



The President's Daily Brief

November 12, 1975

2

~~*Top Secret*~~ 25X1



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Table of Contents

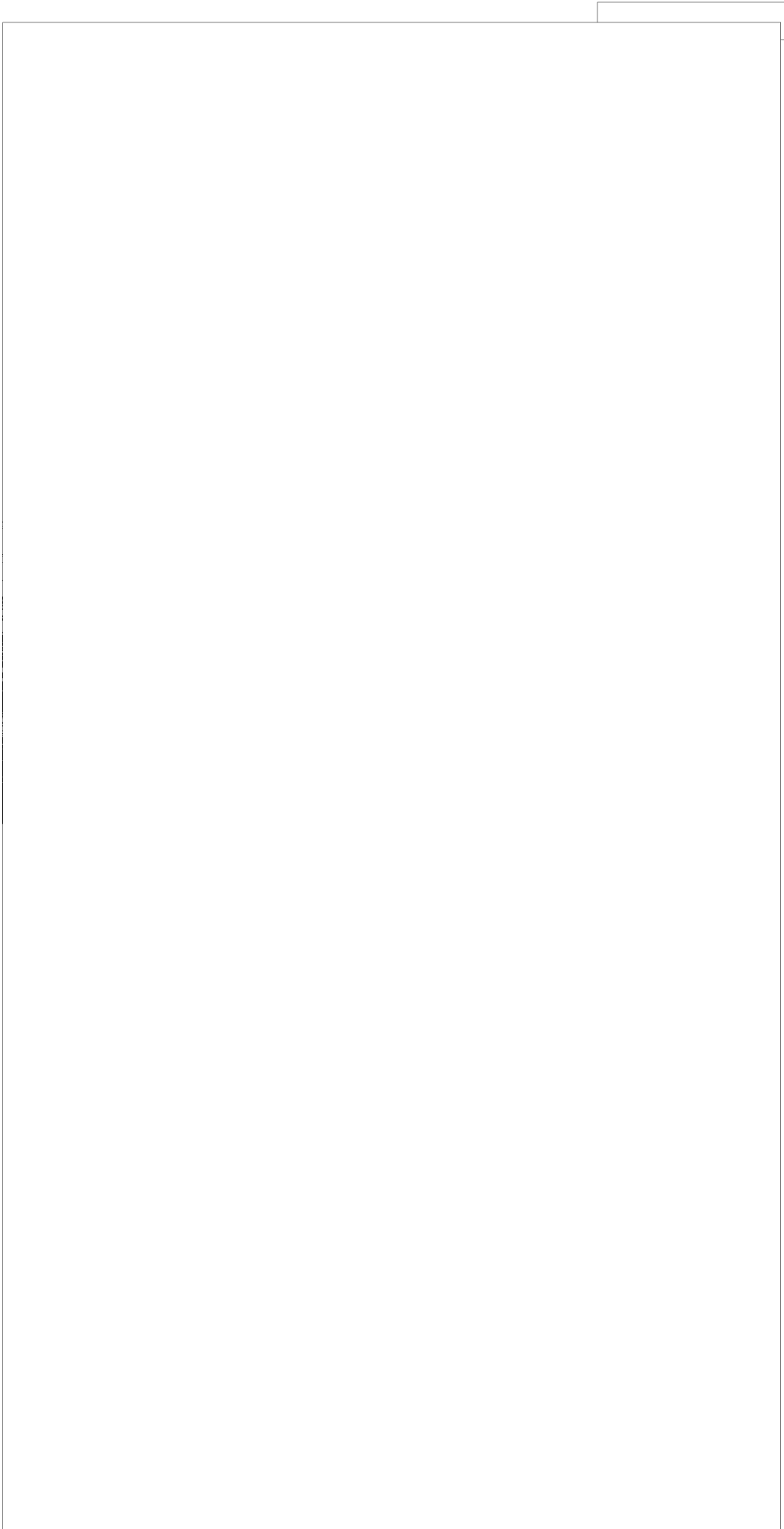
USSR: Recent photography shows that the Soviets have installed an ABM radar on the Kamchatka Peninsula. (Page 1)

Angola: The Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola yesterday named its leader, Agostinho Neto, president of the "People's Republic of Angola." (Page 2)

Turkey: General Staff Chief Sancar again has exhorted Prime Minister Demirel to face up to the country's pressing international and domestic problems. (Page 4)

Note: China (Page 5)

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USSR

Recent photography shows that the Soviets have installed an ABM radar-- designated Flat Twin--on the Kamchatka Peninsula about 80 miles from the main impact area for ICBM re-entry vehicles. The new radar is situated to track re-entry vehicles launched from test ranges and operational complexes in the Soviet Union.

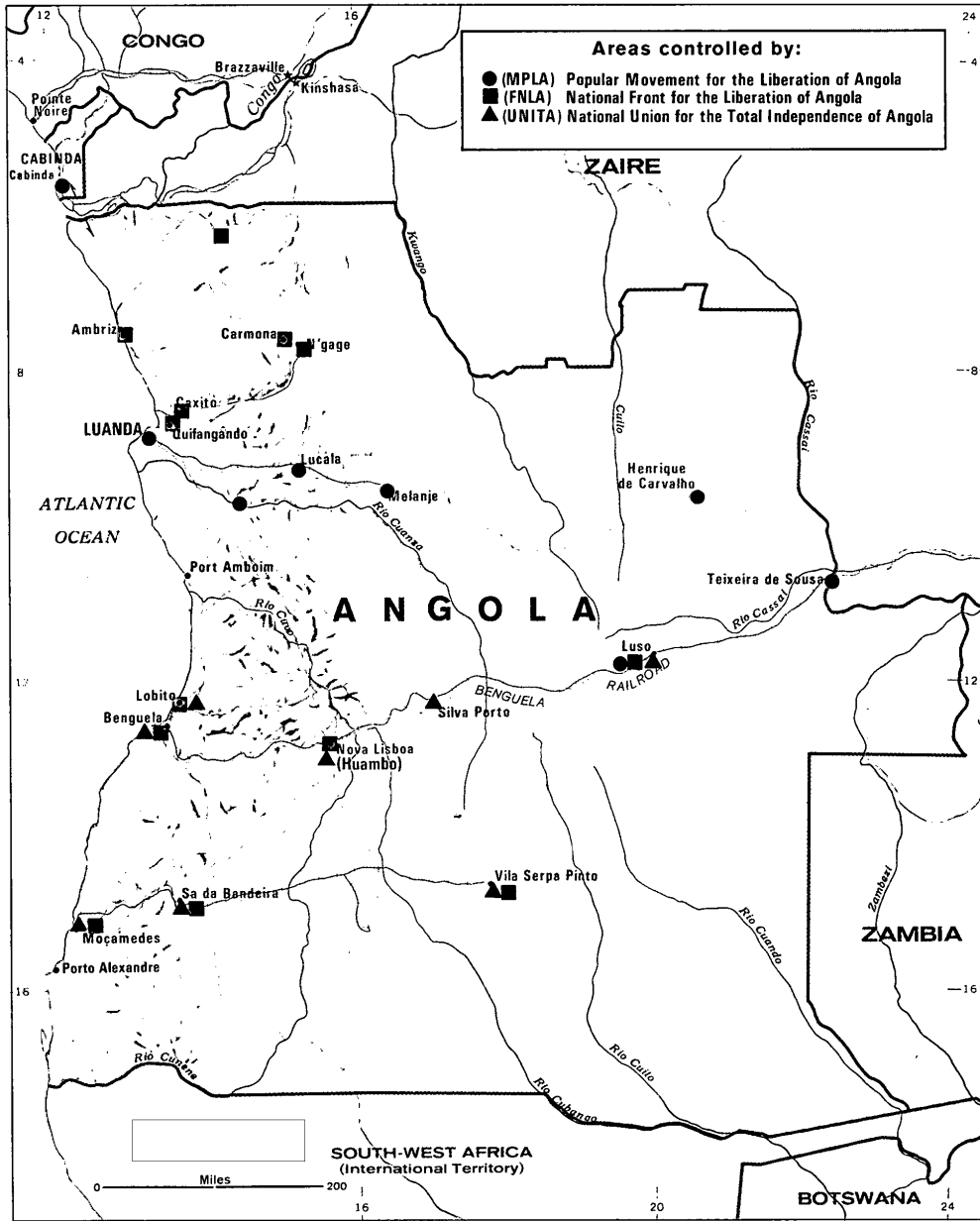
The radar was first observed on poor-quality photography [redacted] and was firmly identified in excellent imagery [redacted]. Construction of the operations area where the radar is located probably was started a year ago, and the radar now appears complete. We do not know, however, if it is operational.

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The Flat Twin radar is part of an ABM system under development at Sary-Shagan. This phased-array radar is capable of simultaneously tracking a number of widely spaced objects, and is being tested against simulated ICBM launches from the Kapustin Yar test center to Sary-Shagan. By installing a Flat Twin radar at Kamchatka, the Soviets could continue to test and develop it against a wide variety of targets--including MIRVs.

The radar also could be used as an instrumentation radar. It has considerably better capabilities than the existing radar on Kamchatka.



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ANGOLA

The Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola yesterday named its leader, Agostinho Neto, president of the "People's Republic of Angola."

The Neto government was quickly recognized by the USSR, Romania, Cuba, and several African states with long ties to the Popular Movement. A number of other East European states have expressed "readiness" to establish diplomatic relations with the new People's Republic.

The Popular Movement's rivals--the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola--marked Angolan independence and the inauguration of their joint provisional government in ceremonies at Nova Lisboa, the National Union's headquarters, and at Ambriz, the Front's headquarters. The seat of the provisional government will be at Nova Lisboa, renamed Huambo.

After the independence ceremonies, the two rival "governments" quickly resumed military activities. The Popular Movement dispatched a column of troops and tanks southward to meet an advancing National Front - National Union force advancing on Luanda. That force, however, is still approximately 350 miles from the capital.

At Quifangando, the National Front has still not been able to break through Popular Movement defenses after almost three weeks of combat.

The Front and the Union still hope to force the Popular Movement to compromise. The Popular Movement will probably not be inclined to consider a political accommodation with its rivals, however, now that it has been recognized by Cuba and the USSR and continues to receive military aid from them.

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25X1

In Cabinda, [redacted]
[redacted] heavy fighting is taking place between the Popular Movement and Cabindan liberation forces, which are probably augmented by Zairian troops. The inability of the Cabindan liberation forces to secure a quick victory, in what was supposed to have been a surprise attack, suggests that the Popular Movement may hold the upper hand at the present time.

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TURKEY

General Staff Chief Sancar again has exhorted Prime Minister Demirel's government to face up to the country's pressing international and domestic problems, especially the recent epidemic of left-right student violence.

There is no evidence at this time to suggest that Sancar's statement should be construed as anything but a stern warning to the government. Nevertheless, the military leadership may be becoming increasingly disenchanted with what it sees as the politicians' penchant for playing politics at the expense of vital national concerns.

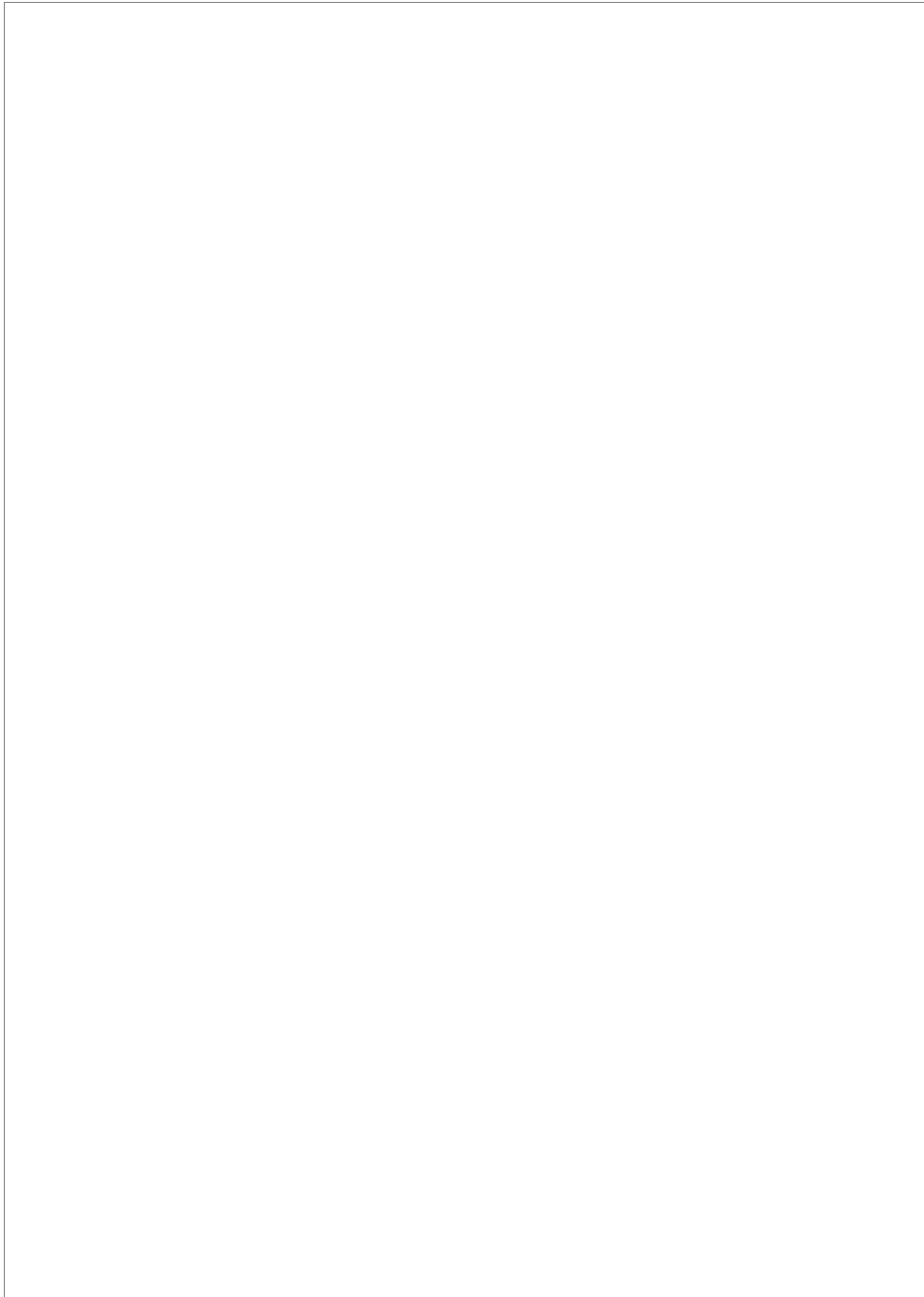
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