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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SITUATION IN THE
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Addendum

1. Further information on the situation in the Dominican Republic has been received from the Office of my Representative there since the publication of my report on 27 December 1965 on the subject (S/7052/Add.3).
2. On 29 December, the Dominican Central Electoral Board announced that foreign technical advisers for the elections scheduled to take place on 1 June 1966 would arrive in the Dominican Republic at the beginning of January 1966. These technical advisers were being sent by the Organization of American States at the request of the Provisional Government.
3. Although terrorist activities had somewhat declined, two incidents of a serious character were reported. The first incident occurred during the night of 31 December. On that night, the "27 February camp" where some 700 former "Constitutionalists" were concentrated, was fired on for a short period. Shots apparently came from the areas of the Port and the Lighthouse. The firing stopped when troops of the Inter-American Peace Force (IAPF) stationed around the camp reacted with warning shots. The second incident took place on the night of 1 January when a small fragmentation bomb was thrown at an IAPF vehicle, wounding two IAPF soldiers and five civilians, four of them children. One child has since died.
4. On 2 January, the Armed Forces of the Dominican Republic issued a public manifesto announcing a "compromiso de honor" (promise of honour) of the Dominican Armed Forces and the National Police not to permit communism to take over the country.
5. On the evening of 5 January, President Héctor García-Godoy addressed the nation on the Santiago incident of 19 December 1965. After recalling that the Government

had ordered an investigation into the incident, the President stated that he had studied the documentation relating to the investigation and had reached the conclusion that the only certainty was that human lives had been lost in Santiago on 15 December. He believed that the responsibility for the incident lay not with the military alone but with the tragic division between brothers. He went on to state that this was not the moment to establish blame, but of working for unity and listening to the voice of common duty. The President then announced that within a few hours an important group of military personnel of various ranks would leave the country on missions abroad. He indicated that all those personnel were leaving in a spirit of understanding and co-operation. The President concluded with an appeal to the good sense and patriotism of all Dominicans to make 1966 a constructive year, a year of national cohesion and sacrifices without violence.

6. At the time of writing this report, Santo Domingo had remained calm since 1 January, but the situation there was reported as very tense and unstable.

