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NEW YORK TIMES
26 MARCH 1982

Remarks by Sandinist

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 25 — Following are excerpts from remarks to the Security Council by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, leader of the Nicaraguan junta, as translated by the Nicaraguan Mission to the United Nations:

The U.S. Government has entered into a period of meetings with representatives of the Mexican Government. After a round of meetings with the Mexican Foreign Minister, Don Jorge Castañeda, Mr. Alexander Haig made public a five-point proposal aimed at initiating conversations with Nicaragua following the elections scheduled for March 28th in El Salvador.

The mere fact that the United States makes public a willingness to negotiate with Nicaragua on the basis of these points could be considered an encouraging element; but it turns out to be contradictory because, as I have been demonstrating throughout this exposition, the aggressive and destabilizing actions against Nicaragua by the U.S. Administration have been dramatically on the rise.

We have the obligation to state before this Council that in the days immediately before and following the 28th of March, the date set for the elections in El Salvador, the predictions regarding the imminence of an intervention are more than justified, and we must affirm that while the United States makes public its willingness to negotiate, it has begun to develop, from before, the alternative of aggression.

Apart from these considerations, the five points announced by Mr. Haig do not constitute a global approach to search for and find realistic solutions. The proposal fails to take into account the fact that the fundamental problem of the Central American crisis does not consist of the never-proven allegation that arms are reaching the Salvadoran revolutionaries via Nicaragua while, on the other hand, the United States is supplying arms, airplanes, helicopters, advisers, technical support and hurried military training to the Salvadoran army.

Negotiations Called Urgent

It is imperative, on the contrary, to accept with responsibility that the causes of the phenomenon lie in the injustice that reigns in El Salvador and that, therefore, it is urgent to find by way of negotiations a response to the possibilities of integral transformation demanded by Salvadoran society.

The peoples of the region demand a negotiated political solution; U.S. public opinion demands a negotiated political solution; the peoples of Latin

America and the worthy governments demand a negotiated political solution; the peoples and governments of the world are expecting a negotiated political solution.

We have not come to accuse, but to demand an end, once and for all, to the policy of aggressions, threats, interventions, covert operations, invasions against our homeland and the region. And to make it clear that the unfairly distributed resources of humanity on this planet do not give the powerful a right to act against weak and small people.

I would like to sum up this presentation with concrete points that have been voiced before. These points are:

1. Neither Nicaragua nor any of the countries of the Central American and Caribbean region can be considered as a geopolitical reserve of the United States, or as a part of its so-called "strategic frontier," a concept that restricts the exercise of our sovereignty and independence.

2. Therefore, Nicaragua can in no way represent a threat to the security of the United States. We are a small country, a dignified and poor country, that follows a policy of international nonalignment. The national interests of the people and nation of the United States should not be confused with the particular policy of the present Administration, which is trying to make its own points of view prevail, even at the cost of peace and security, not only of its own citizens but of an entire conglomerate of countries which, like ours, have a right to determine their own destiny.

3. We are willing to improve the climate of relations with the United States on the basis of mutual respect and unconditional recognition of our right to self-determination.

4. We are willing to begin immediately direct and frank conversations with the Government of the United States, even in a mutually agreeable third country, with the objective of reaching concrete results through such negotiations.

5. The Salvadoran patriots of the F.L.M.N.-F.D.R. have authorized us to transmit their willingness to begin immediate negotiations, without preconditions, reiterating once more the call they made through me before the 36th ordinary period of sessions of the United Nations.

6. The revolutionary Government of Cuba has authorized me to communicate to this Security Council its willingness as well to begin negotiations without delay.

7. The Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, the Government of Cuba and the Salvadoran patriots of the F.M.L.N.-F.D.R. back their initiative for negotiations taken by the President of Mexico, José López Portillo, on Feb. 21 in Managua.

8. Nicaragua is willing to immediately sign nonaggression pacts with all bordering countries of the Central American area in order to insure peace and internal stability in the zone.

9. Nicaragua is obliged to reject the attempt by the United States to impose humiliating restrictions on its inescapable and sovereign prerogatives regarding national defense.

Demands to U.S. Listed

We demand, on the other hand, that the Government of the United States immediately put a halt to whatever measure or covert plan of the many that have been announced and denounced and which have never been denied officially: secret destabilization plans, organization and financing of paramilitary forces advised and trained by U.S. military personnel in Honduras and active and retired militarymen from Argentina and other countries of South America.

¶ Put a stop to the use of Honduran territory as a base for armed aggressions and terrorist operations against our homeland.

¶ Put a stop to the existence of counterrevolutionary military training camps in U.S. territory, mainly in Florida.

¶ Put a stop to the traffic in arms and counterrevolutionaries between the territory of the United States and Honduras.

¶ Put a stop to the participation of the United States intelligence community in the financing, training and organizing of forces and clandestine plans against our homeland.

¶ Put a stop to the presence of U.S. warships in waters of Central America and off Nicaragua's coast.

¶ Put a stop to the flights of spy planes that violate Nicaragua's airspace.

The United States must, in an official and explicit manner, voice its commitment not to attack Nicaragua, not to initiate or promote any direct, indirect or covert intervention in Central America.

Nicaragua calls on the Security Council of the United Nations to issue an explicit pronouncement in line with the charter of the organization, regarding the obligation to search for a peaceful means of resolving the problems of the Central American and Caribbean region; the council's rejection of the acts of force and threats, and its repudiation of any direct, indirect or covert intervention in Central America.