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EMBASSY OF NICARAGUA

Harare, November 22, 1989

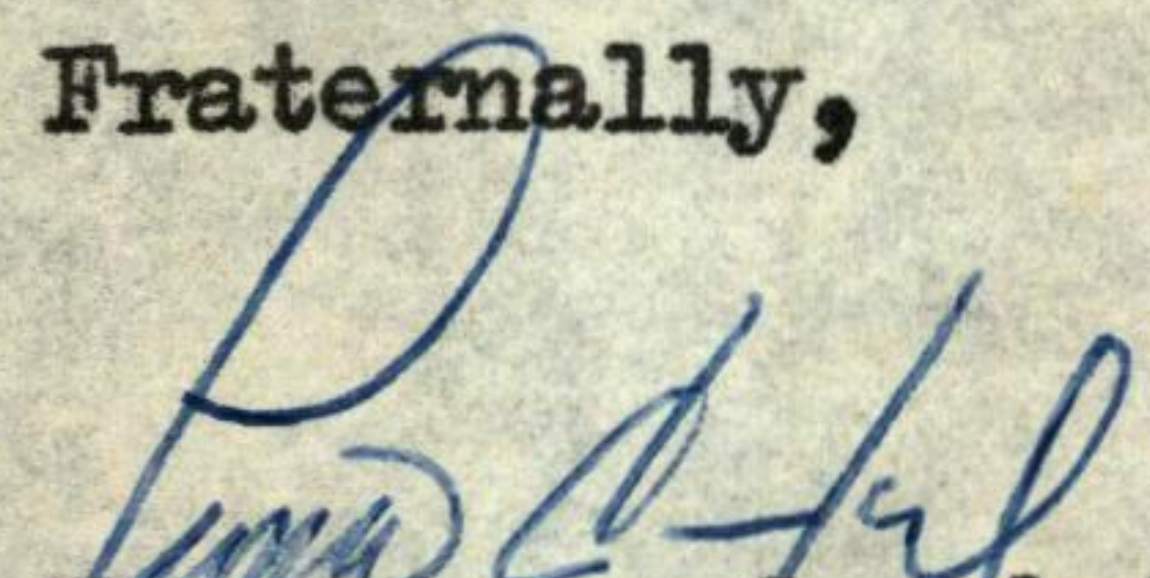
Cde. Stanley Mabizela
Representative
African National Congress
Harare

Dear Cde. Mabizela:

Enclosed please find for transmission to Cde. Thabo Mbeki, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the African National Congress a Statement on the suspension of talks between the Government and Representatives of the contras. Also enclosed is the Proposal presented by the Nicaragua Government on November 20th, one day before the suspension.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation in this matter, I remain,

Fraternally,


Francisco Campbell
Ambassador

Enclosure





EMBASSY OF NICARAGUA

PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC

C O M M U N I Q U E

Press and Information Office of the Presidency of the Republic inform the people of Nicaragua and the international community that:

The talks being held since November 9 between representatives of the Government of Nicaragua led by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco and a Delegation from the counterrevolution, for the purpose of fulfilling the aspects of the Tela Accords pertaining to the Demobilization and Relocation of the members of the mercenary force, were suspended this evening without reaching any agreement.

This peace effort proposed by the President of the Republic, Daniel Ortega and which included the participation of His Eminence, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, as witness, failed because of the intransigent attitude of the counterrevolutionary delegation, which was in contrast to the open and flexible position taken by the Nicaraguan Government.

It is evident that the sabotaging position of the contras against the negotiating process undertaken to achieve an agreement for the demobilization called for by the five Presidents at the Tela Summit, could only be possible because of the attitude of the United States Government which continues the funding that allows the existence of the mercenary camps in Honduran territory and, therefore, to ignore the World Court Sentence and numerous calls by the Central American Presidents to terminate all forms of assistance to irregular forces, excepting such assistance that are intended solely and exclusively for their demobilization, repatriation or relocation.

There should be no doubt that the primary responsibility for the existence and continuing presence of the contras in Honduras rest with the Government of that country, which has the responsibility to ensure that its territory not be used as base for aggression against a neighbouring country.

Managua, 21 November 1989

YEAR OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY

OFFICE OF PRESS AND INFORMATION
OF THE PRESIDENCY



EMBASSY OF NICARAGUA

PROPOSAL BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA FOR AN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE TELA AGREEMENT SIGNED BY THE FIVE CENTRAL AMERICAN PRESIDENTS IN HONDURAS ON AUGUST 7TH, 1989

The Constitutional Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, the International Commission for Verification and Support, and the Nicaraguan Resistance, in the presence of an official representative from the Government of Honduras and with His Eminence, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo as witness, having met at the United Nations in New York and at the Organization of American States (OAS) in Washington, D.C., from November 9, 1989, in keeping with the mandate of the five Central American Presidents signed in Tela, Honduras on August 7, 1989, and with the objective of putting an immediate stop to the war, agree to the following Plan for Implementation of the Tela Accord:

1. The Government of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan Resistance agree to cease all offensive military actions until 31 December this year. The CIAV is the political entity before which the Government of Nicaragua and the Nicaragua Resistance make this commitment. The effectiveness of the cease-fire on the ground will be verified by ONUCA, with the cooperation of the Representatives of the Secretary General of the OAS and of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, as soon as the Security Council of the United Nations approves the proposal that has been submitted by the Secretary General of the United Nations to this end.
2. Upon signing of the present Agreement and to facilitate the implementation of the Tela Agreement, the Government of Nicaragua will decree an end to offensive military operations within the corridors established for return of the forces of the Nicaraguan Resistance to their bases in Honduran territory. The cessation of offensive military operations in the rest of the national territory, as referred to in point 1, above, will go into effect on the day and hour when ONUCA announces that it is ready to verify it.
3. In order to facilitate implementation of the previous point upon signing of this agreement, the Government of Nicaragua agrees to remove the military and security forces of the Sandinista Popular Army and of the Ministry of the Interior from the designated corridors and from the areas adjacent to the corridors, so that armed incidents can be prevented.
4. As soon as the verification referred to in Point 1 is initiated, the withdrawal of the 2,300 armed troops of the Resistance from Nicaraguan territory and their return to their camps outside of the country will begin. This process of return should be completed 15 days after verification is initiated and will be supervised by the same verification mechanism previously outlined.
5. The Nicaraguan Resistance will allow the CIAV to distribute directly to the Members of the Resistance and their families a descriptive booklet detailing the objectives and purposes of the Joint Plan approved at Tela, at the latest by the first week of December 1989.

6. During the last week of November a Delegation of the Nicaraguan Resistance will travel to Nicaragua with the CIAV, with assurance of full guarantees to be provided by the Government of Nicaragua, in order to verify, together with specialized national and international organizations, that the material conditions have been met for their security upon repatriation. They will then also be able to meet with the Supreme Electoral Council, the UN observers (ONUVEH) and other institutions, to become familiar with the progress that has been made in the electoral process now underway.
7. At the latest by the first week of December, the Secretary General of the United Nations will send a fact-finding Mission to the camps of the Nicaraguan Resistance to evaluate the needs of the personnel in the camps in order to receive and take custody of the arms and military equipment of the resistance.
8. After consultation with all three parties, the CIAV will appoint a group of three independent jurists chosen from among the members of the Inter-American Judicial Committee and the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, with the objective of identifying any person held in detention by the Government of Nicaragua who should receive amnesty according to the provisions of the Esquipulas II Accords, under the supervision of the CIAV. In the same manner, the jurists will identify any person held against his will by the resistance, to obtain his freedom under the supervision of the CIAV. In order to be able to carry out these tasks, the jurists will be accompanied to the camps in Honduras by officials from the Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute and by relatives of those who have been held.
9. To continue negotiations at the earliest date possible, but no later than the first week of December, so that the process of demobilization of the members of the resistance can be accelerated and they may return to Nicaragua to integrate themselves into the normal life of the country, or relocate to third countries as specified by the Esquipulas and Tela Accords.
10. The Government of Nicaragua will request of the Supreme Electoral Council that those members of the Nicaraguan Resistance covered under the provisions of the Joint Plan for Demobilization, and who have re-integrated themselves into the normal life of the country, be then able to register so that they may vote in the elections of February 25, 1990, according to the disposition of the Supreme Electoral Council.
11. Given the foreseeable lack of fulfillment of the totality of the Joint Plan for Demobilization, Repatriation or Relocation before the previously agreed date of December 5, 1989, the CIAV requests of the Central American Presidents that they extend the period until a new date, December 31st, 1989. This does not alter other commitments tied to the implementation of the Joint Plan by December 5th.
12. In keeping with the Agreements of the Joint Plan, the CIAV will carry out consultation with the community of donors, particularly with the United States, to ensure that during the period of transition toward demobilization the distribution of humanitarian aid be organized in accordance with, and through the channels established by, the Joint Plan.

13. The Government of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan Resistance ratify the role to be played by the CIAV as requested by the Tela Accords, at the same time that both parties reiterate their disposition to have His Eminence, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, continue as witness, and the Government of Honduras, as observer, until the present agreement is fulfilled.

In witness whereof, the undersigned subscribe ourselves to this Plan for the Implementation of the Tela Plan, at the Headquarters of the Organization of American States, in Washington, D.C., United States of America, in the month of November, 1989.

For the Government of Nicaragua

For the CIAV

For the Nicaraguan Resistance

For the Government of
Honduras

Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo
Witness