

MEMORANDUM FOR:

[Redacted]

Assistant

NIO/Africa

Attached is the data you requested on Soviet-Cuban activities in selected African countries for the Director's NSC Briefing. If you have further questions please contact either [Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Office of Economic Research

Attachment
As stated:

ER M 78-10635

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Angola

Military

I. Angola has become Moscow's second-largest (after Ethiopia) arms client in sub-Saharan Africa.

A. Since Angola's independence in 1975, Moscow has agreed to provide over \$300 million in arms, including large quantities of sophisticated ground, air, and naval equipment.

B. Deliveries have included over MIG fighters, almost tanks, and surface-to-air missiles.

II. During the same period, Cuba has provided some \$160 million worth of arms, mainly Soviet-made ground equipment.

III. Soviet and Cuban military personnel in Angola now total about 20,000.

A. The number of Soviets -- who mainly oversee training given by Cubans and perform logistic functions -- doubled last spring to about 1,000.

B. The most important function of the 19,000 Cuban troops -- about the level maintained since mid-1977 -- is to fight with Angolan troops against insurgent forces, although they also perform maintenance and training functions.

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Economic

I. Angola has not benefited greatly from its economic relations with the USSR or Cuba.

- A. Since Angola's independence, the USSR has committed only about \$11 million in aid funds to Luanda, mostly for agriculture, education, and public health projects.
- B. In 1976, Cuba signed a general economic agreement to assist fishing, construction, education, public health, and agriculture.
- C. The only significant ongoing Cuban-Soviet development program is in fishing, where Soviet and Cuban trawlers operate in Angolan waters.

II. Technical services remain the bulwark of Soviet and Cuban support to Angola.

- A. At least 300 Soviet technicians are serving in Angola as doctors, teachers, geologists, and economic advisers. Soviets reportedly are taking over important Angolan ministry positions from Cubans.
- B. At least 7,200 Cuban technicians are working in housing, transportation, rural development, public health, and education.

III. Communist technicians have been unable to stem the deterioration in the Angolan economy resulting from the departure of 400-500,000 Portuguese.

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[REDACTED] Mozambique [REDACTED]

Military

I. Moscow became Mozambique's major arms supplier following independence in June 1975.

A. Under arms agreements totalling more than \$60 million concluded during 1975-1977, the Soviets have delivered over [REDACTED] tanks, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] of heavy artillery, and surface-to-air missiles.

B. Moscow also has channeled large amounts of arms to Rhodesian guerrillas through Mozambique.

II. More than 200 Soviet and as many as 600 Cuban military advisors now are in Mozambique.

A. The largest buildup in the Soviet presence occurred in 1977, when over 150 advisors were sent mainly to support Mozambican units on the Rhodesian border.

B. Most Cuban personnel are advisers, instructors, and technical specialists to the Mozambican army, although 100 troops arrived from Ethiopia in mid-September to strengthen border defenses.

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Economic

I. Mozambique's economic ties with the USSR and Cuba have been distinctly secondary to the military relationship.

A. Little of Moscow's \$52 million in economic assistance has been disbursed and a fishing program is the only active project.

II. Technical services, largely in administrative and technical jobs vacated by the Portuguese, comprise Moscow's and Havana's most important economic programs.

A. An estimated 300 Soviet experts are employed in Mozambique as doctors, teachers, geologists, and in other fields.

B. Cuba has sent 300-350 civilian personnel to assist in fisheries, public health, education, and construction.

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Tanzania

Military

I. In 1974, Tanzania shifted to the USSR from China as its main supplier of military equipment.

A. Agreements since then have totalled well over \$300 million.

B. Delivered equipment includes [REDACTED] first [REDACTED] surface-to-air missile systems and [REDACTED] jet fighters.

C. Tanzania also is an important conduit for Soviet arms deliveries to Rhodesian insurgents.

II. About 120 Soviet military personnel are now in Tanzania, down from 200 last year.

A. The number of Soviets, however, is expected to grow soon as more [REDACTED] equipment is delivered.

B. There presently are no Cuban military personnel in Tanzania.

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Economic

I. The Soviet economic program in Tanzania has never been important even though a new Soviet credit of \$18 million last year brought total pledges to nearly \$40 million.

A. Only about \$8 million, for a few small rural projects, has been delivered.

B. About 100 Soviet economic personnel were present in 1977, half of them teachers and doctors.

II. Cuba, as a result of agreements concluded in 1974, has been more active in Tanzania than the USSR.

A. Havana has sent about 350 technicians free of charge to work in agriculture, public health, and education. In addition, the Cubans have provided about \$15 million worth of equipment and materials, probably as a grant.

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