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LETTER DATED 11 JULY 1965 FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-
GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

In accordance with Article 54 of the United Nations Charter, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Security Council, the following documents received yesterday from the technical mission of experts consisting of the criminologists Dr. Daniel Schweitzer, Dr. Alfonso Quiroz and Dr. Jorge Avendaño:

1. Note dated 7 July;
 2. "Report on atrocities committed at Santo Domingo, D.R.", the annexes to which have not yet been published as they consist mainly of documents connected with the development of the mission's work; and
 3. "Inventory" of the remains of bones, and other objects, deposited by the mission at the Office of the Secretary General at Santo Domingo.
- Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) José A. MORA
Secretary General

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

TENTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



in American Union, Washington, D.C.

1965

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The Secretary General of the Tenth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Special Delegate and has the honor to transmit herewith the following documents received yesterday from the Technical Assistance Committee, composed of the criminologists Mr. Daniel Schweitzer, Dr. Alfonso Quiroz, and Dr. Jorge Avendaño:

1. Note of July 7;
2. "Report on Atrocities committed in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic," the appendices to which have not yet been published since they are related mainly to the work of the Committee; and
3. "Inventory" of the bones and objects the Committee has left in the offices of the General Secretariat in Santo Domingo.

July 11, 1965

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
July 7, 1965

Mr. Secretary General:

As of today's date we have finished the Report attached hereto on the atrocities committed in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

An integral part of our Report, but work separate from it and a continuation thereof, is the autopsy report and medical-legal examinations signed by doctors Alfonso Quiroz Cuarón and Jorge Avendaño, which is illustrated with many photographs.

As Appendices to the Report which we are issuing, we have added various documents that complement the report and that we have been careful to indicate with roman numerals throughout the text.

Finally, we wish to report that we have felt it wise to leave in the Salvador Gautier Hospital of this city, the clothing and objects found with the cadavers, the details of which are listed in the Official Autopsy Reports, available to the General Secretariat, which will decide upon the disposition thereof at the appropriate time. With respect to the other objects, cartridges, bullets, personal effects, bone remains, et cetera, a detailed inventory of which is attached, these were also left in the Offices of the General Secretariat, for the same purposes.

We appreciate the honor and the confidence you have shown us. Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of our highest consideration.

Jorge Avendaño

Daniel Schweitzer

Alfonso Quiroz Cuarón

Dr. José A. Mora
Secretary General of the
Organization of American States
City

**REPORT ON ATROCITIES COMMITTED IN SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC, PRESENTED TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE OAS
BY THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE MADE UP OF
MR. DANIEL SCHWETZER, DR. ALFONSO QUIROZ, AND DR. JORGE AVENDAÑO**

1. The Committee was appointed for the purpose of providing technical assistance in the clarification of the atrocities that, according to insistent reports, had taken place in the vicinity of the hacienda (estate) or establishment known as "Haras Nacionales," located a short distance from Villa Mella, on the road that leads to the La Victoria prison, about 6 kilometers to the north and 20 kilometers from the capital.

Although its mission was not specified with great preciseness, it was understood that the Committee would confine itself to the facts denounced by the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, Dr. José A. Mora, and by the Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Santo Domingo, Mr. José Antonio Mayobre, which were publicized in the world press by the dispatches of the international news services as they were made known.

2. The Committee was installed in Santo Domingo on Friday, June 18, 1965, and made contact immediately with Messrs. Mora, Mayobre, and Manuel Bianchi, Chairman of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, who provided it with the antecedents that they had regarding its particular mission.
3. A working plan, to follow certain preparatory preliminary steps, was adopted, which would assure the result of the activities that were to be undertaken.
4. Thus the technical Assistance Committee obtained supplies and staff and authorization to proceed to exhume cadavers and transfer them to the Salvador Gautier Hospital, where it would perform autopsies and then deliver the examined human remains for burial after the indispensable administrative procedures were completed. In various cases, the remains were identified, in which process the Procuraduría General (Office of the Attorney General) of the republic participated, and they were delivered to the relatives so that the families might bury them.
5. The cadavers had been buried in sites adjacent to the Yuca River, under the bridge, and some were found without difficulty the first day the search was undertaken.

The exact reports received indicated three emplacements of collective graves: one under the bridge (the only one that was found) contained four cadavers; another next to the river, upstream, was said to have contained five cadavers, but we were warned that the high waters could

have removed it. In fact, the emplacement of this grave was not found, although four more cadavers were recovered floating farther downstream. The third grave, with eight cadavers, on the right bank of the same river downstream, could not be found. We searched various places that appeared to be its location, excavating in them without result. Nor was a trench that was opened along the length of the possible emplacements, and rather deep, successful.

In contrast, the indication of the site of a grave alongside the interior road of the state, at the place called "Mal Nombre," a little more than one and a half kilometers from the bridge over the Yuca River, was very precise, and a cadaver was extracted from there.

Of these nine bodies recovered, it was possible to identify unequivocally only one: that of Arsenio Perdomo Martínez. After the corresponding death certificate was issued, this body was delivered to the family, which buried it.

It is useless to state that there are antecedents or elements that might lead to other identifications: a tattoo on the forearm of one of the cadavers; a name written on the clothing of a second, and initials written on the clothing of a third, not to mention other less concrete indications.

6. While we were proceeding to perform the work mentioned, the military personnel in charge of the custody of the grave sites, the Inter-American Peace Force, communicated to us reports obtained from the inhabitants of the region that indicated the existence of other graves in the neighboring hacienda or estate "La Estrella." Indeed, in the place called "Mata Redonda" it was possible to locate three places from which another five cadavers were extracted, which were also transported to the Salvador Gautier Hospital of this capital for medico-legal examination. One of these was that of a woman. After identification of all of them, the cadavers were delivered to the relatives, who buried them. They were the bodies of the following persons: Rafael Antonio Vázquez García (No. 10); Luis Reyes Acosta (No. 11); Félix Fernando Taveras (No. 12); José María Reyes (No. 13); and Yolanda viuda de (widow of) Guzmán (No. 14).

In this case, other incidents were involved than those that we shall call the events of "Haras Nacionales" or of the Yuca River or bridge.

7. On last June 29, Dr. Mora, Secretary General of the OAS, asked us to complete investigations concerning the death of Padre (Father) Arturo, known as Padre José, whose name was James Arthur Mackinnon, of Canadian nationality, who together with two other persons lost his life on Tuesday June 22, at about seven in the evening in the outskirts of Monte Plata.

Since the cadavers of two of these victims had been buried since June 23 in the cemeteries of Monte Plata and Bonao, which do not have adequate facilities for the necessary medico-legal examinations, their exhumation and transfer to the Salvador Gautier Hospital in this city were ordered, in order to proceed with the autopsy and other supplementary observations and technical measures, as was done also with the third cadaver, buried in this capital. We were given clothing of Padre Arturo, a cartridge recovered alongside the place of his death, and two plant leaves that showed signs of impregnation with powder, obtained at the same site.

This would be a new violent episode, which occurred in another and very distant place, on a date closer to that of the present report, whose characteristics should be studied in order to obtain from all the incidents mentioned separate or joint conclusions that would serve adequately to show the conduct of those who caused them or carried them out.

8. At this point, we must record the difficulties this Committee has encountered in performing its mission.

Because of its peculiarity and special character, we shall begin by mentioning the attitude of the physicians, particularly those who make up the "Asociación Dominicana de Patólogos" (Dominican Association of Pathologists). For reasons that originated about a year and a half ago, they consider themselves bound by a moral obligation, derived from the statutes of the Association and Article 14 of its Code of Ethics, not to participate in medico-legal examinations. Their position is a strictly doctrinary and technical one, and is based on the lack of sufficient special knowledge that would qualify them for such work. Their effort then, in which they are persisting, endeavors to obtain either the presence in the country of some specialist professor who will train them or the future Dominican physicians in this subject, or the sending of national fellowship students to follow specialized studies for the necessary period of time in more advanced foreign universities, who on returning to their country with their new knowledge would be able to carry on the professional training of the new graduating classes of Dominican medical students.

We wish to state that we endeavored to exhaust the inflexible resistance of the physicians, who were supported by the Secretary of Public Health and his immediate colleagues and by the Attorney General of the Republic Dr. Fernando A. Chalas, and his assistant, Dr. Mendoza. Our effort was to no avail. (See Appendix I.)

9. Despite this, we record with great personal satisfaction our appreciation to the physicians Dr. Rafael de la Motta and Dr. José de Jesús Ravello, both of the Secretariat of Health and Social Security, and César Augusto Campillo, of the office of the Attorney General of the republic, who gave us their constant and dedicated collaboration.

We also benefited from constant cooperation from the rest of the advisory personnel of the various services of the Salvador Gantier Hospital; from the specialized or technical personnel of the local police, and from the members of the office of the Attorney General of the republic, who earned our thanks for the efficient work they did at our request.

10. The attitude of other police or military offices was not like that just described. It is true that a refusal was never expressed to us; on the **contrary**, we received offers of aid and cooperation. But in practice these offers were not positively embodied in effective acts of collaboration to the mission that we were to carry out. On occasion, military persons were ordered to give evidence, coming to our offices. But their statements seemed so unlikely and reticent that we remained with the impression that they were instructed, the terms they used being so much the same and so copied, despite the effort we spent in trying to induce them to testify freely and truthfully as to what we wanted to know. Two examples eloquently illustrate the noncooperation to which we refer.

After fruitlessly waiting for several days for a reply to our requests for elementary and simple information, made orally through the Inter-American Peace Force, we requested some essential data for continuing the investigation in a note addressed to the District Attorney of the republic, Dr. Chalas, on June 26. On Monday June 28, Dr. Chalas transmitted our request to the offices of the military and police chiefs, also in writing. (See Appendix II.) On the same date, we urgently repeated the request, directly and orally, to Comodoro Francisco J. Rivera Caminero, who acted as Secretary of State of the Armed Forces and of the National Police, and through whom those requests should be channeled.

Well then: although among the data this Committee requested was information on to whom a certain police badge belonged, the days that have passed have not been sufficient to obtain the information. Nor has it been possible in several days to learn the name, unit, and present whereabouts of a major whose surname we indicated when the inquiry was made.

Such passiveness and slowness in giving information keeps our investigation paralyzed, and it should proceed very rapidly, if the offer of cooperation were more than rhetorical, formal, or of mere appearance.

In the face of such obstacles, this route of inquiry has remained closed to us.

11. On the third day of our work we decided to accept the offer made to us for an expert in police work, Mr. René Vergara, residing in Caracas, to come to help us with his expert knowledge of the subject of homicides. First his announced trip to this city was deferred, and then, as the delay was inexplicably prolonged, we found it necessary to forego it.
12. To the preceding should be added the reticence and fear that seals the lips of the civilian population, generally modest and humble, which prefers to remain silent so as not to be exposed to risks or reprisals that they think would overcome them if they said what they knew. A system of acts of violence followed with impunity, instituted during the Trujillo era, seems not to have ceased to torment the population even today, several years after the elimination of the cruel tyrant. The mouths of the people continue to be closed. It would be said that their prudence assures them their lives at least, and they prefer to remain alive.

Such is the atmosphere of fear that we encountered, increased by the tragic findings of cadavers, which certainly have not diminished it. Hence, perhaps, the neurosis that prevails, expressed in the abundant flowering of baseless rumors, of exaggeration of the facts, of threatening predictions that we are meeting all the time.

Innumerable complaints of this kind flow into the various offices of the OAS, the United Nations, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and government departments. An illustrative example is contained in those that have reached us, especially from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Constitutionalist Government, as well as those that the aforementioned offices periodically record.

13. The Committee endeavored to gather the greatest possible number of trustworthy antecedents, on which to base irreproachable conclusions.

It was not possible for it to work in the manner that had been proposed, and the reasons that prevented it from doing so have already been expressed.

Taking them into account, it considers that the anomalous situation prevailing in the country prohibits it from completely revealing its sources of information, when it is a question of private witnesses, whose statements it submitted to careful and painstaking analysis, before using them as an element to corroborate their technical findings. In other cases, when the declarations came from official sources, the same critical analysis leads it not to admit them as true, the reasons for which it takes pains to state.

14. In contrast, starting from the events that occurred since the outbreak of the Dominican civil war, with the exercise of authority by the contending factions over parts of the territory of the republic, with the location of the places where the armed strife has developed, with the recurrence of acts of a similar nature in various and distant places in the country and at different times, and with the conclusions that the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights has already made public in a preliminary report, it believes it has serious and irrefutable antecedents to reach, in a very general sense, its own conclusions regarding the atrocities made manifest throughout its investigations.
15. In preceding paragraphs we have referred to three principal sites in which we found cadavers: the Yuca bridge and its surrounding area, whether on the road that passes in front of the "Heras Nacionales" estate toward Mata Redonda, or in the waters of the Yuca River itself; Mata Redonda, 15 kilometers to the north; and Monte Plata, also north of Santo Domingo.

The placing of these findings and of the events that must have preceded them is unequivocal as regards who exercises authority over them and controls the access roads, which are beset with military checkpoints, whose vigilance is accentuated and becomes more rigorous as the light of day fades and the shadows of the night begin to fall, with the curfew at six P.M.

The Constitutional Government lacks the means to reach the locations indicated. It is restricted to a narrow territory by the Inter-American Peace Force and by the Ozama River and the sea, in the southeastern extreme of the capital city.

16. Both the Yuca bridge and Mata Redonda are located a few kilometers from one of the most important prisons, that of La Victoria, near the town of the same name, a prison that at one time contained more than three thousand political prisoners, a number now reduced to approximately five hundred. The Government of National Reconstruction, headed by General Imbert, exercises authority over that prison.
17. The Committee has had the opportunity to examine the evidence brought together in the judicial file that on June 10 was ordered by the authorities of the Government of National Reconstruction to be prepared, on account of the communication of that same date addressed by the Chairman of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Mr. Manuel Bianchi, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that government, Mr. Horacio Vicioso Soto, reiterating complaints of the two preceding days. (Appendix III.)

The reply of that minister gave an indication of the "result of the first investigations made" regarding "supposed acts that occurred in the past few weeks in the vicinity of the Hacienda Las Heras,"

stating that "possibly they were committed by a small group of armed civilians." He announced, also, that the government "has ordered an additional investigation by the office of the Attorney General of the republic, whose results I shall be pleased to make known to Your Excellency."

But the content of the aforementioned judicial file (Appendix IV), as regards the exhaustive investigation and clarification announced, is absolutely null and void. Apart from the transcription of a hasty report from the Secretariat of State of the Armed Forces and of the National Police, which is succinctly reproduced in the ministerial note commented on above, no advance, absolutely known, has been made. There are banal statements that show complete emptiness, the lack of an investigation properly speaking.

It is the same obstacle that this Committee has found in this subject: the office of the Attorney General is held back by the military jurisdiction, which does not hurry or produce information, however simple it may be. And the days and weeks pass, making ever more difficult the essential clarifications that we wish to obtain.

18. Nevertheless, around the date indicated, June 10, 1965, the events had become known, from various sources, all in agreement: the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; the Foreign press correspondents; the personal representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. José Antonio Mayobre; the United States Embassy; and other private sources that it would not be prudent to reveal. All visited the Haras Nacionales estate; they inspected the vicinity of the bridge over the Yuca River; they saw the dirt removed from the improvised graves, and even a cadaver or so, and they echoed the macabre news, publishing photographs and reports. The very notoriety of the revelation led to the call that was made to us and the appointment of the undersigned to make up this Technical Assistance Committee.

It can be said, then, that the events themselves became a matter of common knowledge, and that our action has been limited to specifying them, showing the evidence of their existence, and evaluating the antecedents that produced them.

Still more: since before our arrival in the country, military protection and supervision of the apparent place where picas hands had buried the victims was ordered.

19. The aforementioned original sources did not limit themselves to denouncing the fact of the successive and nocturnal deaths, or the existence of cadavers, first unburied and then privately buried, or of others that the waters carried away. At the same time, they

also referred to motor vehicles--truck, jeep, Land Rover--which on more than one occasion arrived loaded with prisoners, then unloaded them, and persons discharged firearms that the inhabitants of the region could hear in their tragic periodic sequence, just as they later heard the noise of the same vehicles that were taking the road back to where they had come from.

The military authorities, the checkpoints scattered along the route of these Dantesque convoys, which apparently never recorded their passing or observed that the same vehicles that had passed a little before returned with less persons, thereby show a lack of efficiency that it is not reasonable to admit in time of civil war, unless these things indicate knowledge of what was going on, inasmuch as we are not going to attribute complicity to them.

And we have not reached that extreme because we think that the cargoes of prisoners that were transported to be treacherously put to death passed these military checkpoints on a supposed trip to a prison: the prison of La Victoria, which they never reached.

It is therefore essential to review the lists of prisoners of each and every one of the existing prisons, in order to ascertain whether those who died were admitted to them, and to know when they were sent out on their last journey in life.

We have vainly sought the cooperation of the military authorities that would enable us to carry out the verification we have mentioned and other concomitant ones.

The Boletín Informativo (Information Bulletin) No. 91 issued by the OAS on July 1 in this city (Appendix V), reproduces in summary the preliminary report of Mr. Manuel Bianchi, Chairman of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, in the third conclusion of which we read the following: "Many cases have been denounced of arrested persons who have been transferred from one prison to another, without reaching their destination." That very conclusion invites investigation and prevention of this kind of occurrence. This is a concrete point to which the "additional investigation" that the office of the Attorney General of the republic has been ordered to make might be directed. That office is continuing to await reports from the military and police authorities, as this Committee has patiently done without obtaining them.

20. The Commission wished to conduct its investigation without indicating in advance the specific aim pursued, in order not to frustrate its results. After orally requesting some apparently innocent data, it stated its request in writing, on June 26, which it preferred to channel through the Attorney General of the republic, Dr. Chalas, as was mentioned above (see paragraph 10).

But since Dr. Chalas transmitted our request immediately to the military and police authorities, and did not obtain any result either, we went again to him to request aid and counsel, before losing more time in vain steps. We followed the advice he gave us and were cordially received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Vicioso, whom we asked to take a step that would bring the elimination of routine and bureaucratic procedures and that could, in our opinion, consist in issuance of a kind of general pass or safe-conduct, from the higher military and police authority, that would permit us to go directly in demand of data, information, and testimony, and to obtain weapons for examination, saving time and speeding the investigations that we were concerned to carry out.

One day later, repeating his cordiality, which was in line with his initial offer (see Appendix VI), Dr. Vicioso communicated with us by telephone to announce to us that he believed he had satisfied our desires, and he recommended that we have an interview with the Secretary of State of the Armed Forces, at an hour the next morning, to obtain the issuance of the facility we sought. It was not possible for us to speak with him, despite a long wait, which we ended after three hours, leaving him a written card. When we arrived at the headquarters of our work, we found a telephone message he had left for us, requesting that we call him back, which we tried immediately to do, but without success. Seeking him again in the afternoon, we again failed to find him, but we left word that we were awaiting word from him to see him. And we continue to wait. . . .

21. The arduous medico-legal work was finished, as was the drafting of the reports on the seventeen autopsies performed. In addition to the last three cadavers, whose identity had been known since the deaths of the persons, another six had been identified. The lack of identification of the remaining eight was relative in three cases and absolute in five.
22. The number of victims proclaimed by public rumor exceeded a hundred. By comparison with the number of missing persons whose relatives daily sought the aid of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to find them, we established that the number was 42 (Appendix VII). This is close to the number of 39 victims of executions persistently denounced by the various sources of information. It is significant to point out the special characteristic with which this number was indicated: 38 plus 1, because, in fact, we found one cadaver buried beside the road, by itself, in the place called "Mal Nombre," which would appear to justify that information.

In contrast, the dead persons in the sector or region of the "Yuca Bridge" do not, by a good deal, reach 38. The indications as to those who were buried differ from this number, since by adding 4, 5, and 8, which were the numbers said to have been buried, we have

only 17. Of those, we recovered the cadavers of 4, to which we could add another 4 that were floating in the river downstream, and which it could be supposed belong to some of the 5 superficially buried next to the river, whose increase, when it removed the grave, would have carried away their bodies. Altogether, we were able to find only 8 of a total of 17 who were buried. The common grave of another 8 did not appear.

Some informants, among them two foreign journalists whom this Committee heard, referred to incinerated human cadavers, some of the bony remains of which were collected and are in our possession, and they even indicated certain places that appeared to be of ovens improvised in the open air, alongside barbed wire fences, held up by trunks of wood, and they saw piles of ashes.

Of course, we do not exclude the possibility that some unburied cadavers may have been destroyed by animals--dogs, pigs--and later the remainder, which continued to putrify, may have been burned. But the number of these probably was not more than some two, four, or six, at most. And with that the count still does not approximate the 38 plus 1 of which there has been insistent talk, inasmuch as it would still be less than half of that.

One of the private informants whom we heard and who contributed the most specific information to our search, and whom another very serious source also heard and judges him as a well-qualified witness of good faith, emphatically denied that there were cremations of cadavers in the vicinity of the Yuca bridge.

Another of his reports claims that one of the "summary executions" must have taken place in the daytime, a little after one or two in the afternoon; that he believed he had heard the shots and later saw the sprawled bodies of the victims. But this is something that no one but he has referred to, and aside from his statement there is no evidence whatever to confirm it.

Summarizing: although it would seem plausible to estimate the number of victims in the region of the Yuca bridge as about 40, from the persistence with which this figure was mentioned by the informants from that region, and from the similarity of this number to that of the number of missing persons claimed, the acceptance of this is opposed by the fact that not even half that number of cadavers have been found, in spite of the efforts to find them. Apart from the fact that among the identified cadavers none of them is on the list of missing persons.

Lastly, it should be added that the 5 cadavers exhumed at Mata Redonda, all identified, were not of persons killed in the region or on the dates attributed to the tragic occurrences at the Yuca bridge.

23. A sergeant and five soldiers from the military detail guarding the Haces Nacionales estate were questioned by the Commission.

The first refused to give us any information whatever, except his name, without prior authorization from his superiors. When this was obtained, he limited himself to stating that he knew nothing of the facts from personal knowledge or from hearing about them. He saw no cadaver; he did not see prisoners transferred in vehicles, either at night or in the daytime; and although at various times he heard shots, he was not surprised at this, because shots were always being heard. He insisted that his mission was nothing more than to protect the premises and property of the estate, and he had nothing to do with what happened outside. He admitted, however, that the night guard, in which the members of his detail took turns, included the circulation of traffic along the road that runs through the estate, after the hour of curfew and through the night; but he stated that this was limited to inspection to see whether arms were being transported in such vehicles. No suspicious vehicle passed his post or his men. Nor did he stop any truck, jeep, or Land Rover carrying prisoners or detained persons passing his post, and the soldiers in charge of them did not say to him or to the men under him that they would execute them as a warning. He rejected energetically, as false, statements to the contrary of what he told us. But, because of our insistence, he had to admit that since he was the only authority at the place, some country people came to him to ask permission to bury bodies. For this reason, from Villa Mella, he requested instructions by telegraph from his superiors in the Capital, and these instructions, received through the same channels, ordered him not to get mixed up in it because it concerned something outside the premises of the estate that it was his duty to guard.

Almost all the soldiers, most of whom, like the sergeant, had been in service since before the civil war, denied knowing anything of what had happened, even in conversation with the inhabitants. They saw no vehicles carrying prisoners; they heard no shots at night that killed them in the vicinity; and they did not hear the vehicles return toward Santo Domingo; they saw no cadavers in the river, under the bridge, or elsewhere; they did not know that many of the cadavers had been buried. They held to their denials stubbornly, in spite of our suggestions as to their obvious improbability, since they admitted that when not in service they circulated freely, spoke with people of the district, and visited Villa Mella, and it did not seem possible or reasonable that never had one of them heard any comment or rumor of any kind on what was happening in the region during a two-week period and did not even smell the nauseating odor of putrefying bodies. What they all said was so identical, the words they used were the same, their denials so similar, that they seemed to be the result of precise instructions, to the point that their testimony seemed to be copied.

Only one of them, who arrived there on June 1, acknowledged that the tragic events had happened before that, and that he had heard them mentioned, without any precision, in comments from people of the place and in conversations with his companions, although he could give no details on the subject. What was said, however, was enough to reveal the inexactness of what was stated by the other soldiers and their chief.

This testimony was obtained while the sergeant was absent, several days after the four were interrogated one after the other.

The Commission regrets that the information given by the sergeant cannot be accepted as worthy of belief, both because it believes that it was untrue in the face of occurrences that he could not fail to have known of, even by hearsay, and because of the fact that his rank on the estate, which he himself admitted in stating that some people had appeared to ask permission to bury some cadavers, and that he had taken steps to request instructions from his superiors, in view of the civil war that was going on, would not seem compatible with his passiveness in the face of such facts, of which he had to inform his chiefs. Moreover, the guard or night traffic control officer must have informed him of the repeated movement at odd hours in the region; he must have heard the nighttime shots or discharges, and his attention must have been alerted to try and explain them in some way compatible with his military function at the estate; above all since some dead bodies remained and people had told him this when asking permission to bury them.

Both his statements and those of the staff under him are consequently insincere, contrary to the truth and obstructing to the task entrusted to this Commission, which they should have helped.

24. In contrast to the information contained in the previous paragraph, the spontaneous information given by Eduardo Ruiz, a corporal in the Inter-American Peace Force, in telling what he had heard a boy tell to his father, to the effect that at nightfall when they were returning in the vicinity of Yuca bridge, they saw one or more jeeps belonging to the air force from San Isidro, next to the bridge, and they heard several shots, whereupon they hid themselves. When the night had come they continued their journey, and they saw cadavers: near the bridge several young men; in the water, a person of 35 to 40 years of age.
25. To the signatories it does not seem strange that the prevailing atmosphere mentioned in paragraph 12, and which is referred to because it reflects a collective neurosis, seems to be contradicted by the bits of fragmentary information supplied by the very persons who would be affected by it. This is because similar states are

not absolute or permanent; they have degrees, moments of relaxation and of tension, and when a man thinks that he can become confidential without risk, he speaks and gives information guardedly, especially if he thinks that what he says cannot be attributed to him.

26. Summarizing the results from the various sources of information, this can be established: members of the police, on some occasions, or members of the Army, on others, proceeded to apprehend civilians, and accused them of various offenses. They were taken without higher control to a place under police or military command. Then they were taken away in military vehicles, in more or less sizeable groups. Because of the reigning confusion, of the disorganization, or of motives that are not known, their final destination is unknown. But at times close to those of the crises--the first one at the end of April; the one that followed violations of the truce, at the end of May and the beginning of June--political passions flared up again and "clean up operations" on adversaries, real or presumed, were carried out. Systematically they were taken in the direction of La Victoria from the capital, in nighttime transfers prior to midnight that did not complete their presumed itinerary. For example, once an automobile with six prisoners, one woman among them, arrived at Mata Redonda, where they were made to alight and they were shot amid cries and weeping. One of the six prisoners managed to save himself and escaped. We obtained his name and conversed with him. The cadavers remained unburied, as a warning to others. Mayor Carbone ordered them to be buried. When the press heard of this atrocious event, it mentioned the fact a few days later (Appendix VIII). But silence covered up the horror of the tragedy, until the investigation of similar crimes was started, which led to finding the location of the improvised graves, from which the cadavers of the victims were removed.

The Yuca bridge was selected most frequently as the place of successive nighttime executions. Various vehicles came there with prisoners, some with their hands and arms tied behind their backs. They were taken out and shot by rifle or machine gun fire, some of the empty cartridges from which were picked up at the site. Short weapons were also fired, some cartridges from which were also found. After finishing their beastly task, the vehicles and murderers returned toward the capital. The cadavers remained where they fell or the river carried them away. Here also the residents dug graves and buried them. Photographs exist of one improvised burial. They coincide with the place where cadavers were exhumed. Residents heard the vehicles arrive and unload, commands given in a low voice, sounds of shots; and they heard the cars leave in the direction of Santo Domingo. Some say that occasionally the execution was announced and orders given that the victims should not be buried. All of them were civilians. The long weapons belonged to soldiers; the short ones to officers.

Lastly, a local occurrence, in Monte Plata, after curfew, made a victim of a priest, known to be loved and of a generous and fair-minded spirit, who protested the mass arrests in a sermon from the pulpit and in appearances before the central authority, which culminated in the freeing of some prisoners and the transfer of the police official responsible for the mass arrests. This foreign priest was killed under suspicious and equivocal circumstances, which could not conceal the fact that this might have been another summary execution on the public thoroughfare. His murderers in turn met immediate death at the very scene of the crime. The priest bore wounds from at least two different arms; evidence of strong pressure on his neck and a deep bruise from a blow in the thoracic region. His clothes, with bullet holes, showed impregnation with powder when examined under ultraviolet light, which indicates that some shots were fired from a short distance.

The other two bodies showed only wounds produced by one who says he fired when his warnings were not obeyed.

27. The result of the investigations, examinations, testimony, and other elements assembled by the Committee correspond to the general picture just described.

Although we must admit the insufficiency of the oral information gathered, its lack of precision, and even the contradictions it contains, we cannot disregard it absolutely. In the first place, because it led to the finding of numerous victims in well specified places. Secondly, because some witnesses proved that they had participated in the pious task of burial. Likewise, because near the spots we found remains of arms, clothing, and other things left behind, presumably by the murderers and their victims. And, in addition, because of the real and moral evidence coming from press stories and from one person who had survived the first nighttime slaughter in an uninhabited place.

We mention, because of its suggestive character, the appearance in the vicinity of Yuca bridge of a hired automobile that apparently went over the embankment and its later unexplained disappearance. This automobile had been there when numerous persons visited and looked over the site after the tragic revelations, although the first informants and residents of the region assured us that it was not there when they discovered and buried the bodies. Moreover, just as mysteriously as its presence became known, it disappeared. One of us, on returning from a visit to La Victoria prison in the company of the Chairman of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and his assistants, on June 19, heard them exclaim in surprise because they did not see it there, or in the immediate surroundings.

This leads to the thought of concocted evidence to attempt to justify the atrocities, which effort had afterwards been abandoned. And by its nature, it recalls procedure used many times under the Trujillo regime to conceal crimes.

The crowning evidence, strengthening it, is the mute but eloquent testimony shown by the cadavers, subjected to careful expert medical-legal examination. All of them revealed the use of firearms, the impact from which resulted in death. Some of them showed cruel treatment (arms and hands tied behind the back; legs broken below the knee).

The period when the death occurred was determined with sufficient approximation, in spite of the difficulties.

We submit a detailed report of the autopsies added at the end of this report, of which it forms a basic part. The numerous photographs accompanying it spare us from entering into greater details.

28. With the aid of two officials from the Criminological Laboratory of the Dominican National Police, Mr. Navel Martínez, ballistics expert, and Mr. Fausto Antonio Cruz, fingerprint and criminal photography expert, we proceeded to ascertain and determine characteristics pertaining to the arms used, as follows:

- I. Found by the Committee near the site where the calcined remains of bones and ashes were found, in the vicinity of the bridge over the Yuca River:

a piece of lead, corresponding to a bullet from a 7 mm. rifle; and
an empty cartridge, belonging to a machine gun bullet, 30 caliber
M1.

- II. Found near the Yuca bridge by the Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations and turned over to this Commission:

a small empty cartridge, from a 32 caliber automatic pistol; and
five empty rifle cartridges, three being 30 caliber, reference N,
and two of 30 caliber, reference 54 PII.

III. In the hands of the Committee, originating from and related to the cases indicated below:

Cadaver No. 2: a piece of lead from a 38 caliber revolver bullet.

Cadaver No. 4: a deformed piece of lead, apparently from a San Cristóbal machine gun bullet, 30 caliber M 1.

Cadaver No. 5: picked up in the road and the adjacent ditch, at Mal NOMBRE, two empty cartridges from San Cristóbal machine gun bullets, 30 caliber M 1.

Cadaver No. 8: a lead bullet from a 7 mm. rifle; and

Cadaver No. 15: an empty cartridge from a carbine or San Cristóbal machine gun bullet, 30 caliber M 1.

29. Excluding the last three cadavers (numbers 15, 16, and 17), fully identified, originating from a recent occurrence in Monte Plata, and buried on the day after death, last June 23--the others examined by this Committee can be divided into three groups differentiated by the greater or lesser decomposition and completeness when they were found:

- a. those that were picked up in the water, less preserved than the rest;
- b. those exhumed from under the Yuca bridge and at "Mal NOMBRE," a distance of 1.5 kilometers from the bridge following an interior road of the Haras Nacionales estate; and
- c. five (5) cadavers, all identified, exhumed in "Mata Redonda," several kilometers distant from the preceding group.

From the very advanced stage of decomposition, noticeable at mere sight, and from the references concerning the date on which the persons to whom these remains belonged might have been arrested and executed, one may conclude that the death of the five grouped in section c preceded the death of those indicated in section b, and dates surely from May 2.

Of the five grouped in section b, the only one taken from the place known as "Mal NOMBRE," whose degree of decomposition was greater than that of the four that were buried under the Yuca bridge, seems to have died and remained buried longer than the

others. With respect to all of them, from the testimonies gathered as to the time they met death, and the state of preservation, it would not be hazardous to fix the probable date of death as somewhere between May 22 and June 5 of this year. The one cadaver buried near the road would date nearer the first of those dates, and the other four nearer the later date indicated.

In reference to those taken from the water, grouped in section 2, they showed characteristics that hinder the determination of an approximate date of death, although it would appear certain that this was not more than two months before they were found, and probably less time.

It should be added that the determination of the date on which death occurred depends on the fauna of putrefaction in the cadaver, a variable and contingent process, subject to personal factors, to others corresponding to the high or low humidity of the burial ground, and even to its consistency--according to which periods of six months might elapse to differentiate one from the other. Immersion and direct contact with water accelerates the process of putrefaction and helps human bodies to lose their completeness.

30. In the light of the foregoing, the Commission reaches the following conclusions:

FIRST. The cadavers taken from the Yuca River, from a grave under the bridge over that river, from another along the road at "Mal NOMBRE," and from various graves at "Mata Redonda" correspond to persons who met death from wounds caused by firearms, after being arrested and taken to those sites, where they were shot and abandoned unburied.

SECOND. All the places where cadavers were found are located in that part of the Dominican Republic controlled by the Government of National Reconstruction.

THIRD. There are persuasive indications for attributing the detentions, the transfer of the prisoners, and the executions to police and military elements.

FOURTH. The executions referred to very probably took place at night.

FIFTH. It is unlikely that the authorities were unaware of these tragic occurrences, because: (a) they controlled traffic and access to the roads that lead to the sites where they took place; (b) they were not isolated events, but were repeated and multiple;

(c) it was necessary to pass numerous checkpoints guarded by military personnel; (d) because of the civil war situation, since these were nighttime movements, they should have been reported to higher authority to acquaint it with such news; (e) when a subordinate who was asked to authorize the burial of bodies requested instructions from his superiors, he was ordered not to meddle instead of investigating the matter thoroughly.

SIXTH. The circumstance that essentially similar acts took place in sites quite distant from each other and on different dates, leads to the thought not only of their military origin, but also of orders revealing a policy seeking to eliminate adversaries, executing them without trial, hurriedly, leaving cadavers abandoned, so that the fate of the victims would serve as a lesson and exemplary warning to the people.

SEVENTH. The foregoing positive conclusions exclude, by their very bases, the suggested hypothesis that the deaths might have been the work of armed civilian groups.

EIGHTH. Even though the Committee is in possession of the names of police and military persons accused of participating in the acts, it believes it should reserve them for the cognizance of the judicial authorities charged with applying punishment to those found guilty in the corresponding trial.

NINTH. The occurrence at Mata Redonda took place on the night of May 2 of this year.

TENTH. The shooting and burial beside the road in "Mal Nombre" took place before the persons were killed under the Yuca bridge, where several successive executions took place between May 22 and June 5.

ELEVENTH. The cadavers taken from the Yuca River, downstream from the bridge over that river, probably correspond to some persons who were executed under that bridge.

TWELFTH. There are strong presumptions that the bony remains picked up near the Yuca River are of human origin. Likewise, their partial incineration may have been due to sanitary reasons as well as to pious motives.

THIRTEENTH. The occurrence at Monte Plata, at seven o'clock in the evening of June 22, has the appearance of also being a hurried execution, if it can be credibly proved, by examination of the arms used--which we were not able to do--that this was the work of the two policemen and not of the army soldier.

Of what the latter states, what concurs with the technical inspections made by this Committee is plausible. He speaks of a jeep that was approaching zigzag along the road with its lights on and then stopped, and its three occupants, who seemed to be quarreling, got out.

The autopsy revealed bruises on the neck and contusions on the thorax of the priest, which might explain that the automobile he was driving was zigzagging during illtreatment that he was receiving. But the soldier claimed that he had killed the three who got out of the jeep, which does not concur either with the shots fired at short distance at the priest--impregnation of powder on his clothing--nor with the wounds from at least two weapons that his body revealed.

It was not possible for us to complete the investigation of this case, which is entrusted to the police and military authorities now continuing it.

We find the circumstances surrounding the death of the priest suspicious and equivocal.

FOURTEENTH. We must record, much to our regret, the lack of real cooperation from the military authorities of the Government of National Reconstruction, in the carrying out of our mission.

SANTO DOMINGO, July 7, 1965.

DANIEL SCHWEITZER

DR. JORGE AVENDAÑO

DR. ALFONSO QUIROZ CUARON

FINAL REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMISSION
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
CONCERNING THE CADAVERS EXAMINED

Cadaver No. 1

Wearing an undershirt, undershorts, trousers and socks, impregnated with moist earth of consistency like that of mud.

Left arm bound with a rope above the elbow.

A male in a good state of muscular development, in an advanced stage of decomposition, with dirty pinkish-white skin, and with numerous phlyctenae of putrefaction.

The head almost entirely devoid of hair-bearing skin, with some black hair remaining in the occipital region. Eyeballs very highly deteriorated, with no possibility of determining their characteristics with precision. Dental prostheses present. The advanced state of putrefaction precludes a determination of signs of external violence. The skin of the left forearm and hand has disappeared, as well as that of the fingers of the right hand. The cutaneous surfaces of the right hemithorax and of the abdominal region are also destroyed, exposing the ribs and abdominal viscera. Cadaverous hypostasis in the dorsal region.

1. Undershirt, trademark Pennleigh, size 38, light-colored, striped grooved cotton.
2. Shirt, trademark Careel Club by Trival, brown color with circular designs and rosettes, size 38.
3. White undershorts with elastic.
4. Khaki-colored trousers, length 104 cm., inseam 71 cm.; a white handkerchief, 38 x 38 cm. was found in the rear pocket. Beltless, 78 cm. waist.

The corpse measures 1.73 meters in stature. There is destruction of the distal extremity of the sternum, and detaching of the xiphoid apophyses thereof. Fracture of the second right rib. Myocardium completely disintegrated by putrefaction. Mouth: two removable bridges in the upper jaw, the right one comprising two premolars and the left one comprising three molars and one bicuspid. The second lower left bicuspid missing. There is a circular orifice 3 cm. from the posterior median line in the left hemithorax, 18 cm. above the iliac crest, in the tenth intercostal space. Head: cranium and osseous surface: of normal macroscopic appearance.

Cause of death: Penetrating wound of the left hemithorax, caused by a firearm and ensuing internal hemorrhaging.

Cadaver No. 2

Corpse of Arsenio Perdomo Martinez

Also covered with moist earth and the following articles of clothing: net undershirt, with two perforations in the right and left mammary regions; cotton undershorts, dacron trousers with a circular perforation in the middle and upper part coinciding with another in the undershorts. A circular rope at the waist, binding the right arm and fastening it to the chest, above the elbow. Numerous violaceous phlyctenae. Corpse of an individual in a high state of muscular development, in an advanced stage of putrefaction. The external layer of the skin has disappeared almost entirely, leaving exposed the whitish dermis, which is easily detached. The head has black curly hair which is partially present in the parietal and occipital regions. Dental prostheses present.

A circular furrow at the waist, corresponding to the pressure of the rope described above.

There are dorsal cadaverous hypostases, slightly defined, and more pronounced gluteal hypostases. Upon removal of the clothing a projectile was found, kept by the Committee for subsequent study.

1. Light-colored undershirt, net, lattice type, trademark Casino, made in the Dominican Republic.
2. Short, light-colored undershorts, with elastic waistband and snap buttons.
3. Dark trousers with zipper, waist 84 cm., cotton, initials T.C.B. on the left pocket, length approximately 100 cm.
4. White handkerchief, fine weave, brown trimming, 45 x 45 cms.
5. A red comb, broken.
6. Socks, navy blue, with red pin designs. Also two hemp ropes, one at the waist, knotted, 2.54 m.; the other, without knot, 115 cms. long.

The cadaver measures 1.66 m. There are four round, irregular orifices in the anterior surface of the chest, and partial destruction of the left wrist. Fractures of the third and fourth right ribs. Fractures of the fifth and sixth left ribs, at the level of the anterior axillary line. An irregular orifice in the left shoulder, with destruction of

articulation. The lungs have become dark pulp by action of putrefaction. The myocardium is friable for the same reason. Fragments of ribs were found in the thoracic cavity.

Cranium: perimeter 55 cm.
frontal occipital diameter 36 cm.
bimastoid diameter 35 cm.

Encephalon: Completely destroyed by putrefaction.

Cause of death: Penetrating wounds of the thorax, caused by firearm, with costal and pulmonary lesions and ensuing internal hemorrhaging.

Cadaver No. 3

A tightly knotted rope was found at the distal extremity of the left arm, causing a deep furrow with loss of substance and fracture of the bones thereof. This area was photographed by the photographer of the Criminology Laboratory.

Good state of muscular development. Advanced stage of putrefaction with numerous greenish violaceous phlyctenae.

The following articles of clothing were present:

1. Light-colored undershorts, with snap buttons, waist 85 cms.
2. Dark shirt, trademark Tamarh, size B, neck 37 cms., short sleeves, stripes, with 14 irregular perforations in the back.
3. Socks, red with blue, red, and yellow designs.
4. Light-colored handkerchief with black borders and small red and white designs at one corner.
5. The remains of cigarettes were found in the shirt pocket, wrapped in tinfoil, with dark tobacco and a torn, damp matchbook.

The corpse is that of a dark-skinned male; the epidermis has disappeared, the whitish dermis remaining. Curly black hair. The mouth has one gold-filled tooth. The skin of the extremities comes off like a glove.

Double fractures of the tibia and fibula on both sides, immediately below the knees.

The head has empty eye sockets. In the right temporal region there is a break in continuity and comminuted destruction of underlying bones.

A leather billfold was found, brownish maroon with various compartments, bearing an illegible gold imprint, with nothing inside. It was retained by the Committee.

There is a blue-black tattoo on the inside of the right forearm, reading CARIDA.

In the left inguinocrural arch there is extensive loss of substance. In the dorsal region, median line, an irregular darkish orifice, and in the anterior region of the thorax, the following:

1. An orifice in the middle region.
2. " " " " right pectoral region.
3. " " " " left pectoral region, at the height of the anterior axillary line.
4. An orifice in the lower precordial region.

Male, 1.59 m. in stature.

Head: Extensive comminuted fracture including the right orbit, frontal, parietal and temporal bones with extensive peripheral irradiation, total destruction of the orbit extending along the left side, with loss of bony tissue, appearing upon exposure of the Cerebrum.

Limbs: Fracture of the left ilium in the upper frontal region. Extensive irregular wounds with shattered edges in both lower extremities immediately below the knees, with destruction of underlying bones. Fracture of the left elbow.

An irregular orifice caused by penetration of a projectile in the right front side of the neck, 2 cm. above the clavicle on that side, directed downward and from right to left; an orifice in the left hemithorax, with fracture of the fifth rib on that side, at the level of the anterior axillary line. In the teeth, there is a gold filling in the right middle incisor.

Causes of death: A wound from a firearm, penetrating the thorax. Multiple lesions of the ilium and lower and upper left extremities.

Extensive comminuted lesion with shattering of the right hemicranium, probably caused by the traumatic action of a contusion-causing instrument: a rock, piece of wood, or rifle butt.

Cadaver No. 4

Body in a good state of muscular development, belonging to a robust person; covered with mud and with the following articles of clothing:

1. Light-colored shirt, short sleeves, "guayabera" style, having in the pocket a waxed paper folder with two blurred photographs, of the same person, retained by the Committee. The shirt has a tear in the right middle area, corresponding to a fracture of the underlying rib.
2. White undershorts, bathing trunks style, single size, red with yellow and blue stripes.
3. Cloth trousers, blue, Mahoma, length 106 cm., waist 91 cm., with several perforations at the level of the left thigh and the pocket on the left side, and containing a light-colored handkerchief with dark trimming.
4. Blue socks.
5. A leather shoe, black, half-boot type, without lacing, side elastic bands, right foot, size 10.5 inches.

The cadaver shows numerous phlyctenae of putrefaction, with signs of pressure at the waist. There is a small circular gold chain near the right ankle, holding a gold religious medal, with St. Joseph on one side and Our Lady of Divine Grace on the other.

Straight, abundant pubic hair. Most of the hair-bearing skin has disappeared, and hair is curly on the occipital and parietal regions.

There is an irregular orifice in the dorsal region, of 2 cm., with dark edges, to the right of the median line; on the right malleolar region there is a large irregular wound, measuring 8 to 10 cm.

On the head there is a fracture of the lower maxilla, with loss of teeth, and a wound, probably caused by a firearm, in the right temporal parietal region, with comminuted bone fractures.

Male, 1.72 m. in stature.

Cranium: There is a wide orifice in the right parieto occipital region, with a crack in the vault, irradiated signs of fracture on both sides, and total destruction of the orbit. Fracture of the maxilla and irradiation toward the base of the cranium, with destruction of the ethmoid and sphenoid bones and fracture of the lower maxilla, median line, and complete disappearance of teeth from both jaws.

A rounded orifice, caused by penetration of a projectile, piercing the right arm in its lower part and subsequently penetrating the right hemithorax and passing out through the left shoulder. At the right shoulder joint a deformed projectile from a firearm was found and there is comminuted fracture of the right humerus.

A penetrating wound caused by a projectile from a firearm in the lower part of the tibia, internal malleolus, downward and outward, with destruction of the tarsus bones and an exit orifice.

In the middle part of the abdomen, there is hematic infiltration of the soft tissues with costal fractures, of the last two ribs on the right side. There are two orifices in the skin at this point.

There is a circular wound in the middle dorsal region, caused by a firearm.

Cause of death: Multiple lesions caused by a firearm, ensuing comminuted fracture of the right lateral region of the face and base of the cranium, necessarily fatal.

Cadaver No. 5

A body of the masculine sex, in a more advanced stage of putrefaction than the abovementioned cadavers, with the distal extremity of the left arm missing, a fracture in the middle third of the humerus, and in the upper third of the right ulna.

There is an irregular circular orifice in the left hemithorax, at the anterior axillary line, at the tenth rib, and a second one in the left axillary region at the third rib.

Medium muscular development, skin totally macerated, and numerous and extensive greenish-blue phlyctenae.

Black curly hair, almost wholly missing.

A billfold was found in his clothing, and the Committee kept it for later investigation. At a distance of three meters from the place where the cadaver was found, there were two empty cartridges that are in the possession of the Committee.

1. White "Fruit of the Loom" (U.S.A.) undershorts with elastic waistband.
2. White short-sleeved shirt, 34 cm. collar, no trademark, with six irregular orifices in the back, and 5 in front on the right side.
3. Dark navy blue trousers, waist 75 cm., length 96 cm., with a zipper. There is a label on the right-hand side pocket with an inscription in print: Manio Castillo.
4. Brown socks with a long striped pattern, and a perforation at the level of the malleolus.

Male body, 1.64 cm. tall.

1. Penetrating orifice made by a projectile in the sixth intercostal space at the level of the anterior axillary region, with fracture of the sixth rib.
2. Penetrating orifice made by a projectile in the second left intercostal space with destruction of the third rib on the same side.
3. Orifice in the epigastrium, outside the prolongation of the left mammary line.
4. Three round orifices in the left side of the pericardium, with total desintegration of the myocardium.

5. Exit orifice, larger than the above-mentioned orifices, in fact, a very large opening, in the right hemithorax, with resulting destruction of the shoulder blade on the same side.

A beige plastic billfold with decorated embossed leaves, with several compartments and a zipper, containing a red Gillete blade.

Cause of death: Multiple lesions. Penetrating wounds in the thorax made by a firearm, and ensuing internal hemorrhaging.

Cadaver No. 6

A cadaver floating face down in the middle of the river, caught in water plants, in an advanced stage of putrefaction and period of clear saponification. The head, forearms, hands and both feet are missing.

1. Light colored undershorts, with an elastic waistband and snap fasteners
2. A "guayabera" shirt, Tearneghe type, short sleeves, white with vertical blue-black stripes, collar 37 cm.
3. Navy blue dacron trousers with a zipper, waist 79 cms., with an elastic waistband and a buckle adorned with a figure representing a small ship, length 102 cm.

The right clavicle and upper ribs on the same side are fractured. The consistency of the myocardium is preserved, making it possible to observe two irregular orifices in the right ventricle (photo).

Putrefaction is more advanced in the right hemithorax.

In the buccal cavity: the first lower molar is missing as well as the two middle incisors in the upper jaw.

Length of the tibia, 41 cms.

Length of the humerus, 31 cms.

Approximate height: 1.58 m.

Cause of death: Traumatism of the right hemithorax with a cardiac lesion, probably caused by a projectile from a firearm.

Cadaver No. 7

Human remains consisting mainly of bone structure with small traces of unspecifiable soft tissue, as follows:

Cranium and lower jaw completely devoid of skin and hair; seven teeth in the upper jaw and five in the lower, the rest are missing. The bones of the cranium and lower maxilla show no signs of alteration. There are two normal shoulder blades. Tibia, 41 cm., fibula, 39 cm., there are two whole clavicles; twenty vertebrae partially adhering to one another and to the sacrum; right upper arm: the three bones, humerus, ulna, and radius are whole but the bones of the wrist and fingers are missing; left upper arm, only the humerus remains and the rest is missing; iliac bones: the right one is whole, but there is only a fragment of the left one; legs: both femurs are present but the left has a complete flute-shaped fracture 2 cms. above the articular line of the knee; on the right leg the tibia and fibula are present but on the left there is only the fibula; only one foot, wholly disintegrated, contained in a grey sock. Approximate height: 1.80 m.

Clothing:

1. Light color undershorts, with design of dark small roses, elastic waistband Customet trademark.
2. Cotton undershirt, Hanes trademark, size 46-48, considerably torn, with bloodstains on the lower part and on the front.
3. A Tineya style shirt, light colored with dark vertical stripes in front, marked: Silk Touch, Shirt Jack, Campus, made in U.S.A. (1) with several perforations in the back.
4. Dark tropical worsted trousers with a zipper, length 109 cm., a good quality leather belt in place, measuring 121 cm. around to fastening. In the pockets a small key and a bottle opener were found, each one having a small metal ball chain. There are also three pointed perforations in the lower third of the trousers at the level of the thigh.

Cause of death: Traumatism, probably as a result of contusion with a hard object in the lower part of the left femur, with loss of continuity thereat. The disappearance of soft tissues prevents the verification of existence of other lesions.

Cadaver No. 8

Near the place where cadaver No. 7 was found, in the middle of a brook, a human body was seen floating on the muddy, stagnant waters. Since it disintegrated readily, it was very difficult to remove the body, even using ropes and hooks.

The cephalic extremity and upper extremities have almost entirely disappeared. Advance stage of putrefaction and saponification. Small number of muscle masses remaining, adhering partially to the bones. In the middle of the right femur, a sharp projectile was found, which is being kept by the Committee. Within a magma of soft tissue, ribs, and vertebral remains, the myocardium was found, still with a certain consistency and irregularly perforated. There is a fracture of the right sacroiliac and of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae. Male cadaver, skin entirely gone, as is much of the soft tissue.

Almost total destruction of the left foot, with only the heel remaining. In the right foot the soft tissues still remain, with only those of the toes missing, and there are abundant phlyctenae present and a very fetid advanced stage of putrefaction.

The left femur, tibia, and fibula are intact and still joined together; there is an irregular orifice in the upper half, inner side of the right thigh.

Devoid of clothing. Only a pair of trousers was found, of dark navy blue cloth, Mahoma type, almost completely destroyed, with zipper, waist 84 cm., length approximately 98 cm. Humerus 29 cm. in length, femur 37 cm. in length. A white handkerchief, a key ring and key, a pair of metal nail scissors in a pink plastic case, and a fragment of a black comb were found in the pocket. One black moccasin-type right shoe, size 10 1/2. Remains of a blue and white checked shirt and a white sock.

Approximate height: 1.52 m.

Cause of death: Penetrating wounds caused by firearms, with damage to the myocardium and internal hemorrhaging; fractures of the right thigh (femur), sacrum and the ilium on the same side, and of two lumbar vertebrae, caused by the same mechanism.

Cadaver No. 9

Found a few meters from the preceding, partially submerged, lying on its back, with trousers and one shoe. Human remains showing almost complete disappearance of head, thorax, and upper extremities. Very advanced stage of putrefaction and saponification. There are remains of soft tissues, very mortified, in both thighs and in the pelvic girdle, with skin totally missing. Male.

Fourteen centavos in national currency were found in the trousers pocket and also three small keys on a key ring. One brown and yellow sock, with triangular designs. There remain two lower lumbar vertebrae, the sacrum, two iliac bones, both femurs, tibiae and fibulae, and both feet. Tibia 40 cm. in length.

Approximate height: 1.81 m.

The following pieces of clothing: dark colored trousers, torn lengthwise, with zipper, length 94 cm. and waist 71 cm. Light colored socks, in shreds. Right shoe, black leather, with shoe laces, in good condition, 29 cm. in length (size 11 1/2).

Cause of death: The advanced state of putrefaction makes a post-mortem diagnosis impossible.

Report of the Technical Commission

On June 28, 1965, the OAS Technical Assistance Commission met at 9:15 A.M. in the amphitheater of Salvador Gantier Hospital, with the collaboration of the persons mentioned in the preceding report: they proceeded to examine the clothing, corpses, and autopsies of the five cadavers exhumed on June 26 at La Estrella farm at Mata Redonda, with the following results which, according to the order established in the preceding report, are:

Those of grave A, Body A, correspond to cadaver No. 10.

Body B, cadaver No. 11.

Those of grave B, body C, correspond to cadaver No. 12.

Body D is that of cadaver No. 13, and body E, that of cadaver No. 14

Cadaver No. 10: Rafael Antonio Vázquez García, identified by his brother, Antonio Darío García.

Cadaver of a male, in an advanced stage of decomposition from putrefaction and adipocere, which was found in a grave of earth, 30-35 cm. under ground, together with other cadavers; its description is as follows:

Completely fragmented and mixed with mud, it is not really a cadaver but rather a group of human remains; the skull, showing no lesion, is detached from the trunk. There is total destruction of the skin, muscles, and viscera. The following articles of clothing are mixed in with these remains:

1. Undershirt type BVD, whitish, striped, sleeveless, with dark stains.
2. Undershorts, short, white, button style, with a safety pin at the waist.
3. Cotton trousers, khaki color, dirty, length 85 cm., with zipper, damaged at the lower edges, length 85 cm., and a plastic belt with metal buckle, 64 cm. long.
4. A white shirt, short sleeves, checked design, dirty and stained, trademark Harper, size 15 1/2.
5. Cotton socks, striped, indeterminate color.

Approximate height: 1.62 m.

From an examination of the thorax, the following were verified: fracture of the bodies of three dorsal vertebrae, with disappearance of the transverse apophyses, and fracture of the upper edge of the first left rib, caused by the penetration of a projectile from a firearm.

Cause of death: Penetrating wounds from a projectile from a firearm in the thorax, and destruction of the ribs and vertebrae, involving the lung, and consequent internal hemorrhaging.

Cadaver No. 11

Body of Luis Reyes Acosta (identified)

Cadaver found in the same conditions and in the same place as No. 10, in a very advanced state of decomposition, the soft tissues completely disintegrated, and covered with the following articles of clothing:

1. Cotton undershirt, short sleeves and buttons, dirty, white in color, trademark Oscar, with an irregular perforation in the left breast.
2. Cotton shirt, cream colored, dirty and torn.
3. Jockey undershorts, whitish, with elastic waistband.
4. Blue, striped socks.
5. Cotton trousers, blue and white striped. In the upper right pocket, inside, there is a printed inscription: Louis R. Acosta 17711; trousers 90 cm. long, with zipper, waist 66 cm.

Maceration and extensive loss of substance, above all in both extremities, the large bones of which appear bare. Male cadaver.

Three broken ribs, loss of substance along the edge of the first and fracture of the middle third of the sternum.

Head completely detached from the rest of the skeleton, bones of the head complete and undamaged. Several teeth missing.

The other bones did not show any damage, except for the total lack of those of the hands and feet. Height approximately 1.56 m.

Cause of death: Penetrating wounds of the thorax, by projectiles from firearms, with destruction of ribs and sternum, pulmonary damage and ensuing internal hemorrhaging.

Cadaver No. 12

Body of Félix Fernando Taveras, identified by his brother Ramón Antonio Rojas Taveras.

Male cadaver, in advanced stage of decomposition, height 1.54 cm., found in earth grave with another cadaver, between 30 and 40 cm. deep, the body covered with the following articles of clothing:

1. Undershirt, light color, sleeveless and without labels, BVD type.
2. Shirt, light color, checked with buttons, with a label reading: Taper Tailored--Wash and Wear, 100% cotton. M.15-15 1/2, collar size 38 cm.
3. Cotton trousers, checked design, dirty grey, with a label reading: Sidecar, Styled by Reitoc, with metallic fastner, length 88 cm. Leather belt with metal buckle, 82 cm. long. On the lining of one of the pockets of the trousers, appears printing that reads: Félix Taveras.
4. Undershorts, cotton, white, with elastic waistband, trademark Titán, with snap fastners.
5. Cotton socks, red, with red and black clocks.

Key and round key ring in a pocket of the trousers.

The upper members completely detached from the trunk and the lower members in situ. The skin, totally disintegrated, covers the lower part of the thorax and abdomen and partially the lower members.

Head: cranial bones in good state of completeness. The teeth well preserved, the lower left molar in involution.

External examination revealed a broad opening, 5 cms. in diameter, with irregular edges, in the left hemithorax, in the prolongation of the mammary line at the level of the tenth rib, with the characteristics of an exit orifice made by projectile from a firearm.

Seton fracture, with blackish edges, on the right clavical, with characteristics of entrance orifice of the above lesion.

Fractures of both ulnus and one radius, in oblique line.

The bones of the upper and lower members were found intact, except for the lesions described above; those of the tarsus and the carpus have disappeared.

Cause of death: Multiple lesions. Penetrating wound of the thorax, made by a projectile from a firearm, with entrance and exit orifices, lung damage, and internal hemorrhaging.

Cadaver No. 15

Identified as José María Reyes.

Human body in advanced state of putrefaction, man's clothing totally disintegrated, having been buried in earth 30 cms. deep. Soft tissues remain only in the pelvis and lower members, and completely saponified. Approximate height: 1.70 m.--femur: 46 cm.

The following items of clothing remained:

1. Undershorts, light colored cotton, elastic waistband and snap fasteners.
2. Shirt, cotton, light color, short sleeves, "Guayabera" type, with double pockets on the left side, trademark Beavercrest, Wash and Wear, collar 41 cm.
3. Socks, ribbed, color light grey, dirty.
4. Cotton trousers, blue, with four patch pockets, sailor type, with a belt of strong braided fabric and metal buckle; length of garment 98 cm. and belt 72 cm., buttoned fly front.

Head: the bones of the cranium and face do not show any damage; some teeth missing; lower mandible: three left molars; on the right, two molars, two bicuspids, and one right canine.

Among the soft tissue mass, totally changed, were found: the sternum--both clavicles and shoulder blades--two humeris, two ulni, and radii.

Three true ribs of the left side show fractures of a totally irregular line.

There is total removal of the vertebral column from the scapular and iliac girdles owing to destruction of the ligaments.

There are also 21 cervical, dorsal, and lumbar vertebrae sacrum, both iliac bones, two tibiae and fibulae. The tarsus bones, incomplete, were found loose in a sock. Those of the other tarsus and toes do not exist.

Cause of death: Wounds of the thorax, by firearm, with destruction of three ribs of the left side.

Cadaver No. 14

Body of Mrs. Yolanda Guzmán (widow), identified at the Hospital morgue by Marcelino Múñez, who recognized the articles of clothing, which are as follows:

1. Panties, black nylon jersey, lined with "strapley," trimmed in blue lace.
2. Brassiere, black cloth, with circular stitching on both cups; upper edges of brown elastic; label reading: cup B 40.
3. Sweater, dirty, cream-colored, long-sleeved, with a red cross attached to the left side, formed of two pieces of ribbon 21 cms. long and 2.5 cms. wide, sewed at the ends and held in place in the center by a safety pin.
4. Tennis shoes, cloth with plastic soles, with shoestrings, size 24.
5. Women's slacks, dark cotton, with a zipper on the right side, length 92 cm., waist 66 cm., a safety pin in the zipper opening, with a perforation in the lower and upper rear part near the zipper opening.

Human remains found on top of the ground, with long feminine-type hair, superficially covered with dirt and stones, in an advanced state of putrefaction, female, with characteristic pubic hair. Total disintegration of the soft tissues, which exist only around the pelvis and the lower members. Bruises in the right sacroiliac region.

Head: small, type mesocephalic, with some of the hair attached; type of hair could not be determined (curly or straight). Teeth: caries in an upper right bicuspid.

Two shoulder blades and two clavicles are found.

There are 24 ribs; of these one, on the left side shows an incomplete orifice (nicked) at the lower edge made by a firearm; another, on the left side, shows a complete orifice, which broke the continuity of the bone, with irregular edges; and a third was completely fragmented and separated by a nicked orifice.

There are 24 cervical, dorsal, and lumbar vertebrae, the sacrum, and the coccyx; 2 humeri, 2 ulnae, and radii. The bones of the carpus and tarsus are few and incomplete. Phalanges missing. There are also 2 iliac bones, femurs, tibiae, and fibulae, and one patella. Soft tissues completely disintegrated and putrid.

Cause of death: Penetrating wounds of the chest, by a firearm, with shattering of the ribs on the left side and ensuing internal hemorrhaging.

Cadaver No. 15

Examination of the cadaver of the priest, James Arthur MacKinnon.
June 1, 1965.

A package, wrapped in paper, was received, addressed to Dr. Daniel Schweitzer, labeled as follows: Clothing of Father José (Arturo) Monte Plata. Reference: Mr. Clayton, Embassy of Canada.

When the package was opened, a single piece of clothing was found:

Trousers, dirty, thin black cotton, which has been cut in two length-wise, making a front and back (seat). The trousers measure 102 cm. in length and 81 cm. at the waist. The cutting is uneven. One of the legs was folded under, and the other appears to have been trimmed. There are two side pockets and two hip pockets, which were empty, and there are loops for the belt.

There are two irregular tears in the front section: the upper one, 5 cm. long, was 3 cm. below the fly, a hole that went all the way through the cloth; and the lower one, semicircular in form, 4 cm. long, was incomplete, since it penetrated only the outer surface of the cloth.

There are spots in various places, which appear to be mud and blood, especially at the edge of the right side pocket, and dirty reddish in color. A chemical blood test was made of this spot, using the Benzidine reagent, with positive results. Another spot, which was shiny parchmentlike, similar to spots from semen, did not show the presence of spermatozooids when cut in an emulsified section and viewed under the microscope.

Two irregular, circular perforations approximately 5 cm. in diameter are seen, one, 10 cm. from the fly (closed by five buttons) on the left leg, and the other, 30 cm. from the fly, on the right leg.

Finally, there are four irregular perforations with ragged edges, measuring one or one and one half cm., on the back section corresponding to the two gluteal regions.

The Identification and Laboratory Section of the National Police was asked to make a technical examination of the trousers to ascertain whether the shots that hit Father James Arthur MacKinnon were fired at close range. The result of the examination was as follows:

CERTIFICATE

"In Santo Domingo, Capital of the Dominican Republic, on the third day of July of the year one thousand nine hundred sixty-five (1965), the undersigned, Dr. LUIS ARZENO REGALADO, Major of the National Police, Head of the National Police Identification and Laboratory Section, expert in police work, ballistics, questionable documents, and fingerprinting; Sergeant-Major LUIS FELIPE ROMERO NAVARRO and Sergeant-Major NABEL MARTINEZ ANTONIO, both experts in legal ballistics, legal chemistry, and questionable documents, at the request of Dr. ALFONSO QUIROZ CUADROS, Member of the OAS Criminal Investigation Team, have made a general analysis of the trousers turned over to them by Dr. QUIROZ CUADROS on July 2, 1965, as belonging to Father JAMES ARTHUR McKINNON, and said to have been worn by him when he was wounded by firearm in Monte Plata, Province of San Cristóbal. They have verified that the trousers show entrance and exit bullet holes, one on the inside area of the front of the trousers at the level of the left thigh, marked No. 1, circular in form, measuring 2 cm., with no nitrated substances at the edges, and so it was estimated that it was made from a distance of more than one meter, and another of the same form and size as the preceding on the inside face of the middle part of the trousers corresponding to the right thigh, made at a long distance, but a little closer than the preceding one; third and fourth entry orifices were found on the right side, 2 cm. below the stitching at the bottom of the fly. The third was 1 cm. above the fourth and measured 6 x 1 cm. The fourth measured 7 x 1 cm. Both are located at the level (in the human body) of the right iliac crest and exhibit a dense film of nitrated substances around them, which makes it clear that these orifices were produced by shots fired at close range, that is to say, at about 25 to 32 cm. In addition, there are several spots of blood on the trousers, especially on the right side, and yellowish dirt.

On the lower part of the seat of the trousers in question, there were 4 bullet holes, which, in view of the fact that the fibers had been pulled outward, appeared to be exit orifices; two on the left side: one on the upper part, 5 x 2 cm. in size, 8 cm. from the lower edge of the right hip pocket, and the other, 3 x 2 1/2 cm. in size, to the left and in the lower part with respect to the orifice described above, and 29 cm. from it (photograph No. 2).

On the left side of the above mentioned part of the trousers in question, there are two more exit orifices, one 8 x 4 cm. in size, 24 cm. from the bottom of the seat and 10 cm. from the orifice beneath it and slightly to the right, the latter orifice being 2 cm. in dimension and

circular in form and at a distance of 14 cm. from the bottom of the seat. On this part, especially on the right side, there are spots of blood and clayey dirt (photograph No. 5)."

Dr. LUIS ARZENO REGALADO
Major, National Police
Head of the National Police Identification
and Laboratory Section

LUIS FELIPE ROMERO NAVARRO,
Master Sergeant, National Police
Expert in Legal Ballistics,
Legal Chemistry, and Questionable
Documents

NABEL MARTINEZ ANTONIO
Master Sergeant, National Police
Expert in Legal Ballistics,
Legal Chemistry, and Questionable
Documents

G. Quezada

When the cadaver was removed from the wooden coffin, it was found to be clad in the following articles of clothing:

1. Undershirt, white, short-sleeved, label reading "Wonsignwear, size 40," blue.
2. Undershorts, white cloth, trunks style, elastic waistband, with a label reading: Wash and wear, 100% cotton, medium, with an irregular perforation at the lower edge of the elastic waistband, measuring 5 x 2.5 cm.; another at the lower edge of the left leg, measuring 1.0 x 1.5 cm.; three in the middle of the right gluteal region, 2.0 x 1.0 cm.
3. Socks, black cotton, striped.
4. Shoes, black leather, moccasin type.

Among the effects was a rosary with "Santa Lucia" beads, braided, 36 cm. long, ending in a wooden cross 5 x 5 cm.

projectiles from firearms that penetrated at that spot, one of them coming out in the gluteal region on the same side, and the other, coming out on the posterior face of the thigh, following a direction, downward, from front to back, and from right to left.

5. Entrance orifice of a projectile from a firearm, 5 cm. below the iliac crest, measuring 9 mm. x 20 mm., which, in its course, fractured the condyle of the femur on the same side and came out by an orifice in the left gluteal region 100 mm. from the posterior median line and 50 mm. from the gluteal fold, oval in shape, 25 x 13 mm., the course being downward, outward, and from left to right.
6. Orifice caused by a projectile from a firearm, in the upper third of the left thigh, inner face, 16 cm. below the antero-superior iliac spine, oval in shape, measuring 12 x 7 mm., with a course downward, backward, and inward.
7. Left perineal region, 10 mm. from the median line (raphe), oval, 9 x 16 mm., exit orifice of the above wound, No. 6.

Cause of Death: Multiple lesions caused by a firearm. The penetrating wound affected the cranium, having started in the left submaxillary region, with an exit orifice in the right temporoparietal region, shattering the bones at the base and destroying the cerebrum, this being the most serious wound.

Cadaver No. 16

Corpse of Evangelista Martínez Rodríguez.

On July 2, 1965, the OAS Technical Assistance Committee met at 8:30 A.M. with members of the Secretariat of Health and Social Security, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the Criminological Laboratory, in the amphitheater of the Salvador Gautier Hospital, and following the exhumation, at Máximo Gómez Pantheon in this city, of Evangelista Martínez Rodríguez, Second Lieutenant of the National Police, a medico-legal autopsy was held, with the following results:

The body of Second Lieutenant of the National Police Evangelista Martínez Rodríguez is that of a male person of robust constitution, 166 cm. in stature, measuring 101 cm. at the chest and 83 at the abdomen; having a tattoo in black ink on the right forearm, reading: "REC DE QUEZADA." In an advanced stage of putrefaction, with abundant formation of gases, and having a phlyctena on the upper third, inside surface of the right leg. Externally, there is observed a comminuted fracture of the upper left maxillary, of the orbita on that side, of the left frontal, parietal, and temporal bones, with an extensive and irregular orifice with loss of bone and skin ten centimeters left of the median line, measuring fifteen by eight centimeters at its largest and smallest diameters. Emptying of the left orbita. Opening the large cavities, the following were found: in the cranial cavity, in addition to what has already been described, a comminuted fracture of the facial mass on both sides and of the anterior and center floor of the base of the cranium, with destruction of the bony pieces and in the cavity and in the frontal cavity, left of the median line, an extensive line of fracture. The wound caused by a projectile from a firearm penetrated through the left orbita and followed a direction from front to rear, slightly from below to above, and from the inside out. There was nothing worthy of mention in the thoracic and abdominal regions, nor was there any other external sign of violence.

Cause of death: Second Lieutenant of the National Police Evangelista Martínez Rodríguez died as a result of the visceral and tissue damage caused by the lesion produced by a projectile from a firearm, which penetrated the cranium through the left orbita and caused the shattering of the facial mass, the anterior and center floor of the base of the cranium and of the cranial cavity on the left side. Fatal lesion.

Cadaver No. 17

Corpse of Ramón Restituyo Santiago.

On July 3, 1965, the OAS Technical Assistance Committee met with health authorities of the City of Bonao at 11:00 A.M. in the city hospital, together with personnel of the Secretariat of Health and Social Security, the Office of the Attorney General of the republic, and the Criminological Laboratory, to conduct the legal exhumation of the cadaver of National Police Private Ramón Restituyo Santiago. These persons went to the General Cemetery, accompanied by Dr. Salvador Cosme, Director of the Municipal Hospital; the administrator of the said cemetery pointed out the grave involved; the exhumation of the cadaver was begun at 11:45 A.M. and was completed at 12:30 P.M.; the cadaver was transported to the Salvador Gautier Hospital in the city of Santo Domingo, where, at 2:30 P.M. the legal autopsy was carried out, with the following results:

Body that corresponds to a male individual, of robust constitution, 163 cm. in stature, 104 cm. at the chest, and 101 at the abdomen, in a state of putrefaction in a period of production of gases and with the skin peeling off.

External examination shows the following lesions:

1. An orifice, produced by a projectile from a firearm, located on the left arm 7 cm. below the shoulder joint, oval in shape, measuring 12 x 7 mm., which penetrated the thoracic cavity, producing a comminuted fracture of the first and second left ribs, following a direction from left to right, downward, and outward.
2. An orifice produced by a projectile from a firearm, at the level of the posterior axillary line, 12 cm. below the left shoulder joint, oval, 13 x 9 mm.
3. An orifice produced by a projectile from a firearm, located on the lateral face of the thorax, penetrating into the last intercostal space, with comminuted fracture of the tenth and eleventh ribs, and likewise comminuted fracture of two dorsal vertebrae.
4. An orifice produced by a projectile from a firearm, located on the lateral face of the left thigh, 6 cm. below the iliac crest, oval 8 x 9 mm., which penetrated the abdomen, causing a comminuted fracture of the head of the left femur as well as of the iliac bone on the same side, following a course from left to right, downward, and forward.
5. An orifice produced by a projectile from a firearm, located on the lateral face of the left thigh, 8 cm. below the one described in item 4, and 17 cm. below the corresponding iliac crest.

6. An oval-shaped lesion, 25 mm. x 15 mm. across, 12 cm. from the posterior median line and 8 cm. below the clavicle on that side, corresponding to the exit orifice of the projectile from a firearm that penetrated through an orifice at the level of the posterior axillary line, described in item 2.
7. An orifice produced by a projectile from a firearm, oval, 13 x 12 mm., located 130 mm. left of the posterior median line and 320 mm. above the iliac crest on that side.
8. An orifice caused by a projectile from a firearm, oval, 20 x 18 mm., located 60 mm. left of the posterior median line and 110 mm. left of the intergluteal fold.
9. A circular orifice, produced by a projectile from a firearm, 9 x 9 mm., located 150 mm. below the left posterior iliac crest and 140 mm. above the intergluteal fold, seton, and corresponding to that in the gluteal region on the opposite side.
10. An orifice produced by a projectile from a firearm, oval, 20 x 12 mm. located 110 mm. right of the posterior median line and 290 mm. above the right posterior iliac crest, penetrating the abdomen, with fracture of the corresponding iliac bone, the projectile having followed a path forward, from right to left, and inward.
11. An orifice caused by a projectile from a firearm, oval, 9 x 6 mm., located 130 mm. right of the posterior median line and at the level of the right posterior axillary line, which penetrated into the thoracic cavity, causing a comminuted fracture of the right clavicle, following a path downward, from right to left, inward, and forward.
12. An orifice caused by a projectile from a firearm, oval, 24 x 11 mm., located 80 mm. right of the posterior median line and 150 mm. from the right gluteal fold.

Most of the paths in the lesions described are from left to right, and four of those in the dorsal region are seton.

Causes of death: Multiple lesions produced by projectiles from a firearm, penetrating the thorax and the abdomen, with ensuing internal hemorrhaging.

EXAMINATION OF APPARENTLY INCINERATED BONES

The Technical Assistance Committee has received from the Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations a large envelope containing the following bone fragments, which appear to be human:

1. Two fragments of smooth bones from the cranial cavity (parietal? occipital? frontal?).
2. One cervical vertebra, incomplete.
3. The lower extremity of a femur.
4. One rib.
5. A diaphysary fragment of a large bone (radius? humerus? ulna?).
6. The lower extremity of a radius.
7. The lower extremity of a humerus.

These bones and fragments show the effects of incineration to various degrees: some retain the typical yellow color, others are blackened, and others completely whitened, friable, and easily break up.

In view of the above, it is concluded that there is a strong presumption that these osseous remains are of human origin, which assertion we are not rendering because we have not been able to carry out the required biological tests.

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, July 3, 1965

Dr. Alfonso Quiroz

Dr. Jorge Avendaño

**SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT TO THE EXAMINATION OF THE OSSEOUS REMAINS
DELIVERED TO THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE BY THE
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

The Technical Assistance Committee went to the El Haras estate and on the right bank of the Yuca River, even with the bridge over it, the road of which leads to La Victoria, at a distance of approximately 20 meters from the right bank and parallel thereto, observed a wire fence and two incineration sites with osseous remains, which were again studied, with the following results:

1. A short distance from the site where United Nations personnel found the calcined bones, they found an expended cartridge, Colón, 30 caliber.
2. Upon making a new on-site inspection of the osseous remains referred to, a Colón 30 caliber bullet was located among them.
3. A short distance from the second site of incineration of bones, and toward the right bank of the Yuca River, there were found and collected two human vertebrae in a good state of preservation as well as fragments of facial bones, all of them without any sign of the effects of fire.
4. Halfway between the site of incineration of bones mentioned, and the grave under the Yuca River bridge from which 4 human corpses were exhumed, a worn man's stocking was found and was collected.
5. In view of the information obtained by the Committee and the preceding data, it can be asserted that these burials were carried out both for pious and for hygienic reasons; and, as is the rule in secondary interments made by nonspecialized persons (as in this case), anatomical fragments and items are overlooked. These latter were devoured by animals, and generous individuals of the region resented this degradation of human beings whom they had piously buried and whose remains or fragments they tried to purify by fire.

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, July 3, 1965

Dr. Jorge Avendaño

Dr. Alfonso Quiroz

LIST OF ARTICLES

1. Six expended cartridges, turned over to the Committee by the Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations.
2. Fragments of calcined human bony remains, delivered to the Committee by the Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations.
3. Projectile from a 30 caliber San Cristóbal firearm, found by the Committee at the place where the officials of the Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations found the calcined human bony remains.
4. Expended 30 caliber San Cristóbal cartridge, picked up by the Committee near the two sites of incineration of bony remains.
5. Man's sock, red wine color, picked up by the Committee between the grave under the bridge over the Yuca River from which four cadavers were exhumed and the two sites of incineration of bony remains.
6. Two human vertebrae and fragments of face bones, with no signs of effects of fire, collected by the Committee near the two sites of incineration of bony remains.
7. Billfold collected by the Committee at Mata Redonda, near the grave from which the bodies of Rafael Antonio Vásquez García and Luis Reyes Acosta were exhumed.
8. Upper dental prostheses, of teeth, belonging to cadaver No. 1, exhumed under the bridge over the Yuca River.
9. Dental prostheses and a 38-caliber bullet, found in the body --cadaver No. 2--of Arsenio Ortiz Perdomo.
10. Gold-filled tooth, belonging to cadaver No. 3, which was exhumed from under the bridge over the Yuca River.
11. An envelope containing two very blurred photographs and a small chain and religious medal, having the image of St. Joseph on one side and that of Our Lady of Divine Grace on the other. A deformed bullet, found in the body of cadaver No. 4, exhumed under the bridge over the Yuca River.
12. Two expended cartridges for a San Cristóbal 30 caliber weapon, picked up in the area near the grave located on the farm known as "El Haras," on an interior road that leads to La Estrella.

13. A nail clipper, a razor, a key, a pink plastic card, fragments of a black comb, and a bullet from a 30 caliber San Cristóbal weapon, found in cadaver No. 8.
14. A key case with a chain, three keys, and four 1-centavo coins, and one 10-centavo coin, belonging to cadaver No. 9.
15. Spent cartridge from 30 caliber San Cristóbal weapon, collected at Monte Plata, in a place near where the priest James Arthur MacKinnon lost his life.

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, July 6, 1965

