

# JAPANESE TORTURE METHODS USED IN KENYA

## Atrocities Against African Prisoners Described

LONDON.

**ALLEGATIONS** that Japanese methods of torture have been used against African prisoners in Kenya have been made in London by Mr. Phillip Meldon, a former rehabilitation officer in some of the camps where the Africans are imprisoned.

Mr. Meldon, an ex-infantry major, sets out a horrifying list of incidents which he witnessed in a dossier forwarded to the British Colonial Secretary on behalf of the Movement for Colonial Freedom.

Kenya police reserve officers who run the camps carry whips, he says, and beat any of the prisoners they happen to dislike. One junior officer, for no apparent reason, handcuffed a prisoner for twelve hours and kept him without food and water.

Describing the 'Japanese methods of torture' he saw being practised at one of the camps, he says that he saw a large pit dug with a plank placed across it. Prisoners were tied by their hands to the timber and hung over the pit.

At another camp a kneeling African was kicked head-first into a cauldron of almost boiling water. "It was done as a joke," Mr. Meldon says.

When finally an investigation into conditions of one camp was held, it showed that the prisoners were systematically ill-treated, underfed, overworked and flogged by the security officer, but the facts were suppressed.

### WIDESPREAD DISQUIET

The disquiet being felt in Britain at the callous treatment of African prisoners in Kenya is reflected in a letter to the New Statesman and Nation by Eileen Fletcher, herself a former rehabilitation officer in the

camps.

"Following reports of court cases taken against European officers for brutalities to prisoners and suspects," she writes, "requests have been made on at least seven occasions in the last two years for an independent judicial enquiry to be held. These requests came from such responsible papers as the Manchester Guardian and the Observer, and from members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

"I was an eyewitness of incidents in these places which contravene the Charter of Human Rights. Supporting evidence has come in from another rehabilitation officer and extremely disquieting letters, smuggled out of camps, have been sent to members of Parliament.

"Over a thousand Africans have been hanged during the Emergency, less than a third of them for murder. Today, more than four years since the emergency was declared, there are still more than 30,000 detained without trial, indeed without any charges made against them."

Stating that if the Colonial Secretary had nothing to hide he would not refuse such an enquiry, she concludes that "it is too naive of them to state that they have conducted their own inquiry and satisfied themselves that they were innocent!"

# CHOU WELCOMES POLISH-SOVIET CO-OPERATION

LONDON.

**THE** improved friendly relations between Poland and the Soviet Union have been a source of inspiration to all those who cherish peace and Socialism, and have been particularly appreciated by the Chinese nation, said Chinese Premier Chou En-lai on his arrival in Warsaw recently for a five-day visit to Poland.

During his visit, which was marked by enthusiastic receptions from the Polish people wherever he went, Premier Chou consistently emphasised the necessity for unity between the socialist countries.

Speaking at Warsaw airport on his arrival he said that the solidarity of the socialist nations and the peace-loving peoples of the world, led by the Soviet Union, was of "particularly great importance" at present because the imperialist Powers "intend to create new tension in the international situation."

### YOUTH MEETING

At a mass meeting of young people in Krakow, amidst cheers, he greeted the Polish people for their socialist construction, stating that Poland had emerged from an agricultural country into an industrial socialist land.

"The people of Poland can rest assured that the Chinese people wish to march together with the Polish people, shoulder to shoulder, forward along the common road of building socialism," he said.

"We must strengthen the unity of our people," he added, "and the unity of the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union. Facts prove that if we know how to differentiate enemies from friends and to achieve greater solidarity, then all the intrigues and schemings of the imperialists will inevitably suffer defeat.

"The more powerful and developed the socialist states become, the stronger the solidarity and co-operation between us becomes, the more certain will be the cause of world peace and mankind's progress."

### POLES' REPLY

Speaking in reply, Polish Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz stressed the im-

portance of Sino-Polish friendship.

"The Polish people, by the hard experience of their history, and who have several times experienced the same fate, look today with gratitude to the people of China for their support in the matter of the integrity of our frontiers on the Oder and Neisse," he said.

"We know that the world is still disunited, that there are contradictions in the world, that international life is still marked by mistrust," he continued, "and this situation helps the criminal schemings of the disturbers of peace, but precisely because this is the situation today there is a need for determined and concerted action by those forces which are in favour of peace, and it is indispensable to conduct talks in defence of peace. In our view, the latest proposals of the camp of peace, the latest proposals of the Soviet Union concerning disarmament, can constitute an important step forward in the matter of security in Europe.

"Chinese friends, and dear friend Chou En-lai, in playing host to you in Poland we feel strong not only by our own achievements, but we feel strong by our common strength, and we believe that the stronger the solidarity of the socialist states becomes, the stronger will also be our country—People's Poland."

### SUPPORT IN OCTOBER

The day before Chou's arrival Tribuna Ludu, organ of the Polish United Workers' Party, said that when welcoming Chou to Warsaw the Polish people would "remember the support and deep understanding demonstrated by the Chinese People's Republic to them in the memorable October days."

The article recalled how in a recent statement by the Chinese Com-

munist Party the struggle of the Polish Party against the "doctrinaire line" had been much appreciated.

# TSHUNUNGWA SAYS HE WAS WRONGLY EXPELLED

I wish to repudiate and condemn with all the might in me, the statement which appeared recently in the New Age. Apart from the fact that it is a malicious distortion of truth intended to harm my prestige and fling mud on to me, it is a statement issued without any constitutional procedure having been followed in as far as the ANC is concerned. I therefore wish to draw the attention of the readers of New Age to the following facts:

1. In April of 1955 I was endorsed out of Queenstown under the notorious Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act. Despite all legal

action taken by my Queenstown Branch to defend me, I had to leave for my home, Tembuland.

2. At the time when I got home the whole of the Transkei (26 Districts) had already accepted the Bantu Authorities Act and were all waiting for the Proclamation for the establishment of the various Tribal Community Authorities. It is therefore a blatant lie to say that I misled people to accept the Bantu Authorities Act. When this was accepted I was not in Tembuland.

3. It is quite a shocking and embarrassing news to me indeed to learn that I am a Secretary of the Bantu Authorities in my country. This statement has been given by your correspondent who is completely ignorant of the facts. The Bantu Authorities in the Transkei have not yet started. Though the Proclamation is already out by now but the implementation of same and the establishment of the Authorities has not yet taken place. I, therefore, wonder how then I could have become a Secretary of an Authority that does not exist.

4. I also wish to make it clear to your readers that Chief K. D. Matanzima, who is alleged to be head of the Authority is my cousin and I grew under him at home. But, despite the fact that I am a member of Congress I cannot deny my birthright. If in my country I am a member of the Royal family that, in as far as Congress Policy is concerned, is no stigma, neither is it a criterion to expel somebody who is a member of the Organisation.

In conclusion, I wish to observe that whenever a man is endorsed out of any town he has no other way but to get to his home. Where should I have gone to after all? Secondly, it is a travesty of justice to expel anybody without having given him the opportunity of presenting his case personally. Those who have engineered my expulsion acted from hearsay and gave judgment. Finally, I must let you know that I never received any letter of expulsion or suspension from the Cape ANC Executive. It is not true that the Executive suspended me. To me the expulsion means nothing but hysteria.

T. E. TSHUNUNGWA  
Drill Hall, Johannesburg.

## Full Confidence in Rev. Thompson

JOHANNESBURG.

The Springs Circuit of the Methodist Church, of which the Reverend D. C. Thompson, one of the 156 accused in the treason trial, is a member, met in quarterly circuit executive last week.

The Reverend Thompson's bail conditions prohibit him from attendance at gatherings so he was not able to be present, but in his absence the circuit passed a resolution of "full confidence" in Mr. Thompson.

## Bus Boycott In Spain Too

LONDON.

The people of the city of Barcelona in Spain have gone on a tram boycott in protest against fare increases. For more than a week the trams have been kept at a standstill while the inhabitants of the city walk long distances to work.

Barcelona University has been closed down following student demonstrations in support of the boycott, and 67 students have been arrested. During the demonstrations portraits of General Franco and of Primo de Rivera, founder of Spain's fascist party, the Falange, were torn down by anti-fascist students.

# UNION GOVT. UPROOTING AFRICAN TRIBES IN SOUTH-WEST

(By a Special Correspondent)

WINDHOEK, S.W.A.

**THE** South African Government has embarked upon a scheme of uprooting Africans in South West Africa from their homelands. Usually the land from which the Africans are removed is given to the Europeans.

Last year in June the Damaras were moved from a reserve they had occupied since 1906 to a place in the neighbourhood of their only other reserve, Okombahe. At the time of the removal the local press reported that the people were willing to go and quite satisfied with the land that had been offered to them.

But a prominent member of the Damara race has since informed me that this was not so. He maintains that the people were virtually forced to leave. I also learn that they are very unhappy now. It is said that the land they have been given is very dry and not fertile at all. Moreover the place is unhealthy to human beings—many people have died there.

### HEREROS TOO

At the same time as the Damara removal, the Native Affairs officials approached the Herero people of the Aminuis Reserve and told them to give part of their land for European occupation and to move to lands in the corridor between the

reserve and the boundary of Bechuanaland.

The Herero people, unlike the Damara, have refused to move.

Said a headman of the Reserve: "We cannot leave these well-watered places for the dry Corridor lands. What happened 30 years ago cannot be allowed to happen again. Then we were moved from the well-watered lands of Orumbo, which were afterwards given to European paupers from Angola. We won't move!"

When the people of the Reserve told the Chief Native Commissioner of their unwillingness to move, the latter closed the meeting abruptly. The people have since appealed to him to allow them to go to Pretoria, where they intend telling Dr. Verwoerd they are not prepared to move. So far they have heard nothing from the Native Affairs Department.

### THEN THE NAMAS

Next, it was the Namas' turn to be moved. About 2,000 Namas are occupying land in the Hoachanas. They say that trade in vegetables

and fruit is flourishing. But they have been ordered to move to Berseba, a reserve for the Namas.

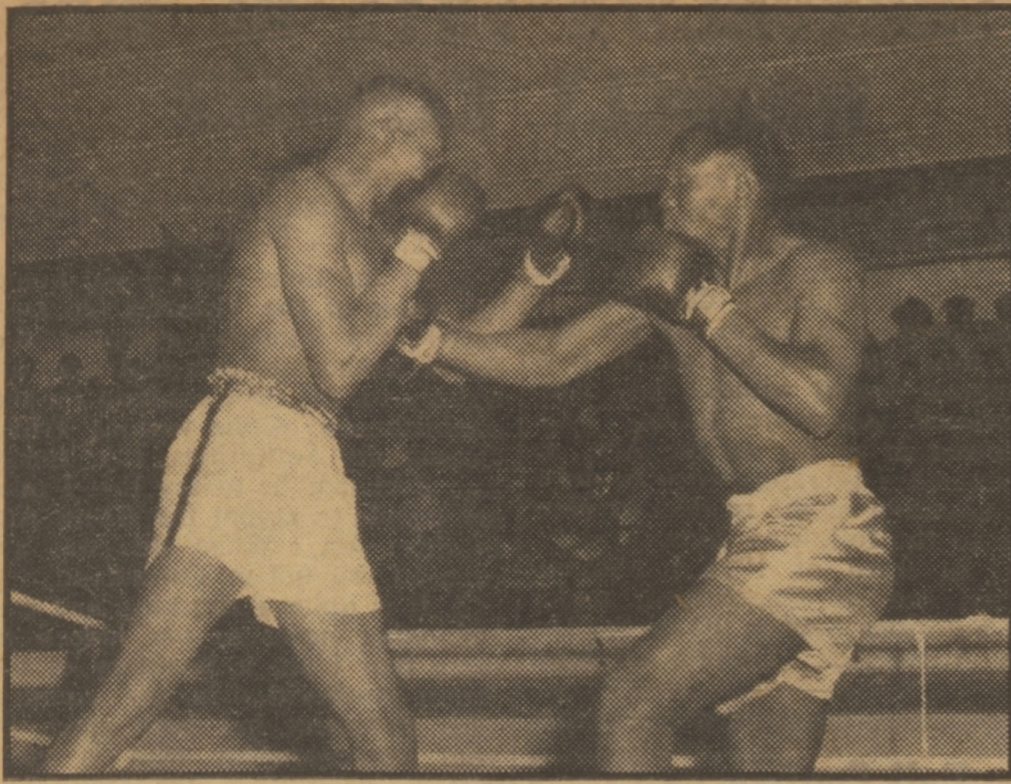
About 90 people belonging to the Rheinische Mission (Lutheran) Church have already been moved to Berseba. They were told by their ministers of religion not to resist the order of the Government, "for that is against the teaching of Christ."

The rest, about 1,900, have refused to move. They are all members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. (Since then the A.M.E. church has been dubbed "Communist.")

The 1,900 have told the Native Affairs Department that they are not prepared to move and would resist to "the last drop of their blood." They were sent a letter asking them to move, and those who refused to move, were asked to sign a document to that effect. This they promptly did, and have since returned the document to the authorities.

What is funny is that the local press is quiet about this matter,





Enoch Nhlapo (right) lands with a right to Henry Seabela's body in their exciting Transvaal lightweight fight which Nhlapo won on points.



**SPOTLIGHT on SPORT**  
by  
**Robert Resha**

**NO RACE BAR  
IN SUMMER SOCCER**

I LIKE the way non-white soccer teams throw away racial differences in Johannesburg every summer. The Johannesburg Bantu Football Association have been running a Special Summer Competition these past six years. But the competition is now a multi-racial affair. The best African and Coloured teams have taken part in the tournament and Coloured teams like Blackpool, Harlequins, Hearts, Hotspurs have been great attractions.

Now this year we have a Chinese team, the Rose Buds. It only remains for Indian teams to join the competition to make it really a multi-racial affair.

is known that at least one selector did not see more than one provincial game and yet he was entrusted with selecting the national side.

**Game  
Fighter**

**MAYBE** Henry "Young" Seabela will never go down in the history of boxing as the greatest fighter we have ever had. But he

will have a place in boxing's hall of fame as the gamest fighter ever to lace the gloves in a South African ring.

Take last week-end's fight against the featherweight champion of the Transvaal, Enoch Nhlapo, for Seabela's provincial lightweight title. Nhlapo won.

But it is the way that Seabela put up a great stand to ward off defeat that amazed us. Nhlapo was on top throughout with his short left jabs, inside right hooks to the body and head and terrific right crosses that landed with effect.

For while Nhlapo streamed into the attack, it was Seabela who really made the fight. It was he who forced the fight and Nhlapo had to fight on the retreat all the time. In the last and 10th round Nhlapo rocked Seabela with punches that would have floored any normal man. But the "Fighting Machine" is made of durable stuff. He took the punches as he moved forward all the time throwing punches non-stop that invariably landed on Nhlapo's guard.

Talking about the human side of both fighters, here we find two lads who are perfect gentlemen and a credit to the sport—if you meet them outside of the ring that is.

Now we will be looking forward to Nhlapo's fight against Elijah Mokone for the national featherweight championship in Durban on March 15. On the form that Nhlapo displayed against Seabela it would be difficult to nominate the winner.

**Cricket  
Tour**

the discussion on the tour of the Kenya Asian Cricket side that toured the country towards the end of last year.

Of course one expects quite a hot discussion on the tour, but the thorniest debate will be on the financial aspect. There will also be discussion on the selection of the sides that took part in the tests. It

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**OPPOSITION MUST FIGHT ON  
BOYCOTT ISSUE**

IN an arrogant speech in the House of Assembly last week, the Minister of Transport, Mr. Schoeman, declared that the African National Congress was using the Rand bus boycott to "test its strength." Therefore, said the Minister, "if we are to give in now, I do not know what the future has in store for us."

What Mr. Schoeman really meant was that the Nationalist Government plans to use the boycott as a test of its strength against the African people. It wants to teach them who is boss in South Africa.

Mr. Schoeman ignores the fact that the boycotters are not breaking a single law, by-law or regulation. They are simply exercising their right to walk instead of riding in a bus. This is not YET a crime in South Africa.

As the ANC statement pointed out, the Government's earlier announcement that it would not be "intimidated" was made "in the hope of goading weary and troubled people to desperate action, when the oft-used baton and sten gun machinery of the Government can once again be put to use."

That's it! Mr. Schoeman wants to test the strength of the Nationalist police force.

**Bosses' Help**

In preparation for this move, he summoned representatives of Johannesburg City Council and of commerce and industry and told them (according to Press reports) that he was out to smash the boycott. He asked them for their help.

Mr. Schoeman suggested that one of the ways employers could help was by refusing to pay wages for hours not worked. In other words, when a foot-weary boycotter arrived at his factory late for work, the employer should deduct from his small wage packet the amount corresponding to the time he was absent. We can only guess at the other "suggestions" Mr. Schoeman put up to the employers.

The arrogance and recklessness of this move has made even the capitalists uneasy. Some of them are fully aware that Mr. Schoeman is playing with fire in seeking a showdown with the African people on the Rand. They doubt the wisdom of being drawn into an open clash with the people who constitute the bulk of their labour force.

At this stage it is difficult to guess what the employers will do if their appeal to boycotters to call off the boycott by Wednesday is not obeyed. The United Party in Parliament has not given a lead to them; indeed, the U.P.'s reluctance to even mention the boycott implies acquiescence in Mr. Schoeman's "showdown" tactics.

**Not Mentioned**

Incredible though it may seem, the no confidence debate in Parliament passed off without the U.P. mentioning most of the burning issues before the country, the bus boycott among them. In his winding-up speech, the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, referred to it briefly, but only to make the trite observation that it was "a manifestation of a problem which touched the national life very deeply and could have very wide and dangerous consequences."

Then Sir de Villiers made the classic remark that, unfortunately, even with the best will in the world, the U.P. could do little to help find a solution to the problem "because all the information was in the hands of the Government." What information? What is so mysterious about the boycott?

Does even Sir de Villiers Graaff believe that purely "political motives" are behind the boycott? Surely he can see that only the most compelling of economic reasons would ensure that the boycott was 100 per cent—which it is.

Mrs. Ballinger was perfectly correct when she said that the Government could not put the African workers miles and miles from their place of work without

Apart from a few Labour M.P.s and Native Representatives, the Opposition Members in Parliament have capitulated so often that one wonders whether it is even worthwhile making a last appeal to them. Let them turn their attention away from this silly nonsense of Conservative M.P.s doing a rock 'n roll between the Nationalist and Opposition benches. It is meaningless. All around them are terribly urgent issues.

Are they going to sit looking on silently while the Nationalists stir up one cauldron after the other? Aren't they going even to mention the matter?

**LOOKING AT  
PARLIAMENT**

at the same time evolving a far more satisfactory transport system than the one in operation.

**A Challenge**

The bus boycott on the Rand is a challenge to every Parliamentarian. This is an issue on which every individual M.P. must allow his conscience to dictate his course of action.

Mr. Schoeman is asking them to form a united White front against the African workers of the Rand. The Minister is seeking to settle the dispute on a basis of outright racialism: White versus Non-White. Nothing could be more harmful to peace and order in South Africa.

**U.P. Silence**

Shorn of its trimmings, Mr. Schoeman's declaration in the Assembly last week was an exhortation to White South Africa to take up position in the Nationalist laager. By its silence, the United Party identifies itself with this fantastic piece of folly.

The Labour M.P.s and the Native Representatives, however, must not remain silent. At the time of writing, there is no knowing what will happen this week. I suggest that these two groups should move the adjournment of the House on a matter of urgent public importance at the earliest possible moment. A full debate in Parliament is an obvious first step.

C.P.E.

**UNEMPLOYMENT THREAT  
TO NON-WHITE WORKERS**

**Effects of I.C. Act**

DURBAN.

NON-EUROPEAN workers in the clothing industry are now faced with an increase in the numbers of unemployed as a result of the implementation of the I.C. Act. The Industrial Tribunal set up under the I.C. Act, has been given as its first duty the task of investigating the clothing industry with a view to reserving certain jobs for Whites only.

The Tribunal, which came into being on January 1, has already called for representations from the employers and workers in Durban. The bodies called upon to submit memoranda are the Industrial Council for the Clothing Industry, the Natal Manufacturers' Association and the Garment Workers' Industrial Union (Natal). The Tribunal is expected to visit Durban soon.

A statement issued by the Executive of the Natal Indian Congress states that the reservations of jobs on racial basis is another example of the determined effort of the Nationalists to enforce apartheid. The result of such action will be greater inefficiency and increasing costs; the debarring of non-white workers from the few avenues of skilled and semi-skilled employment carrying better wages now open to them, and the impoverishment of the non-white workers who constitute 90% of the Non-European population.

According to figures released some three months ago, there were over 7,000 Non-Europeans in the Garment Workers' Union and the number unemployed at the time exceeded 1,000. In Natal, according to 1955 figures, the percentage of Whites employed in the clothing industry was 5%. An increase in the number of white workers as a result of reserving certain jobs for Whites exclusively would immedi-

ately lead to an increase in the number of Non-White workers unemployed.

The statement of the N.I.C. Executive calls "upon all South Africans, white and black, to oppose strenuously the implementation of this dastardly scheme."

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