

28 February-1 March: Fourth EC-Contadora-Central American meeting in Hamburg. Support by EC for Central American recovery plan.

March: Sapoá accord between FSLN government and Contras. Cease-fire in Nicaragua to begin.

June: Difficulties in further FSLN-Contra negotiations. Cease-fire holds despite some minor violations.

## 1989

January: FMLN offers to abandon armed struggle and take part in elections if safety guarantees are made and elections are postponed and reformed, and if the United States is not permitted to influence them.

January: Reagan administration replaced by that of President Bush.

February: Tesoro Beach accord includes further democratization measures affecting particularly Nicaragua, and calls for joint action to deal with the Contra problem.

March: Rightist ARENA party wins presidential election in El Salvador. Will control executive and legislative branches of government.

May: Second armed forces coup attempt in Guatemala in last twelve months. General Noriega of Panama moves to annul presidential election results in that country. U.S. reinforces military presence in the Canal Zone.

August: Tela accords include provisions for increased democracy in Nicaragua and definite moves to end Contra presence in Honduras.

October: San José 100th Anniversary of Democracy celebrations. Deep rift evident between Washington and Managua. President Ortega announces end to cease-fire with Contras.