1-10-1992

El Salvador: Summary Of Developments In Peace Process (part 2)

Deborah Tyroler

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/noticen

Recommended Citation


This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Latin America Digital Beat (LADB) at UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in NotiCen by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact amywinter@unm.edu.
El Salvador: Summary Of Developments In Peace Process (part 2)

by Deborah Tyroler
Category/Department: General
Published: Friday, January 10, 1992

* Civilian National Police (PNC) force. (1) The PNC, under Interior rather than Defense Ministry jurisdiction, is to be charged with protecting the security of Salvadoran citizens. (2) PNC officer ranks will include former members of the National Police and former rebel combatants. (3) PNC activities are to be regulated by a commission comprised of representatives of the FMLN and other political parties. * Socio-economic reform. (1) The government has agreed to implement existing agrarian reform legislation in full, and to create a special code to legalize tenure arrangements in areas of the country currently under rebel control. (2) A concertacion forum including government, labor, and private business representatives is to be created with the objective of formulating a national reconstruction program. * FMLN political participation. (1) Former rebel combatants are guaranteed full civil rights. (2) All political prisoners will be released. * National Peace Commission (COPAZ). (1) COPAZ will commence its work once final accords are completed. (2) Commission members are to include representatives of the government, the FMLN and all political parties represented in the national legislature. A US State Department spokesperson reported that President George Bush would request congressional authorization for spending US $13 million in military aid to El Salvador in the FY1991 budget set aside for cease-fire supervision and reintegration of rebel combatants into civilian life. In addition, said the spokesperson, Bush is prepared to increase the amount with money from the US$85 million in military aid to El Salvador requested for FY1992. UN Secretary General Butros Butros Ghali reappointed de Soto as executive assistant to the secretary general. About 100 unarmed rebels dressed in civilian attire arrived in San Salvador to announce the transformation of the FMLN into a political party. Jan. 3: Santamaria told reporters the government will declare a general amnesty permitting the return of all political exiles. He said that while negotiators continue working out details of rebel demobilization, FMLN combatants are to remain in eight security zones. Santamaria said rebel disarmament is to begin after Feb. 1, and be completed by Oct. 31 at the very latest. UN officials will participate in the disarmament and demobilization process. The minister pointed out that army troop strength is to be reduced in the February-October period. Five elite battalions, the National Guard, the Treasury Police and all paramilitary and civil defense corps are to be dismantled. Santamaria noted that reductions and purges of government security forces would take longer than rebel disarmament. He said a special commission has already been appointed to identify human rights offenders among military personnel, and organize troop strength reduction. Jan. 5: Rebel spokesperson Roberto Canas told reporters that the FMLN delegation had submitted to de Soto a proposed timetable for accord implementation. Jan. 6: During a nationally televised address, President Cristiani said that as soon as the final peace accords were signed, the National Guard and Treasury Police will be dismantled. The National Police, said Cristiani, is to continue operating during a transition period, or until the PNC is established and civilian police officers trained. The president added that foreign advisers with experience in civilian police force structure and training are to assist in development of the PNC. The Legislative Assembly moved to declare Jan. 16 "National Peace Day." (Basic data from Notimex, 12/28/91, 12/30/91, 01/02/92; Inter Press Service, 01/02/92; Associated Press, 01/02/92;
Agence France-Presse, 12/23/91, 12/27/91- 01/03/92, 01/05/92, 01/06/92; ACAN-EFE, 12/23/91, 12/28/91; 01/01-03/92, 01/05/92, 01/06/92; Spanish news service EFE, 12/23/91, 12/27-29/91, 12/31/91, 01/02/92, 01/03/92, 01/05/92, 01/06/92)

-- End --