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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-fourth session  
Items 26 and 34 of the preliminary list\*  
JUDGMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF  
JUSTICE OF 27 JUNE 1986 CONCERNING  
MILITARY AND PARAMILITARY ACTIVITIES  
IN AND AGAINST NICARAGUA: NEED FOR  
IMMEDIATE COMPLIANCE  
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:  
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND  
SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 28 June 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of  
the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the note sent by  
His Excellency Mr. Víctor Hugo Tinoco, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to  
His Excellency Mr. James Baker III, Secretary of State of the United States of  
America.

I should be grateful if you would have this note and its annex circulated as  
an official document of the General Assembly, under items 26 and 34 of the  
preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Daysi MONCADA  
Ambassador  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

\* A/44/50/Rev.1.

Annex

NOTE DATED 27 JUNE 1989 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
OF NICARAGUA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

I am writing to you again with reference to the continuing bloody attacks and acts of terrorism perpetrated by the mercenary forces which your Government persists in maintaining in Honduran territory.

On 21, 23, and 24 June, mercenary groups kidnapped 29 civilians in the sectors of Cerro Tatumbla, Río el Cacao and Capilla San Juan, in the autonomous region of Atlántico Sur, and Cerro Kilambe, Jinotega Department. The civilians included Pedro Pérez Obregón, Trinidad Pérez, Nedra Pérez and Bernardo Escobar.

On 21 June, the mercenary groups raped a 17-year-old peasant girl in the sector of Cerro Tatumbla. On 24 June they murdered two of the kidnapped peasants, Armando Manzanares and Sebastián Duarte. On 25 June, mercenary groups wounded a peasant, Francisco Romero, as he escaped a kidnap attempt in the place known as Buena Aventura, north of Boaco.

Also, on 23 and 24 June, mercenary groups attacked our troops, located in the sectors of El Prisonero, Los Chopos and El Cacao, in the autonomous region of Atlántico Sur, and Cerro Canta Gallo, Matagalpa Department. As a result of these criminal actions, two members of our army were murdered and another was wounded.

The Government of Nicaragua registers a most vehement protest at the continuation of attacks on the civilian population of Nicaragua and on our troops, which result in many casualties who join the thousands of Nicaraguans who have suffered the consequences of the mercenaries' aggressions.

These events are a direct result of the decision taken by the United States to prolong the presence of mercenary forces in Honduran territory in disregard of the will expressed by the Central American Presidents to proceed with the demobilization and repatriation of said forces located on Honduran soil. Situations such as those described above are the tragic result of the pressure that is being exerted on Central American countries in order to impose a policy of terror, intervention and destruction which undermines the spirit and the letter of the Esquipulas Agreements.

As has been stated in the various communications which I have addressed to you in recent months, so far, the bipartisan accord on Central America of March 1989 has merely curbed the Esquipulas peace process and has prolonged the mercenary attacks on civilian, economic and military targets, thereby fuelling the continuation of the war against my country, in flagrant contempt of the judgment issued by the International Court of Justice on 27 June 1986. These events demonstrate clearly that the policy of the United States continues to be the main obstacle to peace.

Today, exactly three years after the historic judgment issued by the highest court of justice in the world, the United States persists in disobeying the Court's decision that the United States is under a duty immediately to cease and to refrain from all such acts as might constitute breaches of the norms of international law.

The Government of Nicaragua urges the Government of the United States to abandon a policy which not only offends the most sacred principles of international law, but also undermines the decisions of the Central American rulers to build the just and stable peace that would derive from respect for and implementation of the Esquipulas Agreements by all parties.

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