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CABLE DATED 6 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 United Nations Charter, I have the honour to transmit, for information of Security Council, following text of cable sent on 6 June by Mr. José A. Mora, Secretary General of the Organization of American States:

"Supplement to the message from Mr. José A. Mora, addressed to you this morning.

"At approximately 9 p.m. on Friday, 4 June 1965, General Telmo Vargas, my military adviser, received a telephone call from Colonel Higuera, of Colonel Caamaño's command, complaining that, on that night, mortar shells had again hit several places in the city, and that on this occasion nine shots had been fired which had landed at the following points: on Calle 19 de Junio at Calle Juan Isidro Pérez, Argentine school; on Calle José Reyes at Calle Juan Isidro Pérez - Dr. Dinzey's clinic hit; and stating that Colonel Cavalcanti and Mr. Diego Córdovez, both of the United Nations, who had proceeded there to spend the night, were at the headquarters, as reported in my previous cable.

"In his telephone call, General Vargas asked to speak personally to Colonel Cavalcanti, who told him that, at approximately 7.45 p.m., he had heard eight shots, apparently mortar fire, but that it was impossible to tell their origin, although they seemed to have come from the other side of the River Ozama. Colonel Cavalcanti added that he was going to report this fact immediately to the United Nations and that he would proceed forthwith to the hospital to ascertain how many had been killed and wounded. This report, after the site of the incident had been identified on the city map, was transmitted by General Vargas.

"In view of the complaint, I considered it necessary and urgent for me to proceed to Colonel Caamaño's headquarters in order to investigate the complaint. Prior to my departure from the hotel I reported this incident to the Ad Hoc Commission and to General Panasco Alvim, who were at the Hotel Embajador at this time.

"I left the hotel at 10 p.m. in the company of General Vargas, Mr. Morales Carrion and Mr. Modesto Lucero, after first informing Colonel Caamaño's headquarters that we were going to that zone.

"At the Unified Command of the Inter-American Peace Force (IPF), which is on the transit route, Colonel Rank of the army of El Salvador joined the Commission. He facilitated our entry at the control points of the security zone until we entered Colonel Caamaño's zone, where we were met and accompanied by an officer who remained at our disposal to facilitate transit at all the control points of that zone. At approximately 11.20 p.m. we reached Colonel Caamaño's headquarters and were immediately invited to proceed to the room where Colonel Cavalcanti and Mr. Córdovez of the United Nations and officers of Colonel Caamaño's command were present, including Colonel Lachapelle, Colonel Lora and Colonel Noguera. Other officers were also there.

"A few minutes later Colonel Caamaño appeared, accompanied by Mr. Cury. Colonel Caamaño protested against what he called continuous hostile activity by the forces which he assumed were in the Campamento 27 de febrero, on the bank of the River Ozama, where, I presumed, forces of General Imbert were stationed. He added that he would lodge a protest in that connexion with the United Nations. The officers under Colonel Caamaño's command stated that the samples of shell fragments and a fuse, marked 24/31RYG-MIE 1918-1, were in the possession of Colonel Cavalcanti, to whom they had been handed over. These items had been shown to all present.

"Following the conclusion of the interview at 11.45 p.m., we proceeded to the Padre Billini Hospital, where we were received by Dr. Ramón Paez. The doctor conducted us to the morgue, where we viewed the bodies of a young woman and a boy who were reported to have been killed by a shell burst. We were told that three other wounded children were asleep at the time, and we decided not to disturb them. We returned from Colonel Caamaño's zone under the same arrangements as for entry, arriving at the Hotel Embajador at approximately 1 a.m. on 5 June.

"General Panasco Alvim, in charge of the IPF, was given the details of the inspection carried out during the night of 4 June, so that the Unified Command could conduct the necessary investigations and appropriate action could be taken. General Panasco Alvim ordered an investigation of the incident and gave me the following preliminary report, which is supplementary to the information contained in my cable of this morning:

"1. All the investigations made lead to the conclusion that the shots were not fired by troops of the IPF. General York made a personal investigation and reported, at about midnight of yesterday, that no soldier belonging to the United States forces had fired a shot either from the corridor or from the east side of the River Ozama. In fact, the last violation of the cease-fire by Colonel Caamaño's forces, which drew answering

fire from the United States forces, occurred at 9.44 a.m. on 4 June. The counter-fire consisted merely of four shots from an M-1 rifle.

"2. From the technical standpoint, the mortar shells could have come from any direction.

"3. Preliminary examination of the shell fragments indicates that old ammunition was used and that a technical investigation will be necessary to determine its origin.

"4. Colonel Cavalcanti has the items of evidence in his possession.

"5. It was not possible to determine the origin of the shots on the basis of the reports prepared by General York, OAS commissioners and the IPF itself.

(Signed) José A. MORA
Secretary General of the OAS"

Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) William SANDERS
Assistant Secretary General
Organization of American States

[Handwritten signature]