APPENDIX - I

CHRONOLOGY

1812 Constitutional monarchy established in Spain; colonial rule liberalized. Election of town councils in Central America marks beginning of national political life.

1814 Fernando VII restored to Spanish throne; annuls 1812 constitution and all its outgrowths in the New World.

1821 Guatemala and other provinces of Central America declare independence from Spain, but differ on subsequent course of action.

1822 Central American provinces annex themselves to independent Mexican Empire under General Augustin de Iturbide, later Emperor Augustin I.

1823-24 Augustin I overthrown; Mexico becomes a republic, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador form Central American Federation, with capital in Guatemala City (later, briefly, San Salvador).

1825 United States and Central American Federation sign treaty of friendship, ratified following year.

1829-38 Political conflict between federation members and the capital increases. In 1838, Central American Congress allows states to leave federation; Nicaragua, Honduras, and Costa Rica secede.

1847 Guatemala declares itself a "republic" rather than a "state", foreclosing possibility of reunion. Other Central American states follow suit.

1850-55 Trans-Panama railway built. Most Central American commerce moved from Caribbean to Pacific ports.

1895-99 Major efforts to restore Central American Federation fail.

1903 Panama declares independence from Colombia; United States quickly recognizes it and negotiates favourable treaty to build interoceanic canal.

1914 Panama Canal opened.
1917 Attempted union of five Central American states, on Honduran initiative, fails when Nicaragua refuses to cooperate.

1927 Peace accord among fighting factions in Nicaragua provides basis for U.S. occupation and subsequent elections.

1927-34 General Augusto C. Sandino leads Nicaraguan guerrillas against U.S. occupation.

1934 Sandino murdered by members of Nicaraguan National Guard; Guard chief Anastasio Somoza dominates country until 1956.

1936 U.S. Panama Canal Treaty abrogated; United States abandons protectorate powers over Panama and agrees to non-intervention.

1944 Dictator Jorge Ubico in Guatemala resigns under pressure of violence and protests.

1944-50 "Spiritual socialist" Juan Jose Arevalo heads reformist administration in Guatemala.

1948 Fraudulent conservative government in Costa Rica overthrown by Jose Figueres and his Army of National Liberation; start of long period of democratic institutions and dominance of Figueres in Costa Rican politics.

1948 Organization of American States (OAS) created.

1950-54 Jacobo Arbenz elected president of Guatemala. Revolutionary reforms intensify; Communist infiltration of government increases.

1952 Fulgencio Batista seizes power in Cuba and establishes repressive dictatorship.

1953 Cuban revolutionary leader Fidel Castro imprisoned after unsuccessful attack on army post in Santiago de Cuba.

1954 OAS "Declaration of Solidarity" against intervention of International Communism is directed against Arbenz government in Guatemala. After Eastern European arms arrive, Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas overthrows Arbenz with aid of Honduras, Nicaragua, and U.S.

1955 Fidel Castro released from Cuban prison; goes to
1956
Anastasio Somoza assassinated. His sons, Luis and Anastasio, Jr., continue family domination of Nicaragua to 1979.

1956
Fidel Castro and several dozen companions arrive in Cuba from Mexico to begin guerrilla struggle.

1957
Castillo Armas assassinated. Period of instability and violence begins in Guatemala.

1958-63
Conservative Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes elected president of Guatemala.

1959
Castro overthrows Cuban dictator Batista; establishes totalitarian regime.

1961
U.S. sponsored exile invasion of Cuba fails to establish beachhead at Bay of Pigs; Castro declares himself Marxist-Leninist and ally of Soviet Union.

1962
U.S.-Soviet crisis over placement of strategic missiles in Cuba resolved by compromise; Soviet Union agrees to remove the weapons; U.S. promises not to invade the island.

1964
Riots in Panama Canal Zone lead to new canal treaty negotiations.

1965
U.S. intervention in Dominican Republic restores order after leftwing insurgency.

1972
Earthquake devastates Managua, Nicaragua. Poor handing of crisis and mishandling of international relief aid by Anastasio Somoza Debayle increase opposition to his dictatorship.

1972
Michael Manley of pro-socialist People's National Party begins first term as prime minister of Jamaica.

1972
Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte wins plurality in El Salvador election. Legislature, however, acting within constitution, chooses Colonel Arturo Armando Molina as president, Duarte charges fraud, is arrested and exiled.

1974
Election fraud in Nicaragua ensures Somoza's reelection to six year term.
1977
New Panama Canal treaties establishing means for eventually ceding canal to Panama ratified by U.S. Senate after long fight.

1979

October 15, El Salvador: Coup against Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero, President of El Salvador, by progressive elements in the armed forces. They establish a revolutionary junta composed of two military officers and three civilians from center and moderate left parties.

1980
January 3, El Salvador: Civilian members of the Junta and most of the cabinet resign on the grounds that the military continues to exercise control, continuing repression and blocking reforms. A new junta is formed on January 9 composed of military officers and members of the Christian Democratic party.

March 3, El Salvador: Second junta falls and third created, with participation of Christian Democrat Jose napoleon Duarte, resulting in split in Christian Democratic party; dissident group forms the Social Christian Movement, New junta institutes agrarian reform and other reforms.


April 2, The United States approves $ 5.7 million in military aid to El Salvador.

April 18, El Salvador: Formation of Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), composed of opposition political parties and mass organizations, including unions, peasant associations, professional and student associations. Supports the revolutionary movement.


October, Guatemala: Alliance formed of guerrilla organizations (ORPA), EGP, FAR, and the leadership nucleus of the Guatemalan Workers'party).
November, El Salvador; Guerrilla organizations join forces in Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation (FMLN).

November 27, El Salvador; Six leaders of the FDR assassinated by security forces and paramilitary agents.

December 2, El, Salvador; Four US church women assassinated by the National Guard.

December 4, U.S. military and economic aid to El Salvador suspended.

December 13, El Salvador: Third junta dissolved; Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte becomes Acting President, U.S. economic aid resumed.

1981


January 11, El Salvador: Beginning of major FMLN offensive.

January 14, U.S. military aid to El Salvador, cut off after assassination of U.S. Churchwomen, is resumed.

February 23, U.S. State Department issues White Paper stating that Soviet Union, East Europe, Cuba and Nicaragua are involved in aiding Salvadoran revolutionary groups. $15 million remaining of $75 million aid package to Nicaragua is cut off.

April-May, U.S. Congress adopts certification requirements specifying conditions for military aid to Salvadoran government.


August 28, Joint communique by Mexico and France recognizing the FDR-FMLN as a "representative political force".

October 7-9, Honduras: Joint U.S.-Honduran naval and air maneuvers.
November 29, Roberto Suazo Cordova of the Liberal Party elected president of Honduras and takes office on January 27.

November, Guatemala: Army carries out major counterinsurgency offensive in Chimaltenango province.

November 23, President Reagan authorizes a $19.9 million CIA-directed plan to aid paramilitary operations against Nicaragua, allegedly to interdict arms flow to Salvadoran rebels.

January, Foreign Ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras announce the formation of the Central American Democratic Community, excluding Guatemala and Nicaragua.

February 20, Mexican president Jose Lopez Portillo proposes agreements in El Salvador, Nicaragua, and between the United States and Cuba.

February 7, Guatemala: The EGP, ORPA, FAR, and the leadership nucleus off the PGT form the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG). Subsequently it is endorsed by the Guatemalan Committee of Patriotic Unity, formed by exiled leaders in mid-February.

February 24, President Reagan announces Caribbean Basin Institute.


March 25, Nicaragua: Sandinista government declares state of emergency.

March 28, El Salvador: Constituent Assembly elections in El Salvador give rightwing parties control of Assembly. Under U.S. pressure, the Army high command appoints businessman Alvaro Magana as acting president, but Roberto D'Atibuisson, reputed
death squad leader and founding member of the National Republican Alliance (ARENA) becomes President of the Assembly. In May the Assembly calls a halt to the agrarian reform.

July 26 - August 5, Honduras: Joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers near the northeast border of Nicaragua.

September 15, Mexico and Venezuela propose talks between the United States and Nicaragua and between Nicaragua and Honduras.

October 4, U.S. organized Forum for peace and democracy held in San Jose, Costa Rica, with official representatives from Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Belize, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic.

December 21, Boland amendment passed by U.S. House of Representatives by a vote of 411-0, prohibiting the U.S. Department of Defence (DOD) and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) from providing military equipment, training or advice for the purpose of overthrowing the Nicaraguan government.

January 7, President Reagan lifts embargo on arms sales to Guatemala, approving sale of $6.3 million in helicopter parts and military equipment.

January 8-9, Meeting of foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama on island of Contadora, Panama, where they issue a call for dialogue and negotiation among the Central American countries.

February 1-6, Honduras: Joint U.S. Honduran military maneuvers (Big Pine I), involving 1,600 U.S. troops and 4,600 Honduran troops.

March 2-9, Visit of Pope John Paul II to Central America.

April 20-21, Joint meeting of Contadora foreign ministers and those of five Central American countries to agree on general rules for negotiation. At subsequent meeting in May they create a technical group to gather information and study procedures for reaching a regional agreement.

April 28, Reagan administration names special envoy Philip Habib to explore political settlement for Central America.
July 16-17, Meeting of four presidents of Contadora countries in Cancun, Mexico, where they issue the Declaration of Cancun establishing six principles as a basis for agreement among the Central American countries and send letter to President Reagan soliciting U.S. cooperation in search for peaceful settlement in the region.

July 21, President Reagan names bipartisan commission, headed by Henry Kissinger, to recommend solutions for Central America.

July 26, President Reagan announces major military and naval maneuvers in Central America (Big Pine II) involving 19 ships with 16,456 troops as well as 4,000 ground troops, which take place from 5 August 1983 to 5 February 1984.

July 28, House passes "Boland-Zablocki" bill to end support for the covert war in Nicaragua.

August 8, Guatemala: Ríos Montt overthrown in military coup; succeeded by General Mejía Víctores.

September-October, Intensification of contra war against Nicaragua with bombing of international airport, oil facilities, and major ports.

September 7-9, Central American governments agree to 21 points of Bases para la Paz en Centroamerica proposed by Contadora.

October 25, U.S. invasion of Grenada, first use of active U.S. combat forces in Latin America since 1965 invasion of Dominican Republic.

1984

January 10, Report of Bipartisan Commission of Central America (Kissinger Commission) released, calling for $8 billion in aid to the region over a five year period. Although members of the Commission dissent on specific issues, the report essentially endorses the goals of the Reagan administration in Central America.

February CIA mines Nicaragua's harbors. Several ships of Nicaragua and five other nations damaged in next few months. U.S. vetoes proposed U.N. Secretary Council resolution condemning the mining.

February 21, Nicaragua: Plans announced for elections on November 4.

March 24: El Salvador: Presidential elections held, followed by run-off in May between Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte and ARENA candidate Roberto D'Aubuisson. Durate wins and takes office on June 1. Impressed with Durate's credentials, the U.S. Congress approves an escalation of U.S. military aid to El Salvador. Results in new phase of war, including aerial bombardment of countryside and expansion of Salvadoran army from 12,000 to 50,000 troops.

March 31, Honduras: General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of Armed Forces who cooperated closely with U.S. counterinsurgency policy in Central America, is forced to resign. He is succeeded by Air Force General Walter Lopez Reyes.

April. Nicaragua brings suit against the United States in the World Court for mining its harbors and other acts of sabotage.

June, U.S. and Nicaragua begin talks at Manzanillo, Mexico.


June 25. Joint House-Senate conference rejects Reagan request for $21 million in supplemental aid to the contras.

July 1, Guatemala: Elections for a constituent assembly to write a new constitution and draft an electoral law for presidential elections in 1985.

August 8. Nicaragua: Election campaign begins; state of emergency decreed March 1982 is lifted.

September, U.S. Congress learns of CIA training manual for the contras, "Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare", which includes instructions for "neutralizing Sandinistas" and "creating martyrs" for the contra cause.

September 21, Nicaragua agrees to sign Contadora peace treaty, but it is rejected by U.S. State
Department and by Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras.

October 3, Boland amendment extended by House and Senate intelligence committees for another year and tightened to prohibit DOD, CIA, and any other agency engaged in intelligence activities from providing support for military or paramilitary operations in Nicaragua.

October 15, El Salvador: First meeting between Duarte government and FMLN-FDR held in La Palma, Chalatenango, followed by a second meeting on November 30 at Ayagualo, La Libertad.

November 4, Nicaragua: Elections for president and vice president and Constituent Assembly held, with Sandinistas winning a majority. Daniel Ortega and Sergic Ramirez become president and vice president, respectively.

November 6, Reagan reelected, Announces that Nicaragua may be importing Soviet MIG-21 jet fighters (subsequently found to be a false alarm).

January. Reagan administration suspends bilateral talks between Nicaragua and the United States.


February. Reagan speech calling contras "freedom fighters", and comparing them to founding fathers.

March 31. El Salvador: Christian Democrats victorious in assembly which has been in hands of rightwing parties, and 200 of 262 municipalities.

April 11. Memorandum from Lt. Col. Oliver North to Robert McFarlane, head of National Security Council, noting that from the expiration of U.S. assistance in July 1984 until April 9, 1985 the FDN had received $24.5 million, of which over $17 million "has been expended for arms, munitions, combat operations and support activities". He proposed efforts to obtain further funds from private donors. During this time North was also involved in efforts to obtain funds from foreign governments.

April 23. Senate votes humanitarian assistance to the contras.

April-May. Nicaragua: President Daniel Ortega visits Western and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in search of economic and military support.

May 1. Reagan declares a national emergency and imposes economic sanctions against Nicaragua on the grounds that the actions of the Nicaraguan government constitute "an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States".

June 12, U.S. Congress (House) approves $27 million in non-military aid to the contras.

June 19. El Salvador: Four U.S. marines and several others killed in attack by FMLN forces at restaurant in San Salvador.

July. Formation of support group (sometimes referred to as Lima group) of four South American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay) to strengthen work of Contadora.

August 29. Guatemala: Beginning of week of massive demonstrations in Guatemala City for the first time in five years, protesting inflation and increased bus fares and calling for higher wages and for price freezes.


October 15. Nicaragua: Government re-institutes state of emergency, requesting press and media to submit all material to censorship prior to publication or broadcast.

October 24: Guatemala: Elections for presidency, followed by a run-off election on December 8 won by Christian Democrat Vinicio Cerezo, who takes office on January 14.

October 24. El Salvador: FMLN releases Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, daughter of President Duarte, and 33 mayors and municipal officers, in return for the release of 22 political prisoners
and permission for 96 wounded guerrillas to leave the country to receive medical help abroad.

November 24 Honduras: Liberal party candidate Jose Azoona Hoyo is elected president and is inaugurated January 27.

December. Boland prohibition against military aid to contras enacted; permits classified amounts of aid for communications, training and advice.

January, El Salvador: Military maneuvers to push FMLN out of strategic locations, beginning with Operation Phoenix in the Guazapa volcano area, with subsequent operations in Chalatenango, Morazan, western Cabanas, and Usulutan. FMLN mounts counterattacks.


January 23, El Salvador: President Duarte presents austerity package, including devaluation of the colon.

February 2, Costa Rica: Elections for president and for National Assembly won by National Liberation Party with 52 percent of the votes in the presidential elections and approximately 48 percent in the assembly elections. Dr. Oscar Arias elected president, takes office in May.

February 5, El Salvador: New labor confederation, Unidad Nacional de los Trabajadores Salvadoreños (UNTS), formed by unions, labor confederations, peasant organizations and cooperatives, including many formerly linked with the Christian Democratic party as well as those of the opposition.

May 1. Guatemala: Small (5,000 to 10,000) demonstration, calling for wage adjustments to offset inflation and moratorium on foreign debt payment, marks first May Day demonstration by unions in six years.

June 1, El Salvador: President Duarate proposes third round of peace talks with FDR-FMLN.
June 7, Third revised Contadora act presented by Contadora and Support groups, subsequently rejected by Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras.

June 19, El Salvador: FMLN attack on military base in San Miguel, 250 military and 20 FMLN killed or wounded.

June, El Salvador: Inauguration of United to Reconstruct, a program for repopulation of key communities under Army supervision.

June 25, U.S. House of Representatives votes 221-209 to provide $100 million in contra aid (Edwards-Skelton bill), also removes restrictions on CIA and Pentagon training and provides $300 million in economic grants to Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

June 26, Nicaragua: Government closes opposition newspaper La Prensa.

June 27, World Court finds that U.S. actions against Nicaragua have violated international law in training, arming and directing contra forces in military operations against Nicaragua; mining Nicaragua's harbors; flying military aircraft over Nicaragua; and several other points.

June 27, Nicaragua: Father Bismarck Carballo prohibited from re-entering Nicaragua; subsequently; on July 4, Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega was escorted out of the country.

September 19, El Salvador: Third round of talks scheduled between President Duarte and FMLN-FDR fails to materialize after Salvadoran army occupies prospective site, village of Seori in eastern El Salvador.

October 9, Nicaragua: Plane flying military supplies to contras shot down. Three crew members die in clash; survivor Eugene Hasenfus captured by Sandinistas.

October 10, El Salvador: Massive earthquake in San Salvador in which 1,500 are killed, thousands more injured, and 250,000 left homeless. The damages are estimated at $1.5 to $2 billion.

November 6, New U.S. Immigration Reform and Control Act (Simpson-Rodino bill) grants amnesty to
undocumented aliens who entered U.S. before January 1, 1982 but imposes sanctions on employers who hire undocumented immigrants.

November 25, U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese reports that funds from arms sales to Iran have been secretly diverted to contras. National Security Advisor Vice Admiral Poindexter resigns and Lt. Col. Oliver North is removed from National Security Council due to involvement in Iran-Contra crisis. Tower commission appointed by President Reagan to investigate.

December 22, El Salvador: New economic package approved by Christian Democratic controlled assembly involving income and property taxes affecting chiefly high and middle income groups.

December-Federal District Court Judge Lawrence E. Walsh named special prosecutor in Iran-contra affair. Special House and Senate investigating committees set up.

1987

January Nicaragua: New constitution goes into effect.

January-April U.S. holds Big Pine'87 maneuvers in Honduras, within seven miles of Nicaraguan border, followed in May by Solid Shield'87, largest military exercise held in Honduras in five years.

February 16, Split in Nicaraguan opposition group, United Nicaraguan Opposition (UNQ), results in resignation of Adolfo Calero, followed by resignation of Arturo Cruz on March 9. In May, UNO is replaced by new umbrella group, Nicaraguan Residence.

February 16, President Arias of Costa Rica presents peace proposal calling for cease fire in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua; talks with unarmed opposition; cut off outside aid to insurgent forces; amnesty for insurgents; full observance of civil rights and democratic processes; and revival of a Central American parliament. Plan is subsequently endorsed by U.S. Senate.

February 26, Tower Commission report released including information on National Security Council involvement in sale of arms to Iran and soliciting funds from private and government sources for Nicaraguan contras.
March 9, U.S. Supreme Court decision affirms criterion of well-founded fear of persecution as grounds for asylum.

March 31, El Salvador: Attack of FMLN against El Paraiso military barracks in Chalatenango, following series of successful attacks in 1986-87. Results in reassessment of strength of FMLN.

June-July. Open hearings by Select Committees of U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate on administration involvement in sale of arms to Iran, diversion of funds to contras, efforts to raise money for contras from foreign governments and private sources, and subsequent cover-up.

August 7, Central American governments sign Arias peace plan, bypassing proposed peace plan by Reagan and Rep. Wright. In subsequent months, Central American governments take measures to implement the plan. In the case of Nicaragua, these include the reopening of La Prensa and permission for Father Caballo and Bishop Vega to return to the country.

September 10, Reagan administration announces intention to seek $270 million in aid to contras over the next 18 months. Subsequently, aid request is postponed; Congress approves continuation of non-lethal aid ($3.5 million in October & 3.2 million in November).

October 13, President Arias of Costa Rica receives Nobel Peace Prize.

1988
5 January CIVS began a six-day tour of Central America. In Honduras, the Foreign Minister announced (10 January) that his country would permit inspection of any part of its territory without prior notice. Honduran officials said there were no longer any Contras in Honduras.

12 January President Arias informed three Contra leaders living in Costa Rica that they must leave unless they renounced armed struggle against the

15-16 January Central American Presidents' Summit in San Jose ("Esquipulas III"). They considered a report by the CIVS, which described the peace plan as neither a success nor a failure. In a joint declaration the Presidents said that they had agreed to fulfil the plan's undertakings
"unconditionally and unilaterally"; governments which had not complied with these undertakings must do so immediately in a manner both public and obvious. The Presidents decided that the Foreign Ministers' Executive Commission would take on the task of verifying and monitoring compliance with the agreement.

President Ortega, in a Press conference following the Summit, announced that he would suspend the state of emergency, hold direct talks with the Contras on a ceasefire, and grant an amnesty as soon as a ceasefire was effective.

25 January - 1 February
President Ortega visited Cuba, Spain, Italy, the Vatican, Norway and Sweden to seek financial aid for Nicaragua. Spain and Norway agreed to participate in the peace process verification mechanism. The Pope told the President that respect for human rights and democracy were necessary to achieve peace in Central America.

26 January
EC sent a message of support to the Central American Presidents, urging them to fulfil all their outstanding obligations under the peace plan "unconditionally and without delay".

28-29 January
First direct talks between Nicaraguan Government and the Contras in Costa Rica. The two sides exchanged proposals for a ceasefire and agreed to meet again.

3 February
US Congress voted against sending $ 36 million aid to the Contras.

7 February
President Arias called on Soviet Union and Cuba to cut all military aid to Marxist guerrillas in Central America.

15 February
Nicaragua introduced new currency in attempt to alleviate serious economic problems.

18 February
Central American Foreign Ministers' held fifth meeting of Executive Commission in San Salvador and agreed to assume responsibility for verification and follow-up of Esquipulas obligations.

Ceasefire talks between Nicaraguan Government and Contras resumed in Guatemala City. Cardinal Obando y Bravo, official intermediary, suspended the talks on 19 February because neither side
trusted the other.

24-26 February Contadora and Support Group met in Bogota. Endorsed peace process and called on international community to supply economic aid.

29 February- Fourth conference between Foreign Ministers of European Community, Contadora Group and Central Americans, in Hamburg (San Jose IV). Community countries reaffirmed support for the peace process and promised additional measures to assist Central America.

31 March 47 millions dollars were officially given to the contras.

------------------------
Source:

APPENDIX II

VERDICT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

I. The Hague Maintains its Jurisdiction:
Decides that in adjudicating the dispute brought before it by the Application filed by the Republic of Nicaragua on 9 April 1984, the Court is required to apply the "multilateral treaty reservation" contained in proviso (c) to the declaration of acceptance of jurisdiction made under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court by the Government of the United States of America deposited on 26 August 1946.
Eleven votes to three

II. Self defense of the United States? A fallacy:
Rejects the justification of collective self-defence maintained by the United States of America in connection with the military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua the subject of this case.

III. The United States violates the principle of non-intervention:
Decides that the United States of America, by training, arming, equipping, financing and supplying the contra forces or otherwise encouraging, supporting and aiding military and paramilitary activities in and against
Nicaragua, has acted, against the Republic of Nicaragua, in breach of its obligation under customary international law not to intervene in the affairs of another state.

IV. **Terrorism of the United States violates International law:**

Decides that the United States of America, by certain attacks on Nicaraguan territory in 1983-1984, namely attacks on Puerto Sandino on 13 September and 14 October 1983; an attack on Corinto on 10 October 1983; an attack on Potosi Naval Base on 4-5 January 1984, an attack on San Juan del Sur on 7 March 1984 and an attack on boats at Puerto Sandino on 28 and 30 March 1984; and an attack on San Juan del Norte on 9 April 1984; and further by those acts of intervention referred to in subparagraph (3) hereof which involve the use of force, has acted, against the Republic of Nicaragua, in breach of its obligation under customary international law not to use force against another State.

V. **Spying by the United States violates Nicaraguan Sovereignty:**

Decides that the United States of America, by directing or authorizing overflights of Nicaraguan territory, and
by the acts imputable to the United States referred to in sub paragraph (4) hereof, has acted, against the Republic of Nicaragua, in breach of its obligation under customary international law not to violate the sovereignty of another State.

VI. The U.S.A. mines Nicaraguan Ports:
Decides that, by laying mines in the internal or territorial waters of the Republic of Nicaragua during the first months of 1984, the United States of America has acted, against the Republic of Nicaragua, in breach of its obligations under customary international law not to use force against another State, not to intervene in its affairs, not to violate its sovereignty and not to interrupt peaceful maritime commerce.

VII. The Mining of Ports Violates Commercial Treaties:
Decides that, by the acts referred to in sub paragraph (6) hereof, the United States of America has acted, against the Republic of Nicaragua, in breach of its obligations under Article XIX of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua signed at Managua on 21 January 1956.

VIII. Mining: another breach of International law:
Decides that the United States of America, by failing to make known the existence and location of the mines laid by it, referred to in subparagraph (6) hereof, has acted in breach of its obligations under customary international law in this respect.

Fourteen Votes to One

IX. The CIA manual violates Humanitarian Law:

Finds that the United States of America, by producing in 1983 a manual entitled "Operaciones siccologicas en guerra de guerrillas" (Psychological Operations in Guerrilla Warfare), and disseminating it to contra forces, has encouraged the commission by them of acts contrary to general principles of humanitarian law; but does not find a basis for concluding that any such acts which may have been committed are imputable to the United States of America as acts of the United States of America.

Fourteen Votes to one

X. The attacks and the Commercial embargo are calculated acts:

Decides that the United States of America, by the attacks on Nicaraguan territory referred to in subparagraph (4) hereof, and by declaring a general embargo on trade with Nicaragua on 1 May 1985, has committed acts calculated to deprive of its object and
purpose the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Parties signed at Managua on 21 January 1956.

Twelve Votes to Three

XI. The U.S. Commercial Embargo Violates the Friendship Treaty:
Decides that the United States of America, by the attacks on Nicaraguan territory referred to in subparagraph (4) hereof, and by declaring a general embargo on trade with Nicaragua on 1 May 1985, has acted in breach of its obligations under Article XIX of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Parties signed at Managua on 21 January 1956.

XII. The U.S.A. should cease its acts of aggression against Nicaragua:
Decides that the United States of America is under a duty immediately to cease and to refrain from all such acts as may constitute breaches of the foregoing legal obligations.

XIII. The U.S.A. must make reparations to Nicaragua for the aggression:
Decides that the United States of America is under an obligation to make reparation to the Republic of
Nicaragua for all injury caused to Nicaragua by the breaches of obligations under customary international enumerated above.

Twelve votes to Three

XIV. Reparation must be paid for damages due to breaches of the trade treaty:
Decides that the United States of America is under obligation to make reparation to the Republic of Nicaragua for all injury caused to Nicaragua by the breaches of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Parties signed at Managua on 21 January 1956.
Fourteen votes to One:

XV. Failing agreement between the parties, the Court will decide the amount:
Decides that the form and amount of such reparation, failing agreement between the Parties, will be settled by the Court, and reserves for this purpose the subsequent procedure in the case.
Fourteen votes to one

XVI. Recalls to both Parties their obligation to seek a solution to their disputes by peaceful means in accordance with international law.
UNANIMOUSLY