

**THE CASE OF THE REPUBLIC OF
NICARAGUA: SUBMITTED TO HIS
EXCELLENCY HON. GROVER CLEVELAND,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ARBITRATOR, UNDER THE TREATY OF
GUATEMALA OF DECEMBER 24TH, 1886**

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The Case of the Republic of Nicaragua: Submitted to His Excellency Hon. Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, Arbitrator, under the treaty of Guatemala of December 24th, 1886 by Horacio Guzmán

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HORACIO GUZMÁN

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OF THE
REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA

SUBMITTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY

HON. GROVER CLEVELAND,
President of the United States,

ARBITRATOR,

UNDER THE TREATY OF GUATEMALA OF DECEMBER
24TH, 1886.

Printed for the Legation of Costa Rica,
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WASHINGTON, D. C.
1888.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. This includes the use of surveys, interviews, and focus groups to gather qualitative information, as well as the application of statistical software for quantitative analysis.

3. The third part describes the process of identifying and measuring key performance indicators (KPIs). It highlights the need to select metrics that are relevant to the organization's strategic goals and to establish a clear baseline for comparison.

4. The fourth part details the implementation of a data management system. This involves setting up a secure database to store all collected data and ensuring that it is easily accessible to authorized personnel.

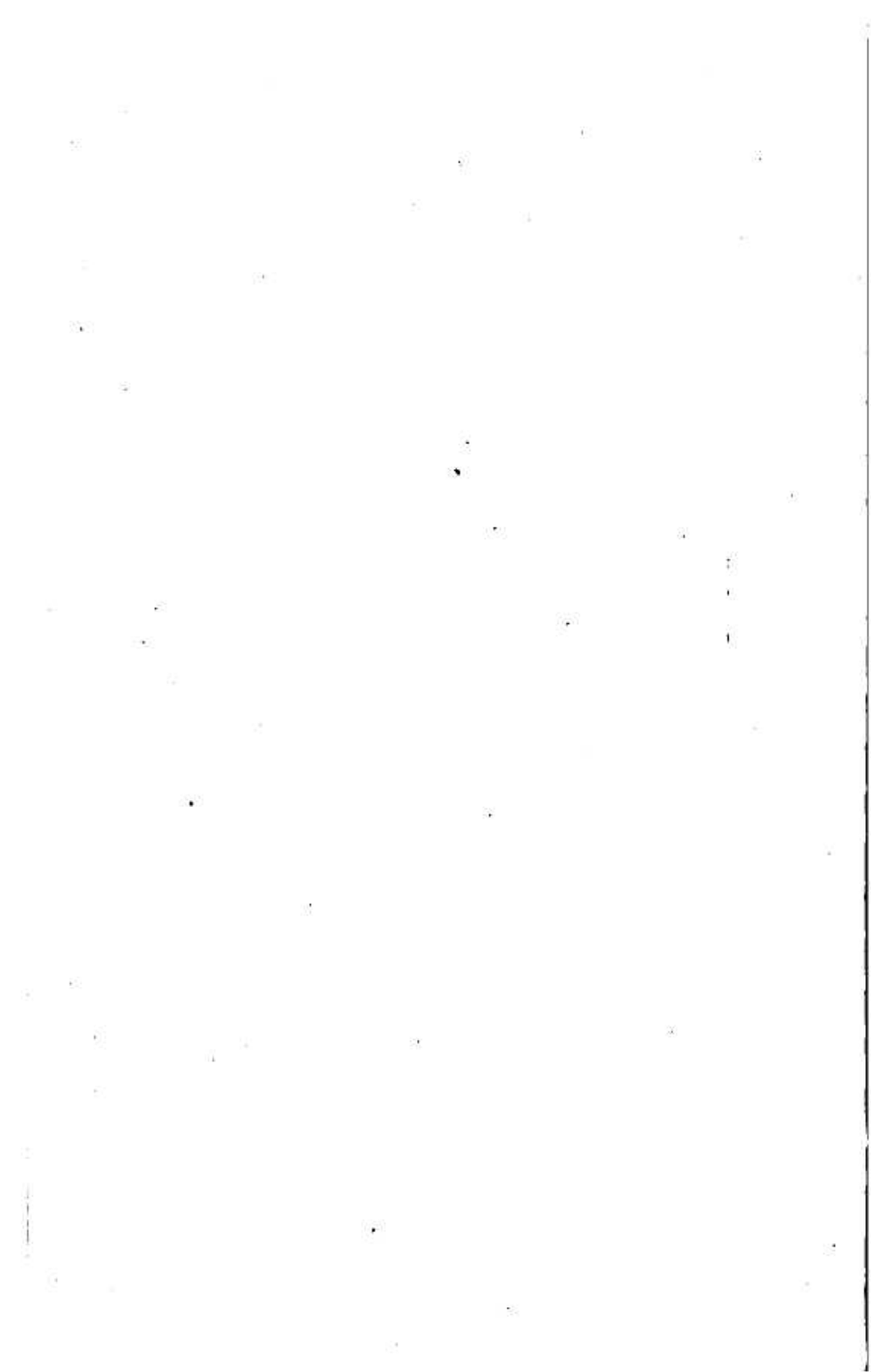
5. The fifth part discusses the importance of data security and privacy. It outlines the necessary measures to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access and to comply with relevant regulations.

6. The sixth part focuses on the interpretation and communication of the results. It stresses the need to present the data in a clear and concise manner, using visual aids like charts and graphs to facilitate understanding.

7. The seventh part concludes by summarizing the key findings and providing recommendations for future actions. It emphasizes that the data should be used to inform decision-making and to drive continuous improvement within the organization.

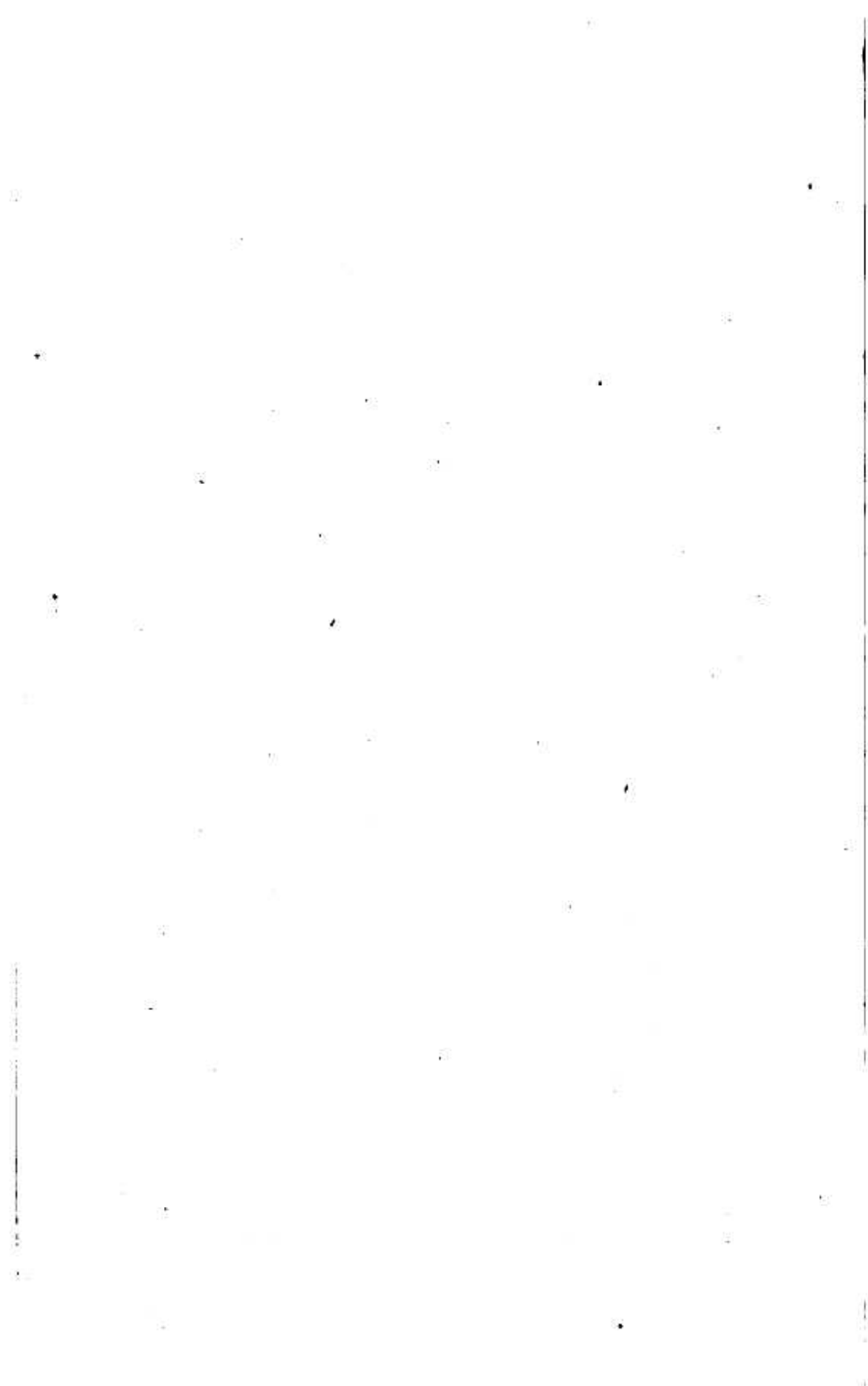
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INTRODUCTION.

THE Government of Nicaragua, in presenting to His Excellency the President of the United States HER CASE under the provisions of the treaty of Guatemala, of December 24, 1886, with the Republic of Costa Rica, congratulates herself upon the acceptance by His Excellency the President of the post of Arbitrator, and conveys to him her grateful sentiments for thus aiding in an amicable adjustment of her differences with the Republic of Costa Rica, and accepts it as an additional token of the good will and kindly interest which His Excellency feels in the welfare of both Republics.



STATEMENT.

The questions presented for the determination of His Excellency the President of the United States, the Arbitrator chosen by the treaty between the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica of Dec. 24, 1886 (Appendix "A"), is—

FIRST. Whether the treaty signed by both on the 15th day of April, 1858 (Appendix "B"), is or is not valid; and

SECOND. Should the validity of the treaty be established, whether under its terms Costa Rica has the right of navigation of the river San Juan with vessels of war or of the Revenue Service, and such other questions of interpretation as may be submitted under the provisions of paragraph six.

The argument upon these latter questions on behalf of Nicaragua is reserved, pending the discussion and decision of the leading question, that Government holding herself in readiness to submit such argument whenever the Arbitrator shall signify his readiness to enter upon that question should its discussion become necessary.

ARGUMENT.

The Government of Nicaragua affirms the invalidity of the treaty of 1858, and insists that it ought not to be bound thereby, for the reason—

First. That it has not received that sanction which the Constitution of the State of Nicaragua requires to give effect to, and validate, a treaty of its character.

Second. It has not been ratified by the Government of San Salvador, so as to give effect to the guarantees on behalf of that Government of the tenth article of the treaty.

Third. That the pretended ratifications of the treaty were exchanged before the treaty had been submitted to the Congress of Nicaragua, and it was not approved by the first