

Soviet-made Antonov transport planes, MiG-17, -21 and -23 fighter planes, and Mi8, -17 and -25 helicopters.

According to Brigadier Huambo, apart from the Cubans, there are the following foreign military personnel in Angola: 2,500 Soviets, 2,500 East Germans, 2,500 North Koreans, 3,500 men from Portugal. The Portuguese are said to be "Communists and mercenaries coming for money."<sup>6</sup> (Other intelligence sources in the region place non-Angolan, non-Cuban military personnel at a lower figure: 3,250.) The commander of the Portuguese is Colonel Leitao Fernandez. The Soviet commander is identified as General Constantine Chacknovich. The East German commander is known only as General Von Status, and the Cuban commander is General Gustavo Freitas Ramirez.

Huambo stated that in Angola there are also guerrillas from other areas of Africa. He identified these as 1,200 members of South Africa's African National Congress, 1,400 Katangese (Zaire) and 7,000 SWAPO guerrillas.

Facing the combined Angolan-Cuban-Soviet forces are the troops of UNITA. The military arm of the organization is the FALA (Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola). At the top is the high commander, General Jonas Savimbi. Below him functions the Strategic Operational Command (COPE), in charge of general strategic planning. Below the COPE is the EMG, the general staff, and under this function divisions and services.

Divisions include ground artillery units, anti-aircraft artillery, demolition units and communications units. The services include the SIMI (military intelligence), the military police, health units, logistic units, personnel units, and training units.

The UNITA military organization is divided into seven military-political fronts plus the liberated territory. The fronts are divided into zones. UNITA has a