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LETTER DATED 5 AUGUST 1983 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO
THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to recall that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has already, on many occasions, informed the Security Council of the series of acts of intimidation and provocation by the United States and the acts of hostility committed by the United States Administration against the security, sovereignty and independence of the Libyan people and its territory. Similarly, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has already drawn attention to the dangers to which the peace and security of the people of the Jamahiriya in particular, and peace and security in the Mediterranean region and Africa in general, are exposed as a result of the persistence of these practices and the hostile policy of the United States of America.

Today, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya once more draws the attention of the Security Council to the dangerous situation created by the increasing tension provoked by the United States Administration in the Mediterranean region and Africa by the publication of threatening official communiqués accompanied by the dispatch of units of the United States Sixth Fleet to waters near the Libyan coast, of United States military advisers and military equipment to Chad, and of two American AWACs spy aircraft to a country bordering on the Jamahiriya with a view to keeping Libyan air space under observation.

These acts and this policy of the United States Administration reveal its persistent and affirmed aggressive intentions vis-à-vis the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and have taken various forms, in particular the following:

1. The violation of Libyan territorial waters and air space by United States warships and military aircraft, direct and indirect acts of aggression, economic pressure and tendentious information campaigns.
2. The military terrorism perpetrated by means of the manoeuvres carried out by the United States rapid deployment force in certain countries bordering on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and their pernicious effects not only on the security of the Libyan people but also on the security of the peoples of the countries where these manoeuvres take place and of all the African peoples.

3. The dispatch by the United States Administration of military instructors and military equipment to support the rebellion in Chad, with a view to finding an excuse for attacking the Jamahiriya and interfering in the internal affairs of the Jamahiriya in particular, and those of Chad and Africa, in general, in order to impose pro-American régimes within the orbit of United States policy.

The threats and provocations to which the United States has subjected the Libyan people and the peoples of various regions of the world form part of the United States strategy of interference in the affairs of independent countries which refuse to submit to United States policy and the interests of colonialism and which reject racism, domination and hegemonism.

These acts of hostility represent a violation of the principles set forth in the Charter and in other international conventions, in particular, the principle prohibiting the use or threat of force, the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the principle that peoples have the right to choose freely their political, economic and social régime, as well as a violation of the resolutions of the United Nations aimed at making the Mediterranean region a zone of peace and co-operation.

The fact that the United States Administration persists in these practices is a factor which fosters aggression, intervention and instability in various parts of the world. It also provides support for the racist régimes in Palestine and South Africa and is inimical to the interests of the Arab and African peoples. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya draws the attention of the international community to the threats to the peace and security of its people and to the explosive situation in the Mediterranean region and in Africa and warns it of the danger which the pursuance of such a policy creates for international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Awad S. BURWIN
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
