

LUTHULI, DRESSED AS ZULU

Man of peace

CHIEF, GETS HIS PRIZE

South Africa as threat to world peace....

From Our London Staff Reporter

Oslo, Monday.



ALBERT JOHN LUTHULI stood in a Zulu chief's dress and regalia yesterday and received world acclamation as a man of peace. The assembly that filled the hall of Oslo University rose to pay him silent tribute before Mr. Gunnar Jahn, chairman of the Norwegian Parliament Nobel Committee, handed him a gold medal and the certificate of award of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1960.

Headed by the King of Norway, it was an assembly of diplomats, of Cabinet Ministers and legislators and other men and women of eminence who filled the hall, many of them standing.

And Mr. Luthuli, at this climax of his 10 days' absence from Croutville, Natal, stood in flowing robes adorned with beadwork, a leopard skin headdress and a necklace of animal teeth—the latter worn, in the Zulu tradition, only by kings, chiefs and top warriors.

He stood, shoulders back, a grave, dignified figure as Mr. Jahn, who had delivered a 25-minute eulogy in Norwegian, changed into English and said: "On behalf of the Nobel committee, I have the honour to hand over to you the insignia of the Nobel Peace Prize."

The silence was disturbed only by the whirring and clicking of cameras as Mr. Luthuli impassively bowed, first to Mr. Jahn, then to King Olav V and then to the whole audience.

THE KING TOO

The audience, too, stood through this 60-second main feature of the ceremony as Mr. Jahn said: "Let us all rise and pay our tribute to Albert John Luthuli in silence and deep respect."

The king also rose. Earlier, the rest had risen of their own accord when Mr. and

Mrs. Luthuli first entered the hall, 10 minutes before the ceremony began with the king's arrival.

Apart from this, however, there was no reaction among the audience, only an attentive hush, until Mr. Luthuli was called to deliver his speech of acceptance. Then the audience clapped loudly for half a minute, rose spontaneously and continued clapping.

He bowed, this time smiling broadly. Without a trace of nervousness, or self-consciousness, he plunged into a 15-minute speech.

"MY DEAR WIFE"

He introduced it with a ringing tribute to "my dear wife Nokukanya, whose active support made me fear at times that she might land in jail one day."

His speech and that of Mr. Jahn, inevitably contained severe criticisms of South Africa's racial policy and practice, especially Mr. Jahn's.

He said that the object of the apartheid laws and regulations was to drag on the non-White, and that the non-White had virtually no redress against police tyranny.

"Should, however, the day dawn when the struggle of the non-Whites in South Africa to win their freedom degenerates into bloody slaughter, the Luthulis' voices will be heard no more."

He said that Mr. Luthuli was given the prize mainly for his work in the African National Con-

gress from 1944 till it was banned in 1960.

Mr. Jahn delivered a second oration on the posthumous award of the 1961 Peace Prize to Mr. Hammarskjöld. And Mr. Luthuli also paid tribute to "this devoted chief executive of the world." The insignia of the award were handed to the Swedish Ambassador.

At an early stage of his speech Mr. Luthuli referred to "the rather unusual conditions" which the Minister of the Interior had imposed. In telling the audience that his Government did not consider him worthy of the prize, he said: "The Peace Prize has even managed to produce an issue on which I agree with the Government." And that produced the one burst of laughter of the ceremony.

"I find it hard to believe," he said, "that in this distressed and heavily laden world I could be counted among those whose efforts

had come from London for the occasion; and Mr. Hans Beukes, the Coloured student who left the country in 1950 without a passport to study at Oslo University.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Luthuli on their arrival in Norway. Award of the Nobel Prize, he said, had produced an issue in which he could agree with the Verwoerd government.

have made a notable contribution to the welfare of mankind."

He considered, however, that South Africa was a threat to world peace, and that an end should be put to "oppression, White supremacy and racial discrimination."

Inside the hall, bright with frescoes of uninhibited Nordic hues, were at least seven other men who have clashed with the Nationalist Government in some way—Mr. Luthuli's Oslo "staff," consisting of Messrs. Tambo, Resha and Kunene, who had seats of honour two rows behind their chief; Dr. Leslie Rubin, Mr. John Lang and Canon L. J. Collins, who

had come from London for the occasion; and Mr. Hans Beukes, the Coloured student who left the country in 1950 without a passport to study at Oslo University.

AND MUSIC TOO

The simple ceremony, interspersed with three orchestral numbers, lasted 100 minutes. Then the king shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Luthuli and the Swedish Ambassador.

After he had left, Mr. and Mrs. Luthuli were led through a large crowd waiting outside and driven to their hotel, where another crowd had waited a long time for a glimpse of them.

Mr. Luthuli explained that a Zulu chief had helped him to get together "suitable costume for the occasion," but not even his own staff knew about it until he put it on yesterday.

Matthews' tribute to long insistence on non-violence

Port Elizabeth, Monday.

TRIBUTE WAS PAID to Mr. Albert Luthuli in Port Elizabeth yesterday just as the former President of the banned African National Congress was being presented with the Nobel Peace Prize at Oslo. Prof. Z. K. Matthews, Mr. Terrence Beard, a lecturer at Rhodes University, and others addressed the meeting held in the Showgrounds.

More than 30 policemen, most of them in plain clothes, attended the meeting. There were no incidents.

Professor Matthews said there were some people who regarded the award of the Peace Prize as a

softening up process which would change Mr. Luthuli, and he added: "Anyone who tries to buy Chief Luthuli will find he can't get the price."

He declared that Mr. Luthuli had brought two significant things to the office of president of the A.N.C.—his insistence on non-violence and his broad concept of nationalism.

"It would have been easy for him to have advocated nationalism for Africans only, but this he had not done," said Professor Mat-

"If this could be brought home to them they might abandon their policy of selfishness, because I believe in their innermost hearts they know what they are doing is wrong."—Sapa.



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