



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/42/875 /  
S/19332  
10 December 1987  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Forty-second session  
Agenda item 72  
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING  
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-second year

Letter dated 9 December 1987 from the Permanent Representative of  
Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba concerning the developments which have been taking place in the Republic of Haiti, and to request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 72, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Oscar ORAMAS OLIVA  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Republic of Cuba

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba is deeply concerned about the events which have been taking place, since the departure of the dynastic dictatorship of the Duvalier family, in the sister Republic of Haiti, whose people have been systematically denied their right to exercise their democratic will.

When on 7 February 1986 the Haitian people, in their selfless and heroic struggle, overthrew the bloody Duvalier dictatorship, the hope arose in the international community that in that Caribbean nation there would emerge a democratic process which would make it possible to tackle the serious evils inherited from decades of exploitation, repression and intervention on the part of Yankee imperialism.

However, the National Government Council, established, supported and financed by the Government of the United States of America, has brutally thwarted all the aspirations for freedom and democracy of the Haitians and is using the same methods of terror and repression that were used by the Duvalier régime.

It is indeed curious and paradoxical how, until the very day on which the elections were to take place, the United States unconditionally supported the National Government Council in each and every one of its misdeeds against the people. More than one statement was issued by high Yankee officials in support of the junta, which they maintained was fulfilling all the requirements of the process of democratization.

Even on Sunday, 29 November, the United States kept silent about the climate of terror and victimization that reigned in Haiti. It did not denounce in any international forum or in its official statements the wave of crime and vandalism suffered by the Haitian people at the hands of the National Government Council.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba expresses its revulsion at the methods employed by the junta, among them the attacks against observers and journalists who had travelled to Haiti to observe the electoral process close up and to report on it. It has even been learned that several were wounded and that a Dominican reporter from his country's Channel 2 television was murdered at the hands of the Tontons Macoute, in open collusion with the Haitian Army.

Certain statements by persons influential in the United States Government are a cause for concern, directed as they are to justifying a United States military invasion of Haiti in collaboration with other Governments of the region, with the aim of "normalizing" the domestic situation in Haiti.

We draw attention to the fact that this interventionist talk has been used on the eve of every military adventure of the imperialists, especially in our region, as happened - to cite only a few examples - in the Dominican Republic in 1965, in

Grenada in 1983, and in Haiti itself when the United States occupied it for 19 years, between 1915 and 1934.

We urge the international community to condemn the barbarity of the tyrannical régime in power in Haiti, and to afford its heroic people all the solidarity they deserve in the struggle to achieve a genuine democracy and to become master of their own fate.

We call for the avoidance of any type of intervention, especially military intervention under the pretext of saving lives and property while establishing a democratic régime, because it is for the Haitian people alone to resolve freely the serious internal problems they are facing.

-----