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LETTER DATED 28 MAY 1965 FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

In the absence of the Secretary-General, I have the honour to transmit to you, pursuant to Article 54 of the United Nations Charter and for the information of the Security Council, a copy of the report of 26 May 1965 by the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to Ambassador Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, President of the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (Doc. 105).

Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) William SANDERS
Assistant Secretary-General

Organization of American States
Tenth Meeting of Consultation of
Ministers of Foreign Affairs

Document 103 (Spanish/English)
27 May 1965
Original: Spanish/English

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION TO
AMBASSADOR GUILLERMO SEVILLA SACASA, PRESIDENT OF THE
TENTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS

(Report of 26 May 1965)

Number 20

Santo Domingo
27 May 1965, 10.30 p.m.

I have the honour to transmit to you the following report on the present situation and on the state of the negotiations I am undertaking as representative of the Tenth Meeting of Consultation.

1. The cease-fire continues to be satisfactory, there being only minor incidents. Both General Imbert and Colonel Caamaño have stated that they will continue to respect the cease-fire while negotiations are being conducted by the representative of the Tenth Meeting of Consultation.
2. The Unified Command of the Inter-American Peace Force, constituted by the Act dated 23 May, is carrying out patrols in the safety zone with mixed units made up of personnel from the various contingents.
3. Negotiations are being conducted with representatives of both sides with a view to restoring the economic life of the country to normal and to contributing to the normal operation of public services and other such activities. Industrial activity has been resumed with the partial reopening of a number of factories.
4. With regard to the political aspect, I am continuing to interview representatives of various sectors of national public opinion in order to be able to situate the problem in as objective terms as possible. One of the fundamental questions on which there is still no agreement is the Constitution of 1963, to which are related the date of the next elections, the form which the executive power should take and other questions on which the parties have different and, in some cases, as yet irreconcilable opinions. There is agreement by both sides that, when the said elections are held, they should take place under the supervision of the Organization of American States. At all events, it is recognized that it is essential for the Inter-American Peace Force to remain in this country to collaborate in all aspects of its institutional and democratic recovery.

Santo Domingo

26 May 1965

Addendum to report No. 20 addressed to
Ambassador Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa
from Dr. José A. Mora

Further to yesterday's report No. 20, I wish to report the departure today of 1,000 men of the United States forces, which, added to the 600 re-embarked yesterday, makes a total of 1,600 men withdrawn from Santo Domingo.

José A. MORA

(I include below a report on the activities of the Inter-American Peace Force since its installation, which has been transmitted to me by Lieutenant General Bruce Palmer Jr., at present Acting Commander of the Force)

- "1. This report includes significant actions taken since the activation of the IAF on 23 May 1965.
- "2. Organization and administration:
 - "A. The IAF headquarters has been established in the Jaragua Hotel Annex, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.
 - "B. Communication facilities have been installed in the headquarters and are operational at this time.
 - "C. Arrangements have been made for billets for the Commander and his staff of the IAF headquarters.
 - "D. A provisional international staff has been organized and is now operating as Headquarters IAF.
 - "E. A proposed headquarters organization has been developed for consideration of the IAF Commander Designee General Alvim, Brazil, when he arrives in the Dominican Republic.
- "3. General military police:
 - "A. Joint IAF "jeep" mounted patrols have been organized and given specific missions. The joint "jeep" mounted patrols patrol all of the International Security Zone as well as the northern parts of

the city. The only area of the city that they do not patrol is that part of the city held by the Caamaño group. Country representatives participating are Costa Rica, Honduras and the United States.

"B. A permanent 24-hour a day guard post (1 US and 1 IA MP) is being established in the lobby of the Ambassador Hotel to assist in protecting the rights of individuals in the International Security Zone.

"4. Latin American observers teams:

"Three special observer teams composed of personnel of all five Latin American countries represented in IAF have been organized and are operational at this time. The mission of these teams is to make a complete investigation of all cease-fire violations reported to IAF headquarters.

"5. Plans for the immediate future:

"A. Actions are being taken at this time to gain approval of the forces concerned to extend the Security Zone to include the National Palace and surrounding grounds. It is planned that the strength of the Loyalist forces in the Palace will be reduced to a token guard and that IAF Forces will be used to secure the Palace grounds.

"B. Likewise, it is planned that the security of Radio Santo Domingo studios and outlying transmitters will be accomplished by IAF Forces."

In accordance with the agreement made at yesterday's interview with Colonel Caamaño Deño that CAS official, Richard Hugues, should introduce members of the Inter-American Force to him in my name, 3 officials from El Salvador, 4 from Brazil, 1 from Honduras and 1 from Nicaragua were taken to him. The aforementioned group was transported in jeeps bearing CAS markings and flying the organization's flags. A group of Colonel Caamaño Deño's military personnel was waiting for them at an agreed point within their sector and escorted them to the Copello building, his command headquarters. The Inter-American Force group was politely received.

The main outcome of the meeting was Colonel Caamaño Deño's statement that Inter-American observer teams would have complete freedom of movement whenever their task made it necessary. Colonel Caamaño Deño advised that OAS markings should be painted in white luminous paint on all four sides of the vehicles. Vehicles of the Inter-American Peace Force would be allowed to enter the sector only along Avenida Independencia. Mayor Juan Lora Fernandez, Chief of Staff of the Constitutionalist government, granted safe conduct passes to the Inter-American officials. A similar visit will be made to General Imbert.

With regard to the Relief Operation, the Co-ordinating Committee, made up of representatives of the Department of Public Health, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the International Development Agency, the State Department of the United States of America, CARITAS, CARE, the International Red Cross, the Dominican Red Cross, Church World Services and the Organization of American States, is holding daily meetings.

Up to 24 May, the following personnel have been received from member States: Argentina, 8 doctors, 4 already returned and 4 more about to return; Guatemala, 3 doctors, who have already returned; United States, 8 doctors and 6 nurses, who expect to return within 48 hours; and Panama, 5 doctors and 6 nurses, plus 5 nurses who have already returned.

The following member States have sent medicines (we have detailed inventories if they are desired): Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, United States, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela. Medicines have also been received from Puerto Rico.

The following member States have sent foodstuffs: Colombia (rice, Indian corn, kidney beans and coffee); Brazil (powdered milk); Peru (tinned tuna); Costa Rica (Indian corn); Guatemala (kidney beans and rice); Venezuela (rice, Indian corn, wheat flour, hospital foods); United States (rice, oil, corn flour, powdered milk, etc.); and Mexico has announced a shipment of kidney beans and Indian corn.

Medicine has been distributed through the Dominican Red Cross and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. Medicines have been distributed to the following hospitals in the capital: the Gauthier, Dario Contreras, Aybar, Robert Reid Cabral, Moscoso Puello and Padre Billini Hospitals, the psychiatric hospital, the tuberculosis hospital and several charitable institutions. Special foods for the diets of the sick have also been distributed to these hospitals and institutions, mainly through CARE and the Dominican Red Cross.

During the truce accepted by both parties, many wounded and sick were transferred to hospitals in neighbouring towns. At present there are more than 500 empty beds in the capital's hospitals. The Moscoso Puello Hospital was almost completely closed down in order to be disinfected. All the hospitals at present possess acceptable amounts of food and medicine. The Padre Billini Hospital, the only one in the New City zone, at present has 45 wounded, 11 sick and 106 empty beds.

Food is distributed to all points in the capital through CARITAS, Church World Services and CARE. Staff members of the Relief Operation have personally checked the distribution of food in all sectors of Santo Domingo. And they have taken steps to have shipments sent to sectors and institutions, such as hospitals and prisons, where adequate amounts of food are not received.

Today the following amounts of foodstuffs were distributed: 495,000 lbs. of rice and 61,000 lbs. of oil. From the beginning of the Relief Operation to date have been distributed: 600 lbs. of coffee, 844,000 lbs. of oil, 5,800,000 lbs. of rice, 2,300 lbs. of kidney beans, 862,000 lbs. of corn flour, 2,000 lbs. of wheat flour, 202,999 lbs. of powdered milk, 1,200 lbs. of fish and a variety of hospital foods. These amounts include shipments to points in the interior of the country as well as to the capital.

The Relief Operation is also collaborating in serving the payment of salaries to public employees on both sides and in providing them with cheque-cashing facilities, supplying them with the necessary cash and thus contributing to the return to normal of the economic life of the country. This undertaking, which will begin in the capital, will eventually be extended throughout the Republic. We shall send further information as it develops.

Jose A. MORA

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