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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 COMPLIANCETHE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:  
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE  
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVESSECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 12 July 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 herewith the text of the letter dated  
30 June 1989 from Victor Hugo Tinoco, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to  
Mr. James Baker, 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 BERMUDEZ  
Ambassador  
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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

ANNEX

Letter dated 30 June 1989 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States of America

I wish to refer to the discussions being held in the United States Congress concerning the so-called covert assistance channelled through the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to the opposition parties in Nicaragua.

According to information contained in the newspaper Washington Times of 29 June 1989 under the headline "House approves covert aid for elections in Nicaragua", the representatives in Congress are reported to have backed a measure yesterday which would permit the United States to provide covert assistance to the opposition parties in Nicaragua.

In addition, the article outlines some of the positions taken during the discussions, including rejection of a provision which would require public disclosure by the Government of the United States of any aid aimed at influencing directly or indirectly the elections in Nicaragua in 1990.

The Government of Nicaragua protests most vehemently and categorically at these flagrant acts of intervention in the internal affairs of Nicaragua and condemns the discussions in the United States Congress on the best way to intervene and destabilize the Nicaraguan electoral process, the fair and free nature of which will be monitored by international organizations of recognized technical ability and neutrality, such as the United Nations, the Organization of American States and other international observers such as the European Parliament.

It is ironic that the United States should adopt provisions which undermine the legal system governing donations from abroad destined for the political parties in my country, when United States legislation itself does not in any way permit this kind of donation, which is indeed authorized under Nicaraguan law through the setting up of a fund for democracy administered by the Supreme Electoral Council, 50 per cent of which is destined for the party that is the object of the donation, the other 50 per cent being intended for the electoral process. Moreover, Nicaraguan law envisages State financing.

Instead of discussing and approving acts which violate international law and of uttering meddlesome pronouncements without any grounds concerning laws which have been described by prestigious bodies as fully democratic, the United States should comply with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice and put an end once and for all to its actions which are prejudicial to the rules governing peaceful coexistence between States, and should compensate the Republic of Nicaragua for the untold damage caused by its illegal conduct.

In its Judgment, the Court condemned and emphasized the illegal, terrorist and criminal nature of the so-called "covert actions" against my country, which, it may be recalled, have included the mining of ports, attacks on civilian targets and

guidelines for the practice of assassination contained in the operations manual prepared by the CIA. The Nicaraguan people know only too well the cost in human blood which the interventionist activities of the CIA in Nicaragua represent.

Events continue to demonstrate that the policy of the United States towards my country continues to violate the international legal order and constitutes the main obstacle to achieving a firm and lasting peace in Central America. The bipartisan agreement of March 1989 not only slowed the regional peace process but also spurred on the war against my country, as seen in the 311 civilian victims of the attacks by mercenary groups, comprising 64 killed, 49 wounded and 198 kidnapped in the period between 1 January and 25 June 1989.

Furthermore, the offensive military operations of mercenary groups that have infiltrated from Honduras have claimed 415 victims among our army, whereas there were 893 casualties among the counter-revolutionary forces when their systematic attacks against civilian, economic and military targets were repulsed during that same period.

The Government of Nicaragua reaffirms its determination to act vigorously and not to permit or tolerate any kind of interventionist actions against the electoral process in Nicaragua, and at the same time appeals to the Government of the United States to abandon a policy which has simply exacerbated the grave crisis faced by the peoples of Central America by running counter to international law and the desire for peace expressed by the Presidents of the region through the Esquipulas process.

Victor Hugo TINOCO  
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

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