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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION AND LABOR
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
NARCOTICS ABUSE AND
CONTROL

March 10, 1982

Dear Colleague:

I intend to introduce the Hatfield Resolution on El Salvador in the House.

I am enclosing a copy of the resolution and a brief summary of it. If you are interested in co-sponsoring the resolution, please call Bruce Marshall in my office at X53661.

Sincerely,

Lawrence J. DeNardis
Lawrence J. DeNardis
Member of Congress

Enclosure

Date: March 8, 1982

Hatfield Four-Point Plan for Preliminary Negotiation in El Salvador

Purpose

To encourage a cease-fire in the escalating violence between warring factions in El Salvador, and to promote preliminary negotiations leading toward a meaningful process and a lasting peace settlement, I propose the following:

Proposal

1. The establishment of a Tripartite Commission limited to current members of the Organization of American States. The Commission shall facilitate a cease-fire agreement and peace negotiations. The United States should exclude itself from membership on the Commission.

The government of the Republic of El Salvador and the FDR-FMLN should each select for the Commission a foreign government. These two foreign governments should, in turn, select a third government to complete the Commission. Each government should appoint a representative to act as an observer and advisor to the Commission on negotiations.

2. If the two foreign governments chosen as representatives are unable to agree on who the third representative should be, the Government of El Salvador should issue a request to the Canadian government for a third representative. Assuming that both the Junta and the FDR-FMLN will choose nations to represent them which are generally sympathetic to each negotiator's position, Canada, which has been essentially neutral, but very strongly in favor of negotiation, would constitute an excellent third government. In this way, the potential for stalemate in the formulation of determinations by the Commission would be reduced significantly.
3. The Commission should facilitate discussions between the Government of the Republic of El Salvador and the FDR-FMLN. It should also periodically certify to the UN or the OAS whether both parties are engaged in a good-faith effort to devise a process aimed at achieving a cease-fire and the negotiation of an equitable political solution to hostilities.
4. If at any time a majority of the Commission determines that the Government of El Salvador is not making a good-faith effort in cooperating with the Commission regarding the duties specified in sections 1-3 of this proposal,

the President should prepare and transmit a report to Congress setting forth the findings of the Commission and his own recommendations as to what action the U.S. should take. If Congress does not adopt a concurrent resolution objecting to the Commission's certification, all U.S. military aid shall be terminated and U.S. advisors withdrawn.

If by a majority vote of the Commission it is determined that the FDR-FMLN is not engaged in a good-faith effort in cooperating with the Commission regarding the duties specified in sections 1-3 of this proposal, the President should call on the OAS for an urgent security meeting to discuss what regional security measures should be taken in light of failure of negotiations.