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CENTRAL AMERICA

OPPOSITION GROUP OUTLINES WORK PROGRAM

PA141415 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Statement issued by the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, in San Salvador on 12 June;
read by Arturo Cruz recorded] Adolfo CALERO

[Text] On 1 March, the Nicaraguan resistance backed the Democratic Coordinating Board initiative to urge the FSLN to hold a national dialogue convoked by the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference. On 27 April, before the start of his trip to Moscow, Daniel Ortega categorically rejected our peace initiative. Thus he underscored his regime's intransigence and proved his commitment to prolonging the civil war, keeping the country subjugated, destabilizing the Central American region, and allowing Soviet penetration in our hemisphere.

When the period granted expired, and in view of the FSLN's rejection, the undersigned voiced our unyielding decision to continue fighting together on all fronts while always granting priority to a political solution that would spare our people from suffering. In solidarity with our fellow citizens' democratic aspirations, reacting to the support received, and committed to consolidating national unity and strengthening our alliance, the undersigned agreed that as of today, we will become the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, the organization in charge of conducting the efforts by democratic Nicaraguans on all fronts of struggle.

We reiterate before our people and the world that our demands to the FSLN stem from our own historical commitment to obtain the reconciliation of Nicaragua's children and to establish the foundation for a genuine democracy and the bases for the country's moral and material restoration.

We summarize our three commitments as follows:

✓ **National reconciliation:** This is a priority task, and it will be based on an amnesty or total pardon for political and related crimes, which will be applicable to every Nicaraguan so as to strengthen judicial branch, the abolition of inspection tribunals [tribunales de inspeccion], the abolition of the death penalty, the inalienable right to self-defense, the demilitarization of society; restitution for arbitrary and unjust actions committed, and the enhancement of our national values, such as our religious, human, and cultural values.

✓ **Foundation for democracy:** To establish the foundation for a democracy through the immediate installation of a de jure government which ensures the predominance of the civil society over the state, true political pluralism, free elections allowing the participation of all the political forces without exception, the subjection of all armed bodies to civilian authorities, independence among the state branches, just solutions for the demands of the ethnic minorities -- in sum the foundation must reinforce the inalienability of all fundamental rights and liberties.

✓ **Transition toward democracy** requires the establishment of a reconciliation government backed by all country's active forces, which will have among its basic tasks the summoning of free elections for a constituent assembly. The reconciliation government should not extend beyond a year, a period during which the electoral processes will be supervised by inter-American organizations.

✓ **Basis for national reconstruction:** The fundamental basis for national reconstruction would be a new social pact. This new social pact will be based on the equitable responsibility and participation of all sectors of the civil society in the efforts as well as equitable benefits.

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Thus, economic development will be in harmony with social justice and political freedom to generate trust in all of the country's sectors.

We stress that the rights of peasants and workers are essential elements of social peace and that these elements together with businessmen and professionals will be the prime factors in the national reconstruction. The state's role would be to regulate the national economy, but the current central role would be abolished. The reconciliation government will reorganize the state institutions and will return to the private sector all those production and trade activities and other services that sector can handle more efficiently for the sake of the common well-being. We are struggling for a Nicaragua where the civilian society will play as great a role as possible and the state role will only be as large as is necessary.

To end, we state that the cause of democracy in Nicaragua is vital for Nicaraguans as well as for the other Central American peoples. The FSLN refusal to democratize Nicaragua is a direct threat to the rest of Central America. The most recent violations of Costa Rican territory and the murder of two guardsmen from that country, incidents that shame and sadden us, are a prelude to new and greater tragedies. Therefore, we ask the region's active forces and governments to join the efforts to bring peace and democracy to Nicaragua with specific and effective initiatives.

God save Nicaragua.

[Signed] Adolfo Calero, Arturo Cruz, Alfonso Robelo

Calero, Robelo Discuss Group

PA141647 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Jun 85 pp 2, 11

[Text] Despite the announcements about new Sandinist offensives, we will continue forward with our struggle until we liberate Nicaragua, Nicaraguan opposition leader Adolfo Calero said yesterday. He added that the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity [UNO] seeks peace and democracy in Nicaragua and that it hopes that the Reagan government will support them with specific initiatives. Asked if UNO will establish a government in exile, Alfonso Robelo replies that such a government is not necessary because they have already liberated territory in Nicaragua.

He stated emphatically that the opposition does not have camps in Honduras or Costa Rica. All the forces that are fighting are in Nicaragua, he stressed.

He said that the Sandinist government has not kept the commitments it made at the 16th meeting of OAS foreign ministers in Washington in 1979. It has not formed a government that represents all the opposition forces and it has not stopped violating human rights. We all recognize that the past elections were a farce, he said.

Regarding Commander Edén Pastora, Robelo said that he was invited to sign their previous statement but he refused. UNO seeks national consolidation and unfortunately, Pastora's record shows that he loses important allies. He is a person who likes to work alone and I think that the liberation of Nicaragua is a task that belongs to all democratic Nicaraguans, Robelo said.

Robelo said that he, Arturo Cruz, and Adolfo Calero, struggled against Somoza, were imprisoned, and are now struggling together for their country's liberation. Calero said that Pastora has never rejected U.S. aid and has even sought it. Pastora is now in Washington.

The aid that they receive from the United States or from any organization or group will be channeled and distributed through the UNO, Calero explained. He added that UNO would have liked it if Pastora had signed the San Jose document. UNO will respect whatever Pastora decides to do and it will continue its struggle.

Regarding the U.S. economic blockade against the Sandinist government, Robelo explained that this is a sovereign U.S. decision. The fact that Ortega requested aid from communist countries shows that Nicaragua is within the Soviet orbit. The world sees it as a Soviet satellite, he said. The U.S. embargo, he added, has not weakened the Sandinists because they obtained European aid.

Calero said that some countries did not view the U.S. attitude as a trade embargo. Nevertheless, Spain cut off the commercial credits to Nicaragua, Venezuela is not supplying it with petroleum, and Mexico suspended petroleum shipments. The Central American countries have practically no trade with Nicaragua.

If the United States establishes an embargo and the Europeans help Ortega, those are sovereign decisions and one must respect them. We will carry out our struggle to achieve peace and democracy. We must respect whatever other countries decide with regard to economic relations with Sandinism, Robelo explained.

Regarding the Sandinist attack on the La Penca base, they explained that Pastora is the one who should comment on this. The base was on the banks of the San Juan River.

Calero gave a general overview of the military situation in Nicaragua as far as the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] is concerned. He said that 50 clashes have been waged recently and Sandinist garrisons have been destroyed. The biggest blow was in El Cedro, in Jinotega, where a large amount of supplies was seized. The FDN has taken the war to the southern half of Nicaragua. It has cut off roads and plans to take the action to the heart of the country, Managua.

* ARDE Criticizes UNO

PA141733 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2348 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), headed by Eden Pastora, criticized here today the creation of the Nicaraguan Opposition Union (UNO), which will seek a political solution to the Nicaraguan conflict.

Francisco Rodriguez, ARDE's number two political official, told ACAN-EFE that his organization felt that the creation of UNO was "premature." Rodriguez described UNO as a "top-level" organization, since not all of the forces that oppose the Sandinist regime were informed. He added that not even ARDE's secretary general, Jose Davila, or Eden Pastora (Commander Cero), was informed about the creation of "UNO."

This new organization "should have begun by ironing out the existing differences between the forces that are struggling against the Nicaraguan regime," Rodriguez said. However, Rodriguez said, on behalf of ARDE "we approve of the creation of UNO, because it seeks an end to the situation the Nicaraguan people are enduring."

Alfonso Robelo, Arturo Cruz, and Adolfo Calero, leaders of the opposition to the Sandinist government, announced today in this capital that UNO comprises at least 12 organizations that will fight in the political arena.