



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

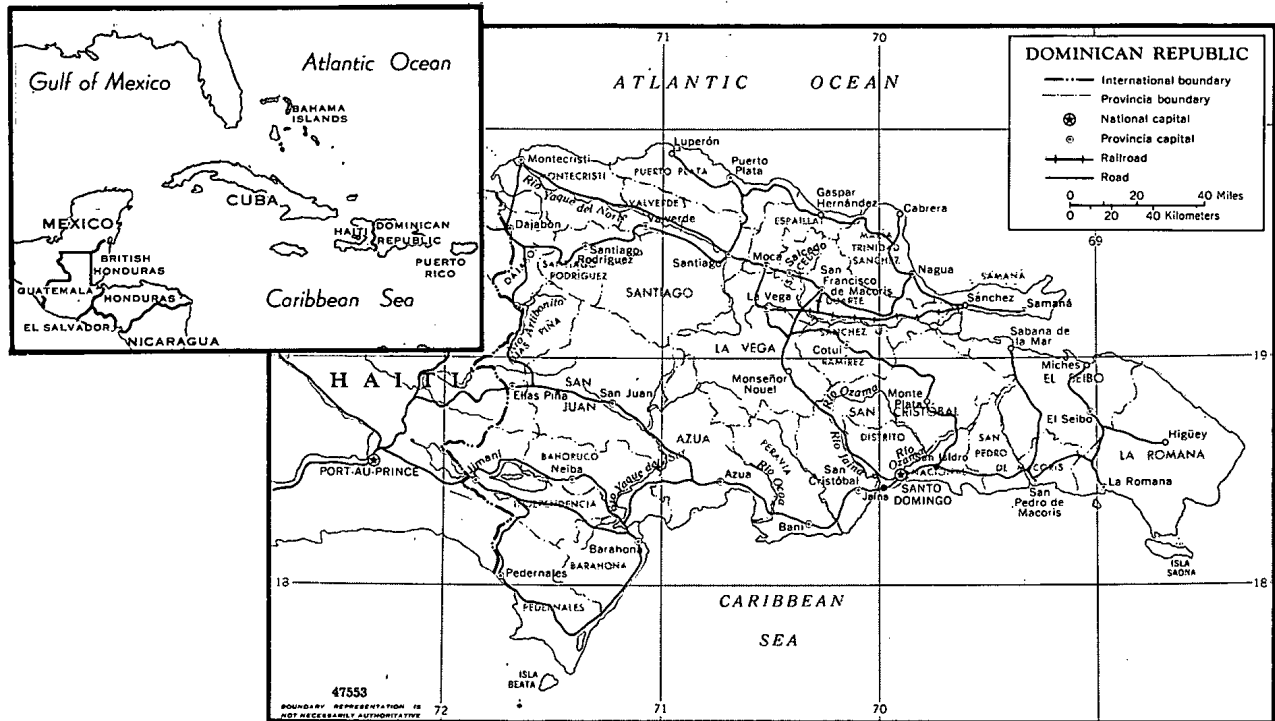
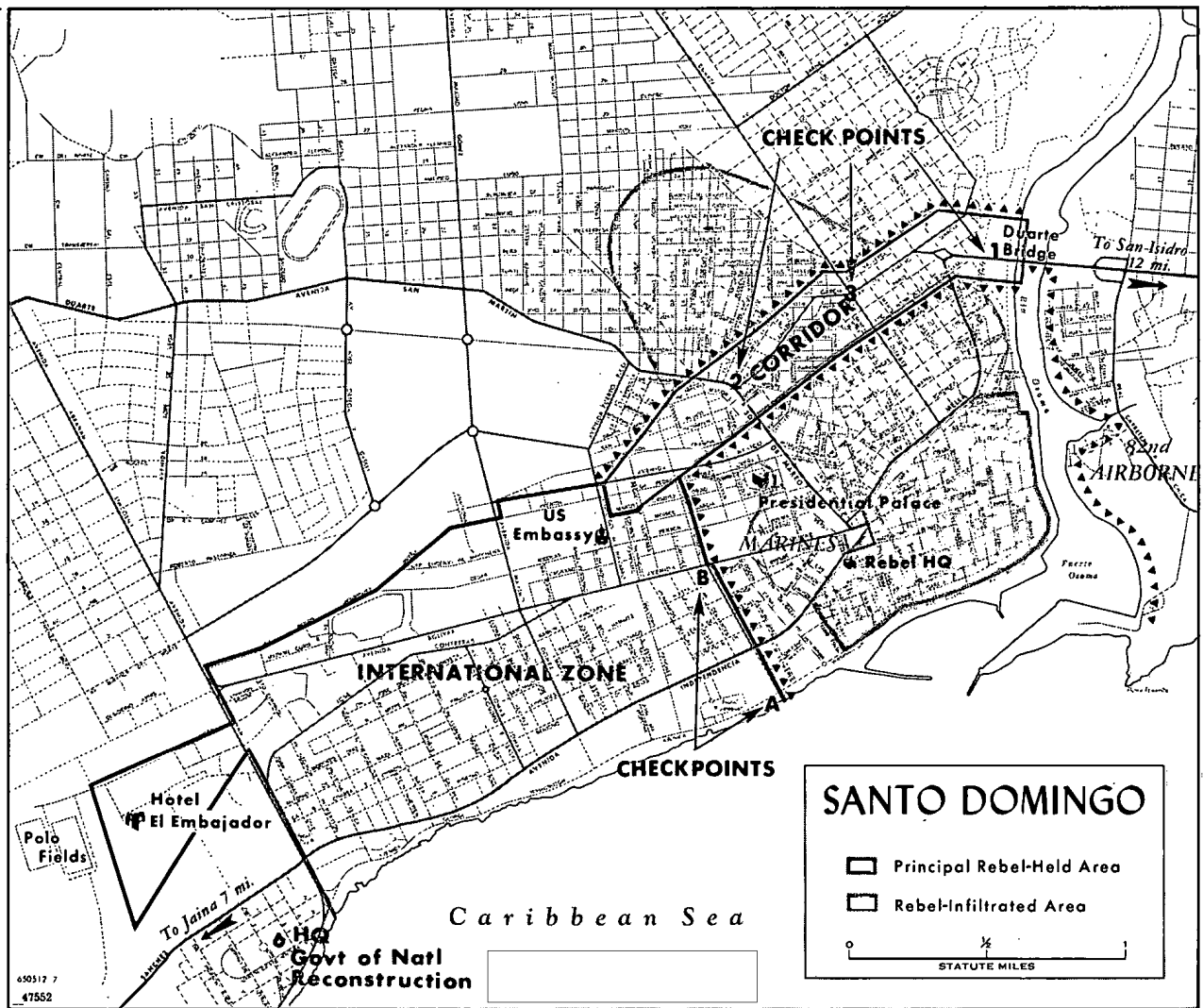
THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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13 MAY 1965

~~TOP SECRET~~



DAILY BRIEF
13 MAY 1965

LATE ITEM
(Information as of 5:30 p.m. EDT)

Dominican Republic

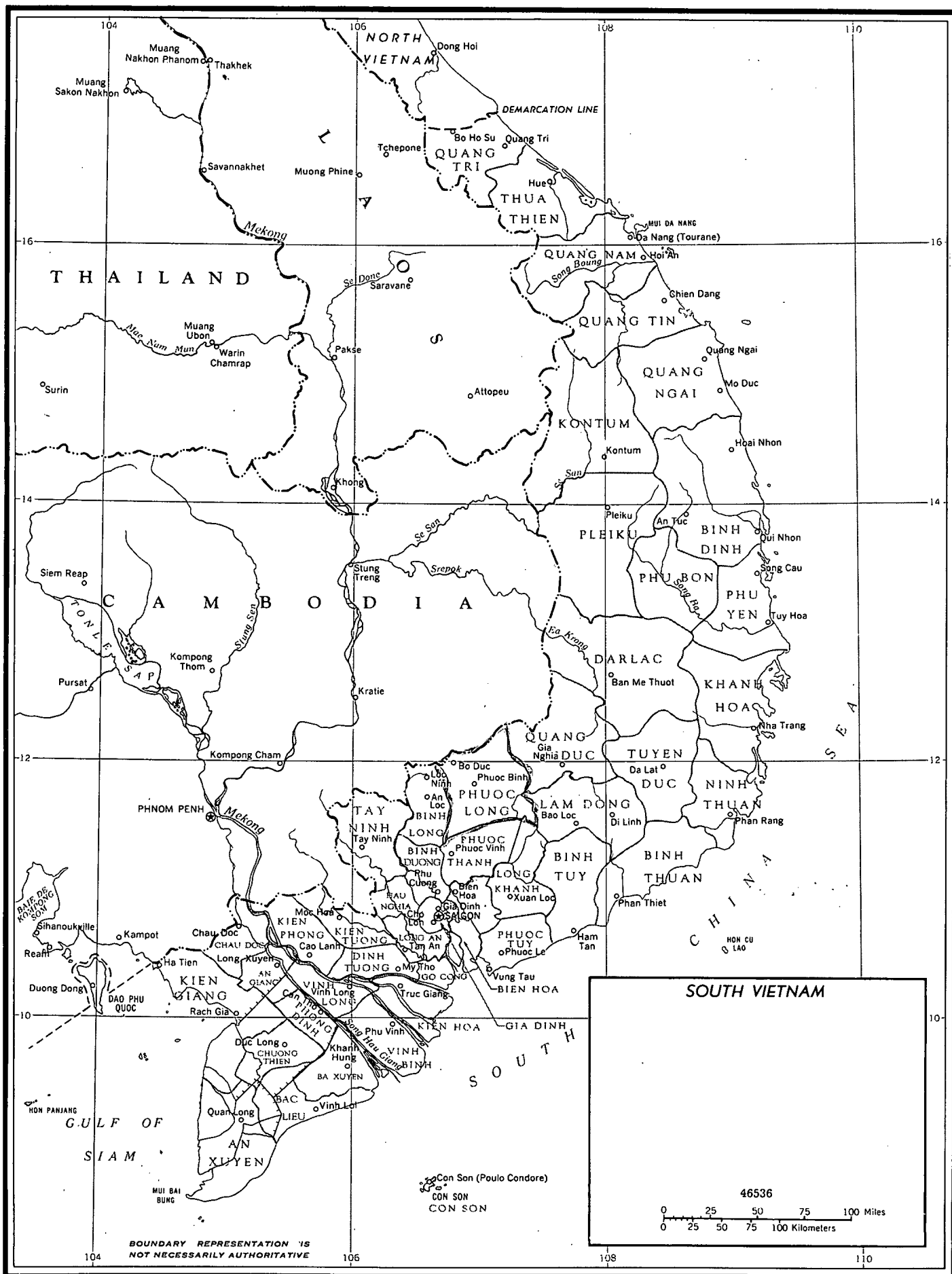
The rebel radio in Santo Domingo continues to be a prime mover in keeping the situation unsettled both in the capital and elsewhere.

The rebel radio made a propaganda claim at 1:00 p.m. EDT that US troops were "advancing." Several calls were broadcast for rebel troops to open fire if US forces did not "withdraw" into the international zone. Subsequently, according to press reports, heavy firing broke out along the US defense perimeter. Official reports on the fighting have not yet come in.

The rebel radio has again been heard loud and clear in the important Cibao valley around Santiago. The local police chief is said to fear an uprising if the radio is not silenced. The longer the rebels hold out in Santo Domingo, the greater are the chances that the uprising will spread.

A loyalist F-51 fighter made a strafing run on the radio building this afternoon. The radio went off the air shortly thereafter, but this may have been only a temporary cessation.

On the political side, the meeting between representatives of Imbert and Caamano, arranged for today by the delegates of the Organization of American States, failed to come off because Caamano declined to send his man.



**DAILY BRIEF
13 MAY 1965**

1. Vietnam

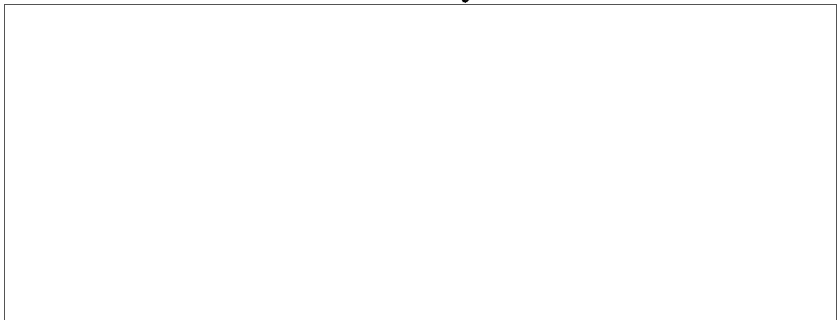
Small arms skirmishing continued yesterday near Song Be in Phuoc Long Province, as a government clearing force maintained contact with retreating Viet Cong guerrillas. Today, Communist insurgents, disguised as South Vietnamese marines, attacked a textile mill on the outskirts of Saigon. Heavy fighting has broken out 100 miles southeast of Saigon. (See map.)



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2. Colombia

The position of the Valencia administration remains shaky.



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3. Israel-Syria

Syrian forces opened fire today on an Israeli border police patrol, which returned the fire, supported by tanks. Israeli Air Force planes were scrambled at Tel Aviv and Haifa.

The US Army attaché reports that the Israeli Army expects the northern border will heat up considerably during the imminent harvest season.

4. Ecuador

The junta and the Guayaquil business community are locked in struggle over a new tariff schedule, and the situation is explosive.

Nearly all business houses in Guayaquil have closed in protest. Business is at a standstill, and the strike shows signs of spreading to at least two other coastal towns.

The junta appears determined to carry out its policy and to impose the new schedule and has clamped on a curfew and martial law.

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5. Guatemala

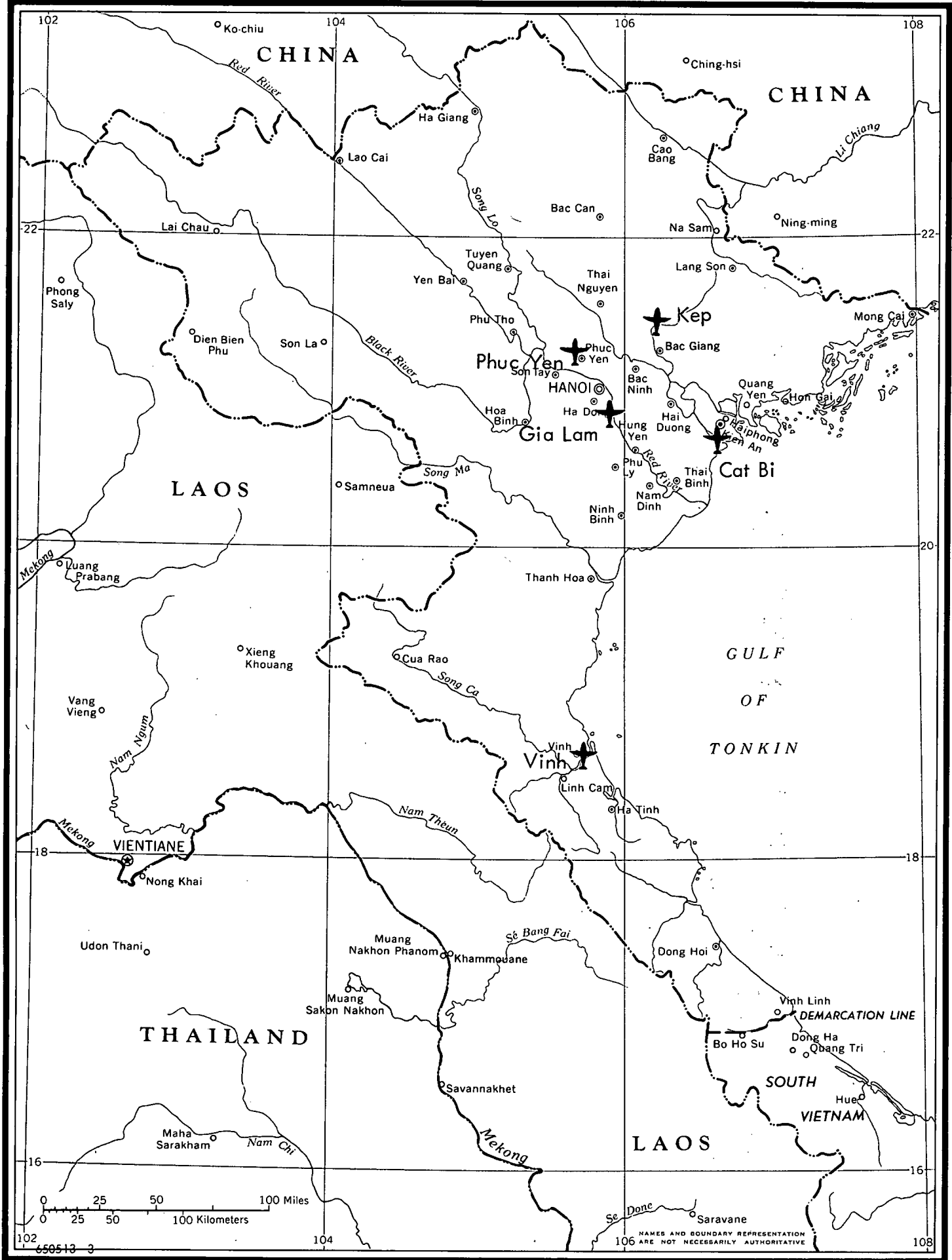
Chief of Government Peralta apparently has decided to postpone elections, and continues to clutch the reins himself.

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There are other signs of increasing dissension among the military, and the conviction is spreading there as well as among civilian political groups that clandestine methods of opposition are becoming the only recourse.

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NORTH VIETNAM



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ANNEX

North Vietnam's Air Defenses

Discovery in U-2 photography of a second surface-to-air missile site near Hanoi indicates that a ring of four sites--with six launchers each--is planned to defend the capital. Work on the new site was started last week and is being pushed ahead more swiftly than was construction on the first. As of now, no missiles or related equipment have been detected in the area.

High-altitude photography in the past few weeks also discloses North Vietnamese efforts to improve jet aircraft facilities at several airfields. At Phuc Yen, where Hanoi's jet fighter forces have been based, 20 new revetments are being built in a dispersal area some four miles from the main runway. A connecting taxiway is under construction.

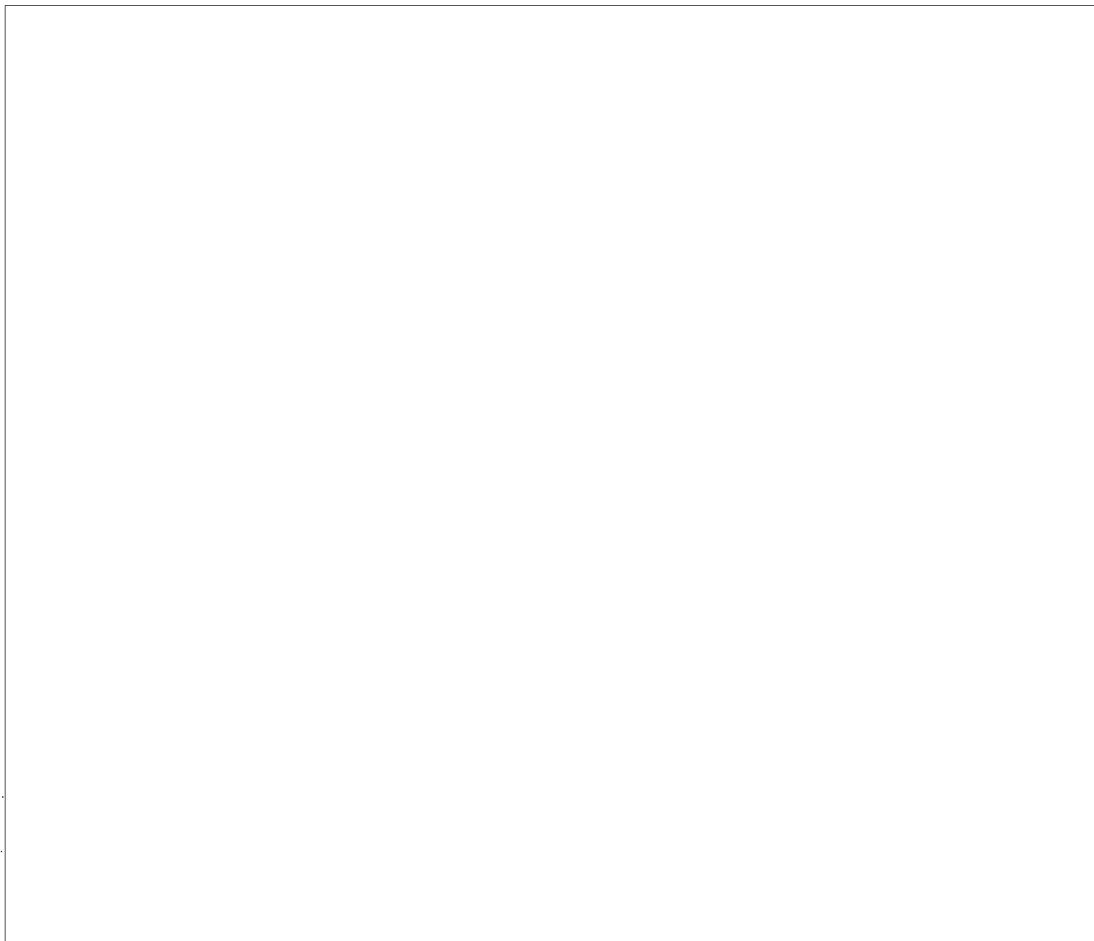
Revetments with jet blast breaks have appeared at four other airfields: Gia Lam (Hanoi's commercial airport), Cat Bi (Haiphong's commercial field), Vinh, and Kep. (See map.) These revetments enable the jets to use these airfields for recovery or dispersal.

Photography of 10 May establishes that the North Vietnamese now have 57 jet fighters, 53 at Phuc Yen and 4 at Cat Bi. All are MIG-15 and MIG-17 types, roughly equivalent to the US F-84 and F-86. In addition, 6 more jet fighter crates were spotted in the photography.

Forty-four of these aircraft were flown in from Communist China. The first group arrived last August after the Tonkin Gulf incidents. The latest batch arrived in early April. Soviet-supplied aircraft first appeared in May photography. The evidence indicates they were shipped by rail through China. Chinese rail lines leading up to the Vietnam border were closed to normal passenger and freight traffic in late April and early May.

ANNEX (Cont'd)

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