

**Black Overcome White's Vital Policies with the Avail of Next Door Empire in  
*And a Three Fold Cord***

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**Abstract**

In this paper, the writer examines Black's fight and strength against White's vital policies in *And a Three-Fold Cord* written by Alex La Guma. Many critics over the years have focused on different themes in their writings, but no one concentrates on Black's strength and fight to protect their own rights from the vital policies of Whites.

This paper takes an imaginative journey to the Republic of South Africa, where the aboriginal people try to protect their rights in their own nation, including their economy, freedom, and way of life from the minority white colonial government and the oppressive force of non-aboriginals. However, Black people encounter several failures. At present, Black people courageously plan and proceed with the support of neighboring forces, eventually overcoming White's merciless actions.

The purpose of this research paper is to highlight how Black people raised their arms against White apartheid colonialism, showing that they are not interested in living under colonization. The overall significance of this research is that human society must focus on cooperation, assistance, mercy, and resistance. Without these, no individual can achieve freedom or lead a happy life.

**Keywords:** Black and White, crucial policies, Objection, Co-Operation, Subaltern

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### **Introduction**

Colonialism descends from the Latin word “*Colonia*,” referring to settlement outposts of Roman people for agricultural purposes. It is a system in which a group establishes settlements in another nation to dominate it partially or entirely for exploiting resources and people for their benefit.

Colonialism began during the period of Portuguese Prince Henry the Navigator. European countries like Portugal and Spain pioneered colonial expansion. Portugal conquered Ceuta, Morocco in 1415 and Brazil, marking the Age of Discoveries. Spain established colonies in Mexico, Central and South America, and parts of the Caribbean.

Colonialism is a study of power, politics, and rule over other countries. According to Edward Said, “*the consequences of colonialism are still persisting in the form of chaos, coups, corruption, civil wars, and bloodshed*” (Concept of Orientalism, 1978). From the 15th century to the present day, colonialism has influenced human life and literature.

The Berlin Conference (1884–1885), organized by Otto von Bismarck, was a turning point in colonialism, regulating European colonization in Africa. During apartheid, industries such as mining (gold and diamond), agriculture, and manufacturing were controlled by Whites.

In South Africa, aboriginals were colonized racially. From 1948 to 1994, apartheid policies segregated Black people socially, economically, and politically. They were denied access to education, employment, and political participation, leading to resistance movements.

### **White’s Vital Policies**

White authorities implemented policies such as the **Group Areas Act (1950)** and **Pass Laws Act (1952)** to control Black populations.

The Group Areas Act enforced racial segregation in residential and business areas. Black people were prohibited from living or conducting business in White areas, despite being natives of the land. As Sharad Chari notes, these areas were “*memorialized as iconic sites of multiracial conviviality*” (Apartheid Remains, 160).

In *And a Three Fold Cord*, Charlie and his family suffer due to these policies. They are forced to live in poor conditions without proper housing, employment, or healthcare access.

The Pass Laws Act required Black individuals over 16 to carry passbooks containing personal and employment details. Failure to produce the passbook led to punishment. This law restricted movement and controlled Black labor. As Dr. P. Sharan observes, such laws regulated residence and mobility (Government and Politics of Select African Countries, 92).

**Black's Resistance**

Black people resisted apartheid through strikes, boycotts, and protests. Ma Paul's defiance of police authority symbolizes resistance. E. S. Reddy emphasized the need "*to destroy the colour line and build a universal community*" (1986).

Political organizations like the **African National Congress (ANC)** and **Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)** played major roles.

- **ANC (1912)** initially focused on civil rights but later led protests, boycotts, and armed struggles.
- The 1952 Defiance Campaign encouraged civil disobedience against segregation laws.
- Economic disruption strikes challenged inequalities in employment and wages.

**PAC (1959)** rejected multiracial policies and led protests like the Sharpeville demonstration (1960), where police killed 69 protestors. Its armed wing, Poqo, contributed to resistance efforts.

**Neighbors' Support for South Africa**

In the novel, Charlie struggles due to poverty and apartheid restrictions. A brown mechanic helps him repair his house, symbolizing external support.

Countries like **Zambia, Tanzania, Soviet Union, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland** supported South African resistance movements.

- Zambia and Tanzania provided military aid
- Soviet Union supplied material support
- Nordic nations offered financial and humanitarian assistance
- Sweden was the first to provide political support

These contributions strengthened resistance against apartheid.

**Conclusion**

White policies severely affected Black people's economy, rights, and daily lives. Many became refugees in their own land.

Freedom and peaceful life depend on cooperation, resistance, and unity. Aboriginals may allow outsiders for trade but not domination. Excessive colonization led to displacement and suffering.

As Alex La Guma suggests, failure to control settler expansion led to Black people becoming refugees in their own land. External support helped them regain some dignity and freedom.

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