras imports exceeded exports, and infant industries were damaged by duty-free Salvadoran manufactured goods.

The most profound cause of the Soccer War was not this, but the basic social inequity and overpopulation in El Salvador, which caused mass emigration to Honduras. The Salvadoran immigrants threatened Honduran jobs, wage levels, businesses, and land. Large Honduran landholders had reacted by leading attacks against the Salvadoran immigrants. The war itself was brief but costly. It set back Central American economic integration, and in El Salvador it led to a resurgence of the military as the patriotic defender of the nation.

Salvadoran refugees from Honduras put an even greater strain on El Salvador's land-poor population, and as the 1972 election approached, widespread opposition to the government had developed. A coalition with the PDC's Duarte at the head of the ticket and Guillermo Ungo of the MNR as the vice-presidential candidate appeared to win a majority of the votes. Yet the government declared its own candidate the victor and sent Duarte and Ungo into exile. Repressive, reactionary rule followed. El Salvador became notorious for military violations of human rights amid a rising tide of civil dissent and disorder.

The Sandinista overthrow of the Somoza dynasty in neighboring Nicaragua (July 1979) and

the rising popular opposition to the PCN government of President Carlos Humberto Romero prompted a military coup in October 1979. The leaders of the coup sought conciliation with the opposition but were concerned primarily with preserving the power and prestige of the armed forces. In January 1980 all the civilians on the ruling junta, including Guillermo Ungo, resigned over the continued military repression, precipitating a crisis. A new junta was then organized around the Christian Democrats. Under Duarte's leadership the government made some effort at both restraining the military and promoting socioeconomic reform, including an agrarian reform act, but the real power remained with the military. Right-wing assassinations—including those of the outspoken Archbishop Oscar Romero, several Christian Democratic leaders, and four U.S. churchwomen—were common in 1980, while on the left the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) launched a civil war against the government. A new political party, the National Republican Alliance (ARENA) consolidated right-wing opposition behind Maj. Roberto D'Aubuisson, who had been linked to death-squad assassinations, including that of Archbishop Romero.

With U.S. assistance, the junta held an election for a constitutional convention in 1982. Leftist parties did not participate. The Christian Democrats won a plurality, but ARENA and the PCN together held a majority and elected D'Aubuisson to preside over the Legislative Assembly. U.S. pressure prevented his selection as provisional president, however, and under a new constitution drafted in 1983, Duarte won a decisive victory in the election of 1984.

Considerable optimism had accompanied the establishment of the Central American Common Market, especially on the part of the Salvadoran elite and the U.S. economic advisers who had encouraged the CACM's formation. Indeed, economic indicators rose from 1960 until 1979. Afterward however, political and social instability caused a serious downturn of the economy as a combination of military spending, capital flight, and guerrilla sabotage crippled production. Added to the civil war, with its direct destruction, an earthquake in 1986 caused as much as a billion dollars in damage, placing further burdens on the economy. Meanwhile, weak foreign markets for Salvadoran products and the breakdown of the CACM beginning with the Soccer War contributed to unfavorable trade balances that resulted in the increasing dependency on U.S. economic aid.

Under these circumstances Duarte was unable to revive the sagging economy. In the political arena, as a signatory to the Central American Peace Accord (the Arias Plan) of 1987, he agreed to seek a peace agreement with the guerrilla forces but made little progress. El Salvador continued to be torn by violence and civil war.

RALPH L. WOODWARD, JR., *Author of "Central America: A Nation Divided"*

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The International Who's Who 1990-91

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Science 1969; Foreign mem. American Phil. Soc., Philadelphia 1972; Foreign Hon. mem. American Acad. of Arts and Sciences 1962, American Soc. Biological Chem. 1963, Hellenic Biochem. and Biophysics Soc. 1974; Hon. MRIA 1964; Hon. F.R.S.E. 1966; Nobel Prize for Medicine (with J. D. Watson and M. H. F. Wilkins) 1962; Royal Medal, Royal Soc. 1972; Copley Medal, Royal Soc. 1975, Michelson-Morley Award, Cleveland, U.S.A. 1981; numerous memorial lectures and other awards. *Publications*: numerous papers and articles on molecular and cell biology and on neurobiology; *Of Molecules and Men* 1967, *Life Itself* 1981, *What Mad Pursuit* 1988. *Address*: The Salk Institute for Biological Studies, P.O. Box 85800, San Diego, Calif. 92138 (Office); 1792 Colgate Circle, La Jolla, Calif. 92037, U.S.A. (Home).

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tation of Korea (UNCURK) 1952-54; Head, Pacific and Americas Branch, Dept. of External Affairs, Canberra 1954-55; Commr. Fed. of Malaya 1955-57, High Commr. 1957-63, High Commr. in Malaysia 1963-65; Senior External Affairs Rep., Australian High Comm., London 1966-69; Amb. to Thailand 1969-74; High Commr. of Papua New Guinea 1974-75; Australian High Commr. in Papua New Guinea 1975-78; Amb. to Indonesia 1978-81; Consultant on S.E. Asia and Papua New Guinea 1981-; mem. Council of Australian Nat. Gallery 1982-86. *Publication*: *Australia Fools the Bill* (jointly) 1941. *Leisure interests*: golf, tennis. *Address*: 11 Walker Street, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060, Australia. *Telephone*: (02) 922 1137.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 11, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *DD*
FROM: ROBERT SIMON *RS*
SUBJECT: EL SALVADOR DEPARTURE STATEMENT

I. SUMMARY

On Wednesday, June 12, at 1:15 p.m., you will make departure statements with President Cristiani on the South Lawn.

II. DISCUSSION

The remarks (6 minutes, on cards) praise President Cristiani's efforts to improve political and economic freedom and the rule of law, as well as offering our full support for peace negotiations.

Simon
June 11, 1991
Draft 4
SALVADOR.TS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CRISTIANI DEPARTURE STATEMENT
SOUTH LAWN
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1991
1:15 P.M.

I was delighted to spend time talking and working today with a close friend of the United States -- President Cristiani of El Salvador. In greeting one of your predecessors, Dwight Eisenhower declared that "friends and countries are not measured ... by the extent of territory or the size of their populations. They are measured by their ... dedication to their friends, to common values, priceless values that free men possess -- above even life itself."

Thirty years later, those words still ring true. Through trying circumstances, El Salvador holds fast to its democratic traditions. Seven times in ten years, your courageous countrymen have voted in free and fair elections, proving to the world that, in Lincoln's words, "The ballot is stronger than the bullet."

Mr. President, time and again, you and the people of El Salvador have proved your doubters wrong. Political rights have flourished despite hardship and war. Your people enjoy freedom of speech like never before. Exiles who once feared for their lives have returned home to campaign for office and build parties.

You also have begun to lay liberty's cornerstone -- the rule of law. You have strengthened the judicial system. You have

expanded civilian authority over the police and military, and committed yourself to dramatic reductions in the armed forces. You have strengthened protections for human rights. Soon, the trial of those accused in the 1989 Jesuit murders will begin. And we know that you will press to see justice done in the case of this despicable crime.

But as newly freed people around the globe are learning, political freedom is connected to economic freedom. Here, too, your nation has taken dramatic strides. When you freed exchange rates, wiped out price controls, and clamped down on government spending, your farmers, workers, and investors responded with a burst of creativity and growth. Inflation fell last year and exports rose by 17 percent. And in spite of guerrilla attacks on economic targets, your economy grew faster than it has since 1978 -- up 3.4 percent.

This progress cannot continue indefinitely, however, unless peace finally comes to El Salvador. Fortunately, you have led your people toward peace and reconciliation.

You extended the hand of forgiveness in your inaugural address. You told your countrymen that the time for negotiations had come. You offered to negotiate without preconditions.

Throughout your country and the world, people of goodwill agree: The time for peace has come. Now, the F.M.L.N. guerrillas must show in word and deed that they want peace and its natural counterpart, democracy.

The guerrillas agreed to negotiate a cease fire for

September of 1989. They showed no eagerness to meet that deadline. They then promised the foreign ministers of the European Commission a cease fire by May 30. But they were not truly committed to that deadline either, and the killing and destruction continues. So the world must ask: How many more Salvadorans must die before the guerrillas understand that Salvadorans want peace and freedom -- not violence and war? I urge the guerrillas to return to the negotiating table and stay there until a cease-fire is reached.

Mr. President, difficult steps lie ahead, but the world understands your commitment to peace and democracy. The United States and the international community fully support your efforts for peace -- and we will support sound peace accords in your brave land.

We both serve at a time when freedom and democracy are sweeping the globe. Here in the Americas we are building something unprecedented in human history: the world's first completely democratic hemisphere. Under your leadership, El Salvador has taken a place in that democratic community. And within your borders, hope flourishes. People have gotten into the spirit of national reconciliation. They now tolerate opposing views. They support democratic institutions. They have dedicated themselves to preserving human rights.

These ingredients cannot help but produce peace. When they do, your people will remember that your leadership made peace possible.

Mr. President, I salute you for your courage and leadership. You have my full confidence and support. Godspeed and God bless your work on the road to peace for El Salvador.

#

Simon
June 7, 1991
Draft 3
SALVADOR.TS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CRISTIANI DEPARTURE STATEMENT
SOUTH LAWN
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1991
1:15 P.M.

I was delighted to spend time talking and working today with a close friend of the United States -- President Cristiani of El Salvador. In greeting one of your predecessors, Dwight Eisenhower declared that "friends and countries are not measured ... by the extent of territory or the size of their populations. They are measured by their ... dedication to their friends, to common values, priceless values that free men possess -- above even life itself."

Thirty years later, those words still ring true. Through trying circumstances, El Salvador holds fast to its democratic traditions. Seven times in ten years, your courageous countrymen have voted in free and fair elections, proving to the world that, in Lincoln's words, "The ballot is stronger than the bullet."

Mr. President, time and again, you and the people of El Salvador have proved your doubters wrong. Political and human rights have flourished despite hardship and war. Your people enjoy freedom of speech like never before. Exiles who once feared for their lives have returned home to campaign for office and build parties.

You also have begun to lay liberty's cornerstone -- the rule of law. You have built a strong and independent judiciary. You

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have expanded civilian authority over the police and committed yourself to dramatic reductions in the armed forces. You have strengthened protections for human rights. Soon, the trial of those accused in the 1989 Jesuit murders will begin. And we know that you will press to see justice done.

But as newly freed people around the globe are learning, political freedom depends upon economic freedom. Here, too, your nation has taken dramatic strides. When you freed exchange rates, wiped out price controls, and clamped down on government spending, your farmers, workers, and investors responded with a burst of creativity and growth. Inflation fell last year and exports rose by 17 percent. And in spite of guerrilla attacks on economic targets, your economy grew faster than it has since 1978 -- up 3.4 percent.

This progress cannot continue indefinitely, however, unless peace finally comes to El Salvador. Fortunately, you have led your people toward peace and reconciliation.

Even though violence marred your own election -- as guerrillas gunned down citizens waiting in line to vote -- you extended the hand of forgiveness in your inaugural address. You told your countrymen that the time for negotiations had come. You offered to negotiate without preconditions.

Throughout your country and the world, people of goodwill agree: The time for peace has come. Now, the FMLN guerrillas must show in word and deed that they want peace and its natural counterpart, democracy.

The guerrillas promised a cease fire in September of 1989. They broke that promise. They promised the foreign ministers of the European Commission a cease fire by May 30. They broke that promise, too. So the world must ask: How many more Salvadorans must die before the guerrillas understand that Salvadorans want peace and freedom -- not violence and war?

Difficult steps lie ahead, but the world understands your commitment to peace and democracy. The United States and the international community fully support your efforts for peace -- and we will support sound peace accords in your brave land.

We both serve at a time when freedom and democracy are sweeping the globe. Here in the Americas we are building something unprecedented in human history: the world's first completely democratic hemisphere. Under your leadership, El Salvador has taken a place in that democratic community. And within your borders, hope flourishes. People have gotten into the spirit of national reconciliation. They tolerate opposing views. They support democratic institutions. They have dedicated themselves to preserving human rights.

These ingredients cannot help but produce peace. When they do, your people will remember that your leadership made peace possible.

Mr. President, I salute you for your courage and leadership. You have my full confidence and support. Godspeed and God bless your work on the road to peace for El Salvador.

#

Simon
6-7-91
Draft 1
SALVADOR

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CRISTIANI DEPARTURE STATEMENT
SOUTH LAWN
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1991
1:15 P.M.

I was delighted to visit today with a close friend of the United States -- President Cristiani of El Salvador. In greeting one of your predecessors many years ago, Dwight Eisenhower declared that "friends and countries are not measured ... by the extent of territory or the size of their populations. They are measured by their ... dedication to their friends, to common values, priceless values that free men possess -- above even life itself."

Thirty years later, those words are still true. Through trying circumstances, El Salvador has clung to its democratic traditions. Seven times in ten years, your courageous countrymen have voted in free and fair elections, proving to the world that, in Lincoln's words, "The ballot is stronger than the bullet."

Mr. President, time and again, you and the people of El Salvador have proved the doubters wrong. The improvement in political and human rights in your country has been extraordinary. Freedom of speech has never been so broad. Exiles who once feared for their lives have returned home to campaign for office and build parties. And the electoral system is now so open that even the FMLN's allies have been able to win seats in the Assembly.

Crucial to preserving political freedom is respect for the rule of law, and here as well, the progress is unmistakable. You

have expanded human rights protection. You have strengthened the judiciary. You have expanded civilian authority over the police and committed yourself to dramatic reductions in the armed forces. Your own personal example is demonstrating that the duty of any government is to protect the rights of the people. You will not allow democracy to be put at risk by those who would violate human rights. The trial of those accused in the 1989 Jesuit murders will begin soon. And we know that you will press to see that justice is done in the case of this abominable crime.

But as newly freed people around the globe are learning, political freedom means little without the economic freedom to lead a dignified life. And here, your country has excelled as well. When you freed exchange rates, wiped out price controls, and grabbed control of government spending, your farmers, workers, and investors responded with a burst of creativity and growth. Inflation fell and exports rose by 17 percent. And in spite of guerrilla attacks on economic targets, your economy grew faster than it has since 1978 -- up 3.4 percent.

For all of this progress to continue, however, peace must come to El Salvador. And today, Mr. President, largely due to your leadership, El Salvador is moving toward peace. In that vital endeavor, you have the full support of the United States.

Peace and democracy go hand in hand. Even though violence marred your own election -- as guerrillas violently attacked citizens waiting in line to vote -- in your inaugural address you said now was the time to negotiate for peace. And you offered to

negotiate without preconditions. It is now long past time for the FMLN guerrillas to join the consensus for peace in El Salvador.

The guerrillas have twice promised to sign cease fires: in September of 1989 and in May of this year. Both times they have broken their promise. How many more Salvadorans must die before the guerrillas understand that Salvadorans are sick of the suffering brought by violence and war? I hope the guerrillas will return to the negotiating table, put all issues on that table, and stay there until a cease fire is reached. I know you are committed to such talks, Mr. President, and the international community is ready to do its part in support of any peace agreement that is reached.

President Cristiani, you have had the courage to look beyond today's crises to embrace a vision of democracy and peace. Realizing that vision has not been easy. I know that difficult steps lie ahead. But I want you to know that the United States stands with you and the people of El Salvador, and we fully support your efforts for peace.

We both serve at a time when freedom and democracy are sweeping the globe. Here in the Americas we are building something unprecedented in human history: the world's first completely democratic hemisphere. Under your leadership, President Cristiani, El Salvador is taking its rightful place in that democratic community. A new spirit exists in your country today -- a spirit of hope, of growing national reconciliation, of expanded tolerance, with a firm commitment to strengthen democratic institutions and

expand the scope of human rights. And soon I believe peace will come to El Salvador.

And when it does, the people of your country will long remember you for your leadership that helped make peace possible. Mr. President, I salute you for your courage and your leadership. You have my full confidence and support. Godspeed and God bless your work on the road to peace for El Salvador.

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50 ¶ Remarks of Welcome to President Lemus of
El Salvador at the Washington National Airport.
March 10, 1959

MR. PRESIDENT, on behalf of the people of the United States, and of the government and myself, I bid you a cordial welcome to the United States.

This, of course, is not your first visit to our country. You are no stranger here. But you have demonstrated in your position of great responsibility such great awareness of the principles on which this country was founded—you have been such a great supporter of those principles—that it is a special privilege for me to have this opportunity to renew with you an association and friendship that began back in Panama in 1956.

So, to you and Senora Lemus I say welcome, with the great hope that you will find here an interesting and enjoyable experience, to say nothing of meeting with people who will share with you such views about government and about the dignity of man.

So again—welcome, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Lemus responded (through an interpreter) as follows:

Mr. President, it is a source of great satisfaction and honor for me to be able to express my thanks to you, to the American government, and to the American people upon my arrival in this country.

My government, myself, and the people of El Salvador, have considered your invitation to visit this country to be a great honor, and we are most happy that we are able to do so.

As you have said, Mr. President, this country is by no means unknown to me. I come to this country where I have acquired part of my knowledge and part of my culture, and for this reason I have a particularly warm feeling toward this country and its people.

I come from a country in Latin America, El Salvador—a country which is mindful of its traditions and proud of its history—and I am proud to be visiting

the great nation of the United States, which has become the great leader of the free nations, at a time when we must all stand together. I feel that after my visit here—after the opportunity of exchanging points of view and of expressing concerns—there will arise from this closer and stronger relations between this great country and the bloc of Latin American nations of which we are a part.

This is all the more important at a time when democracy is threatened in all that makes it what it is. It is a time when we must close ranks and stand together.

Mr. President, I may affirm to you that in this great struggle El Salvador will stand shoulder to shoulder with the United States, which has fought in the past, and is fighting now, and will fight in the future in defense of the rights of man.

And our people have, for this reason, the greatest feeling of warmth toward

your country, even in a struggle—if we must lay down our lives to defend freedom—that freedom may live.

For this reason, Mr. President, in the name of my wife, and in the name of the members of my party, and in the name of my government and my people, I

would like to express my thanks to you for this magnificent reception that has been given to me this morning.

I would also like to express to you, Mr. President, my deep personal respects to Mrs. Eisenhower, as well as to express again my thanks.

51 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Signing Proclamation Governing Petroleum Imports.

March 10, 1959

I HAVE today issued a Proclamation adjusting and regulating imports of crude oil and its principal products into the United States.

The Voluntary Oil Import Program has demonstrated to me the willingness of the great majority of the industry to cooperate with the Government in restricting imports to a level that does not threaten to impair security. I commend them, and to me it is indeed a cause for regret that the actions of some in refusing to comply with the request of the Government require me to make our present voluntary system mandatory.

The new program is designed to insure a stable, healthy industry in the United States capable of exploring for and developing new hemisphere reserves to replace those being depleted. The basis of the new program, like that for the voluntary program, is the certified requirements of our national security which make it necessary that we preserve to the greatest extent possible a vigorous, healthy petroleum industry in the United States.

In addition to serving our own direct security interests, the new program will also help prevent severe dislocations in our own country as well as in oil industries elsewhere which also have an important bearing on our own security. Petroleum, wherever it may be produced in the free world, is important to the security, not only of ourselves, but also of the free people of the world everywhere.

During the past few years, a surplus of world producing capacity has tended to disrupt free world markets, and, unquestionably, severe disruption would have occurred in the United States and elsewhere except for cutbacks in United States production under the conservation programs of the various state regulatory bodies.

The voluntary controls have been and the mandatory controls will be flexibly administered with the twin aims of sharing our large and growing market on an equitable basis with other producing areas and avoiding disruption of normal patterns of international trade.

The Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization will keep the entire program under constant surveillance, and will inform the President of any circumstances which in his opinion indicate the need for any further Presidential action. In the event price increases occur while the program is in effect, the Director is required to determine whether such increases are necessary to accomplish the national security objectives of the Proclamation.

The United States recognizes, of course, that within the larger sphere of free world security, we, in common with Canada and with the other American Republics, have a joint interest in hemisphere defense. Informal conversations with Canada and Venezuela looking toward a coordinated approach to the problem of oil as it relates to this matter of common concern have already begun. The United States is hopeful that in the course of future conversations agreement can be reached which will take fully into account the interests of all oil producing states.

NOTE: On February 28 the President, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, requested that the Voluntary Oil Import Program then in effect be continued through March 10 in order that he might have time to consider the findings and recommendations of the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization resulting from a study of the effect of imports on crude oil and derivatives on the national security.

A report of the Special Committee to Investigate Crude Oil Imports dated

March 6, 1959, and memorandums for the President from the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization dated February 27 and March 4 respectively, were released with the President's statement and the proclamation.

Proclamation 3279, "Adjusting imports of petroleum and petroleum products into the United States," and amendments, Proclamations 3290 and 3328, are published in the Federal Register (24 F.R. 1781, 3527, 10133).

52 ¶ Toasts of the President and the President of El Salvador. *March 10, 1959*

Mr. President, Senora:

We are glad to welcome to this Capital and to this house the President of El Salvador and his charming wife.

In these days of tensions, no country can have any greater or more

pride of possession than real friends. America—the United States of America—counts itself fortunate in its good friends. And friends and countries are not measured in value by the extent of territory or the size of their populations. They are, rather, measured by their constancy, their loyalty, and their dedication to their friends, to common values, priceless values that free men possess—above even life itself.

And it is because our country is bound to El Salvador by that kind of friendship, by that kind of mutual loyalty and common dedication to great principles and values, that I ask you all to stand to join with me in a Toast to the country of El Salvador and its President.

NOTE: The President proposed this toast at a state dinner at the White House. President Lemus responded (through an interpreter) as follows:

Mr. President, Mrs. Eisenhower, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is for me a source of deep personal pride to have received an invitation of the President to visit the United States. But more than that, in the name of my government and in the name of the people of my country, El Salvador, I would like to express the feeling of gratitude and pride that we have on this occasion.

My country is small, perhaps, in the size of its territory, but it is great in the spirit which has always honored those human values and those spiritual values which have been the pride of great men of the earth.

My country which is small but which is proud of its traditions and of its history, has always maintained closest friendship with the United States. This is not a friendship which was born yesterday. This friendship has existed between our countries for more than a hundred years,

and my country, El Salvador, is proud of that friendship, which dates from the very beginnings of our independence, with your great nation—which has served as one of the leaders in the free world and in the respect of those same values to which we have such great devotion in our own country.

Because of this, Mr. President, it is a source of great pride for me to recall the great people of this country who have made such a contribution to the preservation of those values. And it is for the future of those people with whom we have always, as I have said, maintained such a close relationship from the very beginning of our history, that it is my joy, my pride tonight, to express to you our thanks for this invitation. In it our people see, through this expression to me, an expression of friendship from the people of the United States to the people of our country who together in union with the other peoples of the free world are building a freer world which we know cannot be destroyed.

And it is for that reason that I raise my glass to drink to your health and your happiness.

53 ¶ The President's News Conference of March 11, 1959.

THE PRESIDENT. The only announcement I have is that there are 24 editors visiting us this morning and if they are here, I certainly extend, on