

THE BLUE AND WHITE BOOK

MORI

D E D I C A T I O N

TO THOSE WHO HAVE DIED FOR THESE IDEALS.

TO THOSE WHO ARE READY TO DIE FOR THEM.

TO THOSE WHO WILL TURN THEM INTO REALITY ON THE VICTORY DAY.

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F * D. N

GOD

MOTHERLAND

DEMOCRACY

INTRODUCTION

Democracy must be understood as an evolutionary process in the political, social and economic orders, not as a static condition, because the democratic system contains the improvement factor which allows changes in a society; unlike communism, stated by the Marxist dogmatism as the "perfect order" and hence stationary and not subject to change.

That explains why, even in the most imperfect democracies of the Western World, those societies are developing toward better forms of social coexistence. In this way, Spain has been carrying out its democratic process in Europe, as well as the Dominican Republic among the American states. 9

And during those same periods, toward which direction have moved those regimes like Czechoslovakia or Hungary in Europe, or Cuba in the American countries? By any chance, have not those communist countries moved backward according to the economic and social indexes, when compared with their democratic neighbors of similar size and resources?

Since that standpoint, the solution for the underdeveloped countries is to speed up their democratic process, because most of them have not even arrived to the first stages of the capitalistic economic system and they are societies leaning more on the economic feudalism than to the democratic capitalism. 10

Otherwise, communist failure in those countries where they have imposed their political regime shows that removing the production means from the private sector is not a solution for those societies; on the contrary, it aggravates their problems by undermining the individual values. History has evidenced that in the communist societies, the human productivity is lower; the lack of satisfaction of their spiritual needs, their limited partisan view of the universal culture and a centralized bureaucratic state, paralyse the creative capacity of the human beings. 11

Hence, the evolutionary process of the countries must be oriented to improve the democratic mechanisms to ensure alternation in the political power, social mobility and a more equitable distribution of riches.

Other aspects of the integral development of man as a human being are implicit in those societies when the mentioned mechanisms are accomplished. That means that the social well-being in democracy is achieved through the system mechanisms, and not as the result of a "planified" decision made by a powerful central "bureau". 12

THE BLUE AND WHITE BOOK contains a group of the ideological thoughts which make up the foundation for the NICARAGUAN DEMOCRATIC FORCE struggle. And consistently with the pluralistic and democratic features of our movement, it is a summary of the political goals expressed in different manners by its bases, which comprise thousands of Nicaraguans of varied democratic ideologies from all the socio-economic sections of the country. 13

Thus, this book is a wide but incomplete review of democracy as a means to work out a solution for the present Nicaraguan problems. Here can be found the ideas supporting our spiritual struggle; one of whose principles is just the right to think in a different way, which leads to new points of view.

THE BLUE AND WHITE BOOK is also an instrument of political formation. In case that the reader wants to use it for that reason, it is advisable to begin with a perusal of it, to get a global perspective of the F.D.N. ideology. 14

When used as a political study for groups, each chapter can be analyzed and discussed separately. They are organized according to specific subjects to make them easily understood; to that end are included phrases to start each chapter which help to remember them and synthesize the political thought developed there.

This exposition system is also advisable for the partisan spreading of concepts.

THE BLUE AND WHITE BOOK comprises ten chapters. The first one points out the geopolitical aspects of Nicaragua and its affiliation to the Western Christian culture. It also states our national values and their symbols, their importance in the Nicaraguan unity. 15

The second chapter develops the pluralistic and democratic character of our movement, its political and military composition; it summarizes the struggle motivations and the recommendations for the F.D.N. freedom fighters behavior, in a way easily memorized.

The third chapter emphasizes the continental solidarity of the free American countries, in the struggle against the Somoza's dictatorship, as well as against the Sandinista totalitarian Marxism. 16

The fourth chapter makes a political evaluation of the need to obtain the reconciliation of the Nicaraguan family by means of the genuine political pluralism.

The fifth chapter deals with the democratic system as the political solution to the Nicaraguan problems and offers concrete objectives as the integration of a Provisional Government and summoning to free elections for a National Constitutional Assembly, with the participation of all the political parties and the democratic sectors of Nicaragua. 17

The sixth chapter is devoted to the social justice subjects, agrarian reform, the Nicaraguan workers' claims of labor conquests, the distribution of public expenses and the need to stimulate the workers' profit share in the companies, fair opportunities to become business' shareholders.

The seventh chapter explains the ways devised by the F.D.N. to enforce the human rights in Nicaragua and to restore the public freedoms violated by the Sandinista Marxism. 18

The eighth chapter offers the solutions developed by the F.D.N. for the economic disarray brought about by the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. A democracy is proposed, where the great majority will become consumers, by coupling the economic needs of the people with the economic market mechanisms, achieving the social well-being as the objective of the economic system.

The ninth chapter evaluates the human advancement and the social mobility, which are the goals of a democratic society. The importance of the woman's role is stated, as well as that of the youth in the new society and the establishment of a permanent social peace and human solidarity. 19

The tenth chapter deals with the development of the national and international peace in the region, by means of a solution to the internal Nicaraguan problem, the later development of a proper international policy and the democratic reorganization of the Nicaraguan armed forces.

After that, the "Prayer of the Nicaraguan Christian is annexed; it is really very identified with the religious mind of the Nicaraguans.

THE BLUE AND WHITE BOOK collects the democratic ideological concepts issued by the bases of NICARAGUAN DEMOCRATIC FORCE through their study groups, which combine the hard combat struggle with the political formation. 20

The F.D.N. Command is, then, the author of this book and as it was initially stated, it is open to further new notations stemmed from dialogue, the study and discussion of subjects within the frame of democratic re-evolutionary concepts, where change toward progress through human freedom will be our better strength. 21

September, 1983

NICARAGUA

We are Central Americans, our past and future are bound to America. We are Christians, and we love our motherland, the blue and white flag, and our national anthem. 23

Nicaragua is in the central point of the Americas. The history of our country is connected to that of the other isthmus countries and the rest of the continent. In the same way, our political, economic and social future is linked to our brother countries of America.

The Organization of American States (OAS) is a body composed by the democratic countries of the Continent, based on mutual commitments for defense, commercial exchange and culture. These countries were a contributive factor to topple Somoza's dictatorship with the XVIIth meeting, Resolution of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which contains democratic pledges which have not been honoured by the Sandinista government. 24

Our nationality is Nicaraguan. Nicaraguans are all those born in the national territory and the children of Nicaraguans born abroad. The national characteristics of the Nicaraguan majority are being Christian and identified with the Western culture.

Above all, we are Nicaraguans and must feel bound by this tie which is beyond political, religious or ethnic differences. Hatred among brethren of the same nationality, because of class or ethnic differences, is not acceptable for the Christian Nicaraguans. That is why we love and support our Miskitos, Sumos and Ramas brothers. 25

We acknowledge our respect for the patriotic symbols as they represent our nationality and cannot, nor should they be replaced or changed by others of political character:

The blue and white flag is the only one which deserves our respect and reverence.

Our national anthem is the only one accepted by the patriots as our national symbol.

Our founding fathers are those who forged our nationality; that is, a motherland for all without political differences. They are: Miguel Larreynaga, Jose Dolores Estrada and Andres Castro. 26

NICARAGUAN NATIONAL ANTHEM

God bless you, Nicaragua, in your land the cannon
is not roaring any more, your glorious bicolor flag is not
being stained with brethren's blood.

Peace is glowing gorgeously in your sky, nothing clouds
your immortal glory, work is the best crown for your
dignity and honor is the emblem of your triumph.

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NICARAGUAN DEMOCRATIC FORCE

We are Nicaraguan citizens of different democratic ideologies, joined together in a political-military movement determined to rescue Nicaragua from the Soviet occupation.

29

NICARAGUAN DEMOCRATIC FORCE, F.D.N., is essentially a nationalistic political-military movement, that is, the defender of national sovereignty struggling to free Nicaragua from the totalitarian Marxist Sandinism, imposed upon our country by the Soviet imperialism which has occupied it by means of an army of thousands of internationalists.

F.D.N. is a pluralistic movement, because it is composed by citizens of different democratic political ideologies belonging to all the socio-economic strata, which enables it to assume the organization of a new national government in Nicaragua.

30

F.D.N. is a civilian movement, because it aims to establish in our country a genuine democratic government by means of free and universal elections, which means with the participation of all the citizens.

F.D.N. is a military movement too, because the circumstances have forced it to resort to the armed struggle as the way to obtain a political solution in Nicaragua. A great majority of our forces is composed by armed civilians: 80% peasants, workers, students, professionals, etc.; 19% from former Sandinista militaries and 1% of former Nicaraguan militaries.

31

Once that our goal to rescue Nicaragua from the totalitarian Marxist Sandinism has been achieved, the F.D.N. members will join again the country's process of production in their own activities or professions.

The commandos will have the option to participate in the Armed Forces democratically reorganized or in any other activities which request some military background, as police services, supervision, coastguards, etc.

We all have a right to take part in the national politics, be it within the currently existing parties or organizing new parties, as well as labor unions or free professionals.

32

F.D.N. stems from the national need to provide a pluralistic political platform, which was the initial plan of the Nicaraguan Revolution, but whose power was illegally seized by the Sandinista Front.

We advocate a new Nicaragua: WITHOUT SOMOCISM, WITHOUT SANDINISM. And even when none of these factions make up an ideology or political doctrine and they come from different leaders, those minority groups have actually shared the same position toward genocide, theft of the public treasure, moral corruption and to surrender our nationality to foreign interests.

33

Amidst these minorities which have polarized their struggle
for sectarian interests, we are more than millions of Nicaraguans
not identified with either of those factions; there is a place
opened for us in the NICARAGUAN DEMOCRATIC FORCE.

34

I AM AN F.D.N. COMMANDO:

WHAT AM I FIGHTING FOR?

Because we truly love God
We are liberating our motherland.
We are fighting for
Her blue and white flag.

We are armed workers
Against the thousands of Cubans
Who occupy our country
And humiliate her.

In the F.D.N. we fight united as brothers
On behalf of democracy,
We demand human rights
For our wretched people.

Our goal is liberty
In all its glorious extent,
Elections and social justice
Free economy and free speech.

35

I AM AN F.D.N. COMMANDO

HOW SHOULD I BEHAVE?

- *With discipline and loyalty to the cause.
- *With a complete respect toward the people.
- *With a service spirit for everybody.
- *With morality and good manners.
- *Generous toward the needy.
- *Determined to act with heroism.
- *In solidarity with my comrades.
- *Honest and fair in my actions.
- *Respectful toward the prisoners.
- *Keeping in mind my democratic thought.
- *Keeping always Nicaragua in my heart.

35

WE, THE DEMOCRATS, MUST SET THE EXAMPLE OF DEMOCRACY IN OUR ACTIONS
THIS IS THE BEST WAY TO OBTAIN THE SUPPORT OF ALL OF OUR PEOPLE:
TREAT EVERYBODY ELSE AS YOU WOULD LIKE TO BE YOURSELF TREATED BY
THEM.

38

CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY

The free countries of the world support the Nicaraguan people's struggle, as it is the struggle of justice against injustice;

The conflict of the democratic men opposing the Communists.

39

THE PREVIOUS POPULAR INSURGENCY
AND THE DEFEAT OF SOMOZA'S DICTATORSHIP

The Nicaraguan people from all the socio-economic strata staged an upheaval against the Somoza dictatorship, backed by some democratic countries and government of the world, including the XVIIth OAS Resolution issued by the Consultations Meeting of its Foreign Ministers, which was based not only on the "immediate and definitive replacement of the Somoza regime", but also on the "establishment of a democratic (pluralistic) government" in Nicaragua, "to warrant the respect of the human rights of all Nicaraguans without any exception" and "to carry out free elections as soon as possible, which will lead to the restoration of a genuinely democratic government to guarantee peace, liberty and justice", as that Resolution reads.

40

From the four above-mentioned bases, only the first was accomplished and the other three, the legitimate aims and rights of the Nicaraguan people, were impaired since the Sandinista Front seized the political and military power in the new government.

41

The popular insurgency of the Nicaraguan people, and the international democratic support which followed it, were not intended to replace a rightist dictatorship for a leftist dictatorship, leaning even more on genocide, corruption and repression than the previous one. Whereas, the governments represented in the OAS have an unavoidable responsibility with our people. The XVIIth OAS Meeting of Foreign Ministers is still open.

The democratic community of the American countries and other people and governments of the world are endorsing the struggle of our people against the totalitarian Marxist Sandinism, supported by the Soviet Imperialism.

42

This continental and even international solidarity is increasingly more noticeable, as the Sandinista government is perceived as a strategic pawn in the medium and long range designs of the Soviet Imperialism to take over the American Continent and the original project of the Revolution, which was to develop a pluralistic democracy respectful of the human rights of every one and all Nicaraguans, is being diverted far away from it.

43

In the reconciliation of the Nicaraguan family are embedded the democratic principles and the economic recovery of the country and social justice.

A main factor in the failure of the Sandinista revolution has just been the fact that it has systematised hatred as a political and social practice a behavior shared by all the Marxist-Leninist regimes. Hatred among classes, political parties and ethnic groups.

Hate and political reprisal are feelings which should be uprooted from the political future of Nicaragua. On the other hand, the Christian feelings and social conciliation will be the foundation of the new Nicaragua. A mutually bound and integrated society implies a society without class hatred, or any other kind of hostile feelings.

Even more, democracy is just based in the representation and participation of the different political, social and economic sectors of the community to take decisions related to the individuals and groups. National conciliation is democratic in its essence.

We must advocate a national reconciliation of all Nicaraguans in one united society and the reincorporation of the hundreds of thousands exiles to their home country's productive process within an institutional and legal frame, which favors national conciliation.

In this way, it will be possible that the honest and democratic public employees working under the current regime can stay in their jobs working for the new government, as well as the soldiers and policemen in active service who are not guilty of crimes and have a democratic inclination, can be admitted when the Nicaraguan armed forces be reorganized, once the Marxist sinister forces are defeated.

Finally, all the measures leading to the Nicaraguan reconciliation will be helpful in the democratization of the country by means of a genuine political pluralism.

Democracy is truly the power which allows people to elect and be elected. And democracy only exists when periodical, free and universal elections are held.

Free and universal elections taking place periodically are the democratic mechanism which guarantees to the people the alternation in the public power and they embody the only political solution in Nicaragua.

Regarding the forementioned, a provisional government council and a government board will be established with the participation of all the democratic parties and the active forces of the country; their chief priorities will be to bring about the conditions to call for and develop a democratic process to elect a Constituent National Assembly and Municipal Authorities throughout the country, which will take place within a period no longer than one year after the Provisional Government has been installed.

The National Constituent Assembly, composed by the representatives of all the different political parties and the active forces of the country freely elected, will be the highest body of the government, entitled to designate the authorities of the Executive and Judiciary branches for the same period and issue a new Political Constitution and the laws deemed necessary.

The Executive Power designated by the National Constituent Assembly will convene to free and universal elections for the new executive and legislative authorities for the new period of government.

Social justice is the goal of every democratic process in the free world, because political democracy is the foundation of economic democracy.

A comprehensive agrarian reform will deliver to the Nicaraguan peasants their full title deeds, not as the Communists who only "grant" them the land to usufruct it. The democratic concept determines that the peasant is the subject and beneficiary of the agrarian reform, offering them the opportunity to till their own land, be it in an individual way, cooperatively or any other form of voluntary and free association, managed by their members with the technical, economic and cultural assistance of the State.

The agrarian reform programs will make use of the State lands, latifundia or private lands which are not properly used.

In the democratic societies the workers have a wide range of options, unlike the communist societies where the only employer is the State, the same one who determines the level of services to be rendered by the workers.

In Nicaragua, the new Provisional Government will restore the labor rights conquered by the Nicaraguan workers, as overtime payments, the "thirteenth" month bonus and those other benefits obtained by means of private collective bargaining.

PROFIT SHARE OF WORKERS: The development of profit share for the workers will be stimulated, so that they can participate of the benefits obtained by the companies where they work and have a fair opportunity to become shareholders of them; it will be based on a mutual agreement between capital and labor.

REORGANIZATION OF THE TAX SYSTEM: Taxation, as well national and local, will be based on a rational and fair system, that is, public expense will be related to income profits. Taxes for real estate and mobile property will be progressive, so that who owns more will pay more. There will be deductions for the houses used as family homes, as well as for the handicapped and those entitled for special consideration.

F.D.N. MEANS VALIDITY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Above all the individual and the respect for human rights, because when man is not respected as an individual, he also is not respected as a social entity. 56

We will respect and guarantee the validity of the Human Rights recognized by the United Nations and by the Organization of the American States in their American Declaration of Duties and Rights. Specifically, there will be guarantees for the freedom of thought, be it speech or written form, freedom of association, freedom of conscience and religion, culture and for the minorities.

The abuses against such liberties will be punished according to the laws. 57

Confiscations carried out by the Communist government of Nicaragua will be invalidated, since they are by principle against the Universal Declaration of Human Rights issued by the United Nations and the general principles of Law; a special Tribunal will be established to return the affected properties to their owners, who must accredit their legitimate and honest entitlements. The properties which cannot be given back for reasons of social interest, will be compensated by the State.

The full civil and political equality of all Nicaraguans will be guaranteed and the exercise of authority will be regulated by constitutional or legal rules. 58

The education of children and youths will follow an integral concept; both technical and cultural, and it is a right of the Nicaraguan people and an unavoidable responsibility of the State, which will provide it in a free compulsory form.

Nevertheless, it will be the parents' right and their duty to decide which kind of education they wish for their children and contribute to their religious and cultural formation. In this field, the educative action of the State will be limited to offer to parents a wide range of free options. 59

Free worship will be guaranteed in its widest and absolute way, and confiscated temples will be immediately returned.

Freedom for the labor unions will be guaranteed and stimulated, as the best approach for them to obtain economic and social improvements. It is acquainted that it contributes to the democratic system by means of dialogue and negotiations. The democratic unions are acknowledged as an effective protection tool. Workers' basic rights will be recorded in constitutional rules, especially the freedom to organize unions and collective contracts. 60

Trust and security will be restored to the indigenous communities, issuing the necessary legislation to protect their rights. At the same time, the proper programs will be arranged and developed to accomplish their social, cultural and economic development. Likewise, there will be created the mechanisms through which they can perceive and make use of the government financial assistance to solve their problems, according to resolutions adopted by the authorities.

The judiciary branch will be autonomous. This power will be completely professional and its members cannot be active politicians. The judiciary profession will be established and its independence will be guaranteed. 61

The administrative corruption of the rightists and leftists dictatorships will be uprooted. The civil service will be the foundation of the public administration, which will be oriented toward the common well-being in its maximum degree; it should be run following strict rules of honesty and efficiency.

The Public Administration will be renewed according with the social changes and decentralized, keeping the necessary unity of the government action and the constitutional coordination.

The general Comptroller Office of the Republic will investigate, judge and apply the sanctions for the administrative felonies committed by the public servants. A special Court of Appeals will be created to determine in first instance the responsibilities in each case. 62

CHAPTER 8

FDN MEANS THE SOLUTION TO THE ECONOMIC DISASTER

Any policy of reorganization and recovery of the national economy must be based on the economic strengthening of each of the Nicaraguans as individuals.

Free enterprise and private property will be basic foundations of the national economic system. However, private property must fulfill a social function, and therefore its possession and administration will be subject to the standards which are required by the maintenance and progress of the social order. Also, it may be earmarked for purposes of public benefit or social interest, with fair compensation to the respective owner.

It will be the responsibility of the State to coordinate and guide the economic activities for the purpose of achieving the best and most rational utilization of the human and material resources of the country, for the benefit of the entire Nicaraguan people.

Policies of austerity in public expenditure will be introduced, especially in those items which do not affect investment in the social sector (education, health, etc.). At the same time, policies of incentives for production will be developed, for its increase and diversification, mainly aiming at export.

Investment projects will be stimulated and guaranteed, in order that they may contribute financially and technologically to the development of the country and the diversification of its production.

The State will protect and stimulate agricultural activities.

Any type of monopolistic exploitation of private interest will be prohibited.

The resources, production systems, and basic services of the economic structure should preferably be of Nicaraguan ownership.

The democratization of the enterprise system will be encouraged through the participation of the small investor.

The progressive industrialization of the country will be promoted, on the basis of the maximum utilization of national raw materials. The basic industries will be promoted, and the processing industries will be favored, all in terms of the benefit which they may represent for the economy of the country.

CHAPTER 9

FDN MEANS SOCIAL PROGRESS

Private initiative is not the privilege of minorities. In a democratic society, private initiative is the privilege which permits the person to emerge from the majorities. 67

The respect, promotion, and recognition of human dignity as the sublime manifestation of the Divinity will constitute the foundations of the action of the State, for which reason it will promote in every way the dignifying, total education, and technical, cultural, and spiritual qualification of the person.

The family, as the primary nucleus of society, will be deserving of the protection and legal, economic, moral, and cultural assistance of the State. Therefore, programs concerning the welfare of the family, childhood, youth, and old age will be studied and put into practice. The family will be strengthened, and it will not be replaced in its functions by any organism. 68

The families which have been victims of the struggle for the liberation of Nicaragua will enjoy the protection of the State, through laws which will be enacted in this regard.

The political and civil rights of the woman will be defended and promoted. Her participation in the fields which she traditionally has not occupied will be encouraged. Her technical and professional education will be intensified. Special legislation will be enacted regarding the occupational risks which are peculiar to the woman. Violations of the dignity and integrity of the woman, the child, and the adolescent will be severely punished. 69

A policy will be developed which will convert the youth into an engine of public administration, lining them especially to social programs, such as those dealing with housing, education, health, protection of the environment. Furthermore, the youth will be integrated into the production process of the country.

Youth recreation programs and the technical and professional education of youth will have priority.

The organization and operation of cooperatives will be promoted and encouraged, as a dynamic and indispensable instrument of economic and social improvement.

Priority attention will be given to the solution of problems of urban and rural housing, especially through incentives to investment in these areas and encouragement of programs of individual effort and mutual help. Studies of the design and construction of rural housing should occupy a prominent place, in terms of the optimum utilization of local materials and methods, in accordance with the climatological conditions of each zone. Regulations will be enacted especially to favor the families of limited income so that they may possess decent living quarters. 71

The action of the State will be directed toward achieving the highest degree of benefit for the large majority of the Nicaraguan people. For this purpose, the state resources will be analyzed and rationalized in order that they may reach those who need them the most.

A permanent climate of social peace and human solidarity will be promoted, based on a substantial increase of the national wealth and the most fair redistribution of it, as a result of policies which will combat poverty, ignorance, and unhealthiness, thus defending the physical, mental, and spiritual health of all Nicaraguans without exception.

72

Peace can only be achieved through
a pluralist democracy in which all
Nicaraguans can participate, (a
democracy) that has long-term objectives
which are compatible with our geopolitical
location.

We will seek to establish and maintain friendly relations
with all democratic peace-loving countries in the world, and we will
reject any form of intervention in the internal or foreign affairs
of other states.

We will struggle to restore Nicaragua's international
prestige, which has deteriorated seriously because of the
irresponsible actions of the present and previous governments, and
(we) will also adhere to the principles and regulations of
international law, particularly those which promote peace, the
peaceful solution of conflicts and the harmonious coexistence of all
peoples.

The Armed Forces would be constituted by the Army, Air
Force, Navy and National Police, with their respective commands
coordinating at the Cabinet level, and ultimately subject to the
civilian authorities that may be established at an opportune time.
Although their components may not carry out political activities
while they are in office, either individually or collectively, they
must be taught and motivated to adequately defend the democratic,
humanistic and Christian values of our national life.

The number of the Armed Forces will be limited in
proportion to the resources and needs of the country.

The Armed Forces will not be an institution dedicated
exclusively to maintain security and order and to defend the
national territory; rather, they will be a permanent school that
will enable its members to have better knowledge of the problems of
the community and the way to contribute to their solution. In order
to better achieve these objectives, the members of the Air Force
will be educated in the professions and the liberal arts.

We will cooperate with the strengthening of the
inter-American system, for the defense and promotion of freedom,
human rights, the democratic system and free enterprise.

In matters of foreign trade, we will trade with all countries as long as it is beneficial to the people of our country. We will make every effort to obtain the best prices for Nicaraguan exportable goods, and we will support the regulations that ensure fairness in trade relations.

trade with all
of our
prices for
the regulations .

We will promote and increase relations with the different churches, based on the fact that the majority of our people have deep religious beliefs in diverse values. It is in the interest of our people to intensify these relations.

the different
Nicaraguan
and it must be
values of

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PRAYER OF THE CHRISTIAN NICARAGUAN

Almighty God, hear our pleas and protect the Nicaraguan people, who today are spread out around the world. We ask You to give the strength of the Shepherds to our Bishops and Priests.

To those of us who live under the Marxist Sandinista slavery, give us the strength to endure the yoke; protect us from greater evils, and give us the power to defeat our enemies in the faith.

We pray for our children and our youth: open their minds and their hearts to Love among all our people, and close them to the hate between brothers.

As to those who live in exile, keep their love of their homeland alive. Help them to be useful in the communities where they now live, and give them Strength to rescue Nicaragua for the Christian faith.

We pray for those fallen in the struggle. Lord, may they all contemplate the light of Your face.

God and Holy Trinity, we offer You our pain and our efforts. Bring closer the day in which, together in our land, we may again receive the Vicar of Christ, to love Him, apologize to Him and make amends for the offenses of a Communist and atheist minority; and thus, vindicate the good name of our people in the Heavens.

Almighty God, we promise You that every day we will carry out an activity leading to the recovery of Nicaragua, which we commend to Your Son, proclaiming Christ as our Liberator.

Grant us who profess the faith the freedom to praise You fully, together in our land.

We ask You this in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.