Constitution

LEAGUE OF THAKA TSA 'MESAMOHLOANE.

1. NAME:
The name of the league will be: THAKA TSA 'MESAMOHLOANE

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 re-
creational 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 Go-

vernement Service.

4. **COLOURS OF THE LEAGUE**:
The colours of the League are: *WHITE, YEL-
LOW, 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 en-
deavour to foster true peace and prospe-

rity 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 will-
ing 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 con-
tradicted; 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 remain-
ing fifty percentum (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.
The Secretary,
The Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust,
P.C. 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.


Gerard Adoro, Esq.,
President of 'Mesa-Mohloane,
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.
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 Sesotho as "Mesé-Mohloane" is probably unknown to you as its sphere of activity is mostly Basutoland, and its publications are generally in Sesotho.

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,

President of 'Mesa-Mohloane'  
P.O. Box 192, Masaru,  
Basutoland

Phone: 233
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.
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 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 its 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. Richard Fenton
Regional Secretary.
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,

Quentin Whyte,
Director.
JRMSCL.


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.
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

14th 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, as well as on the exact position of students in the tribal colleges at present, and also with names and particulars of students who have 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 South African standards and those in Britain and also Canada and Holland, as these two latter countries have also shown some interest in helping.

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 (Education Officer)

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

SOUTH AFRICA UNITED FRONT
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,

F.J. van Wyk.
ASSISTANT-DIRECTOR.
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.
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.
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/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 (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;
5. Commercial Law.

(b) **Accounting:**

1. Advanced Accounting I; 2. Advanced Accounting II;

(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.

(1) 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.

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, test papers and model answers) to a recognised South African tutorial college. Students enrol with this Johannesburg tutorial college and 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) 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 corrected 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:

(i) The South African Committee for Higher Education has advertised twenty tuition scholarships of £100 pr 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.

(ii) Overseas scholarships are available under various 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 a 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.

16th January, 1961:

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

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.
Mr. Kiley

Re attachment

Dr. Neilmann suggests that we say nothing more than what I am sure he will accept later. He is of the opinion that we are not in a position to assist and that there is therefore no point in referring the matter to GPC. However, you may have other needs.

You may wish to draft a concluding para. Wishing you success.

Feb 1965
2/2/61
Dr. S. Coppan,
Chairman,
University Education Committee (Malawi),
c/o etc.

Dear Dr. Coppan,

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

Understandably, your letter arrives after the debate on education has commenced, and after the presentation of the working papers. The working papers have been considered since the meeting on 7th January, 21st January, the Committee felt that it could not conclude its report in the absence of information from the Education Committee, and have had it not been put to Council.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Director
Mrs. Elizabeth Mafeking

Helping the Poor

Registered at G.P.O. Mphalane — Tšiso, 1961

Vol. 1 No. 9

MESA MOHLOANE

Helped by Communists

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 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 permeate 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 he 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 Communists will exploit this again.

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 learn from the contents of this letter that we found the situation there rather lukewarm, he was to devise means and ways to create all sorts of agitations and conflicts to permeate the Communist fire.

Awaiting yours very

carefully

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 a year ago, is promised help from a pro-Communists trade union named The World Federation of Trade Unions of Prague. The man engineering about this refugee is Mr. C.P. Mokeki. The organizing Secretary of the Basutoland General Workers Union.

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I. ZAKARIA.

Secretary of the WFTU.
Many people wonder as to whether Ntsu Mkhhele is a communist or not. Some 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 Mkhhele has links with Accra, and through Accra, with Moscow. He has already made three trips to Accra. He has attended a number of Pan-African conferences where he sat side by side with Nkrumah and other leaders of African nations. He has also had discussions with Nkrumah 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 111 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 is made an enemy of the African people and an agent of the imperialism (Quotation from Ntsu Mokhehle’s speech at Tshwane, 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 Lichtenstein and his supporters.

3. It is also well known that Ntsu Mkhhele 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. Chankla Holoob, Miss Mpho M렵, Mong. J. Bulane Thabo Khobotlo, Mapefane, Miss Matjomose Pekosela, Lisemelo and Miss Judith Fobo.

We have had reports that one of them, J. Bulane, who was sitting at the Congress party meeting in the National Council’s office before he left is now in Moscow. We know for sure that the Basuto people have been offered assistance. Russia has made this year a loan of 11 1/2 million pounds to Ghana.

Ntsu Mokhehle’s main contacts with J. Thabana were outside the parallel this year, the Congress party announced that they have more than 100 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. Chankla Holoob, Miss Mpho Mليب, Mong. J. Bulane Thabo Khobotlo, Mapefane, Miss Matjomose Pekosela, Lisemelo and Miss Judith Fobo.

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CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS:

On the other hand, some recent statements made by Ntsu could make one believe that he is a staunch enemy of Communism. He is quoted (Continued on p. 8)

MERE OPPORTUNISM:

It is obvious that Mkhhele’s affection for his communist friends has lost much of its previous warmth. But it would be naive to imagine that this is the result of a lack of interest or principles. Ntsu Mkhhele is surely not the man to worry about ideas or principles. He does not like communists for their sake but for their very image. He is willing to side with them so long as they help his prestige. But he is ready to part with them any time if he can do without them. Just as he can kick out of his party anybody who begins to overshadow him.

MKhHELE HAS LOST CONFIDENCE OF THE COMMUNISTS

For some unknown reasons, Ntsu Mkhhele seems to have lost the confidence of the communists in, and out of Basutoland. In Basutoland, people who know Mkhhele say that he has changed from a communist to a Basuto nationalist. Mkhhele has been a communist who seeks to follow African nationalism. Are they the same communists who were Mkhhele’s friends in Africa’s earlier years? Or would this indicate that Mkhhele who was a pro-communist before is now standing for another ideology?
Moets-plela a B.C.P.

(Tse khohlotseang le: 1. 2.)

feking. Ha a sa hula hantle le bono Mokhehle batho hau. Re ne re ats'a ho ba boma 'moho kodilwanaegoe tsa lebelo esaa. Ho sa hlaho, 'moe re kea mo lohle ha ma maseboa a lehe o moa le Mokhehle. Mathematics sa e sa hla le bapelo e le 'Mo Mokhehle, feela re ho le bapelo e la hla le lei sa bapelo e bohlhalo e lohla e lohla. A e sa hla le bapelo e la hla le lei sa bapelo e bohlhalo e lohla e lohla.

Pheblo ena e kea e qalile feela ka khoeo tselo tsa thea la fetsiakoe. Ho se ho bophelo ke la tsela tsa ho a lohle ena e bapelo e la hla le lei sa bapelo e bohlhalo e lohla e lohla. A e sa hla le bapelo e la hla le lei sa bapelo e bohlhalo e lohla e lohla.

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Matsatsi le filemo tsa lietsahala tsa Bokomunisi Africa le Lesotho


1925:

1927:
SEBOKA SE SEHLO BRUSSELS.

(i) Basemeli ba A.N.C. seholeng seo ea e ba J.A.L. Le Guma le J.T. Gumede, eno e ne e le Moetapele ea African National Congress.

(ii) Ka mora seboka bokomo baso ba baneli ba chakela Soviet Russia le le Khrane tse peli tsa, tsha khota ka tipitse "me li kholisehile ke moe o Bokomunisi.

LITHOLOANA.
Ho kholisehile ka bona South Africa, qalehong ea 1928, Gumede le mosenadi o ba bafa likhathabo tse ngata ho pota naha ‘me ba leka ka maleta ho kenywa moes le meerose o Bokomunisi hara ‘hitho tsa A.N.C.

1928:
(a) Lekhotla la Bafo la Lesotho, le neng le tsaomiseba le bara ba bala ba mona, Josiel le Maphutseng Lefela le e ba lekhotho ke A.N.C. seholeng se lesa moro tsa Bokomonisi.

(b) Ka la 14 Phalo 1928: Lekhotla la Bafo la etso seholeng sa pele sa tsaunomse o Bokomunisi Mapolo.

LIBU TSE KGETHIHILENGE E NE E LE: J.T. Gumede (Transvaal) Advocate Bunting (Cape Town) Josiel Lefela (Basaoutland).

1936:
Sebola Thaba-Bosiu. (Sebola sa bendi sa Bafo se le koapente le Bokomunisi).

LIBU TSE KHOLO.

(i) J.B. Marks (Johannesburg).

(ii) E.T. Mofutsanyana (Johannesburg).

(iii) Advocate Bunting (Cape Town).

(iv) Josiel Lefela (Basaoutland).

1947:
Ho chesa ha Roma College (seo ho joale se bitsoang Christ the King High School) le tlae le joale la Bafo la etsa se tlae le banko.

LIBU TSE ILENG TSEE:

(i) Josiel Lefela (Basutoland).

1950:
Three students lost their lives in the flames of a burning school.

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 (Port Harare). It is said that it was ever his intention to display soviet ideas among the members of the A.N.C.

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

(c) The origin of this Party (B.C.P.). that it was be-

(d) The second Bafo Communist Meeting. (The second Bafo Communist Sponsored Meeting at Mapoteng.

CHIEF SPEAKERS:

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

1956:
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 (Basaoutland).

1947:
Burning of Roma College (Now called Christ the King High School) Bafo Party, Lesile 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.

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(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 (Port Harare). 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.

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(d) The second Bafo Communist Meeting. (The second Bafo Communist Sponsored Meeting).

Ena ke kolo e Mupolewa ana e Mathekeli ke e tse ling tse ling tsa phalatso moa melekerere-feferi. Ligalase tsa eona tse kapele li shoei sho.

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.

(Continued on page 5).
Matsatsi le tlelemo sesa lietsahala tsa Bokonomisi Africa le Lesotho

(Li tsoa leqephele la 4)

(b) Lihuku tsa Bokonomisi tsa gala ho reksika ka Bo-
bokologi.

(c) Liti (cella) tsa tlebsie tsa sekukhu tsa blaha li-
kampong tse latelang mona Lesotho.

1. Mafeteng
2. Mohale's Hoek
3. Maseru

1961:

(a) Lefa la Patrice Lumumba, Moteapae o ae po a
Congo a neng e-a-na le moeo a Bokonomisi, le le la bia-
ka kamanjo e haofifi-o sa Makonkere le Bokonomisi. Se-
na se tiilo ka kopa e nose a Moteapae o a Makonkere o nan-
ho moa leatsatsi lea la lefa la Lumumba:

"Ho bile le lipo e tse matla tse loa'sang Bokonomisi tse
tsoang ke ba linaka tse na Bophirima, ho riao Mo-
khobe. Empe leka thate le la (le la lefa la Lumumba) ke
mao e a le tse motse e sa Ma-Africa? Linaka tse tse-
latang (tse na Makonomisi); Russia, China, India, Gerema-
ne e Bokomere, le tse tse (tsoa tsa Makonomisi) e ne le
traidea tse neng e le re thuitsite tsoeng ena. Motso oka-
a o ka e tse loa'sang Bokonomisi ke tsho'tla e Bathoketi tsa
Batsho, le sera sa hela sa Ma-Africa." Ke Ntsu Mok-
khobe ho.

Ke lema hoya leatsatsi lea lela Mokhehle a tsoa a
laeb e a Makonkere o roa le tshaba, e ho esoa eesa
Moteapae o ae Le-Congo (Lumumba).

1961:

JOALE HA LUBEHA

1. Communist Party of Lesotho e phatlalaatsa ka ho
totola. Ee bea Mboho e sa'isebe le moloa o Motheo.
2. Lekhotla le ke le la Komiti e kholo e tsamaiso.

Mongoli e moholo ke Mokhehle John, thaothe e hela e
Makonkere e roa le tshaba, e ho eesoa eesa Moteapae o
la Moko. "Hes a lesa e lefe na moa lena o a silo the sa u
kholo e tsoa khutla.

3. Seboka o sa lera sa Communist Party of Leso-
tho, le leke o la 14th Mokhehle 1962, e le khepele o
la tse se hela a Lesotho le botsetsete, e neng e tsho-
lelele "me e tsamaiso ke Congress.

QEROTSA HANTLE.

Re laakata ho tohatlaetsa habeli ho riina hore ba hale
lefone na 'some na ka kholo, le ho etsa charlo-
lo le tse nesahetseng habelo ka 'ke khasa. Le laho ho Thibed-
a me lahela hore o Legoane a lekho a la lematshane.

Pele re koa noa ena re lekakata ho etsa sethina:
ho blaha sa la hilelelema sa Tseana na ka khalo, le ho etsa hla-
bobo le hela a la blasha sa le fouhetsa se sa u
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a me lahela hore o Legoane a lekho a la lematshane.
Joe Matthew's dream. Will it become a reality?

Ena ke te to ea Monghali Matthews. Ha re 'tehe ho le na e tsebo 'nene.
Collection Number: AD1715

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (SAIRR), 1892-1974

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