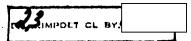
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Angola

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 mid1977 -- 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 Suba.
 - 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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| 7 | Mozambiqu | e | |

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 tanks, 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.
 - 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.

SECRET

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 infisheries, 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

 first surface-to-air missile systems

 and jet fighters.
 - C. Tanzania also is an important conduit for Soviet arms deliveries to Rhodesian insurgents.
- II. About 120 Soviet miliary personnel are now in Tanzania, down from 200 last year.
 - A. The number of Soviets, however, is expected to grow soon as more equipment is delivered.
 - B. There presently are no Cuban military personnel in Tanzania.

SECRET

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.