



CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY BRIEF



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21 JANUARY 1966

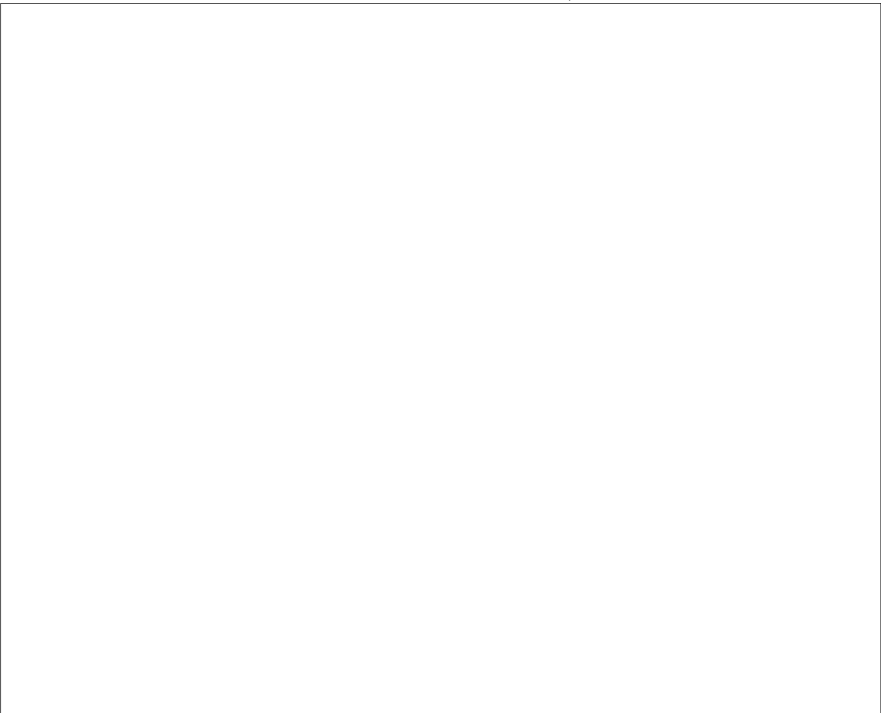
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DAILY BRIEF
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1. Vietnam

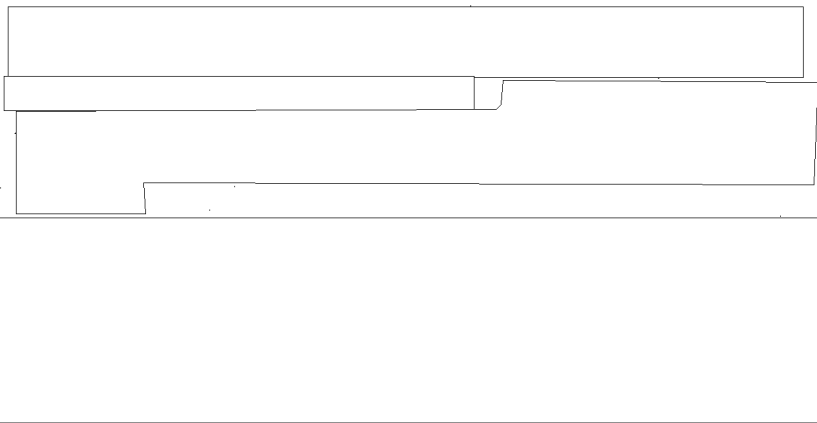


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2. South Vietnam

Most of the actions initiated by the Viet Cong since the beginning of their Tet cease-fire period have been taken against US and South Korean forces. The incidents have ranged from small-arms fire against US aircraft to an attack, possibly of battalion size, against the defensive positions of a South Korean company.

3. East Germany



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4. Soviet Union

The government newspaper, Izvestia, claims that the Soviets are preparing a manned space "spectacular" which will beat US endurance records.

The paper alleges that crews have been training for a flight lasting nearly a month. The new spacecraft is said to be maneuverable and able to carry from three to eight men.

This disclosure may mean that the Soviet Union is involved in early preparations for a space operation utilizing its new multimillion-pound-thrust Proton booster.

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there are no indications that a manned launch is planned for the near future.

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5. Soviet Union

Soviet officials have advised Ambassador Kohler that Newcomb Mott, a US citizen under sentence for violating the Russian border, committed suicide yesterday.

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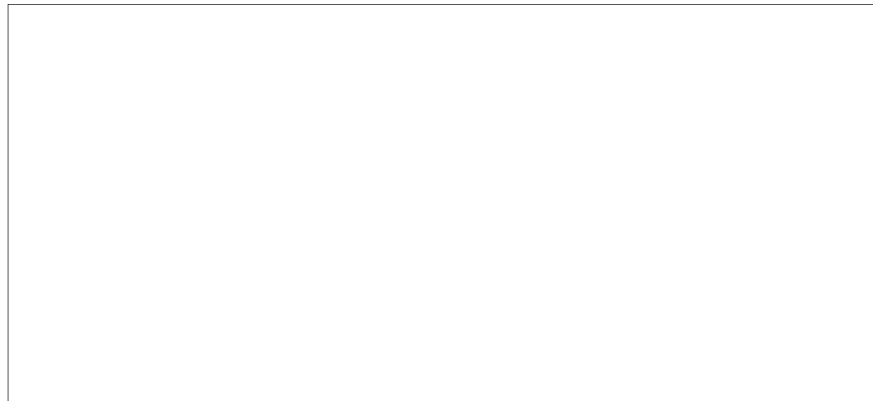
6. Italy

Premier Moro's resignation was caused by "snipers" in his own Christian Democratic Party. Their votes helped to defeat the government bill on financing state-run nursery schools.

Moro's coalition partners apparently asked for his resignation because the negative votes from his party represented a breach of agreement on one of the government's major reform planks.

President Saragat will probably ask Moro to stay on as caretaker until a new government is formed. Moro himself appears likely to be asked to form it.

7. Nigeria



The US Embassy in Lagos does not discount the possibility of a collapse of discipline in the army, but suggests that northern reaction to the assassination of their premier may not be as violent as expected.

General Ironsi today named a new government; there is no indication how long it will serve. No civilians are included.

8. Rhodesia

Britain's latest economic sanctions will probably have little effect on the Rhodesian economy. These measures include the repudiation of debts and other financial obligations contracted by the rebel government and a total trade ban between Britain and Rhodesia.

International bankers had already been reluctant to extend credit to the Smith regime and the British earlier had banned 95 percent of their imports from Rhodesia.

These sanctions, however, have been well received in Zambia. They will help reduce pressures there for an economic break with Rhodesia before 15 February, the date agreed upon by Kaunda and Wilson.

9. Dominican Republic

Garcia Godoy and Caamano have finally agreed that Caamano's men will remain at their present military camp on the outskirts of the capital. This should remove one of the most serious impediments to the exit of the rebel leaders.

US officials in Santo Domingo, in fact, are optimistic. They said this afternoon that they have high hopes that Caamano will be on his way tomorrow.

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