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LETTER DATED 4 JUNE 1984 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A. I. OF THE  
PERMANENT MISSION OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED  
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I am writing to you in order to transmit a communiqué of the Governing Junta  
of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua dated 2 June 1984, which I  
request you to circulate as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Julio ICAZA GALLARD  
Ambassador  
Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.

Annex

Communiqué of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction  
of the Republic of Nicaragua dated 2 June 1984

The Government of Nicaragua informs the heroic Sandinist people and the international community that, notwithstanding the aggression, deaths and destruction suffered by our people as a result of the undeclared war which the United States Administration has waged against our country for almost four years, it has made many overtures for peace and will continue to seek peace until it has guaranteed the permanent security of our people, which is a vital prerequisite if we are to be able to devote all our energy to national reconstruction tasks.

Accordingly, our Government, despite the renewed outbreak of aggression, today received Mr. George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State. Mr. Shultz, as the representative of President Ronald Reagan, had a meeting with the Co-ordinator of the Governing Junta of National Reconstruction, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Commander of the Revolution, at the Augusto César Sandino international airport. This demonstrates Nicaragua's inexhaustible desire for peace.

The atmosphere of the talks was respectful and frank. In the course of the talks, Commander Ortega made the following points:

Nicaragua was at all times ready to embark on serious, respectful and systematic talks with the United States Administration with a view to normalizing relations between the two countries;

Commander Ortega stressed the importance of observing the principles and norms of international law embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, including, non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States, respect for self-determination and the need to refrain from the threat or use of force, as the basis for peace and coexistence among States;

The above principles should be the framework of reference of any process of negotiation for normalizing relations between the United States and Nicaragua;

Commander Ortega recalled that on 15 October 1983 Nicaragua had formally submitted serious and detailed proposals for a political solution to the Government of the United States and that our Government was still awaiting a reply to these;

Commander Ortega stressed that Nicaragua was ready to discuss the security concerns of the United States and the security problems of Nicaragua with a view to guaranteeing through formal agreements a stable solution to the problems posed;

Commander Ortega also stressed that verbal expressions of willingness to negotiate must be supported by practical actions, such as the cessation of military manoeuvres, the cessation of air and naval attacks and the mining of harbours, an end to the installation of military bases in the Central American region and an end to the covert war;

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In the course of the talks, when the subject of the Central American crisis was raised, Commander Ortega stressed the need for a negotiated political settlement of the internal conflict in the sister Republic of El Salvador, which had been aggravated by United States interference in that country;

Commander Ortega repeated that Nicaragua is not and will not be a threat to any country of the region and emphasized that Nicaragua stood ready at any time to conclude serious agreements with all the Central American States, and with the United States itself, for the purpose of guaranteeing peace and security in the region;

Commander Ortega stressed the need for the United States Administration to lend real and effective support to the Contadora negotiation process;

In accordance with the norms and principles of international law, Nicaragua made it quite clear that neither internal matters nor any other matter which fell within the sphere of its sovereignty and self-determination were subject to negotiation.

The Government of Nicaragua, in reporting on this meeting to the Nicaraguan people and the international community, expresses the hope that Mr. Shultz's visit constitutes a serious step that will indeed initiate a search for political solutions to the problems arising in the relations between the United States and Central America.

Accordingly, the Government of Nicaragua agrees that further talks should be held between representatives of the two Governments and for this purpose has designated Victor Hugo Tinoco, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In entering into this agreement, Nicaragua stressed the need for the participation in the talks of a mutually acceptable third country, the nature of such participation to be worked out in the course of the first discussion of the designated representatives.

With a view to pursuing further a frank and constructive dialogue, Commander Ortega finally expressed to Mr. Shultz his willingness to visit the United States in the immediate future for a personal meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

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