

## Central America: Is peace keeping pace?

The Central American peace accord signed in July by several Latin American nations requires amnesties, freedoms of press, democratization, and dialogue to negotiate cease-fires between governments and opposition groups.

But the crucial question, as the accord enters its third month, is: To what extent have Central American nations complied with the accord's provisions and what additional steps currently are required?

Nicaragua has allowed La Prensa, the opposition newspaper, to resume publishing and a Roman Catholic radio station to resume broadcasting, but it has refused to reopen more than 20 other radio stations it closed.

The Sandinistas also have declared a unilateral cease-fire in four small zones, but have refused to negotiate directly with Contra political leaders, asking instead for discussions with "field commanders."

Nicaragua still has a substantial number of other measures to implement to comply with the peace accord.

The Sandinistas must hold negotiations, not only with Contra military leaders, but also with their political leaders if a viable cease-fire is to be attained.

Furthermore, the Sandinistas must lift the state of siege and grant amnesty to more than 6,000 political prisoners. Greater freedom for the media must be allowed. Finally, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega should announce plans to hold free elections in the first half of 1988, as specified in the peace accord he signed.

Honduras, which provides a base for Contra military operations, must comply with the peace plan by forcing the Contras to leave and closing down their military bases.

Honduras, however, is not required to kick out the Contras until the Sandinistas negotiate a cease-fire and political amnesty with the rebel group. Therefore, the Sandinistas should negotiate peace with the Contras now.

In El Salvador, the government has re-opened peace talks with the opposition, lifted its state of siege and allowed about 4,000 refugees to return. Nevertheless, it still faces considerable work to meet the requirements of the treaty.

Specifically, the Salvadoran government must implement a cease-fire and provide further political concessions to the rebels, who broke off talks with the government last week when a leading human-rights official, Herbert Anaya Sanabria, was assassinated.

In El Salvador, the rebels can facilitate peace by resuming talks with the government and by declining further military aid from Cuba, because the terms of the peace accord prohibit military aid from extra-regional governments to rebel forces.

In the same regard, the U.S. government can do its part by denying further aid to the Contras. On Wednesday, however, the Reagan administration imprudently decided to seek an additional \$30 million in non-lethal aid to the Contras.

Just as the Central American nations must work to bring peace to this strife-torn region, the Reagan administration must demonstrate a willingness to accept the provisions of the accord. As the primary source of aid to the Contras, the administration must accept its role as key player and not simply pessimistic observer.



## Faculty Forum

Not much known about Ginsburg

### Inexperience could be downfall

**Nobody seems to know much about Judge Ginsburg; he is inexperienced. Do you believe he is a compromise candidate, nominated because of his age (41) and not necessarily his ideologies?**

Let's approach it this way: You have Howard Baker in the White House advocating so-

Helms won...

My own feeling is that the Reagan Revolution, which was going to be accomplished socially, and economically by utilizing the the political arena as the chief means to change. The attempt was made to realign the bases of the parties. In that way Republican strength

Supreme Court (look how well the liberals did over a period of 20 or 30 years). Here would be a last-ditch chance for the right to put its stamp on the way this country thinks and acts constitutionally.

So, they reason, let's not put this Baker middle-of-the-roader on the court because he may be soft on abortion or he may even be soft on the right to privacy. We need to put one of our kind on — a young hard-liner — who will allow us to impact and imprint our views and way of life on America for years to come.

And Meese said "I've got just the person for you. This young guy, who's now a Federal Court of Appeals justice, Douglas A. Ginsburg. I know the guy. I know what he has in his mind and in his guts. He's a conservative like we are. We'll prevail on the court with him — the crucial fifth vote." So that's the kind of "compromise" that was made.

He's only been a judge for a year, he hasn't left a paper trail behind him like Bork did. They won't be able to pick up his writings or opinions because they simply don't exist in any number. He's not vulnerable that way. So he'll be safe from the abuse Bork took because Bork had written and said so much over time.

**What kind of approach will the Senate Judiciary Committee take when reviewing Ginsburg? Will they be as harsh with him as they were with Bork?**

They'll be very, very hard — hard and thorough. Not hard in terms of being mean, but hard as in thorough, because so much hinges on this appointment for the next 10, 20, 30 or 40 years.

Reagan and his crowd have now politically lost hope for what they wanted to accomplish electorally... So why should the Democrats in the Judiciary Committee and the Democrats in the Senate give Reagan and Meese and that right-wing crowd the victory

**James Klonoski is a professor of political science. He teaches several courses concerning the Supreme Court. In a brief interview with the Oregon Daily Emerald, he expressed his views and concerns on Douglas A. Ginsburg, the new nominee to the Supreme Court.**

meone more acceptable to the Democratic Senate, a federal court of appeals judge who isn't as right wing — who's more temperate and middle-of-the-road. You also had Ed Meese, Jesse Helms and others representing a further out, Reagan, right-wing point of view still advocating someone of that more right-wing persuasion. So if you say there was a compromise between Baker and Meese (and Helms), I would say no. Baker lost, Meese and

could be broadened, and the party would tend to be even more certain to win presidential, senate, house, gubernatorial and legislative elections.

Well, the Reagan Revolution in that sense has failed. It did not come off. It came close, but the public has moved back toward the middle... The right made its play, the country looked at the right but didn't really go that far, and now people want to go back to the center. The hoped-for realignment was not accomplished.

So the Ed Meeses of this world on this particular appointment said, "Ron, our long-range objective and hope remains in turning this country around politically. We can't do it electorally. But we certainly can do it in terms of the Supreme Court.

"If we can get another appointment to the court, we'll probably have consolidated our conservative grip on that body, and a guy like Ginsberg, at age 41, can serve for 30 or 40 years — well into the 21st century. Then we might accomplish the Reagan Revolution constitutionally in terms of conservative interpretation of the basic law of the land."

To effectuate what you could not do politically or electorally, you would try the constitutional interpretative route through the

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