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## Swaziland will press claim to Ingwavuma

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MBABANE — The Swazi Government is determined to press claims for the Ingwavuma area in spite of the South African Appeal Court ruling against the controversial land deal.

It has emerged here that a top Swazi delegation visited Pretoria on September 24 to re-establish Swaziland's claim to the disputed areas in the wake of King Sobhuza's death.

Senior sources in Mbabane said the delegation met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and members of his department.

Friday's declaration by the Swazi Foreign Minister, Mr R V Dlamini, that "we want our cow back" was reinforced by a spokesman for the Queen Regent, the Indlovukazi, and her Supreme Council of State, the Liqoqo, to the effect that the court decision meant nothing to Swaziland.

"Nothing will stop us from fighting for the return of what belongs to the kingdom," said Mr George Msibi who, as "spokesman for the Swazi Nation," represents the more powerful traditional side in Swaziland's dual system of government.

His statements generally carry more weight than those of Cabinet members.

"The talks are a matter solely between two sovereign states, Swaziland and South Africa, and if Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is impressed with the court decision that is his problem."

Mr Msibi said Chief Buthelezi and his homeland, kwaZulu, were "products of a system abhorred throughout the world."

The only court Swaziland "might recognise" on the issue was the International Court of Justice in The Hague.



HELMUT Kohl does not, at first glance, seem to possess the qualities of leadership and statesmanship the world has come to associate with his predecessor as West German Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt.

He waited nine years as leader of the opposition to take over from Mr Schmidt. He does so now by default rather than triumphant election.

Little known outside Germany, his image is one of quiet dependability. He is overshadowed on the West German political scene by two giants — Mr Schmidt, still the most popular politician in the country, and Franz Josef Strauss, the fiery leader of the Bavarian sister party of Mr Kohl's Christian Democrats.

But Mr Kohl has shaken off almost constant attacks from these two men, one a political opponent, the other what should be an ally. He emerges as a middle-of-the-road politician appealing to the middle-of-the-road voter.

"This is a difficult time for the country. We must do our duty," said Mr Kohl as he announced his decision to oust Mr Schmidt with a parliamentary no-confidence vote.

Statements like these show where Mr Kohl's appeal lies. His ideals are unsophisticated — love of country, God, family, duty — and his supporters are those who share them.

# The hidden appeal of the 'Black Giant'

R-DAILY MAIL, 506, 1982

Once known as the "Black Giant" for his bulk — he towers above most of his colleagues at 1,92m, black hair and the black colour associated with his party — Mr Kohl, 52, is now seen in less dramatic terms.

When he took over his party's leadership in 1973, even some within it spoke of an interim leadership. His lack of charisma and political flair was a disadvantage against the barbed rhetoric of Mr Schmidt, riding a wave of popularity. The signs were that the party meant to replace Mr Kohl as soon as it could come up with someone better.

Indeed, Mr Strauss ousted him from running for chancellor in the 1980 elections. But the Bavarian polled only 44.5% of the vote, compared to the 48.6% Mr Kohl gained four years earlier.

A successful provincial politician — Mr Kohl was prime minister of his home state of Rhineland Palatinate from 1969 to 1973 — the jump to national level was a difficult one. For many years Mr Kohl was unable to shake off his provincial reputation.

"I feel I have been underestimated," he said in election year 1976. "The government's attempts to dismiss me as a provincial type have boomeranged."

Helped by a change of image — he replaced horn-rimmed spectacles and off-the-peg suits with steel-rimmed glasses and tailored clothes — he has come to stand for the solid qualities voters can respect.

He appeals to the patriotic pride of Germans and, like John F Kennedy, believes people should ask what they can do for their country rather than



Helmut Kohl — new image, new job.

what their country can do for them.

"It's time we stopped deriding the virtues that have made Germany great," Mr Kohl says. His emphasis on the value of hard work and perseverance have increased his support at a time when many see the Social Democrats' welfare state as a drain on a faltering economy.

Mr Kohl's pragmatism, good humour and solid virtues make him seem a man to be trusted.

"In six months time the Germans will be idolising Kohl as they idolise Schmidt now," said one observer in Bonn. — UPI.



CAPE TOWN — The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa has told the Government that apartheid cannot be binding on Christians.

The synod of its Cape-Orange diocese said: "The empty dream of separating people is the most un-Christian practice man has done unto man."

At the synod, the church rejected "with contempt" the migrant labour system and the Coloured labour preferential system in the Western Cape. It also joined other churches in rejecting the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill.

The synod said it abhorred the Government's migrant labour system because it destroyed the

unity of family life. Christianity demanded that family life be safeguarded.

"The separation of husband and wife cannot be forced upon them by law. No one should put asunder whom God has united."

The system exploited Blacks, who had no voting rights in the land of their birth and therefore no part in making its laws. The "homelands" policy aggravated this

situation.

"It causes people to be treated as second-rate citizens in the country of their birth, and thus the Balkanisation of South Africa into pseudo-states at the expense of the voteless cannot go unchallenged."

The synod rejected the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha's constitutional proposals as being in conflict with Christianity and appealed to Christians not to serve on Gov-

ernment-created bodies based on the apartheid system.

"Synod further calls for the rejection of ethnic labels which serve only to divide people who are all, in terms of the Scripture, created in the image of God.

"The synod wishes to endorse the demand of the people for democratic representation in the civic and political institutions of this country.

"The basic reason for opposition to the President's Council is the fact that the vast majority of South Africans have no democratic rights and, therefore, no say in the establishment of the proposed constitutional dispensation.

"These plans continue to deny citizenship rights to all who are not classified as 'White', especially seen in the light of the fact that the laws most resented by

the unfranchised people — such as Group Areas Act, Urban Areas Act and Population Registration Act — are all going to be retained by the Government.

"Above all, education will still be compartmentalised in terms of 'race groups', which means the present problems of the unfranchised will remain as long as a policy of separatism exists." — Sapa.

# Lutheran synod rejects apartheid

Natal Witness Tuesday October 5, 1982