
Dual distribution

REPLIES FROM STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND FROM SOME NON-MEMBER STATES PURSUANT TO THE
DECISION TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT
ITS THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH MEETING

Pursuant to the decision adopted by the Security Council at its three hundred and twentieth meeting on 15 June 1948, which was called to their attention by the Secretary-General on 15 June 1948, the following States acknowledged the receipt of this communication and added some substantive information in their replies to the Secretary-General which are reproduced below:

(for the replies sent in by other States Members of the United Nations, see documents S/855, Add.1, 2 and 3).

Haiti:

8 September 1948

The Haitian delegate on the United Nations Provisional Committee presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to send him herewith a memorandum drawn up by the Chief of Staff of the Haitian Army in connection with a communication from the Security Council dated 29 May last on the Palestine dispute.

Memorandum

In consequence of the receipt of the document signifying the Security Council's desire to learn the steps taken by States Members of the United Nations in fulfilment of the Council's resolution of 29 May last regarding the Palestine dispute, the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs describes as follows the situation existing in Haiti in regard to this dispute.

It must first be stressed that the four week's cease-fire has already expired.

The Haitian Government can, however, assure the Security Council that the points covered by the resolution adopted at the three hundred and tenth meeting on 29 May 1948 have not been contravened by the Republic of Haiti.

Indeed, most of these points and of the truce proposals of the United Nations Mediator accepted by the Jewish and Arab States, do not apply in the case of Haiti.

The Republic of Haiti has no direct interest in the triumph of the cause of either of the parties, and has not indulged in any hostile act towards

them during the cease-fire.

The Haitian Government maintains no agent in the Arab or Jewish States who could undertake the import of arms for the benefit of either of the belligerents.

The Republic of Haiti has no war industry for the manufacture of arms and munitions.

The trade of arms in transit to any country is not permitted by the laws of Haiti.

Any person who attempted to violate the law reserving the import and export of arms exclusively to the Army would have his stock confiscated by the State.

The Army has not even used its right to export arms during the truce period.

The Haitian Government sent no fighting personnel into Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Yemen or Transjordan during the cease-fire.

The Haitian Government only exercises control over its national territory; no military training is permitted there, other than by the regular army, into which no foreigner is admitted.

It has been impossible for troops to pass through the territory of the Republic to the Arab and Jewish countries during the truce because of the scrupulous control exercised by the emigration and immigration authorities.

The Haitian Government would certainly have sent to the United Nations Mediator, together with all the necessary information, a list of any foreign subjects and Haitian nationals who had formed groups and emigrated to the above mentioned States for the purpose of giving armed support to either of the belligerents.
