

U.S. Still Searching For Accord With Angola

[AN] In the continuing pursuit of an agreement that could clear the way for the independence of Namibia, U.S. and Angolan officials held another round of talks last week (September 27-29).

The bilateral discussions, the latest in a regular series this year, are described by the Reagan administration as the "parallel track" to the ongoing multilateral negotiations on Namibia. The U.S. wants Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to send home the estimated 15,000 to 20,000 Cuban troops that have been in his country since South Africa invaded in 1975 in hopes of installing a friendly regime in the

newly-independent Portuguese colony.

Frank Wisner, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, met in Luanda with Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge. But dos Santos, whom Wisner has seen on three previous visits, did not receive him this time.

"Whether this was an indication of anything, we don't know," said one U.S. official. "Since the beginning of these in-depth talks in January, we have tried to respond to their concerns, principally that of security," he said. "But we have not achieved a breakthrough yet."

Wisner saw dos Santos and Jorge when he was in the Angolan capital in

August and when he accompanied General Vernon Walters, a special ambassador, to the same city in June and July. Previous sessions were held between Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker and Foreign Minister Jorge in Paris in January and March, and in Luanda in April.

While the Angolan talks are snagged, U.S. officials believe the Namibian negotiations have resulted in agreement on nearly all the outstanding issues. The Namibian independence movement SWAPO says

there are more unresolved matters to be worked on, but the tenor of statements from all parties suggests that agreement on the specifics of a cease-fire in the guerrilla war and the pre-independence election is within reach.

At the same time, the South African government has made clear that its cooperation on a settlement is contingent on the Cuban troop withdrawal, while the Angolan government has rejected any linkage between the two issues. On the eve of Wisner's ar-

radio said his visit "may be a failure if he raises the issue of Cuban troops in Angola."

The Reagan administration has sought to define its position carefully to avoid offending either side. But its determination to obtain agreement on the Cuban withdrawal is clear.

While continuing the bilateral talks with Angola, the U.S. has been working with the other members of the Western Contact Group on Namibia to iron out the remaining issues. France, one of the four

the other Contact Group nations met over breakfast last Friday (October 1) at the United Nations to discuss future efforts.

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration has discussed these southern African issues with the Soviet Union. U.S. officials charge privately that the Soviets have been urging various parties, SWAPO and the Angolans in particular, to go slow in the negotiations.

For their part, the Africans say the Soviets have been willing to provide the material support needed to defend against continued South African attacks on Angolan and

Angola. On September 20, Crocker met in Geneva with Leonid Ilychev, deputy Soviet foreign minister. Their meeting was one of a series of bilateral talks on regional issues. Shultz also discussed southern Africa in his meetings at the United Nations with Soviet Foreign Minister Andre Gromyko.

U.S. officials say these sessions should not be viewed as "negotiations" on southern African issues but as consultations. "We operate on the basis that the decision on Cuban troop withdrawal will be taken in Luanda," one official

Frightened People

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the first \$35 billion in budget cuts sought by the President. It made his Christmas list of not yours. Furthermore, "Suspect" Secretary of Labor, Raymond J. Donovan, says, "We (the U.S. Labor Department) are determined to carry out" the President's "pledge to eliminate unnecessary government spending at every turn." Pity the President did not apply that pledge to the entire budget and allow the people to pick what should be called unnecessary government spending and therefore eliminated from the budget.

There is a real inflationary threat if the defense buildup severely strains America's pro-

duction capacity. Nevertheless, controversy in Congress and within the White House centers on not the size or cancerous growth of the defense budget, but only on its selection of type of weaponry — nuclear versus conventional warfare. With this type of thinking going on, only industries such as ammunitions, electronic components, aircraft and radio, TV equipment will benefit from bucks from Washington in the short term. Businessmen and women would do well to base near term planning on those projects which play along with this type of program or plan on electing a Democratic Congress now and a new President in 1984.

Coping

Rejection: Whose Fault Is it?

By Dr. Charles W. Faulkner



Everyone has experienced the feeling of rejection at some point in life. Sometimes the rejection is not justified. Sometimes the rejection is justified.

How should one react to rejection? The case of a person who had been divorced four times might provide an answer: Smith fell in love at the age of 18 and married. The marriage went well for a short period and then problems began. The once loving mate began to criticize Smith who began to sulk. Arguments occurred on a regular basis and the two people divorced. It was Smith's feeling that the former spouse was rude, uncompromising and difficult to get along with. So, Smith married again.

The second marriage went well briefly but problems began to develop. Disagreements became frequent. Hugs and kisses ceased. Sex no longer occurred. Smith obtained a divorce, but married again within a year. Much to Smith's dismay, the third marriage also ended in traumatic divorce.

Smith became disenchanted and could not decide whom to blame for the divorces. Was there something wrong with Smith or was each of the mates responsible for the problem? Unable to find an easy answer, Smith withdrew and became something of an introvert. Smith felt incompetent and unable to hold a mate. The fear of failure crept in and became so overpowering that Smith was afraid and reluctant to enter into another intimate relationship. The self-imposed isolation caused Smith much unhappiness.

The unhappiness made Smith lose confidence and develop what amounted to a fear of people and a resentment of the opposite sex.

On most occasions, a disagreement may be traced to a basic incompatibility. In such a case, no one may be solely blamed for the problems. The difference in values may be insoluble and may indicate that a divorce is called for. However, in cases of repeated breakup of personal relationships, inside or outside of marriage, this continual inability to enter into a prolonged relationship may result in unhappiness and emotional unfulfillment for the withdrawing person who is now troubled by the thought that he or she may have a major personality flaw that leads to either turmoil or rejection.

"Am I selecting the wrong kinds of mates?" "Am I doing something that causes them to dislike me once they get to know me?" "Am I only good enough to be used as a stimulating sex object and so boring as to have no ability to stimulate another person intellectually?" "Am I too overbearing and too domineering?" "Does my assertive personality drive people away?" "Am I unable to be a team player and work together with someone toward the fulfillment of a long range goal?" "Do I become bored too easily with people — and show it in my behavior and facial expressions?" "Am I too selfish to share with another person?" "Do I view the world as antagonistic and will my behavior antagonize people?" "Is there something that I do that turns people into my enemies?" "Or will disappointments in my relationships with the opposite sex continue until I make the determination to modify my behavior and inspire my partner to present the kind of behavior, care and concern that I desire?"

Somewhere in the above paragraph is the question that you need to answer. It may be necessary for you to use self-analysis and introspection to a more profound degree than you have ever before. But, you are intelligent enough to do what is necessary to obtain happiness in your life.

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