

Table 1 continued

November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • José Azcona Hoyo elected president of Honduras (candidate for the Liberal Party).
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vinicio Cerezo, a Christian Democrat, elected president of Guatemala.
1986	
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caraballeda Statement reflects increased Contadora and Support Group efforts for peace, security and democracy in the region.
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Central American Summit (Esquipulas I) of five presidents. Declaration of Esquipulas. Well received by major interested international groups.
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Court of Justice finds in favour of Nicaragua and against the United States in the case of the latter's hostile acts.
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irangate scandal erupts.
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations condemns U.S. embargo on, and military activities against, Nicaragua.
1987	
January/ February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN and OAS secretaries-general begin a peace mission in Central America.
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third EEC-Contadora-Central American foreign ministers' conference.
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four other Central American presidents meet in the absence of Nicaragua's Ortega who was not invited. The Arias peace plan is presented by the Costa Rican president.
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second summit of all five presidents. Signature of Esquipulas II, or the Guatemalan Accord, entitled Procedure for the Establishment of a Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America. Constitution of an international commission of verification and follow-up (CIVS) for the accord. It includes 13 foreign ministers (Contadora, Contadora Support, and five Central American), plus the OAS Secretary-General and a United Nations representative
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifting of a series of press control measures in Nicaragua.
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty approved to set up a Central American parliament.
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salvadorean government and insurgents meet through mediation of Mgr Arturo Rivera y Damas.
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guatemalan government and insurgents have discussions in Madrid.
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities related to Esquipulas II in all five countries.
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two sets of indirect talks between FSLN and Contras occur in Santo Domingo.
1988	
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIVS inspection tour of Central America. Reports on 12 January.
15-16 January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Esquipulas III. While re-affirming Esquipulas II, the Central American presidents abolish the CIVS.
January-February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First two sets of direct FSLN-Contra talks.
28 Feb-1 March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fourth EEC-Central America-Contadora meeting in Hamburg. Support by EEC for Central American recovery plan.
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sapoá accord between FSLN government and Contras. Cease-fire in Nicaragua to begin.
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties in further FSLN-Contra discussions. Cease-fire holds despite some minor violations.