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

Addendum

1. In my report of 5 January 1966 on the situation in the Dominican Republic (S/7032/Add.4, para. 5) I referred to the statement made by President Hector García Godoy in the evening of 5 January. The text of this statement, which I have received from the office of my Representative in the Dominican Republic, is reproduced in annex I.
2. On 6 January the President issued an Order appointing Captain Ramón Emilio Jiménez R. Minister of the Armed Forces and Captain Francisco J. Amiana Castillo, Colonel Enrique Pérez y Pérez and Colonel Luis Ramón Bauchamps Javier Chiefs of Staff of the Navy, the National Army and the Dominican Air Force respectively. The Order also gives the list of officers posted to missions abroad; twenty-two of these officers are to go to Israel in order to carry out studies and observations, and twelve have been given posts in the Dominican Diplomatic Service. The text of the Presidential Order appears in annex II.

ANNEX I

Statement made by President Héctor García Godoy on 3 January 1966

"Fellow citizens,

"The tragic events which stirred the country on 19 December 1965, and which had as their main setting the Hotel Matún in the town of Santiago de los Caballeros, have aroused justified anxiety in all sectors of the Dominican community. The Provisional Government over which I have the honour to preside kept itself, from the outset, informed of the events, which left a grievous tally of loss of life and cast many Dominican families into mourning. We took the necessary emergency measures to prevent the events which had occurred there from having even more serious consequences and, as soon as circumstances permitted, we ordered a thorough investigation of those events. That black Sunday was one more link in the already long chain of violence and death along which the painful division that exists in the Dominican family has been leading us for months past.

"I should like my fellow citizens to grant me the privilege of frankness and sincerity. We are not here tonight to make pretty phrases which might be to the taste of this sector or that. The events at the Hotel Matún have prompted many of my fellow citizens to think that the function of the Provisional Government, in these or similar circumstances, can only be to fix the blame and impose penalties. When the facts are perfectly plain, no Government can evade its responsibility. But when the facts are the outcome of other, more deep-rooted facts, any Government which claims justification in the eyes of history - and a fortiori any Provisional Government - has to think, not of what interests, suits or pleases particular sectors of the community, but of what is in the interests of Dominicans generally.

"We have examined all the documentation prepared by the Commission which investigated the events at Santiago. We have listened personally to the tape recordings of witnesses' statements. We have considered the inevitable emotional content of the position of the sectors involved in the clash. We have arrived at the conviction that the real certainty, the only fact which can be established in all justice, is that human lives were lost - and these are losses which no one can make good - at Santiago de los Caballeros on 19 December and that, if the Provisional Government is to discharge its mission properly, it has no right to

probe into the wound opened in our divided house, but does have the duty to help in removing the physical barriers, the ideological barriers - all the barriers that impede the national embrace, so that such losses do not occur again.

"The blame for the tragedy of Santiago de los Caballeros does not lie solely with the military, in whatever sector they are to be found. These military men have the same virtues and the same defects as all other Dominicans. A civilian armed with a machine-gun is no different from a military man. A military man armed with a ploughshare is no different from a civilian. The blame for the deaths at Santiago lies with that harsh division between brothers, in which all we Dominicans are absurdly striving to carry on our lives.

"We know that there are many who will not like these words. But we are absolutely certain that if tonight every Dominican reflects a little and directs all his passion, his interest and his intelligence towards finding a solution or an alternative that is of benefit to the country, he will have to agree with us that this is not the moment to fix the blame but rather to unite our efforts for the common good. This is the position of the Provisional Government. And the Provisional Government will strive for this until the day, which is near at hand, when the Dominicans will exercise their right to elect those who are to govern them and who will be able to lead them to the better future for which they long.

"Within the next few hours, in a gesture of understanding of the national situation, a large number of military men of various ranks will leave the country. Some of them have been invited by the Government of Israel and in that land of light and promise they will carry out studies which will help them in their professional and intellectual training, for the future benefit of their country. Others are to form part of diplomatic missions of the Republic in highly developed nations, where they will be able to increase their military and other training to enable them to work subsequently for the progress of their country with greater ability and enthusiasm. Those of us who remain behind can place great hopes in those Dominicans who are now going off to meet new experiences if we are willing to see them as they are: simply and solely sons of our own native soil!

"Thus the sad incident of Santiago, a sequel of the bitter moment - for years are seconds in the life of peoples - through which we have been living for some time, will allow us an interval in which to think things over and in which, in the midst of so many metamorphoses, to think a little more about making this year of 1966 the most constructive in our history.

"We are well aware that our fellow-citizens were entitled to demand that we should express our opinion on this paramount subject of Santiago. We have done so. Yet the work of the Provisional Government in the last few days has not been reduced to the consideration of this important subject. A new year is also the year of a new budget. We have been giving some attention to that matter, too. We should like to give our fellow-citizens some information about that.

"The most outstanding economists of the present day consider that the function of the national budget is of immense importance within the economic framework. In countries like ours, the National Government is the foremost entrepreneur, since it employs more hands than any other body. Hence the budget has a most decisive influence, since month after month it injects millions of pesos into the monetary flow which in their turn serve to stimulate business activity in general. Economists usually advise prudence in the outlay of the national budget so that it may not have an undue reaction on the circulatory process encouraging inflationary trends. In our country we have had to deal with the problem of a rising level of personal services, which have absorbed the greater part of the money paid by taxpayers. The Provisional Government has introduced compensatory formulas in the preparation of the budget for 1966, which has been drawn up on scientific principles and with the first-class technical assistance that it has been possible to obtain from nationals and foreigners. In this respect we have tried, and we think we have managed, to lay sound fiscal foundations for the Government that will succeed us in the middle of next year. We shall have for the first time, if we may be immodest enough to say so, a budget based on realities, an honourable budget. The details will be published shortly and here and now we invite the public debate that is required, since the figures in the budget are matters of the centavos and pesos of the Dominican taxpayers. As advance information, however, we can tell you that, of the total budget, personal services amount to 34.4 per cent, social services to exactly 25 per cent, economic services to 22.5 per cent and other expenses - including the servicing of the public debt - to 18.1 per cent. A

comparison of those percentages with the estimates in previous years will be available in the course of this week and we hope that the constructive analysis of them will be a further stimulus to enable the Dominicans to help to forge Dominican democracy.

"Fellow citizens,

"Very seldom in its eventful history have our people contemplated the coming of a new year with more expectations, uncertainties and fears than in this year of 1966 which has just begun, four months after the installation of the Provisional Government. At the same time, however, seldom have the majority of our people been so clearly aware as we are today of the need to overcome those difficulties if we are to achieve, through unity and work, in peaceful coexistence, the high level of progress to which we are committed, in order that all who live in this fertile land may enjoy that better life which is the categorical imperative for mankind at this crucial stage of the twentieth century.

"Peoples, like individuals, can make new-year resolutions. The Provisional Government over which I have the honour to preside appeals to the harmony, good sense and genuine patriotism of Dominicans, so that in this year of 1966 we may enjoy a creative stage, a year of constructive gains, a year of more education and more schools, a year of more seed sown and more crops harvested, a year in which the passion for good prevails, a year of ennobling sacrifices, a year free from violence, a year of national unity, a year which, in short, may enable us to tell the world proudly:

'This is the Dominican Republic. This is what we, who were born here and who shall die here, have wrought. This is the example of what can be achieved with hard and intelligent work, with the weapons of peace, with optimism. This is what can be attained by peoples who truly desire freedom, dignity and greatness.'

ANNEX II

Order issued by President Hector García Godoy on 6 January 1966

Officers of the armed forces and the national police who will visit  
Israel on a study and observation tour in accordance with a request  
made by the Government of Israel

1. Colonel Francisco Armando Coradin Benezario, Army
2. Lieutenant-Colonel Ramón Tate Núñez, Army
3. Captain Ramón de Jesús Rodríguez Landestoy, Army
4. Captain Arís Manuel de Jesús Burgos Villa, Army
5. First Lieutenant Julio Ramón Máximo Solano Hernández, Army
6. Second Lieutenant Eddy de la Rocha Martínez, Army
7. Second Lieutenant Virgilio Castillo Mejía, Army
8. Colonel Pilot Juan N. Folch Pérez, Air Force
9. Lieutenant-Colonel Pilot Rafael A. Reyes Jorge, Air Force
10. Lieutenant-Colonel Ramón Ureña Núñez, Air Force
11. Lieutenant-Colonel Eladio S. Marmolejos Abreu, Air Force
12. Major Pilot Nelso de los Santos Céspedes, Air Force
13. Major Juan María Rodríguez Wagner, Air Force
14. Major Francisco Osvaldo Díaz Interian, Air Force
15. Major Carlos García Mendaray, Air Force
16. Corvette Captain Rafael Rodríguez Stal, Navy
17. Corvette Captain Julio César Ortiz Peña, Navy
18. Lieutenant Carlos José Martínez, Navy
19. Lieutenant Máximo Fabio Terrero Ramírez, Navy
20. Colonel Apolinar Montes Guerrero, Police
21. Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson Brea Caro, Police
22. Major Simón Tadeo Guerrero González, Police

Senior military officers who have been appointed to  
posts in the diplomatic service

Commodore Francisco Rivera Caminero, Navy, Naval Attaché at the Dominican Embassy, Washington

Colonel Juan de los Santos Céspedes, Air Force, Armed Forces Attaché at the Dominican Embassy in Israel

Colonel Jacinto Martínez Arana, Army, Military Attaché at the Dominican Embassy in Argentina

Colonel Francisco Alberto Caamaño Deñó, Army, Military Attaché at the Dominican Embassy in London

Colonel Emilio Ludovino Fernández, Army, Military Attaché at the Dominican Embassy, Rome

Lieutenant-Colonel Armando Arturo Sosa Leyba, Army, Military Attaché at the Dominican Embassy in Guatemala

Lieutenant-Colonel Domingo Esteban Gallart Vallejo, Army, Military Attaché at the Dominican Embassy in El Salvador

Lieutenant-Colonel Pedro Augusto Alvarez Holguín, Army, Military Attaché at the Dominican Embassy in France

Lieutenant-Colonel José Mauricio Fernández, Army, Assistant Military Attaché at the Dominican Embassy in Mexico

Captain Mario Pena Tavera, Army, Auxiliary Attaché at the Dominican Embassy in Chile

Lieutenant José Anibal Nobos Carnes, Army, Military Attaché at the Dominican Embassy in Uruguay

Frigate Captain Manuel Ramón Montes Arache, Navy, Military Attaché at the Embassy in Canada

Changes made in the Dominican Armed Forces

Captain Ramón Emilio Jiménez R., Navy, Minister of the Armed Forces

Captain Francisco J. Amiana Castillo, Navy, Chief of Staff of the Navy

Colonel Enrique Pérez y Pérez, Army, Chief of Staff of the National Army

Colonel Luís Ramón Fauchamps Javier, Air Force, Chief of Staff of the Dominican Air Force.