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Agenda item 34THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE
INITIATIVESSECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 23 January 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter dated 22 January 1990 from Father Miguel D'Escoto, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, addressed to Mr. James Baker III, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

I should be grateful if you would have the letter distributed as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Daysi MONCADA BERMUDEZ
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

LETTER DATED 22 JANUARY 1990 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF NICARAGUA ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Yesterday, in the course of normal duties as part of the electoral process in the town of Quilalí, in the region of Nueva Segovia, military-intelligence officers succeeded in deciphering communications sent between contra troops in which they mentioned a plan to assassinate Daniel Ortega Saavedra, constitutional President of Nicaragua and candidate of the Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional (FSLN) in the elections to be held in February, by means of an ambush set up between Quilalí and San Juan del Río Coco.

These communications were sent by means of sophisticated equipment supplied by the Government of the United States as part of the misnamed "humanitarian aid".

The Government of Nicaragua protests most vigorously to the United States Administration and holds the Government of the United States responsible for this criminal activity on the part of 1,500 mercenaries who, operating out of their bases in Honduras, recently infiltrated into our national territory and have been carrying out a series of ambushes and assassinations of government, religious and civil leaders and intimidating the population through death threats in order to induce them not to vote for the FSLN and not to attend its rallies.

In denouncing these crimes, we must also point out that all this is part of a policy of the United States Government to disrupt one of the cleanest, most transparent - and, without any doubt, most closely observed - electoral campaigns ever held in an independent country, and to obstruct a process of genuine democratization and independence in Nicaragua.

Nicaragua has a clear duty not only to denounce and condemn this continuing bellicose and interventionist policy but also to inform the international community of the situation.

Consequently, we intend to have the text of this note of vigorous protest and condemnation circulated as an official document of the General Assembly and Security Council of the United Nations and of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States.
