

# Constitution

LEAGUE OF THAKA TSA 'MESA-MOHLOANE.



# T O A

(Unity is Strength)

1. *NAME:*

The name of the league will be: *THAKA TSA 'MESA-MOHLOANE*

2. *WHAT IS THE LEAGUE?*

The League is not a political or religious organization. It is above all political parties and denominations. It invites all men, women and children of goodwill, irrespective of colour, creed, race or political allegiance (provided they accept the principles for which the League stands) to join hands and unite their forces to check the growing influence of the communist spirit and work for the betterment of their country.

It is hoped that parents will encourage their children to join the League. The children of today are the leaders of to-morrow. It is most important to train them in such a way as to prepare them to be good citizens. Our youth

is our wealth. It is more precious than our diamonds. Let us look after it carefully so that it may not be spoiled or wasted. Let us prepare strong men and women for our country.

### 3. AIMS AND PRINCIPLES ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE LEAGUE.

- a) The League acknowledges:
- the existence of God-Creator and Master of all things.
  - faith in Jesus Christ the Redeemer of our sinful world.
  - the rights of the Family as ranking prior to those of State.
  - the great dignity of the human person and the right of every man to possess material wealth to establish a family, to worship God freely and to have schools where his children can receive an intellectual and moral education according to the dictates of his conscience.

In brief the League acknowledges the human rights as proclaimed by the U.N.O. in 1948.

- b) The league will combat poverty in this country.
- by encouraging the people to form co-operative societies.
  - by encouraging workers to form trade unions,
  - by teaching the people to improve their agricultural methods.
  - by encouraging tree planting to stop erosion and provide fuel.
  - by encouraging the influx of foreign capital to this country in order to establish factories, food processing and mining projects, to build dams and provide electrical power; to make roads; to improve transport.
- c) To further education, in this country.
- by granting bursaries to students for study in Basutoland.
  - by asking other countries to grant scholarships to Basuto students for studies overseas.
  - by urging the establishment of more technical schools in the country.
  - by establishing a broadcasting station to enlighten adults about health, home economics, co-operatives, agriculture, etc. and to educate the shepherds by giving them evening lessons.
  - by publishing a newspaper entitled 'Mesa-Mohloane to help build sound public opinion on all social and political problems.
- d) To preserve our youth from the danger of inhaling the communist spirit.



- by encouraging them to join healthy youth movements like Scouts and Guides.
- by providing for them sporting activities recreational facilities and similar amenities.
- e) To Strive for a more complete self-government and in particular, to encourage responsible African participation in all Branches of Government Service.

#### 4. COLOURS OF THE LEAGUE:

The colours of the League are: *WHITE, YELLOW, GREEN.*

- White represents Peace, Truth and Justice,
- Yellow symbolises our Natural Resources e.g. gold, precious stones and the like.
- Green signifying prosperity, and our faith in a better future.

#### 5. SIGN OF THE LEAGUE:

The rallying sign of the League is two fingers crossed (the major crossed over the index), to indicate Union.

- the union of rich and poor,
- the union of chiefs and commoners,
- the union of Africans and Europeans,
- the union of all men of good will, in the fight against communism, and in the endeavour to foster true peace and prosperity among Basuto Nation.

#### 6. CRY OF THE LEAGUE:

The cry of the League is *TOA!!!*

This is a cry of victory and joy,

- A cry of joy for work done,
- A cry of victory for success achieved.

#### 7. MEMBERSHIP.

- a) Any person who acknowledges the fundamental principles of the League (Cf. Art. 3) and is willing to co-operate in achieving its aims is eligible for membership to a Local Branch of the League.
- b) All members are expected to defend the principles of the League whenever they are attacked or contradicted; they are also expected to work for their practical application in all spheres of life.
- c) The membership-fee will be 2/- a year for adults and 6d for children. A receipt and a membership card must be issued to any member upon payment of the membership-fee.
- d) Fifty per centum (50%) of the money collected in membership fees shall be forwarded to the Central Board (hereinafter defined). The remaining fifty per centum (50%) shall be retained

- by the branch concerned for its own expenses.
- e) The Branch Committee shall refuse membership to any applicant who is known to disagree in word or deed with the principles and aims of the League. For the same reasons, a Branch Committee may terminate the membership of any person and remove his name from the register of members.

8. **MANAGEMENT:**

- a) The League shall be managed by a Central Board composed of the President of the movement and four Advisers, two of whom shall be nominated by him, and two elected by the Branch Presidents.
- b) The League shall embrace two classes of membership:  
Juniors: Persons under the age of 21.  
Seniors: Persons over the age of 20.
- c) Local Branches of the League shall function initially under the management of a Branch President, by the Central Board President, and a committee of four members, two of whom shall be appointed by The Branch President and two elected by the members of the Branch concerned.
- d) Elections at both Central and Local level shall take place annually. Officers (elected or nominated) shall be required to fill the following Offices:- Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer. **THE ALLOCATION OF OFFICERS SHALL BE THE PREROGATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT.**
- e) All officers at central and local level shall be men of conviction and action. They will be required to hold public meetings at least twice a month in order to make known the work done by the League and in order to enlighten the people on all problems connected with their welfare and the welfare of the nation. Branches shall report fortnightly to the Central Board on Branch activities and information acquired in the course thereof.
- f) All Officers shall be nominated or elected from the ranks of the senior members of the movement.

**For Particulars write to:—**

**MESA-MOHLOANE OFFICE  
P.O. BOX 192,  
MASERU,  
BASUTOLAND,  
SOUTH AFRICA.**



11th July, 1962.

The Secretary,  
The Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust,  
P.O. Box 4902,  
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

I enclose a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Gerard Adoro who is apparently President of the Anti-Communist League of Basutoland. As you know the Institute has no funds at its disposal for this and I do not think that any of the Trusts that it administers would consider the making of the grant suggested. I wondered whether your Trust would be able to help.

Yours sincerely,

Quintin Whyte,  
Director.

Dictated by Mr. Whyte and signed in his absence by his secretary.

11th July, 1962.

Gerard Adoro, Esq.,  
President of 'Mesa-Mohlwane,  
P.O. Box 192,  
MASERU, BASUTOLAND.

Dear Mr. Adoro,

Thank you for your letter of June 28th, 1962. I am afraid that the Institute of Race Relations does not itself have funds for the sort of help that you envisage for Clement Maboloka neither is money available from any of the Bursary Funds which it administers. I have, however, sent off your letter to another Trust which might be prepared to help.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Quintin Whyte,  
Director.

Dictated by Mr. Whyte and signed in his absence by his secretary.



62  
-2 JUL 1962

28th June, 1962

Institute of Race Relations,  
P.O. Box 97,  
Johannesburg.

Dear Sir:

It has come to my knowledge that you have helped in the past and that you are still helping at present a number of Africans to further their studies either in African countries or abroad.

I wonder if you will be kind enough to consider an application for assistance from the President of the Anti-Communist League of Basutoland.

This League known in Sesutho as "'Mesa-Mohloane" is probably unknown to you as its sphere of activity is mostly Basutoland, and its publications are generally in Sesutho.

In order to help you know the purpose and the work of our League, I am sending you a copy of our Constitution and a copy of one issue of our paper which was published in English and Sesotho.

Our League is financed by local friends and some benefactors from overseas. But the assistance we get is so limited that we are always short of funds.

We have already succeeded in sending overseas one student, Mr John Lephole, who has completed a year of study in social questions at Claver House, London. He is very enthusiastic about the course he followed there and would like us to send some more students to that school.

This is the purpose of my letter to you. The person we have in mind is a teacher by the name of Clement Maboloka. His return ticket by boat from Cape Town will cost R330. He will also need a family allowance as he has a family of six children and a wife to support. Would you be in a position to help? Any assistance from you towards sending this teacher to Claver House would be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

*Gerard Adoro*  
Gerard Adoro,

PRESIDENT OF 'MESA-MOHLOANE  
P.O. Box 192, Masaru,  
Basutoland

Phone: 233

D/E/4/2  
The Regional Secretary,  
P.O. Box 1257,  
PORT ELIZABETH.

16th November, 1962.

Dear Mr. Fenton,

Thank you for your letter enlightening us about S.A.C.H.E.D. I am sure all your hard work will not have been wasted. We did know something about it after all but not under those initials.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) M. Scott,  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT.



14 NOV 1962

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS  
(INCORPORATED)

CAPE EASTERN REGION

Telephone 2-5606  
Telegrams "Ubuntu"

210 SOUTHERN LIFE BUILDING,  
MAIN STREET,  
PORT ELIZABETH,  
P.O.Box 1257.

Secretary: A. Richard Fenton.

November 12th, 1962.

The Director,  
S.A.I.R.R.,  
P.O.Box 97,  
Johannesburg,  
TVL.

Attn. Mrs. M. Scott.

Dear Mrs. Scott,

Thankyou for your letter of the 9th, last. Sorry about the regional report. Also the fact that is ~~was~~ rather 'scrappy'. Not having been in office very long I am constantly running up against 'brick walls' and they take some pushing over! I also am rather perturbed about the increase in the amount of mail that does not reach it's destination.

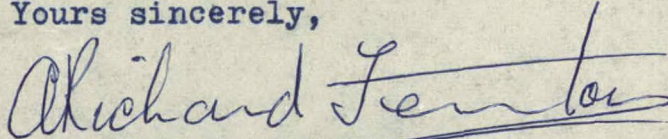
I note your paragraph about not arranging for substitute delegates to the annual Council meeting. This will be put to my Committee at the next Regional Committee meeting.

Re S.A.C.H.E.D. When I assumed office, Mrs. Lewin, (my predecessor) spoke briefly of this and I understood it to be sponsored by or on behalf of the Institute. It is the 'South African Committee of Higher Education' and is working to help needy non-Whites through 'Varsity to a London degree. I have done a tremendous amount of work for them and only since that



JO'burg conference was called have I found out that it was completely divorced from the work of the Institute. I have therefore handed all the papers and documents over to the local S.A.C.H.E.D. committee and they now have everything in hand. Should you desire further information on this may I suggest that you telephone Mrs. Anne Welsh at Jo'burg 422287 as she appears to be the 'guiding light' up there?

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "A. Richard Fenton". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

A. Richard Fenton.

Regional Secretary.



Alb. file please.

7/8/4/2

10th August, 1962.

Gerard Adoro, Esq.,  
President of 'Mesa-Mohloane,  
P.O. Box 192,  
MASERU,  
BASUTOLAND.

Dear Mr. Adoro,

I submitted your case for funds to another Trust but I am sorry to say that I have just received a letter to say that they will not be able to help. I am sorry about this but it is the only source from which you might have received assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Quintin Whyte,  
Director.

24 JUL 1962

THE ERNEST OPPENHEIMER MEMORIAL TRUST.

TRUSTEES:  
R. B. HAGART (CHAIRMAN)  
K. C. ACUTT  
I. S. HAGGIE  
H. F. OPPENHEIMER  
T. P. STRATTEN  
W. D. WILSON

44, MAIN STREET,  
JOHANNESBURG.

POST OFFICE BOX 4902.  
TELEPHONE 835-8111.

JRM/SCL.


19th July, 1962.

Q. Whyte, Esq.,  
Director,  
S.A. Institute of Race Relations,  
P.O. Box 97,  
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Mr. Whyte,

With reference to your letter of 11th July enquiring as to the possibility of assistance for a member of the Anti-Communist League, I have to advise that we are already committed on a large number of overseas study grants and that, unfortunately, we will not be able to help in this particular case.

Yours sincerely,



J.R. MONTGOMERY.  
Secretary.



2/15/4/2

14th July 1961

The Education Officer,  
S.A. United Front,  
31A John Adam Street,  
LONDON.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of 4 July. I am enclosing three documents on Bantu education which I am sure you will find helpful. Further information, should you want it, could be obtained by consulting our annual Surveys of Race Relations. The Africa Bureau in London has copies of these.

I am afraid that we have not kept a list of African students who have been expelled from Bantu colleges. The National Union of S.A. Students, 148 St. George's Street, Cape Town, might be able to help you here.

The South African matriculation certificate does not qualify a student to enter a British university: for this, at least one year's study is necessary after matriculating. I do not know how our standards compare with those in Canada or Holland.

Yours sincerely,

✓

MURIEL HORRELL (MISS)  
RESEARCH OFFICER

*Revised*  
Mrs. Wolfe

11 JUL 1961

31a John Adam Street London | Telephone: TR Afalgar 1818

*It would take a whole book to answer this. On points 1 & 2 I suggest referring them to the Survey of Race Relations - the Africa Bureau in London has copies. Have you any seen on points 3 or 4?*

*Samuel Narell*

# SOUTH AFRICA UNITED FRONT

4th July, 1961.

The Secretary,  
South African Institute of Race Relations,  
Box 97,  
Johannesburg.

Dear Sir,

We are faced with the serious problem of a growing number of South African (African) refugees stranded in various parts of Africa, and particularly in Tanganyika. Many of these refugees are students. We are hoping to provide opportunities for them to study abroad and are launching a campaign here in Britain to provide Africans both still in the Union and outside with scholarships. Student bodies and other organisations are already sympathetic to this most urgent problem, and hope to do something about it.

However, we have encountered some difficulties about getting information on the exact position of African students in South Africa to date. In view of the tremendous work you have done on the question of Bantu Education, we appeal to you for assistance on this matter.

We would very much like to supply those bodies and people who have been approached with full facts and figures on Bantu Education, (1) as well as on the exact position of students in the tribal colleges (2) at present, and also with names and particulars of students who have (3) been expelled from Bantu Universities or who for any other reasons are deprived of furthering their studies. We wondered too whether you might be able to help us with the educational equivalents between (4) South African standards and those in Britain and also Canada and Holland, as these two latter countries have also shown some interest in helping.

*not equiv. Univ. entrance.*

We would be extremely grateful if you could furnish us with the above information. We will keep you informed about the developments of this scheme. We also hope that you might be of assistance to us later on in selecting students whose needs are greatest when scholarships materialise.

Hoping to hear from you as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,  
*R. Kunene*  
R. Kunene (Education Officer  
S.A.U.F.)

London Representatives NANA MAHOMO / Y M DADOO / O R TAMBO / J KOZONGUISI



Albert File (Scholarships File?)

~~D/E/4/2~~

1st September, 1961.

Miss. J. Thorpe,  
Regional Secretary,  
S.A. Institute of Race Relations,  
P.O. Box 803,  
DURBAN.

Dear Miss Thorpe,

SCHOLARSHIPS

All scholarships made available for South Africa by the various overseas countries are for South Africans, irrespective of their race. Any student who has the appropriate qualification can apply, therefore, and in fact the American Cultural Attaché in Pretoria has sent various S.A. non-Europeans students to the U.S.A. \*

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Five African students have just been granted scholarships to study in the USA under the American Scholarships' Proj.  
Fr.

F.J. van Wyk.

ASSISTANT-DIRECTOR.



- 1 SEP 1961

To: Mr. van Wyk,  
P.O. Box 97,  
JOHANNESBURG.

From: Natal Regional Office,  
S.A. Institute of Race Relations,  
P.O. Box 803, DURBAN.

29th August, 1961.

Dear Mr. van Wyk,

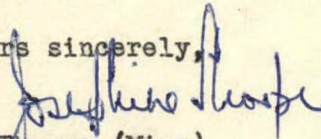
I notice in the local press that on the 24th August the Department of Education, Arts and Science announced that 10 German, 10 Dutch, 4 French, 3 Belgian and 2 Italian scholarships have been made available to South African students under cultural exchange schemes with the countries concerned.

I wonder if you know, or if you could find out whether these scholarships are available to Non-White students as well as Whites?

We are continually having enquiries about educational assistance, and I particularly have in mind an African who is studying music at Capetown University, who I know, is anxious to get to Italy.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

  
J. Thorpe (Miss)REGIONAL SECRETARY : NATAL.



UNIVERSITY EDUCATION COMMITTEE (NATAL).

C/o 55, Valbro Chambers,  
115 Victoria Street,  
DURBAN, Natal.  
18th, January, 1961.

The Director,  
S.A. Institute of Race Relations,  
C/o 203 Bree Street, CAPETOWN.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to enlist the support of the Thirty-First Annual Council Meeting of the S.A. Institute of Race Relations in the stand the Indian community of Natal has taken against the imposition of an ethnic college upon them. The Indian community is opposed to university apartheid.

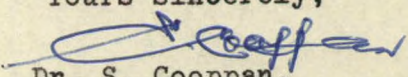
The support of the Council is also solicited in respect of the alternative scheme of university training which my Committee has evolved in close collaboration with the local representative of the South African Committee for Higher Education. I enclose a copy of this scheme as presented to the public. I draw your attention particularly to the "CONCLUSION". My Committee hopes to operate this scheme until such time as wiser counsels prevail in governmental circles. In the meantime my Committee regards itself as a "Caretaker Council" on behalf of the "open" universities for whose students we are providing these facilities, and striving to maintain academic freedom in a practical way.

Dr. A.D. Lazarus, a member of my Committee, would be in a position to give you more facts. Your Natal Regional Representative was also present at our Conference held on the 17th December, 1960, and he may also be in a position to give the meeting his impressions.

My Committee comprises representatives from the Natal Indian Congress, Natal Indian Organisation, Natal Indian Teachers' Society, Durban Combined Indian Ratepayers' Association, Students' Representative Council Natal University (Non-European Section), and the South African Committee for Higher Education.

I wish to emphasise that our facilities will be open to all racial groups. The success of our educational venture depends upon financial and moral support from all South Africans.

Yours sincerely,

  
Dr. S. Cooppan,  
CHAIRMAN.

- ① After which - Rambi Edu.
- ② Means - have already  
written & felt that  
it'd not be welcome  
as it has not been put  
to law.



OUTLINE OF ALTERNATIVE UNIVERSITY TRAINING FACILITIES:

STUDENTS' GUIDE

1. The University Education Committee (Natal) will assist students who have a complete Matriculation Certificate or a Senior Certificate ( with one more subject to be written at the March supplementary examinations to secure a Matriculation Exemption pass) to prepare for the degrees and diplomas of the University of London as external students.
2. Tuition facilities are available in Durban and in Pietermaritzburg. Examination papers will be set and marked by the University of London, but the examinations will be written in South Africa. The Union Education Department, Pretoria has been the Local Secretariat for the University of London for many years and all local arrangements for the conduct of the examinations will be made by this Department.
3. The fact that the Union Education Department itself is the local Secretariat for the University of London shows that it is perfectly legal and normal for anybody in South Africa to prepare for London University degrees.
4. The educational standards of the University of London are high. The degrees of this University are recognised all over the world, including South Africa. There will be no difficulty in obtaining recognition of these degrees for teaching purposes in primary and secondary schools, training colleges, technical colleges or universities. The external examinations of the University of London are written by students all over the world, including the U.S.A.
5. The University Education Committee (Natal) has arranged for tuition facilities leading to the following degrees:
  - (i) B.A. (General):

Courses offered at present are: English, Latin, History, Geography, Mathematics (including Applied Mathematics), Economics ( including Economic History).

Unlike in South African universities, full time students read only THREE subjects for the B.A.degree, over a period of three years after completing the Entrance Requirements ( London General Certificate of Education).

Unless there are very special reasons, every student working under the Committee's scheme of tuition will read English for the degree as a major course. This decision has been taken in the student's own interest.

There is one final examination<sup>in</sup>/all three subjects at the end of 3 years, generally in June.



- (ii) B.Sc (Econ): This is a unique degree which enables students to specialise in various directions in the social science subjects.

Three specialisations are offered at this stage, which are approximately equivalent to three different degrees in South Africa, viz.,

- (a) Industry and Trade: (equivalent to B.Econ. Industrial & Business Administration)
- (b) Accounting (equivalent to B.Comm).
- (c) Sociology - (approximates the B.Soc.Science but does not prepare students for Practical social work. It is a strong degree in the social science subjects.

Negotiations are taking place to enable the Committee to provide tuition in B.Sc(Social Science) to external students which will be the appropriate certificate for professional social workers.

The courses offered are as follows:

Part One: (8 subjects)

For (a) and (b) : 1. Principles of Economics; 2. Applied Economics; 3. Economic History; 4 Elements of Government. 5. History of Political Thought. (6) Elementary statistical method (7) Accounting (8) Elements of English Law.

For (c): Numbers 1-5 as above plus 6. Political History; 7. Elements of social structure; 8. Psychology.

An examination is written in Part One two years after the G.C.E. in May/June.

Part Two: ( 5 subjects)

(a) Industry and Trade:

1. Business Administration; 2. Industry and Trade;
3. Labour; 4. Business Finance Cost Control;
5. Commercial Law.

(b) Accounting:

1. Advanced Accounting I; 2. Advanced Accounting II;
3. Business Administration; 4. Commercial Law; 5. Business Finance or Public Finance.

(c) Sociology: 1. General Sociology; 2. Social Structure of Modern Britain. 3. Social Philosophy. 4. Psychology 5. Essay.

An examination in Part Two is written one year after passing Part One in June.



6. (i) The University Education Committee has also arranged for tuition towards the Entrance Examinations, which is the London G.C.E. The South African Matriculation is not recognised as an Entrance requirement to London University. An additional period of study (12-16 months) is required in certain subjects reaching a standard above the first year standard of S.A. universities.

(ii) The Committee proposes to prepare its students for the G.C.E. on three subjects at the Advanced Level. A matriculation pass mark of at least 40 percent is required to cope with the standard of the Advanced level studies; and, for English and Latin the standard required is higher. Those with a bare 40 percent pass would have to take a "boosting" course to ensure that they would cope with the Advanced level studies.

(iii) A different combination of subjects are read for the G.C.E. leading to the B.A. and the G.C.E. leading to the B.Sc.(Econ).

(a) G.C.E. for B.A.

(i) Language Requirements: Normally passes in three languages are required at the Matriculation level : English, Latin and a modern language (Afrikaans or French or German). This is regarded as a language base for an Arts degree.

Exemptions are granted on a 40 percent pass in the South African Matriculation. Since most Indian students have done only two languages (English and Latin) negotiations are proceeding to have the third modern language requirement waived in their case. Similar concessions have been made to African students (provided they have Matric passes in English and Latin).

2. It seems that students with English and Afrikaans would have to pass Latin at the Matriculation level to have their G.C.E. recognised, if they wish to read for the B.A. degree.

3. The Committee has arranged for tuitional facilities in the following subjects: English, Latin, History, Geography, Mathematics and Economics.

Three subjects are chosen ( one of which must be English) for study at the Advanced Level, and, these three are continued throughout the degree course.

4. Certain supplementary courses at the London matriculation level will be included in the G.C.E. scheme of tuition to provide background to cope with the London University syllabuses but no examinations will be written in these (e.g. English language, English History; and Latin for only those preparing to major in Latin.)



(b) G.C. E. for B.Sc (Econ):

- (1) The language requirements do not apply for this degree. In other words, a pass in Latin or Afrikaans is not necessary. Thus, students with English and Afrikaans may proceed directly to the G.C.E. of this degree.
- (2) A pass in English ( at Matric.level) is required by the Committee.
- (3) Three subjects are written at the Advanced level: Economics, Economic History, and British Constitution.

Our students will be required to do a supplementary course (not for examination) in English History and Economics at the London Matriculation level (G.C.E. Ordinary)

7. If an early start is made in February 1961 the students should be ready to write the G.C.E. (Advanced level subjects) in June, 1962 (i.e. 16 months later).

A full-time student will thus take 4 years 4 months to complete the B.A. or B.Sc(Econ) degrees after his matriculation. British students take about the same time after the G.C.E. (Ordinary) ( which is equivalent to our S.A. Matriculation) for they spend an extra year at the three Advanced Level subjects. Considering the high percentage of failures at the first year in our South African universities, the time taken by the full-time student to complete a degree comes to the same.

8. Fees: Students are enrolled for the entire course (G.C.E.) and the degree) or only for the G.C.E.

- (i) the total tuition fees for the G.C.E. (payable in instalments but before the examination is written) is £89. or approximately £6 per month.
- (ii) The total tuition fees for the B.Sc(Econ) and B.A. degree is £173. 5. 0., payable in instalments of approximately £5. per month.
- (iii) No additional fees are charged until the student passes his examination.

9. The System of Tuition:

- (i) Two of Britain's leading tutorial colleges experienced in providing postal tuition for the external examinations of the London University to students all over the world, supply all tuition material (lecture notes, diagrams, self-quiz questions, exercises, essay assignments, testpapers and model answers) to a recognised South African tutorial college. Students enrol with this Johannesburg tutorial college, are responsible to it for fee payments.
- (ii) Thus the tuition material in the first instance has been prepared by experienced tutors in Britain, who assist in maintaining London standards.

(iii).....5



(iii) *marking* The local tutorial college has employed another panel of tutors within South Africa who will undertake the working of the scripts and test-papers submitted by students, and give the usual guidance. Scripts, thus, do not go overseas for marking, except occasionally for moderating purposes at the degree level.

(iv) The University Education Committee (Natal) (in collaboration with the South African Committee for Higher Education) supplements their tuition by providing a third panel of tutors in Durban and Pietermaritzburg drawn from the staff of the local university, Indian schools and other services.

These tutors will meet the students personally for one to two hours per week in each subject and assist them further with their work. Tutors will hold seminars in their own subjects with groups of students to enlarge upon the lecture notes from overseas and to discuss the corrected scripts. Written work by students will be collected by the Committee's permanent staff and posted for correction; and the returned scripts will be routed through the local tutors, so that they would know in what direction students require help. Since these tutors do not have to prepare regular lectures or to do any correcting, they will be free to give attention to stimulating critical study of the subjects.

Furthermore, these tutors will form a panel of Personal Query Service to answer students' difficulties by telephone or otherwise. Their service is organised to prevent much waste of time on the part of a student who has to do much of the reading and writing on his own during the day.

(v) Students will be meeting some tutor or other every day, generally in the late afternoon.

(vi) The University Education Committee (Natal) has also planned to add another feature to this system. A centrally placed hall will be equipped as a Reading and Working centre, with a Reference Library. Full-time students would be required to put in regular hours of work at this centre.

It is also hoped to provide a small refectory on the premises for light refreshments, probably managed by a students' committee.

(vii) All these additional services to the student will be financed by the University Education Committee (Natal), which is a representative committee of business and professional men devoted to maintaining academic freedom in South Africa.



10. Tuition Scholarships:

- under this scheme*  
^
- (i) The South African Committee for Higher Education has advertised twenty tuition scholarships of £100 per annum, tenable for five to six years, to non-white students who wish to prepare for the London B.A. and B.Sc(Econ) degrees. The scholarships will be granted for study as from this year (1961). The facilities of the University Education Committee (Natal) will be open to the successful applicants.

Matriculants are requested to apply to: The Principal, S.A.C. H. Ed., P.O.Box 11350, Johannesburg, Transvaal.

- mental*
- (ii) Overseas scholarships are available under various *Covered* Cultural Programmes to those who wish to prepare for B.Sc. in the Biological and Physical Sciences.

CONCLUSION:

This system of university learning brings to the student the best of two worlds: learning by correspondence courses and learning by intimate personal relationship with a tutor and in the company of other students. This scheme will be a new application of the well-known Dalton Plan of self-directed study at the university level. It is no exaggeration to claim this scheme of tuition evolved by the University Education Committee as a bold, new step in university learning, and, in the circumstances, is an effective alternative to the dangers and risks of being subjected to indoctrination at the tribal colleges.

The scheme in full operation will be <sup>a</sup> notable demonstration of how South Africans should study and work: in friendly co-operation between white and non-white.

Students with ambition and initiative will be well-rewarded by obtaining an internationally recognised degree at a cost not above that obtaining in the "open" universities. No other scheme of tuition in South Africa brings to the individual student three separate panels of highly qualified tutors in the same subject, based in Britain and South Africa.

The Scheme is open to full-time and part-time students. *of*

*all races etc.*

16th January, 1961:

Issued by the Office of the University Education Committee (Natal), Valbro Chambers, Victoria Street, Durban.

---

*[Handwritten signature]*



CPC

Am ple

D/E/A/2

The Hon. O.D. Schreiner

6th February, 1961.

Dr. S. Cooppan,  
Chairman,  
University Education Committee (Natal),  
c/o 55, Valbro Chambers,  
115 Victoria Street,  
DURBAN.

Dear Dr. Cooppan,

I write in reply to your letter of 18th January, 1961  
addressed to me c/o of our Cape Town office.

Unfortunately your letter reached me after the debate  
on Education and after the findings on this subject had been  
considered and passed. When our Executive Committee subsequently  
met it felt that it could not include a reference to your scheme  
as it had not been discussed and debated at our Council meetings.

I am very sorry about this but I shall place the matter  
before our meeting of the next General Purposes Committee. I am  
sure that the Institute wishes you every success.

Yours sincerely,

Quintin Whyte,  
Director.

G.P.O.

M. Ahyli

Re attached.

Re. Kellmann suggests that we say nothing more than what you said in my draft letter. She is of the opinion that we are not in a position to assist & that there is therefore no point in referring the matter to G.P.C. However, you may have other views.

You may wish to draft a concluding

para. wishing them success.

Ford thinks at least E.H. should have given her a chance to discuss this.

FW  
2/2/61



Institute

Dr. S. Cooppan,  
Chairman,  
University Education Committee (Natal),  
c/o etc.

Dear Dr. Cooppan,

I write in reply to your  
letter of January 18th addressed to  
me c/o our Cape Town office.

Unfortunately your letter reached  
me after the debate on education being  
on Council and after the findings on  
this matter have been considered and  
passed. When an Executive Committee met  
on Saturday, 21st January, the  
Committee felt that it could not  
concur including a reference to  
your Education Committee as it had  
not been put to Council.

Yours sincerely,  
A W  
Director



# MESA

# MOHLOANE



'Mesa Mohloane

ha a fanye — Ho fanya Nonyan'a-kahlamela — 'Molai

THEKO 5c.

Registered at G.P.O.  
as a  
Newspaper.

Vol. 1 No. 9

Mphalane — Tsitoe, 1961

## Mrs Elizabeth Mafeking o thusoa ke Makomunisi helped by Communists

Har'a tse ling tsa tse re makalitseng matsatsing ana, ke nteka-tekane ea lengolo lena leo re nkang sebaka sa ho le phatlaetsa babali.

Re ithuta ka lona lengolo lena hore Mrs. Elizabeth Mafeking eane oa ho fihla mona Lesotho ngoahola-kola ka Botšabeli, o tšepisoa ho thusoa bophelong bo thata bo a leng har'a bona ha joale mona Lesotho ke ba Mokhatlo oa Basebetsi o ipitsang World Federation of Trade Unions," o mane Prague. Mosisinyi oa taba ena hore motsabeli enoa a thusoe ke Mr. C.P. Mokeki oa Mokhatlo oa Basebetsi oa Lesotho.

International Secretariat of  
the World Federation of  
Trade Unions Prague 1, 100  
Janska Street.  
APMO/1Z/nk/N.2188.

Prague, 10th August, 1961  
Mr. C.P. Mokeki  
The organizing Secretary  
Basutoland Workers' Union  
P.O. Box 6,  
Mafeteng,  
Basutoland.

Among other things of much concern these days is the letter we received in this office which we take the chance of publishing for information of our readers.

We learn from the contents of this letter that Mrs Elizabeth Mafeking, a political refugee who came to Basutoland a year ago, is promised help from a pro-Communists trade union named The World Federation of Trade Unions of Prague. The man engineering the about this refugee is Mr. C.P. Mokeki. The organizing Secretary of the Basutoland General Workers Union.

International Secretariat of  
the World Federation of  
Trade Unions Prague 1, 100  
Janska Street.  
APMO/1Z/nk/N.2188.

Prague, 10th August, 1961  
Mr. C.P. Mokeki  
The organizing Secretary  
Basutoland Workers' Union  
P.O. Box 6,  
Mafeteng,  
Basutoland.

Banab'eso ba ratehang,

Sello seo le se entseng ka khaitsetsi ea rōna Elizabeth Mafeking se fihlile ho rōna.

Re rata ho totobatsa hore re na le kutloelo bohloko e phehahetseng ka taba ena ea hae.

Ka hona re ka thaba haholo hore le ke le re fe litselanyana le mekhoha eo re ka thusang ka eona ka totobalo.

Re emetse karabo ea lona.

Ka litumeliso tsa Mokhatlo oa Basebetsi,  
I. Zakaria.

Mongoli oa Mokhatlo oa WFTU.

### I. ZAKARIA EO KE MANG?

I. Zakaria enoa e ka 'na eaba ke eane oa hore re hlalose babali ka eena Koranteng ea 'Mesa-Mohloane Pherekhong, 1961, leq. la 7. Hore ke leqosa le lehelo la Makomunisi le ileng la romeloa mane Ghana khoeling tsa ho qala tsa selemo sona sena se felang sa 1961, ho ea bona hore na Bokomunisi bo ntse bo topela hantle na mane ha Monghali Nkrumah, le hore ha a fumana bo le nthithi a bone litsela le mekhoha eohle hore a bo pepetle haholo e hle e be hlehene.

Hape eena Zakaria a neoa taelo ke oona Makomunisi, hore a eo fihla Congo, ho hlalobisisa litaba hore na se sitisitseng Makomunisi ho hla ba hapa naha eo ke sefe ha e le mona lehlahana la bona Lumumba a ile a hlaleloa chananeng a ba a qetella a bolailoe palehong ea hae.

Kajeno Zakaria re 'mona mona Lesotho (Ka ho ngola) a ikemisetsa ho thusa ka litsela tsohle tse ka fihleloang. Ka tsela ena ho pepenene hore lithuso tsa Makomunisi li ntse li e-ja setsi ka har'a naha eona ena, 'me ha re sa hlokomele, mohlaba beng ba lichelete tsena ba li salang morao ho tla bona na li phethile tšebetso ea tsona re tla lla sa 'Mokotsane. Ka hona 'Mesa-Mohloane o sa boela o pheta o re:— "Falimehang lona Babusi le ba Busoang, le kopanye matsoho e se re la oela lehanong la Kholumo-lumo le sa eelloa joalo ka Nonyan'a kahlamela 'Molai."

Dear Brothers,

The appeal you launched on the cause of sister Elizabeth Mafeking has come to our attention. We would like to state that we fully sympathise with her case.

We will appreciate very much if you could make some proposals on how practically we can offer help.

Awaiting your reply,  
with trade union greetings

I. ZAKARIA.  
Secretary of the WFTU.

### WHO IS THIS I. ZAKARIA?

This I. Zakaria might be the man we mentioned in one of our 'Mesa-Mohloane issues of January, 1961 (page 7). He is one of the chief Communist agents who was sent to Ghana early this year to check how far the successes of Communist infiltration are in Nkrumah's government. Furthermore he was strictly instructed that, if he found the situation there rather lukewarm, he was to devise means and ways to create all sorts of agitations and conflicts to penetrate the Communist fire.

From Ghana he was to touch the Congo, where he had to investigate on the spot, why the Communist plans failed resulting in the imprisonment and murder of their Comrade Lumumba in his flight from jail.

These days we see Zakaria in Basutoland (by his Correspondence), prepared to offer help to some people by all means and ways. It is clear from the information we have in hand, together with some other similar information, that Communist treacherous help is taking enormous strides in this country. If the public is not aware of this influx, the day the Reds follow up these donations to check if they have achieved their purpose, we shall cry over spilt milk. 'Mesa-Mohloane again repeats his usual Message:—

"Awake, therefore administrators and subjects, join hands and present a united front, lest you fall victims in the snares of this terrible monster, just like a frivolous bird glancing carelessly at its killer. . . ."



# NTSU MOKHEHLE

## Moeta-pele oa B.C.P.

## B.C.P. Leader: An Opportunist

Bongata ba batho boa ipotsa hore na ha e le hore Ntsu Mokhehle ke mokomunisi kapa ha se eena. Ba bang ba re ke mokomunisi, empa ba bang ba re "Ke Mohlalefi ea hopolang ho qapa Khapella sechaba ea mofuta oa hae a inotsi." Pele ho ho mo liela kahlolo ena kapa eane a re ke re hlahlobeng lintlha tse na tse seng kae:—

1. Ke ntho e kholisitseng hore Mokhehle o setsoalleng le Accra 'me ka Accra le Moscow. O se a ile a nka maeto a mararo kapa a mane ho ea Accra. O se a ile a kena libokeng tsa "Pan African" tse ngata feela, moo e neng e hata 'moho le Nkrumah le ba bang baeta-pele ba Makomoni ba Ma-Africa. O amohela chelete e tsoang Accra, 'me ha ho motho ea ka latolang hore ho fana hona ha Nkrumah ka matsoho a mabeli ho motsalle oa hae oa Lesotho ho hlile ho tšehelitsoe ke lithuso tse tsoang Russia. Hona selemong sena Russia e kalimile Ghana chelete e £11,500 (£11½ millions).

2. Ke ntho e tsejoang ke batho hore tabeng tsa Congo Ntsu ha a ka pata maikutlo a hae a kutloelo bohloko mabapa le "Mphato Lumumba." Puo ea hae ka lefu la Lumumba ke e otlohileng! "Kamoo litaba li leng kateng ha joale, mang le mang ea loantsang bokomoni ke sera sa Ma-Africa 'me ke letsoho le letona la "imperialists (Li nkiloe puong ea Ntsu Mokhehle eo a nehlaneng ka eona mane Fraser's Memorial Hall Maseru, Lesotho ka la 15 Hlakola 1961.) Bukana ea hae holi-ma "Khongo" ke e ngoe ea lintho tse nehlaneng ka bopaki bo botle-botle kutloelo bohloko ea hae ho Lumumba le batsehe-tsi ba hae.

3. Ke taba e seng e se lekunutu, e tsejoang ke bohle hore Ntsu Mokhehle o romela barutuo ba Basotho Accra Moscow le linaheng tse ling tsa Makomoni. Mathoasong a sona selemo sena, mokhatlo oa Ma-Congress o ile oa phatlalatsa hore ba na le bursaries se fetang lekholo tseo ba ka fanang ka tsona ho bacha ba naha ea Lesotho hore ba eo chorisoa Accra le mose ho maoatlle. Re tseba ho se khakanyo hore ba leshome ba se ba ile Accra, kapa linaheng tse ling tsa Makomoni. Lenane ke lena la mabitsa a batho bao re tsebileng ho fumana hore ba se ba ile:—

Mong. Chankela Hoohlo, Miss Mpho Mpela, Mong. Thulo Tlale, Miss Chalbin, Miss Gloria Tholoana Moruthoane, Mong. J. Bulane Thabo Khotlo, Mapefane, Miss Matjomose Pekosela, Lisemelo le Judith Fobo.

Re se re ile ra ba le tlaleho hore e mong oa bona J. Bulane ea neng a sebetse Lekhotleng la Sechaba pele a sia Lesotho, o Moscow ha re bua tjena. Ba babeli ba bona bo Thabo Khotlo le Mapefane ba ile ba theoha sefofane mane Cairo, ho se tokiso ea letho eo ba kileng ba e etsa le ba 'muso oa Egepeti. Ha ba se ba phephetsetsoe 'me ba tinngoe tokelo ea ho sala moo, ke bale ka sefofane ho leba London, ho tloha moo ba hokotla ho leba moo che re e-song ho tsebe ho fihlela lena. Ha re retelehela khatisonng re utloa hore Judith Fobo o makhatheng a ho theoha a ea Ghana leha ntat'ae a sa rate. Eena Judith o sa tsoa nyalana le Mong. Thabana mane Court ntle le hore ntat'ae a resioe letho.

### POLELO TSE LING LI TSOA TSANE TSA PELE.

Ka nqa e ngoe, lipolelo tse ling tsa morao tjena tsa Ntsu li ka etsa hore motho a kholoe hore Mokhehle ke sera sa tlhaho sa bokomoni. Ho "Contact" ea la 7 Loetse 1961 re bala ("Bakomoni ba batla ho otlala "African Nationalism" lengole-ng). Polelo ena e tsoa molomong oa Mokhehle ka seko, motho a ka ipotsa hore na ke afe makomoni ana a ratang ho hlotsisa Nationalism! Na e ntse e le ona makomoni ale ao e neng e le metsalle ea Mokhehle le ea Africa mathoasong a selemo see? Kapa na hoo ho supa Mokhehle eo e neng e le moeta-pele oa bokomoni o se a emela (ideology) lefapha le lecha ho lela?

### HO IPATLA QHA!!!

Ho pepenene hore lerato lane le tukang la Mokhehle malebana le metsalle ea hae ea bokomoni le ea le tima hampe fe-la! Na ho ka hla ha hopoloa hore phetoho ee ho Mokhehle e bakoa ke khopolo e ngoe e itseng kapa lintlha tse ling tse itse-ng tsa motheo? Le khale, hoo ha se ho ka bang teng, hape Mokhehle o na le taba efe le lintlha tsa motheo kapa tsa sehlo-ho? Ha a na mosebetsi le tsona. Le bokomoni bona o mpa a bo rata, e seng hakakang ka baka la mabaka a motheo a tsamaiso kapa thuto ea bona empa e le ka baka la lichelete tsa bona. O ithaopetse ho khema le bona ho isa khale, ha feela ba ntse ba mo thusa ho fumana Lebitho le boragho, empa o itokiselitse ho ba furalla neng kapa neng ha a ka lemoha hore o eme hantlenyana 'me a ka phela hantle ho bona. Joaleka ha a ntse a etsa, ka ho lelekela hole le mokhatlo oa hae mang le mang ea ka mo fekisang.

### CHESEHO EA MOKHEHLE HO BAKOMONISI E KHOEHLILE.

Ka mabaka a sa tsejoang, Ntsu Mokhehle o bonahala a lahlehetsoe ke tšepo metsalleng ea hae ea bokomoni e Lesotho le kante ho lona. Ho teng Lesotho mona batho ba chorisitsoeng ka tsa bokomoni, joaleka Motloheloa John, kapa ba nang le hona ho cenehela bokomoni ka lipelo tse phahameng haholo-holo joaleka Joe Matthews, Dr. Letele, Mrs Ma-

(Bala leq. la 3)

Many people wonder as to whether Ntsu Mokhehle is a communist or not. Some say he is a communist, but others say "he is a staunch socialist who thinks he can invent his own brand of socialism." Before passing a judgment on him, let us examine a few facts:—

1. It is admitted that Mokhehle has links with Accra, and through Accra, with Moscow. He has already made three or four trips to Accra. He has attended a number of Pan-African conferences where he sat side by side with Nkrumah and other pro-communist African leaders. He receives money from Accra and nobody ignores that Nkrumah's generosity for his Basutoland friend is made possible through Russian assistance. Russia has made this year a loan of 11½ million pounds to Ghana.

2. It is also well known that on the Congo question, Ntsu has not hidden his sympathies for "comrade Lumumba." His speech on the occasion of Lumumba's death is quite clear: "Under the present circumstances, anybody fighting Communism was an enemy of the African people and an agent of the imperialists" (Quotation from Ntsu Mokhehle's speech at Fraser's Hall, Maseru, Basutoland, on 15th February, 1961 as reported in New Age, 23rd February, 1961). His pamphlet on "Khongo" is another document giving all the evidence desired of his sympathies for pro-communist Lumumba and his supporters.

3. It is also well known that Ntsu Mokhehle sends Basuto students to Accra, Moscow and other communist countries. Earlier this year, the Congress party announced that they had more than a hundred bursaries to offer to young Basuto people to go and study in Accra or overseas. We know for sure that more than 10 have already left for Accra or some communist countries:— The following are the names we have been able to collect:— Mr. Chankela Hoohlo, Miss Mpho Mpela, Mr. Thulo Tlale, Miss Chaltin, Miss Gloria Tholoana Moruthoane, Mr. J. Bulane, Thabo Khotlo, Mapefane, Miss Matjomose Pekosela, Lisemelo and Miss Judith Fobo.

We have had reports that one of them, J. Bulane, who was working in the National Council's office before he left, is now in Moscow. Two others, Thabo Khotlo and Mapefane, landed in Cairo, apparently without previous arrangements with the Egyptian authorities. Having been refused permission to remain there, they were flown to London, and from there, left for a destination unknown to us up to now. As we go to the Press, we hear that Judith Fobo is just about to leave for Ghana against her father's consent. Judith married recently in civil court with J. Thabana without her father's knowledge.

### CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS:

On the other hand, some recent statements made by Ntsu could make one believe that he is a staunch enemy of Communism. In "Contact", 7th Sept., 1961, we read: "Communists seek to cripple African nationalism." This statement is from Ntsu Mokhehle himself. One asks himself who are those communists who seek to cripple African Nationalism? Are they the same communists who were Mokhehle's friends and Africa's friends earlier this year? Or would this indicate that Mokhehle who was a pro-communist before is now standing for another ideology?

### MERE OPPORTUNISM:

It is obvious that Mokhehle's affection for his communist friends has lost much of its previous warmth. But it would be naive to imagine that this change of attitude is motivated by principles. Ntsu Mokhehle is surely not the man to worry about ideas or principles. He does not like communists for their marxism but for their money. He is willing to side with them so long as they help his prestige. But he is ready to part with them at any time if he can do without them. Just as he can kick out of his party anybody who begins to overshadow him.

### MOKHEHLE HAS LOST FAVOUR WITH THE COMMUNISTS

For some unknown reasons, Ntsu Mokhehle seems to have lost the confidence of a number of his communist friends, in and out of Basutoland. In Basutoland, people who are known to be professed communists like Motloheloa John, or to have the greatest sympathies for communism like Joe

(Continued on p. 8)



## Moeta-pele oa B.C.P.

(Tse khaolelitsong le 1. la 2.)

feking. Ha a sa hula hantle le bona Mokhehle batho bao. Re ne re atisa ho ba bona 'moho khoelinyaneng tse shoeleng tsane, nakong e 'ngoe Motloheloa a be a iketse ea thaotshelang Congress 'me a le mathe le leleme le Mokhehle. Matthews eena o na bile a bonahala e le moelets'i oa hae tabeng tsohle tsa melao. Athe Mrs Mafeking eena ha a e-tla Lesotho e le molelekoa ka baka la lipolotiki kopanong, a n'a khukhunisoa le ho tsireletsoa ke Mokhehle. Feela he re bona eka ha joale batho bao ke lira tsa hae tsa tlhaho. Pampiri e mona ea makomonisi "New age" e hatisoang koana Cape Town 'me e hasanngoang mona Lesotho ke Motloheloa, e ne e atisa ho phafa eng le eng e neng e etsoa kapa e buuo ea ke Mokhehle. Empa kajeno "New Age" e hlanola mohale eloa oa eona oa khale e re ke koko ho Lesotho.

Phetoho ena e kana e qalile feela ka khoeli tsena tse tharo tse fetileng. Ho se ho bonahetse ka liketsahalo hore, e sa tla ke e be baetarele ba makomonisi Moscow ba eletsoe kamoo Mokhehle a iphathahantseng kateng ho ipatla botumo le bophahamo ho e na le ho ntšetsa pele moea le mooko oa bokomonisi Lesotho. Pelaelo e hlile e teng ea hore e se no ba taba e baki-loe ke Joe Matthews ea seng a ile a etela Moscow habeli lemong sona sena. Litšebo li teng tse reng Matthews le metsotsele ea hae ba ikemiselitse ho thiba lichelete tsena tse tsoang Accra ho 'na li e-tla ho Mokhehle. Ehlile ho lemohuoe hore ba se ba ile ba mo qosa ka hore eena o itšebelisetse lichelete tseno ka mokhoa o sele haholo ka ho ithophela tsa lapa la hae ka tsona. Hape ho n'o hlile ho sejoa haholo bekeng tse tšeletseng tse fetileng hore ba se ba bile ba rer'e ho susumetsa ba khatisonng ea Cape Town ho khaotsa ho hatisa Makatolle.

Che ho se hokae re tla tseba hore na 'nete ea litšebo tseo ke efe.

Feela 'nete ea taba ke hore ho bile le phetoho e kholo boemong ba Ntsu. 'Me phetoho ena ha e bakoe ke letho ha ese feela ho ipatla ha Ntsu. Ke hona feela ho eleng motheo oa mesebetsi oa Ntsu! Ho ipatlela tsa Ntsu ke sepheo sa Ntsu.

### MEHLALA E SENG MEKAE.

Mokhehle oa tsejoa ka ho hloka tumelo bo teng ba Molimo. Empa ha a nehelana ka puo o sebelisa mantsoe a Bebele hantle tje joaleka moruti e mong le e mong oa kereke. A ka rorisa likereke le mesebetsi ea tsona 'me o sa ile a etsa joalo ka makhetlo. Haholo mohla ho buloang mohaho oa Ma-Congress Maseru a n'a ba mema baruti ba likereke tse fapaneng ho tla ba teng esitana le ho tsamaisa merapelo. Empa e sa le eena hape ea khothaletsang meetlo ea sehetene, 'me o re Basotho e ka khona ba khoramele mabollo a bona le mesebetsi ea sehetene. O n'a iketsisa e le ea emelang borena le marena mohla likhetho tsa 1960, empa ho se hokae kamorao, ha lekhohlana la Setereke le phuthelile a susumetsa litho tsa Congress ho leka ho poma marena lihlooho. Mokhehle o lapetse 'me o labalabela litulo tse kapele le bophahamo. A ka thabela ho bitsoa Molimo oa Lesotho esitana le oa Afrika eohle.

Ha ho le joalo na hase ntho e makatsang 'me e bileng e bontšang bohlohane ho feto-fetoha hoo ha Mokhehle ka khoeli tse tšeletseng feela. Na ehlile ke ona mofuta oa motho oo re ka o tšepang, 'me ra mo sheba e le Moshe ea tlang ho re ntša Egepete? Na ehlile motho eo, ke eo re ka hlang ra beha tšepo ea rona bohlaheng le matleng a hae, 'me ra mo talima e le Tona-Kholo ea Lesotho le ipusang la kamoso? Oe! Na re ka itšeleha joang ka lehlaka lena le tsukutloang ke moea hore le ka re tataisetse Boipusong???

### BALANG 'MESA-MOHLOANE

e hlaha ka khoeli le khoeli

Ha u batla ho fumana pampiri ena Ngolla:—

'MESA-MOHLOANE OFFICE,

P.O. BOX 192,

MASERU.

BASUTHOLAND.

THEKO ka bonngoe:— 6d

ka selemo:—3/-

## B.C.P. Leader an opportunist

(Continued from p.2)

Matthews, Dr. Letele, Mrs. Mafeking, are not pulling together with him any more. We used to see them often together a few months ago. Motloheloa was at one time recruiting for the Congress Party, and was a good friend of Mokhehle, Matthews seemed to be his personal advisor on all legal matters, Mrs Mafeking was under his care and protection when she came to Basutoland as a political refugee from the Republic. But they seem to be his rivals now. New Age, a communist paper printed in Cape Town and distributed regularly by Motloheloa, used to praise anything Mokhehle did or said. But New Age is now denouncing its former hero as a menace for Basutoland.

This change of attitude seems to have taken place about three months ago. It would appear that the communist leaders in Moscow have come to realize that Mokhehle is more pre-occupied by his own prestige than by the application of the Marxist principles to Basutoland. It is suspected that the man mostly responsible for this change is Joe Matthews who went to Moscow twice this year. It is rumoured that Matthews and his friends would like to stop the money coming from Accra to Mokhehle. It is believed that they have accused him of misusing this money for personal ends. It was also rumoured about six weeks ago that they were trying to persuade Pioneer Press in Cape Town to discontinue printing his paper Makatolle. We shall probably know sooner or later what truth there is in all these rumours.

One thing sure is that there has been a change of attitude. And this change is not motivated by principles, but by mere opportunism. This is the only guiding principle of Ntsu: Opportunism.

### SOME EXAMPLES

Mokhehle is a known atheist. But he quotes the Bible in his speeches just like a Minister. He can praise the Churches for their work as he did on various occasions, especially when he opened the new Congress building in Maseru, whereby he went to the extent of inviting Ministers of various denominations to attend and even conduct prayers. But he will at the same time stand for the pagan customs, and encourage the Basutos to revert to their circumcision schools and other pagan traditions. He pretended to stand for the chiefs at the time of the general elections in 1960, but let his party members try to cut their neck at the first session of the District Councils a few months later. Mokhehle is extremely hungry for power and prestige. He would welcome being called the God of Basutoland or still better the God of Africa.

Therefore is it not highly illogical and ridiculous for a man like Mr. Mokhehle to release such contradictory Statements within a period of six months? Is this the type of leader we should be faithful to and look to him as a Moses who will lead us out of Egypt? Is this the man we should bank upon his talents and capabilities as the future Prime Minister of Independent Basutoland? Should we rely upon such a weather-cock to lead us to Freedom and Independence?



LENKA BUS SERVICE.

(Proprietor:— T. Molapokatse)

Koloi tsa ho nka maeto ka Boiketlo le Bolokolohi. Lona Batsamaisi ba likolo, Lenka e ntse e le emetse pel'a maeto a bana ba lona. Mekhatlo ea Likereke, Li-Teams tsa ba lipapali Koloi ea lona ke eo. Lihlopha tsohle tsa Baeti, ba lakatsang ho nka Maeto ka mofuta-futa le tla amoheloa ka liatla tse peli.

TEMOSO:

Bohle ba lakatsang ho nka maeto ka li-Bus tsena ba etse likopo e sa le pele ba tsebe ho lokisetsoa.

Ngolla:—

MANAGER,  
LENKA BUS SERVICE,  
MASERU.



## Matsatsi le lilemo tsa lietsahala tsa Bokomonisi Africa le Lesotho

Mona ke matsatsi le liketsahalo tseo re li fumaneng, ka mafapha ka ho fapa-fapana, tsa ho kena ha Bokomonisi mona Afrika haholo-holo Lesotho).

1925:

Sekolo sa bosiu sa Bokomonisi sa qaleha, Ferreirastownship Johannesburg. Morutua oa pele oa Mo-Africa kolong seo ea e-ba T.W. Thibedi.

1927:

### SEBOKA SE SEHOLO BRUSSELS.

- (i) Baemeli ba A.N.C. sebokeng seo ea e-ba J.A. La Guma le J.T. Gumede, enoa e ne e le Moetapele oa African National Congress.
- (ii) Ka mor'a seboka baemeli bao ba babeli ba chakela Soviet Russia le China. Khabane tse peli tsena, tsa khutla li topetsoe 'me li kholisehile ke moea oa Bokomonisi.

### LITHOLOANA.

Ho khutleleng ha bona South Africa, qalehong ea 1928, Gumede le motsoalle oa hae ba tsoara liphutheho tse ngata ho pota naha 'me ba leka ka matla ho kenya moea le merero ea Bokomonisi har'a litho tsa A.N.C.

1928:

- (a) Lekhotla la Bafo la Lesotho, le neng le tsamaisoa ke bara ba babeli ba monna, Josiel le Maphutseng Lefela ba e-ba khahlanong le Communist Party ea Transvaal. T.W. Thibedi e ne e le eena mokopanyi oa mafapha ana.
- (b) Ka la 14 Phato 1928:- Lekhotla la Bafo la etsa seboka sa pele sa tšusumetso ea Bokomonisi Mapoteng.

### LIBUI TSE KHETHEHILENG E NE E LE:

J.T. Gumede (Transvaal)  
Advocate Bunting (Cape Town)  
Josiel Lefela (Basutoland)

1936:

Seboka Thaba-Bosiu. (Seboka sa bobeli sa Bafo se ikopantšeng le Bakomonisi).

### LIBUI TSE KHOLO.

- (i) J.B. Marks (Johannesburg).
- (ii) E.T. Mofutsanyana (Johannesburg).
- (iii) Advocate Bunting (Cape Town).
- (iv) Josiel Lefela (Basutoland).

1947:

Ho chesoa ha Roma College (seo ha joale se bitsoang Christ the King High School) Lekhotla la Bafo, Moetapele Josiel Lefela, le moena Maphutseng Lefela le ba bang bala-teli ba bona ba ne ba ameha ka cheso ea sekolo seo.

### LITHOLOANA

Barutua ba bararo ba chella ka tlung eo e thukhubelang.

1950:

### QHALO EA BOKOMUNISI 'MUSONG OA KOPANO.

- (a) Mohlankana e mocha-mocha ea tsoang kopanong, Ntsu Mokhehle, a fihla Lesotho. Mafosisa a bolela hore Mong. Mokhehle e ka o ile a kena Lekhotla la Bafo, ha a ntse a le Collegeng (Fort Hare). Ho utloahala hore ha e sa le e le sepheo le morero oa hae hore a sebetse ka matla hona mokheng ona oa Bafo ho hapa maikutlo a litho e le hore ka tsatsi le leng a tle a holise Lekhotla lena 'me a le tsamaisa hantle ka mekhoe ea litsela tsa sejoale-joale.
- (b) Ho fihleng ha hae mona Lesotho Ntsu Mokhehle a thea mokhatlo o mocha oa Lipolitiki (Mokhatlo oa Congress ea Lesotho) oo ha joale o bitsoang Mahatammoho.
- (c) Qaleho ea Mokha ona oa (B.C.P.) e ka e bile ha ho qhalana "Lekhotla la Bafo." 'Me polelo e hlakisang taba ena e hlaha ho e 'ngoe ea lipampiri tsa Mohlabani oa Phupu 1959 (leq 12) tlas'a hloho ena:

### LEKHOTLA LA BAFO LE TSOALA CONGRESS.

"Hoba lekhotla la Bara le Barali ba Lesotho le fele ha hlaha lekhotla le lecha la lipolitiki, le tsamaisoang ke mohlankanyana ea bitsoang Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle. A se ke a ipaballa ha a hlopha lekhotla lena le lecha, 'me ka liketso le ka lipolelo a tsamaea mehlaleng ea monna-moholo Josiel Lefela. Ka mokhoa ona lekhotla lena le lecha, Mokhatlo oa K'honkerese ea Lesotho, oa atleha ka potlako." (Mohlabani, Phupu 1959, leqepheng la 12).

1952-54:

(Ka nako tseo). Moetapele oa Lekhotla la Bafo, Josiel Lefela, o ile a tsoaroa a kena teronkong. Qoso e le tlolo ea molao, ea ho kena-kenana le merero ea 'muso.

1959:

- (a) Ho fihla ha moemeli, thaotthe ea Makomonisi Lesotho, e leng Motlohelo John.

(Bala leqepheng la 5)

## Time-chart of Communist infiltration in South Africa and Basutoland

(Below are the dates and events we have been able to collect from various sources for information of our Readers about the Communist infiltration in S. Africa drawing much attention to Basutoland.)

1925.

The Communist Night School started in Ferreirastownship, Johannesburg. T. W. Thibedi became the first African Student.

1927.

### BRUSSELS CONFERENCE:

1. A.N.C. delegates to the Conference were J.A. La Guma, and J.T. Gumede, the latter was the President of the A.N.C.
2. After the Conference the two delegates visited the Soviet Russia and China. These two gentlemen came back convinced and enthusiastic supporters of the Communists.

### RESULTS:

On their return to South Africa, early in 1928 Gumede and his friend held numerous meetings throughout the country and did much to popularise the Communist and soviet ideas among the members of the A.N.C.

1928.

(a) The Bafo Party of Basutoland headed by the two Brothers, Josiel and Maphutseng Lefela, got in touch with Communist Party of Transvaal. T.W. Thibedi was the chief means of communication.

(b) 14th August, 1928: The first Bafo Communist sponsored meeting at Mapoteng.

### CHIEF SPEAKERS:

J.T. Gumede (Transvaal)  
Advocate Bunting (Cape Town)  
Josiel Lefela (Basutoland.)

1936:

Thaba-Bosiu Meeting. (The second Bafo Communist Sponsored Meeting).

### CHIEF SPEAKERS:

- (i) J.B. Marks (Johannesburg).
- (ii) E.T. Mofutsanyana (Johannesburg).
- (iii) Advocate Bunting (Cape Town).
- (iv) Josiel Lefela (Basutoland).

1947:

Burning of Roma College (Now called Christ the King High School) Bafo Party, Leader Josiel Lefela, his brother Maphutseng Lefela and some of their followers were concerned about the burning of the school.

### CAUSALITIES.

Three students lost their lives in the flames of a burning school.

1950.

### COMMUNISM BANNED IN THE UNION OF S. AFRICA.

(a) A young man from the Union, in the person of Ntsu Mokhehle, came to Basutoland. It is rumoured that Mr. Mokhehle joined the Bafo Party while at the College (Fort Hare). It is said that it was ever his intention to display efficiency in that Party and win the sympathy and esteem of its members, that one day he would improve the Party and run it along better modern lines.

(b) On his arrival in Basutoland Ntsu Mokhehle founded a New Political Party: "Basutoland National Congress" now called the B.C.P.

(c) The origin of this Party (B.C.P.), that it was begotten by the "Lekhotla la Bafo", was made clear in a statement which appeared in one of the issues of Mohlabani of July, 1959 (page 12) under the heading:-

(Continued on page 5).



Ena ke koloi ea Mapolesa ana a Mateketifi ke ea tse ling tse ileng tsa pshatloa mohla mefere-fere. Ligalase tsa eona tse kapele li shoete shoi.

This is a Special Branch Police Van which is one of those vehicles smashed during the riots. The whole of the front screen was completely smashed.



## Matsatsi le lilemo tsa lietsahala tsa Bokomonisi Africa le Lesotho

(Li tsoa leqepheng la 4)

- (b) Libuka tsa Bokomonisi tsa qala ho rekisoa ka Bokolohi.  
 (c) Litsi (cells) tsa tšebetso ea sekhukhu tsa hlaha likampong tse latelang mona Lesotho.

1. Mafeteng
2. Mohale's Hoek
3. Maseru
4. Butha-Buthe.

1961:

(a) Lefu la Patrice Lumumba, Moetapele oa pele oa Congo a neng a e-na le moea oa Bokomonisi, le ile la hlakisa kamano e haufi-ufi ea Makonkrese le Bokomonisi. Sena se tiisoa ke puo ea Moetapele oa Makonkrese hona mohlatsatsi leo la lefu la Lumumba:

"Ho bile le lipuo tse matla tse loantsang Bokomonisi tse etsoang ke ba linaha tsena tsa Bophirima, ho rialo Mr. Mokhehle. Empa lekhateng lee (la lefu la Lumumba) ke mang eo e leng motsoalle oa Ma-Afrika? Linaha tsena tse latelang (tsa Makomonisi): Russia, China, India, Geremane e Bochabela, le tse ling (tsona tsa Makomonisi) e ne le tsona feela tse neng li re thusitse ntoeng ena. Motho ofe ka pa ofe ea loantsang Bokomonisi ke thaothe ea Bahatelli bana ba Balichaba, le sera sa hlaha sa Ma-Afrika." Ke Ntsu Mokhehle eo).

Ke hona mohlatsatsi lena Ntsu Mokhehle a ileng a laela bohle ba Makonkrese ho roala thapo, ho e roalla eena Moetapele eo oa Le-Congo (Lumumba).

1961:

### JOALE HA LUBEHA

1. Communist Party of Lesotho ea phatlalatsoa ka ho totobala. Ea bea Mohoo oa tšebetso le molao oa Motheo.  
 2. Lekhotla lena le na le Komiti e kholo ea tsamaiso.

Office e kholo:-  
 c/o Box 38,  
 Mafeteng,  
 Lesotho.

Mongoli e moholo ke Motloheloa John, thaothe e kholo ea Makomonisi e rupetsoeng Moscow, e fihlileng Lesotho ka 1959. O ile a ea Moscow ka nako e 'ngoe hona lemong sena moo a sa tsoa khutla.

3. Seboka sa pele sa Communist Party of Lesotho, se lokiselitsoe ho ba ka la 14 Hlakubele 1962, e le khopotso ea strike se seholo sa Lesotho sa basebetsi. Se neng se hlohletsoa 'me se tsamaisoa ke Congress.

### QEKOTSA HANTLE.

Re lakatsa ho totobaletsa babali ba rōna hore ba bale litimana tsa Serapana sena ka kutloisiso. le ho etsa likahloho tse nenahetseng haboho ka likamano, ho floha ho Thibedi oa mehlang eo, ho tla fihla ho Motloheloa le ba khemang le eena.

Pele re koala puo ena re lakatsa ho etsa setsibanvana sa hlokomeliso: Lekhala le na le makala a mangata a thata 'me a metsu. Makala ana 'ohle a fepela le ho matlafatsa sefatjana se le seng feela, seo e tla re ka mor'a nako e itseng se hlalitse hloho se e tsoke-tsoke moeeng e be sea shoa. Ho joalo le lelaping la Bokomonisi ba Lesotho, Thibedi o ile a 'kanva Lekhotla la Bafo, le Mokha oa Bokomonisi ba mane Gaudeng, Josiel Lefela eena o ile a tsoaroa a ea chankaneng, empa likhopholo le merero ea hae ea sala e phethahatsoa ke Mokhehle, Joale lifatjana tsena tsa Makhala tsa Moetapele oa Makonkrese Mokhehle li thuntse 'me li chakalitse, li roetse li ipone 'me li fokaela moeeng mona ka mabitso-bitso. Empa ka tsela ena ho bolela hore sefate se seholo joale sea timela, joaloka ha ha joale setovo sa Stalin se sa hohle se fumanoa pel'a sa Lennin, 'me motho oa batho le motse oo a ileng a ikhathetse ho o loanela le ho o sireletsa (Moscow) ha u bitsoe ka lebitso la hae. Ho thetha puo ea rōna, joaloka mehla, re boela rea eketsa "FALMEHANG LE HLOKOMELE, HO BA KAJENO KHOLUMO-LUMO E TSOILE LESO-LENG."

## Time-chart of Communist infiltration in South Africa and Basutoland

(Continued from page 4.)

### "BAFO PARTY BEGETS CONGRESS"

"After the association of the Lekhotla la Bafo of Basutoland had ceased to exist there arose a new political Party headed by a very young man, Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle by name. He spared no efforts in organizing the new party, and by example and precept he followed in THE FOOTSTEPS OF OLD JOSIEL LEFELA. In this way the new Party, the BASUTOLAND CONGRESS PARTY (B.C.P.) succeeded by leaps and bounds. cf. MOHLABANI, July 1959 page 12).

1952-54.

(Thereabout) The leader of the Bafo Party Josiel Lefela was arrested, imprisoned. SEDITION CASE.

1959:

(a) Arrival of the Communist agent Motloheloa John in Basutoland.

(b) Communist literature sold freely.

(c) Communist Cells sprang up in the following camps, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Maseru, Butha-Buthe.

1961:

(a) The Death of Patrice Lumumba, the first Congolese pro-Communist Premier threw some light into the close association of the B.C.P. with the Communists. This is confirmed by the speech of the B.C.P. Leader on the occasion.

"There have been blatant attacks by the Western Countries on Communism, Mr. Mokhehle said. But on this occasion (Lumumba's death) who was the friend of the African people? Russia, China, India, East Germany and others were with us in the struggle. Any one fighting Communism was an agent of the imperialists and an enemy of the African people."

It was on this occasion that Mr. Mokhehle asked the members of his party to wear around their arm-sleeves and on their coat lapels black straps to mourn the death of the deceased Congolese Premier.

1961:

### THE CLIMAX:-

1. The Communist Party of Lesotho officially launched with a Programme of Action and Constitution.
2. The party has a Central Committee, with its headquarters at:

c/o Box 38,

Mafeteng.

The organizing Secretary is Motloheloa John, a trained Communist agent who came to Basutoland in 1959. He went to Moscow sometime this year from where he has returned recently.

3. The first inaugural Conference of the Communist Party of Lesotho is scheduled for the 14th March 1962, to celebrate the anniversary of the first general workers' strike in Basutoland. Which was engineered and sponsored by the Basutoland Congress Party.

N.B.

We wish to point out to our Readers to go through this text with understanding and to pass the right and logical judgements about the links from Thibedi of old to the present Motloheloa and his satellites. Before concluding this article we would like to strike a Note of observation:- An aloe has many tough, thorny leaves, but they are all working for a single fibrous tree that will rise show its head, rustle a bit in the breeze and then die. So it goes with the Communist family in Lesotho. Thibedi linked the Bafo founders with the Communist Party of old. Then Josiel Lefela went to prison but his work and spirit lives on with Mokhehle. The aloe of the B.C.P. leader Mokhehle, has now flowered. Its flowers wear sunglasses, and rustle in the wind Manifestos with many legal terms. But that means death for the aloe, just like Stalin's body no longer lies besides Lennin's, and the city he fought so hard to defend no longer bears his name. To end with we repeat our usual warning:- Take heed, because the Monster is out of Chains.



# Mefere-fere Maseru *Maseru Riots*

Mefere-fereng e ileng ea qhoma mona Maseru khoeling ena e fetileng, e ents'e hore ho tsoaroe batho ba sehlophanyana 'me ba nang le liqoso tse fapa-fapaneng joalo. Ba latelang ke bona batsoaruoa. Jack Mosiane, Phoka Chaolane, Moerane Mofelehetsi, Peter Sekhonyana, Majoro Tšiu, Pitso Motanyane, 'Malerato Pharo, Maphathe Maphathe, Patric Motsamai, Tseko Mofosi, Naleli Ntlama, Moholo Kou, Mosito Tšehlo, Mary Nkesi, Tšeliso Mosena, 'Mapalesa Tšolo, 'Matsebo Masia, Teboho Posa, Joshua Ramaisa, Tšeliso Seliane, Jeremiah Rakoane, Jeremiah Makhothi.

Batho bana ba qosoa ka ho etsa mofere-fere oa ntoa, ho loantša sepolesa le ho senya thepa, limotorokara etc. Nyeoe ena ea bona e ntse e le tlas'a tlhopho ho lokisetsoa hore e tle e fetisetsoe ho Moahloli e moholo, Lekhotleng le Phahamang. Ho ke ho hlake hore ha joale batsoaruoa bana bao re buang ka bona ba ntse ba le chankaneng ka ha bongata ba bona ba hanetsoe ka beile (Bail).

## BO TSOEROE.

Batho bane ba ho leka ho chesa kereke e kholo ea Masole Maseru e pel'a seemelo sa khale sa libese ba fumanehile, 'me ba belaeloang ka hore ke bona baphethahatsi ho leka ho besa tempele eo ea Jehova ke ba latelang. Thaele Mokhehle (Moena oa hofela oa bo Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, Moetapele oa Congress Party,) Lemphane Tlebere, Mareka Nthako, Samuel Chele, Sekopane Marumo, Monyathe Ndaba, Naledi Ntlama, Hlenyane Macabela, le ba bang bao re haletsoeng ho fumana mabitsa a bona. Bana le bona ba se ntse ba le Ntloana-tsoana ho emela kamoo lelahlo la bona le tla ba kateng.

## TSE MAKATSANG

Matsatsing a fetileng ba bang litho tsa Congress ba kile ba ipiletsa ho 'Musisi hore ba utloa malume har'a motse oa Maseru hore Moetapele oa bona. Ntsu Mokhehle a ka 'na a tsoaroa. 'Musisi o ile a itatola tabeng ena a re ke bao ba tsoarang batho feela ba ka arabelang taba eo, ka ha ke bona ba nang le tsebo ea ba lokelang ho ba tsoara. A tsoela pele 'Musisi a re ha a kholee hore Mr. Mokhehle a ka tsoaroa, ha feela a se na letho le mo amang mefere-fereng mona.

Joale se re makatsang matsatsing ana ke hore eena Monghali Ntsu Mokhehle, Moetapele oa Lekhotla lena la Congress, ha e sa le batho ba bang ba ile ba leka ho chesa Kereke e kholo ea Masole Maseru, o eme ka leshome le se na mots'o ho khohisa batho hore ba entseng ketso eo e mpe ke Makomonisi e seng Makonkerese, feela a lebala hore moena oa hae Thaele Mokhehle ke e mong oa Batsoaruoa ho amana le cheso eo. O leka ka mekhoha eohle ho khethefatsa Mokha oa hae, haholo ka lebaka la hobane Lekhotlana la Makomonisi le sa tsoa phatlalatsa haufinyane ka kotloloho Lesotho.

O latofatsa ka hohle hore eena le balateli ba hae ha ba na kamano le Mokha ona oa Makomonisi 'moho le Bokomonisi ka bo bona. Ntho ena e totobalitsoe hape ke taba e hlalileng Koranteng e emelang Mokhehle, Contact, ea mohla la 16 Pulungoana, 1961, pampiri ena e hlophuo ke Monghali Patric Duncan.

Empa ho bao ba tsebang litšebetso tsa Mokha ona oa Monghali Ntsu, ho tloha mothehong oa oona ho fihlela joale ba fumana ho se phapang ea letho pakeng tsa Congress le Mokhatlo oa Bakomonisi. Taba ena e totobetse hantle ha motho a qekotsa Mohoo ona oa Mokhatlo oa Makomonisi a Lesotho. Ka mantsoe a mang bana ba Lekhotlana la Makomonisi la Lesotho, ba rata ho etsa B.C.P. pere ea bona, ba e qhanehe, feela mopalami e se ke ea e-ba Ntsu Mokhehle empa e be Joe Matthews.

The Maseru Riots which occurred last month have caused many arrests under different charges. The following are the accused: Jack Mosiane, Phoka Chaolane, Moerane Mofelehetsi, Peter Sekhonyane, 'Malerato Pharo, Maphathe Maphathe, Patrick Motsamai, Tseko Mofosi, Naleli Ntlama, Moholo Kou, Mosito Tšehlo, Mary Nkesi, Tšeliso Mosena, Mapalesa Tšolo, 'Matsebo Masia, Teboho Posa, Joshua Ramaisa, Tšeliso, Seliane, Jeremiah Rakoane, Jeremiah Makhothi. These people are accused of incitement, public violence, damage of property, smashing of cars.

The case is presently under preliminary examination to be presented to the judge during the next session of the High Court. Most of the accused are presently in custody in the central prison. Most of them have been refused Bail.

## ARRESTED.

Those who attempted to burn down the huge exsoldier's memorial Shrine in Maseru have been arrested and the suspects under this shameful act are:- Thaele Mokhehle, (the last born brother of Ntsu Mokhehle, the Leader of Congress Party) Lemphane Tlebere, Mareka Nthako, Samuel Chele, Sekapane Marumo, Manyathe Ndaba, Naleli Ntlama, Hlenyane Macabela one culprit is said to be at large. These also are awaiting trial.

## WHAT IS SURPRIZING.

Few days ago some of the Congress members appealed to the Resident Commissioner that there were rumours about the attempt to arrest their leader Ntsu Mokhehle. The Resident Commissioner made a simple reply that it was only those who are authorized to arrest people who could give an answer to their question as they are the only people who know who are to be arrested. Furthermore the Resident Commissioner told them that Mr. Mokhehle could not be arrested if he had nothing to do with the disturbances in Maseru.

Now what is surprising these days is that Mokhehle, the leader of the Congress Party is trying by all means to convince people that those who attempted to burn down the huge exsoldiers memorial Shrine are not the Congress people, but the Communists, forgetting the fact that his own brother Thaele Mokhehle, is involved the attempted arson. He is trying by all means to protect his party, to soil the Communist Party which has been launched officially in Basutoland some weeks ago. He emphatically emphasises that he and his followers have no relation with the Communist Party and Communism. This question was again clarified by the statement that appeared in the Pro-Mokhehle "Contact" 16th November, 1961, edited by Mr. Patric Duncan.

To those who know the activities of Mr. Mokhehle's Party from its foundations up to the present stage, find no difference between B.C.P. and official Communist Party. This is confirmed by passages from the Programme of Action of the Communist Party of Lesotho. In other words the members of the Communist Party of Lesotho are using The Congress people as their working tools, to be more clear they use the B.C.P., as their riding horse with Joe Matthews as a jockey instead of Ntsu Mokhehle.



Joe Matthew's dream. Will it become a reality?  
Ena ke toro ea Monghali Matthews. Ha re tsebe hore na e tla fetoha 'nete.



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