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Basutoland

1959


LONDON

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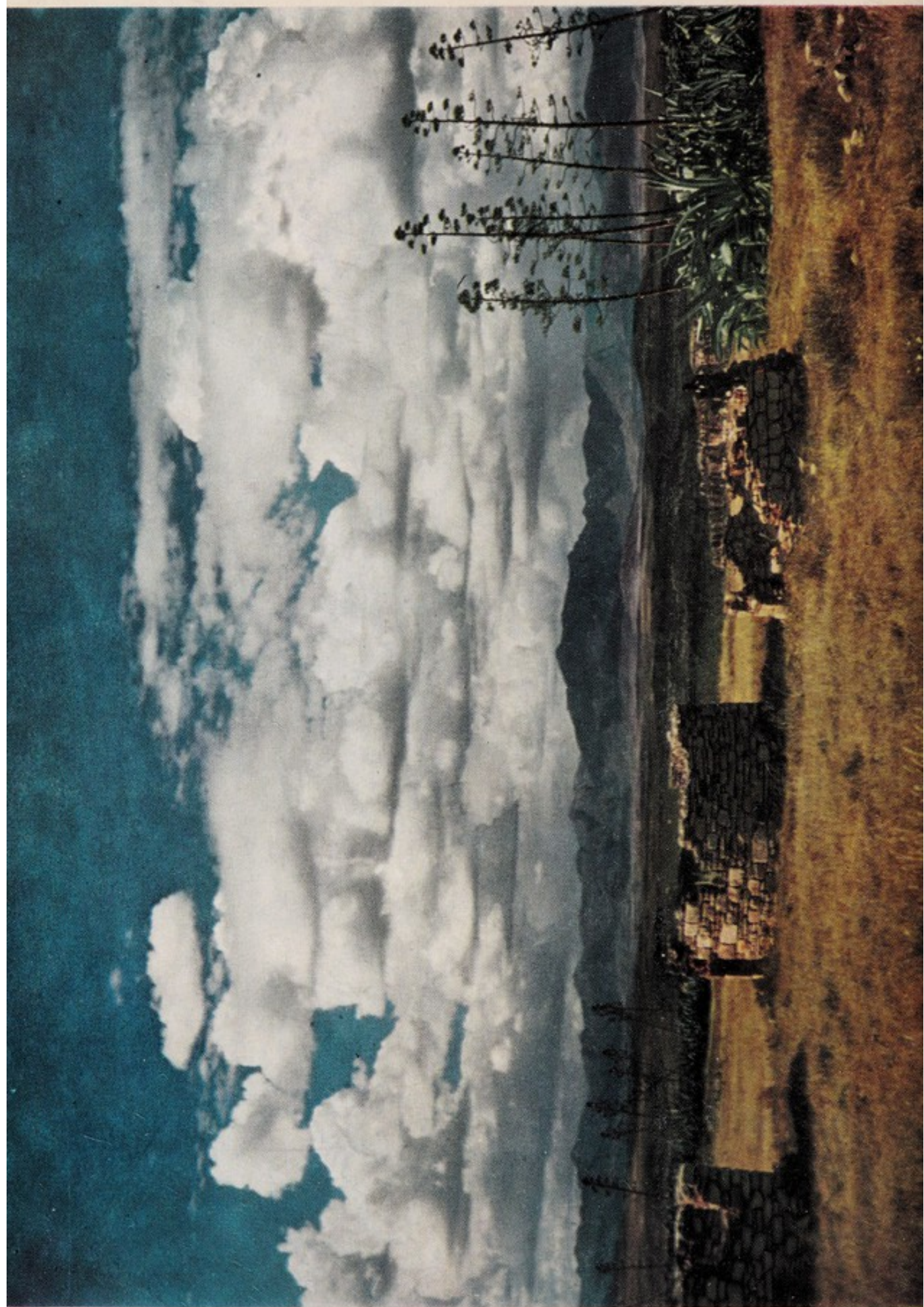


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BASUTOLAND

Report for the year
1959

LONDON

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1961

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PART I

Chapter I Review of the main events of 1959

I. ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL

Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E. and Lady Maud arrived in South Africa early in the year in succession to Sir Percivale Liesching, who relinquished the office of High Commissioner in August, 1958. Sir John was installed as High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland in Capetown on January 15th, 1959. Shortly after his arrival in Africa, His Excellency and Lady Maud paid their first visit to the Territory. The Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, Mr. A. G. T. Chaplin, C.M.G., when introducing the High Commissioner at a "pitso" held in Maseru on 10th February, 1959, commented :

"It is less than a month ago that Sir John Maud, with a long and distinguished career behind him in the fields of education and administration, assumed duty as High Commissioner in succession to Sir Percivale Liesching. We are particularly grateful to him for having visited us so soon after his arrival in South Africa. We thankfully accept this as an augury of his interest in us and our affairs, and we look forward to his wise and sympathetic guidance in the future. The gate has been opened to us but the road ahead is likely to have many difficult patches both economical and political. We are confident that His Excellency will help us to ride safely over the beginning of this road."

The foundations for Constitutional Reform, which had been laid during Sir Percivale Liesching's period of office, achieved a great step forward in 1959 when the Constitutional instruments were made giving legal effect to the agreement reached at discussions between the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the delegation from the Basutoland Council during the previous year. These discussions, which were later published in a White Paper (*Cmd 637*), were the subject of a conference held in Maseru in August, 1959. At this conference all constitutional instruments were finally agreed to after certain aspects, including local government and electoral method and procedure, had been modified. During the following month, Orders in Council were promulgated and preparations were made for the elections of the District Councils.

Numerous problems beset the election programme in Basutoland. The most pressing difficulty at the outset was how to register a large population on a common roll, the majority of whom were either out-

side the Territory or lived in the remote areas of the high mountain ranges which make up the larger part of Basutoland. Within five months, however, a final register of some 190,000 voters, including Europeans and Indians, had been compiled and the majority of these voters, most of whom were totally unaccustomed to the modern system of election by ballot, had been informed of the detailed electoral procedure by means of lectures, films and loud-speaker vans. A large staff of school-teachers, clerks and others were trained in the management of polling stations and, by January 20th, 1960, the country was ready to go to the polls for the election of the nine District Councils.

The Basutoland Council had a short session at the beginning of the year, when His Excellency the High Commissioner formally laid before it the White Paper reporting on the discussions held in London during November and December, 1959, between the delegation from the Council and the representatives of Her Majesty's Government. The Standing Committee of the Basutoland Council was authorised by Council to carry out caretaker duties until the Executive and Legislative Councils had been elected in terms of the new Constitution.

The Paramount Chief designate, Khosana Bereng Seeiso, returned at the end of the year from Oxford where he had been reading for his B.A. degree in Politics, Philosophy and Economics at Corpus Christi. The return to Basutoland of Khosana Bereng was the culminating point in the pressure on the part of the Principal Chiefs of the Territory to have him "placed" as Paramount Chief before the new Constitution came into force.

Sir Rex Surridge, who was appointed by the Secretary of State to investigate and make recommendations on the salary structure and conditions of service of the Civil Service of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, completed his investigation during the year. The Commissioner published his report in March, 1959. The Secretary of State approved most of his recommendations and ordered that they come into effect as from August 1st, 1958.

Among the visitors to the Territory in 1959 were : Major Patrick Wall, M.P. ; Mr. John Moffett, Colonial Office Adviser on Community Development ; Mr. Lionel Phillips, First Secretary to the Australian High Commission ; Professor Philip Rossiter of Cornell University, U.S.A. ; Mr. Gordon Brown, of the Canadian High Commission ; Mr. C. A. G. Wallis, Colonial Office Adviser on Local Government matters ; Sir Ralph Hone, Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State and Professor D. Cowen ; Mr. F. Champion Ward and Mr. F. F. Hill of the Ford Foundation ; and Sir Christopher Cox, Adviser on Education to the Secretary of State.

2. FINANCE AND ECONOMICS

Revenue exceeded the estimated figure by £107,872 due principally, as in previous years, to increased receipts from Customs and Excise. This again reflects continued expansion of imports into the Union of

South Africa together with increased collections from excisable articles produced in the Union of South Africa, which in turn increased the Territory's share of customs duty collected in terms of the agreement with the Union government. Additional Excise Duties imposed by the Union of South Africa during the year resulted in an increased share to Basutoland of £42,184. Increased imports of Spirits, Beers and Wines into Basutoland, on which the Territory collects its own duty, and increased rates of duty on Spirits, resulted in an increased collection of £15,170. Other revenue items showed small increased collections with the exception of Wool and Mohair Duty, Judicial Fines and Income Tax. Although Basuto Tax has increased by more than £21,000 over last year's figure, it is still below the estimated sum of £350,000 ; this is due to a shortfall of £11,000 in Graded Tax, which system of taxation has never operated satisfactorily since its induction in 1957. The decrease over last year's figure for Wool and Mohair Duty was anticipated in view of the depressed state of the wool market. The drop in the wool market throughout the season and the resultant increased competition between traders, caused commercial profits to drop which in turn affected collections of Income Tax.

Expenditure was £93,516 less than the original estimate of £1,884,851.

The Public Debt of the Territory at 31st March, 1959, was £403,978, against which provision for redemption by means of Sinking Funds was £34,021. Redemption dates are between the years 1970 and 1978.

3. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION

The main approaches to the agricultural problems of the past year have included : continued attempts to increase yields from field crops stressing the importance of cash crops in rotation ; practical encouragement to farmers, and to the Progressive Farmers Association in particular; furthering the work of the Public Relations Department; closer co-operation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and improvements in the efficiency of departmental field staff through training courses.

Farming

There is little doubt that the decision of the Department to concentrate its activities on extension work and on the Progressive Farmers Association is producing the desired results. The field staff, by working primarily with a section of farmers who wish to improve their methods, has achieved a marked success by persuading them to accept advice on basic agricultural principles and techniques. The crops of the Progressive Farmers are easily distinguishable from those of neighbouring farmers and, in most cases, by the application of superphosphate, selection of seed and attention to the crop during the growing season, members of the Association have more than doubled the normal return per acre. By their example, the Progressive Farmers

are encouraging increasing numbers of the population to consider replacing traditional methods of farming with modern methods, and it is hoped that, in time, this will have far-reaching effects on the Territory's agricultural potentialities.

The Trading Account of the Department once again increased its sales and has now become so wide an undertaking that the organization of the business has been handed over to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who has set up an agricultural marketing and supply organization. The Agricultural Department in turn has seconded a senior member of its staff to the Co-operative Department to ensure that sound technical advice is available at all times.

The following tables show the increase in the sales of the Trading Account over the past three years. The table for 1959 represents goods to the value of approximately £18,000 purchased on behalf of farmers over the year.

	1957	1958	1959
Sorghum Seed	400 lb.	1,800 lb.	42,000 lb.
Vegetable Seed	76,359 packets	115,640 pkts *	142,720 pkts.
Maize Seed	11,600 lb.	29,800 lb.	94,600 lb.
Bean Seed	600 lb.	3,000 lb.	14,800 lb.
Potato Seed	5,513 lb.	43,163 lb.	75,512 lb.
Wheat Seed	200 lb.	18,400 lb.	50,600 lb.
D.D.T. Powder	1,595 lb.	2,690 lb.	1,345 lb.
Dieldrin	25 oz.	981 oz.	2,302 oz.
Seed Dressing	Nil	1,557 oz.	4,365 oz.
Superphosphate	145 tins	223 tins	468 tins
Nitrogenous Fertiliser	Nil	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ tin	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ tins
Carts	67	31	141
Pea Seed	Nil	Nil	15,400 lb.
D.D.T. Emulsion	Nil	35 gallons	173 gallons
Grain Tanks	Nil	Nil	2
Gates	Nil	Nil	11
Droppers	Nil	Nil	820
Standards	Nil	Nil	234
Corner Posts	Nil	Nil	300
Wire (various)	Nil	Nil	69 rolls
Wire (netting)	Nil	Nil	26 rolls

* Figures of 215,640 packets shown in last year's Annual Report was a misprint.

Land Use Planning

Research in this important field continues and it is hoped, in time, to use the information at present being amassed for the production of a practical development plan allied wherever possible to existing customs, beliefs and methods.

Forestry

Tree planting continues at a satisfactory rate and chiefs are now offering large tracts of land with good soil cover for tree plantations. Over a million trees were planted during the year, including poplars, willows and some 7,000 fruit trees. The work, however, involves con-

siderable expense since it is essential to fence all plantation areas to avoid destruction by small stock and fencing now costs £100 per mile.

Livestock

In general, 1959 proved a poor year for livestock. Early and heavy snowfalls in the mountain areas at the end of April caught stock owners unprepared and there were many deaths, particularly of small stock.

This apart, small stock continued to improve with the introduction of well-bred Angora and Merino rams into the Territory which are being sold at subsidised rates to Basuto farmers. Stallions and bulls of approved types stand at stud throughout the country and are available on payment of a stud fee to local livestock owners.

Auction sales were held at Qacha's Nek where 581 cattle and 334 sheep were sold at average prices of £20. 10s. and £3 per head respectively.

Wool prices for 1958-59 showed a return of confidence after the closing prices of the 1957-58 season, while the 1959-60 prices opened 19 per cent higher than the 1958-59 closing prices. The price fell in November 1959 but has since levelled out and shows every indication of remaining firm. Basutoland wool sold during 1959 to a value of £830,903 at an average of 27.5d. per lb. as against 23.2d. per lb. in 1958.

4. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The re-organization of the Co-operative Movement in Basutoland, which was described in the Report for 1957, continues to produce positive results and the volume and scope of co-operative business has increased considerably during the year under review.

The Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union, which began operating during 1958, continues to show satisfactory progress ; similar in many ways to federal societies familiar in other countries, it is in addition a multi-purpose union whose functions embrace banking, produce marketing and wholesaling. The banking department takes deposits from members, makes advances to co-operative societies for buildings and equipment and also makes advances for "crop" loans to individual members. The marketing department buys produce of all kinds from member societies and disposes of it on the appropriate markets. The Banking Union has arranged the financing of these operations, and systems of valuation have been devised to enable produce to be purchased for cash from the producer. In the case of commodities which are subject to rapid price fluctuations, a margin of risk is allowed which, if proved unjustified, is refunded on a second payment. As a result of this system, there has been a continued increase in the volume of wool and mohair and hides and skins marketed co-operatively ; during 1958 co-operative marketing was extended to livestock, wheat, peas, beans and potatoes and during 1959 it was further extended to include maize and sorghum.

The wholesale department supplies consumers' goods for sale by member societies and seed, fertilizer and materials for artisans' co-operatives.

5. BASUTO ADMINISTRATION

Towards the end of the year, the Paramount Chief designate, returned to Basutoland from Oxford University, where he is reading for his degree in Politics, Philosophy and Economics.

The Basutoland Council had a short session early in the year and the remainder of the year was spent in preparation for the first general election, under the new Constitution.

The audited accounts of the Basuto National Treasury again showed a deficit amounting, this year, to £63,259. This reduced the accumulated surplus to £15,150. There was, however, an appreciation on investments of £4,742, thus making the accumulated surplus £19,892. The Special Reserve Fund remained at £61,883, and Investments with the Crown Agents were £102,784. Investments on behalf of the Basuto Higher Education Fund were unaltered at £84,000. There were two Special Funds, namely the Local Rate Fund (£17,765) and the Basuto Higher Education Fund (£86,276).

6. EDUCATION

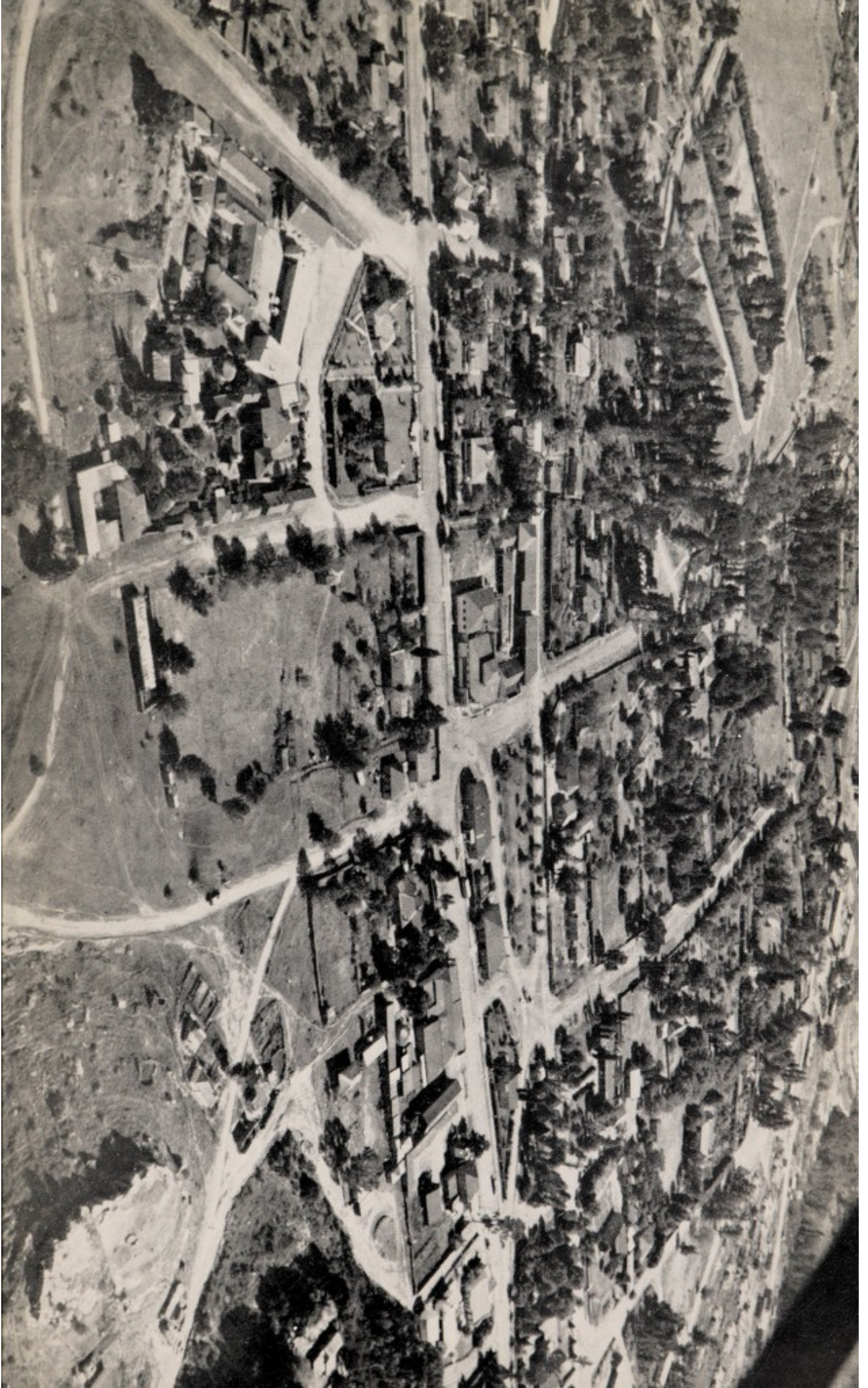
Primary Education

The enrolment in primary schools continued to increase at a remarkable rate as the following figures show :

1956	1957	1958	1959
108,744	114,276	119,312	128,428

The increase of 9,116 in 1959 was much greater than had been expected. The main increase (7,935) has been in the aided Mission schools and has had to be counterbalanced by the addition of unaided teachers to the existing staffs. The Roman Catholic Mission has tried to spread the burden of the unaided teachers more widely amongst its Mission managers with the result that more registered schools are now in receipt of some grant although the actual number of grant-aided teachers has shown only a small increase. During the year under review the Roman Catholic Mission had 56,095 primary pupils with 684 aided and 355 unaided teachers, while the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society had 56,175 pupils with 970 aided and 38 unaided teachers. It is anticipated that a balance in the distribution of finances to the two main missions will be achieved early in 1960.

The general improvement in buildings mentioned last year has been maintained and only an insignificant number of schools will, it is thought, fail to reach by 1960 the minimum standard laid down by





the Central Advisory Board for grant-in-aid. There have been some outstanding examples of local effort by communities, the result desired by the Department and the Central Advisory Board.

The number of primary schools has increased to 1,050; of these 117 are completely unaided. All except nine of the primary schools are under Mission control; these nine include five Higher Primary schools in administrative centres, three aided Night schools in Maseru, Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek, and the school at the Botšabelo Leper Settlement.

Three new Higher Primary schools were opened, increasing the number to 102, while two more which have been approved will open as soon as the buildings reach the required standard. There are now sufficient Higher Primary schools to provide places for those who pass the selection examination at the end of Standard IV. In 1959 there were over 8,000 pupils in Standard IV of whom nearly 5,000 were accepted into the Higher Primary schools. This marks a great step forward since 1954 when the figures were 5,000 and 3,000 respectively. In the final Standard VI examination, 1,103 pupils passed out of an entry of 2,234. Though unsatisfactory, these results are a considerable improvement over those of last year.

Secondary Education

Twenty schools offered secondary education in 1959, of which the four listed below were full secondary high schools :

Basutoland High School
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Girls' High School
Christ the King High School (Roma College)
Peka High School

The last named school has absorbed the junior secondary classes previously attached to the Basutoland Training College, and it added the first year matriculation class during 1959. Eight schools offered the Junior Certificate Course, while the remainder were developing schools offering one or two years of the course. In the Matriculation examination held in March, 1959, four candidates obtained the full Matriculation certificate and two the School Leaving Certificate out of a dozen entries. In the November examination, 14 obtained the full certificate and 6 the School Leaving Certificate out of an entry of 53 pupils. Although this leaves much to be desired, it represents an improvement on previous years and is an encouragement to the high school staffs who were beginning to feel that the Matriculation Higher English demanded a standard to which few of their pupils could aspire. Particular mention must be made of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Girls' High School where all seven candidates passed, six with second class Matriculation certificates.

In the examination for the University of South Africa Junior Certificate, 248 candidates passed out of an entry of 300, i.e. an 83 per cent pass. This is a most excellent result and augurs well for the continued improvement in Matriculation results. The efforts of the De-

partment of Education to improve standards in English are at last meeting with some success. St. Mary's R.C. Girls' High School, St. Theresa's Seminary, Sacred Heart Girls' School and St. Thomas R.C. Junior Secondary School all obtained 100 per cent successes. The result at the Basutoland High School, where 87 per cent passed out of a large entry of 54, was most encouraging for the Headmaster and his staff who have made an all-out effort to give effect to the recommendations of the Director, Deputy Director and senior inspectors who formed an inspection team in 1958 and again in 1959 to get to the root cause of the many failures in public examinations. With staff stability, the improvement should be maintained and lead to more satisfactory Matriculation results in the next few years.

Teacher Training

There were 521 teachers in training in seven aided Mission colleges in 1959 ; 52 candidates were awarded the High Commission Territories Higher Primary Teacher's Certificate, and 104 the Primary Teacher's Certificate.

A successful conference on the teaching of English was held in January, 1959, and was attended by teachers and teacher-trainees together with inspectors and education officers. It gave new ideas to the English teachers in our high schools and undoubtedly was a contributory factor to the improvement in Matriculation results. The guest speakers, one of whom was a Matriculation examiner, came from Natal University. Eight refresher courses for teachers in English were held at various centres during the year.

A Standing Conference of Principals of Teacher Training Colleges in the High Commission Territories was inaugurated during the year and held its first meeting at Pius XII College in September. The Director of Education for Basutoland was elected first chairman of the Conference, with the Principal of the Bechuanaland Government Teacher Training College as vice-chairman. The head of the education department at Pius XII College was appointed secretary. Useful papers on teaching practice, staffing, after-care of newly trained teachers and agricultural education were presented at the inaugural conference and gave rise to valuable discussion. Eight training colleges were represented.

Technical Education

Lerotholi Technical School had 112 pupils enrolled. There were 49 at Leloaleng, and 26 attending commercial classes at Sacred Heart Boys' High School near Leribe. Over 500 girls were regularly attending classes in housecraft, sewing and spinning, and others attended part-time classes at convents throughout the country.

A Mosotho motor engineer has been attached to the Leyland-Albion Works in Scotland and efforts are being made to send other Basotho, with trade experience gained at the Lerotholi Technical School for technician training overseas. Consideration is being given to the

establishment of a school for higher grade technical training and to the general improvement of trade training at artisan level ; provision for this has been included in development plans. Better pre-training selection is to be introduced and the standard of entry to trade training is to be raised. The standard of entry to commercial training at the Lerotholi Technical School is now Senior or School Leaving Certificate.

University Education

In 1959, there were 139 students enrolled at Pius XII College, Roma, of whom 20 were from Basutoland.

There were 8 Basotho at universities in the Union of South Africa, including 6 at the Durban Medical School and 2 at Fort Hare. Three of the six bursars in Durban qualified at the end of the year and will do their internship in 1960. One of the Fort Hare bursars, a woman, obtained her University Education Diploma with distinction in the practice of teaching ; the other Fort Hare bursar passed all his second year courses for his B.A. degree of Rhodes University. One bursar obtained his Post-Graduate Diploma in Education at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Bristol University awarded its Post-Graduate Diploma in Education to one Mosotho candidate.

In the United Kingdom universities and colleges there were 13 men, and 1 woman who entered her third and final year in the Domestic Science course at the City of Bath Training College. The men were doing degree courses in Medicine, Engineering, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Law and Economics and one of them was reading for his Bar examinations. The Paramount Chief designate continued his studies at Oxford. Two Basotho were studying for the Overseas Cambridge Higher School Certificate in Southern Rhodesia. Three were in American universities and three in India. A Mosotho headmaster took part in the United States Teacher Education programme with a bursary awarded by the United States Teacher Education Department. He is spending six months in the United States.

Examinations

Basutoland will change from the examinations of the Joint Matriculation Board of the South African Universities to those of the Cambridge Examinations Syndicate in 1961 ; arrangements for the changeover have already been made. Basotho who possess the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate will be admitted to Pius XII College but will have to take a pre-degree year. Basotho graduates are to be sent on Commonwealth Scholarships to pursue Honours Degree courses at United Kingdom universities in order to fit them to teach in post-school certificate classes when these are established at high schools. Additional capital provision for this purpose has been included in development plans. In the meantime Sixth Form facilities are available in Southern Rhodesia, and a pre-degree year has been introduced at Pius XII College, Roma.

Review of Teachers' Salaries and Terms of Service

The Secretary of State appointed a Commission in November to investigate teachers' salaries and terms and conditions of service in the High Commission Territories. The two-man Commission (Messrs. G. H. Rusbridger, O.B.E. and H. Weber) spent ten days in Basutoland and conferred later with the Directors of Education in Pretoria.

Visitors

Sir Christopher Cox, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Basutoland in December and spent five days in the Territory. He met representatives of the Missions and school-teachers, and visited Pius XII College, St. Agnes School at Teyateya-neng and schools in Maseru and Morija. Educational Development plans were submitted to the Economic Survey Mission which visited the Territory in October ; plans were also submitted to the Ford Foundation Mission which visited Basutoland during the same month. Mr. Hugh Tracey, Director of the International Library of African Music, made a recording tour of the lowland districts in November, assisted by Mr. E. S. Mohapi, Acting Principal of the Hlotse Secondary School. Dr. J. F. Lockwood, Master of Birkbeck College, visited Pius XII College in April on behalf of the Association of University College of the British Commonwealth. Professor J. L. Lewis, of the London University Institute of Education and Mr. A. Taylor, Head of the Institute of Education of the University of Ghana, visited Roma in January and February and held valuable seminars on teacher-training and constitutional development. The Director of Education accompanied Mr. John Moffet, C.M.G., Community Development adviser, on a long trek through the Quthing, Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong Districts in March, in order to give Mr. Moffet a clear impression of educational conditions in the mountain areas.

7. MEDICAL

The accommodation at the nine Government hospitals increased during the year from 485 to 582 beds. In 1959, 13,199 patients were admitted and 6,790 operations were performed, an increase of 989 admissions and an increase of 1,345 operations as compared with the figures for 1958.

A blood bank was started in September at the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Maseru, with the co-operation and assistance of the Basutoland Branch of the British Red Cross Association and the Bloemfontein Branch of the South African Blood Transfusion Service. The South African Blood Transfusion Service sends a mobile unit to collect blood from voluntary donors and has undertaken to see that the blood bank is sufficiently stocked with blood, blood administration sets and blood plasma. The Basutoland Branch of the British Red

Cross Association generously provided a refrigerator which is capable of holding approximately twelve pints of blood, and which is stored at the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital. The Basutoland Branch has also organized a voluntary blood donor service. The collection of blood is organized in a room made available at the Basutoland National Stadium Club House.

New maternity, children's, isolation and tuberculosis wards which were constructed and equipped with Colonial Development and Welfare funds were opened during the year.

The nutrition survey, which was started during the early part of 1956 with the assistance of the World Health Organization, is still in progress and the final report and recommendations for the control of nutritional diseases in the Territory is expected shortly. The survey has shown that malnutrition comprising protein malnutrition, and vitamin and mineral deficiencies is widespread in the country and that the nutritional state of much of the population is poor, due mainly to the shortage of staple foods, the imbalance of the diet and the lack of "protective foods". Radical control measures have to await the findings and recommendations of the survey team.

Dr. Thomas Evans, Deputy Regional Director of the World Health Organization, visited Basutoland in February to discuss the progress of the survey and the possibility of other projects in which the World Health Organization might assist the Territory. His visit was followed by that of Dr. K. Martin, W.H.O. Regional Public Health Officer who came to the Territory in March for the same purpose. He was accompanied by Mr. Perry O. Hanson, Jr., Chief U.N.I.C.E.F. Representative for the Eastern Africa Area Office who discussed proposed programmes for Basutoland in which the United Nations Children's Fund might be able to assist with supplies and equipment.

Projects discussed during these visits included :

(a) The urgency of agreement on a tuberculosis programme.
(b) An expansion of the current nutrition programme by incorporating control measures such as the provision of dried skim milk and vitamin oils to be needy section of the population. The distribution of these nutrients would be under medical supervision and it was anticipated that the expanded programme would probably be undertaken with the combined assistance of the Food and Agricultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization.

(c) The possible iodisation of salt so as to control the high percentage of endemic goitre which the nutrition survey has shown to be present in the Territory.

(d) An expansion and improvement in the training of student nurses and pupil midwives. As part of the programme, a W.H.O. fellowship for the Diploma in Nursing was proposed and the possibility of assistance from U.N.I.C.E.F. to provide equipment for theoretical and practical instruction of students and pupils.

(e) An expansion of rural health services in general and of maternal and child health services in particular, and the training of medical

auxiliary personnel. A W.H.O. fellowship was proposed for a medical officer to study similar services in other countries, both highly developed and developing, with the possibility of U.N.I.C.E.F. assistance and equipment.

Dr. Glynn, W.H.O. Regional Maternal and Child Health Adviser, visited Basutoland in October and Miss Louise Bell, W.H.O. Regional Nursing Adviser, came to the Territory in November in connection with maternal and child health and the training of student nurses and pupil midwives respectively. Their reports are awaited.

The proposals made by the World Health Organization for the control of tuberculosis in the Territory which had been included in a report by Dr. Anton Geser, W.H.O. Tuberculosis Consultant, were unacceptable to the Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State who requested assurance on the following points :

(1) No case of active tuberculosis would be denied treatment that was essential to recovery.

(2) Evidence that non-specific tuberculin reactions were not found in Basutoland.

(3) Evidence that I.N.A.H. therapy was the most realistic approach at present.

The Director of Medical Services discussed the proposed control project with the Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State while on leave in the United Kingdom, and later with the W.H.O. Regional Director when he attended, as an alternative delegate of the United Kingdom, the Ninth Meeting of the W.H.O. Regional Committee held in September in Nairobi.

As a result of the discussions of the Director of Medical Services with the Regional Director, a visit was made to the Territory by Dr. Roelsgaard, a W.H.O. Medical Officer who has specialized in the control of tuberculosis and is conversant with the technical and other policies of the World Health Organization. He had further discussions with local staff to formulate a plan that would be acceptable both to W.H.O. and to the Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State. In November, a revised draft for the control of the disease was received from the Regional Director and this has been placed before the Secretary of State for consideration.

Mr. W. F. Vetter, W.H.O. Short Term Consultant for Hospital Planning and Construction visited Basutoland in April to discuss plans for the additional buildings to the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital and the plans of the proposed Mental Hospital.

Mr. Luis A. Orihuela, W.H.O. Regional Environmental Sanitation Adviser, visited Basutoland in November and discussed with local staff the protection of village water supplies, disposal of night soil, drainage, water purification works and fly control.

Dr. H. J. Mason of the serum department of the South African Institute for Medical Research visited Maseru and discussed the value and methods of use of the various vaccines used in the Territory in the prophylaxis of infectious diseases.

X-ray plants were installed during the year at the hospitals at Mo-

hale's Hoek, Butha Buthe and Qacha's Nek with funds generously granted by the Board of Control, Chamber of Mines Deferred Pay Interest Fund.

The number of cases of acute poliomyelitis notified during the year decreased to five as compared with seven cases during the previous year. Immunisation of children, adolescents and adults continued during the year.

No case of plague occurred in 1959, though a minor outbreak of typhus was reported in Quthing District, and an isolated case of smallpox was treated in Mafeteng.

8. POLICE

At the end of the year, the strength of the force was 16 Senior Officers against an establishment of 19, and 471 Subordinate Officers, N.C.O.'s and other ranks against an establishment of 500.

The second phase of the establishment of a Police Radio network was completed during the year. The Central Control was set up at the Police Training School, Maseru, with radio links to nine District Headquarters, eleven outstations, one Border Post, and five mobile sets. The Maseru Control station is in operation throughout daylight hours and for ten minutes on the hour during the night.

16 cases of murder were reported during the year which are believed to be connected with *liretlo*. This shows an increase of three cases over last year. There was a marked decrease in stock theft cases reported during the year ; 999 cases as compared with 1,527 cases reported during 1958. Owing to staffing difficulties it has not been possible to hold any organized stock theft drives.

During 1959, 71 recruits completed their training at the Police Training School and 35 recruits were still undergoing training at the end of the year. In addition, seven other courses were held for 136 N.C.O.'s and other ranks.

9. PRISONS

The Director of Prisons drafted Standing Orders for the Basutoland Prison Service ; these have been approved and are in process of publication.

During the year, 4,215 prisoners, including 428 females, were committed to prison and the daily average in prison was 993. Comparative figures for 1958 were 4,310 and 1,104·8. For juveniles under the age of sixteen admitted to prison, the comparative figures are : 114 admitted in 1959, and 108 in 1958. The number of persons admitted to prison during the year who were known to have had previous convictions was 948 or 22·5 per cent of the total number of admissions ;

the figures for 1957 and 1958 were 25·4 per cent and 21·7 per cent respectively.

A Reception Block and Punishment Block were completed at the Central Prison, Maseru, and the forty married quarters, referred to in last year's report, were completed. Good progress was made in the construction of a new Store Block, Recreation Hall and Chapel.

Visiting Committees, appointed by the Resident Commissioner each year, continue to do useful work and have proved of great value in the administration of the prisons.

Revenue during 1959 from Prison industries amounted to £1,401. 3s. 4d.

10. PUBLIC WORKS

On the 12th December, 1959, the Seaka Bridge, over the Orange River, was opened by His Honour, the Resident Commissioner, Mr. A. G. T. Chaplin, C.M.G. and the Paramount Chieftainess Amelia 'Ma-ntšebo Seeiso. This 628 feet long steel structure, resting on concrete piers 45 feet above the river bed, completes a very important road link between Mohale's Hoek and Quthing.

The Maseru Power Station was augmented by the installation of two 120 k.w. diesel generating sets as an interim measure, pending major extensions of the steam plant in 1961-62. The diesel sets will continue to be used in the future to meet peak loads and for standby purposes.

A new building for the Treasury was completed and occupied in March, 1959, just before the new financial year. The building is of modern design in an attractive combination of local sandstone and brick.

11. HONOURS AND AWARDS

On the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, 13th June 1959, and on New Year's Day, 1960, the Queen was graciously pleased to confer the following Honours and Awards in respect of services to Basutoland :

Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Birthday Honours

Chief Matlere Lerotholi.

Chief Mopeli Jonathan.

Mrs. Maud Marion Yeats.

New Year Honours

Mr. Brian Lucien O'Leary.
Mrs. Gladys Minnie Beaumont.
Mr. Robert Maxwell Taberer Phillips.

The British Empire Medal (Civil Division)

Birthday Honours

Mr. Joel Moteki Sekamane.
Chief Ntseke Jonathan Molapo.

New Year Honours

Mr. Petros Nqedlana.

The Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service

Birthday Honours

Captain Kenneth Edward Shortt-Smith.

His Excellency, the High Commissioner was pleased to make the following awards, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, for services to Basutoland :

Certificate of Honour and Badge

Birthday Honours

Chief Goliath Letšabisa Senate Moshoeshoe.
Mr. Edgar Joseph Thamae.
Mr. Nikanor Makhoeba Tlale.

New Year Honours

Mr. Louis S. Moletsane.
Mr. Simon Mapetla.
Mr. Nathaniel Lebona.

Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

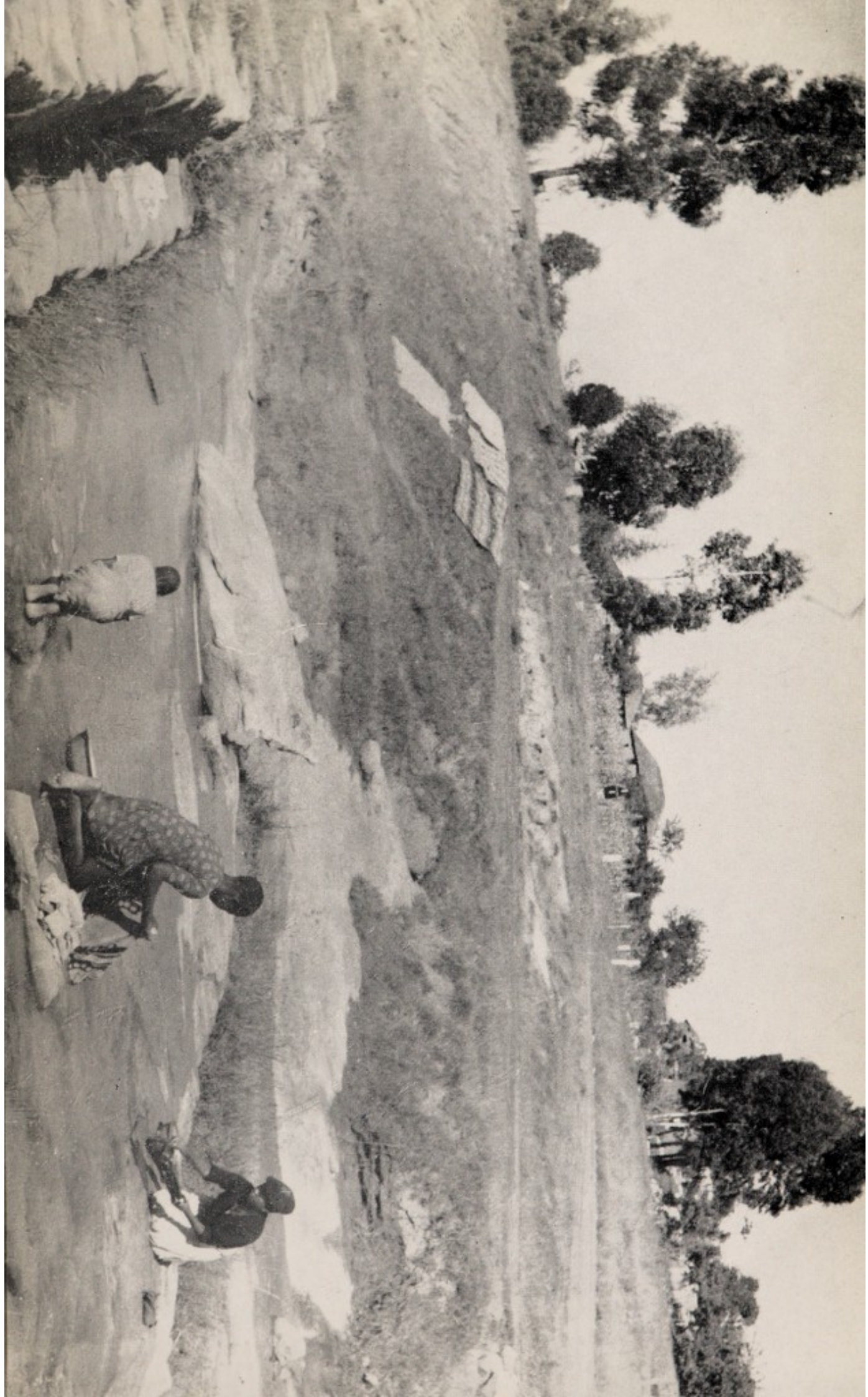
Birthday Honours

No. 251 Staff Sergeant George Khutlang, Basutoland Mounted Police.
No. 233 Corporal Daniel Mabetha, Basutoland Mounted Police.
No. 242 Corporal Samuel Sello, Basutoland Mounted Police.
No. 256 Corporal Charles Seapane, Basutoland Mounted Police.
No. 248 Lance Corporal Paulus Motholo, Basutoland Mounted Police.
No. 252 Trooper Vincent Majara, Basutoland Mounted Police.

Chapter II : Progress of Development Schemes

The tables below show expenditure on schemes financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund since 1945. The ten year period for which funds were voted under the 1945 Act was completed in 1955, and the 1955 Act provided funds for a further five years. The purpose of the fund is to implement any schemes likely to promote the development of the resources of the Territory and the welfare of its peoples.

<i>No. of Scheme</i>	<i>Title of Scheme</i>	<i>Initiated during financial year</i>	<i>Total Expenditure to 31. 3. 1959 £</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
D.603A & B	Soil Conservation	1946-47	371,098	Continuing
D.684	Water Supplies, Maseru	1946-47	68,000	
D.692	District Water Supplies	1946-47	11,357	
D.758	Education	1947-48	80,862	
D.842A & B	Medical & Health	1948-49	213,408	
D.1025	Improv. to Main Roads	1949-50	29,366	
D.1025A	Orange River Bridge	1950-51	6,346	
D.1050 A/E	Mountain Road	1949-50	316,855	
D.1436	Mountain Dispensaries	1950-51	4,808	
D.1479A/C	Scholarships	1950-51	3,682	
D.1488	Topographical Survey	1950-51	25,805	
D.1504	Orange River Survey	1950-51	1,506	
D.1765	Pilot Project and Mechanized Group Farming	1952-53	44,821	
D.1845	Experiment Station	1952-53	28,546	
D.2180	Survey of the Orange River	1953-54	8,590	Continuing
D.2197	Agricultural Training School	1954-55	11,162	
D.2204A & B	Pilot Project	1954-55	55,446	
D.2205A & B	Mechanized Group Farming	1954-55	33,407	
D.2707 & A	Soil Conservation	1955-56	246,960	Continuing
D.2776 & A	Tuberculosis Wards	1955-56	35,100	Continuing
D.2797	Social Survey	1955-56	4,940	Continuing
D.2834 & A	Agricultural Training School	1955-56	19,108	Continuing
D.2859	Topographical Survey	1955-56	3,360	Continuing
D.2929 & A	Development of Water Resources	1955-56	34,520	
D.2988	Improvements to Main Roads	1955-56	32,257	Continuing
D.3092	African Education	1955-56	88,985	Continuing
D.3184	Topographical Survey	1957-58	4,500	Continuing
D.3371	Basutoland High School	1958-59	9,872	
D.3399	Mental Hospital	1958-59	75	Continuing
D.3427	Maseru Sewerage	1958-59	1,516	Continuing
D.3517	Mapoteng-Mamathe Road	1958-59	NIL	Continuing
D.3647	Seaka Bridge	1958-59	18,613	
R.495	Soil Fertility Worker	1951-52	5,826	
R.758	Soil Research	1955-56	6,702	
R.792	History of Basutoland	1956-57	260	
		Total	£1,827,659	



Schemes approved since 1st April, 1959

<i>No. of Scheme</i>	<i>Title of Scheme</i>	<i>Total grant approved</i>
D.3846	Engineering Scholarship .	£350

The following summaries indicate progress made during 1959.

I. AGRICULTURE

Soil Conservation – Scheme D.2707 and D.2707A.

This scheme is primarily aimed at halting and stabilising erosion throughout the accessible areas of the country by means of mechanical equipment. This year, because of numerous breakdowns in machinery and equipment, progress has not been as satisfactory as would be expected.

Progress Table for 1959

<i>Measure</i>	<i>Prior to 1959</i>	<i>During 1959</i>	<i>Total to Dec. 1959</i>
Area Terraced (acres) .	486,798	6,435	493,233
Length of Terraces (miles)	26,374	340	26,714
Buffer Strips (acres) . .	687,852	166	688,018
Diversion Furrows (miles)	3,951	–	3,951
Dams Constructed . .	572	45	617
Concrete Weirs & Inlets .	6	11	17
Trees Planted	1,605,817	907,058	2,512,875
Dongas Beaconed (miles)	5,393	50	5,443
Meadow Strips (miles) .	1,283	122	1,405
Reclamation Beacons (acres)	13,296	–	13,298

Pilot Project – Scheme D.2204 and D. 2204 A

As originally provided for in the initial plan, Government personnel are gradually being withdrawn from direct control of the Pilot Project Area. After local discussion, it was agreed that the District Council together with the District and Ward Chiefs should take an active part in the administration of the scheme and that they would be assisted with advice from Government officers and material aid from funds remaining for the project. A Senior member of the Agricultural Department was left at Pilot Project to deal with the day to day running of the scheme.

Mechanized Group Farming – Scheme D.2205 and D.2205A

This scheme was closed during the year as it was considered that most of the available information had been obtained and that, in general, the Basuto were not interested in co-operative tractor groups as envisaged by the scheme.

Maseru Agricultural School – Scheme D.2834 and D.2834A

With a further allocation of £10,070 last year, it has been possible to complete extensions to the Boarding Masters House, a new teacher's house, a library and a laundry and to connect the farm and necessary buildings with the Mains electricity supply.

Soil Fertility Research – Scheme R.758

This scheme is now financed entirely from Territorial funds. The summary and conclusions drawn from the results of the scheme were included in the 1958 Colonial Report ; the following is, in turn, a brief outline of the findings up to the closing of the scheme :

Mountains

The black soils of the mountains are extremely fertile, but there is evidence that under continuous cropping phosphate reserves become depleted and to maintain production at high levels phosphatic fertilizers must be added to these soils. Because of the danger of summer frosts in the mountain areas the growing of crops such as maize and beans should be discouraged. Cropping systems for mountain areas should include row crops as an aid in controlling the wild oat (*Avena sativa*) which is so prevalent there.

Lowlands and Foothills

Nitrogen: The value of applying nitrogen to maize in the lowlands and foothills has again been demonstrated, giving highly economic responses.

Phosphate: All soils, except the limited amounts of alluvial soils have been shown to respond to the addition of phosphatic fertilizer.

Manuring: Increased yields have been shown to be obtained with the use of manure and manure ash. Because of the limited quantities of ash and manure in Basutoland any substantial increase in crop production must be based on the use of phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilizers.

Potash: The soils of Basutoland are not deficient in Potash and cereals and legumes do not respond to added K. (1958 report).

Lime: The use of heavy applications of lime on the light lowland soils has a depressing effect on crop yields and applications should be limited to one ton per acre every 5 years. On the heavier loam soil of the foothills the application of lime is highly beneficial, giving considerable yield increases.

Trace Elements:

- (a) *Sulphur*: Some evidence has been obtained of crop responses to Sulphur.
- (b) *Zinc*: Results at present are not reliable.
- (c) *Magnesium*: In one case a response to Magnesium was obtained.
- (d) *Iodine*: Responses to Iodine applications to Lowland soils have been obtained using wheat and peas.
- (e) *Molybdenum*: Definite responses to molybdenum on certain soils has been confirmed.

Crops: It is now possible to make definite recommendations regarding the most suitable varieties of Maize, Wheat, Beans to be grown in the lowlands ; and to recommend the best Pea varieties for mountain areas.

Eight wheat selections are being multiplied for distribution to farmers.

2. MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Development of Medical Services – Scheme D.842A & B

New Maseru Hospital: Further Colonial Development and Welfare Funds have been made available as a supplementary grant and work on the construction of the additional buildings to complete the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital was resumed in the latter half of the year.

Extensions to District Hospitals: The construction of the new hospital at Mokhotlong has continued despite the difficulty in transporting materials and supplies and work is expected to be completed during 1960.

The construction of maternity and children's wards at the hospitals at Leribe, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing and of the children's and isolation wards at Butha Buthe and Teyateyaneng was completed during the year and the wards are now open.

The maternity and children's wards at Qacha's Nek Hospital were completed towards the end of the year and will be opened during 1960.

Tuberculosis Wards: Scheme D.2776 and D.2776A

Tuberculosis wards were opened during the year at Leribe, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing and the tuberculosis ward at Qacha's Nek Hospital, which was completed towards the end of the year, will be opened during 1960.

Construction of Mental Hospital – Scheme D.3399

Funds have been granted under this scheme for the construction of a Mental Hospital to serve the needs of both Basutoland and Swaziland. There will be accommodation for 100 patients from Basutoland and 10 from Swaziland. The hospital is to be built on a site

adjacent to, but at a suitable distance from, the Leper Settlement, at Botšabelo, Maseru. Work began during the year on the construction of the Staff Quarters.

3. PUBLIC WORKS

Improvements to main roads – Scheme D.2988

The bridge construction programme for the Territory was slowed down due to the employment of the bridge unit on the Seaka Bridge. However, bridges were constructed over the Little Seaka, Upper Tsoaing, Motsekua, Hellspoor and Butha Buthe Streams.

Mountain Road – Scheme D.1050B

The extension to the Scheme, which was to continue the road a further eight miles to the Mantšonyane River has been successfully completed, in spite of some difficulties due to the mountainous country.

As a result of experience gained by Basuto in the original Scheme it has been possible to reduce (to a minimum) European supervisory staff.

Seaka Bridge – Scheme D.3647

This scheme which provided for the reconstruction of a four span steel girder bridge, 628 feet in length, has been successfully completed. The bridge had been bought second hand from a site eighty miles from its present one. The piers, 45 feet above the river bed, and the road approaches at each end were constructed by the Public Works Department, while the dismantling reconditioning and reconstruction was carried out by a firm of contractors. The bridge reduces the distance in the journey between Mohale's Hoek and Quthing by 52 miles.

Maseru Sewerage – Scheme D.3427

The scheme allows for the first stage and will serve only a quarter of the township including the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Kingway business area, the Central Prison and a small area en route to the disposal works site.

The work is being carried out by contract and all contracts have been let except for the construction of the disposal works. The 9" diameter main outfall was completed and the smaller 6" and 9" diameter reticulation is proceeding well. However, due to late approval of the funds and other delays, the scheme is about eighteen months behind schedule.

Hydrographic and Topographic Surveys of the Ox-bow Lake – Scheme D.2929

The first stage of the Ox-bow Lake Scheme Investigations was completed during the year. The objects of the first stage, begun in

1956, were to construct gauging weirs and establish a meteorological station and rain gauges so that a start could be made on collecting data. An access track to the gauging sites has been constructed, and housing and office accommodation built for the hydrological assistant and his staff. Three new gauging weirs have been constructed, each of which accounts for approximately a quarter of the total catchment of the Ox-bow area. The meteorological station is equipped with evaporimeter, sunlight recorder, anemometer, maximum and minimum thermometers, wet and dry bulb thermometers, thermograph, hydrograph and rain gauges. Readings are taken twice daily and the data sent to the Consultant Engineer, and also to the Pretoria Weather Bureau. Mountain type rain gauges are scattered over the catchment area and are read monthly.

The objects of the second stage of the investigations, for which funds were authorized towards the end of the year, include the establishment of five additional and fully equipped meteorological stations and the installation of more rain gauges, an aerial survey and mapping of the catchment area and tunnel routes, a geological survey including examinations of the dam sites and tunnel routes, an electrical load survey, and a hydrological report based on the findings and data received from the meteorological and gauging stations has been studied. Stage two is expected to continue at least until April, 1962.

4. EDUCATION

African Education – Scheme D. 3092

This scheme included provision for six new junior secondary schools and separation of secondary classes from teacher training classes at three combined centres.

During 1959 two of the three junior secondary schools, under construction at the end of 1958, were completed, and will open for classes in January, 1960. These two are situated at Butha Buthe and Mafeteng. The school at Mapholaneng in the mountains of Mokhotlong district was still unfinished at the end of the year. Good progress, however, has been made in spite of transport difficulties created by the unusually severe weather conditions during the winter months. The building will be completed during the first quarter of next year before the conclusion of the period of the scheme on March 31st, 1960.

The amount included in the original scheme for each junior secondary school was £6,750, made up as follows :

Building	£5,500
Equipment	£1,250

In most areas, it has been found that the building grant was sufficient only for the tuition block and one staff house. The provision of additional staff houses and hostels will be included in schemes for the 1960–64 development period.

The separation programme of Teacher Training and Secondary classes at Eagle's Peak College and St. Joseph's Training College has made good progress. The original estimates of costs have however proved to be low, and grants for the completion of the buildings will be applied for in the 1960-64 schemes. It is expected that both colleges will be ready to accept students in 1961.

Basutoland High School – Scheme D.3371

This scheme for extensions to the Basutoland High School costing £14,700 was almost complete at the end of the year. The work has been done by the Public Works Department. Boarding accommodation at the school is now available for 140 boys and 90 girls.

PART II

Chapter I : Population

Statistics for Basutoland show a rapid increase in the African population during the first 40 years of this century. In the 1904 census the population was given as 347,731 and in 1936 as 559,273. It is thought that the increase was partly due to immigration of Tembus from the nearby districts of the Cape Province. Although natural increase must have played a considerable part in this increase no reliable figures are available to assess this. The figures of 561,289 for the African population present in the Territory at the 1946 census indicated that the rate of increase had slowed down. The figures of 638,857 for the 1956 census, however, show that the population has again increased.

At the time of the 1946 census, which showed an increase of only 2,016 in the African population, as compared with 1936, it was thought that the immigration of the previous 30 years had been replaced by emigration. It was generally agreed that the very small increase shown in 1946 was not due to faulty enumeration but to certain economic factors and to the lure of industry in the Union of South Africa.

The 1956 census figures indicate an increase of 77,568 over the 1946 census for Africans in the Territory. The 1956 census also shows 154,782 for the number of males and females absent outside the Territory. These persons are mostly migrant workers who are expected to return to their households in Basutoland. In 1936, the census figures for absentees at labour centres were shown as 101,273. Unfortunately no comparable figures for absentees are available from the 1946 census. The only figures published in the 1946 census report were those obtained from the Union Census Department, being for Africans who stated their district of domicile was Basutoland, 92,894, and for Africans who stated they were born in Basutoland, 199,327. It is difficult to assess whether or not there has been any large scale return of Basuto who were resident in the Union or other immigration during the period 1946 to 1956. This would be a reversal of the emigration thought to have occurred between 1936 and 1946. The results of the social survey carried out in Basutoland in 1956, which are not available yet, may throw some light on this problem. It is clear from the 1956 figure of 154,782 for absentees, that there is still a large number of Basuto whose homes are in Basutoland but who are migrant workers in the Union of South Africa.

The increase of 77,568 in the African population present in the Territory during the last decennial period represents an increase of 14 per cent. This is four per cent below the figure accepted in the

Union as the normal natural increase among the African population over a ten year period. Assuming little or no immigration, 14 per cent is considered a reasonable figure in view of the number of persons shown as absentees. It may be even higher if the movement of population from the rural areas of Basutoland to the Union urban areas which was thought to have occurred between 1936 and 1946 has in fact continued. However, regulations such as influx control imposed in the urban areas of the Union may have countered such emigration during the last ten years.

No census was held in the Union in 1956 so data is not available about Basuto living there to help interpret Basutoland's population trends.

The 1956 census shows a slight increase in the non-African population of Basutoland. Since 1946 the European population has increased by 237 (or 14 per cent) and the mixed race population by 42 (or 7 per cent). The Asiatic population has however decreased by 27 (or 10 per cent). There are no European settlers in Basutoland.

The following tables show the population figures by districts for the four racial groups, according to the 1956 census and a comparison with the figures for the 1946 census. Since that census there have been boundary changes involving four of the districts, which must be considered when comparing the figures. Berea district has increased in size with a corresponding decrease in Leribe District, and Maseru District has increase slightly with a corresponding loss to Qacha's Nek District. The figures shown below do not include absentees.

1. Africans in the Territory - 1956

<i>District</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total 1956</i>	<i>Total 1946</i>	<i>Difference</i>
Maseru . . .	55,218	73,107	128,325	105,720	+ 22,605
Leribe . . .	41,036	57,322	98,358	98,655	— 297
Mafeteng . .	34,798	46,593	81,391	69,301	+ 12,090
Mohale's Hoek	31,669	44,460	76,129	65,950	+ 10,179
Berea	30,276	42,931	73,207	57,832	+ 15,375
Quthing . . .	21,956	30,391	52,347	45,672	+ 6,675
Mokhotlong .	19,969	24,577	44,546	38,140	+ 6,406
Qacha's Nek .	18,751	26,134	44,885	44,801	+ 84
Butha Buthe .	16,778	22,891	39,669	35,218	+ 4,451
Total	270,451	368,406	638,857	561,289	+ 77,568

2. *Europeans in the Territory - 1956*

<i>District</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total 1956</i>	<i>Total 1946</i>	<i>Difference</i>	
Maseru . . .	449	452	901	737	+	164
Berea . . .	93	79	172	108	+	64
Mafeteng . .	85	94	179	218	—	39
Leribe . . .	82	89	171	171		—
Quthing . . .	81	71	152	103	+	49
Mohale's Hoek	76	83	159	186	—	27
Qacha's Nek .	61	63	124	99	+	25
Mokhotlong .	23	25	48	35	+	13
Butha Buthe .	12	8	20	32	—	12
Total . . .	962	964	1,926	1,689	+	237

3. *Asiatics in the Territory - 1956*

<i>District</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total 1956</i>	<i>Total 1946</i>	<i>Difference</i>	
Butha Buthe .	76	67	143	88	+	55
Leribe . . .	40	36	76	123	—	47
Berea . . .	10	3	13	17	—	4
Qacha's Nek .	3	4	7	15	—	8
Mafeteng . .	2	3	5	14	—	9
Maseru . . .	2	—	2	14	—	12
Mohale's Hoek	—	—	—	—		—
Mokhotlong .	—	—	—	—		—
Quthing . . .	—	—	—	—		—
Total . . .	133	114	247	274	—	27

4. *Mixed Race in the Territory - 1956*

<i>District</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total 1956</i>	<i>Total 1946</i>	<i>Difference</i>	
Mafeteng . . .	67	64	131	96	+	35
Leribe . . .	51	61	112	81	+	31
Mohale's Hoek	51	49	100	46	+	54
Maseru . . .	46	71	117	143	—	26
Berea . . .	40	45	85	69	+	16
Qacha's Nek .	21	12	33	26	+	7
Quthing . . .	18	24	42	34	+	8
Butha Buthe .	10	13	23	106	—	83
Mokhotlong .	1	—	1	1		—
Total . . .	305	339	644	602	+	42

A Social Survey was also conducted at the same time as the Population Census in 1956. The findings, which are to be published in Social Survey report, are not yet available but it is hoped that the report will be printed early in 1960. Some of the aspects it will cover will be tribal classification, extent of polygyny, educational standards of the population, ownership of means of transport, periods of unbroken absence of extra-territorial absentees and methods of raising money.

Chapter II : Occupations

Wages and Labour Organizations

I. OCCUPATIONS

The principal occupations of the Basuto are agricultural and stock farming, and for these pursuits the country provides all the essentials. Its climate favours the development of a healthy, hardy mountain people and it is free from the chief scourges of Africa. There are few mosquitoes and no malaria or tsetse fly. It is also free from many of the forms of stock disease which plague countries nearer sea level.

Primitive methods of farming, however, have reduced the productivity of the soil, and erosion has reduced the area of arable land. At the same time the establishment of law and order and the development of social services have facilitated a large growth in population over the years. The result has been that the increase in food production has barely kept pace with the demands of the increasing population. Measures which have been and are being taken to check erosion and increase food production are described in Chapter VI.

The pressure on land, together with other economic and social factors, such as a developing cash economy and a spirit of adventure among the young men, have traditionally caused the Basuto to leave home periodically to seek work, and will continue to do so. There are no industries in Basutoland other than a small brick field and the printing enterprises of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society and the Roman Catholic Mission which together employ approximately 100 Basuto. An increasing number, however, are taking part in trading activities, and Europeans and Indians are at present not being granted licences to establish new trading stores. Apart from employment in the Government Service or in trading stores there is little work to be found in the Territory. It is therefore necessary for most of those seeking work to seek employment in the Union of South Africa.

The table below shows the number of passes issued in the last three years to Basuto leaving the Territory for employment in the Union of South Africa.

<i>Mines</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1959</i>
Gold	33,030	38,440	40,737
Coal	7,344	15,125	11,108
Diamond	343	1,542	1,060
Other Mines	2,923	2,295	2,214
Total Mines	43,640	57,402	55,119
Agriculture	2,934	5,447	4,409
Miscellaneous	7,830	30,846	6,235
Total	54,404	93,695	65,763

These figures are not, of course, a correct estimate of the total number of Basuto actually employed in the mining industry, in factories and on farms in the Union at any one time; they indicate merely how many persons left the country to take up employment during the year under review, and do not take account of employees engaged in previous years who have remained in the Union during 1959.

The Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg, is represented by the Native Recruiting Corporation with its local Superintendent and head office in Maseru, and branch offices in other district headquarter stations. The Corporation recruits either under contract or under the Assisted Voluntary System.

The contract, which is attested before a Government officer, binds the recruit to work in a certain mine for a certain number of shifts at given rates of wage, according to the class of work performed. Basuto are usually employed on the more difficult and better paid tasks, such as shaft sinking. The majority are employed underground.

Most recruits for the mines prefer to engage under the Assisted Voluntary System. By this system the recruit is not attested for work on any particular mine, but agrees to proceed to Johannesburg for work on any of the mines enumerated in a schedule. On arrival he is given three weeks in which to choose his mine.

Labour is also recruited by other approved labour agents for work on coal, diamond, and manganese mines, farms, and in other forms of employment. All employers for whom labour agents recruit are first approved by Government.

2. AGENCY FOR THE HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES

Prior to 1932, if tax collection was bad in any year in Basutoland, an officer was despatched to the Rand to undertake a field collection. A permanent office was established in Johannesburg in 1932, and

after a few years, when the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland elected to join the venture, the office receive its present name of Agency for the High Commission Territories. Subsequently, the Agency was divided up, with the result that at present there is a main agency at Windward House, 22 Thorpe St., Selby, Johannesburg and three Sub-Agencies, each under a deputy Agent. The Sub-Agencies are situated at Springs and Randfontein in the Transvaal and at Welkom in the Orange Free State.

The main task of the Agency staffs is the collection of taxes and levies from Africans of the High Commission Territories who are in employment in the Union of South Africa. In addition to tax collection, however, the Agencies undertake general welfare work, assisting any Africans of the High Commission Territories who may be in difficulty, particularly through the Union's Influx Control Laws, and arranging the repatriation of any Africans from Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland who may have become destitute. Domestic and other disputes involving Africans from the three Territories are frequently brought before the Agent and the Deputy Agents by the parties concerned or are referred to the Agencies by Union Government officials or by officials from the respective Governments of the High Commission Territories. Through the medium of the Agencies it is therefore possible in any cases to find a solution to problems affecting the well-being of Africans of the High Commission Territories, which would otherwise lead to disquiet and often hardship.

The Agent and his staff also endeavour to ensure that the conditions under which labourers from the three Territories are employed in the Union are satisfactory. The Agent is Regional Employment Commissioner for the High Commission Territories and in this capacity deals with requisitions for labour from the Union Labour Bureau and advises Government officials from the Territories of areas in which labour is required and of the wages and other conditions of employment offered.

The authorized establishment of the Agencies is as follows :

- 1 Agent for the High Commission Territories
- 4 Deputy Agents
- 1 Accounting Clerk
- 1 Clerk, Higher Grade
- 20 Clerks, Grade 1
- 3 Messengers/Policemen, Grade III
- 6 Motor Drivers, Grades II and III

With the exception of one post of Grade I Clerk, all posts on the establishment were filled at the close of the year. Of the total staff, three Clerks (Grade I) and one Motor Driver are seconded from the establishment of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and three Clerks (Grade I) from Swaziland. The balance of the staff is on the Basutoland Establishment.

The following tables show the figures for taxes and levies collected for Basutoland by the Agencies during the past four financial years :

<i>Tax or Levy</i>	<i>1955-56</i>	<i>1956-57</i>	<i>1957-58</i>	<i>1958-59</i>
	£	£	£	£
Basutoland Tax	133,128	133,147	142,148	134,630
Matsema Levy	3,900	3,909	4,177	3,958
Education Levy	279	257	172	—
Total	137,307	137,313	146,497	138,588

The staff of the Agencies continue to do their utmost to encourage Africans of the High Commission Territories to liquidate their tax liabilities while they are in employment in the Union, with the result that the majority of Basuto in the Union, who are still in arrears with their tax commitments, are recent arrivals or those employed in the farming areas where it is difficult for the staff to reach them.

The following tables show the Arrear and Current tax figures as percentages of the total Basuto Tax collected by the Agent during the past four years :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Arrear Tax</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Current Tax</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total Basuto Tax</i>
	£		£		£
1955-56	43,284	33	89,844	67	133,128
1956-57	40,137	30	93,010	70	133,147
1957-58	40,346	28	101,802	72	142,148
1958-59	36,409	27	98,221	73	134,630

The following table shows the numbers of Basuto labourers who were employed by the mines affiliated to the Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines as at the 31st December in each of the years from 1954 to 1959.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Labourers</i>
1954	33,909
1955	43,746
1956	39,402
1957	39,579
1958	48,504
1959	52,343

The average labour from the three High Commission Territories constituted 19.66 per cent of the total average labour force employed by the mines affiliated to the Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines during 1959. The comparative territorial figures are as follows :

Basutoland	13.06%
Bechuanaland Protectorate	4.62%
Swaziland	1.98%

Since 1953, no official labour figures relating to the Natal Coal Mines have been issued. Since 1956, however, the Agency Staff has obtained figures from individual mines during tax collection visits. The labour figures below include, from 1956 onwards, all the Natal Coal Mines whilst those prior to that year cover only labour employed by mines affiliated to the Natal Coal Owner's Native Labour Association.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Labourers</i>
January, 1952. . . .	1,823
November, 1953 . . .	1,566
February . 1956 . . .	1,306
February, 1957 . . .	1,151
June, 1958	1,466
June, 1959	1,325

3. COST OF LIVING

The following table shows the fluctuations in prices of various commodities over the years and indicates the pre-war price:

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1938</i>		<i>1957</i>		<i>1958</i>		<i>1959</i>	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mealie meal per lb.		1½		3		3		3
Beans per lb. . . .		3		3		6		8
Samp per lb.		1½		3½		3½		3¾
Bread per 2lb. loaf		4		9½		9½		10
Flour per lb.		2		5		5		5
Rice per lb.		4	1	—	1	—	1	1
Oatmeal per lb. . . .		3	1	2	1	—	1	—
Tea per lb.	2	3	8	9	8	6	8	3
Coffee per lb.	1	9	6	3	6	3	6	3
Sugar per lb.		3		5¾		5¾		5¾
Jam per lb.		5	2	3	1	2	1	3
Potatoes per lb. . . .		1		5		4		3
Butter per lb.	1	2	3	5	3	5	3	8
Cheese per lb.	1	2	2	10	2	10	3	—
Eggs per doz.	1	6	3	6	3	3	3	6
Milk per gall.	2	—	3	8	4	—	4	—
Bacon per lb.	1	5	3	8	3	6	4	—
Beef per lb.		6	2	6	2	6	2	—
Mutton per lb.		7	3	—	3	—	2	9

The prices shown above indicate average prices ; a number of the commodities listed can be bought at cheaper or more expensive rates depending on quality.

4. TRADE UNIONS

The Basutoland Trades Unions and Trades Disputes Proclamation was promulgated in 1942 and amended in 1949. Regulations were published in 1949 (High Commissioner's Notice No. 149 of 1949) and amended in 1950 and 1952. The Proclamation and Regulations provided for the registration and regulation of trades unions in Basutoland and for the orderly settlement of trades disputes.

By the end of 1959 five trades unions had been registered, namely:

- The Basutoland Typographical Workers' Union;
- The Basutoland Commercial Distributive Workers' Union;
- The Basutoland National Union of Trained Artisans;
- The Basutoland General Workers' Union ;
- The Basutoland Motor Transport Workers' Union.

5. LABOUR LEGISLATION

The Wages Proclamation, Chapter 95, of the Laws of Basutoland enables the High Commissioner to regulate the level of wages paid to Basuto in any occupation or in any area within the Territory. A minimum wage level may be prescribed by Notice in the Official Gazette.

The Employment of Women and Children Proclamation, Chapter 40, regulates the conditions of employment of women, young persons and children in industrial undertakings, and prohibits the employment of any person under the age of 12 years in any such undertaking, whether public or private unless it is owned by the child's parents.

The African Labour Proclamation, Chapter 57, as amended by Proclamations 4 of 1951, 43 of 1951, 58 of 1953, 19 of 1956, 79 of 1956, 42 of 1957 and 33 of 1958, regulates the recruitment and contracts for the employment of Basuto for work in the Union of South Africa.

The Workmen's Compensation Proclamation, Chapter 104, makes provision for the payment of compensation to workmen employed in Basutoland who suffer injury or death or contract disease in the course of their employment.

Chapter III : Public Finance and Taxation

I. GENERAL

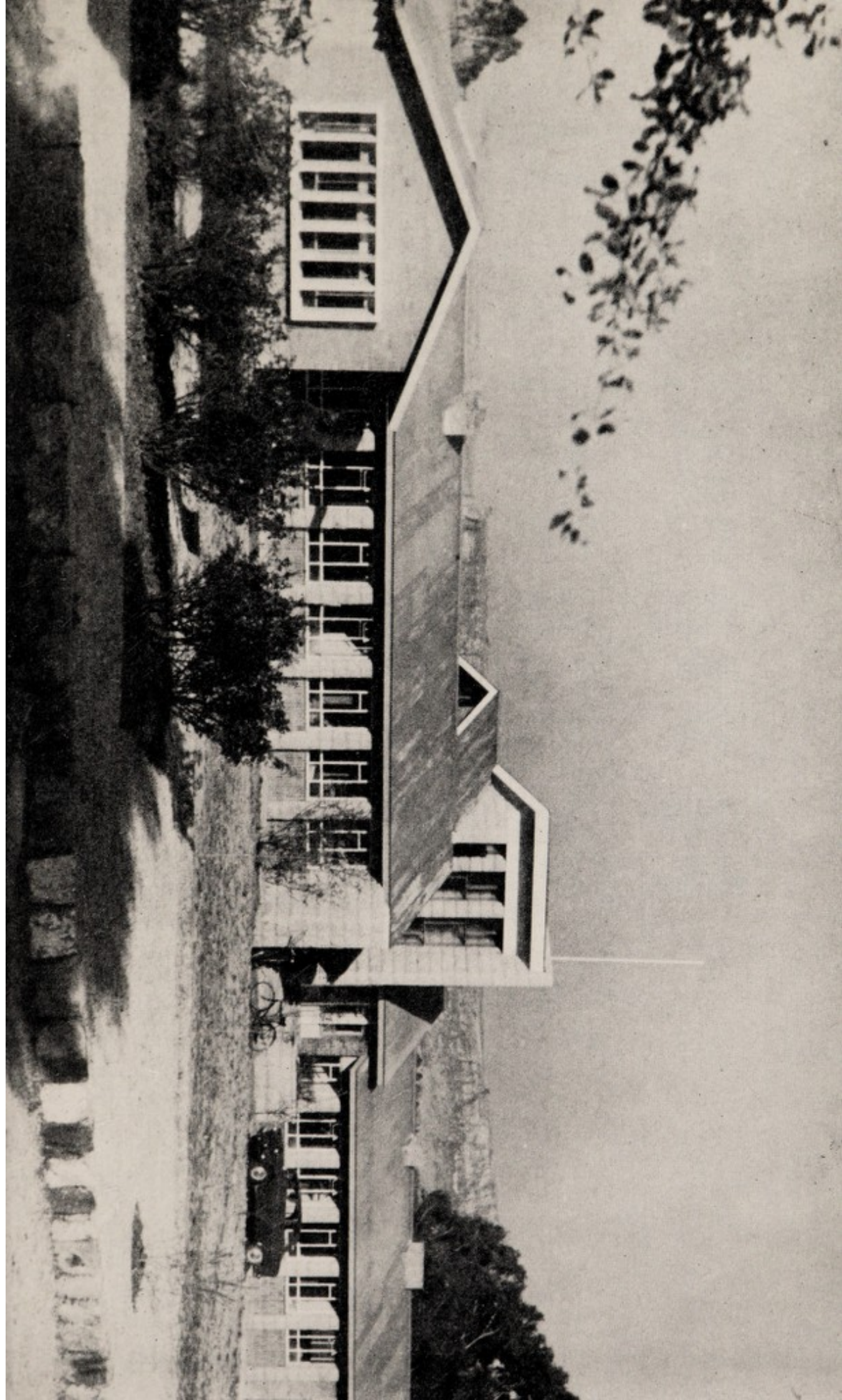
Revenue for the year ended 31st March, 1959, exceeded the original estimate of £1,529,921 by £107,872, and expenditure was £93,516 less than the original estimate of £1,884,851.

The revised summary of the financial position at 31st March, 1960, is anticipated to be as follows,

Accumulated Surplus at 31.3.58	£494,840
Less deficit 1958-59	£187,609
	<u>307,231</u>
Add appreciation of Investments	12,338
	<u>319,569</u>
Add amount due on account of Colonial Development and Welfare Expenditure	35,453
	<u>355,022</u>
Accumulated surplus at 31.3.59	
Revised estimated Expenditure 1959-60	2,158,249
Revised estimates Revenue 1959-60	<u>1,757,690</u>
Revised Estimated Deficit	400,559
Estimated Deficit at 31.3.60	<u>£45,537</u>

Public Debt

The Public Debt of the Territory at 31st March 1959 was £403,978, against which provision for redemption by means of Sinking Funds was £34,021.





2. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following is a statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the last three years:

Comparative statement of revenue

<i>Head</i>	<i>1956-57</i>	<i>1957-58</i>	<i>1958-59</i>
	£	£	£
Basuto Tax	338,159	325,483	346,601
Customs and Excise	638,730	708,007	777,114
Posts and Telegraphs	59,716	62,192	66,532
Licences	32,328	35,204	35,963
Fees of Court or Office	26,268	26,630	33,241
Judicial Fines	8,254	9,316	5,093
Income Tax	87,080	103,403	73,720
Poll Tax	2,165	2,308	2,313
Fees for Services Rendered	40,878	45,983	55,072
Interest	14,705	16,206	19,063
Wool & Mohair Export Duty	114,027	108,788	65,805
Rent from Government Property	22,754	24,016	25,566
Miscellaneous	78,662	81,897	131,709
	1,463,726	1,549,433	1,637,792
C.D. & W. Grants	259,533	220,731	174,214
Totals	1,723,259	1,770,164	1,812,006

Comparative statement of Expenditure

<i>Head</i>	<i>1956-57</i>	<i>1957-58</i>	<i>1958-59</i>
	£	£	£
Public Debt.	6,310	13,381	30,413
Resident Commissioner ¹	7,317	6,000	—
Agricultural & Veterinary Services	86,732	91,325	105,816
Audit	14,103	16,727	16,531
Central Stores	26,317	8,307	83,401
Co-operative Societies	5,771	4,832	8,632
District Administration	61,800	67,731	64,072
Education	256,093	279,279	296,416
High Commissioner's Office	41,128	48,238	61,880
Judicial	18,548	23,721	29,304
Legal ¹	7,093	7,606	—
Leper Settlement	28,617	28,015	28,595
Medical	143,519	169,615	170,451
Miscellaneous ¹	58,745	61,907	—
Basuto Administration	121,613	116,423	122,466
Pensions and Gratuities	75,722	98,498	95,856
Police	133,599	150,112	152,701
Prisons	52,116	53,120	59,972
Posts and Telegraphs	54,451	58,603	57,791
Public Works Department	44,925	48,772	199,141
Public Works Recurrent ²	76,478	91,130	—
Public Works Extraordinary	56,779	83,785	86,368
Rand Agencies	28,177	28,644	28,288
Secretariat ¹	18,710	20,373	—
Subventions ³	2,459	2,688	—
Treasury ¹	14,130	14,946	—
Central Administration	—	—	94,241
C.D. & W. Schemes	1,441,252 232,186	1,593,778 193,248	1,792,336 207,281
Totals	1,673,439	1,787,026	1,999,616

¹ Amalgamated in 1958-59 under Central Administration.² Included in Public Works Department in 1958-59.³ Included in Departments in 1958-59.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31st MARCH, 1959

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
<i>Deposits:</i>				<i>Cash:</i>	£	s.	d.
African Pioneer Corps Pen- sions	5,646	3	0	With Bank & Sub-Accountants	46,282	6	10
Basuto National Treasury Ma- tsema Levy	606	0	0	With Crown Agents	329	3	3
Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Tax Account	5,063	4	0	With Joint Consolidated Fund	212,000	0	0
Higher Education Levy	57,029	7	1	In transit from Sub-Accountants	16,153	13	3
Miscellaneous	713	1	6	<i>Investments:</i>			
Prisoners' Property	14	1	6	Surplus Balances	225,784	4	6
South African Railways				Home Industries	37,929	19	0
<i>Special Funds:</i>							
Colonial Development & Wel- fare Funds.	20,688	0	8	<i>High Commission Territories</i>			
Guardian's Fund	4,464	7	7	<i>Widows' & Orphans' Pension Fund:</i>			
Home Industries Fund	37,929	19	0	Invested with Crown Agents . .	192,014	13	10
War Levy Fund	2,987	11	6	Invested with Joint Consolida- ted Fund	15,389	18	3
Basutoland Wool & Mohair Fund	93,870	1	6	Cash held by Basutoland	1,261	1	4
H.C.T. Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund	207,404	12	1	<i>Imprests:</i>			
Cash held by Basutoland . . .	1,261	1	4	<i>Advances:</i>			
<i>Unexpended portion of Inter- Colonial Development Loan</i>							
General Revenue Balance as at 1st April, 1958.	494,839	2	4	<i>Trading Accounts:</i>			
Plus appreciation on Invest- ments	12,337	19	8	Lerotholi Technical School	6,856	2	5
	507,177	2	0	Stock & Debtors			
				Leper Settlement Shop Stock & Debtors	268	3	9
				Maseru Electricity Stock & Debtors	1,003	5	7
				Joinery Account Book & Debtors	3,134	11	7
				Quarry Account - ditto	805	13	6

3. MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Revenue from Basuto Tax for the year ending 31st March, 1960, is expected to be £320,000.

Customs and Excise Duty

Revenue is expected to be £925,000 for the year ending 31st March, 1960.

Income Tax

The rates fixed and rebates allowable for the year ended 30th June, 1959, were as follows:

- (1) *Normal Tax*: Married persons were assessed at the rate of 15d. increased by 1/1000th of a penny per pound of taxable income. Unmarried persons were charged an extra 3d. per pound. Companies paid at the rate of 6s. increased to 7s. 6d. per pound on income in excess of £4,000.
- (2) *Super Tax*: This was payable in addition to normal tax on incomes in excess of £2,300 by persons other than companies. The rate was 24d. increased by 1/400th of a penny per pound of income subject to super tax.
- (3) *Rebates*: The normal tax assessed at the above rates was subject to a primary tax rebate of £31 for married persons, and £23 for unmarried persons. In addition, rebates of £15 each for the first and second child and £17 each for other children, £2. 10s. per dependant and 1s. 3d. per pound of insurance or benefit fund premiums were allowed. The super tax rebate was £285.
- (4) *Surcharge*: This was a percentage increase after the deduction of rebates and is used to increase or reduce the tax payable each year. The surcharge on married persons was 35 per cent on normal tax and 40 per cent on super tax. It was 45 per cent on both taxes in respect of other persons excluding companies.
- (5) *Maximum Rate*: The normal and super taxes conjointly plus the surcharge must not exceed 12s. 6d. in the pound.
- (6) *Tax payable*: The approximate tax payable on various income levels is as follows:

<i>Taxable Income</i>	<i>Unmarried Person</i>	<i>Married without Children</i>	<i>Married with Children</i>
£	£	£	
350	6	—	Reduce the figures in the previous column by £21 (approx.) for each child under 18 years on the last day of the year of assessment or under 21 years on that day if wholly supported by parent, or under 24 if attending University and wholly supported by parent.
400	12	—	
500	23	2	
700	46	20	
900	70	39	
1,000	82	49	
1,200	106	67	
1,500	144	98	
1,800	182	128	
2,000	208	149	
2,500	320	246	
3,000	505	415	

The income tax payable during the year ended 31st March, 1959, was £73,720 and collections to the 31st March, 1960, amounted to £91,674.

Africans are exempt from income tax.

Trading Licences

Details of the annual licence fees payable during the year 1959 are shown in the Basutoland Trading Proclamation, No. 72 of 1951, as amended by High Commissioner's Notice No. 275 of 1955, the more important being:

General Trader	£37. 10s.
Basuto Trader	£ 2. 10s.
	and £ 5
Agent of a Firm	£20
	and £30
Other specified businesses	£ 2-£15

Stamp Duty

Stamp duties and fees are payable at the rates shown in the Schedule to Chapter 70 of the Laws of Basutoland.

Wool and Mohair Export Duty

Duty levied on wool and mohair exported from the Territory was reduced 3d. and 6d. per pound to 1½d. and 4d. per pound respectively in August, 1958.

Poll Tax

Poll Tax of £3 per annum is payable by all adult male persons who do not pay Basuto Tax.

Chapter IV : Currency and Banking

Basutoland's currency is the same as that of the Union of South Africa.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. has a branch office at Maseru and also operates weekly agencies at Mohale's Hoek, Mafeteng, Teyateyaneng, Leribe, Matsieng, Roma, Morija, Sekake's, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. Barclay's Bank Ltd. has a branch office in Maseru and operates agencies at Leribe, Mohale's Hoek, Mafeteng and Butha Buthe.

There are 11 Post Offices at which business is transacted with the Union Post Office Savings Bank whose headquarters are at Bloemfontein.

Chapter V : Commerce

The bulk of the general trade in the Territory is carried on by Europeans and also in the northern districts, by a few Indians. At present Europeans and Indians are being granted licences for new trading stations only in exceptional circumstances, for since the war an increasing number of Basuto have been engaged in trading activities. Approximately 2,700 Basuto held trading licences, principally for bakeries, butcheries, cafes, livestock trading, milling, general trading (subject to certain restrictions), and road transport both for goods and passengers. Another feature of commercial activity since the war has been the development, particularly in the field of wool and mohair marketing, of co-operative societies. This is described in Chapter VI.

Basutoland has no industries and has to import the consumer goods and capital items it needs as well as a certain amount of agricultural produce and livestock. The country's exports consist almost entirely of agricultural commodities and livestock, the main exports normally being wool and mohair, followed by wheat, sorghum, and cattle. The value of imports usually exceeds the value of exports, often by a considerable figure, but the adverse balance is offset by the export of labour to the mines, industries and farms in the Union of South Africa resulting in a flow of income to Basutoland in the form of remittances to relatives, deferred pay paid locally, savings brought back from the Union, payments to labour agents in the Territory and better Basuto tax collections.

According to the figures given below there was a slight fall in imports during 1958 and a considerable fall in exports. The latter was

mainly due to the fall in the wool market. As the wool season continued, however, the prices offered for Basutoland wool continued to rise. Low prices at the beginning of the season similarly affected mohair exports.

Precise and comprehensive statistics showing the balance of payments of Basutoland are not available. The following tables give approximate figures for imports and exports of the major commodities which enables comparisons to be made with the previous years. The figures contained in the tables are gathered from the trade returns made by General and Restricted Traders. They should be regarded as an indication only, and not as an accurate statistical picture. Many of the Basuto traders are in remote mountain areas out of reach of adequate postal services and consequently they are unable to submit returns, whilst many, through lack of records, submit inaccurate ones. The figures for livestock and for wool and mohair are taken from those published by the Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services.

Government imports, which are considerable, are not included, nor are capital and consumer goods imported by individuals.

TABLE I

Imports

	<i>Number</i>			<i>Value in £</i>		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
<i>Livestock</i>						
Horses, Mules, and Donkeys	3,898	5,266	4,007	46,431	78,990	79,096
Cattle	12,451	15,304	3,776	146,175	183,648	44,933
Sheep & Goats . .	356	1,329	3,369	300	3,222	10,107
<i>Grain</i>	<i>bags</i>	<i>bags</i>	<i>bags</i>	—	—	—
Wheat & Flour . .	32,316	38,537	43,999	86,357	98,622	116,518
Maize & Maize meal	90,963	110,429	116,888	113,982	193,118	314,263
Sorghum	8,456	6,096	11,235	24,315	17,122	24,352
<i>Other Produce</i> . .	—	—	—	3,436	4,960	9,964
<i>Merchandise</i> . . .	—	—	—	2,591,958	2,367,492	158,437
Totals	—	—	—	3,012,954	2,947,274	757,670

TABLE II

Exports

<i>Livestock</i>	<i>Number</i>			<i>Value in £</i>		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
Horses, Mules & Donkeys.	36	52	237	350	572	4,740
Cattle . . .	11,515	12,290	4,730	148,172	159,770	76,414
Sheep & Goats	3,156	4,438	4,127	20,161	10,895	12,381
<i>Grain</i>	<i>bags</i>	<i>bags</i>	<i>bags</i>	—	—	—
Wheat & Flour	10,107	54,161	14,642	242,585	137,743	35,449
Maize & Maize meal . .	50	1,636	2,458	107	2,977	5,827
Sorghum . .	10,003	11,526	1,030	19,659	23,425	2,004
Barley . .	1,792	15	35	4,288	17	49
Beans & Peas	47,300	51,580	22,405	119,586	139,749	114,972
Oats . .	67	40	—	47	22	—
	<i>lb.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>lb.</i>			
Wool . . .	7,058,431	6,289,004	7,233,109	1,204,050	608,199	830,903
Mohair . .	1,056,066	991,999	1,081,470	348,149	223,117	371,618
Hides . .	230,315	247,819	152,748	14,248	9,919	7,447
Skins . .	287,961	306,222	1,014,420	21,551	12,501	11,810
Bones	838,110	934,020	—	2,936	3,228	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	27,442	11,023	7,796
Totals .	—	—	—	2,713,331	1,343,157	1,020,442

TABLE III

Comparison of Totals of Imports and Exports given in Table I and Table II above

	<i>Imports £</i>	<i>Exports £</i>
1957	3,012,954	2,173,331
1958	2,947,274	1,343,157
1959	757,670	1,020,442

Chapter VI : Production

1. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

I. GENERAL

The Department is headed by a Director, who is responsible to the Resident Commissioner. Under the Director are specialist officers in veterinary work, soil conservation, soil fertility research and wool and mohair improvement. The field staff consists of agricultural officers, agricultural and livestock officers, agricultural demonstrators and veterinary assistants.

There are no industries in Basutoland and the internal economy of the country rests mainly on its agriculture. Of necessity the form of agriculture is that of a peasant community, with a very small individual land holding, the farmer having a constant struggle against climatic conditions, impoverished soils and a system of land tenure which does not permit of real development or of much improvement, either in crop production or in agricultural methods.

The Territory is divided into three distinct ecological zones. The lowlands, composed of grey-brown and red sandy loam soils, occurring up to an altitude of approximately 6,000 ft; the foothills, composed largely of ferruginous red loam and black (basaltic) clays, at altitudes from 6,000 to 7,500 ft. approximately; above these the mountain areas which rise to over 11,000 ft.

The total arable land is about 1,000,000 acres. At the present rate of increase the population will reach 1,000,000 by 1963. There is virtually no further land suitable for cultivation. The policy of the Agricultural Department is largely dictated by these conditions.

The planting seasons differ for each zone; broadly it can be said that crops of maize, sorghum and beans can be grown in the Lowlands during summer and wheat and peas in the winter. In the foothills maize, sorghum, wheat and peas are grown in the summer, and, in the mountains, which are too cold for maize and sorghum, the main crops of wheat and peas are grown during the summer.

The rainfall, averaging about 30 inches per year, falls mainly during the spring and summer months.

The high plateaux of 8,000 ft. altitude and over, and their surrounding hills, are sparsely inhabited and are used as summer grazing grounds. These areas are known as "Cattle Post Country" and comprise roughly half of the Territory. They are very important both economically and physically. Economically, they produce a large proportion of the wool and mohair, the main export of the country, and physically they form the watershed, not only of Basutoland, but of a great part of the Union of South Africa.

The pressure of population is greatest in the lowlands, high in the foothills and falls away at increasing altitudes, but land hunger is such that there is a steady trend of migration towards the mountains, with consequent cultivation at altitudes and in situations which are both uneconomic and undesirable.

2. POLICY AND PROGRESS

The policy of the Department throughout the year under review, as in the past, has been to improve land utilization and methods of husbandry and through these to raise the level of production and the standard of the farmer.

Improvement in wool and mohair, through the importation and subsidised sale to flock owners of stud sheep and goat rams, and through the provision of shearing sheds and qualified wool classers, has continued. Basutoland wool and mohair, because of the improvement policy, are now recognised as individual commodities by both brokers and buyers at the coast, and demand prices higher than is general for wool from African producing areas in the Union.

The Trading Account of the Department once again increased its sales and has now become such a commercial undertaking that the organization of the business has been handed over to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who has set up an agricultural marketing and supply organization. The Department in turn has seconded a senior member of its staff to the co-operative movement to ensure sound technical advice being available at all times. The Trading Account supplies items such as fertilisers, insecticides, seeds, improved strains of pigs and poultry, and certain agricultural implements. These cannot readily be obtained through the normal trade channels, and the present facilities are appreciated by the farmers. Results during the year were very encouraging and the spread of the use of fertilisers, insecticides and improved types of seed has again been reflected in larger crop yields.

An important factor in the progress of field extension work is the increasing availability of locally trained staff. The Agricultural School is now supplying up to 20 young men per annum who have completed a two-year diploma course. These are all given Government appointments as agricultural demonstrators. There is no doubt that this regular supply of young men, trained in general agriculture with the emphasis on local problems, will do much to increase the efficiency of the extension work of the Department. The success of the Department in educating the Basuto in better farming methods depends largely on the efforts of the field staff.

Afforestation in the accepted sense does not exist in Basutoland. The efforts of the Department are directed towards planting trees, mainly poplars and willows, in areas which have been taken out of cultivation or grazing on account of soil erosion. Progress in persuading chiefs and people to realize the significance of tree planting is

still slow, and steps are being taken to impress on the Basuto the necessity for a change of heart towards tree planting. This is a very necessary measure in a country of impoverished soils, where an alternative fuel to cattle manure must be found.

Molybdenum and a sulphur deficiency are the most significant factors affecting the lowland soils. Phosphate fertilizers bring about 100 per cent and greater yield increases in all crops on most sites in these regions. The general use of phosphate fertilizers would make the Territory more than self-sufficient in food production. The use of these fertilizers is a highly economic proposition.

3. CROP PRODUCTION AND FOOD SUPPLIES

The seasons in Basutoland are, broadly speaking, as follows:

September	— November	<i>Spring</i>	Rains commence
November	— April	<i>Summer</i>	Growing season. Rains.
April	— June	<i>Autumn</i>	Harvesting. Frost commences.
June	— September	<i>Winter</i>	Cold dry season. Heavy frosts.

Export-Import of Foodstuffs

The following table shows the export figures for the main crops, these being quantities of foodstuffs for which permits for export to the Union of South Africa have been issued.

<i>Crop</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>
Wheat	82,114	101,077	51,741
Peas and Beans	62,943	47,300	38,608
Sorghums and Malts	5,645	10,003	11,864

£46,974 was paid to the Union Government as a refund of Union consumers' subsidy in respect of the 212,878 bags of maize imported into the Territory. The Union maize producer is subsidised to the extent of 5s. per bag. This subsidy is naturally payable by any country importing maize from the Union.

Maize and Sorghums

Because maize as a porridge, and sorghum in the form of beer, are the basis of the diet of the Basuto, there is a considerable acreage of these crops planted in the lowlands, foothills and even in the warmer mountain valleys. In the latter areas, because of unpredictable weather conditions, a farmer is lucky if he reaps a full crop once in five or six years. Difficult transport conditions encourage production in mountainous areas which are climatically not suitable to the growing of these crops.

The 1958-59 crop of maize was below average due to untimely frosts in April and to earlier set-backs during October-November

1958, when germinating grain was damaged by drought. The 1959-60 crops had a good start and at present show every sign of yielding an above average harvest.

Wheat

A good 1958-59 mountain crop was harvested.

The quality of seed sown remains low and as a result the wheat harvested when graded and sold fetches a comparatively low price on the market. An attempt is now being made to encourage sowing of selected varieties in the mountain areas by progressive farmers who will then sell the produce back to the Department at a pre-sowing fixed price.

The 1959-60 crop is expected to be very good, though it is possible that continued rains may cause germination of the grain in the ear whilst it is in the stooks unless more activity is shown by farmers in respect of threshing.

Livestock

The livestock census figures for the past three years are given below :

	1957	1958	1959
Cattle	381,770	362,897	387,769
Horses	81,661	81,115	89,874
Mules	3,599	3,753	4,220
Donkeys	48,616	49,098	55,813
Sheep	1,220,769	1,231,669	1,300,657
Goats	535,286	505,562	594,395

Wool and Mohair

The average price of wool sold by auction at the coast during the 1958-59 season was 21.15*d.* per pound, compared with 28.04*d.* per pound in the 1957-58 season when prices fell steadily from 36*d.* to 21*d.* per pound. The 1959-60 season opened in September with an average price of 30½*d.* per pound. This was 19 per cent higher than at the close of the previous season, but the price fell by 10 per cent in November and levelled out in December. Present indications are that the market will continue on this basis.

The overall weighted price of Basuto wool at the coast during 1959 was 27.57*d.* per pound as against 23.21*d.* per pound in 1958, showing an increase of nearly 19 per cent.

Basutoland wool sold during 1959 was worth £830,903 at the coast, or £222,704 more than the previous year.

Duty was paid on 7,223,109 pounds of wool in 1959 compared with 6,289,004 pounds in 1958, an increase of 944,105 pounds, or 15 per cent.



A disturbing feature is the increased percentage of kempy and hairy wool in the clip, which has increased from 4 per cent in 1958 to 9 per cent in 1959. There can be little doubt that this state of affairs is due to the continued and possibly increasing incidence of undesirable rams and ewes in the Territory. This is particularly disappointing as, until 1958, the incidence of hairy and kempy wool in the Basutoland clip had shown a steady decrease. In 1959, the position returned to what it had been in 1955. Again this year 323 first class merino rams were bought in the Union and sold at subsidised rates to Basuto flock owners, bringing the total of such importations since 1935 to 15,530. But the beneficial effect of these introductions is unfortunately counteracted by the presence of undesirable rams, which in the past were eliminated by law but which to-day are still on the increase.

Mohair Clip

The mean price for Basuto mohair sold by auction during March, 1959, the opening month of the new season, was 79*d.* per pound, an increase of 10*d.* or 14½ per cent on the prices ruling at the close of the previous season in December, 1958. The price dropped to 67*d.* in June, 1959, but rose sharply and steadily to 89*d.* in November, easing to 86*d.* per pound at the close of the season in December. The average price for the year was 79·83*d.* per pound, representing an increase of 25·85*d.* per pound on the 1958 average price.

Duty was paid on 1,081,470 pounds of mohair exported in 1959 as compared with 991,999 pounds in 1958. This shows an increase of 89,480 pounds.

Hides and Skins

There has been a marked improvement in the quality of hides and skins exported during the year. During the year 28,000 hides and 90,000 skins were exported at an estimated total value of £40,000.

Small Stock Improvement

The Department continues to import goat and sheep rams from the Union and to sell them at subsidised rates to stock owners. 323 Merino rams were introduced into the Territory during 1959 and 300 Angora rams have been booked for sale to flock owners early in 1960.

Equine Improvement

The Silver Eagle stud has now been split into two owing to accommodation difficulties and one half of the stud with Sir Valiant, a son of Silver Eagle, as head of the stud, is now stationed at Quthing.

Cattle Improvement

The Department continues to supply Brown Swiss bulls both to its own stud and to Basuto custodians.

Diseases

There were no severe attacks of disease during the year under review ; the dosing of small stock is making steady if only gradual progress.

2. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

I. GENERAL

The Basutoland Government has, since 1948, undertaken responsibility for the Co-operative Department. At the head of the department is the Registrar of Co-operative Societies charged with the responsibility of fostering and supervising the Co-operative Societies in the Territory. In addition, the staff comprises an Assistant Registrar, 2 Senior Inspectors and 8 Inspectors. There is a European training officer paid partly by Government and partly by the Audit and Supervision Fund.

In 1959, a Senior Agricultural and Livestock Officer was seconded from the Agricultural Department to assist with agricultural supply, credit and marketing problems and to act as liaison officer between the Agricultural Department and Co-operatives. The Audit and Supervision fund has been used to employ additional staff on a casual basis, including commerce students from Pius XII College during the vacation.

The following tables, which are calculated up to 30th June in each year, give an indication of the growth of the Department's activities and scope during the past four years. Figures for the periods 1956-57 and 1957-58 for Table I and for certain sections of Tables II and III are not available ; during these years, the department expanded rapidly and there was little opportunity, due to staffing shortages, for auditing or the compilation of statistics.

TABLE I

Type of Society	1955-56				1958-59			
	No.	Mem- bership	Share Capi- tal	Turn- over	No.	Mem- ber- ship	Share Capi- tal	Turn- over
Multipurpose So- cieties	21	3,572	3,251	54,809	19	4,744	3,993	101,125
Consumers	10	1,563	1,189	5,754	10	1,353	1,412	26,634
Artisan type	Nil	—	—	—	2	22	110	26,457
Agricultural Cre- dit	Nil	—	—	—	1	200	—	5,937
Transport	Nil	—	—	—	2	1	1,054	2,069
Bakery	Nil	—	—	—	1	10	10	—
Farming	11	409	—	—	6	304	163	400
Thrft	2	22	5	—	1	14	5	—
Totals	44	5,566	4,445	60,563	43	6,647	6,747	162,622
Secondary Society B.C.B.U. . . .	—	—	—	—	1	32	2,299	74,809
Totals	44	5,566	4,445	60,563	44	6,679	9,046	237,431

TABLE II

Co-operative Marketing of more important commodities

Year	Wool		Mohair		Hides & Skins	
	lb.	Value	lb.	Value	lb.	Value
1953-54	373,673	62,107	23,289	5,791	24,680	2,223
1954-55	415,520	49,814	26,327	6,516	24,707	1,604
1955-56	316,837	37,267	8,540	2,506	19,978	1,410
1956-57	218,167	35,003	22,285	6,780	15,082	1,411
1957-58	194,212	19,810	19,974	6,432	15,133	1,135
1958-59	325,757	29,789	44,692	13,401	55,029	2,778

Year	Peas & Beans		Potatoes		Cattle	
	lb.	Value	lb.	Value	Head	Value
1953-54	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954-55	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955-56	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956-57	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957-58	—	—	—	—	361	6,332
1958-59	259,470	6,385	240,000	1,250	657	168,202

TABLE III

Prices of certain commodities

<i>Season</i>	1951- 1952	1952- 1953	1953- 1954	1954- 1955	1955- 1956	1956- 1957	1957- 1958	1958- 1959
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wool per lb.	30·1	43·0	39·0	28·8	27·7	38·5	24·5	22·0
Mohair per lb.	49·7	62·5	59·6	59·4	70·4	73·0	77·3	72·9
Hides, Skins per lb.	—	—	—	—	—	22·5	18·0	11·6
Peas per 200 lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	N/A	50/7
Beans per 200 lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	N/A	74/7
Potatoes 37½ lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/6
Pocket	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle per head	—	—	—	—	—	—	17·5	£25·6

2. PRODUCE MARKETING

The objects of Co-operative Produce Marketing are :

- (i) to insure an adequate return to the producer by providing at least sufficient non-profit making competition in the markets to prevent monopolies or rings ;
- (ii) to bring about a high standard of grading, packing and presentation of produce ;
- (iii) to encourage the production of new crops and especially of cash crops and to market them ;
- (iv) to assist the producer in transporting, and where necessary, storing his crop ;
- (v) to facilitate, where appropriate, the selection of seed ;
- (vi) to provide organization to enable crops to serve as security for co-operative credit.

To a greater or lesser extent the Co-operative Movement has made some effort to achieve all of these. Marketing societies acting as agents of the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union have purchased all members' produce offered at prices fixed by the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union on the advice of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The prices paid have been related to the market prices prevailing in the Union of South Africa with appropriate safety margins in the case of commodities subject to price fluctuations. In almost all cases the safety margins have been adequate and have led to the accrual of surpluses in the hands of the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union. These surpluses will be reflected in the balance sheet and will be at the disposal of the general meeting. The prices have generally been acceptable to the members and have undoubtedly influenced prices paid by the trade to the general public.

The Co-operatives have operated the system of Government classing of produce in the case of wool and mohair, and, in the absence of

Government classing, have introduced systems of their own for all other produce. It is a rule that no produce is handled by Co-operatives unless it has been sorted and graded. Since most of the produce is sold on South African markets, the basis of grading has been that applicable in the Union, modified and simplified to suit local needs. Grading is fundamental to agricultural marketing, and the pioneering work done in this field by Co-operatives is regarded as being very important. It is commonly the case that an unsorted parcel of agricultural produce is worth less than its least valuable component.

The agricultural credit described below brought a challenge to co-operative marketing. For the first time, a substantial cash crop of potatoes was produced. The crop co-incided with a glut in the Transvaal which made it impossible to sell potatoes at all in the urban centres. The average price fell below the transport and other marketing costs. So much depended upon the producers getting some return from the crop to repay their loans that the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union was compelled to sell the potatoes retail within Basutoland. This it successfully did and laid the foundations of a consumers' trade in potatoes – a valuable addition to the diet of the people – within Basutoland itself.

Transport is a major problem in Basutoland – with an inadequate road system only on the western perimeter. Fortunately, much of the cash produce is not highly perishable so that the slow means of transport, usually by pack animal, is not as disastrously inefficient as it might seem. Nevertheless, wool and mohair are seriously harmed by handling ; they ought to be baled immediately after shearing and not handled again until scoured. No pack animal can carry a 300 lb. bale, and the nearer motor transport can get to the producer the better. Moreover, with the introduction of perishable crops such as potatoes and the pledging of crops as security for loans, a greater urgency is given to the transport problem. The year 1959 was a series of crises ; under capitalized, the Co-operatives never had sufficient vehicles to operate an efficient service, while hired transport was expensive and unreliable.

In making provision for marketing, transport and storage of produce, the movement has been severely handicapped by its shortage of capital. The traditional minimum share is £1, and this almost always becomes the maximum. Surpluses are usually ploughed back, but are not yet accumulating sufficiently fast to cope with the expanding demand for services. The actual purchase of produce has been financed by the Farmers Co-operative Union of South Africa (wool and mohair brokers) and Barclays Bank D.C.O., but the capital resources of the co-operatives themselves are limiting factors on the ability to borrow. The solution to this problem will determine whether or not co-operative produce marketing will expand as rapidly as the people obviously would like. The members must raise more capital themselves, but meanwhile they may have to be assisted.

3. CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATION

There is no change in the actual structure to report, but there is a very considerable growth in the sales, both in Consumers' Co-operatives proper and in the retail departments of multi-purpose marketing societies. The Consumers' society in Maseru opened its new shop in February, 1959, whereupon its sales increased immediately from £600 per month to £1,400, and reached £2,500 by the end of the year. Other smaller societies have also expanded their trade.

In spite of these advances, there is still something precarious about consumers' co-operation. Buying and general managerial skill often do not match enthusiasm. Surpluses are at times disappointingly small, and the consequent accumulation of capital inadequate.

4. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Following up the experiments with Agricultural credit to the Machobane Co-operative, described last year, Government increased its guarantee to Barclays Bank to finance a number of new credit societies. The members of the new societies are either "progressive farmers" (see section on Agricultural Department) or aspiring progressive farmers. About 600 farmers in all received small loans through 24 credit societies.

The introduction, even on a small scale, of Agricultural Credit Co-operatives together with the progressive farming scheme made a great impact on the Basuto cultivators. The use of fertilizer has been stimulated, together with the planting of cash crops. The demand for the registration of new societies is very great. The movement will, however, be limited by the funds available to the Co-operative Banking Union for this purpose, and the ability of the Agricultural Department to supply sufficient technical advice.

Agricultural credit, together with the technical services that go with it, seems more likely to bring about economic growth in Basutoland than any other means. It has already shown that it can give results in a different attitude to farming, and in larger yields. It cannot, however, be pursued without external support to the Co-operative Banking Union and sufficient Agricultural and Co-operative staff to advise and supervise.

5. AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY

There has been a marked increase in the demand for Agricultural goods such as seed, fertilizer, implements, fencing materials, etc., stimulated by credit and by agricultural education. The Co-operatives bought extensively from the Agricultural Department which maintained a trading department for the supply of approved agricultural goods. This trading business is to be taken over by a Central Supply Co-operative with effect from January 1st, 1960.

6. ARTISANS' CO-OPERATIONS

The twin artisans co-operative (building and tailoring) continued to function throughout 1959, but like most other co-operatives was limited by a shortage of capital. The members, especially the committee, persevered in spite of difficulties and there is still hope that success will be achieved.

7. CENTRAL FINANCE

The financing of the Co-operative Movement is undertaken by the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union. The Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union has done a remarkable job in making a little seem like a lot. Its resources are limited to share capital (about £3,000), undistributed surpluses (£3,000) and a loan from the Basuto National Treasury (£7,500), plus members' deposits and what it has been able to raise from the commercial bank and produce brokers. This external finance is confined to produce marketing and, with a Government guarantee, to agricultural credit.

Deposits from members are brought in through a Savings Co-operative which operates in conjunction with The Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union. Membership is open to all who deposit 10s. or more. The total deposit rose slowly but steadily and was approaching £10,000 in December, 1959. It is certain that the value of deposits could be greatly increased, given proper organization. For example, members of produce marketing co-operatives could be encouraged to make deposits when paid for their produce.

The increase of the capital, reserves and deposits of the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union is undoubtedly the answer to the financial problems described earlier. It is, however, extremely unlikely that the gap between resources available and demanded can be bridged without some kind of assistance to the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union. A substantial loan is needed to give it sufficient backing for the present, and time to marshal its resources. Failing such a loan, progress for some years will be slowed down and many opportunities for the development of Basutoland will be lost.

Chapter VII : Social Services

1. EDUCATION

LOWER PRIMARY EDUCATION

With 950 Lower Primary schools spread over its 11,716 square miles, Basutoland fast approaches universal availability of education at this level. Lower Primary schools offer either five or six years of education from Grade A to Standard III or IV. In 1959, 420 schools offered Standard IV. On completion of Standard III, a pupil is regarded as functionally literate. With well over 12,000 pupils completing Standard III annually, Basutoland probably approaches the goal of universal literacy at a faster rate than any other African territory.

It must be stressed, however, that there is an urgent need for qualitative improvement throughout the Lower Primary system, both as regards the qualifications of the teachers, and the physical conditions in the schools. Of the 2,400 teachers employed in these schools, over 1,000 are untrained and possess only the Standard VI certificate. The reason for this is not so much the lack of training facilities as the lack of finance. The system is an aided one, and not a maintained one. The amount of aid is large and a strain on Government funds, but it is nevertheless quite inadequate to pay for the teachers required to run the system really effectively. The Missions support an ever increasing number of unaided teachers, and their own shortage of finance naturally leads to the employment of the cheapest material permitted by regulation, i.e. the Standard VI teacher. With well over 1,000 Standard VI passes every year there is never any shortage of such teachers, particularly young girls wanting a job for a few years prior to marriage.

Only a very large injection of recurrent assistance to education will eradicate the need to employ this enormous cadre of "pupil teachers" within the system. Given this financial assistance, it would not be difficult to step up the number of teachers in training at our seven Training Colleges. The standard of accommodation is still deplorably low in some schools but there has been a marked improvement in recent years. This is greatest in the Roman Catholic schools, but the other Missions have made big strides very recently as a result of the introduction of minimum standards for receipt of grant-in-aid.

HIGHER PRIMARY

The hundred Higher Primary Schools are now comparatively well housed and staffed. A recent regulation requires higher primary classes to have separate classrooms and a minimum of desk space per pupil. Most of their teachers have the Primary Higher Teachers' Certificate or its equivalent, sometimes coupled with a higher academic qualification. It would greatly improve the standard of these schools if trained matriculant teachers could be allowed on their staff establishments. Funds are urgently required to improve equipment in these schools, and to provide hostel accommodation. They are naturally more isolated than the Lower Primary Schools, and many pupils have to find board and lodging in the vicinity. This is often most unsatisfactory, and it would be ideal if the schools themselves could provide simple hostels. Over 6,500 children were enrolled in the two higher primary classes (Standards V and VI) in 1959, the average age being 16 years. About half the entrants for the Departmental Standard VI Examination are normally successful, and the majority of the first and second class passes proceed to higher education.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The secondary classes cover the ninth to the thirteenth year of schooling. There are 20 schools offering secondary education, four of which cover the full course to matriculation. The rest provide, or will provide, the three year course to the Junior Certificate. Four are private schools for the four Orders of Roman Catholic Sisters. One High School and one Junior Secondary School are maintained by Government and controlled by Committees. The rest are run by the Missions although the Department is represented on the management of Peka High School, together with the non-Catholic Missions.

One Junior Secondary School, the Sacred Heart Boys' High School has a commercial bias, and runs a two year Post-Junior Certificate clerical course aided by Government. Another is to introduce a scientific bias.

All secondary schools are well housed and equipped, although many of the more recently built lack adequate boarding accommodations. The provision of this is included in development plans.

TEACHER TRAINING

There are still seven centres for the training of primary teachers. All run the three-year post-Standard VI course for the Basutoland Primary Teacher's Certificate, and five run, in addition, the two-year post-junior certificate course for the Primary Higher Teachers' Certificate.

A post-School Certificate course for the training of teachers for the junior forms of secondary schools is run at Pius XII University College. This College also trains teachers at post-graduate level.

Teachers are also trained at post-graduate level at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and at colleges overseas. Until 1959, they were trained at this level at the University College of Fort Hare.

Our local training colleges produce as many primary teachers as can be employed with the funds available. They could be expanded to produce more if the necessary additional recurrent funds were forthcoming to permit the replacement of our thousands of untrained teachers by trained ones.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Trade training is carried on at two schools, Lerotholi and Leloaleng. Both run courses in building, carpentry, leatherwork, and motor mechanics. Lerotholi also runs courses in tailoring, cabinet-making, and commercial subjects. The commercial course is at post-secondary level, but the trade courses are still largely at post-primary level, although preference is now being given to applicants with Junior Certificates in an attempt to raise the standard. Careful consideration has been given to the introduction of higher technical education in building, motor engineering, and electrical engineering, for the production of potential technicians and supervisory artisans. A labour market survey is an essential prerequisite. The whole question of selection and training is now being investigated by a committee. Basutoland looks to the United Kingdom colleges for technological training to meet its limited need in this field. One electrical, one civil, and one mechanical engineer were studying in the United Kingdom during 1959.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Pius XII University College at Roma runs courses for the degrees of B.A., B.Sc., B.Com. and B.Admin., and the University Education Diploma of the University of South Africa, with which it is in special relationship. The minimum standard of entry is a Second Class Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board of the South African Universities. Entrants possessing an Overseas School Certificate are required to do a pre-degree year which may be equated to a second year in a Sixth Form. The College receives token assistance from the Basutoland Government, but is otherwise financed entirely by the Roman Catholic Mission.

The University College of Fort Hare is closed to new Basutoland students, but they are still accepted at the Medical School of the Uni-

versity of Natal. Government bursaries are made available to those suitably qualified who wish to go to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but a course at Pius XII University College leading to a South African degree in three years after matriculation is more attractive to the average Mosotho than the five years required in Rhodesia for a London degree. This five years is made up of two at a High School for the Higher Certificate, followed by three for the degree at the University College.

Basuto continue to go to the United Kingdom for post-graduate study and professional training. Scholarships for this purpose are awarded from the Basotho Administration Higher Education Fund and Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. We look forward in future to receiving our share of Commonwealth Scholarships. Scholarships at local institutions are awarded by the Basutoland Government, and a few are awarded annually by Messrs. Frasers Ltd., and the Victoria League.

S T A F F

The Headquarters staff remains the bare minimum of a Director, a Deputy Director, an Administrative Education Officer, and four African clerical assistants. With the vast increase in examination work this establishment will be increased by the addition of an Examinations Officer in 1961. The inspectorate staff consists of four Circuit Education Officers, an inspectress of domestic science, three assistant education officers and six supervisors of primary schools. Circuit Education Officers are becoming occupied more and more with administrative matters, and an increase in the supervisory staff is now essential if schools are to be visited annually. Great assistance is given to the Department by the grant-aided Educational Secretaries of the Missions, and by the Mission School Managers.

C O N S U L T A T I O N

Consultation with the people is carried out at national and district level through the Central Advisory Board, and the nine District Advisory Committees respectively. The National Teachers Association is represented on all these Boards and Committees, as are the Missions and the Chieftainship.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1958-59

EXPENDITURE

<i>From Colonial Revenue:</i>	<i>Recurrent £</i>	<i>Capital £</i>	<i>Total £</i>
Aided & Maintained Schools	262,132	2,475	264,607
Administration & Inspection	21,396	—	21,396
Other Charges	12,888*	—	12,888
Total Colonial Revenue . .	296,416	2,475	298,891
<i>From Basuto Administration .</i>	5,618	—	5,618
<i>From Voluntary Agencies† .</i>	104,436	119,000	223,436
<i>From Imperial Funds</i>	—	35,634	35,634
Total	406,470	157,109	563,579

* Includes Bursaries, Scholarships, Subventions, Libraries, Cinema Van, and Education Allowances.

† Estimates only.

SCHOOLS AND ROLL 1959

	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lower Primary (6 years) .	948	45,092	76,604	121,696
Higher Primary (2 years) .	102	2,568	3,984	6,552
Secondary (5 years) . . .	21	961	660	1,621
Technical & Vocational .	27	185	503	688
Post Secondary				
(a) Territorial	1	121	27	148
(b) Extra-Territorial . .	—	28	3	31
Teacher Training	7	208	313	521
Totals	1,106	49,163	82,094	131,257

EXAMINATION RESULTS 1959

<i>Examination</i>	<i>Candidates entered</i>	<i>Passed</i>
Departmental Standard VI .	2,234	1,103
Basutoland Primary Teachers	144	104 (a)
Higher Primary Teachers .	66	52 (b)
Junior Certificate	300	248
Matriculation	} 53	14
School Leaving Certificate .		6

(a) Excludes 19 Partial Passes

(b) Excludes 12 Partial Passes





2. PUBLIC HEALTH

The Director of Medical Services, with his headquarters at Maseru, is responsible to the Resident Commissioner for the organisation and administration of the medical department. In addition, he is medical adviser to the Government.

The policy of the medical department is primarily to make available the benefits of modern medicine to the largest possible number of the population. This is being done by providing, directly or indirectly, a balanced curative and preventive medical and health service through hospitals, dispensaries, rural treatment centres and other health services. The department also co-operates with other departments of Government in promoting the social welfare of the Basuto. It aims at educating the public in all matters connected with health and sanitation. Nurses, health assistants and dispenser-anaesthetists are trained by the Department together with leprosy inspectors who also act as health and welfare inspectors.

Most of the diseases for which treatment is sought in the Territory are essentially preventable and for this reason the curative and preventive functions of the majority of the staff cannot be effectively separated.

Basutoland is not a tropical country, and the diseases commonly known as "tropical" do not present serious problems in the Territory.

The preventable diseases that are most prevalent in the community are whooping cough and gastro-enteritis amongst infants, diphtheria and typhoid amongst children and adolescents and tuberculosis in all groups of the population. Measles is fairly common but is usually in mild form, although some outbreaks during the early summer months show a high incidence of complications, due in all probability to lowered resistance during this time of the year. Immunisation against whooping cough and diphtheria in a combined vaccine is given to infants as early as possible and it has been found that most of the cases of whooping cough with concomitant broncho-pneumonia occur in unimmunised infants. Gastro-enteritis and typhoid in the older children are on the increase despite measures to protect village water supplies and attempts to improve environmental sanitation.

At each district headquarters there is a Government hospital with one or more medical officers and trained nursing staff. Each hospital, which is equipped for general medical and surgical work, has an out-patient department, ante-natal and infant welfare clinic and venereal diseases clinic. With grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund tuberculosis, maternity, children's and isolation wards are being provided at those hospitals where there none exists at present, and during the year tuberculosis wards were completed at Leribe, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek Hospitals; maternity wards were completed at Leribe, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing; children's wards were completed at Leribe, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, Butha Buthe, Qacha's Nek and Teyateyaneng, and isolation wards were completed at Butha Buthe and Teyateyaneng.

In some districts there are additional clinics established some distance away from the hospital and these are visited by a Medical officer at regular intervals. As funds become available more medical centres will be established in the mountain areas which have become more thickly populated during recent years.

A leprosarium in the charge of a superintendent trained by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association is established at Botšabelo, some two miles from Maseru. The superintendent has been training an African assistant superintendent who assumed charge of the leprosarium at the end of the year. Patients from Basutoland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate are accommodated at the settlement which has at present 54 beds. The temporary mental health centre at Mohale's Hoek is to be dispensed with in time and a new Mental Hospital which will provide specialist psychiatric treatment is to be built on a site adjacent to the leprosarium. A Mosotho medical officer for mental health will be in charge of the new Mental Hospital ; meanwhile, he treats patients at the temporary mental detention centre and has established psychiatric out-patient clinics in Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Leribe, Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek.

There are four mission hospitals with resident doctors. Each hospital is equipped for general medical and surgical work, and has an out-patient department, and ante-natal, infant welfare and venereal diseases clinic. These hospitals are subsidised by Government.

Sanitation arrangements are mainly of the bucket type and restricted in general to urban areas, but indoor sewerage has been installed in a number of existing buildings and is being provided in all senior service staff quarters in Maseru, with septic and effluent storage tanks cleared by a mechanical extractor. The mountainous nature of the Territory and the shallow depth of soil and its clayey nature make the sinking of pit latrines impracticable in most rural areas. In some large villages public latrines have been installed.

There is a piped water supply in each urban area. Each year several springs in rural areas are protected by enclosing the "eyes" of the springs with concrete and piping the water to reservoirs, but on account of transport difficulties in remote areas, progress is slow.

Many villages are sited at a considerable distance from a "clean" and wholesome water supply and as arable land is at a premium, villages are situated on the hillsides in the catchment area of a water supply. This results in frequent contamination of the supply by human and animal excreta.

Owing to shortage of staff and equipment, little research can be carried out by the department. There is no medical laboratory in the Territory, but the department has a commuted payment agreement with the South African Institute for Medical Research for the performance of pathological investigations.

At several centres there are Red Cross committees organized for the purpose of giving lectures to the public in elementary first-aid and home nursing. Maternity and child welfare clinics have also been established by Red Cross at or near district headquarters and a number of first-

aid posts have been set up elsewhere in both lowland and mountain areas.

Hygiene lessons are given in all Government and mission schools and lectures are given by members of the staff of the medical department to various organizations such as the Women's Improvement Society and to Teachers' Refresher Courses.

The Government professional and technical medical staff on the 31st December, 1959, consisted of:

Division I

Director of Medical Services	1 Medical Officer for Mental Health
1 Surgical Specialist	
1 Medical Officer of Health	1 Assistant Medical Officer.
20 Medical Officers	

Division II

1 Pharmacist	3 Health Inspectors
1 Matron, Queen Elizabeth II Hospital	1 Radiographer
1 Assistant Matron	4 Dispensers, Higher Grade
3 Nursing Sisters in charge	1 Assistant Health Inspector
10 Nursing Sisters	1 Superintendent (Leper Settlement)
1 Home Sister	1 Assistant Superintendent (Leper Settlement)
1 Male Mental Nurse	1 Farm Manager, Leper Settlement.
7 Ward Sisters (1 Leper Settlement)	

Division III

4 Home Nutritionists	64 Staff Nurses (2 Leper Settlement)
1 Assistant Health Inspector	58 Student Nurses (including Pupil Midwives)
6 Health Assistants	114 Ward Attendants
4 Pupil Health Assistants	11 Ward Attendants (Mental Detention centre)
31 Dispensers (2 Leper Settlement)	9 Leprosy, Health and Welfare Inspectors.
1 Laboratory Assistant (Leper Settlement)	
4 Pupil Dispensers	
3 Sanitation Assistants	

There are two African doctors in private practice in Maseru and Mafeteng and two European doctors in Butha-Buthe and Maseru. Five doctors who are resident in the Union of South Africa are registered in the Territory and conduct clinics in the Leribe and Quthing districts.

There is a European dentist in Maseru who receives an honorarium from Government for treating indigent hospital patients when required. There is no other dentist in the Territory.

There is a pharmacist in private practice in Maseru.

The missions employ seven European doctors in addition to European nursing sisters and African staff nurses.

The African population according to the census of 1956, excluding absentees, was 638,857. It is estimated that there was one doctor per 17,743 Africans, and one bed in general hospitals per 697 Africans during the year under review.

Mr. L. M. Mohapelo, Mr. J. L. Molapo and Mr. C. T. Maitin, B.Sc., who were granted Government bursaries to study medicine at the Natal Medical School, were successful in the final examinations; they are to do their year of compulsory internship in the Union of South Africa. Mr. G. S. Mohale was granted a similar bursary, making three Government bursars currently in training at that School.

Mr. K. T. Maphathe, who was studying medicine in Dublin, and Mr. J. M. Motsieloa, who was studying medicine in London with Colonial Development and Welfare scholarships passed their final examinations during the year and are doing their internships in the United Kingdom.

Mr. R. T. Hoohlo and Mr. C. 'Mokose, B.Sc. were studying medicine at Edinburgh University with the assistance of bursaries granted them by the Basuto Administration Higher Education Fund.

Medical and health facilities are financed from territorial revenue. The actual ordinary expenditure of the medical department for the financial year ended 31st March, 1959, was £199,046. Included in this amount is the sum of £7,176 which was spent on grants-in-aid to mission hospitals. The proportion of medical expenditure, excluding capital expenditure made available under the Public Works Extraordinary Vote, to total expenditure of the Territory was 11·10 per cent during the same period. The revenue of the department for that period amounted to £18,366.

The existing facilities for medical care are as follows :

	Government	Mission	Private	Total
Hospitals	9	4	—	13
Beds :				
Private	26	15	—	41
General	317	154	—	471
Maternity	53	59	—	112
Paediatric	58	40	—	98
Tuberculosis	102	41	—	143
Isolation	26	24	—	50
Total beds available . .	582	333		915
Maternal and Child				
Health Clinics	2	1	8	11
Ante-Natal Clinics . .	14	4	—	18
Venereal Disease Clinics	16	4	—	20
X-ray Plants	7	4	—	11
Health Centres	4	—	—	4
Mountain Dispensaries	3	1	—	4
Out-patient Clinics				
(a) Attended by doctors	18	22	15	55
(b) Attended by nurses, health assistants or medical aides	7	35	1	43
Leprosoria	1	—	—	1
Mental Detention Centre	1	—	—	1

The increase in beds is due to the opening of new maternity, paediatric and tuberculosis wards at district hospitals.

On the advice of Dr. Glynn, Maternal and Child Health Adviser of the World Health Organization, only those centres which run clinics specially for maternal and child health designated as such, although these services are given at post-natal and out-patient sections of other centres.

Some out-patient clinics are visited by doctors at regular intervals ; others have a nurse or health assistant or medical aide in charge and these are checked periodically by a medical officer.

1. HOSPITALS

The four mission hospitals are situated at Roma, Morija, Paray (Ntaote's) and Mapoteng. All four hospitals are subsidised by Government and have 67, 71, 75 and 120 beds respectively. Each hospital has an out-patient department and venereal disease clinic and is staffed by a doctor and trained European and African nursing staff. Ante-natal clinics are also conducted at each hospital. There are also clinics some distance away which are visited by the doctor at regular intervals. Dr. B. Hardegger, M.B.E., previously medical superintendent, Paray Hospital, continued to conduct the dispensary and out-patient depart-

ment at St. Charles Mission in the Butha Buthe District. This dispensary and out-patient department will form part of a new mission hospital to be named Seboche Hospital, which is in the course of construction.

Of the nine Government hospitals, four are staffed by European nursing sisters with a subordinate African staff, while five are staffed by African staff nurses with a subordinate African staff. All hospitals are equipped for general medical and surgical work.

Both the Maseru Hospital and the Maluti Hospital at Mapoteng are recognised by the South African Medical and Dental Council for the training of interns. The Maseru Hospital is recognized by the High Commission Territories Nursing Council and by the Basutoland Executive Nursing Committee for the training of nurses and midwives, of whom there were 28 in training during the year.

Four student nurses passed the final examination for medical and surgical nurses set by the High Commission Territories Nursing Council during 1959. Four pupil midwives passed the final examination for midwives set by the same Council. The Maseru Hospital also provides for the training of health assistants and dispenser-anaesthetists. The erection of the new Maseru Hospital (see under C.D. and W. Schemes D.842 and D.842 A, B and C) is important in view of the necessity of obtaining trained personnel for the territory.

Scott Hospital, Morija, is recognized by the Basutoland Executive Nursing Committee as a training centre for medical and surgical nurses of whom there were 14 in training during the year. One student nurse passed the final examination for medical and surgical nurses set by the Basutoland Executive Nursing Committee in 1959.

2. HEALTH CENTRES, MOUNTAIN DISPENSARIES

Health centres and mountain dispensaries are establishments which were built with the assistance of the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and which are maintained by Government for the purpose of providing limited out-patient medical facilities and, where an African nurse-midwife is a member of the staff, maternity services to people living in remote areas. Health centres are staffed, where possible, by an African nurse-midwife in charge and an African health assistant, and mountain dispensaries by only an African nurse-midwife. Health centres are functioning at Phamong, Semonkong, Marakabei's and Mashai, and there are mountain dispensaries at Nohana's, Sekake's (Patlong) and Mphaki's.

3. LEPER SETTLEMENT

The leper settlement, with a superintendent (trained by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association) in charge assisted by an African assistant superintendent, whom he is training in the work, an African

ward sister-in-charge and two African staff nurses, provides hospital facilities with 54 beds. At the end of the year, the African assistant superintendent assumed charge of the leper settlement. Patients are received from Basutoland and from the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The general health of the patients has been good during the year. There have been a number of acute lepra reactions which are often relieved by injections of antimony tartrate. Two cases of exfoliative desinatitis also occurred as well as minor reactions to sulphone treatment. These minor reactions cleared rapidly with cessation of treatment and subsequent administration with reduced dosage. In April, treatment with CIBA 1906 was started in cases which did not respond to sulphone therapy and was found to be beneficial. There are still many cases of trophic ulcers usually on the feet, and most "recurrences" admitted have been cases of broken down ulcers. Avlo-sulphone continues to be used with good results; the usual dose is 300 mgm. twice weekly. There were 76 admissions during the year, and, in addition, 28 cases were readmitted, mostly for broken down ulcers. 164 patients were admitted to hospital during the year, mostly for ulcerated hands and feet. 62 X-ray examinations and 42 surgical operations were performed. Discharges totalled 50 and there were, in addition, 13 deaths and 20 desertions. There were 302 patients remaining at the end of the year, an increase of 36 patients as compared with the previous year. Of the patients remaining at the end of the year, many were old arrested cases, crippled and without a home. They are allowed to remain at the settlement indefinitely, mainly on humanitarian and not on medical grounds.

There is a Children's Home within the grounds of Emmanuel Mission (Seventh Day Adventist) in the Leribe District. The Home accepts infants born to leper mothers who are patients in the leper settlement. Infants are accepted in the Home at the age of four months and are cared for until the age of about five years. Due to the marked decrease over recent years in the number of patients being cared for at the settlement, the Home has been accepting other necessitous infants and children, and selected infants and children who have lost their mothers. The Seventh Day Adventist Church Mission contributes towards the maintenance of the Home, to which Government gives a grant-in-aid. The Home was started in 1943 by Miss M. Martin, M.B.E., a former Matron of the leper settlement who gave her services gratuitously. Her death during the year was a great loss to the Home and to the Territory.

4. MENTAL DETENTION CENTRE

There is no mental hospital in Basutoland. In the past, Basuto lunatics were treated in mental hospitals in the Union of South Africa and 31 cases are still hospitalized there. At present, however, accommodation can only rarely be obtained. As a matter of urgency, a temporary mental detention centre was established at Mohale's Hoek for danger-

ous lunatics. This arrangement, although it leaves much to be desired, meets an urgent need until the new mental hospital where specialist psychiatric treatment can be given is built. The centre is in charge of a male mental nurse under the supervision of the medical officer at Mohale's Hoek. There were 34 new admissions during the year. 48 patients were discharged and, in addition, there were 12 deaths. A total of 130 patients was accommodated in 1959, and 70 patients were being cared for at the end of the year.

A start has been made in building at the site for the new Mental Hospital near Maseru.

5. EPIDEMIC AND GENERAL DISEASES

Quarantinable Diseases

Typhus Fever. There was an outbreak of louse-borne typhus in the Quthing District during January, 1959, with 8 cases reported and 3 deaths. The cases, unfortunately, were not confirmed serologically. The outbreak was dealt with by the medical officer at Quthing with the help of a deverminizing team from Maseru. In dealing with the outbreak 673 huts, 3 schools and over 100 other buildings were treated with powder containing 5 per cent D.D.T. and 2½ per cent B.H.C. 4,123 people were immunised with prophylactic vaccine. Conditions in Basutoland are ideal for the spread of louse-borne typhus as people tend to sleep in close proximity for warmth during the cold winters and a typhus sufferer would therefore leave a long trail of cases in his wake. There have been no major outbreaks of typhus since 1946 when D.D.T. was first used on a large scale for deverminising. Sporadic outbreaks since then could be attributed to "Brills" disease.

Smallpox. One case was diagnosed in Mafeteng during January, 1959, in a man who had recently come from the Union. All possible contacts in the Union of South Africa and Basutoland were examined and vaccinated. This is the first case reported since 1951 in Basutoland, and there have been no cases reported in the Union of South Africa since 1956.

Plague. There were no cases of human or sylvatic plague notified during the year. Increased rodent activity was noticed, however, in the environs of Maseru and Leribe and teams were sent to cyanogas all burrows in the affected areas. All new stores and houses at administrative centres are being built to exclude rodents and, where possible, older buildings are being rodent proofed.

No other quarantinable diseases occurred in 1959.

Communicable diseases

Diphtheria. During the year, 37 cases were notified, with 3 deaths, compared with 47 cases, with 10 deaths during 1958. The highest

incidence was in the Maseru and Mafeteng Districts. There were no cases in the Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong Districts.

Enteric Diseases. These diseases are still endemic with serious outbreaks occurring mainly in the lowlands of the Mafeteng and Teyateyaneng Districts. The other districts have smaller sporadic outbreaks. There were 249 cases notified, with 12 deaths, compared with 139 cases, with 9 deaths, last year. Most of the outbreaks were due to typhoid though some were due to paratyphoid organisms. Some measure of control of these outbreaks is gained by protecting the village water supply and instructing the inhabitants in basic environmental sanitation. Prophylactic inoculations are also given during outbreaks but the defaulter rate for the 2nd dose is high. 15,093 inoculations of typhoid-paratyphoid endo-toxoid were given during the year.

Whooping Cough. The number notified during the year has increased by 480 cases over the figure for the preceding year, with a total of 2,412 cases notified but no recorded deaths.

Measles. There were 1,586 cases of measles notified in 1959. The incidence is probably much higher, as outbreaks are frequently only notified when the children are convalescing.

Poliomyelitis. There were five cases notified during the year.

Tuberculosis. There were 2,523 cases of tuberculosis seen during 1959 at hospital and health centre clinics ; of these 1,940 were diagnosed as pulmonary tuberculosis. Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis totalled 74 ; from tuberculosis of other systems, there were 12 deaths.

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis with deaths that have been notified during the past four years.

Year	Cases		Deaths
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary
1956 . . .	1,087	566	68
1957 . . .	1,564	937	73
1958 . . .	2,006	761	46
1959 . . .	1,940	583	74

Deficiency Diseases. These constitute a major health problem as resistance to the communicable diseases is markedly lowered by them. The vitamin deficiencies result in pellagra, ariboflavinosis and, occasionally, scurvy. Generally, the picture is a combination of deficiencies with one deficiency predominating. The diet of the Basuto is deficient in all major constituents except calories, iron and vitamins A, A and thiamin, although even the first of these may frequently be deficient.

The major deficiencies are in animal protein, niacin, riboflavin and calcium.

The number of cases of nutritional deficiency diseases reported during the year was : pellagra, 8,602 cases with 11 deaths ; ariboflavinosis, 423, with no mortality ; kwashiorkor, 734, with 36 deaths ; avitaminosis, 1,541 cases with one death ; and malnutrition, 1,112, with 18 deaths. The number of cases in all groups has increased over the figures for 1958.

During the latter part of the year an enriched maize meal prepared in the Union of South Africa became available. The introduction of this meal into some institutions in the territory has resulted in a decrease in the incidence of nutritional diseases.

The World Health Organization Nutrition Survey Team has shown that there is an overall incidence of 40·7 per cent of endemic goitre. This has been confirmed by further random sampling. It has also been shown that this incidence can be reduced to 26·2 per cent by the addition of potassium iodide to the diet for a period of 15 weeks.

6. SANITATION

The staff position has improved with the appointment in December, 1959, of an African qualified health inspector who was posted to Mohale's Hoek.

Mr. Luiz Oriheula, Environmental Sanitation Adviser to World Health Organization Regional Director, has suggested that the problem of the disposal of the sewerage from district hospitals could best be solved by installing sewerage stabilization ponds or lagoons. He considers that the conditions in Basutoland are ideal for this method of sewerage treatment as there is an impervious clayey subsoil and adequate sunshine and wind. It is proposed to establish one of these lagoons at Mafeteng Hospital during 1960 if funds are available.

The protection of village water supplies was confined mainly to the protection of those springs in areas where there were outbreaks of enteric diseases. The major handicap in this type of work is the lack of community spirit amongst the villagers. They are happy to help the department, but decline to do anything which may help a neighbour who is absent.

With the appointment of a health inspector to Mohale's Hoek, the inspection of meat has been extended to that district headquarters. At Maseru 1,081 cattle, 1,206 sheep, 243 calves and 229 pig carcasses were examined ; 5 whole carcasses were condemned and 307 organs were condemned mainly for parasitic infections.

The results of bacteriological examination of water supplies were all good. As a result of consistently bad conditions at the local dairies in Maseru it was decided that only sterilized bottled milk should be sold until such time as pasteurization plants are installed by the dairies.

District	In-patients			Hospitals and Dispensaries			Ante-Natal Clinics	
	Operations		Admissions	First Attend-ances	Sub-sequent Attend-ances	Injections for Syphilis	First Attend-ances	Sub-sequent Attend-ances
	Major	Minor						
Maseru	400	1,287	4,785	49,934 ¹	93,056 ¹	10,628 ¹	2,700	4,225
Butha-Buthe	53	396	944	18,165 ²	15,998 ²	257	835	1,366
Leribe	71	648	1,177	20,833 ²	33,396 ²	8,079	1,335	1,543
Teyateyaneng	75	881	1,936	30,035	4,306	1,857	1,587	4,700
Mafeteng	81	1,128	1,765	17,484	3,872	2,621	720	1,266
Mohale's Hoek	58	563	762	16,304	3,149	568	224	215
Quthing	15	361	759	24,483 ³	26,083	6,370	272 ³	278 ³
Qacha's Nek	12	296	303	16,178 ⁴	2,949 ⁴	1,045 ⁴	371 ⁴	400 ⁴
Mokhotlong	38	427	768	10,706 ²	10,113 ²	2,059	416	531
Government Total :	803	5,987	13,199	204,122	192,922	33,484	8,460	14,524
								453,512

¹ Includes attendances at Marakabei and Semonkong Health Centres.² Includes attendances at Maternal and Child Health Clinics.³ Includes attendances at Phamong Health Centre and Nohana's and Mphaki's Mountain Dispensaries.⁴ Includes attendances at Mashai Health Centre and Sekake's Mountain Dispensary.

Mission Hospitals: 1959

Hospitals	In-patients			Hospitals and Dispensaries			Ante-natal Clinic	
	Operations		Admissions	First Attend-ances	Sub-sequent Attend-ances	Injections for Syphilis	First Attend-ances	Sub-sequent Attend-ances
	Major	Minor						
St. Joseph's Roma	99	559	1,066	6,532	4,257	1,457	604	553
Maluti, Mapoteng	192	548	1,633	5,821	2,473	—	817	715
Scott, Morija	67	1,593	1,223	14,578*	25,189*	1,408	3,228	1,978
Paray, Ntaote's	38	344	1,421	4,321	1,978	636	530	78
St. Charles, Seboche's	—	307	—	4,999	1,232	263	—	—
Mission Total :	396	3,351	5,343	36,251	35,129	3,764	5,179	3,324
Basutoland Total :	1,199	9,338	18,542	240,373	228,051	37,248	13,639	17,848
								538,281

* Includes attendances at Maternal and Child Health Clinics.

3. HOUSING

The Basuto live in small, scattered villages under tribal authority and their huts are, on the whole, healthy. They are usually built of rough stone or of sods and are roofed with thatching grass or, in some areas in the mountains, with wheat straw. The floors are smeared by the women with mud and cow dung and frequently the inner and outer walls are treated the same way. The walls are often decorated with traditional designs in various coloured clays.

The traditional hut is circular in shape, but nowadays many Basuto prefer to build rectangular huts which are in some cases roofed with corrugated iron. The wealthier people build houses of cut stone or of brick and buy stock size doors and glazed windows.

In the old days, it was the custom for each man to build and thatch his own house, but many of the younger generation have no knowledge of building. They are, therefore, compelled to hire others to do this work for them.

If a man wishes to build, he asks his chief or headman for a site. Any building he may erect remains his property unless he leaves the village, in which case the chief may allocate it to some other person but at no charge. The original owner is, however, allowed to remove the doors and windows if he wishes to do so. He is allowed to remove any materials which were not provided by the chief. He may, for example remove the roof, if of sawn timber or corrugated iron, in addition to the doors and windows.

There are no factories or industrial undertakings in Basutoland at present, except for two printing works, and the problem of housing industrial workers has not therefore arisen.

The small European population consists, for the most part, of civil servants, missionaries and traders and is, as a rule, well housed in buildings of local cut stone. Since the war, however, Government departments and commercial enterprises have expanded and a number of houses have been built of brick since this is cheaper and quicker than stone.

4. SOCIAL WELFARE

I. BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION

The annual census reveals that the number of troops increased from 45 to 70 during the year and the number of scouts and scouters of all ranks from 953 to 1,370. Much of this increase must be attributed to the keen interest the Roman Catholic and the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society Missions are taking in the movement, including the provision of full-time personnel. Training camps for patrol leaders and scouters have been run in a number of districts and two preliminary courses for Woodbadge Training were held. One of these was held in the

middle of winter in the *Mophato*, a well equipped and attractive Youth Training Centre established by the Paris Evangelical Mission at Morija.

Basutoland sent a contingent of 25 scouts and scouters to the Central African Jamboree at Ruwa Park outside Salisbury. Basuto conical grass hats, which are now standard uniform, made the contingent easily distinguishable and were in such popular demand that no scout returned from the pleasant warmth of the Jamboree to the snows of Basutoland with his original headgear. From reports received, it would seem that the contingent made a very good impression.

Cubbing was intensified during the year and at the time of the census showed a strength of 82 cubs ; further cub packs were registered after the census had been completed.

2. GIRL GUIDES' ASSOCIATION

The annual census taken at the end of June, 1959, revealed the following statistics (1958 figures are given in brackest) :

Commissioners	17	(11)	Local Associations	1	(1)
Secretaries	5	(2)	Brownie Packs	1	(2)
Guiders	177	(147)	Sunbeam Circles	54	(35)
Brownies	20	(21)	Guide Companies	120	(75)
Sunbeams	836	(644)	Ranger Companies	8	(7)
Guides	1,888	(1754)	Cadet Companies	2	(1)
Rangers	140	(85)	Handicapped Circle	1	(1)
Cadets	21	(21)	Handicapped Com- panies	1	(1)
Handicapped Sunbeams	1	(2)			
Handicapped Guides . .	8	(4)			
	-----	-----			
	3,113	(2691)			
	-----	-----			

Figures and reports from Commissioners record a slow but steady growth in numbers and an increasing interest in Guiding. There has also been an increase in the numbers of hikes and other outdoor activities in many Companies. Two very successful Territorial trainings were held during the year ; one in December for general Guide and Sunbeam work and one in June for camping, when several Guiders completed the practical part of the Camper's Licence, Q.M., and Camp First Aid tests and one cadet completed her Campcraft badge. Numerous Division trainings were also held during 1959, and for the first time for many years some Guide proficiency badges for sections of Ranger Star have been awarded.

Miss Grant, Chief Commissioner for South Africa, with Miss Hamer, a member of the South African Headquarters' Council, paid a brief visit to the Territory in March and Miss Hamer came again in May in order to investigate the re-division of the Territory. The South African Headquarters Council has permitted the trial in Basutoland for a period of two years of the division of units into three groups, viz. those in Paris Evangelical Missionary Society institutions and

schools, those in Catholic institutions and schools and those in the remaining groups who will be known as the Open Group. This arrangement was permitted by the Basutoland Guide Council, but since it only came into operation late in the year there has not been time to see how it will work.

3. HOMEMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

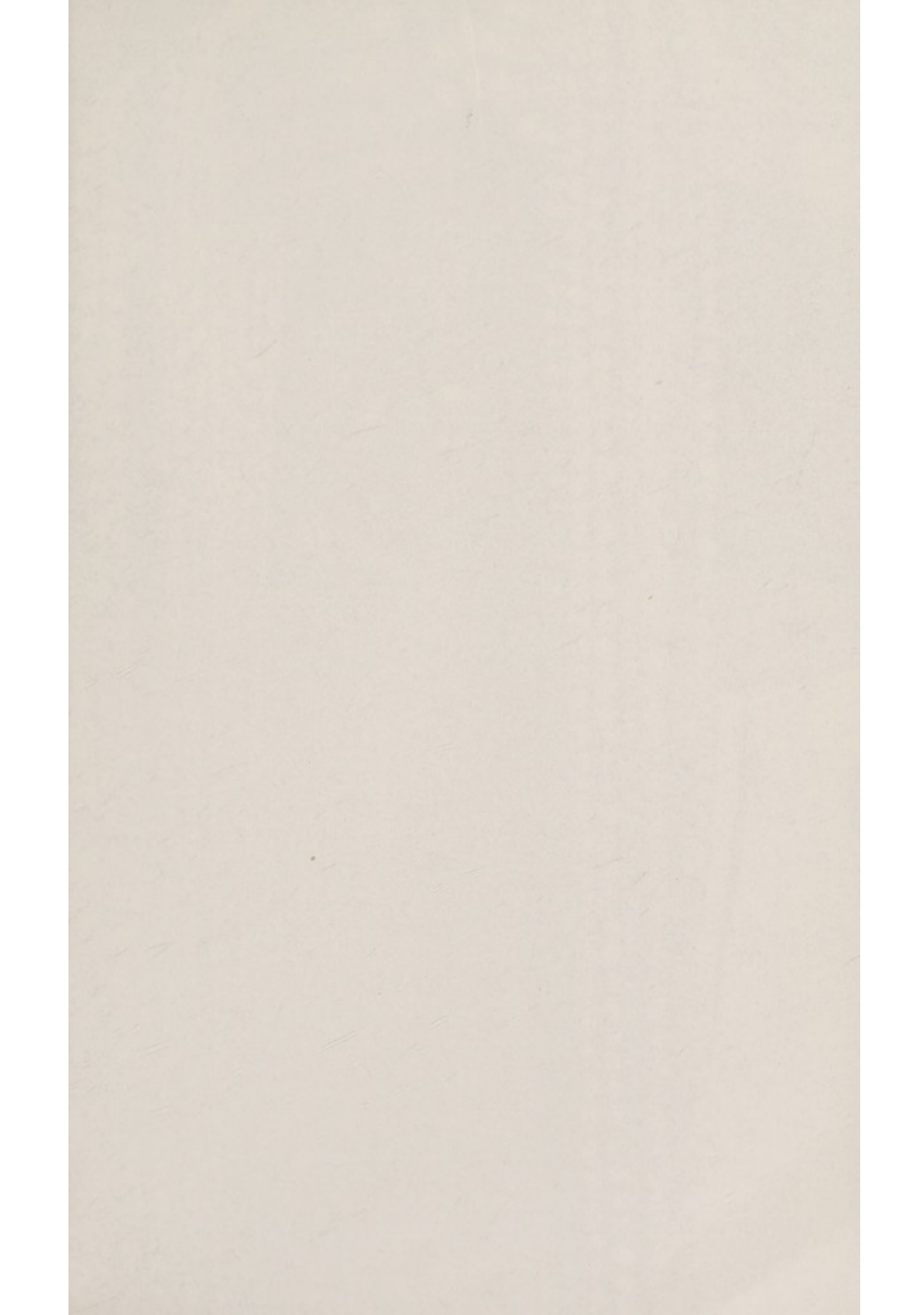
The Basutoland Homemakers' Association was founded in 1945 after several Homemakers' Clubs had been formed in the Territory under the auspices of the Home Improvement Association at Fort Hare in the Union of South Africa. These clubs subsequently joined the local Homemakers' Association. Membership is almost entirely confined to Basuto housewives and the objects of the Association are largely concerned with advising and helping housewives with their day to day work in the home. Help and advice are offered to promote a balanced diet for the family, to maintain cleanliness in and around the home, to improve members' knowledge of sewing, to keep alive the indigenous crafts such as pottery grass work and wall-decoration and to uphold Christian standards in the home.

The work of the Homemakers' Association followed a similar pattern to that of previous years and requests for opening new clubs have come in steadily. The Association's Annual Training Course and Conference was held at Monyake's and was one of the most successful held for many years, with over a 100 delegates coming from the lowlands and from distant parts of the mountains. Many of these delegates came with requests to open new clubs in Mohale's Hoek, Mafeteng, Leribe and Maseru Districts. A valuable feature of this course was that it was held in a country village, where practical lessons in home-making could be given in the surroundings for which they were intended. Lectures were given in cookery, the proper feeding of children in infancy, and on balanced diets with particular reference to readily available commodities.

With the unflagging enthusiasm of Mrs. J. Mohapelo and the loyal assistance of a hard core of equally enthusiastic supporters, the Homemakers' Association continues to thrive. The need however for an organiser who would be able to visit the homes of these keen housewives regularly cannot be over-emphasized.

4. REHABILITATION OF EX-SOLDIERS

The welfare and rehabilitation of ex-soldiers is catered for by a Pensions Board and by the Basuto Soldier's Benefit Fund. The Treasurer is chairman of the Pensions Board on which the Paramount Chief is also represented and which meets regularly to consider applications from disabled soldiers and dependants of deceased soldiers.





The Basuto Soldiers' Benefit Fund was established out of contributions received from the Basutoland War Levy, the Governor-General's War Fund and the P.R.I. Funds of the Basuto contingents which served in the Middle East. The Fund totalled £24,873.

As at 31st March, 1959, the cash resources of the Fund were £4,652 which is sufficient for a further eighteen months based on the present liabilities, which take the form of continuous monthly grants to disabled ex-soldiers and the dependants of deceased ex-soldiers.

5. BASUTOLAND NATIONAL STADIUM AND SOCIAL CENTRE

The new Stadium and Social Centre was opened by His Excellency the High Commissioner on the morning of Saturday, 20th June 1959. The official opening of the Stadium was a climax to 18 months of hard work during which time Mr. Eric Chapman, O.B.E. and Mr. R. T. Phillips supervised the work of Government officials and some 1,200 Basuto volunteers who helped in their free time to remove tons of earth, lay running tracks and playing fields and erect fences and gates around the Stadium. 600 tons of clinkers were railed from the Transvaal and approximately 3,000 cubic yards of earth were hardened into running tracks. After the 18 month period the Stadium, with a standing capacity of 10,000 people, was completed together with a Stadium building, an open air cinema, a board room, a cafe and changing rooms. The Stadium and its facilities will be available to sports clubs throughout the country.

Chapter VIII : Legislation and Legal Department

1. LEGISLATION

The following is a list of the more important legislation enacted during 1959 :

Proclamation :

30 of 1959 : *Income Tax (Consolidation)*

39 of 1959 : *Roads*. This measure provides for the allocation of land for roads and for the building, repair and administration of roads by road authorities.

52 of 1959 : *Local Government*. This legislation implements the decision to establish government bodies, taken at constitutional discussions in London in 1958 (Cmnd 637).

- 53 of 1959 : *District Councils Elections*. In this measure provision is made for the election of District Councils. These members will, in addition to their Local Government duties, function as "electoral colleges", to elect from among their number the Elected Members of the Basutoland National Council.
- 60 of 1959 : *Deserted Wives and Children Protection*. This measure provides for the prevention of neglect of wives and children and for the enforcement by means of a simplified procedure, of maintenance orders. Reciprocal enforcement can be arranged with other countries in Southern Africa.

2. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The principal functions of the Legal Secretary are legislative drafting and advice on official legal matters. In performing these functions he collaborates with the Attorney-General who holds office in respect of all three High Commission Territories and is legal adviser to the High Commissioner. Other functions will be added when the new Constitution comes into force, and in particular the Legal Secretary will then hold one of the four senior official seats on the Executive Council.

The Attorney-General's functions under the Inquests Proclamation have been delegated to the Legal Secretary, who read and gave directions for the disposal of 150 inquest records during 1959. No inquest record was reserved for the Attorney-General's decision.

The Legal Secretary is ex-officio registrar of deeds under the Deeds Proclamation, of 1957, and 46 deeds were registered during the year. Certain limited land use rights are registered, but certificates of allotment of such rights have not been issued by Government since about 1953, resulting in a decrease in the numbers of registrations relating to land use. Hypothecations of rights in immovable property other than land continue to be registered. Other deeds registered are anti-nuptial contracts and powers of attorney. From 1st. April, 1958, deeds of partnership were registered under the Partnership Proclamation, 1957. Companies can be registered under a series of Cape of Good Hope enactments dating from 1861, but these provide only for the registration of public companies. A Companies Bill is under consideration though at present promoters register companies in the Union of South Africa.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths is a member of the Legal Secretary's staff. 61 births and 11 deaths were registered during 1959. Africans are not obliged to report births and deaths to the Registrar, but must report to their chiefs. Africans may, if they wish, avail themselves of the registration facilities under Proclamation No. 15 of 1958.

Marriages are registered by the Legal Secretary in his capacity as Registrar of Marriages, assisted by two assistant registrars. All marriages solemnised under the Marriage Proclamation are registered in the Legal Secretary's office. Marriages by Africans under the Proclamation are so registered, but marriages by Africans under Sesuto law are not commonly registered although provision exists for special entries recording such marriages. 2,559 marriages were registered during the year under review.

Patents, Trade Marks and Designs are also registered in the Legal Secretary's office, and 5 patents, 119 trade marks and 1 design were registered during the year.

The office of Registrar of Trade Unions is also held by the Legal Secretary. (See Part II, chapter II, paragraph 4.)

Chapter IX : Justice, Police and Prisons

1. JUSTICE

I. THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In criminal procedure the High Court and Subordinate Courts are governed by the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation. This Proclamation follows the criminal law in force in the Union of South Africa.

In civil matters, except where native law and custom is involved, the Roman Dutch law in force in the Union of South Africa is followed.

This is so because, in Basutoland, the laws in force include those of the Cape of Good Hope up to the 18th March, 1884, except where repealed or altered by Proclamation by the High Commissioner. The Basutoland Courts of Law consist of :

(1) *Court of Appeal*

A Court of Appeal for all three High Commission Territories was established on the 15th April, 1955, under the Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Court of Appeal Order in Council, 1954. This Court is composed of the Chief Justice, who is President, and other Judges of Appeal.

Thus, for the first time, litigants could appeal from High Court decisions to a local Court of Appeal, instead of having to appeal direct to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The further right of appeal to the Judicial Committee is retained.

Circumstances in which an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal, and Court rules governing appeals, are the subject of local legislation.

(2) *The High Court*

The High Court is a Superior Court of Record and, in addition to any other jurisdiction conferred by the local law, possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, power and authority vested in a Divisional Court of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

Although the decision in every case, civil and criminal, is vested exclusively in the presiding Judge, he generally sits with four Assessors (two Administrative Officers and two Africans) who act in an advisory capacity.

In practice four Assessors sit in every criminal trial and in many criminal appeals.

In civil cases, the practice is for the Judge to sit alone where only law, other than native law and custom, and not fact is involved. Where native law and custom is involved the Judge sits with four Assessors or with two African Assessors only, depending on the character of each particular case.

(3) *The Subordinate Courts of the First Second and Third Class*

In the nine districts of the Territory there are Subordinate Courts of the First, Second and Third Class presided over by Administrative Officers. There are three full time magistrates in the Territory presiding over Subordinate Courts of the First Class. The Magistrate (North), who resides in Leribe, operates in the districts of Butha Buthe, Leribe and Berea, and the Magistrate (South), who resides at Mohale's Hoek, operates at Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing. The third Magistrate resides in Maseru and operates in the Maseru district only but assists the other two magistrates when occasion demands. Appeals lie from all these Subordinate Courts to the High Court.

Criminal

(i) *First Class:* These Courts can impose sentences up to a maximum of two years imprisonment, with or without hard labour, or a fine up to one hundred pounds, or both imprisonment and fine, provided that the maximum imprisonment of two years is not exceeded. In

certain cases and subject to certain safe-guards a whipping, not exceeding fifteen strokes with a cane, may be imposed.

(4) *The Judicial Commissioners' Courts*

Judicial Commissioners have been appointed in terms of Proclamation No. 25 of 1950, to hear civil and criminal appeals from the Courts of the Paramount Chief. Formerly, appeals from Basuto Courts were heard by District Commissioners, but they became so numerous that it was found essential to establish special courts to deal with them.

The function of these Courts is that of hearing civil and criminal appeals from Basuto Courts. Many of these appeals involve boundary disputes and in most of them native law and custom is involved.

On any appeal, the Judicial Commissioner can reserve, on his own motion, or on the application of either party, any question of law or native law and custom for decision by the High Court.

From the decisions of a Judicial Commissioner on appeals from Basuto Courts there is a further right of appeal to the High Court, with the leave of the Judicial Commissioner, or, if this is refused, with the leave of the High Court.

The Judicial Commissioners have been gazetted as Magistrates to preside over First Class Subordinate Courts in districts, thereby further assisting District Commissioners.

(5) *Basuto Courts*

The recognition and grant of special powers and jurisdiction to Basuto Courts is contained in the Basuto Courts Proclamation, Chapter Six of the Laws of Basutoland. There are 63 courts which fall under the following categories:

- (a) "B" Courts, or courts of first instance, of which there are 47, 12 of which sit alternately at one of two centres each. Their jurisdiction in criminal cases is limited to a fine of £15 and/or three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour; in civil cases they have jurisdiction in all actions where the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed £250.
- (b) "A" Courts or Basuto Courts of Appeal, of which there are 12. They have first instance as well as appellate jurisdiction. Their jurisdiction in criminal cases is limited to a fine of £25 and/or six months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour. In stock theft cases only, this jurisdiction is increased to one year's imprisonment, with or without hard labour. In civil cases they have jurisdiction in all actions where the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed £500.

- (c) Central Appeal Courts or Higher Basuto Courts of Appeal, of which there are four. These, too, have first instance as well as appellate jurisdiction. Their jurisdiction in criminal cases limited to a fine of £50 and/or two years' imprisonment with or without hard labour. In civil cases there is no limit to the amount of the claim or matter in dispute in respect of their jurisdiction. Appeals from these courts go to the Judicial Commissioner's Court. Three of these courts are sited at Matsieng, Leribe and Mohale's Hoek, while the fourth is a circuit court serving the mountain districts of Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong.

These courts are established by warrants issued by the Resident Commissioner with the approval of the High Commissioner, and may exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction to the extent set out in their warrants. They have no jurisdiction over parties other than Africans as defined in the General Interpretation Proclamation, Chapter 2 of the Laws of Basutoland. They deal mainly with civil disputes and offences against Sesuto Law and Custom and infringements of the Paramount Chief's Rules and Orders.

Before April, 1946, there were 1,300 courts run by unpaid officials, and all the fines imposed were taken by the Chiefs as a perquisite of their position, a practice which was obviously open to abuse. When the National Treasury was inaugurated on the 1st April, 1946, the number of courts was reduced to 106 and paid court officials were employed. The revenue derived from court fines and various fees is now paid into the National Treasury.

The number of courts was further reduced to 63 as shown above. In effecting this reduction, care was taken to site the courts at centres which would be convenient and within easy reach of the majority of the people. The new court staffs were carefully selected and were appointed only after a course of training.

Chiefs still retain the right to act as arbitrators in civil disputes where both parties are prepared to have the dispute settled out of court.

2. THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice, who is also Chief Justice of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. He is resident in Maseru because there is more Court work in Basutoland than in either of the other Territories.

During 1955, a Puisne Judge was appointed for all three Territories. Like the Chief Justice, he is stationed at Maseru.

The Chief Justice, now that a Puisne Judge has been appointed, generally confines his activities to the Court of Appeal, Criminal Review Cases, the supervision of the work of Subordinate Courts and the administrative side of the Judiciary. A practice has also been arranged by which the Chief Justice visits the two other Territories quarterly to

take matters and applications ; this is in addition to the normal criminal and civil Sessions.

Under the Chief Justice there are the Judicial Commissioner, Registrar of the High Court, Magistrates and the various presiding Officers of the Subordinate Courts – that is, Administrative Officers in their judicial capacity.

The following statistics for the year under review are of interest :

Court of Appeal

The Court of Appeal sat on two occasions in Basutoland and disposed of 26 appeals, dismissing 16 and allowing 10.

High Court

In 40 criminal trials, 115 persons were indicted, 114 of whom were eighteen years or over. There were 119 charges against these persons of which 6 were withdrawn. There were convictions on 81 and acquittals on 29 of those charges. The case in one charge was struck off the roll as the accused had died before he could be brought to trial. On another charge, the accused was found unfit to plead and was committed pending signification of the High Commissioner's pleasure. The accused on the remaining charge had absconded and a Bench Warrant has been issued for his arrest. Of the 81 convictions, 21 persons were convicted of murder ; four of these persons were not sentenced to death, the Court finding extenuating circumstances.

Criminal review cases from Subordinate Courts totalled 263. In addition, there were 117 criminal appeals from the Subordinate Courts, of which 46 were dismissed, 21 allowed, 14 sent back for further evidence, and 29 in which the judgments appealed from were varied. There were 7 struck off the roll, and no appeals were pending at the end of the year.

There were 3 civil cases, one of which was still pending at the end of the year.

Civil appeals from Subordinate Courts totalled 6, of which 1 was dismissed with costs, 1 was struck off the roll with leave to reinstate and the remaining 4 were pending at the end of the year.

Judicial Commissioner's Court

Including 9 criminal appeals pending at the end of 1958 and 6 filed during the year, there were 15 criminal appeals. Of these, 4 were dismissed, 3 allowed, none sent back for re-hearing and 8 were pending at the end of the year.

Subordinate Courts

These courts dealt with 4,795 cases during the past year, showing a decrease of 266 over the 1958 figures. Apart from a number of petty offences which are not classified under any particular heading, the main offences were stock theft, ordinary theft, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, liquor, traffic and drug offences, and malicious

injury to property, The number of stock theft cases decreased by 40 during the year.

Including those pending at the end of 1958 and those registered in 1959, there were 1,091 civil cases, of which 748 were heard. Most of the remainder were not heard because parties did not set them down for hearing.

Master of the High Court

The duties of the Master of the High Court include the supervision of the administration of the estates of persons (other than tribal Africans) who are deceased or absent or who are lunatics, and also the administration of all insolvent estates. He is also responsible for the administration of the Guardians' Fund.

The total number of estates registered is 580, of which 14 were registered during this year.

Several estates were wound up during the year.

There were four insolvencies.

During 1959, sums totalling £624. 11s. 4d. were paid into the Guardians' Fund.

2. POLICE

I. ADMINISTRATION

The Commissioner of Police is the Departmental Head and Commanding Officer of the Force. He is responsible to the Resident Commissioner for its efficient administration. The Commissioner is assisted at Headquarters by the Deputy Commissioner of Police as Second-in-Command ; by an Assistant Superintendent of Police as Staff Officer ; by Superintendents of Police as Officer-in-Charge of the Police Training School and the Special Branch respectively ; by an Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of the Criminal Investigation Division and by a civilian Assistant Accountant/Storekeeper in charge of the Pay and Headquarters Stores.

For Police Administrative purposes, the Territory is divided into five Divisions which in turn comprise nine districts. District commands coincide with Administrative District areas.

Three Lowland Divisions are each commanded by a Senior Superintendent of Police who is responsible to the Commissioner of Police for the efficient administration and working of his division. The Districts contained within a Division are commanded by Superintendents of Police or Inspectors who are responsible to their Divisional Commanders.

All Senior Officers of the Force are Europeans, and all subordinate Officers and other ranks are Africans of the Territory.

2. ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH

Housing shortage and normal wastage were responsible for the Force not being up to its full strength. The tables below show the fixed establishment and actual strength of the Force as at 31st December, 1959:

Europeans

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Commissioner	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Senior Superintendents	3	3
Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	14	11
Total	19	16

Africans

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Senior Inspector	1	1
Inspectors	4	4
Staff Sergeants	10	10
Sergeants	18	16
Corporals	44	45
Lance Corporals	—	10
Troopers	423	339
Total	500	419

Civilian Employees

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Assistant Accountant Storekeeper	1	1
Lady Clerks (European)	2	2
Farriers (African)	3	3
Saddlers (African)	5	5
Messengers (African)	2	2
Total	13	13

3. TRANSPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Force has an establishment of 17 motor vehicles, 320 riding horses and 72 pack animals.

The second phase of the establishment of a Police Radio Network was completed during the year. The Central Control was set up at the Police Training School, Maseru, with radio links to the nine District Headquarters, eleven outstations, one Border Post and five mobile sets. The Maseru Control is in operation throughout the daylight hours and for ten minutes on the hour during the night.

4. POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

The Training School is situated on the outskirts of Maseru at Walker's Camp and is under the command of a Superintendent of Police with an Inspector as Second-in-Command. The Superintendent is directly responsible to the Commissioner for the efficient administration and working of the Training School, and has a staff of 1 Inspector, 1 Staff Sergeant, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals and 1 Trooper.

Accommodation is available for 64 trainees in barrack-type buildings and there are quarters for 8 training staff personnel. A reading room, canteen and dining hall with good kitchen facilities are provided for trainees, and the School has a football field and two tennis courts.

The minimum physical and educational requirements for enlistment are as follows :

- (a) Over 19 and under 30 years of age
- (b) At least Standard VI educational certificate
- (c) Height of at least 5'6"
- (d) Applicant must be passed as medically and physically fit by a Medical Officer.

The number of applications for recruit vacancies received at the Police Training School in 1959 was 407. Of the total applicants, 336 were rejected and 71 enlisted, of whom 35 were still under training at the end of the year.

The period of initial training at the Police Training School is eight months, during which time recruits reside at the school. The training programme covers general police duties and police duties at Border Posts, dismounted drill with and without arms, mounted drill with and without arms, common and statute law, musketry, animal management, riot drill, training in the use of firearms, first aid and sport.

In addition to the above curriculum, the School conducts promotion courses, refresher courses for troopers and periods of training and practice for the Police Band which now comprises 1 Staff Sergeant and 25 men.

The School also accommodates the Training Reserve which is a security unit of platoon strength, and it provides Mounted Escorts, Guards of Honour and the Band for all ceremonial duties in the Territory.

5. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION AND RECORDS BUREAU

The Division is commanded by an Assistant Superintendent of Police, directly responsible to the Commissioner of Police. The African establishment is 1 Sergeant, 4 Corporals and 16 Troopers who are available for Special Investigation. The duties of this division cover, *inter alia*:

- (a) Responsibility to the Commissioner for the final preparation of cases, and organization of all matters relating to the Basutoland High Court, and the satisfactory presentation of police prosecutions to the Attorney General.
- (b) The publication for despatch to all stations of instructions and advice for the guidance of all Officers and Other Ranks on all subjects relating to the successful investigation of crime and the prosecution of offenders.
- (c) The collation of information connected with wanted persons, lost, found and stolen property and its publication in the appropriate Police Gazette and circulars.
- (d) Photography and fingerprint work.

The local Criminal Records Bureau is staffed by two troopers. A total of 1600 fingerprint slips were received from the Districts and were classified and filed. 110 fingerprint dockets were opened during the year, and duplicate copies of all fingerprint slips were sent to the South African Criminal Bureau.

6. SPECIAL BRANCH

The Special Branch is commanded by a Superintendent of Police, and the establishment consists of 1 Staff Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 10 Troopers. One Senior Lady Clerk is stationed at Headquarters.

The Branch is responsible to the Commissioner for the performance of duties relating to :

- (a) Issuing, renewing and endorsements of Basutoland passports.
- (b) Naturalization of aliens.

(c) Registration of Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

(d) Vetting of applications for United Kingdom passports issued by the United Kingdom Passport Officer, Cape Town, and liaison with him on such immigration matters.

(e) Control of movements of aliens between the Union of South Africa and Basutoland and liaison with the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic affairs in the Union.

(f) Duties imposed on the Chief Control Officer (Commissioner of Police) under the Entry and Residence Proclamation.

During the year, 51 Basutoland passports were issued, 17 were renewed and 9 applications for United Kingdom passports were dealt with. 88 permits to aliens to visit the Union of South Africa were issued.

7. WORK OF THE POLICE

(a) *Border Posts*: During 1959, the Force manned 24 Border Posts which employed 2 N.C.O.'s and 53 Troopers. They were mainly concerned with the enforcement of legislation dealing with the Import and Export of Livestock and Cereals, Export Duties, issuing passes and collection of revenue.

Frequent patrols were made along the border as a deterrent to stock thieving and to control illegal imports and exports.

(b) *Outstations*: Ten outstations, in addition to the 9 District Headquarters Stations, have been operating throughout the year. These outstations were manned by 10 N.C.O.'s and 32 Troopers. They continued to serve the public and to be of assistance in the suppression of Stock Theft and other offences in lowland and mountain areas remote from District Headquarters. Two new outstations, one in Maseru and one in Quthing District, were built and were operating by the end of the year.

8. MURDER

Homicide cases dropped from 120 cases reported in 1958 to 114 cases reported during the year under review. Of the 114 cases reported, 16 were suspected to be Medicine Murders.

A comparative table showing Medicine Murders reported during the 12 years since 1948 with yearly fluctuations is given hereunder.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases reported</i>	<i>Increase over Previous Year</i>	<i>Decrease over Previous Year</i>
1948 . .	20	14	—
1949 . .	5	—	15
1950 . .	4	—	1
1951 . .	9	5	—
1952 . .	14	5	—
1953 . .	10	—	4
1954 . .	11	1	—
1955 . .	9	—	2
1956 . .	4	—	5
1957 . .	12	8	—
1958 . .	13	1	—
1959 . .	16	3	—

9. STOCK THEFT

Stock theft cases reported have shown a marked decrease from 1,527 cases during 1958 to 999 cases reported in 1959. This decrease is accounted for by the fact that, owing to staffing difficulties, no organized stock theft drive was held during the year.

10. STATISTICS

The tables behind show crime statistics for the year under review.

TABLE I—Crime Return—Cases Dealt With

	Total Cases Reported or known to Police				Cases not Accepted				Disposal of Cases									
	Cases remitted during the year by the Attorney General	Pending investigation from previous year	Awaiting trial at the end of previous year	Arising during the year	Complaint due to mistake of Law or Fact	Frivolous, Vexatious False Complaints	(Insufficient Evidence)	TOTAL	Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	Acquitted or discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Convicted	Case proved and order made without conviction	Closed, Undetected	Investigation incomplete	Awaiting trial	Preparatory Examination held	Otherwise disposed of Transferred to B.N.T. etc.
CRIME																		
<i>Offences Against Lawful Authority</i>																		
Public Violence		3	1	7		2	2	7				1		1	1	1	1	2
Bribery				3			1	2				1				1		
Perjury		2	1	14			4	13				5		3	5	3		
Escaping		15	2	58			29	64		3	1	24	23	23	8			
Sedition				1				1						3	1	3		4
Resisting		3	1	30	2		1	31				11	1	1	5			
Obstructing the course of Justice				14			1	12				4		1	5			2
Contempt of Court		2		20			1	21		2		12		4	3			
Prison Regulations			1	4			1	4		1		2		1				
	—	25	6	151	2		5	155	—	9	2	60	36	36	28	8	1	8
<i>Offences Against Public Morality</i>																		
Rape	7	10		70			5	76		8	1	11		12	16	1	22	5
Assault w.i. to rape				11			6	11				7		2	2			
Concealment of birth		1	3	18	1		4	17		4		6		2	1	1	1	2
Indecent assault		14		116			10	120		4		48	1	16	11	1		39
Abortion		1		1			1	1		4		1						29
Abduction		11		66			3	70				20		4	12	1		
Sodomy		1		4			1	4				3			1	1		
Bestiality				5				5		1		5						
Women and Girls Proc.		1		14			2	13				8		1			1	2
Vagrancy				4			1	3				1		1				
	7	39	3	309	1		9	320		22	1	110	138	138	43	4	24	77

Column Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Indecent Assault	59			47	1	12				14	1	3				4					1					30	2	5						
Abortion	1																																	
Abduction	93	8		85						19							2									64				4				
Sodomy	4			3		1				3																			1					
Bestiality	5					5										1													4					
W & G Proc.	18	4	2	11		1				7		1				1										3								1
Vagrancy	2	1			1																													
Total	234	29	2	168	7	27	1			54	3	5				11		2	2			3			1	106	4	12		7	3	1		
Offences Against Persons																																		
Murder	131	42	2	73	10	4	18	3		50	7					1	2								3						7			
Attempted Murder	24	4	2	18						15							1								2						2			
Culpable Homicide	80	18		49	5	8				40	4	8				1						1				7		1			1			
Assault G.B.H.	644	51	2	473	67	48	3			140	15	1	1			8	47	8	7	1	4				282	43	32	2	15					1
Assault Common	4674	52	1	3653	660	292	16			63	6	1				26	65	9	4	1				9		3524	645	242	16	11				
Defam. of Character																																		
Total	5553	167	7	4266	742	352	19	18	3	308	32	10		1		36	115	17	11	1	6			24		3816	689	274	18	36	3			
Offences Against Property																																		
Theft Common	687	76	6	422	97	74	12			140	29	7	3	2		25								1		222	40	37	2	21				
Stock Theft	1120	133	3	750	25	207	2			304	2	11	1			50										410	23	136	2	54				1
Robbery	66	17		42	6	1				23							2									17	6	1						
Extortion																																		
H. B. and theft	196	42	4	123	14	12	1			82	5	3				5										31	6	4	1	4				
Fraud	13	1		11	1					10	1																1							
Theft by false pretences																																		
Forgery, Uttering	44	5		36	2		1			19	1						4	1		1						13					1			
Receiving stolen prop.	20	1		15	3	1				11	1						2	1				1				2								
Arson	2			2																						2								
Malicious injury to property	106	15		57	28	6				30	19						2									25	9	6		1	5			
	251	30	2	188	7	23	1			50							22	1	1							116	7	22		12	1			
Total	2505	320	15	1646	183	324	17			669	58	21	3	3		80	126	31	18	9	9	1	1			839	91	206	5	95	9			

CRIME	Persons convicted										Persons otherwise dealt with																								
	Total		Adult		Juvenile		Death		Imprisonment		Corporal Punishment		Fine		Order made without proceeding to conviction		Otherwise disposed of transferred to B. N. T. etc.		Awaiting trial																
Statutory Offences:	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Traffic	235	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
Liquor	244	208	10					10	18	30						195	10							3											
Drugs	128	78	160					18	78	13						59	127							1	3										
Total	607	387	185	1				106	43							276	38							5	4										
Other Offences	1458	1168	145	53	7			321	14							742	121	41	4	5	1	5		100	9	3	3	36	5						
Summary																																			
Offences Against Lawful Authority	131	101	15	3				47	4							19	4																		
Against Public Morality	234	29	2	168	7	27	1	54	3	5						2	2																		
Against Persons	5553	167	7	4266	742	352	19	308	32	10	1					115	171	11	1	6	24														
Against Property	2505	320	15	1646	183	324	17	669	58	21	3	3				126	31	18	9	9	1	1													
Statutory Offences	607	31	3	387	185	1		106	43							276	138																		
Other Offences	1458	79	6	1168	145	53	7	321	14							742	121	41	4	5	1	5		100	9	3	3	36	5						
Grand Total	10488	638	33	7736	1277	760	44	1505	154	36	3	4				1280	313	70	14	24	230	1	4902	802	495	26	195	24	1						

3. PRISONS

I. ADMINISTRATION

The Prison Service is administered by the Director of Prisons who is responsible to the Resident Commissioner. The Prison Staff under the Director consists of a Superintendent in charge of the Central Prison and Old Gaol, Maseru, 1 Senior Gaoler, 11 Gaolers, 9 Warder Technical Instructors, 123 Prison Warders, and 1 Female Gaoler with 6 Female Warders. There are ten prisons in the Territory, one at each of the District Headquarters and two in Maseru. The two prisons in Maseru are the Central Prison which takes all adult male prisoners from Maseru District and long term male prisoners from the other districts, and the Old Gaol which takes female and juvenile prisoners. At the Central Prison, there is complete segregation of the various types of prisoners, and the prison is equipped with electric light and water-borne sanitation. The prisons in the districts are in the charge of the District Commissioners and are under the general direction of the Director of prisons regarding prison administration. Each district prison has a Gaoler and a number of Warders under him.

2. BUILDING

Maseru. At the Central Prison, a new reception block and a new punishment block were completed and good progress was made in the construction of a new store block, a new recreation hall and a new chapel which will be available to all denominations.

Building work carried out during the year in the district prisons was as follows :

Teyateyaneng. Extensions were made to the kitchens, and new showers were installed.

Leribe. Stone was cut for future development and for improvements to existing buildings.

Butha Buthe. New accommodation was built for juvenile prisoners.

Mokhotlong. More stones were cut and cement blocks made for the building of a new gaol.

Quthing. Building of a new office and a store-room was completed.

Mohale's Hoek. Repair work to existing prison buildings was continued.

Mafeteng. The building of a new guard room and a walled enclosure for the female prisoners' exercise yard was completed.

3. DISCIPLINE

The total number of offences against prison discipline was 106, of which 68 were committed at the Central Prison. The majority of prisoners were well behaved and generally the discipline was good. One third good conduct remission may be earned by prisoners, provided the sentence is not reduced thereby to less than thirty days.

27 prisoners escaped during the year, of whom 14 were recaptured.

4. EXECUTIONS

There were 24 prisoners in custody under sentence of death on 31st December, 1958. During the year, a further 23 prisoners were sentenced to death. The outcome of the cases was as follows :

Executed	11
Sentence commuted to imprisonment	2
Acquitted by Court of Appeal	10
Pardoned and released by Order of the High Court	1
Awaiting confirmation	23
Total	<u>47</u>

5. HEALTH

The general health of prisoners throughout the year was good and there were no epidemics. The daily average reporting sick was 7.21, the majority being for minor complaints. 73 prisoners were admitted to hospital, and there were 5 deaths, excluding executions. Comparative figures for 1958 were 8.75, 66 and 8 deaths.

In the Central Prison there is a sick bay and only serious cases are now admitted to the Government Hospital. Diets are laid down in the prison regulations, but the Medical Officer may alter these if he considers it necessary. Government Medical Officers in the districts see all admissions and attend to all prisoners reporting sick. Regular inspections are made by them, and in Maseru these inspections take place daily. As there are no hospitals attached to any of the prisons in the districts, doctors place those requiring hospital treatment in the Government hospitals, where such cases are guarded by prison warders.

6. LABOUR

Apart from routine domestic work at the prisons including gardening, building and stone cutting, prison labour is used in tasks for the general benefit of the public, such as tree-felling and planting, street cleaning and sanitary work, chimney sweeping, hedge-cutting and the upkeep of grounds of Government buildings.

At Maseru Central Prison, the majority of long sentence prisoners are given technical training by trained instructors in the following trades : tailoring, cobbling, brick-making, black smithing, plumbing, carpentry, stone-cutting and building. Mat-making is also carried out when materials are available. During the year under review 3,121 feet of stone was cut, 515,033 bricks were burned and revenue from the sale of bricks, garden produce, etc. amounted to £1,388 as compared with £1,028 for the year 1957-58.

The Maseru vegetable gardens produced 122,235 lb. of vegetables during the year. Prisoners, including all male juveniles, maintain the gaol gardens under the supervision of an agricultural instructor. Vegetables were supplied to the Government Hospital, Maseru Prisons and to district prisons when the supply in their own gardens was inadequate.

The tailoring section was employed in making prisoners' clothes and staff uniforms. 3,189 articles of clothing were made and 2,545 articles of clothing were repaired. The cobbling section was occupied with the manufacture of prisoners' sandals and repairs to boots. Carpenters were employed in making general repairs to the prisons, and blacksmiths made the necessary tools for the quarry gangs and, in addition, iron work required by the prisons.

7. WOMEN PRISONERS

With the exception of short-sentence females in the districts, all female prisoners are kept in the Old Gaol at Maseru and guarded by a female staff consisting of one gaoler and six warders. A permanent female staff in the districts is not warranted and, when necessary, a staff of temporary female warders is employed.

Female prisoners are employed in laundry work, cleaning at the Government hospitals and dispensaries, making and repairing prison clothing, and weeding, hoeing and planting in the garden.

In 1959, 428 females were admitted to prison, of whom 289 were sentenced to imprisonment with or without the option of a fine. 12 of the 428 had previous convictions and 72 lunatics were detained under medical surveillance. Comparative figures for 1958 were : 492 admissions, 355 sentenced to imprisonment, 57 mental patients and 27 with previous convictions. In Maseru, the daily average was 25.6 compared with 39.7 in 1958.

8. EDUCATION

Specially selected warders with previous teaching experience conduct classes in Maseru for both adult and juvenile prisoners. Talks on topical subjects are given by a Prison Visitor. Weekly newspapers and monthly illustrated magazines in the vernacular are supplied to prisoners.

9. EXTRA-MURAL PRISONERS

District Commissioners are empowered to give persons convicted for minor offences the option of serving their sentences extra-murally. This has the advantage of keeping first offenders out of goal and therefore out of contact with hardened criminals.

Chapter X : Public Utilities and Public Works

1. PUBLIC UTILITIES

Maseru Electricity Supply

As an interim measure pending major extensions to the steam plant in 1961-62, two K.W. diesel generating sets were installed at the Maseru Power Station.

The diesel sets, operating in conjunction with the old steam generators have proved very satisfactory for meeting peak loads as they are so readily started and brought on load.

Units sold for the year ended 31st March, 1959, showed an increase of 22.3 per cent compared with 1958.

Maseru Water Supply

Apart from extensions to the distributive system, there were no major works undertaken for the Maseru water supply. The gallons of water sold showed an increase of 27 per cent over the previous year and there was a corresponding increase in revenue.

District Water Supplies

The new Mokhotlong Water Supply, with its source from springs some 4 miles from the camp, was completed and is functioning satisfactorily.

Work progressed well on the augmentation of District Water Supplies at Butha Buthe, Leribe, Teyateyaneng, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing.

Wherever boreholes have been drilled and in the case of the new spring supply at Mohale's Hoek, the advice of a consultant geophysicist has been sought and in most cases results have been satisfactory.

Funds for all the above works and Maseru Electricity and Water Supplies have been allocated from Loan Expenditure.

Development of Water Resources

Mention has been made at Chapter II of Part I of this Report of the progress of the investigations now under way to confirm the possibilities of the Ox-bow Power and Water Supply Scheme.

District Hospitals Lighting Plants

At Leribe, the new hospital buildings were wired for electricity and at Mohale's Hoek the old hospital buildings were re-wired.

At Mafeteng a new 15 K.V.A. lighting plant was installed.

2. PUBLIC WORKS

Buildings

The building Section carried out a large variety and number of building works throughout the Territory. The bulk of the works comprised staff housing for Police, Prisons, Medical and other Government Departments. The following schedule shows the staff housing completed and nearing completion during the year under review.

	£4,650 Type '12'	£3,750 Type '15'	£2,700 Type '9'	£1,400 Type 'B'	£525 Type 'D'	£275 2 Roomed Type
Maseru . . .	—	9	—	1	87	—
Teyateyaneng . . .	—	—	—	—	6	—
Leribe . . .	1	2	1	—	2	—
Butha Buthe . . .	—	—	—	—	4	—
Mafeteng . . .	—	1	—	—	2	2
Mohale's Hoek . . .	1	1	—	—	2	2
Quthing . . .	—	1	—	—	3	—
Qacha's Nek . . .	—	—	—	—	3	—
Mokhotlong . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—
Totals . . .	2	14	1	1	111	4

In addition to the above, a number of other new Government staff quarters are under construction.

Construction costs in the Territory vary according to the distances from the nearest railway heads and at the remote mountain station at Mokhotlong building costs are nearly double those in Maseru.

A new building for the Treasury in Maseru, having a floor area of 5,650 square feet and costing £11,500 was completed. The building is of modern design and is constructed in dressed local sandstone and brick.

Towards the end of the year work commenced on the extensions and renovations of the Legislative Council building at an estimated cost of £19,000 and the work is well advanced and should be completed in time for the opening of the new Legislative Council under the new constitution.

Work on the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital in Maseru, the new Mokhotlong Hospital and additions to district hospitals continued, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. At Maseru, work is almost completed on a new 28 bed Tuberculosis Ward and good progress is being made with the new 35 Isolation Ward. The new Mokhotlong Hospital is about 80 per cent completed but due to high

transport costs, additional funds are being sought to complete the scheme. The additions to district hospitals are now in use.

Two new Police Stations were built at Teyateyaneng and Mafeteng at a cost of £3,500 each. Other building works for the Police are under construction.

A new Residency for the District Commissioner, Teyateyaneng, was constructed during the year. This building, as in the case of the new Treasury, was built in a combination of local sandstone and brick.

Other works completed included two new Post Offices at Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek, a new abattoir at Mafeteng, a small terminal building at Maseru Airfield and extensions to the Basutoland High School, Central Stores and the Central Mechanical Workshop.

Chapter XI : Communications

I. RAILWAYS

The Territory is linked with the railway system of the Union of South Africa by a short line from Maseru to Marseilles on the Bloemfontein-Natal main line. From this junction it is possible to proceed by rail direct to Bloemfontein or Bethlehem, and thence to Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban. One mile of the line is in Basutoland. Elsewhere the railway runs close to the boundary of the Territory and goods are transported by road to and from the nearest station across the border.

2. ROADS

The most important contribution, during the year, to the improvement of road communications was the completion and opening to traffic of the Seaka Bridge between Mohale's Hoek and Quthing mentioned under Progress of Development Schemes, Part I, Chapter II. Approximately 6 miles of new road re-alignment were carried out for the approaches to the new Seaka Bridge from Loan funds but additional funds are required to complete the scheme. Mention is made under the same chapter of an extension of the Mountain Road a further 8 miles to Mantšonyane.

The reconstruction of the Sani Pass, in the Mokhotlong District, continued until funds were exhausted and application has been made for Colonial Development and Welfare funds to continue this work and to construct new access tracks and minor bridges in this mountainous district where road communications are limited, on account of expense, to tracks suitable only for light four-wheel drive vehicles.

The general road system in Basutoland is poor. Most of the roads have developed only a little from the wagon tracks of the early pioneer-



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ing Missionaries of the last century. The general standard is quite inadequate for the increasingly heavy traffic, which over the last six years has increased at the rate of 23 per cent per annum. In order to bring the most important roads up to reasonable gravel standards it is estimated that expenditure of approximately £2 million is required over the next 8 years.

A list of mileages for the various classes of existing roads in Basutoland is given below :

Main Roads	228 miles
District Roads.	314 "
"C" Roads (Traders and Missionaries)	414 "
Access Tracks (suitable four-wheel drive vehicles)	164 "
Township Roads	83 "
Total	<u>1,203 miles</u>

3. BRIDLE PATHS

There are approximately 1,600 miles of bridle path in the Territory which are at present constructed and maintained by the Basuto Administration. With the new constitution, bridle paths will come under the province of the District Councils.

4. AVIATION

The main airstrips in the Territory are at Maseru, Mokhotlong, Sehonghong, Semonkong and Qacha's Nek, although there are others which are principally used for transporting merchandise to remote trading stations. In all, there are 21 landing fields in the Territory but the majority of these are suitable only for the lightest type of aircraft. A mail service operates four times a week between Maseru and Mokhotlong and weekly between Maseru and Semonkong, Sehonghong and Qacha's Nek.

5. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Few extensions or improvements of facilities could be made during the year owing to the continued need to exercise economy. During 1959 there were 65 Post Offices and Postal Agencies in service.

Telephones

Cable leads are full to capacity and, in view of the proposed installation of an Automatic Switchboard at the Maseru Exchange, it has not been possible to extend the telephone network in the Territory.

Mail Services

No new services were brought into operation during the year.

'Enter in Peace.' Entering Maseru from the Airfield.

(Photo: C.A. Browne)

Staff

The establishment of the Department at the end of 1959 was :

Europeans

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Controller of Posts & Telegraphs	1
Senior Postmaster	1
Senior Postmaster/Inspector	1
Postal Officers	6
T. & T. Electrician	1
Total	10

Africans

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Postal Officers	10
Postal Asst., Grade I	19
Telephone Operator, Grade I	1
Postal Asst., Grade II (Linesmen)	4
Postal Asst., Grade III	52
Postal Asst., Grade IV (Telephonists)	15
Postal Asst., Grade V (Messengers)	3
Clerk, Grade I	1
Total	105

Statistics

	<i>1957/58</i>		<i>1958/59</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>
		£		£
Bag & Box Rentals	—	846	—	1,045
Money Orders Issued	28,977	100,010	25,523	97,167
" Paid	14,909	95,952	18,077	136,209
" Order Commission	—	446	—	472
Postage Stamp Sales	—	38,940	—	40,748
Postage Surcharges	—	193	—	170
Postal Orders Issued	56,288	31,032	58,367	35,243
" Paid	47,207	41,710	56,022	78,950
" Order Poundage	—	398	—	384
Registered Telegraphic Address Fees	—	65	—	60
Revenue Stamp Sales	—	22,189	—	28,507
Savings Bank Deposits	11,402	165,997	10,833	173,814
" Withdrawals	25,892	227,999	28,175	272,201
Telegrams Forwarded	108,225	—	109,345	—
" Received	117,420	—	117,804	—
Telegraph Revenue	—	7,909	—	7,439
Wireless Licences	—	543	—	211
Telephone Revenue	—	—	—	13,822
Totals	—	734,229	—	813,822

Chapter XII : Press

The following is a list of some of the newspapers and periodicals in circulation in the Territory :

<i>Name</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Circulation in Basutoland</i>	<i>Language</i>
Moeletsi oa Basotho	weekly	13,000	Sesotho & English
Leselinyana	fortnightly	5,000	Sesotho
Motswalle oa Bana	weekly	not known	Sesotho
Lentsoe la Basotho	weekly	4,000	Sesotho & English
Mohlabani	irregular	not known	Sesotho & English
Mohlanka	irregular	not known	Sesotho & English
The World	weekly	300	Sesotho & English
See	quarterly	200	English
Basutoland News	weekly	800	English
Sesotho Digest	quarterly	4,650	Sesotho & English
Contact	fortnightly	400	English

Two of these publications, *Moeletsi oa Basotho* and *Leselinyana*, are printed and published in the Territory respectively by the Roman Catholic Mission and the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society. *The World*, a weekly English language newspaper, is printed in Johannesburg, and devotes considerable space to matters concerning the Basuto and Basutoland, where it has a limited distribution. *The Basutoland News*, a weekly publication, reports the interests of the European community, and is published in the Orange Free State at Ficksburg, a town on the north-western border of Basutoland. *Lentsoe la Basotho* (The African Echo) is a newspaper which circulates in the three High Commission Territories and which contains sections in the vernaculars and in English. It is printed and published by the Bantu Press, Johannesburg.

PART III

Chapter I : Geography and Climate

I. GEOGRAPHY

The Colony of Basutoland is an enclave within the Union of South Africa, its boundaries running with those of Natal to the east, Cape Province to the south, and the Orange Free State to the north and west. It lies between latitudes $28^{\circ} 35'$ and $30^{\circ} 40'$ south and longitudes $27^{\circ} 00'$ and $29^{\circ} 30'$ east. It comprises an area of 11,716 square miles of which about one quarter in the west is lowland country varying in height above sea level from 5,000 to 6,000 feet, the remaining three quarters being highlands rising to a height of 11,425 feet in the Drakensberg Range, which forms the eastern boundary with Natal. The mountain ranges run from north to south and those in the central area, named the Maluti, are spurs of the main Drakensberg which they join in the north, forming a high plateau varying in height from 9,000 to 10,500 feet. It is this area, where two of the largest rivers in the Union, the Orange and the Tugela, and tributaries of the Caledon have their source, that has caused Basutoland to be called the "sponge" of South Africa.

The soils in the mountain area are of basaltic origin, and those in the lowlands are derived mainly from the underlying cave sandstone. In the lowlands, the soil has been cropped continuously for upwards of 80 years. Due to the absence of fuel, practically all cattle manure is burnt, so that little or no organic matter is returned to the land ; thus with the increasing population, both human and livestock, excessive demands have been made on the soil which has lost its structure and has become subject to serious erosion. The soils in the mountains have been brought into cultivation comparatively recently and are rich, though shallow. With uncontrolled grazing the areas above the arable land, in many places, became denuded of the grass cover, and the rush of surface water caused serious gully erosion on the arable land situated below. The measures which have been, and are being, taken to control erosion and to restore and preserve the grass over are described earlier in this report.

There are no large towns in Basutoland ; the population of the capital, Maseru, is estimated to be approximately 6,000 persons. Details concerning population, economic conditions and communications are discussed in previous chapters.

2. CLIMATE

Rainfall is variable and averages approximately 28 inches a year over the greater part of the country. Most of it falls between October and April, but there is normally no month which has less than half an inch. Unfortunately, river discharge statistics show that most of this water is lost to Basutoland in the form of run-off. The deciding factors from an agricultural point of view are whether the rain comes in steady soaking showers at intervals suited to the growth of the staple crops or whether it comes in the form of short and heavy storms, running to waste and eroding the soil. Serious droughts, like the one of 1948-49 are rare and there are a large number of perennial streams, though not so many as existed some years ago. In the lowlands the temperatures vary from a maximum of 90 degrees or more in summer to a minimum that rarely drops below 20 degrees in winter : in the highlands the range is much wider and temperatures below zero are common.

Chapter II : Early History

The Basuto as a nation did not come into prominence until 1818 when Moshesh, a minor chief of the Bakoena tribe in North Basutoland, gathered together the remnants of the various clans that had been scattered by the raids of the Zulu and Matebele.

The new nation went through a period of struggle, first with the emigrant Boers of the Great Trek, and then with the British under General Cathcart in 1852. From 1856 until 1868, there was a series of wars with the Orange Free State burghers, and, being hard pressed and having lost a large portion of his country (now known as the "Conquered Territory"), Moshesh repeatedly sought the protection of the British Government.

Eventually in 1868 the Basuto became British subjects. Part of the Proclamation issued by Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of the Cape Colony, on 12th March, 1868, reads as follows :

"Now therefore, I do hereby proclaim and declare that from and after publication hereof, the said tribe of Basuto shall be, and shall be taken to be British subjects, and Basutoland shall be taken to be a British territory".

The country remained in a very unsettled condition until it was annexed to the Cape Colony by an Act of the Cape Legislature, No. 12 of 1871. The Act expressly declared that the territory was not to be subject to the general laws of the Colony, and gave the Governor power to legislate for it by proclamation and to extend to it, by proclamation, any Cape Act not otherwise in force.

The people never took kindly to the Cape Colonial rule, and after various disturbances, the Governor of the Cape, in 1880, extended to

Basutoland the provisions of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878, which included a clause for the general disarmament of the Basuto. They refused to accept the terms, and, after a war lasting nearly a year, an agreement was reached, under which the Act was repealed and certain fines were paid by the Basuto.

Although outwardly peace was restored, there still remained several chiefs who would not submit, and it was eventually decided by the Government of Cape Colony to hand over the administration to the Imperial Government. This was effected by Order in Council of 2nd February, 1884, which was proclaimed and brought into force by Proclamation No. 75A of 18th March, 1884. Cape of Good Hope Notice of 13th May, 1870, defined the boundaries of the Territory and restored it to the direct control of the Queen through Her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa.

Chapter III : Weights and Measures

The weights and measures in common use in the Territory are the British Imperial.

The Cape Act of 1858 which defines the standard of weights and measures according to the English Act of 1824 still applies in Basutoland in accordance with Proclamation No. 4 of 1904.

Chapter IV : Administration

1. ADMINISTRATION UP TO END OF 1958

Basutoland is an African territory without European settlers or land-owners. It is governed under a loose-knit system by which the British Administration combines with a hereditary chieftainship at whose head is the Paramount Chief.

The chieftainship structure is a direct result of the tribal wars following the rise of the Zulu power and of Chief Moshesh's diplomacy in welding scattered tribes into a single Basuto nation under the hegemony of his own clan, the Bakoena, to which all but three of the major chiefs belong. To weld these tribes into a nation, Moshesh "placed" members of his own family over them, so that, except for the Ma-khoakhwa in Butha-Buthe District, the Bataung in Mohale's Hoek District and the Batlokoa in Mokhotlong District, whose chiefs owe direct allegiance to the Paramount Chief, the chiefs and headmen of

tribes other than Bakoena were under the direct control of a member of Moshesh's own family. This method of "placing" was followed by other chiefs, and led to a great multiplication in the numbers of subordinate authorities, so that in 1938 it was found necessary to impose a limitation on the number of those recognized. This was effected by publishing in the Gazette, under the Native Administration Proclamation of 1938, a list of all chiefs and headmen recognized by the High Commissioner. The Proclamation recognized the Paramount Chief and chieftainship as an integral part of the Government of the Territory, and vested their powers with legal authority and extended to them certain statutory powers and duties in addition to those exercised by custom. Under the senior chiefs, or "Sons of Moshesh" as they are called, although among them are several who are not in fact descended from Moshesh, are some four hundred and fifty subordinate chiefs, all members of chiefly families, and twice as many headmen, as well as numerous village heads and some petty headmen who are not accorded recognition by the High Commissioner. The headmen and village heads belong to families not necessarily descended from Moshesh, though the hereditary principle is strictly applied now.

These chiefs, and particularly headmen, are the authorities with whom the ordinary people deal in all their daily affairs, and who are responsible for the day to day administration of the Territory. They owe allegiance, through their immediate superiors, to the Paramount Chief. In matters not entirely concerned with Basuto law and custom, they work with the District Commissioners of their districts.

At the head of the Government is the Resident Commissioner, who works under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. He is assisted by a Government Secretary who is also Deputy Resident Commissioner. The remaining executive posts of Government are held by Heads of Departments and District Officers, who are responsible to the Resident Commissioner for the good order and administration of their respective Departments. For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into nine districts under District Commissioners stationed at Butha Buthe, Leribe, Teyateyaneng, Maseru (the capital), Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong. Two of the District Commissioners, one of whom is stationed in the northern part of the Territory and the other in the southern part, are Senior District Officers who have, in addition to their duties as District Commissioners of their own districts, an advisory and supervisory relationship towards the other District Commissioners in their part of the Territory which does not, however, amount to actual control over, or responsibility for, the districts. The district boundaries correspond generally with the chieftainship division of the Territory into 21 wards under Principal and Ward Chiefs, all but one of whom are directly subordinate to the Paramount Chief.

The Heads of Departments are the Director of Audit, Treasurer, Director of Medical Services, Director of Education, Director of Public Works, Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services, Com-

missioner of Police, Director of Prisons, Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, Comptroller of Stores and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The Judiciary falls under the Chief Justice for the High Commission Territories.

The Resident Commissioner works in close co-operation with the Paramount Chief, and his District Commissioners with the Principal and Ward Chiefs in their districts. Heads of Departments and subordinate departmental officers, too, work with and through the chieftainship. The Police have authority to investigate crimes without reference to the local chief or headman, but this power is rarely exercised, and the normal procedure is for the chief to detail a representative who works with the policemen engaged in the investigation.

Legislation is by Proclamation, made by the High Commissioner. Until 1931 the office of the High Commissioner was held by the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, but with the close of the Earl of Athlone's period of office the two posts were separated. Certain subordinate legislation, under the authority of High Commissioner's Proclamations, may be made by the Resident Commissioner (Government Notices) and the Paramount Chief (Paramount Chief's Rules and Orders). With the exception of Paramount Chief's Rules and Orders, all legislation is promulgated in the High Commissioner's Gazette.

An advisory body known as the Basutoland Council, consisting of the Resident Commissioner as President, the Paramount Chief as Chief Councillor, and 99 Basuto members, 94 nominated by the Paramount Chief and 5 by the Resident Commissioner, was constituted by Proclamation in 1910, to discuss matters affecting the domestic affairs of the Nation and to express its opinion on any draft laws that might be laid before it by the President. Of the 99 members, 42 are now elected, 52 nominated by the Paramount Chief and 5 nominated by the Resident Commissioner. In 1944 the High Commissioner, Lord Harlech, formally declared that "it is the policy of His Majesty's Government to consult the Paramount Chief and the Basutoland Council before Proclamations closely affecting the domestic affairs and welfare of the Basuto people or the progress and development of the Basuto Native Administration are enacted". At the same time the Paramount Chief confirmed that "it is the policy of the Paramountcy to consult the Basutoland Council before issuing orders or making rules closely affecting the life or welfare of the Basuto people and the administration of the Basuto". The Council meets at least once each year.

Since 1948, the Paramount Chief has been assisted by three Advisers chosen by her from a panel of 18 elected by the Basutoland Council. In 1952 the number of advisers was increased to four.

The Council elects, from among its own members, a Standing Committee, presided over by the Resident Commissioner, whose meetings are attended by the Paramount Chief, and to it are referred all important matters which arise when the Council is not in session.

In 1943 District Councils were established as advisory and consultative bodies in all districts. The majority of the members are elected by popular vote at local assemblies and two to five members of the Basutoland Council resident in each district, are nominated by the Paramount Chief to sit as District Councillors. Each District Council elects four of its members to sit as members of the Basutoland Council for a term of three years – the other elected members of the Basutoland Council are elected by certain important sectional bodies, which are also represented on the District Councils.

At the end of 1943, a Committee was appointed, consisting mainly of Basuto, to work out a scheme for the establishment of a Basuto National Treasury, and its proposals were published in a booklet which was widely distributed throughout the Territory. The proposals included the re-organization of the Basuto Courts, entailing a reduction in their number from over 1,300 to about 130, and a change-over from the system whereby the Chiefs and Headmen held their own courts, themselves pocketing the fines and fees, to one whereby the courts would be held by stipendiary officers, and all fines and fees were paid into the proposed National Treasury. It was proposed that other practices open to abuse, such as the retention by the chiefs of unclaimed stray stock, should be abolished, and that chiefs and others carrying out administrative, judicial and fiscal duties should be paid allowances or salaries from the National Treasury. These proposals were accepted by the Resident Commissioner and Paramount Chief on the recommendation of the Basutoland Council in 1945, and the Basuto National Treasury and the new courts were established in 1946.

2. CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

On December 18th, 1958, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Lord Home, speaking in the House of Lords, announced that a new constitution had been agreed upon for Basutoland. A delegation from the Basutoland Council had been in London during the previous month for discussions with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations on the Report on Constitutional Reform and Chieftainship Affairs which had been published in July, 1958. The outcome of these discussions, which became known as the "London agreement", were published later in a White Paper.

During 1959 the Constitutional instruments were drafted giving legal effect to the London agreement. In August, 1959, a conference was held in Maseru to discuss the new Constitution and agreement was reached on all constitutional instruments, while making certain modifications to a number of aspects including Local Government and electoral methods and procedure. In September, 1959, Orders in Council were promulgated. The following is a brief outline of the main aspects of the new Basutoland Constitution :

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council will be known as the *Basutoland National Council* and will consist of 80 members divided equally between elected and non-elected members. The non-elected element will be made up as follows :

- (a) Three official members of the Executive Council and the Commissioner for Local Government ;
- (b) The 22 Principal and Ward Chiefs who will be entitled to membership *ex officio*;
- (c) 14 persons nominated by the Paramount Chief.

The 40 elected members will be elected from among the elected members of the nine District Councils by the District Councils, which will act as electoral colleges for this purpose.

The Chairmanship of Council

During the discussion in London of the constitutional reform report it was agreed in principle that the Chairman should be a Mosotho elected by the Council, but for the first year, the Resident Commissioner would be appointed Chairman. A Deputy Chairman will be elected by the Council immediately, to preside in the absence of the Chairman. Both the Chairman and Deputy Chairman may be chosen from outside the membership of the Council if it so wishes.

The Chairman will be empowered to summon any official, or to invite any other person, to take part in the proceedings of the Council when the business before the Council renders the presence of such a person desirable. Such persons will participate in all the proceedings of the Council relating to the matter for which they attend but they will have no vote.

The Powers of the Basutoland National Council

The Council will have power to legislate for all persons in Basutoland in respect of all matters, save the following, which will be the High Commissioner's matters :

- (a) External Affairs and Defence
- (b) Internal Security
- (c) Currency, Public Loans, Customs and Exise
- (d) Copyright, Patents, Trade Marks and Designs
- (e) Posts (including Post Office Savings Bank),
Telegraphs, Telephones, Broadcasting and Television.
- (f) The recruitment, appointment, conditions of service, promotion, discipline and retirement (including pensions) of officers in the Public Service.

In respect of legislation within the High Commissioner's field, the Basutoland National Council will continue to act as a consultative body, and all matters will be referred to it.

The Executive Council

The Executive Council will consist of :

- (a) four senior officials :
 - (i) the Resident Commissioner, who will act as Chairman, with both a deliberative and a casting vote ; and
 - (ii) the Government Secretary, Financial Secretary and Legal Secretary
- (b) four unofficial or Council members :
 - (i) one nominated by the Paramount Chief ; and
 - (ii) three chosen by the Basutoland National Council from among their own number.

The Executive Council will be advisory to both the High Commissioner and the Paramount Chief. But the powers of the High Commissioner and of the Paramount Chief in regard to the advice of this body are to be different, the Paramount Chief's powers being limited to those of delay and reference to the Basutoland National Council.

The Franchise

Both delegations at the Conference held in London during November and December to discuss the Report of the Constitutional Reform and Chieftainship Committee accepted a franchise qualification which in no way discriminated on the score of race, colour or creed. A single roll for Basuto and non-Basuto persons will be established.

Qualifications for the franchise will be :

- (i) British subject or British protected person ;
- (ii) the payment of tax. (The present system of direct taxation in Basutoland will be reviewed to ensure that, in future, there should be no distinction between classes of persons because of race in levying tax) ;
- (iii) the attainment of 21 years of age or over ; and has lawfully maintained a home or been present in Basutoland for a continuous period of six months before registration as a voter, absences for work or labour under a service contract or for short temporary visits elsewhere being disregarded.

Local Government

District Councils will be the primary organs of local government. Later it might be useful to delegate some of their functions to Councils at the ward and village level.

Members of District Councils will be elected by secret ballot, each Council consisting of at least 15 elected members, and each member representing approximately 2,000 electors. All Principal and Ward

Chiefs will be members *ex officio*. Each Council will have a titular president and a working chairman.

District Councils will be responsible for many activities, among which will be the collection and imposition of local rates and taxes, public health, transport, communications, certain licences, and markets. Councils will be free to make use of the committee system.

Each Council will have its own paid executive staff and treasury, the senior employees forming part of a territorial local government service with common conditions of service, and subject to transfer from one authority to another.

Chieftainship Affairs

A College of Chiefs will be established which will consist of all the Principal and Ward Chiefs, the Paramount Chief being the titular President. The College of Chiefs will perform three main functions, namely :

- (i) the recognition of Chiefs ;
- (ii) adjudication upon cases of inefficiency, proved criminality, and absenteeism in the Chieftainship ; and
- (iii) adjudication upon disputes concerning succession to chiefdoms.

The day to day work of the College will be done by a small Action Committee consisting of four elected members and a working chairman. This Committee will function as an administrative tribunal.

3. THE ELECTION OF DISTRICT COUNCILS

In February, 1959, discussions began in Maseru between the Resident Commissioner and the Paramount Chief on the proposed Elections Proclamation. In April a draft Elections Proclamation was produced, a Supervisor of Elections was appointed and the preliminary registration of electors was commenced. A dispute arose over the franchise qualifications which was not finally settled until agreement was reached at a conference to discuss the new constitution, held in Maseru in August, 1959. The District Council Election Proclamation was promulgated by the High Commissioner in September, 1959.

Mr. J. G. Sutton, a retired Senior Magistrate from Cape Town who had previous experience of elections in South Africa, assisted in the supervision of the Basutoland elections. The major task confronting the Supervisor of Elections and his staff at the outset was the registration of electors, closely followed in importance by the difficulty in informing the public about election procedure in a rugged mountainous country with very limited means of communication. A further complication lay in the fact that an estimated 43 per cent of the total electorate was absent in the Union of South Africa.

The registration of electors was carried out at "pitsos" or meetings at village level in the various electoral divisions throughout the country.

Preliminary lists of electors were drawn up which were then laid open for the inspection of the electorate. After the period of inspection had expired, the lists were revised and fresh claims for registration were considered. A final electoral register was then published. The electoral register showed that about 190,000 voters, including Europeans and Indians, had been registered on the common roll for the 162 electoral divisions throughout the country.

Meanwhile, the public was being instructed in electoral methods and procedure by means of lectures, films and pamphlets, and practically the whole of the Territory, including the mountain and lowland areas, had been well covered by the end of November. The period for the nomination of candidates ended on December 18th, during which period 444 candidates were nominated. With the electoral register published and the candidates nominated the Territory was ready to enter the final phase before Polling Day which was set for January 20th, 1960. Lectures, demonstrations and mock elections were held to advise the hundreds of school-teachers, clerks and others who had been engaged as temporary election staff in the correct and detailed procedure laid down for Polling Day. A few days before January 20th, the elections staff were sent off to their Polling Stations with stocks of equipment needed for Polling Day. Often this equipment was taken out by Government vehicles, but on a number of occasions ballot boxes, seals and stationery had to be strapped onto the backs of pack animals and driven to the Polling Stations over the mountain passes.

It was possible to visit most of the Polling Stations during the course of Polling Day, which had been declared a public holiday, and it was agreed by observers that the average rate of poll was fairly high and that the bulk of electorate had been dealt with by the afternoon of Polling Day. Such difficulties as there were, the Basuto Polling Staff usually managed to settle quickly and efficiently though in some constituencies trouble arose over the proxy votes; this led to 6 election petitions being made later to the High Court.

Altogether a total of 35,302 votes were cast of which 12,787 were for the Basutoland Congress Party, 12,470 for the Independents, 7,002 for the Basutoland National Party, 2,182 for the Marema Tlou Party and 231 for the Basutoland Progressive Association.

4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A skeleton outline of the proposals for a local government system in Basutoland was included in the Report on Constitutional Reform, and Mr. C. A. G. Wallis, O.B.E., an authority on Local Government from the African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office, visited the Territory in February, 1959, to prepare the first draft of the Local Government Proclamation. A Commissioner for Local Government was appointed at the end of March and preparations were set in hand for the introduction of the new system.

LEGEND

- ROADS
- BRIDLE PATHS
- DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- TOWNSHIPS
- VILLAGES
- DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
- TRADING STATIONS
- RIVERS

CONTOUR HEIGHTS:

5,000' - 7,000'	
7,000' - 9,000'	
9,000' - 10,000'	
10,000' - 11,425'	



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