

that the church did not receive final confirmation from the guerrillas that they would respect a ceasefire until late in the afternoon the day before the ceasefire was to take effect. In a telephone message to Monsignor Chavez that day, an FMLN representative said, "it is our policy to let the children be vaccinated," then he hung up.⁴⁰

The days of tranquillity in El Salvador, which have been repeated three times a year since 1985, were accompanied by a huge social mobilization campaign. A media drive advertising the immunization campaign began on 20 December 1984. It included 11,816 spots on television and radio; daily newspaper reports; and the printing and distribution of one million leaflets, thirty-thousand brochures and ten-thousand posters.⁴¹ Religious leaders, Protestant and Catholic, preached the importance of vaccination. They exhorted people in their religious services on the day of the campaign to go to the vaccination posts upon leaving the church.⁴²

True to the commitment they made in July 1984 in New York, neither Duarte nor Grant used the immunization campaign to advance any parochial, or partisan political, interests. Grant made sure that credit for the success of the campaign was shared, mentioning in his account the government, the guerrillas, the Catholic church, the ICRC, the Rotarians, the Lions Club, the Boy Scouts, UNICEF, PAHO, UNDP, USAID, the media, and 20,000 vaccination members, among others.⁴³ On the government side, care was taken not to identify the campaign as a direct government action.⁴⁴

⁴⁰ Drake, *supra* note 34, p. 20.

⁴¹ Claudia Obersacher, "Life Squads in El Salvador Halt Fighting to Immunize Children," Report on El Salvador National Vaccination Campaign, 7 February 1985.

⁴² Eisner Interview, *supra* note 30, p. 28.

⁴³ UNICEF Information, "Betting on Life in El Salvador," *Press Release*, February, 1985.

⁴⁴ Hernandez, Jaramillo and Kayayan, *supra* note 32.