

of Grenada as a violation of the principles of the Charter and the rules of international law, in particular in respect of the non-use of or threat of use of force and of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States. Jordan could not accept the occupation of an independent State, a Member of the United Nations, under any pretext whatsoever. The military activities against Grenada constituted a **grave danger**, for that precedent could be invoked to justify similar occupation operations in the **future**.⁹

The representative of the Soviet Union said that his delegation would vote in favour of a **draft** resolution calling for a **halt** to the abrupt and unceremonious high-handedness in international affairs, a halt to the military intervention by the United States.

At the **end** of the 2491st meeting, on 28 October 1983, the three-Power **draft** resolution was put to the vote and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the **Council**. The result of the voting was as follows: 11 votes in favour, 1 against and 3 abstentions."

NOTES

¹ S/16067, OR, 38th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1983*; See also S/16072, *ibid*.

*For details, see chap. III of the present *Supplement*.

³ S/16091, incorporated in the record of the 2491st meeting. For details, see chap. III of the present *Supplement*.

⁴ 2487th mtg.

⁵ General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV).

⁶ General Assembly resolution 36/103.

⁷ S/16077, OR, 38th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1983*. Zimbabwe joined subsequently as a sponsor of the draft resolution.

⁸ 2489th mtg.

⁹ 2491st mtg.

¹⁰ S/16077/Rev.1, OR, 38th yr., *Suppl. for Oct.-Dec. 1983*.

¹¹ For the vote, see 2491st mtg.

28. LETTER DATED 3 FEBRUARY 1984 FROM THE **CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS** ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

INITIAL PROCEEDINGS

By **letter**¹ dated 3 February 1984, the representative of Nicaragua requested the President of the Council to convene an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation created **by** a new escalation in acts of **aggression** by Somoza and mercenary **counter-revolutionary** forces trained and financed by the United States.

At its 2513th meeting, on 3 February 1984, the Council included the item in its agenda. Following the adoption of the agenda, the Council invited the representative of Honduras, at his **request**, to participate in the discussion without the **right to vote**.² The Council considered this item at the same meeting.

At that meeting, the representative of Nicaragua stated that he had come to the Council greatly alarmed **by** the most serious events over the past two years involving attacks against Nicaragua by Honduran military planes. Those events could be the precursors of a war between Honduras and Nicaragua provoked by the United States to justify inter-

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vention and constituted the greatest threat to peace and security yet in the region as it was the first time that warplanes had been used to continue the chain of acts of aggression against Nicaragua. He charged that at the present time American and Honduran troops were carrying out a joint military manoeuvre with the objective of making war against Nicaragua. He also charged that the two countries undermined the peace efforts of the Contadora Group while they created the impression that they supported them.²

The representative of Honduras rejected as completely unfounded allegations of its complicity in the events referred to by Nicaragua and charged that Nicaragua had once again tried to involve Honduras in Nicaragua's internal problems through false information harmful to neighbouring States and aimed at **provoking** confrontations to divert attention from those problems. Refuting the Nicaraguan charge that his Government obstructed the efforts of the Contadora Group, he hoped that Nicaragua would not continue to foster a climate of distrust which affected the Contadora process. He reiterated his **Government's** full support for that process.*

Responding to the Nicaraguan accusations, the representative of the United States said that his Government had not engaged in aggression against Nicaragua. He added that the United States did intend to continue to co-operate with its friends in Central America in **defence** of freedom, self-determination and democratic pluralism. He charged that it was the Sandinist **régime's** betrayal of those principles that had caused substantial numbers of Nicaraguans to take up arms against that régime. He further accused Nicaragua of exporting revolutions and of destabilizing free and democratic Governments throughout Central America and said that so long as such a situation persisted, so would tension persist in the **region**.²

The President of the Council announced that the next meeting of the Council to continue the consideration of the item on the agenda would be fixed in consultation with members of the **Council**.²

NOTES

S/16306, OR, 39th yr., *Suppl. for Jan.-March 1981*.

² 2513th mtg.

29. LETTER DATED 18 MARCH 1984 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS **ADDRESSED** TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

INITIAL PROCEEDINGS

By a **letter**¹ dated 18 March 1984 addressed to the President of the Council, the representative of the Sudan requested that the Council **be** convened in order to consider the aggression committed by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya against the Sudan on 16 March 1984, which constituted a blatant attack against the sovereignty, security and integrity of the territory and people of a State Member of the United Nations and a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, regional charters and the principles of international law, and posed a serious threat to the peace and security of the countries of the region and to international peace and security. Charging that a