PROLOGUE

War has become routine in El Salvador. After nine years of battle, more than 70,000 dead, and about 3 billion dollars in U.S. economic and military aid, the war between the government and leftist rebels grinds on. The U.S. congress each year certifies human rights improvements and approves the aid outlay, which stands at close to 2 million dollars a day. El Salvador's 56,000 men armed forces has been trained by the United States and granted material ranging from bullets and bombs to uniforms and planes.

The Reagan Administration assumed that the military aid was vital so that the people of Central America can hold the line against externally supported aggression. However, after 1982, both the military and human rights situations has continued to deteriorate. The Administration provided $81.3 million military aid in 1983, $64.8 million for fiscal year 1984, to and about $400 million for 1984 and 1985, to El Salvador.

CIA FINANCED TWO EL SALVADOR PARTIES:

Mr. Jose Napolean Duarte elected El Salvador President in May 1984, defeating his extreme right wing rival, Mr. Roberto d'Aubuisson. The CIA gave $1.4 million to two political parties the Christian Democratic Party and the National
Conciliation, Party, in El Salvador in an effort to prevent the election of Aubuissson to the presidency.

The regional question for the US in El Salvador is whether to give priority to negotiation and conciliation, to containment and neutralisation of a force considered as committed to revolutionary destabilisation. In this perspective, notably, the US forces performed the manoeuvres, named "Big PineII" in August, 1983 near Honduran border, one of Washington closest allies in the region designed to demonstrate U.S. ability to quickly deploy forces overseas and as a show of strength in Central America, where President Reagan saw a spreading Soviet and Cuban influence. The U.S. has also announced in March 1988, that it was sending 3,200 troops to southern Honduras on an "emergency deployment readiness exercise" to counter an alleged incursion of Nicaraguan forces into that country. Honduras had declared that Nicaragua invaded the country and the Honduran government had requested US help in repelling the drive. Nicaragua denied Honduras charges.

MINING NICARAGUAN WATERS BY CIA:

The bottom line of US concern in Nicaragua is the presence of a regime believed to be sympathetic to the Soviet Union. Nicaraguan waters had been mined by the CIA in January February 1984 a flagrant violation of the International law.
U.S. MILITARY PREPARATIONS:

The United States has undertaken sincere military preparations in Central America. Nicaragua's northern front - the triangle of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, of which Honduras is the key - has been solidified. Honduras has been transformed into a permanent US and Contras base. The contras force has been beefed up from 20,000 to 35,000. Significantly, President Reagan has authorised the CM in January 1988, to resume airdrops of weapons to Nicaragua's Contra rebels.

The Nicaraguan regime has also embarrassed Washington accepting the Contadora group's - Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia - peace accord. The Foreign Ministers of these countries firstly met in January 1983 at the Panamanian island of Contadora, from which emerged the Contadora Group.

Reagan's hardline - strategy in Central America is committed to contain leftist influence in the region and neutralise any threat to U.S. security. His administration indirectly threatened Nicaragua intervening militarily the tiny 345 sq. km island of Grenada in 25 October, 1983, a member country of the commonwealth. He seemed to show that his promises of "rollback", of winning back for the West terrain where revolutions had come to power, was feasible. Perhaps, he also wanted to assert US power, in the runup to the next presidential election in the U.S., in such
a way as to legitimise his cold war policies.

To the very extent, his calculations proved to be successful. Mr. George Herbert Walker Bush, has become the 41st president of the United States. The American people have obviously voted to carry on the Reagan era.