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CABLE DATED 23 JUNE 1965 FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL OF  
THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-  
GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

In accordance with Article 54 Charter United Nations I have the honour to  
transmit to you for information Security Council following text of cable No. 204  
from the Ad Hoc Committee and Secretary General of this Organization addressed to  
the Chairman Tenth Meeting of Consultation:

"OAS Santo Domingo, 22 June 1965

"Message No. 204

"Message to His Excellency Ambassador Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa  
Chairman of the Tenth Meeting of Consultation

"This afternoon the Ad Hoc Committee and the Secretary General of OAS  
had an interview with the five members of the Government of National  
Reconstruction and received that Government's written reply to the proposal,  
which in essence is favourable. It contains interpretations of some points  
in the Committee's proposal which need to be clarified and discussed with  
the members Government National Reconstruction. The Ad Hoc Committee will  
study the two replies and will endeavour to get into touch with both parties  
immediately in connexion with observations and suggestions made by them. For  
information and study members Tenth Meeting Consultation we reproduce below  
text reply of the Government of National Reconstruction:

'Reply of the Dominican Government to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Tenth  
Meeting of Consultation of American Ministers of Foreign Affairs

'The Government has studied the suggestion presented by the  
Committee on 18 June 1965 in the performance of its mission of good  
offices for the settlement of the Dominican crisis, and to this end  
communicates its views to the Committee:

'1. The Government of National Reconstruction is a provisional  
collegiate Government established on 7 May 1965 and composed of persons  
who were not parties to the conflict which broke out on 24 April 1965  
and who were characterized at the time by remoteness from political  
debate.

'The purpose which prompted the formation of this provisional collegiate Government was that of reconciling the contending parties, and to this end the men of whom the Government is composed were chosen from different sectors of national life.

'The immediate aims of the present Government are to pacify the country, to begin solving the most urgent economic and social problems and to organize general elections.

'Such being its nature, the Government of the Dominican Republic agrees with the contents of paragraph IV of the proposal inasmuch as it indicates the temporary functions of the provisional government and suggests that the government should so far as possible represent all democratic sectors of the country. Desiring that the last-mentioned purpose should be achieved as fully as possible, the Government agrees that the Committee should continue its good offices, conversing with political groups and with persons representative of the Dominican citizenry, with a view either to an increase in the present collegiate composition of the Government, whose members will be unable to stand for election, or to the installation and organization of an advisory commission of the executive power, composed of representatives of the various democratic sectors of the nation.

'2. Faithful to its aims of peace and concord, and to its fervent aspiration that the Dominican political debate should move out of the area of violent struggle into that of peaceful and orderly dialogue, the Government accepts the suggestions made in paragraphs I and II of the proposal and makes no objection thereto except that it considers a period of nine months to be preferable, subject to such extension as the Organization of American States may see fit to recommend, for the conduct of the electoral process. The Government also expresses its desire that, once the plan to settle the crisis has been adopted, the Inter-American Peace Force should be withdrawn from Dominican territory.

'3. The Government likewise has no objection in principle to the contents of paragraph III of the proposal, although it wishes to specify that the full amnesty suggested would not cover ordinary offences of a serious and less serious nature committed in circumstances unconnected with military action. In the same context it also specifies that the only members of the armed forces permitted to return to their quarters would be those who had committed no offence under the Code of Military Justice.

'Since the arms which are in the rebels' possession were taken from the arsenals of the armed forces, those arms must be returned to the said arsenals within a period of not more than fifteen days after they are surrendered by the insurgents to the Organization of American States. Furthermore, since the armed forces are the sole depository of war matériel, arms from other sources must also be delivered to the said arsenals.

'The Government further states that it would be desirable that the persons who are to receive assistance from the Organization of American States in leaving the country should include all individuals on record as communists. Lastly, it enters the reservation that the Government does not maintain irregular forces.

'4. The Government takes note of the offers made in paragraph V of the proposal, and of the suggestion in paragraph VI regarding the adoption of an institutional act as the basis for the activities of the provisional government thereafter. It accordingly consents that a group of Dominican jurists should provisionally combine the relevant provisions of the 1962 Constitution with that of the Constitutional Instrument of 1963 in order to regulate the political and administrative authority of the government and any other matter with which it may be necessary to deal.

'5. The Government is weighing the suggestion made in paragraph VII of the proposal to the effect that, not later than six months after the election of a government at the polls referred to in paragraphs I and II, a constitutional assembly should be convened in a form to be decided by the national congress which is also to be elected.

'This suggestion would mean that the elected congress and government would have to take up their functions before a constitution duly voted upon had come into force, under the sole authority of the proposed institutional act. This would make it necessary for the institutional act to be as extensive as a constitution.

'The Government is inclined to prefer that the convening of a constitutional assembly and the promulgation of a constitution should be made prerequisites for the installation of a government elected by the people, so that such a government will be subject to constitutional rules duly voted upon and will not exhibit the characteristics of a de facto government.

'6. Without prejudice to the implementation of whatever plan is ultimately adopted on the basis of the Committee's proposal, the Government draws attention to the imperative and urgent necessity for the immediate adoption of appropriate measures to restore conditions to normal in the city of Santo Domingo, where the paralysis of the public services, of trade, banking and industry, of customs traffic and telecommunications, of educational, judicial and professional activity and, in general, of all the city's activities is causing vast and incalculable material and moral damage and loss.

'Furthermore the prolonged control of part of the city of Santo Domingo by the rebels, with the Government unable to perform its duty of suppressing the insurrection, is giving rise to daily acts of pillage, extortion and outrage against persons and goods in that zone; to the

exodus of thousands of families, who are in a desperate plight; and to forced immobility for tens of thousands of people, who find it impossible to resume their normal occupations and to gain their livelihood.

'The fear and mistrust of the population in the city of Santo Domingo have not only led to the displacement of thousands of families but have also provoked a spontaneous general cessation of activity, which the constant threats and insults uttered and outrages committed by the rebels have proved unable to overcome.

'The disastrous picture now presented by the city of Santo Domingo accordingly makes it an imperative necessity that the Dominican State should meet with no obstacles in the normal exercise of its police functions.

'7. The Government suggests that it would be desirable for the Committee to solicit directly the opinion of democratic Dominican political groups on all paragraphs of the proposal, not only on that concerning the establishment of the provisional government. The proposal contains elements, such as the time-limit for the general elections, which are for such groups to examine.

'8. In making this reply, the Government reserves the right to modify or amplify its views.'

"Santo Domingo, 23 June 1965

"Ilmar Fenna Marinho  
Ambassador, representative of Brazil

"Ramón de Clairmont Dueñas  
Ambassador, representative of El Salvador

"Ellsworth Bunker  
Ambassador, representative of the United States

"José A. Mora  
Secretary General of OAS."

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

William SANDERS  
Assistant Secretary General  
Organization of American States

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