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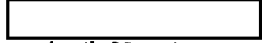
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# National Intelligence Bulletin

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April 21, 1976



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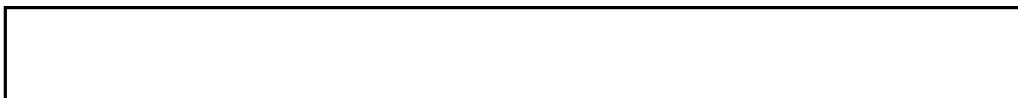
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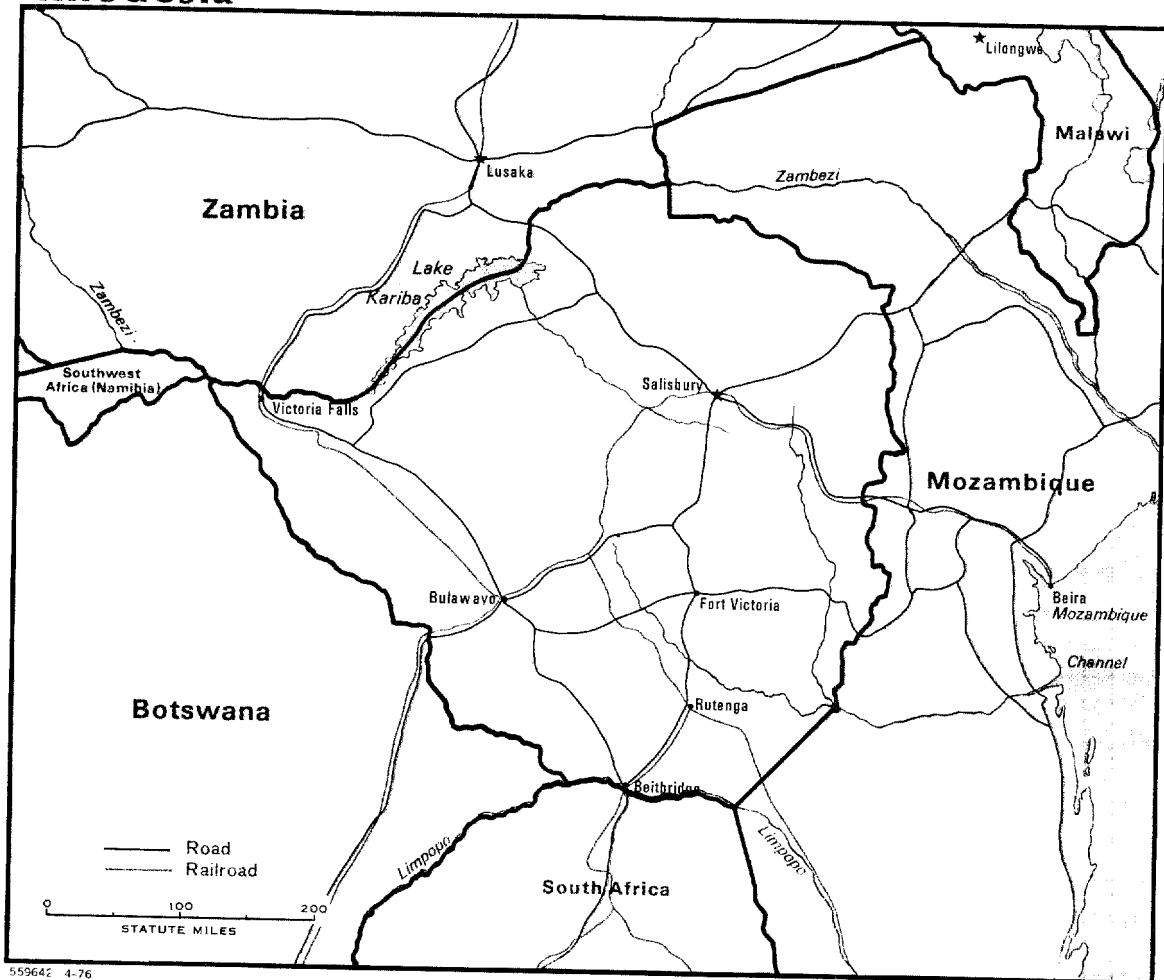
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# Rhodesia



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### RHODESIA

Rhodesian nationalist guerrillas based in Mozambique have for the first time successfully attacked important lines of communication in southeastern Rhodesia.

An explosive device damaged a train on the Rutenga-Beitbridge railway, the second incident in three weeks against the rail line. The Fort Victoria - Beitbridge highway also was temporarily closed by Rhodesian police on Monday after three South African tourists were killed and another wounded in a terrorist attack the previous night.

Most guerrilla activity in southeastern Rhodesia was previously within 10 to 15 miles of the Mozambican border, but [redacted]

[redacted] recent incidents occurred about 85 miles from the Mozambican border.

A majority of the guerrillas operating in Rhodesia are in the northeast, long the center of insurgent activity. There are probably only a few hundred guerrillas in the southeast. With the end of the rainy season at hand, however, the insurgents may be shifting more of their activity to the southeast, where natural cover is better during the dry season. [redacted]

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### CUBA

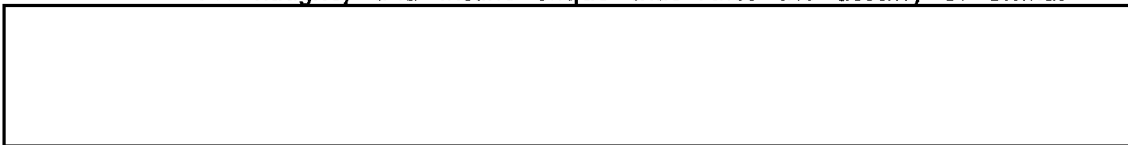
Prime Minister Fidel Castro's pugnacious speech on Monday, the anniversary of the Bay of Pigs invasion, was probably intended as much for domestic consumption as for the US audience.

The speech appeared designed mainly to underline to the Cuban people the alleged continuing threat of a hostile US as a means of distracting them from whatever lingering doubt remains about the correctness of Cuban policy in Angola.

Castro deliberately linked a detailed recitation of the threat the US poses to "progressive forces" around the world with the most complete explanation he has yet given the Cuban people for their government's involvement in Angola. Nonetheless, he avoided giving any specific figures for the number of casualties, other than to characterize the losses as "very low." He did not mention the number of Cuban troops sent to Angola.

His warnings that continued raids by exiles could jeopardize the hijacking agreement with the US were probably intended to elicit both a vigorous US condemnation of the recent incident involving Cuban fishing boats and US action to prevent future attacks.

Castro continued Havana's diatribe against Peking by delivering the sharpest personal attack on the Chinese leadership since 1966. He criticized those who divided the revolutionary movement because of "simple decadence and old age, as in the case of the haughty and insane clique that rules the destiny of China."



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### ARGENTINA

The military government last week fired 5,000 government workers in a first step toward cutting government expenditures and reducing the huge fiscal deficit.

Last year, the deficit exceeded 10 percent of gross domestic product and was a major cause of the 335-percent inflation rate. Initially, the dismissals will raise government expenditures because the government has pledged generous severance payments.

The new minister of economy has implied that most of the 340,000 persons hired since 1972 will be removed from the government's payroll. Government employees now number 1.76 million, one sixth of all employed in Argentina.

Elimination of government posts will proceed slowly to soften the effect on unemployment, which some estimates place near 10 percent. Moreover, the government will probably try to stretch out the compensation payments to avoid a sudden sharp injection of purchasing power into the economy.

Many employees will probably move directly to the private sector if the government succeeds in shifting a number of state enterprises to private ownership.



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### GREECE

Government-supported candidates finished first in the recently concluded elections in Greece's main labor organization. The victory by government supporters, who range from the center-left to the center-right, will strengthen Prime Minister Caramanlis' hand and limit the ability of the left or right to exploit Greek workers for political purposes.

The three-tiered election held by the General Confederation of Greek Workers began a year ago after the government abolished junta-sponsored labor legislation and replaced all junta appointees, except those on the local level, with temporary court-appointed officials.

Rightist candidates associated with the former junta demonstrated surprising strength, winning second place. The two communist groupings and a leftist slate supporting Andreas Papandreu finished a poor third.

The exclusion of some communist-dominated unions from the initial balloting on the local level and the domination of local affiliates by junta holdovers hurt the left to some extent, but does not solely explain its poor showing. The left's current lack of support among most Greek workers is more likely the reason.

Although the government-backed slate did not win by a decisive margin and will thus require collaboration with either the left or right on certain specific issues, Caramanlis will still be in a better position to pursue his labor policies. His approach is to balance the needs of workers against those of other segments of society.



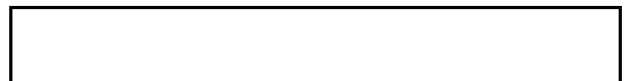
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