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LETTER DATED 20 OCTOBER 1965 FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

I have the honour to transmit to you, in accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations and for the information of the Security Council, copies in English and Spanish of the second general report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, together with two reports supplementary thereto, which were presented at the twentieth plenary session, held yesterday, for consideration by the Tenth Meeting of Consultation (documents 374 Rev.3, 386 and 389).

Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) José A. MORA
Secretary General

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
TENTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.

1965



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SECOND GENERAL REPORT
OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE TENTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION
OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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SECOND GENERAL REPORT

OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE TENTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION
OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

I. INTRODUCTION

After presenting its first General Report to the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (Doc.OEA/Ser.F/II.10-251), the Ad Hoc Committee returned to the Dominican Republic in order to continue the mission that was entrusted to it by the Meeting of Consultation in its resolution of June 2, 1965, to act on behalf of the Meeting for the following purposes, as stated therein:

- a. To continue the task begun by the Special Committee and now being carried out by the Secretary General of providing good offices to all the parties, for the purpose of achieving the establishment of a climate of peace and reconciliation that will permit the functioning of democratic institutions in the Dominican Republic and its economic and social recovery;
- b. To provide the Inter-American Force, through its Commander and on behalf of the Tenth Meeting of Consultation under whose authority it functions, the directives necessary for the effective accomplishment of that Force's sole purpose, as defined in paragraph 2 of the resolution adopted by this Meeting on May 6 1965; and
- c. To keep the Tenth Meeting of Consultation duly informed of its activities and the results thereof.

At that time, the Ad Hoc Committee was composed as follows:

Members

Ambassador Ilmar Penna Marinho, Representative of Brazil
Ambassador Ramón de Clairmont Dueñas, Representative of
El Salvador
Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, Representative of the
United States of America

Civilian Advisers

Mr. José Arcadio Chávez, El Salvador
Mr. Ward P. Allen, United States of America

Military Adviser

Colonel Lannes de Souza Caminha, Brazil

Secretariat

Mr. Santiago Ortiz, Director of the Secretariat
Mr. Leon Fidel, Assistant Director of the Secretariat
Mr. Modesto Lucero, Recording Secretary

As was stated in the first report, the Ad Hoc Committee did not elect a Chairman, since its three members considered that all of them had the same duties and responsibilities.

In carrying out this phase of its activities the Ad Hoc Committee remained in Santo Domingo from July 20 to September 10, 1965, the period covered by this Second General Report.

II. ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT

A. Activities that preceded the third phase of the negotiations

In its first report, the Ad Hoc Committee indicated that, after the presentation of its proposal of June 18, 1965, both parties had replied, offering their points of view and suggesting changes in it. Immediately afterward, the Ad Hoc Committee devoted itself to the task of studying those replies and for that purpose held interviews with representatives of important sectors of the active forces of the country, in order to learn their opinion regarding the basic points of the proposal presented and to unify views with respect to the most effective manner of reaching a prompt understanding between the parties. These activities constituted the second phase of the negotiations.

In that phase, which the Ad Hoc Committee also reported on in its first report, the conclusion was reached that it would be desirable to give priority, from among the various aspects of its formula, to the establishment of a Provisional Government, since it was considered that the solution of this important problem would facilitate the solution of all the others.

For this purpose, the Ad Hoc Committee held a series of interviews with representative Dominican citizens who would be able to direct the destinies of the Dominican Republic with the assent of both parties and with broad popular support, since it considered that only in this way could the country be led to the re-establishment of a climate of peace and conciliation and to normality, which had been so seriously affected by the events that occurred as a consequence of the movement that began on April 24, 1965.

The task of the Ad Hoc Committee was complicated by the fact that it was difficult to find candidates who would be acceptable to both factions, which for their own part submitted lists of names that invariably were not accepted by the opposing faction.

After extensive consultations with the parties and with neutral sectors of the Dominican citizenry, it was concluded that the citizens most acceptable for occupying the posts of President and Vice President of the Republic, with sufficient merits to rescue the country from the crisis it was undergoing, would be, respectively, Dr. Héctor García Godoy and Mr. Eduardo Read Barreras, persons who were not connected with either of the parties to the conflict.

On July 9, 1965, the "Constitutional Government" accepted the proposed candidacies, although it reserved its definitive acceptance until it could learn the position of Dr. García Godoy with respect to

the proposals it presented in reply to the formula of the Ad Hoc Committee. For its part, the "Government of National Reconstruction," in accepting the names suggested by the Ad Hoc Committee, declared that various pending problems should be clarified before the Provisional Government was installed.

The discussion of the problems still pending that preoccupied the parties constituted the third phase of the negotiations, to which the Ad Hoc Committee devoted itself upon its return from Washington.

B. Continuation of the third phase of the negotiations.
Discussion of the pending problems

After various interviews were held with the parties, it was agreed that it would be desirable to prepare an agenda to specify the points that should be discussed. This agenda was presented to the parties and was approved in the following form:

1. HOLDING OF ELECTIONS

I. Time (in 6 to 9 months)

II. Time for swearing in the elected government

2. PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

I. Request to the OAS for aid with regard to elections

II. Human Rights

III. Inter-American Peace Force

a. Period for evacuation

b. Regulations

IV. General Amnesty and restoration of peace

a. Exclusion of common crimes

b. System of public freedoms (Institutional Act, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man)

V. Armed Forces

a. Subjection to the exclusive authority of the Provisional Government

- b. Determination of the highest rank
- c. Constitutionalist military ranks
- d. Return of military personnel to their barracks
- e. Composition of the military commands
- f. Discharge of military personnel guilty of crimes under ordinary law
- g. Pensions and retirement

VI. Surrender of arms

- a. Method

VII. Recognition of debts

VIII. Cabinet

- a. Composition
- b. Nonparticipation of the members of the Cabinet as candidates in the next elections
- c. Itemized statement of wealth

IX. Aid from the Organization of American States to the Provisional Government

- a. Selection of programs, on the basis of their economic productivity
- b. Assistance from international agencies
- c. Contribution of the OAS
- d. Exclusive power of the Provisional Government with respect to investment decisions

3. INSTITUTIONAL ACT

I. Creation of the Institutional Act

II. Congress

III. Period for which it will be in force

4. CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

I. Time of Meeting

A summary of the discussions held with respect to the principal points on that agenda is offered below:

1. Holding of general elections

With respect to the holding of general elections, the Ad Hoc Committee, after receiving the opinions of both parties and of outstanding Dominican citizens, felt that they should take place within nine months following the installation of the Provisional Government, and that a complete political truce should be observed up to three months before the elections, with the electoral campaign being limited to those three months.

The "Institutional Act," which is to govern the political and administrative action of the Provisional Government, specifies the details of the electoral process to be held and provides that the Provisional Government shall request the cooperation of the Organization of American States in election preparations and the electoral process, and that the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights shall remain in the country from the time of the entry into force of the Institutional Act until the elected government takes office.

2. Provisional Government

The formation and structure of the Provisional Government was the subject of numerous discussions with the representatives of the two contending parties and received preferential attention from the Ad Hoc Committee because, as was stated above, it was considered that the best way of approaching a prompt solution of the Dominican crisis was the establishment of a Provisional Government.

As has been said, the parties had accepted, with the reservations they indicated, the candidacy of Dr. Héctor García Godoy as President and of Mr. Eduardo Read Barreras, Ambassador of the Dominican Republic in Rome, as Vice President. However, Mr. Read Barreras, after having accepted his candidacy for Vice President, made a statement declining it. This fact made it necessary to conduct additional negotiation in search of another candidate who would be acceptable to both parties. In view of the difficulties encountered, and of the urgency of ending the negotiations, it was agreed with the two parties and with Dr. García Godoy that the Vice President would be selected from among the members of the Provisional Government, after it was installed.

Other matters relating to the organization, functioning, and powers of the Provisional Government were covered in a special chapter of the Institutional Act.

Both parties and the majority of the sectors consulted showed interest in having the Institutional Act clearly specify that the Provisional Government would not be of a collegiate type, and that the executive functions would be of the exclusive competence of the President of the Provisional Government, while the legislative functions would depend on approval of two thirds of the Cabinet.

3. Inter-American Peace Force

The question of the stay of the Inter-American Peace Force in Santo Domingo and its eventual withdrawal was the subject of numerous discussions and proposals between the Ad Hoc Committee and the two parties. The Ad Hoc Committee at all times maintained the view that the withdrawal of the Inter-American Peace Force was a matter of the exclusive competence of the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of the resolution of May 6, 1965, creating the Force. It was finally decided that after the Provisional Government was installed and recognized and acting as a sovereign government, it would undertake negotiations with the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to establish the form and date of the withdrawal of the Inter-American Peace Force.

4. Problems connected with the Dominican Armed Forces

From the outset of the negotiations of the Ad Hoc Committee with the two contending parties, various problems arose in relation to military questions affecting the two parties.

The "Government of National Reconstruction," on the one hand, requested the following: 1. that all military personnel abroad who had deserted the Dominican Armed Forces would remain outside of such Forces; 2. that all officers who had rebelled against the government on April 24, 1965, and were of proper age and condition to retire, should be retired with a pension; 3. that all "constitutionalist" officers who, in the opinion of their Chiefs of Staff, might constitute a threat or run into danger to their personal safety, would be designated to go abroad; and 4. that the decisions of the Retirement Board, in accordance with the Organic Law of the Armed Forces, would be maintained, as well as the decisions of the competent Courts-martial.

For its part, the "Constitutional Government" proposed the following: 1. deportation of the highest military officers of the "Government of National Reconstruction"; 2. appointment of a "constitutionalist" military person as Chief of Staff of the Army; 3. reincorporation of the "constitutionalist" military personnel into the Armed Forces, with the ranks obtained in the files of the "constitutionalists"; and 4. departure of the Inter-American Peace Force within a period of thirty days.

Following a series of discussions held with the parties in connection with the above points, it was agreed that these should be considered by the President of the Provisional Government, who would seek a suitable and satisfactory solution through an understanding between the interested parties.

5. Aid from the Organization of American States to the Provisional Government

As a result of discussions held with the two sides, it was decided that after the Provisional Government was installed and in accordance with procedures established in regulations governing such cases, the OAS would provide technical assistance in carrying out the electoral process, as it had done in 1962. For that purpose, a committee would be appointed that would cooperate closely with the Central Board of Elections of the Provisional Government until the elections were held.

Likewise, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, at the request of the Provisional Government, would continue its activities in the Dominican Republic for the purpose of guaranteeing protection of such rights during the pre-election period, as well as the protection of political rights.

The agreement reached on this point of the agenda was incorporated in the Institutional Act as Article 51.

6. Institutional Act

As stated in its first general report, the Ad Hoc Committee, with a view to facilitating the work of finding a solution to the Dominican crisis, initially prepared a draft Institutional Act that was submitted to the two sides for consideration.

To study that document, the "Constitutional Government" appointed Mr. Salvador Jorge Blanco, Attorney General of the Republic, and the "Government of National Reconstruction" appointed Dr. Carlos Sánchez y Sánchez, a member of the Advisory Board of the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs. Doctor Francisco García Amador, Director of the Department of Legal Affairs of the Pan American Union, also cooperated with the Ad Hoc Committee in the preparation and discussion of this document.

Subsequently, and in connection with the draft of the Ad Hoc Committee, both parties presented their counterproposals, which were studied by the Ad Hoc Committee at numerous meetings held with the representatives of the two parties. The opinion and advice of distinguished Dominican jurists, such as Dr. Julian Cuello, President of the Supreme Court of Justice, Dr. Froilán Tavares, and Dr. Julio F. Poynado, and other outstanding Dominican individuals, were also requested.

As a result of the work done, the Ad Hoc Committee was able to present a new text of the "Institutional Act" to the parties, who made various comments and suggestions, many of which were incorporated in the final draft that the Ad Hoc Committee presented to them on August 9, as an appendix to the draft "Act of Dominican Reconciliation."

7. Constituent Assembly

The Ad Hoc Committee suggested in its proposal of June 18 that not later than six months after the elected government takes office, a Constituent Assembly should be convoked to decide upon a Constitution that would govern the destinies of the country.

As a result of the discussions that were held with the parties, the formula proposed by the Ad Hoc Committee was modified with respect to the period that was set for convoking the Constituent Assembly, which was reduced to four months. This point was incorporated in the Institutional Act as Article 53.

C. Final Proposal of the Ad Hoc Committee

As stated in preceding paragraphs, following its return from Washington the Ad Hoc Committee concentrated its efforts on obtaining a rapid solution of the problems that were still impeding the prompt installation of the Provisional Government.

Bearing in mind this criterion and the need for ending a situation whose prolongation meant the increasingly dangerous deterioration of the institutional and economic life of the Dominican Republic, the Ad Hoc Committee deemed it advisable to present a proposed Act along with a statement that would serve to explain its purposes to the Dominican people. That document, entitled "Act of Dominican Reconciliation," was submitted to the parties on August 9, 1965. It provided that both parties would recognize the Provisional Government presided over by Dr. Héctor García Godoy as the sole and sovereign Government of the Dominican Republic (Article 1), and that they would accept the Institutional Act, whose text was annexed to the Act, as the constitutional instrument under which the Provisional Government would exercise its functions (Article 2). The Act also included other provisions relating to the proclamation of a general amnesty by the Provisional Government (Article 3); the incorporation of the "constitutionalist" zone into the security zone (Article 4); the maintenance of public order (Article 5); the procedure for the recovery of the arms in the possession of the civilian population (Articles 6 and 7); the reincorporation of "constitutionalist" military personnel into the Armed Forces (Article 8); other matters related to the disposition of military personnel that participated in the revolution since April 23 (Article 9); and, finally, the procedure to be followed for the withdrawal of the Inter-American Peace Force (Article 10). The complete text of the Act appears as Appendix 1.

The Institutional Act, presented as an appendix to the Act of Dominican Reconciliation, was the result of prolonged negotiations between the Ad Hoc Committee and the two parties and of numerous consultations with distinguished Dominican jurists. That document contains as large a number as possible of the provisions and ideas contributed by the two parties. The complete text of the Institutional Act appears as Appendix 2.

Finally, the Ad Hoc Committee, in its "Declaration to the Dominican People," described the proposals presented and appealed to the Dominican people "on behalf of the free community of American nations" and in a "spirit of conciliation and brotherhood" to support the proposal of the Ad Hoc Committee in favor of national reconciliation, thus permitting the establishment of the Provisional Government, which would begin the difficult task of restoring the economy and restoring democratic political institutions in the Dominican nation (see Appendix 3).

The Ad Hoc Committee took a special interest in seeing that the Dominican people were fully informed about the proposed Act of Reconciliation presented and the declaration issued. To that end a special number of the newspaper La Voz de la OEA was published, and the same day, Monday August 9, on which the proposal was presented to the two parties, OAS officials in cooperation with officials of the United States Information Agency visited the most important cities of the Dominican Republic, using helicopters, small aircraft, and automobiles, to distribute copies of the "Declaration to the Dominican People" and "Act of Dominican Reconciliation," to be given out in as thorough a manner as possible through representative persons in each locality. Altogether, 100,000 copies of the Declaration and 10,000 copies of the Act were distributed.

On the same day the OAS radio station, in collaboration with its affiliated broadcasting stations, transmitted the texts of both documents every hour.

As reported at the time to the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, public reaction to the proposal of the Ad Hoc Committee was generally favorable, and the expressions of support from groups representing industry, trade, labor unions, and professional associations of the country have been made known to the Meeting of Consultation in due course (see Appendix 4).

D. Replies of the parties to the proposal of the Ad Hoc Committee

1. From the "Government of National Reconstruction"

On August 10, 1965, the Ad Hoc Committee held an interview with the members of the "Government of National Reconstruction," which was also attended by the Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, Commodore Francisco J. Rivera Caminero, and the Chiefs of Staff thereof, Colonels

Juan de los Santos Céspedes and Jacinto Martínez Arana and Commodore Ramón Emilio Jiménez. General Imbert announced at this interview that, after serious consideration and as an act of generosity and sacrifice in behalf of the interests of a majority of the Dominican people and for the sake of peace and reconciliation, the "Government of National Reconstruction" had decided to accept the "Act of Dominican Reconciliation" as presented by the Ad Hoc Committee. He added that he hoped it would not undergo any change. In addition, the "Government of National Reconstruction" requested clarification of certain points referring to personnel of the Armed Forces.

2. From the "Constitutional Government"

On August 11, 1965, the Ad Hoc Committee was received by the "Constitutional Government" and informed that it had objections to Articles 4, 5, 8, and 10 of the "Act of Dominican Reconciliation."

E. Presentation of the new text of the "Act of Dominican Reconciliation"

The objections presented by the "Constitutional Government" were fully discussed. That "government" presented several counterproposals in relation to the aforementioned articles, which were not accepted by the Ad Hoc Committee. The Ad Hoc Committee, however, after learning the opinion of the Unified Command of the Inter-American Peace Force on the subject, decided to present a new draft of Articles 4, 5, 8, and 10 of the "Act of Dominican Reconciliation," the text of which is the following:

"4. Immediately after the Provisional Government is installed, the contending forces will begin the process of withdrawing their defenses in the zones at present under their control.

The Inter-American Peace Force will return to its camps, leaving, along the present lines, only the barbed wire and reduced guard posts.

The demilitarization and disarmament of civilians will be started immediately in the "Constitutionalist" zone.

The present check points will be operated by elements of the Inter-American Peace Force during the phase of disarmament.

The guard posts and check points of the Inter-American Peace Force will be withdrawn as soon as the demilitarization of the zone and the disarmament of civilians have been verified by the Provisional Government.

The Provisional Government will take the measures that are necessary in order to verify compliance with the provisions of this article.

The Provisional President will designate the places to which the Inter-American Peace Force will be transferred until the date of its departure from the country is determined."

"5. The maintenance of public order throughout the national territory will be the responsibility of the Provisional Government, and for the discharge of that responsibility it may take all of the measures it may deem necessary."

"8. As soon as the Provisional Government has been installed, the Armed Forces will return to their barracks and place themselves under the orders of their Commander in Chief, the Provisional President."

"10. The Provisional Government will initiate negotiations with the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs with regard to the form and date of withdrawal of the Inter-American Peace Force."

The new text of Article 4 was considered to be an improvement over the previous one, and made unnecessary an additional protocol or memorandum to establish procedures for implementing it.

Article 5 was expanded in its scope, because instead of referring exclusively to the "Security Zone," as in the original, the powers of the Provisional President to maintain public order were broadened to include the entire national territory. Also, mention of the Inter-American Peace Force has been eliminated.

In accordance with the agreement made with the parties that all questions related to the future situation of the Constitutionalist military officers would be left for consideration by the Provisional President, Article 8 was shortened to include only the first paragraph of the original text.

With reference to Article 10, the word "functions" was eliminated from the original text, and the Ad Hoc Committee, in accordance with the request made by the "Constitutional Government," addressed the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs on August 20, recommending that after the Provisional Government was installed, a resolution be adopted to provide that the form and date for withdrawal of the Inter-American Peace Force be determined jointly by the Provisional Government and the aforementioned Meeting of Consultation (see Appendix 5).

Finally, since the "Constitutional Government" states that it did not wish to sign the Act jointly with the "Government of National Reconstruction," it was agreed to prepare two identical copies of the "Act of Dominican Reconciliation," so that each party might sign a separate document.

On August 23, 1965, the Ad Hoc Committee presented the new text of the Act to the two parties.

1. Acceptance by the "Constitutional Government"

On the day that the text of the new Act was presented to the "Constitutional Government," the representatives of that party accepted the Act in its entirety, although they requested that the title of it be changed to "Act of National Reunification." They also made the following reservation:

Reservation of the Constitutional Government

"In signing this Act, the Constitutional Government makes formal reservation that, contrary to what is stated in paragraph 5 of the operative part of the resolution of the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs establishing the Inter-American Peace Force, it understands that it is an exclusive and sovereign power of the Provisional Government to determine the date of the withdrawal of that force from Dominican territory. This reservation shall persist until such time as the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs modifies the aforementioned resolution, which should have been done prior to installation of the Provisional Government."

2. Reply of the "Government of National Reconstruction"

At the meeting at which the "Government of National Reconstruction" received the text of the "Act of Dominican Reconciliation" with the changes introduced by the Ad Hoc Committee, General Imbert reported that his government would study the text of this document and make its reply in due course. At that time, the Ad Hoc Committee explained that the changes made in the original text of some articles were more a matter of form than of essence and in no way altered the substance of the Act, and that all the objectives that had been sought through this document had been maintained.

3. Communications from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the "Government of National Reconstruction" to the Meeting of Consultation

As it duly informed the Meeting of Consultation, the Ad Hoc Committee continued to negotiate with the "Government of National Reconstruction," in an effort to gain its acceptance of the Act in the new form in which it had been presented.

During these negotiations the Ad Hoc Committee was informed by the Meeting of Consultation of the content of two cables addressed to it by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the "Government of National Reconstruction," which contained opinions and comments on the documents that the Ad Hoc Committee had presented to it for consideration (Appendices 6 and 7).

In reply to these cables, the Ad Hoc Committee sent a message to the Meeting of Consultation on August 29, explaining the manner in which it was conducting negotiations with the parties, and especially, the reason for the changes made in the formula presented on August 9, 1965, and to which the "Government of National Reconstruction" objected. The Ad Hoc Committee also clarified certain unfounded assertions made by the aforementioned government regarding the Institutional Act, which have already been discussed fully in the corresponding chapter. The text of the aforementioned cable appears as Appendix 8.

4. Resignation of the "Government of National Reconstruction"

On August 30, 1965, the President of the "Government of National Reconstruction," on behalf of that government, publicly read a statement over Radio Santo Domingo Television, reporting that he would not sign the "Act of Dominican Reconciliation," because his government had taken no part in making the changes that had been introduced thereto or in drafting the original text, he said, however, that his government was not opposed to the Provisional Government and added that he would remain in charge of his duties until installation of the Provisional Government and that he was resigning "with the aim that the Dominican Republic might begin, in relative peace, the great reconstruction period that it deserves." The complete text of the address appears as Appendix 9.

In earlier paragraphs, the Ad Hoc Committee has already clearly explained the way in which the changes were made in the "Act of Dominican Reconciliation."

5. Signing of the "Act of Dominican Reconciliation"

On August 31, in a brief ceremony conducted in its offices in the Constitutionalist zone, the "Constitutional Government" signed the "Act of Dominican Reconciliation," in which the following three changes had been made: 1. Elimination of the second paragraph of the preamble; 2. Addition to Article 8 of the following paragraph: "Those members of the Armed Forces who have participated in the present conflict will be reincorporated into the Armed Forces without discrimination or reprisal; and 3. Insertion in Article 10 of the word "immediately" before the word "initiate," and the addition of the phrase "from the national territory" at the end of the article. The complete text of this document appears as Appendix 10.

That same night, in view of the resignation of members of the "Government of National Reconstruction," the Secretary of State for the Armed Forces and the Chiefs of the four services decided to sign a statement that appears at the foot of the "Act of Dominican Reconciliation," just as it should have been signed by the "Government of National Reconstruction." In it they guaranteed their full acceptance and support, of both that Act and the Institutional Act, and their support of Dr. Héctor García Godoy as President of the Provisional Government. The text of this document appears as Appendix 10.

6. Resignation of the "Constitutional Government"

On the morning of Friday, September 3, hours before the installation of the Provisional Government, Colonel Francisco Caamaño Deñó resigned from the Presidency of the "Constitutional Government" in a public ceremony held before the Legislative Houses that had been elected in 1962.

7. Installation of the Provisional Government

On September 3, in a simple, brief ceremony held in the National Palace, Dr. Héctor García Godoy was installed as President of the Provisional Government. On that occasion he delivered an address, the text of which appears as Appendix 11.

The Ad Hoc Committee was not present at this ceremony because it was essentially a Dominican act. That same night, however, the Committee visited Dr. Héctor García Godoy at his home and extended to him its warmest wishes for the success of his mission.

At the same time, the Ad Hoc Committee made public a statement in which it reiterated its conviction that the new government would guide the country "along the path to recovery, and will establish in it the institutions of representative democracy," offering its full cooperation in this task. The complete text of this statement appears as Appendix 12.

8. Recognition of the Provisional Government

At noon on the following day, members of the Ad Hoc Committee accompanied the diplomatic representatives of their respective countries to the National Palace, where they extended diplomatic recognition to the new government. At that time the Ambassador of Israel, on behalf of his country, also recognized the Provisional Government.

As of the date of this report, 32 countries have recognized or opened diplomatic relations with the Provisional Government. They are:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. United States of America | 17. Japan |
| 2. Brazil | 18. Ecuador |
| 3. Israel | 19. Spain |
| 4. El Salvador | 20. Canada |
| 5. Paraguay | 21. Peru |
| 6. China | 22. Italy |
| 7. Bolivia | 23. Haiti |
| 8. Honduras | 24. Colombia |
| 9. Nicaragua | 25. Holy See |
| 10. Argentina | 26. West Germany |
| 11. Panama | 27. Republic of Korea |
| 12. Mexico | 28. Uruguay |
| 13. Jordan | 29. Switzerland |
| 14. Venezuela | 30. Guatemala |
| 15. Chile | 31. France |
| 16. Costa Rica | 32. Great Britain |

F. Compliance with the "Act of Dominican Reconciliation"

The Ad Hoc Committee remained in Santo Domingo until September 10, to verify the manner in which the provisions of the "Act of Dominican Reconciliation" were being complied with, and to lend the Provisional Government all necessary assistance during the initial stage of its activities.

Since Saturday, September 4, the provisions of Article 4 of the "Act of Dominican Reconciliation" have started to be complied with in the "Constitutionalist" zone, insofar as concerns the turning over of weapons by the civilian population, as well as the dismantling of their defenses. At the same time, the Inter-American Peace Force began to remove its barbed wire and sandbags and to reduce the number of troops at its sentry posts; all of this was verified by the Ad Hoc Committee through an inspection of the areas concerned.

Immediately upon his installation as Provisional President of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Héctor García Godoy initiated a series of measures designed to restore the normal function of the government and to establish the essential climate of peace and tranquillity.

In accordance with the Act of Reconciliation, the Provisional Government issued a declaration of general political amnesty.

Since the radio station in the former "Constitutionalist" zone and particularly Radio San Isidro under the control of the Armed Force Training Center (CEFA) were continuing to make inaccurate and tendentious broadcasts tending to disturb public order, the Provisional Government issued a decree on September 6, 1965, temporarily prohibiting all radio and TV broadcasts except those of Radio Santo Domingo, which is the official radio, and La Voz de la OEA.

Among the measures taken by the Provisional Government relating to the organization of the Executive Branch was a decree issued September 5, 1965, by which the previously autonomous Armed Forces Training Center (CEFA) under the command of General Elias Wessin y Wessin was reintegrated into the regular Dominican army. This is in compliance with Article 54 of the Institutional Act. The Provisional Government also decided that General Wessin y Wessin should be retired from active military service and be given a post abroad in the diplomatic service.

In view of the fact that General Wessin y Wessin was initially reluctant to accept such a transfer, the Provisional President requested in the interest of the country, the discipline of the armed forces, and in order to achieve the necessary climate of peace and tranquillity, the Committee's assistance in the crisis brought about by the refusal of General Wessin y Wessin to obey the orders of the Provisional Government.

The Committee unanimously considered that an affirmative response to this request was within its mandate and therefore transmitted to the Commander in Chief of the Inter-American Peace Force appropriate instructions so that, in cooperation with the authorities of the Provisional Government, compliance by General Wessin y Wessin of the orders of the Provisional President would be obtained.

Pursuant thereto, General Alvin and the Deputy Commander of the IAPF, General Bruce Palmer, accompanied by the Secretary of State of the Dominican Armed Forces and the Service Chiefs, met with General Wessin y Wessin in the afternoon of September 9. After that meeting, General Wessin y Wessin agreed to accept the post of Consul General of the Dominican Republic in Miami, Florida, United States of America, and left the country that same evening for Panama en route to his new post.

III. OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

The Ad Hoc Committee, as has been summarized in the preceding chapter, devoted the greatest part of its activities to negotiations directed toward finding a solution to the Dominican problem. Nevertheless, in fulfilling the mission entrusted to it, the Committee had to discharge additional functions; these arose precisely from the objectives that had been stated in the resolution approved by the Meeting of Consultation on June 2, 1965.

1. Inter-American Peace Force

In order to fulfill the task of providing directives, in the name of the Tenth Meeting of Consultation, to the Inter-American Peace Force for the effective accomplishment of its purpose, the Ad Hoc Committee maintained constant contact with the Unified Command of that Force, and exchanged correspondence on a number of points that had to be clarified. In addition, the work of the Peace Force in order to see to effective compliance with the cease-fire called for in the "Act of Santo Domingo" was the object of daily reports on the latest occurrences in the sectors controlled by the contending factions; these were transmitted immediately to the Meeting of Consultation. The Ad Hoc Committee also coordinated many activities requiring agreement by the contending parties, such as permitting the entry and unloading of ships carrying food for the Dominican population, as well as fuel for the electric power plant serving Santo Domingo and its environs.

2. Incidents occurring on August 29 and 30, 1965

At 9:40 p.m. on August 29, two explosions were heard in the "Constitutionalist" zone; shortly thereafter, a third explosion occurred on streets located between that zone and the area containing Brazilian troops of the Inter-American Peace Force. These explosions provoked a series of firings that extended all along the line of the Latin American Brigade which lasted until 11:55 p.m. Subsequently, there occurred another series of violent explosions between the positions of the "Friendship" battalion of the IAFP and its general headquarters.

The Inter-American Peace Force, using radar to detect mortar firings, was able to verify that all these explosions were caused by mortar shells fired from positions located in the area under the control of the military forces of the "Government of National Reconstruction." At dawn of the next morning, a team of investigators from the Inter-American Peace Force attempted to enter that zone to determine the exact origin of the mortar firings, but the aforementioned "Government" did not permit it to enter.

From the first moment the firings were heard, the Ad Hoc Committee remained in constant contact with the Unified Command; afterwards, during the dawn hours, the Committee repaired to the IAPT General Headquarters, where it remained until it could see that the situation was normalized through contacts with the military leaders of the two factions. The text of the report submitted by the Unified Command concerning the incidents was promptly transmitted to the Meeting of Consultation, and appears as Appendix 13.

3. Administrative relations with the two "governments"

The Ad Hoc Committee maintained an intensive exchange of correspondence with the "Governments" of the two parties, answering and clarifying questions submitted in regard to the activities of the Inter-American Peace Force, as well as others arising from the conflict itself.

Noteworthy in this connection is the cooperation offered for the repair and restoration of the "Alcázar de Colón," a historical monument that suffered some damage from the fighting that took place on June 15 and 16, 1965. Having verified this damage, as well as some deterioration found in the roof of the building, the Ad Hoc Committee offered to repair it by utilizing elements of the Inter-American Peace Force and the assistance of a specialist in the restoration of historical monuments. This work would be carried out after the installation of the Provisional Government. Once this offer had been accepted by the "Government of National Reconstruction," the building roof was repaired, and the task of restoring the building is expected to begin shortly.

4. Cooperation with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

The Ad Hoc Committee likewise cooperated, when requested, with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in the humanitarian mission it has been carrying out in the Dominican Republic. The Committee has kept the Meeting of Consultation informed on this work through the reports sent by the Secretariat; according to information received, the Commission expects to submit a general report on its activities within a short time.

5. Statistical summary of activities carried out

The Ad Hoc Committee held the following meetings during the period from July 20 to August 31:

- a. Thirty-one meetings with the "Constitutional Government," including interviews with members of the Negotiating Committee appointed by the Government;

- b. Thirty-three meetings with the "Government of National Reconstruction," including those held with the participation of the Chiefs of the Armed Forces;
- c. Fourteen meetings with groups representing professional and labor organizations, businessmen's associations, and other important entities of the country;
- d. Seven interviews with persons prominent in civic and political organizations. In addition, each member of the Ad Hoc Committee held many separate interviews with various representatives of the conflicting parties.

The Committee also held fifty-one confidential interviews with Dr. Héctor García Godoy relating to the matters that the Provisional Government would have to resolve, and to the negotiations that were carried on with both parties.

Furthermore, the Ad Hoc Committee held nine formal meetings with General Hugo Panasco Alvim and the Staff of the Unified Command of the Inter-American Peace Force, in order to receive reports on military matters, violations of the cease-fire, and other problems of a military nature. In addition to these formal meetings, there were daily consultations between members of the Ad Hoc Committee and the Staff of the Unified Command of the IAPF, and an appreciable exchange of communications.

The Ad Hoc Committee also maintained contact with the Representative of the United Nations, Ambassador José A. Mayobre, and with other members of his delegation.

On four occasions, the Ad Hoc Committee met with the Diplomatic Corps accredited to Santo Domingo, to keep its members properly informed on the course of its negotiations.

The Ad Hoc Committee held three press conferences.

During the period covered by this report, the Ad Hoc Committee received more than 320 notes and sent more than 200, including notes to the conflicting parties, to the Inter-American Peace Force, and to private groups or individuals.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusions

With the installation of the Provisional Government and the initiation of the measures called for in the "Act of Dominican Reconciliation," the Ad Hoc Committee believes that it has fulfilled one of the fundamental tasks entrusted to it by the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, namely, "achieving the establishment of a climate of peace and reconciliation that will permit the functioning of democratic institutions in the Dominican Republic. . . ."

The Ad Hoc Committee is of the opinion that under the new government, the Dominican people will be able to return to the peace and tranquility needed to seek its economic and social recovery. As will be appreciated, however, the Dominican Republic has enormous problems to overcome to achieve those objectives, and the Ad Hoc Committee considers that in beginning its task the Provisional Government will need all the technical assistance that the Organization of American States and its members can provide. The Ad Hoc Committee is sure that the member states recognize this need and that they are ready to help the Dominican people in a spirit of continental solidarity that is compatible with the sovereign character of the Dominican government and inspired by the high principles established by the Charter of the OAS.

Therefore, it must be anticipated that in the months ahead, during which the Provisional Government of the Dominican Republic is in power, the Organization of American States should provide for the continuation or establishment of the following activities:

- a. Maintenance of elements of the Inter-American Peace Force in the Dominican Republic until the Tenth Meeting of Consultation, in agreement with the President of the Provisional Government, decides upon its withdrawal;
- b. The continuing presence of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, at the request of the Provisional Government.
- c. Designation of an OAS Electoral Committee to advise the Provisional Government in the organization and holding of elections, as provided for in Article 51 of the Institutional Act; and
- d. Establishment of a program of technical and economic assistance to the Dominican Republic.

B. Recommendations

In view of the foregoing, the Ad Hoc Committee submits to the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, for consideration, the following recommendations:

1. That the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs continue its work until the installation of the Constitutional Government that is chosen in the elections to be held in accordance with the Institutional Act.

2. That the Ad Hoc Committee of the Tenth Meeting of Consultation continue to function in order that it may give advice and guidance to the Inter-American Peace Force until its withdrawal from the Dominican Republic, as well as to continue reporting to the Tenth Meeting of Consultation on the situation in that country.

3. That in view of the difficult economic situation of the Dominican Republic as a result of the events that have taken place since April 24, 1965, the Tenth Meeting of Consultation recommend to the member states that they offer, through the OAS, technical and economic assistance to that country and that it request the assistance of the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress in the preparation and implementation of an economic recovery and development plan for the country.

4. That the Tenth Meeting of Consultation designate an outstanding personality of one of the member states as Special Representative of the OAS in the Dominican Republic, who would be appointed by the Secretary General of the Organization, in accordance with the Charter of the OAS, to supervise and coordinate all the technical and economic assistance activities that the OAS may carry out in the Dominican Republic during the term of the Provisional Government.

5. That the General Secretariat make a study of the claims Dominican citizens present to the OAS Office in Santo Domingo for damages and injuries suffered as a result of the armed action that began on April 24, 1965, to determine which of them could be compensated for by the OAS.

6. That, as was requested by the Ad Hoc Committee on August 20, 1965, the Tenth Meeting of Consultation adopt a resolution amending paragraph 5 of the resolution of May 6, 1965, to read that "the manner and date of withdrawal of the Inter-American Peace Force shall be determined jointly by the Provisional Government and the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, upon the initiative of the President of the Provisional Government, when he deems it advisable."

September 14, 1965

Ilmar Penna Marinho
Special Delegate of Brazil

Ramón de Clairmont Dueñas
Special Delegate of El Salvador

Ellsworth Bunker
Special Delegate of the
United States of America

LATEST INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE AD HOC COMMITTEE
AT THE NINETEENTH PLENARY SESSION, HELD ON SEPTEMBER 14, 1965

As of yesterday, approximately 1,500 "constitutionalist" militiamen had returned to their homes in different parts of the country, without their weapons. President Garcia Godoy reported that he had received cooperation from Colonel Caamaño and the Chief of the National Police, General Despradel, in arranging transportation for these militiamen and in obtaining the respective permits for them to pass through the control posts. The Provisional President also reported that he had received cooperation from the armed forces and from the police in providing facilities for the militiamen to travel to their respective homes.

Dr. Garcia Godoy has further reported that the departure of the militiamen has decreased the number of combatants in "Ciudad Nueva" and that tension has been reduced. The Provisional President has information that other commands are being broken up, although the members of the MPD still express belligerence.

Colonel Caamaño has reported that he expects to deliver a supply of arms today. The Provisional Government proposes to collect these arms as soon as possible, so that the "constitutionalist" zone may be reincorporated promptly into the rest of the city.

APPENDIX 2
Doc. 280 (English) Corr. 5
13 August 1965
Original: Spanish

CABLE OF AUGUST 8 FROM THE AD HOC COMMITTEE TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING (NUMBER 471)

SANTO DOMINGO, AUGUST 8, 1965

NUMBER 471

AMBASSADOR GUILLERMO SEVILLA SACASA
PRESIDENT OF THE TENTH MEETING OF
CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC

FOLLOWING IS THE COMPLETE TEXT OF THE INSTITUTIONAL ACT:

INSTITUTIONAL ACT

Preamble

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC HAS BEEN CONSTITUTIONALLY, SINCE ITS
FOUNDING, A FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATE WHOSE GOVERNMENT IS ESSENTIAL-
LY CIVIL, REPUBLICAN, DEMOCRATIC, AND REPRESENTATIVE, AND ITS POLITI-
CAL ORGANIZATION MUST BE BASED ON THE EFFECTIVE EXERCISE OF SUFFRAGE.

THE HOLDING OF FREE ELECTIONS IS, THEREFORE, THE MOST EFFECTIVE
MEANS FOR ASCERTAINING THE SOVEREIGN WILL OF THE PEOPLE IN THE PRES-
ENT CRISIS, IN ORDER TO GUARANTEE A RETURN TO A LEGALLY CONSTITUTED
GOVERNMENT, FOUNDED ON THE SUPREME AUTHORITY OF LAW AND RESPECT FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL LIBERTIES.

CONSEQUENTLY, THE PURPOSE OF THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT IS TO PROVIDE
TO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE, SOLE POSSES-
SORS OF THE CONSTITUTIVE POWER, THE NECESSARY MEANS FOR THE FULL EXER-
CISE OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY THROUGHOUT THE DOMINICAN
TERRITORY IN ORDER THAT A REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRATIC REGIME MAY BE RE-
ESTABLISHED BY HOLDING FREE ELECTIONS. THE INSTITUTIONAL ACT ALSO

PROVIDES THIS GOVERNMENT WITH THE NECESSARY MEANS FOR GUARANTEEING RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL LIBERTIES AND FOR INITIATING THOSE PROGRAMS URGENTLY REQUIRED FOR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOMINICAN NATION.

Part One

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE 1. FROM THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT UNTIL THE INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNMENT ELECTED BY THE ELECTORAL PROCESS PROVIDED FOR HEREIN, THE REPUBLIC SHALL HAVE A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HEADED BY A PRESIDENT. THE GOVERNMENT SHALL ALSO HAVE A VICE PRESIDENT AND A CABINET, COMPOSED AS STIPULATED IN ARTICLE 6.

ARTICLE 2. THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT SHALL LEGISLATE ON ANY MATTER NOT CONTRARY TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT BUT APPROVAL BY TWO THIRDS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET SHALL BE REQUIRED WHEN LAWS ON THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE CONCERNED:

- A. CHANGES IN THE LEGAL MONEY AND BANKING SYSTEM.
- B. ELECTION OF JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.
- C. CHANGES IN THE POLITICAL BOUNDARIES OF THE NATIONAL TERRITORY.
- D. APPROVAL OR DENUNCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES.
- E. DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST OTHER STATES.
- F. SENDING OF DOMINICAN TROOPS ABROAD.
- G. ESTABLISHMENT OR ABOLITION OF COURTS OF ANY NATURE.
- H. DECLARATION OF A STATE OF SIEGE IN THE EVENT OF DISTURBANCE OF THE PUBLIC PEACE AND, AS A RESULT THEREOF, SUSPENSION OF THE EXERCISE OF HUMAN RIGHTS SET FORTH IN ARTICLES 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 30, 33 and 34 OF THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT.
- I. DECLARATION OF A STATE OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY, SUSPENDING THE EXERCISE OF HUMAN RIGHTS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE INVIOABILITY OF LIFE.

ARTICLE 3. IN ADDITION TO THE LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS SET FORTH, THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC SHALL EXERCISE EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS, APPOINTING PUBLIC EMPLOYEES AND OFFICIALS, AND SHALL BE THE SUPREME AUTHORITY OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, OF ALL THE ARMED FORCES OF THE NATION, AS WELL AS OF THE POLICE AND SECURITY FORCES. BY VIRTUE OF THIS, HE SHALL RULE ON EVERYTHING RELATING TO THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THESE INSTITUTIONS. LIKEWISE, THE PROVISIONAL

PRESIDENT SHALL SEE THAT THE LAWS ARE FAITHFULLY CARRIED OUT, AND IN THIS REGARD SHALL ISSUE THE NECESSARY DECREES, REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS AND SHALL PROMULGATE THE LAWS THAT ARE ISSUED THEREFOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRECEDING ARTICLE.

ARTICLE 4. THE PROVISIONAL VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, WHO SHALL HAVE UNDER HIS DIRECTION ONE OF THE MINISTERIES, SHALL TAKE THE PLACE OF THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT IN CASE OF HIS TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT ABSENCE. THE VICE PRESIDENT SHALL BE CHOSEN FROM AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET, UPON NOMINATION OF THE PRESIDENT, THROUGH THE AFFIRMATIVE NOTE OF TWO THIRDS OF THE CABINET. IN CASE OF THE PERMANENT ABSENCE OF THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT, AND IN CASE THE PROVISIONAL VICE PRESIDENT IS ALSO TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY ABSENT, THE DUTIES OF PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC SHALL BE DISCHARGED BY THE FOLLOWING PERSONS IN THIS ORDER: THE PRESIDING JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE; THE DEPUTY PRESIDING JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE, AND THEN THE OTHER JUDGES OF THAT COURT IN DESCENDING ORDER OF AGE.

ARTICLE 5. WITHIN 15 DAYS OF TAKING OFFICE, THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT, PROVISIONAL VICE PRESIDENT, MINISTERS, CHIEFS OF STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES AND THE NATIONAL POLICE, AND PRESIDENTS OR ADMINISTRATORS OF AUTONOMOUS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES MUST MAKE A SWORN STATEMENT BEFORE A NOTARY, ITEMIZING THEIR PERSONAL WEALTH, SUCH STATEMENT TO BE PUBLISHED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE GOVERNMENT. THE SAME STATEMENT SHALL BE MADE WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER THEY TERMINATE THEIR DUTIES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICES.

ARTICLE 6. FOR THE PURPOSE OF HANDLING THE BUSINESS OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SUCH MINISTERIES SHALL BE FORMED AS ESTABLISHED BY LAW. THERE SHALL BE NO LESS THAN EIGHT AND NO MORE THAN ELEVEN MINISTERIES. A MINISTER OR DEPUTY MINISTER MUST BE A DOMINICAN ENJOYING THE FULL EXERCISE OF HIS CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, AND MUST BE AT LEAST 25 YEARS OF AGE. NATURALIZED DOMINICANS MAY NOT BE MINISTERS OR DEPUTY MINISTERS UNTIL AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN DOMINICAN CITIZENS FOR AT LEAST FIVE YEARS. THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH SHALL REGULATE THE FUNCTIONING OF THE VARIOUS MINISTERIES.

ARTICLE 7. THE JUDICIAL BRANCH SHALL BE GOVERNED BY THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE VIII OF PART TWO OF THE 1963 CONSTITUTION, WHICH IS BASED ON THE CORRESPONDING PROVISIONS OF THE 1962 CONSTITUTION, EXCEPT THAT THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE SHALL BE APPOINTED AS PROVIDED IN ARTICLE 2 OF THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT AND MAY NOT BE REMOVED FROM OFFICE. THE OTHER JUDGES OF THE COURTS OF THE REPUBLIC SHALL BE APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

ARTICLE 8. THE NATIONAL DISTRICT AND THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE REPUBLIC SHALL BE GOVERNED BY THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE X OF THE 1963 CONSTITUTION, WHICH IS BASED ON THE CORRESPONDING PROVISIONS OF THE 1962 CONSTITUTION, EXCEPT THAT THE MAYORS, COUNCIL CHAIRMAN, AND COUNCILLORS OF THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS SHALL BE APPOINTED AND MAY BE REMOVED FROM OFFICE BY THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC. LIKEWISE, THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS SHALL BE GOVERNED BY THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE XI OF THE SAID CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 9. THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS OF THE 1963 CONSTITUTION ARE DECLARED TO BE VALID AND IN FORCE, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ANY THAT ARE NOT PERTINENT OR THAT ARE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THOSE OF THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT: ARTICLES 10 TO 12, INCLUSIVE (THE NATIONAL FLAG AND THE COAT OF ARMS AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT); ARTICLES 85 TO 93, INCLUSIVE (THE NATION AND ITS GOVERNMENT, TERRITORY, NATIONALITY, CITIZENSHIP, AND SOVEREIGNTY); ARTICLE 161 (THE ARMED FORCES); AND ARTICLES 163 TO 172, INCLUSIVE (GENERAL PROVISIONS).

ARTICLE 10. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SHALL IN NO WAY JEOPARDIZE THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE REPUBLIC NOR IN ANY WAY ALIENATE THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

ARTICLE 11. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SHALL ISSUE A GENERAL AMNESTY FROM CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACTS OF THE CIVIL WAR, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CRIMES UNDER ORDINARY LAW, COMMITTED UNDER COVER OF THE PREVAILING POLITICAL SITUATION. THIS TYPE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY SHALL BE SUBJECT TO PUBLIC ACTION, AFTER THE COMPLAINT SUBMITTED BY THE PARTY CONCERNED HAS BEEN ADMITTED.

ARTICLE 12. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SHALL INITIATE OR CONTINUE NECESSARY, URGENT PROGRAMS FOR THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION AND THE SOCIAL BETTERMENT OF THE POPULATION. TO THAT END, IT MAY REQUEST OF THE AGENCIES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WHATEVER TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IS REQUIRED.

Part Two

HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL LIBERTIES

ARTICLE 13. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HEREBY PLEDGES TO RESPECT AND ENFORCE RESPECT FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND PUBLIC LIBERTIES SET FORTH IN THE AMERICAN DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MAN OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AND THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ALSO PLEDGES TO RESPECT AND ENFORCE RESPECT FOR THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND THE PRINCIPLES, METHODS, AND OBJECTIVES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY CONTAINED IN THE DECLARATION AND CHARTER OF PUNTA DEL ESTE.

ARTICLE 14. TO ENSURE STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE PRECEDING ARTICLE, THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKES TO RESPECT AND ENFORCE RESPECT FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL LIBERTIES SET FORTH IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

ARTICLE 15. THE INVIOABILITY OF HUMAN LIFE IS PROCLAIMED. NEITHER THE DEATH PENALTY NOR ANY OTHER THAT IMPLIES LOSS OF THE PHYSICAL INTEGRITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL MAY BE ESTABLISHED. HOWEVER, THE LAW MAY ESTABLISH THE DEATH PENALTY FOR THOSE WHO, IN CASE OF ACTION OF SELF-DEFENSE AGAINST A FOREIGN STATE, ARE GUILTY OF CRIMES AGAINST THE DEFENSE OF THE NATION, OR OF TREASON OR ESPIONAGE IN FAVOR OF THE ENEMY.

ARTICLE 16. PERSONAL LIBERTY IS DECLARED TO BE INVIOABLE. ANY FORM OF PERSONAL DETENTION, INSPECTION, OR SEARCH NOT DERIVING FROM THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY, ACTING ONLY IN THE CASES AND MANNER PRESCRIBED BY LAW, SHALL BE CONSIDERED ARBITRARY AND UNLAWFUL.

ARTICLE 17. FREEDOM OF BELIEF AND OF CONSCIENCE AND FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS AND IDEOLOGICAL PROFESSION ARE INVIOABLE. THE PROFESSION OF ALL RELIGIONS AND THE EXERCISE OF ALL FORMS OF WORSHIP SHALL BE LIMITED ONLY BY RESPECT FOR MORAL LAW, THE PUBLIC ORDER, OR GOOD CUSTOM.

ARTICLE 18. ALL INHABITANTS OF DOMINICAN TERRITORY MAY TAKE ACTION IN THE COURTS TO SAFEGUARD AND DEFEND THEIR OWN RIGHTS AND THEIR LEGITIMATE INTERESTS. JUSTICE SHALL BE ADMINISTERED FREE OF CHARGE.

ARTICLE 19. CORPORAL PUNISHMENT SHALL NOT BE ESTABLISHED FOR DEBTS THAT DO NOT ARISE FROM INFRACTIONS OF THE PENAL LAWS.

ARTICLE 20. NO PERSON MAY BE IMPRISONED OR DEPRIVED OF HIS LIBERTY WITHOUT A WRITTEN ORDER STATING REASONS FOR SUCH ACTION, ISSUED BY THE COMPETENT JUDICIAL AUTHORITY, SAVE IN THE CASE OF FLAGRANTE DELICTO.

ARTICLE 21. ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF HIS LIBERTY WITHOUT CAUSE OR WITHOUT LEGAL FORMALITIES, OR ON GROUNDS NOT PROVIDED FOR BY LAW, SHALL BE RELEASED IMMEDIATELY ON HIS OWN DEMAND OR THAT OF ANY OTHER PERSON. THE LAW OF HABEAS CORPUS SHALL DETERMINE THE SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS TO BE FOLLOWED IN SUCH CASES.

ARTICLE 22. ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF HIS LIBERTY SHALL BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE COMPETENT JUDICIAL AUTHORITY WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS AFTER HIS ARREST, OR SHALL BE RELEASED.

ARTICLE 23. ALL ARRESTS SHALL BE VOID OR SHALL BE CHANGED TO IMPRISONMENT WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS AFTER THE ARRESTED PERSON HAS BEEN BROUGHT BEFORE THE COMPETENT JUDICIAL AUTHORITY, AND THE PERSON CONCERNED MUST BE NOTIFIED WITHIN THE SAME PERIOD OF THE RULING HANDED DOWN IN THE CASE.

ARTICLE 24. NO PERSON MAY BE SENTENCED WITHOUT A HEARING OR DUE SUMMONS OR WITHOUT OBSERVANCE OF THE PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED BY LAW TO ENSURE IMPARTIAL JUDGMENT AND THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT OF DEFENSE. HEARINGS SHALL BE PUBLIC, UNLESS EXCEPTED BY LAW IN CASES WHERE PUBLICITY MIGHT BE PREJUDICIAL TO THE PUBLIC ORDER OR TO GOOD CUSTOMS.

ARTICLE 25. NO ONE MAY BE TRIED TWICE FOR THE SAME OFFENSE, OR REQUIRED TO TESTIFY AGAINST HIMSELF.

ARTICLE 26. NO DOMINICAN MAY BE EXPELLED FROM THE COUNTRY. THE DEPORTATION OR EXPULSION FROM DOMINICAN TERRITORY OF ANY ALIEN SHALL TAKE PLACE ONLY BY VIRTUE OF A SENTENCE RENDERED BY A COMPETENT COURT, AFTER COMPLIANCE WITH DUE LEGAL FORMALITIES AND PROCEDURES.

ARTICLE 27. THE RIGHT OF ALL CITIZENS IS RECOGNIZED TO JOIN POLITICAL PARTIES, WHICH MAY BE FREELY ESTABLISHED, THE ONLY REQUIREMENT BEING THAT THEY BE ORGANIZED FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES CONSISTENT WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY.

ARTICLE 28. ALL INHABITANTS OF THE NATIONAL TERRITORY HAVE THE RIGHT TO FORM ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES. ASSOCIATIONS OR SOCIETIES WHICH HAVE THE PURPOSE OF ENGAGING IN OR WHICH CARRY ON ACTIVITIES CONTRARY TO LAW OR WHICH THREATEN THE PUBLIC ORDER, GOOD CUSTOMS, OR THE INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEMS ORGANIZED BY THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT, AND THOSE ORGANIZED ON THE BASIS OF PRIVILEGE AND DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF CLASS, RACE, OR SOCIAL POSITION, ARE PROHIBITED.

ARTICLE 29. THE DOMICILE IS INVIOABLE. NO SEARCH OR ENTRY MAY BE CARRIED OUT EXCEPT BY ORDER OF THE COMPETENT JUDICIAL AUTHORITY. WHEN A DELAY WOULD IMPLY CERTAIN OR IMMINENT DANGER, SUCH SEARCH OR ENTRY MAY ALSO BE CARRIED OUT BY THE AGENCIES OR OFFICIALS ESTABLISHED BY LAW, AND IN SUCH CASE THERE MUST BE STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW. ANY PROCEEDING THAT AFFECTS OR RESTRICTS THE INVIOABILITY OF DOMICILE MAY BE JUSTIFIED ONLY BY EVIDENCE OF A COLLECTIVE DANGER OR A RISK TO HUMAN LIFE. THE GENERAL RULE IS ESTABLISHED THAT NO ONE MAY ENTER THE DOMICILE OF ANOTHER AT NIGHT WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE PERSON RESIDING THERE, EXCEPT WHEN IT IS A MATTER OF ASSISTING VICTIMS OF A CRIME OR DISASTER. THE DOMICILE OF ANOTHER MAY BE ENTERED BY DAY ONLY IN THOSE CASES AND IN THE MANNER PRESCRIBED BY LAW.

THE LAW MAY ALSO PROVIDE THAT SUCH PROCEDURE BE FOLLOWED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREVENTING IMMINENT DANGER TO PUBLIC SAFETY AND ORDER, ESPECIALLY IN ORDER TO COMBAT THE THREAT OF AN EPIDEMIC OR TO PROTECT MINORS WHO ARE IN DANGER.

ARTICLE 30. ALL PERSONS MAY, WITHOUT ANY PRIOR CENSORSHIP, FREELY EXPRESS THEIR THOUGHTS BY THE SPOKEN WORD, IN WRITING, OR BY ANY OTHER GRAPHIC OR ORAL MEANS OF EXPRESSION, PROVIDED THAT THE THOUGHTS SO EXPRESSED ARE NOT COMPATIBLE TO MORALITY, THE PUBLIC ORDER, OR GOOD CUSTOMS, IN WHICH CASES THE PENALTIES PROVIDED BY LAW SHALL BE IMPOSED.

ALL ANONYMOUS PROPAGANDA, WAR PROPAGANDA, OR ANY OTHER AIMED AT INCITING DISOBEDIENCE OF THE LAWS IS PROHIBITED, ALTHOUGH THIS LATTER DOES NOT RESTRICT THE RIGHT TO ANALYZE OR CRITICIZE LEGAL PRECEPTS.

ARTICLE 31. THE PRESS MAY NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY KIND OF COERCION OR CENSORSHIP. THE ONLY LIMITATION ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IS THAT IMPOSED BY RESPECT FOR PRIVATE LIFE, MORALITY, THE PUBLIC PEACE, AND GOOD CUSTOMS.

ARTICLE 32. CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PRIVATE DOCUMENTS ARE DECLARED TO BE INVIOABLE; THEY MAY BE SEIZED AND INSPECTED ONLY THROUGH LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH MATTERS BEING TRIED IN COURT. THE SECRECY OF COMMUNICATION BY TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, AND CABLE IS LIKEWISE INVIOABLE.

ARTICLE 33. FREEDOM OF TRANSIT IS PROCLAIMED. CONSEQUENTLY, ALL INHABITANTS OF THE REPUBLIC HAVE THE RIGHT TO LEAVE AND ENTER ITS TERRITORY, AND TO TRAVEL AND TO CHANGE THEIR RESIDENCE WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION, SAFECONDUCT, PASSPORT, OR OTHER REQUISITES, PROVIDED THEY CARRY WITH THEM THEIR IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS.

THE EXERCISE OF THIS RIGHT MAY BE RESTRICTED BY THE COMPETENT JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES IN THE CASE OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL, CIVIL, AND COMMERCIAL PROCEEDINGS OR WHO HAVE MATTERS PENDING BEFORE THE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES. EXERCISE OF THIS RIGHT MAY ALSO BE RESTRICTED BY PROVISIONS OF IMMIGRATION LAWS IN RESPECT OF PUBLIC HEALTH OR CONCERNING UNDESIRABLE ALIENS IN THE COUNTRY.

ARTICLE 34. THE INHABITANTS OF THE REPUBLIC HAVE THE RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE PEACEFULLY FOR ALL LAWFUL PURPOSES OF LIFE, WITH NO LIMITATIONS EXCEPT THOSE NECESSARY TO ENSURE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER.

ARTICLE 35. ALL PERSONS SHALL HAVE ACCESS TO THE RECORDS OF PERSONS BEING DETAINED AND IN PRISON.

ARTICLE 36. ANY ACT THAT AFFECTS THE PERSONAL INTEGRITY, SAFETY, OR HONOR OF A DETAINED OR CONVICTED PERSON SHALL BE CHARGEABLE AGAINST SUCH PERSON'S CAPTORS OR GUARDS, WHO MAY SUBMIT EVIDENCE TO THE CONTRARY.

SUBORDINATES HAVE THE RIGHT TO REFUSE TO COMPLY WITH THE ORDERS OR DECISIONS OF THEIR SUPERIORS WHEN THEY ARE CONTRARY TO THE GUARANTEES PROVIDED FOR IN THIS ARTICLE.

ARTICLE 37. PERSONS DETAINED OR IMPRISONED FOR POLITICAL REASONS SHALL BE CONFINED IN SEPARATE QUARTERS FROM THOSE USED FOR COMMON OFFENDERS AND THEY SHALL NOT BE REQUIRED TO DO ANY WORK OR TO BE SUBJECT TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING COMMON CRIMINALS.

ARTICLE 38. THE SOLITARY CONFINEMENT OF ANY PRISONER OR PERSON DETAINED AND ALL HARASSING PUBLICITY ABOUT ANY SUCH PERSON ARE PROHIBITED.

ARTICLE 39. THE USE OF VIOLENCE, TORTURE, OR COERCION OF ANY KIND ON PERSONS IN ORDER TO COMPEL THEM TO MAKE STATEMENTS IS ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITED. ANY STATEMENT OBTAINED THROUGH A VIOLATION OF THIS PROVISION SHALL BE NULL AND VOID, AND THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR IT SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE PERTINENT PENALTIES.

ARTICLE 40. THE STATE SHALL EXERCISE VIGILANCE TO SEE THAT PRISONS ARE CONVERTED INTO MODERN PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, WORKING FOR THE CORRECTION OF THE DELINQUENT AND THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF ALL PENAL INSTITUTIONS MUST BE TO DEVELOP IN THE CONVICT AN APETITUDE FOR WORK, GOOD HABITS, AND GOOD SOCIAL CUSTOMS. IN NO CASE SHALL PRISONS SERVE FOR THE HUMILIATION OR BRUTAL TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER.

ARTICLE 41. RESISTANCE IS DECLARED TO BE LEGITIMATE WHEN ITS PURPOSE IS TO DEFEND THE HUMAN RIGHTS PROCLAIMED ABOVE, WHICH DO NOT EXCLUDE THE OTHER RIGHTS ESTABLISHED BY THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT, OTHERS OF LIKE NATURE, OR THOSE EMANATING FROM THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE AND THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM.

ARTICLE 42. THE ORDINARY COURTS SHALL HAVE EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION TO TAKE COGNIZANCE OF VIOLATIONS OF THE PRECEDING ARTICLES, REGARDLESS OF THE PLACE, CIRCUMSTANCES, AND PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE ARREST OR IMPRISONMENT. THE LAW SHALL DETERMINE THE APPLICABLE PENALTIES.

ARTICLE 43. THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS AND JURISTIC PERSONS TO DIRECT PETITIONS TO THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES REQUESTING MEASURES OF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE INTEREST IS RECOGNIZED.

THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES HAVE THE DUTY TO ANSWER SUCH PETITIONS THROUGH THEIR OFFICIALS OR REPRESENTATIVES WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME NOT TO EXCEED 30 DAYS.

ARTICLE 44. PROSECUTION OF VIOLATIONS OF THIS TITLE IS DECLARED TO BE A MATTER OF PUBLIC ORDER. SUCH PROSECUTION MAY BE INITIATED OFFICIALLY OR UPON A SIMPLE COMPLAINT BY ANY NATURAL OR JURISTIC PERSON.

ARTICLE 45. PRIVATE ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE IS DECLARED TO BE FREE. HOWEVER, IT MAY NOT BE PRACTICED TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE SAFETY, LIBERTY, HUMAN DIGNITY OR SOCIAL INTEREST.

EVERY PERSON HAS THE RIGHT TO WORK IN DIGNITY AND TO FOLLOW HIS VOCATION FREELY, INsofar AS OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT PERMIT. EVERY PERSON WHO WORKS HAS THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE REMUNERATION THAT, IN RELATION TO HIS CAPACITY AND SKILL, SHALL ASSURE A PROPER STANDARD OF LIVING TO HIM AND HIS FAMILY.

EVERY PERSON HAS THE RIGHT TO OWN PRIVATE PROPERTY THAT WILL MEET THE ESSENTIAL NEEDS OF A DECENT LIFE THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE MAINTENANCE OF THE DIGNITY OF THE PERSON AND THE HOME.

ARTICLE 46. ALL ACTS COMMITTED BY THOSE WHO, FOR THEIR PERSONAL GAIN, MISAPPROPRIATE PUBLIC FUNDS OR WHO USE THEIR POSITIONS IN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES OR DEPARTMENTS OR AUTONOMOUS AGENCIES TO OBTAIN UNLAWFUL ECONOMIC BENEFITS ARE DECLARED TO BE CRIMES AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

PERSONS WHO, BY VIRTUE OF THOSE SAME POSITIONS, DELIBERATELY PROVIDE ADVANTAGES TO THEIR ASSOCIATES, RELATIVES, FRIENDS, AND ACQUAINTANCES SHALL BE CONSIDERED GUILTY OF THE SAME CRIME.

ARTICLE 47. NO ONE MAY BE COMPELLED TO DO WHAT THE LAW DOES NOT REQUIRE, NOR BE PREVENTED FROM DOING WHAT THE LAW DOES NOT PROHIBIT.

ARTICLE 48. IN THE EXERCISE OF HIS RIGHTS AND THE ENJOYMENT OF HIS LIBERTIES, EVERY PERSON SHALL BE SUBJECT ONLY TO THE LIMITATIONS ESTABLISHED BY LAW FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF ENSURING RECOGNITION OF AND RESPECT FOR THE RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF OTHERS, OF THE SOCIAL INTEREST AND OF SATISFYING THE JUST EXIGENCIES OF MORALITY, PUBLIC ORDER, AND THE GENERAL WELFARE IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

Part Three

THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

ARTICLE 49. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT PLEDGES TO HOLD ELECTIONS WITHIN A PERIOD OF NO LESS THAN SIX AND NO MORE THAN NINE MONTHS FROM THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT, TO ELECT A PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR A PERIOD OF FOUR YEARS AND MAYORS AND COUNCILLORS OF MUNICIPALITIES FOR A PERIOD OF TWO YEARS. IN ORDER THAT A CLIMATE OF PEACE AND TRANQUILITY MAY BE ESTABLISHED, THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT WILL URGE POLITICAL GROUPS AND PARTIES AND THE CITIZENRY IN GENERAL TO REFRAIN FROM ALL POLITICAL ACTIVITY UNTIL THREE MONTHS BEFORE ELECTIONS ARE HELD.

PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 1 OF THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT, NO MEMBER OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT MAY BE A CANDIDATE FOR ANY ELECTIVE OFFICE.

ALL POLITICAL PARTIES REGISTERED WITH THE CENTRAL ELECTION BOARD MAY PARTICIPATE IN THE ELECTIONS BY COMPLYING WITH THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 27 OF THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT.

TO BE PRESIDENT OR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, THE PERSON MUST BE AT LEAST 30 YEARS OF AGE, BE A DOMINICAN BY BIRTH OR ORIGIN, AND HAVE THE FULL ENJOYMENT OF HIS CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF MEMBER OR ALTERNATE MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS MUST BE A DOMINICAN, BE AT LEAST 25 YEARS OF AGE, BE EITHER A NATIVE OF THE DISTRICT THAT IS TO ELECT HIM OR A RESIDENT OF THAT DISTRICT FOR AT LEAST FIVE YEARS.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SHALL TRANSFER THE POWER TO THE ELECTED GOVERNMENT 30 DAYS AFTER ELECTIONS ARE HELD.

THE CENTRAL ELECTION BOARD AND THE BOARDS UNDER ITS DIRECTION SHALL BE IN CHARGE OF THE ENTIRE ELECTORAL PROCESS, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE LAW. THE CENTRAL ELECTION BOARD SHALL ASSUME COMMAND OF THE PUBLIC FORCES IN PLACES WHERE THE VOTING IS HELD.

ARTICLE 50. THE VOTE SHALL BE INDIVIDUAL, FREE, SECRET, AND POPULAR. THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE IS A CIVIC DUTY OF EVERY CITIZEN, WITH THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONS:

THOSE WHO HAVE LOST THEIR CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS PURSUANT TO THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT;

THOSE BELONGING TO THE ARMED FORCES OR TO THE NATIONAL POLICE.

ARTICLE 51. THE ELECTIONS SHALL BE FREE IN ORDER TO REFLECT THE WILL OF THE DOMINICAN PEOPLE. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WILL REQUEST THE COOPERATION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES IN ELECTION PREPARATIONS AND THE ELECTORAL PROCESS. THIS COOPERATION WILL INCLUDE THE PRESENCE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, FROM THE TIME OF THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT UNTIL THE ELECTED GOVERNMENT TAKES OFFICE.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WILL UNDERTAKE TO COOPERATE WITH THE COMMISSION TO ENABLE IT TO OBSERVE COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN PART TWO OF THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT.

Part Four

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 52. ALL LAWS, DECREES, REGULATIONS, OR ACTS CONTRARY TO THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT SHALL BE AUTOMATICALLY NULL AND VOID.

ALL USURPED AUTHORITY SHALL BE WITHOUT EFFECT, AND ITS ACTS SHALL BE NULL AND VOID. ANY DECISION MADE BY REQUISITION OF THE ARMED FORCES THAT IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED BY LAW SHALL BE NULL AND VOID.

THE LAWS SHALL NOT BE RETROACTIVE, EXCEPT WHERE THEY ARE FAVORABLE TO ONE WHO IS SUB JUDICE OR SERVING A SENTENCE.

ARTICLE 53. THE GOVERNMENT ELECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 49 OF THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT SHALL, WITHIN FOUR MONTHS AFTER TAKING OFFICE, CONVOKE A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO MAKE A DECISION ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEM. THE CONVOCATION SUMMONS SHALL FIX THE DURATION OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, AND AFTER THE CONGRESS HAS BEEN ELECTED, IT SHALL ESTABLISH THE PROCEDURE FOR MAKING UP THE ASSEMBLY.

ARTICLE 54. THE ARMED SERVICES OF THE REPUBLIC SHALL BE COMPOSED OF THE ARMED FORCES, WHICH INCLUDES THE NATIONAL ARMY, THE NAVY, AND THE DOMINICAN AIR FORCE, AND THE NATIONAL POLICE, ENTRUSTED WITH PUBLIC ORDER. NO OTHER ARMED BODY MAY BE ESTABLISHED.

THE ARMED FORCES AND THE NATIONAL POLICE SHALL BE GOVERNED IN ALL MATTERS RESPECTING THEIR ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONING BY THE ORGANIC LAW OF THE ARMED FORCES.

ARTICLE 55. THIS INSTITUTIONAL ACT SHALL REMAIN IN FORCE UNTIL THE CONSTITUTION PROMULGATED SHALL HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLE 53. IN THE INTERVAL

BETWEEN THE ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE BY THE ELECTED GOVERNMENT AND THE PROMULGATION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION, THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN TITLES III, IV, V, AND VI OF PART TWO OF THE 1963 CONSTITUTION, RELATING TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, RESPECTIVELY, SHALL BE IN EFFECT.

AD HOC COMMITTEE

ILMAR PENNA MARINHO
SPECIAL DELEGATE OF BRAZIL

RAMON DE CLAIRMONT DUEÑAS
SPECIAL DELEGATE OF EL SALVADOR

ELLSWORTH BUNKER
SPECIAL DELEGATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APPENDIX 4
Doc. 289 (English)
12 August 1965
Original: Spanish

**CABLE DATED AUGUST 12 FROM THE AD HOC COMMITTEE
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING
(NUMBER 493)**

SANTO DOMINGO, AUGUST 12, 1965

NUMBER 493

**DR. GUILLERMO SEVILLA SACASA
PRESIDENT OF THE TENTH MEETING OF
CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC**

THE FOLLOWING DECLARATIONS OF SUPPORT HAVE ARRIVED FROM ORGANIZATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, INSTITUTIONS, SOME OF WHICH ARE TRANSCRIBED BELOW, GIVING EVIDENCE THAT THE "APPEAL TO THE DOMINICAN PEOPLE" (GROUP OF DOMINICAN WORKING MEN), "DECLARATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CHAUFFEURS AND CONDUCTORS OF CIBAO, INC., OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MERCHANTS AND INDUSTRIALISTS OF SANTIAGO INC., AND OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WHOLESALE GROCERS INC." HAVE BEEN WIDELY DISTRIBUTED IN SANTO DOMINGO AND SANTIAGO, VOLUNTARILY AND AT THEIR EXPENSE.

**APPEAL TO THE DOMINICAN PEOPLE
(GROUP OF DOMINICAN WORKING MEN)**

THE DOMINICAN PEOPLE ARE SORELY SUFFERING BECAUSE THE TRAGEDY THAT SHOULD HAVE ENDED SOME TIME AGO HAS NOW LASTED THREE MONTHS AND STILL NO SOLUTION IS IN SIGHT. AS A RESULT OF THIS SITUATION WE WATCH IN TERROR THE BREAKDOWN OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN ALL ITS ASPECTS AND THE DETERIORATION OF ALL OF THE INSTITUTIONS ON WHICH THE PROCESS OF OUR DEMOCRATIC LIFE MUST NECESSARILY REST. ITS ALARMING EFFECTS ARE VISIBLE EVEN ON THE FACES OF MEN AND WOMEN FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, WHOSE MORALE IS SUFFERING THE CONSEQUENCES OF THIS DEPRESSING UNCERTAINTY.

OUR PRONOUNCEMENT IS AN APPEAL TO THE COMMON SENSE WHICH THE WORLD AND WE ARE AWAITING. IT IS THE ANXIETY THAT EVERY ONE FEELS, IT IS THE IMPERATIVE DEMAND FOR A RETURN TO NORMALITY THAT A SUNKEN FATHERLAND IS MAKING. WE MUST AVOID THE CATASTROPHE THAT THREATENS US THROUGH A LANSLIDE, AND THE FIRM FAITH OF US ALL IN THE HOUR OF RENUNCIATION CAN ONLY BE INTERPRETED AS DECISION AND RESPONSIBILITY IN FACE OF THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY. LET US THINK AND REASON IN PURELY DOMINICAN TERMS IN ORDER THAT WE MAY ACT IN THAT MANNER; LET US TRY TO OBEY THE DICTATES OF CONSCIENCE AND SEEK THE CLEAR ROAD OF ITS PRINCIPLES, FOR ONLY IN THAT WAY WILL WE FIND THE WAY OUT THAT IS FAIR TO EVERY ONE.

WE WISH TO ADDRESS OURSELVES SPECIFICALLY TO THE POWERS, AGENCIES, OFFICIALS, ASSOCIATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE INTERVENING SUBSTANTIALLY IN THE PRESENT CRISIS, FOR THEY KNOW THE MAGNITUDE OF OUR PROBLEMS. THE COUNTRY CANNOT CONTINUE UNDER THESE CONDITIONS AND THE PEOPLE KNOW THAT THEIR FUTURE STABILITY WILL DEPEND MAINLY UPON THE SOLUTION THEY ARE ANXIOUSLY AWAITING, WHICH SHOULD CARRY WITH IT THE INSTALLATION OF A DEMOCRATICALLY BASED PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, FREE FROM PRESSURE FROM BOTH EXTREMES, CAPABLE OF CREATING THE CLIMATE OF TRANQUILITY AND SPIRITUAL CALM THAT ARE INDISPENSABLE TO THE REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL LIFE AND THE HOLDING OF ELECTIONS THAT REPRESENT THE TRUE POPULAR WILL.

THAT IS OUR VOTE AND OUR REQUEST IN THESE MOMENTS OF ANXIETY FOR THE DOMINICAN PEOPLE. WE HOPE THAT THEY WILL NOT BE LOST IN THE VOID BUT MAY MAKE A DEEP IMPRESSION ON THE MINDS OF THOSE WHO ARE STILL ENGAGED IN THE STRUGGLE, AND OF THOSE WHO ARE IN A POSITION OF POWER TO GIVE DECISIVE INFLUENCE IN THE SOLUTION OF OUR CONFLICT.

SANTIAGO, AUGUST 10, 1965

DECLARATION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MERCHANTS
AND INDUSTRIALISTS OF SANTIAGO, INC.

THE ASSOCIATION OF MERCHANTS AND INDUSTRIALISTS OF SANTIAGO, INC. (ACIS), AN AGENCY BRINGING TOGETHER THE IMMENSE MAJORITY OF THE MERCHANTS AND INDUSTRIALISTS OF SANTIAGO, ANIMATED IN A SINGLE IDEAL OF SOLIDARITY, MAKES ITS VOICE HEARD IN THE SERIOUS CRISIS THAT FOR THREE MONTHS HAS BEEN AFFECTING THE INSTITUTIONAL LIFE OF THE COUNTRY AND WHOSE PEACEFUL AND HONORABLE SOLUTION CONSTITUTES A CLAIM BY THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE DOMINICAN PEOPLE, WHICH IS SUFFERING CRUELLY FROM THIS TRAGEDY.

PRUDENCE AND PATRIOTISM SHOULD BE THE BASIC ELEMENTS THAT ILLUMINE THE MINDS OF THOSE WHO HAVE CHARGE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS. THE INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES AND THE PARTIES TO THE STRUGGLE SHOULD PONDER THE

DEFERIORATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY, THE GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT, THE RISING COST OF ARTICLES OF PRIME NECESSITY AND THE PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING, THE HOURNFUL RESULTS OF THE BEREAVEMENT OCCASIONED BY SO MANY INNOCENT DEATHS AND, IN BRIEF, THE CONTINUATION OF THE CATASTROPHE IN ORDER TO SENSE THE URGENCY REQUIRED BY THE SERIOUS EVENTS. THE DOMINICAN SOLUTION THAT IS IN CLOSEST AGREEMENT WITH OUR TRADITIONAL CHRISTIAN AND DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, FREE FROM THE PREJUDICES AND CRUELTY OF EXTREME REGIMES, IN ORDER THAT CONCORD AND PEACE MAY RETURN TO THE DISTURBED DOMINICAN FAMILY AND THE LATTER DEVOTE ITSELF TO WORK AND PEACEFUL LIVING, IN A CLIMATE OF PUBLIC FREEDOMS AND GUARANTEES TO CITIZENS, IS ONE BASED UPON REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY.

IN ADVCCATING A SOLUTION TO OUR GRAVE POLITICAL AND MILITARY PROBLEM, THE ASSOCIATION OF MERCHANTS AND INDUSTRIALISTS OF SANTIAGO, INC. (ACIS), AN INSTITUTION FREE OF POLITICAL AND PARTY TIES, STRONGLY DESIRES THE INSTALLATION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF BROAD DEMOCRATIC CHARACTERISTICS, CAPABLE OF CREATING THE CLIMATE OF TRANQUILITY AND OF PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL CALM THAT IS INDISPENSABLE TO THE RESTORATION OF A STATE OF LAW.

SANTIAGO, AUGUST 9, 1965.

DECLARATION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CHAUFFEURS
AND CONDUCTORS OF CIBAO, INC.

TO THE DOMINICAN PEOPLE:

THE ASSOCIATION OF CHAUFFEURS AND CONDUCTORS OF CIBAO, INC., ON BEHALF OF ALL ITS MEMBERS AND IN FACE OF THE DESPERATE AND CHAOTIC SITUATION OF THE DOMINICAN NATION AS A RESULT OF THE FRATICIDE STRUGGLE THAT BEGAN ON APRIL 24, 1965, RAISES ITS VOICE TO REQUEST THE PROMPT SOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT THAT HAS BEEN PROGRESSIVELY LOWERING THE SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL VALUES OF THE DOMINICAN PEOPLE.

IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT PERSONAL INTERESTS BE SET ASIDE AND THAT, TO A PEOPLE UNITED IN A COMMON INTEREST, HARMONY AND PEACE BE RESTORED IN ORDER TO PUT AN END TO THE TRAGEDY THAT BURDENS THE NATION.

THIS ASSOCIATION, INSPIRED BY THE PUREST DOMINICAN AND PROGRESSIVE IDEALS, ADDRESSES ITSELF IN PARTICULAR TO THE NATIONAL AND INTR-NATIONAL AGENCIES AND TO ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INTERVENING IN THE SOLUTION OF THE PRESENT CRISIS, TO THE END THAT THEY MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO REACH A PROMPT SOLUTION WHICH IS DEMANDED BY THE PRESSING SITUATION OF THE DOMINICAN PEOPLE.

Doc. 289 (English)

THE NATION DEMANDS OF ITS CITIZENS WHATEVER KIND OF SACRIFICE AND THE TOTAL SURRENDER OF PERSONAL AMBITIONS, WITHOUT EXACTING FROM THEM, HOWEVER, UNNECESSARY HUMILIATION. THEREFORE, THE ASSOCIATION WISHES TO SUPPORT THE INITIATIVE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES IN ORDER THAT A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT MAY BE FORMED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, ONE THAT DOES NOT REPRESENT EITHER ONE OF THE PARTIES IN CONFLICT BUT THAT WILL LEAD THE DOMINICAN NATION TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENUINELY DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

SANTIAGO, AUGUST 9, 1965

DECLARATION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF WHOLESALE GROCERIES INC.

FOR OVER THREE LONG MONTHS OUR DESTINY AND THE FUTURE OF THE HEMISPHERE HAS BEEN DISPUTED IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. IMPASSIONED FORCES ARE CONTENDING TO OBTAIN THEIR OBJECTIVES IN A FEVERISH STRUGGLE THAT APPEARS TO HAVE NO END.

MEANWHILE, OUR VITAL RHYTHM--ECONOMIC, CULTURAL, AND POLITICAL--IS DETERIORATING AND IS BEING PRECIPITATED TOWARDS AN ABYSS FROM WHICH NO FORCE, HOWEVER POWERFUL IT MAY BE, COULD SAVE IT, AFFECTING INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, LIMITING COMMERCE TO MERE SUBSISTENCE, AND PARALYZING THE EFFORTS OF FARMERS, THE MAINSTAY OF OUR ECONOMY.

WHILE THIS DRAMA IS BEING ENACTED ON THE NATIONAL STAGE, THE NATIONAL MAJORITIES ADOPT A ROLE OF SPECTATORS INDIFFERENT TO THE PLANNING OF THOSE WHO SAY THEY REPRESENT THE WILL OF THE DOMINICAN PEOPLE.

WE, WHO DESIRE THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY, WHO DESIRE TO ERADICATE POVERTY FROM THE CITY AND COUNTRY, WHO WANT EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL, AND WHO FEEL THE NEED TO PRESERVE FREEDOM AND THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE, ARE OBLIGED BY TRADITION TO DO OUR DUTY ALONG WITH THOSE TO WHOM THE ATTAINING OF PEACE COMES FIRST, AND TO STRUGGLE FOR THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE, AND THOSE WHO, SPEAKING FOR OUR WILL, ENTHRONE SYSTEMS.

IT IS OUR DUTY TO RESCUE THE DOMINICAN DESTINY BY PARTICIPATING, NOT AS MERE SPECTATORS BUT AS ACTUAL PARTICIPANTS IN THE DRAMA, BECAUSE THIS IS THE CHALLENGE IMPOSED UPON US BY HISTORY. AFTER THESE THREE LONG MONTHS AND NOW ON THE VERGE OF DESPERATION AT THE FRATRICIDAL STRUGGLE, WHICH IS MAINTAINED STUBBORNLY AT THE LOWEST LEVEL OF INCOMPREHENSION AT THE COST OF SO MUCH BLOODSHED OF USEFUL MEN AND THE INCOMPARABLE LOSS OF PROPERTY AND THE VERY SOVEREIGNTY OF THE DOMINICAN STATE, CALL UPON ALL OUR COMPATRIOTS TO BEGIN URGENT CONVERSATIONS IMMEDIATELY TO TRY AND REACH A SOLUTION OF THIS SORROWFUL AND CRITICAL NATIONAL SITUATION. IT IS

REGRETTABLE THAT THE RUINOUS STATE OF THE COUNTRY SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE CONTEMPLATED, AND ALSO REGRETTABLE THAT PUBLIC OPINION SHOULD NOT SPEAK OUT, WITHOUT RESORTING TO PERTINENT TRANSACTIONS, WITH THE FIRMEST INTEREST AND PUREST DEVOTION AND WITH AN EMINENTLY PATRIOTIC SPIRIT.

SANTIAGO, AUGUST 10, 1965

AD HOC COMMITTEE

ILMAR PENNA MARINHO
SPECIAL DELEGATE OF BRASIL

RANON DE CLAIRMONT DUEÑAS
SPECIAL DELEGATE OF EL SALVADOR

ELLSWORTH BUNKER
SPECIAL DELEGATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APPENDIX 8
Doc. 342 (English)
30 August 1965
Original: Spanish

CONFIDENTIAL

CABLE OF AUGUST 29 FROM THE AD HOC COMMITTEE TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING (NUMBER 605)

SANTO DOMINGO, AUGUST 29, 1965

NUMBER 605

DOCTOR GUILLERMO SEVILLA SACASA
PRESIDENT OF THE TENTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION
OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC

WITH REFERENCE TO THE TWO TELEGRAMS SENT BY MR. HORACIO VICIOSO SOTO, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION, TO THE MEETING OF CONSULTATION, THE FIRST DATED AUGUST 26, 1965, AND ADDRESSED TO AMBASSADOR VAZQUEZ CARRELOSA "NOW PRESIDENT OF THE TENTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION", AND THE SECOND, DATED AUGUST 27, 1965, ADDRESSED TO AMBASSADOR VAZQUEZ CARRELOSA AS "CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE TENTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS", THE AD HOC COMMITTEE WISHES TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING COMMENTS:

AS THE AD HOC COMMITTEE EXPLAINED IN ITS EIGHTH REPORT TO THE MEETING OF CONSULTATION, IT PRESENTED CERTAIN SUGGESTIONS TO BOTH SIDES ON CHANGES IN THE TERMINOLOGY OF THE PROPOSED ACT OF DOMINICAN RECONCILIATION DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE PROCEDURES FOR THE DEMILITARIZATION AND DISARMAMENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONALIST ZONE, AS WELL AS TO STRENGTHEN THE AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN RELATION TO THE ARMED FORCES. FOR THE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEETING OF CONSULTATION, THE REVISED TEXT OF THOSE ARTICLES IS ATTACHED.

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE WISHES TO STRESS THE FACT THAT THESE AMENDMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC, AND THAT THEY CONTINUE TO BE THE SUBJECT OF NEGOTIATIONS AND HENCE OF POSSIBLE FUTURE CHANGES. THE AD HOC COMMITTEE IS SURE THAT THE CONFIDENTIAL NATURE OF THESE PROPOSALS WILL BE MAINTAINED BY THE TENTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION.

AS THE AD HOC COMMITTEE POINTED OUT IN ITS PRECEDING REPORT, THE REVISIONS OF ARTICLE 4 WERE PREPARED JOINTLY BY THE AD HOC COMMITTEE AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN PEACE FORCE, IT BEING CONSIDERED BY THE AD HOC COMMITTEE AND GENERAL ALVIL THAT THE SAID REVISIONS OFFER THE GREATEST ASSURANCE THAT THE OBJECTIVES OF DISARMAMENT AND DEMILITARIZATION WILL BE SATISFACTORILY ACHIEVED.

AS IS OBVIOUS TO THE MEETING OF CONSULTATION AND WAS, OF COURSE, CLEARLY SHOWN BY THE AD HOC COMMITTEE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION ON AUGUST 10, ANY AGREEMENT REQUIRES THE ACCEPTANCE OF BOTH PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT.

THEREFORE, THE AD HOC COMMITTEE FAILS TO UNDERSTAND WHY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION IS PROTESTING TO THE MEETING OF CONSULTATION THE FACT THAT THE AD HOC COMMITTEE HAS PRESENTED CERTAIN ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS TO THE TWO PARTIES IN AN EFFORT TO REACH A FINAL SOLUTION ON THE BASIS OF THE PROPOSAL OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF AUGUST 9, 1965.

THE OTHER MATTERS REFERRED TO BY MR. VICIOSO SOTO IN HIS TELEGRAM OF AUGUST 26 DO NOT REQUIRE COMMENT BY THE AD HOC COMMITTEE AT THIS TIME.

WITH RESPECT TO THE CABLE OF AUGUST 27, 1965, IN WHICH HE REFERS TO THE PROPOSED INSTITUTIONAL ACT, AND IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE SAID ACT HAS ALREADY BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND NO CHANGE IS CONTEMPLATED IN THE FUTURE, THE AD HOC COMMITTEE DOES NOT SEE ANY USEFUL PURPOSE IN COMMENTING EXTENSIVELY ON THE INEXACT SETTLEMENTS MADE IN THAT CABLE.

AS WAS INDICATED IN THE REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF AUGUST 8, "THE INSTITUTIONAL ACT, AS NOW WORDED, IS THE RESULT OF PROLONGED NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOTH SIDES AND OF NUMEROUS CONSULTATIONS WITH DISTINGUISHED DOMINICAN JURISTS". THUS, IN ADDITION TO THE CONSULTATIONS THAT WERE HELD WITH DR. SANCHEZ Y SANCHEZ, THE REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION FOR THIS PURPOSE, AND WITH MR. SALVADOR JORGE BLANCO, ATTORNEY GENERAL AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CONSTITUTIONALIST GOVERNMENT, IN THE INTERVAL FROM JUNE 21 TO JULY 30, THE AD HOC COMMITTEE, ITS INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS, AND DR. FRANCISCO V. GARCIA AMADOR HELD A TOTAL OF FIVE MEETINGS WITH DR. JULIAN CUELLO, PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, EIGHT MEETINGS WITH DR. FROILAN TAVARES, DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTO DOMINGO, AND TWO MEETINGS WITH DR. JULIO PEYNAO, DISTINGUISHED JURIST AND OUTSTANDING DOMINICAN LAWYER. THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION AND THE ORAL AND WRITTEN SUGGESTIONS OF THESE GENTLEMEN HAVE BEEN OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE IN THE PREPARATION OF THE SAID DOCUMENT.

AD HOC COMMITTEE

ILMAR PENNA MARINHO
SPECIAL DELEGATE OF BRAZIL

RAMON DE CLAIRMONT DUENAS
SPECIAL DELEGATE OF EL SALVADOR

ELLSWORTH BUNKER
SPECIAL DELEGATE OF THE UNITED STATES

CONFIDENTIAL

ARTICLE 4

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IS INSTALLED, THE COMBATING FORCES WILL BEGIN THE PROCESS OF WITHDRAWING THEIR DEFENSES IN THE ZONES AT PRESENT UNDER THEIR CONTROL.

THE INTER-AMERICAN PEACE FORCE WILL RETURN TO ITS CAMPS, LEAVING ONLY THE BARBED WIRE AND REDUCED GULED POSTS WITHIN THE PRESENT LINES.

THE DEMILITARIZATION AND DISARMAMENT OF CIVILIANS WILL BE STARTED IMMEDIATELY IN THE CONSTITUTIONALIST ZONE.

THE PRESENT CHECK POINTS WILL BE OPERATED BY ELEMENTS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN PEACE FORCE DURING THE PHASE OF DISARMAMENT.

THE GUARD POSTS AND CHECK POINTS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN PEACE FORCE WILL BE WITHDRAWN AS SOON AS THE DEMILITARIZATION OF THE ZONE AND THE DISARMAMENT OF CIVILIANS HAVE BEEN VERIFIED BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE THE MEASURES THAT ARE NECESSARY IN ORDER TO VERIFY COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ARTICLE.

THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT WILL DESIGNATE THE PLACES TO WHICH THE INTER-AMERICAN PEACE FORCE WILL BE TRANSFERRED UNTIL THE DATE OF ITS DEPARTURE FROM THE COUNTRY IS DETERMINED.

ARTICLE 5

THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL TERRITORY WILL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, AND FOR THE DISCHARGE OF THAT RESPONSIBILITY IT MAY TAKE ALL OF THE MEASURES IT MAY DEEM NECESSARY.

ARTICLE 8

AS SOON AS THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN INSTALLED, THE ARMED FORCES WILL RETURN TO THEIR BARRACKS AND PLACE THEMSELVES UNDER THE ORDERS OF THEIR COMMANDER IN CHIEF, THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT.

ARTICLE 10

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WILL INITIATE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE TENTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS WITH REGARD TO THE FORM AND DATE OF WITHDRAWAL OF THE INTER-AMERICAN PEACE FORCE.

APPENDIX 13
Doc. 344 (English)
31 August 1965
Original: Spanish

CABLE OF AUGUST 30 FROM THE AD HOC COMMITTEE TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING (NUMBER 612)

SANTO DOMINGO, AUGUST 30, 1965

NUMBER 612

DR. GUILLERMO SEVILLA SACASA
PRESIDENT OF THE TENTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION
OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, DC.

WE HAVE THE HONOR TO TRANSMIT THE REPORT OF GENERAL HUGO PANASCO ALVIZ, CHIEF OF THE UNIFIED COMMAND OF THE IAFP, CONCERNING THE EXCHANGE OF FIRE THAT TOOK PLACE LAST NIGHT:

THERE WERE SEVEN UNPROVOKED ATTACKS BY THE CONSTITUTIONALIST FORCES DURING THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 29-30, 1965, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES CONTINGENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN PEACE FORCE. IN ONE ATTACK, THREE SMALL ARMS ROUNDS WERE DIRECTED AGAINST AN OBSERVATION POST LOCATED EAST OF THE OZAMA RIVER. THE REMAINING SIX ATTACKS CONSISTED OF 43 SMALL ARMS ROUNDS DIRECTED AGAINST UNITS LOCATED IN THE CORRIDOR. FIRE WAS RETURNED BY U.S. FORCES IN TWO INSTANCES.

AT 9:40 PM TWO EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD INSIDE THE "CONSTITUTIONALIST" ZONE. SHORTLY THEREAFTER A THIRD EXPLOSION OCCURRED BETWEEN THE CONSTITUTIONALIST AND BRAZILIAN POSITIONS AT CALLE DR. BAEZ AND CALLE NICOLAS TENSON. THESE ROUNDS INITIATED THE INCIDENTS. WITHIN 10 MINUTES, THE FIRING WHICH HAD BEEN DEVELOPING IN THE VICINITY OF THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE, HAD SPREAD TO THE SECTOR NEXT TO THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE OCCUPIED BY THE HONDURANS. THIS FIRING LASTED FOR ABOUT ONE HOUR. BY 11:55 PM FIRING HAD AGAIN BECOME STEADY ALONG THE ENTIRE LATIN AMERICAN BRIGADE FRONT, AT TIMES IN CONSIDERABLE VOLUME. BY FIFTEEN MINUTES PAST MIDNIGHT, THE FIRING HAD CEASED. SPOTADIC SMALL ARMS FIRING BROKE OUT ON THREE OCCASIONS DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE NIGHT, THE LAST INCIDENT BEING AT 5:55 AM. ON MONDAY, AUGUST 30.

DURING THE TIME PERIOD FROM APPROXIMATELY 9:40 PM OF AUGUST 29 TO 12:30 AM AUGUST 30 A SERIES OF LOUD EXPLOSIONS WERE REGULARLY HEARD BETWEEN THE POSITIONS OF THE FRATERNITY BATTALION AND IAFP HEADQUARTERS ON AVENIDA INDEPENDENCIA. THESE EXPLOSIONS WERE IDENTIFIED BY COUNTER-MORTAR RADAR AS MORTAR ROUNDS. REPORTS FROM THE COUNTER-MORTAR SECTION INDICATED THAT MORTARS WERE FIRED FROM SEVEN SEPARATE LOCATIONS. THESE ARE ALL IN THE SECTION CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION IN THE EXTREME NORTHERN SECTION OF THE CITY JUST SOUTH OF THE ISABELLA AND OZAMA RIVERS. AN IAFP MORTARIZED PATROL, DISPATCHED TO INVESTIGATE THE MORTAR LOCATIONS, WAS STOPPED BY ORDERS OF GENERAL MARTINEZ ARANA AND WAS NOT PERMITTED TO PROCEED. A REINFORCED PATROL WAS LATER DISPATCHED FOR THE SAME PURPOSE, BUT WAS UNABLE TO MAKE ANY POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION OF MORTAR POSITIONS. THIS MORNING, THE IAFP SENT A CEASE-FIRE VIOLATION TEAM TO ATTEMPT TO FIND THE MORTAR POSITIONS IN THE NORTH OF THE CITY AND TO INVESTIGATE THE CRATER OF THE ROUND THAT LANDED ON AVENIDA INDEPENDENCIA BETWEEN THE FRATERNITY BATTALION AND THE IAFP HEADQUARTERS. ANOTHER TEAM HAS BEEN DISPATCHED TO THE CONSTITUTIONALIST ZONE TO INVESTIGATE THE AREAS WHERE MORTAR SHELLS EXPLODED AND TO DETERMINE THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY THEM. REPORTS OF THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION WILL BE FORWARDED WHEN COMPLETED.

DURING THE COURSE OF THE FIRING A VEHICLE OF THE CAAMAÑO FORCES, WITH A 57 MM RECOILLESS RIFLE MOUNTED ON IT, ATTACKED VARIOUS LATIN AMERICAN POSITIONS. BRIGADE TROOPS WERE FORCED TO FIRE 3 ROUNDS OF 106 MM AND 2 ROUNDS OF 57 MM RECOILLESS FIRE TO REPEL THE ATTACKS BY THE VEHICLE.

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE WISHES TO ADD TO THE FOREGOING THAT, AS SOON AS THE SHOTS WERE HEARD, IT CONTACTED GENERAL ALVIN AND THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE IAFP AND THAT IT MAINTAINED THIS CONTACT THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT, RECEIVING AND RE TRANSMITTING INFORMATION ON THE SITUATION. AT ABOUT 11:30 PM, THE COMMITTEE WENT TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE IAFP WHERE IT REMAINED UNTIL AFTER 1:00 AM TODAY. THE COMMITTEE WAS ABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH MILITARY CHIEFS OF THE TWO SIDES AS WELL AS TO MAKE THE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS THAT RESULTED IN THE RESTORATION OF THE CEASE-FIRE.

HIGHEST CONSIDERATION,

AD HOC COMMITTEE

ILMAR PENNA MARINHO
SPECIAL DELEGATE OF BRAZIL

RAMON DE CLAIRMONT DUEÑAS
SPECIAL DELEGATE OF EL SALVADOR

ELLSWORTH BUNKER
SPECIAL DELEGATE OF THE UNITED STATES

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
TENTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.

1965



OAS
Official
Records
OEA. Ser.F. II-10
(English)

Doc. 386 (English)
8 October 1965
Original: Spanish

REPORT
OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE TENTH MEETING OF
CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Ad Hoc Committee has the honor to inform the Tenth Meeting of Consultation that it is continuing its efforts, in collaboration with the Provisional Government, and at the latter's request, to help the Provisional Government in accelerating the implementation of the Act of Reconciliation, especially with regard to the recovery of arms, the reintegration into the regular Armed Forces of those military personnel who fought on the Constitutionalist side, and the incorporation of the ex-Constitutionalist Zone into the rest of the country.

With respect to the recovery of arms, in addition to responding to the request of the Provisional President to appoint a representative to the Verification Committee, the Ad Hoc Committee received the following note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated October 1:

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Note Number DAA1333
September 30, 1965

The Minister of Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Special Committee of the Organization of American States and transmits herewith the request made by the Ministry of the Armed Forces, to the effect that the Committee be good enough to negotiate the return to that Ministry of one (1) Swedish L-60 tank, now located at the corner of Caracas and Henriquillo streets, and one (1) French Artillery tank, both of which were in the possession of the forces commanded by Colonel Casañaño and which, since they are State property, should be reincorporated into the Armed Forces.

During a visit by the Committee to the special depository for heavy arms alongside the National Palace, the Committee witnessed the arrival of one of the two tanks referred to, it having been towed from the ex-Constitutionalist Zone. The Committee has been informed that the other tank has been almost totally destroyed. At the said depository, the Committee also inspected some 19 3-inch, mounted, naval guns

which had been removed from the Fortaleza Ozama in the ex-Constitutionalist Zone, as well as one 75-caliber gun which had been in the hands of the Constitutionalist forces.

The Committee is continuing its efforts to promote the recovery of additional heavy weapons, including mortars, bazookas, and heavy machine guns that were in the possession of the Constitutionalist military.

With regard to the light arms which had been in the possession of the civilian population, the Provisional President informed the Committee that, according to information received from Col. Caamaño, approximately half of these have been recovered from civilians by Constitutionalist military personnel and that they would be turned over to the arsenals at the time the said military personnel are reintegrated into the Armed Forces. According to the same source, of the remainder, some have been hidden and the rest probably removed clandestinely to other areas of the country. The President has expressed the hope that a large number of these may still be recovered.

In view of the above, the Committee is using its good offices to seek to accelerate the prompt reintegration of military personnel into the Armed Forces. One obstacle is the question of the status of ex-Constitutionalist military personnel who had formerly been members of the Armed Forces but were not members of said forces on April 24. Another problem has been the matter of ranks of ex-Constitutionalist military personnel who had been promoted after April 24 by the "Constitutionalist Government." The Committee is happy to inform the Meeting that in order to solve these problems, meetings have been held in the presence of the Provisional President between Minister of Defense Rivera Caminero and Colonel Francisco Caamaño. Nevertheless, so far only a small number of such officers have been integrated.

Although the ex-Constitutionalist Zone has not yet been fully integrated into the rest of the country, inspection of this area by members of the Committee indicates that more normal conditions are gradually being restored. It is calculated that approximately 75 percent of the stores have again opened their doors.

The Committee regrets that the slowness with which the Act of Reconciliation is being carried out has required the presence of members of the Committee in the Dominican Republic and has thus necessarily prevented an earlier consideration by the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of the recommendations in the final part of the Committee's Second

General Report, which had been the Committee's desire. However, it is the Committee's intention to request the Chairman of the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to convoke a special session for this purpose during the course of the coming week.

AD HOC COMMITTEE

Ilmar Penna Marinho
Ambassador, Special Delegate of Brazil

Ramón de Clairmont Dufías
Ambassador, Special Delegate of El Salvador

Ellsworth Bunker
Ambassador, Special Delegate
of the United States

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
TENTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.

1965

Doc. 389 (English)
18 October 1965
Original: Spanish

REPORT
OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE TENTH MEETING OF
CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Ad Hoc Committee has the honor to inform the Tenth Meeting of Consultation that since its last report significant progress has been made in the effort to assure full implementation of the Act of Reconciliation and toward the restoration of normal conditions in the Dominican Republic. At the request of the Provisional Government, the Ad Hoc Committee has continued to cooperate in this effort.

Following consultations with the Committee and representatives of the Inter-American Peace Force, President García Godoy decided on October 9 that conditions warranted the early reincorporation into the city of Santo Domingo of the former Constitutionalist Zone. He therefore requested, as a first step, that the committee established to verify the disarmament and demilitarization of that zone provide him with a current report.

On October 10 the Verification Committee, including representatives of the Ad Hoc Committee, met at the National Palace. The members first witnessed the formal delivery to the Provisional Government of the tank, naval guns and other equipment previously deposited in an area adjacent to the Palace. (Details are included in the Committee's report of October 8, Document 386.) The Verification Committee then proceeded to inspect the Constitutionalist Zone, visiting the six military posts which representatives of the former Constitutionalist forces stated were the only remaining armed concentration in the zone.

During its tour of inspection the Verification Committee observed no commando posts or other evidence that units of armed civilians were still in existence. All fixed defenses in the zone appeared to have been removed. Officers representing Colonel Caamaño stated that the process of collecting arms from civilians had been completed and that these arms were in the possession of the Constitutionalist military units stationed at the six posts within the zone. The Verification Committee saw only a limited quantity of arms in storage but was informed that most of the weapons collected were being used by officers and men

charged with keeping order within the zone. It was further stated that the arms in question would be delivered in accordance with the Act of Reconciliation when the Constitutionalist military personnel were reintegrated into the regular Armed Forces.

In accordance with the request of President García Godoy, the Verification Committee submitted its report on the inspection of the Constitutionalist Zone, the text of which was also forwarded to the Meeting of Consultation. With this information at hand, the Provisional Government on October 11 ordered the entry of regular units of the National Police into the former Constitutionalist Zone. These units were joined by more than 200 members of the Constitutionalist police and, since that date, reintegration of the Police has proceeded at temporary barracks established within the Zone. This process has been under the direction of a commission composed of one police officer from each side appointed by the Provisional Government. In the meantime, police patrols have been extended throughout the former Constitutionalist Zone and the police have now assumed sole responsibility for the maintenance of public order within the area.

After consultation with the Ad Hoc Committee and representatives of the IAFP, the Provisional Government next decided to order the removal from the Zone of the Constitutionalist military forces so that the final reunification of the city could be accomplished. Little progress had been made toward reintegration of the forces into the regular armed services, in part because of the difficulties posed by their continued presence in the Zone. The urgent necessity of restoring normal conditions in the city indicated the advisability of transferring the Constitutionalist military personnel to a point outside the city where they could await reintegration. The leaders of the regular Dominican Armed Forces cooperated with the Ad Hoc Committee and the IAFP in working out a plan to that end.

On October 13 the bulk of the Constitutionalist forces with the arms in their possession moved out of Santo Domingo to the 27th of February Army camp on the eastern side of the Ozama River. The remaining military personnel and weapons in the Zone were transported to that site the following day. Due in large part to the invaluable assistance of the IAFP, this movement was accomplished without serious incident. The Provisional Government immediately designated three commissions for the three armed services to make recommendations on the reintegration of the Constitutionalist officers and men into the regular forces. These commissions are made up of one military representative each from the two sides and one civilian. It is expected that they will complete their work and submit their recommendations to the Provisional Government within seven to ten days.

On October 14, following the removal of the Constitutionalist military, President García Godoy directed a letter to the Ad Hoc Committee declaring the demilitarization of the former Constitutionalist Zone complete and requesting the removal of all IAFP checkpoints, barbed wire and other barricades in accordance with Article 4 of the Act of Reconciliation. The Ad Hoc Committee understands that this process has now been completed without incident and that the former Constitutionalist Zone is now an integral part of the city of Santo Domingo.

HECTOR GARCIA GODOY
PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
SANTO DOMINGO, D.R.

October 14, 1965

To the members of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Messrs. Ilmar Penna Marinho, Ambassador, Representative of Brazil; Ramon de Clairmont Dufras, Ambassador, Representative of El Salvador; Ellsworth Bunker, Ambassador, Representative of the United States.

Excellencies:

I have the honor to address you to present the following report:

The Committee I appointed to verify the disarming and demilitarization of the former "Constitutionalist Zone," verified on October 10 the delivery to the Provisional Government of all the heavy weapons that were in the possession of the Constitutionalist Forces.

After making that verification, the Committee traveled through all the sectors of the city occupied by the Constitutionalist Forces, verifying that all the arms collected in that zone and that were in the possession of the civilian population were delivered to the military posts that existed on that date.

On its inspection trip, the Committee also verified that there was no command post manned by civilians or other evidence that would suggest the presence of armed civilians. Thus it is recorded in the report rendered to the Provisional President under date of October 10, 1965.

All the armed units that were observed by the Committee on the inspection trip it made on that date through the former "Constitutionalist Zone" have already been dismantled.

On October 11 the members of the national police who participated in the armed strife on the Constitutionalist side were reintegrated into that institution, and yesterday a patrol service through that zone was initiated in order to assure maintenance of public order in all sectors of the city.

On October 13, the members of the military groups who had joined the "Constitutionalists" in participating in the armed conflict were reintegrated into the armed forces.

Thus the provisions of the Act of Reconciliation have been complied with, by effecting the demilitarization and disarming of the civilians and the dismantling of all the armed military posts that still remained in that zone on October 10, 1965.

As a result of that demilitarization, public order throughout the national territory is under the complete control of the government.

Under these circumstances, the Provisional Government requests the Ad Hoc Committee and the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs to order, as soon as possible, withdrawal of the observation posts and check points maintained in the city of Santo Domingo by the Inter-American Peace Force, at the same time providing for the withdrawal of those forces to the places indicated in the general stationing plan that has been approved by the Provisional Government.

Accept, Sirs, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(s) Héctor García Godoy

APPENDICES

Attached or previously
circulated as document

1. Act of Dominican Reconciliation presented on
9 August 1965
Doc. 281 S/6600
2. Institutional Act, 9 August 1965
Doc. 280 Corr.5 Attached
3. Declaration to the Dominican People, 9 August 1965
Doc. 282 S/6600
4. Communications received in support of the proposal
of the Ad Hoc Committee
Docs. 289 Attached
296 S/6628
297 S/6628
300 S/6628
302 S/6628
309 S/6629
316 S/6633
334 S/6646
340 S/6646
5. Cable number 551 from the Ad Hoc Committee to the
Tenth Meeting of Consultation, 20 August 1965
Doc. 314 S/6627
6. Cable from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
of the Government of National Reconstruction, to the
Tenth Meeting of Consultation, 26 August 1965
Doc. 331 Corr. S/6646
7. Cable from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
of the Government of National Reconstruction,
27 August 1965
Doc. 335 S/6646
8. Cable number 605 from the Ad Hoc Committee to the
Tenth Meeting of Consultation, 29 August 1965
Doc. 342 Attached

Attached or previously
circulated as document

9. Statement of the "Government of National Reconstruction", 30 August 1965
Doc. 347
s/6655
10. Act of Dominican Reconciliation, signed by the "Constitutional Government" and Act of Dominican Reconciliation, signed by the Armed Forces of the "Government of National Reconstruction", 31 August 1965
Doc. 348
s/6655
11. Address delivered by Dr. Héctor García Godoy, President of the Provisional Government upon the inauguration of that government, 3 September 1965
Doc. 358
s/6676
12. Statement of the Ad Hoc Committee on the occasion of the inauguration of the Provisional President, 3 September 1965
Doc. 356
s/6676
13. Report of the Unified Command of the Inter-American Peace Force, 30 August 1965
Doc. 344
Attached