

CUBAN LOWDOWN

Central Intelligence Agency director, George Bush, reported in a confidential briefing to presidential candidate Jimmy Carter that Castro's troops in Angola so far have suffered more than 3000 casualties.

There will remain between 14,000 and 17,000 Cuban troops in Angola, according to Bush. The number of troops has remained stable because replacements are ferried in by air by the Soviet Union, which has assigned 200 Russian pilots and a flotilla of Soviet cargo planes to the job.

A steady stream of planes maintain daily and oftentimes hourly communication between Luanda and Havana, according to Bush.

Castro's sudden Napoleonic complex serves him many purposes. It not only locks in continued Soviet support of the tottering Cuban economy but it removes tens of thousands of Negroes from Cuba and cuts the surging Negro birth rate there. Virtually all troops sent to Africa are Negroes;

the Whites are staying home drinking rum and coca-cola. At least 500 conscientious objectors who refused to serve in the Cuban expeditionary force sent to Angola, however, have been imprisoned. Many others have tried to escape the island and a definite increase in refugees from Cuba has been noted by U.S. authorities.

In addition to Castro's operations in Angola, he now has "several hundred" advisers and military technicians in Peru, as well as espionage agents in virtually every Latin American country, and he operates several training schools for Puerto Rican terrorists.

Castro's role as the main base for Soviet naval operations in the Atlantic cannot be discounted. Soviet subs armed with nuclear-tipped missiles are tethered to Cuban bases and the Kremlin has also implanted nuclear missiles in a vast network of concrete undersea silos off the coast.