



CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS 1969-1989

The main purpose of this chronology is to help the reader by reconstructing MSF's actions and public statements in regional and international news reports of the period. It is intended as a tool for this specific document, and not as an academic reference.

CENTRAL AMERICA

MSF AND SALVADORAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN HONDURAS

1969 The '100 Hours' or 'Soccer' War (fighting broke out in sports stadiums) between El Salvador and Honduras; tens of thousands of Salvadoran immigrants return home; increasing pressure around land and heightened social tensions in El Salvador.	
1970 Armed struggle resumes in El Salvador.	
1975 Guerrilla forces organise and expand their presence in the Salvadoran countryside – increased repression, particularly by paramilitary groups.	
1976 Agrarian reform blocked in El Salvador.	
1979 19 july Victorious 'Sandanistas' arrive in Managua, Nicaragua's capital. 15 october Overthrow of Salvadoran government elected in 1977 – populist junta forms, tries to pursue reforms but is destabilised by guerrillas, the oligarchy and the army.	
1980 Progressive elements withdraw from the junta because of repression – upsurge in number of death squads – cycle of violence accelerates - creation of FDR, bringing together left - wing organisations and popular movements. 24 march Archbishop Romero of San Salvador, a supporter of 'popular organisations' is assassinated- state of siege declared in El Salvador. 14 may Salvadoran army massacres Salvadoran refugees at the Sumpul River along the Honduras-El Salvador border. October First wave of Salvadoran refugees in Honduras - the FMLN is formed, bringing together the five main guerrilla movements.	October MSF begins providing medical assistance in La Virtud and Colomoncagua refugee camps for Salvadorans in Honduras.
1981 Ronald Reagan, elected President of the United States of America, takes over from Jimmy Carter - US military aid to El Salvador increases from \$10 million to \$35 million. January FMLN's final offensive fails – civil war breaks out in El Salvador. Honduras accepts Salvadoran refugees, who are placed under army surveillance.	

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1981

March

Salvadoran army massacres Salvadoran refugees trying to cross the border at the Lempa River.

1982

First six months:

Wave of Miskito and Suma refugees from Nicaragua arrive in the Mosquitia region of Honduras.

1983

Ronald Reagan re-elected President of the United States of America- reinforcement of US support for the Salvadoran government- start of US support for the "Contras", anti-sandinistas movement in Nicaragua.

1984

May

Christian Democrat Napoleon Duarte elected president of El Salvador.

October

Opening of dialogue between president Duarte and the FMLN-FDR – talks break off three months later.

February

Forced closure of La Virtud border camp and relocation to Mesa Grande – 4,000 refugees choose to return to El Salvador. MSF accompanies them during relocation.

January – July 1984

Honduran military assassinates at least 20 Salvadoran refugees.

June

Bodies of 14 Salvadorans found 25 kilometers from the Mesa Grande camp.

September

Transfer of refugees to Olanchita (Yore, central Honduras) is cancelled after committees protest.

1985

US military aid to the Salvadoran government increases to \$200 million

Refugee committees become more radical.

August

In Colomoncagua, committees try to create a martyr by killing a refugee wounded by Honduran soldiers - five refugees who disagree with committee leaders killed.

1986

MSF takes over medical care in all camps from Caritas - Alternating periods of tension and calm between MSF and the Committees.

1987

October

Esquipulas accords signed by the Contadora Group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama) propose a framework for peace agreements in the region, including a ceasefire, reconciliation commission, amnesty and elections for El Salvador.

October

Refugees in Mesa Grande demonstrate against MSF's 'insensitivity' toward their problems. - The first 4,500 Mesa Grande refugees repatriated to El Salvador.

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1987

November

The FDR pulls out of the FMLN and returns to El Salvador to take part in the political debate.

1988

March

Far-right victory (ARENA) in the Salvadoran legislative elections.

March 1988 - March 1989

War of attrition between FMLN and Salvadoran armed forces - Incidents on Honduras-Nicaragua border- arrival of 2,000 US soldiers in Honduras.

End of May

Salvadoran military offensives in the border regions of Chalatenango and Morazan.

June

Hunger strike organised by Colomoncagua and then Mesa Grande committees began.

24 June

UNHCR press release: 'mortality rates in refugee camps lower than those of the Honduran population.

30 June

Demonstrations against MSF's nurse in San Antonio - San Antonio medical warehouse attacked.

30 June -1 July

Marathon negotiations between MSF and the refugee committee in Colomoncagua.

July

War of the press releases' between the committees and MSF begins (continues until MSF's departure).

4 July

A director of the Mesa Grande committee is assassinated by refugees who no longer want to work with the guerrillas - the killer and two family members are lynched.

7 July

MSF receives a copy of a letter from the committees to UNHCR demanding that MSF withdraw from providing refugee assistance

8 July

Rony Brauman, president of MSF-France, announces MSF's withdrawal from Colomoncagua and San Antonio refugee camps.

22 July

MSF's Board decides to pull out of the camps on 31 December 1988 and not to undertake a press campaign.

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1988

mid-October

René Backmann's article in the French magazine, *Le Nouvel Observateur*, compares Salvadoran guerrillas to the 'Khmer Rouge'.

13 August

MSF assists with repatriation of 1,200 Mesa Grande refugees – Committees distribute a leaflet criticising MSF.

14 August

MSF team expelled from Colomoncagua camp – outside group takes over emergency care.

2 September

MSF warns UNHCR that its teams can no longer meet refugee health needs because teams are being threatened.

6 September

UNHCR sends representatives to talk with the committees about 'the problem with MSF'.

23 September

MSF's Board confirms its decision not to publicise its withdrawal from the Salvadoran refugee camps in Honduras.

30 September

Three MSF workers who have gone to pick up the on-duty nurse in San Antonio are ambushed – MSF decides not to answer emergency calls any longer.

18 October

Committees announce in the Salvadoran press that they have decided to expel MSF from the camps.

21 October

MSF Board announces departure from the Salvadoran camps on 15 November.

16 November

Bertrand de la Grange's article in the French daily Le Monde: "To prevent backing the guerilla grip on the camp population, MSF gives up assisting Salvadoran refugees in Honduras."

26 November

Rony Brauman's response in Le Monde: "I do not know if there are guerillas in the camps."

26 Décembre

Alain Hertoghe's article in the French daily La Croix : **Rony Brauman accuses the committees** of wielding totalitarian control over the refugees.

1989

March

Alfredo Cristiani (ARENA = far-right) elected as president of El Salvador.

12 september

An article by a UN official in the Belgian daily, *Le Soir*, denounces the committees' grip on the camps and UNHCR's powerlessness.

January

MSF withdraws from Nicaraguan refugee camps in Honduras.

Last quarter

MSF takes over medical care of massive numbers of Salvadoran refugees returning to Honduras.