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

Addendum

1. The following information on the situation in the Dominican Republic has been received from the office of my representative there since the publication of my last report on the subject (S/7032/Add.30) on 29 April 1966.

Maintenance of law and order

2. With regard to the incident of 28 April in Santo Domingo (see S/7032/Add.30, paras. 3-7), the Chief of the National Police indicated in a statement to the Press on 29 April that the investigation carried out by the National Police had not revealed any proof that Dominicans had fired at United States soldiers. He stated that he had strongly protested to President Garcia Godoy about this incident and had discussed the matter with Brigadier-General Robert R. Linvill, Commander of the United States troops of the Inter-American Peace Force.
3. Following the incident of 28 April, elements of the IAFP were withdrawn from the city of Santo Domingo. With the exception of the guards inside the United States Embassy premises and in IAFP administrative or headquarters areas, all security and vital post positions in Santo Domingo were in the hands of the National Police or the Dominican Army as of 30 April.
4. On 30 April, a sergeant of the Dominican Army fired at civilians and a policeman in and around a nightclub in Santo Domingo, wounding four civilians.
5. The National Police reported that they had taken away a hand grenade from one of the demonstrators during a demonstration staged by Dr. Joaquin Balaguer's followers on 30 April.

6. On 1 May, a clash occurred between supporters of the Partido Revolucionario Dominicano (PRD) and the Partido Reformista (PR) at Canca Reina. During the clash a man was stabbed to death and a woman was reported to have been wounded at her residence by a shot allegedly fired by a policeman.
7. The President of the Partido Revolucionario Social Cristiano (PRSC) issued a statement on 1 May to the effect that during a fight between members of his party and Dr. Balaguer's followers at Salcedo on that day, four persons were injured and hospitalized. One of the wounded was said to be the PRSC candidate for mayor of Salcedo.
8. On 4 May, the Central Electoral Board appealed to the political parties and the Dominican people to avoid incidents during the electoral campaign.
9. On 8 May, a civilian was wounded at Azua during a clash between supporters of the PR and those of the PRD. In connexion with this incident, the National Police reported that PRD members had forcibly entered the premises of the PR, where they had destroyed furniture, portraits and office equipment, and that order had been restored by the quick action of local police.
10. On the same day, a police station at the corner of Calle Samaná and Calle Albert Thomas in the northern part of Santo Domingo was subjected to automatic fire from two directions. The shooting lasted five minutes, but there were no casualties.
11. On 12 May, two unarmed United States soldiers were attacked with sticks and clubs by a Dominican crowd in downtown Santo Domingo. The soldiers sustained multiple lacerations and bruises in the head and face, but their condition was not serious, according to medical authorities.
12. Also on 12 May, a clash broke out at Gerónimo between members of the PRD and the PR, during which one man was killed and five others wounded.
13. Another incident took place at San Cristóbal on 12 May when supporters of the PR and those of the PRSC clashed, resulting in one man being wounded.

#### Events relating to the elections

14. As indicated in my report of 25 April 1966 (see S/7032/Add.29, para. 8), the national convention held by the Partido Unión Cívica Nacional on 17 April ended without reaching general agreement on candidates. Following this convention, tw.

lists of candidates for the presidency and the vice-presidency were submitted to the Central Electoral Board by two rival sections of the party. On 29 April, the Board approved the nominations of Mr. Rafael F. Bonnelly and Mr. Abel Fernández Simo as the party's presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

15. On 29 April, the Board also announced its approval of the support given by the Partido Acción Revolucionaria to the presidential and vice-presidential candidates submitted by the Partido Liberal Evolucionista, Mr. Bonnelly and

Dr. Tabare Alvarez Pereyra.

16. On the same day, the Central Electoral Board disclosed that sixty-nine electoral officers had resigned from provincial and municipal electoral boards because they had been nominated by political parties as candidates in the forthcoming elections. The Board also indicated, in reply to questions put to it by one of the political parties, that Dominican citizens residing abroad would not be entitled to vote in the forthcoming elections unless they returned to the country.

17. On 30 April, a new police unit created by the Government, called "Electoral Police", was introduced to President García Godoy. This unit, composed of 110 men trained in the control of crowds and disturbances, has the task of protecting political leaders taking part in the electoral campaign. The electoral police carry standard police arms and their uniforms consist of light blue, short-sleeved shirts, grey trousers and black boots as well as light blue helmets with the inscription "Electoral Police".

18. A report dated 15 April submitted by the OAS Special Technical Assistance Committee on Electoral Matters to President García Godoy was made public in Santo Domingo on 3 May. The Committee's conclusions were that the administrative electoral organization was proceeding effectively with the preparation of the elections; that the guarantees established by law and the Institutional Act to protect the freedom and rights of political parties during the political campaign were working satisfactorily; and that regulations had been adopted to keep the police and the armed forces from undue interference in the electoral process.

19. In a personal letter dated 11 May, the bishops of the Dominican Republic appealed to their countrymen to support the Government to be elected on 1 June.

20. In a televised programme on 11 May, President García Godoy stated that he was disturbed over certain signs of pressure exerted by minorities who did not

wish the elections to take place. He appealed to all sections of the population to maintain the peaceful atmosphere so far prevailing. The President indicated that the group of persons selected by the OAS to witness the elections would not interfere in or supervise the elections and that they were coming in a personal capacity. He also indicated that the problem of the presence of the Inter-American Peace Force in the Dominican Republic should be solved before 1 July 1966 and that he intended "to hand over the Government to the next constitutional President with the national sovereignty fully recovered".

