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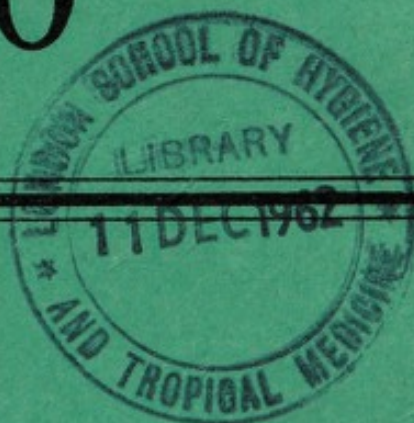


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Basutoland

1960




LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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Photo: A.S., Mazenod.

BASUTOLAND

Report for the year
1960

LONDON

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MAZENOD PRINTING WORKS
MAZENOD — BASUTOLAND

CONTENTS

Frontispiece: His Highness Moshoeshoe II, Paramount Chief of Basutoland. *Photo by A. S. Mazenod.*

List of Photographs: See over.

PART I		<i>page</i>
<i>Chapter</i>	1 Review of the main events of 1960	5
	2 Progress of Development Schemes	26

PART II		
<i>Chapter</i>	1 Population	32
	2 Wages and Labour Organisation	36
	3 Public Finance and Taxation	43
	4 Currency and Banking	49
	5 Weights and Measures	49
	6 Commerce	50
	7 Production	52
	Agriculture and Livestock	52
	Co-operative Societies	60
	8 Social Services	64
	Education	64
	Public Health	69
	Housing	79
	Social Welfare	80
	Sport	83
	9 Legislation and Law Office	84
	Legislation	84
	Law Office	85
	10 Justice, Police and Prisons	87
	Justice	87
	Police	94
	Prisons	102
	11 Public Utilities and Public Works	106
	12 Communications	110
	13 Press	114

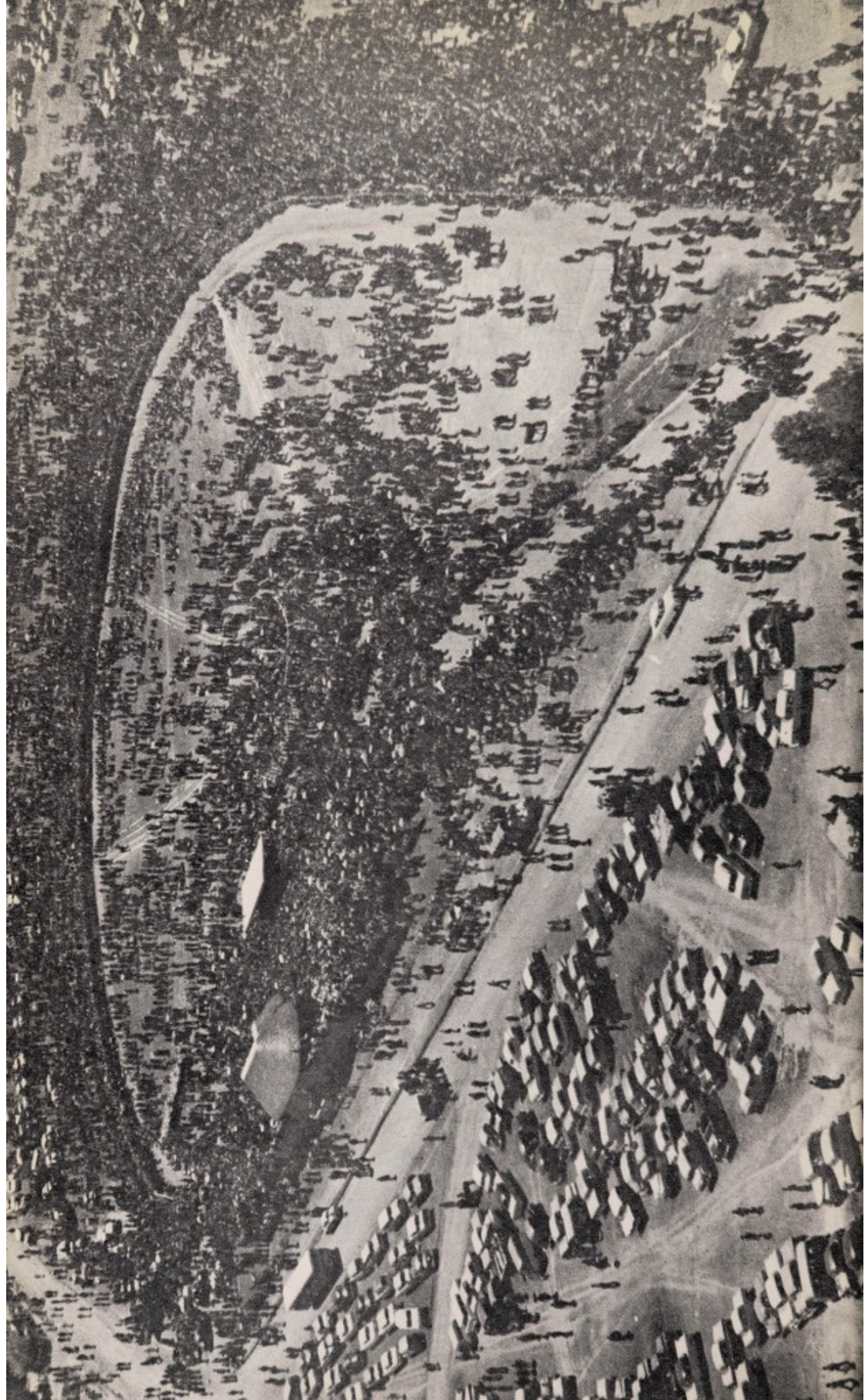
PART III		
<i>Chapter</i>	1 Geography and Climate	115
	2 History of the Basotho up to 1959	116
	3 Administration	119
	4 Reading List	129

A map will be found facing the last page

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

	<i>Facing page</i>
An aerial view of the Pitso Ground, Maseru, at the placing of the Paramount Chief (<i>Photo by</i> RAYMOND CRAGG of Friend Newspaper Ltd., Bloemfontein)	5
A typical Mosotho mineworker (<i>British official photograph</i>)	37
A progressive farmer making use of manure (<i>British official photograph</i>)	53
The female medical ward at the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Maseru (<i>British official photograph</i>)	73
An aerial view of the Basutoland National Stadium (<i>Photo by</i> C. A. BROWNE)	83
The Resident Commissioner taking the oath in the new Legis- lative Council (<i>Photo by</i> C. J. UYS)	86
Outside the High Court, Maseru (<i>British official photograph</i>)	87
Three riders approaching Mount Machache (9,417 feet) (<i>British official photograph</i>)	115





PART I

Chapter I:

Review of the main events of 1960.

1. ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL.

Moshesh Day, March 12th 1960, will rank as one of the most memorable days in the history of the Basotho nation, for in the morning, before a vast assembly at the pitso ground in Maseru, Khosana Bereng Seeiso was formally placed and presented to the High Commissioner as Paramount Chief, while in the afternoon the newly constituted Basutoland National Council held its first meeting as a Legislative Council.

On the previous day thousands of Basotho had streamed into Maseru by bus, train, on horseback or on foot: many had come from the Union of South Africa, many had come from the mountains, and all were hoping to attend the great pitso and to catch at least a glimpse of the new Paramount Chief.

On Moshesh Day itself a huge gathering of Basotho assembled round the Pitso Stand, on which the distinguished visitors and officers later took their seats. Shortly after 11 a.m. the crowd surged forward as the car bringing Khosana Bereng arrived, preceded by Chiefs on horseback: then followed the Resident Commissioner and Mrs. Chaplin, the Chief Justice and Lady Cox, and finally the High Commissioner and Lady Maud.

The two senior sons of Moshesh, Chiefs Theko Makhaola and Letsie Motšoene, presented the new Paramount Chief to the High Commissioner, but in the tumultuous gathering little could be heard of the speeches that followed. The Police tried to move the happy crowd back from the Pitso Stand, but were unable to do so. Nevertheless, in spite of the crush, and in spite of not being able to hear much of what was being said, the people remained orderly and good-tempered. When eventually the ceremony was over it was only with great difficulty that a way was cleared for the Paramount Chief to depart.

At 2.30 p.m. on the same day the Paramount Chief, the High Commissioner and the Resident Commissioner attended the formal opening of the Legislative Council in the renovated Council Chamber. After reading messages of goodwill from Her Majesty the Queen and the Secretary of State, the High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., said, in the course of his address to the Council: "Gentlemen, it seems to me a very happy fact that these two great occasions both take place on the same day, 'Letsatsi la Moshoe-shoe', (Moshesh Day) because I believe that the new Paramount Chief, with whom I am so delighted to share this platform this afternoon, and the new Constitution, which I am so delighted to share in inaugurating this afternoon, will prove two powerful allies for the good of Basutoland."

The First Meeting of the First Session of the Legislative Council took place between the 11th March and the 6th June, but within this period there were adjournments from the 15th March to the 12th April, and from the 14th April to the 10th May.

The details of the new Constitution are outlined in the Chapter on Administration in Part III of this Report. After many months of preparation, the first elections to the new District Councils were held on the 20th January. 162 seats were at stake, and of these 73 were won by the Basutoland Congress Party, 51 by Independents, 22 by the Basutoland National Party, 15 by the Marema Tlou Party, and none by the Progressive Party. Altogether a total of 35,302 votes was cast, 12,787 for the Congress Party, 12,470 for the Independents, 7,002 for the National Party, 2,812 for the Marema Tlou, and 231 for the Progressives.

The total of votes cast represents 24% of the total electorate, and at first this figure appears to be disappointingly low. But it must be borne in mind that the Register of Electors contains all eligible voters, and not just those who took the trouble to be registered, that at any given time a large proportion of the population is absent in the Union, and that communications in many parts of the Territory are extremely difficult.

The elected members of the District Councils then acted as electoral colleges to choose 40 members of the Legislative Council, and as a result of their voting 30 of the seats in the Council were won by the Congress Party, 5 by the Marema Tlou Party, 4 by Independents, and 1 by the National Party.

The Legislative Council in its turn elected 3 of its own members for appointment by the High Commissioner to the Executive Council, and for this purpose the whole of the Legislative Council, not just its elected members, acted as an electoral college. The 3 members elected were Chief S.S. Matete of the Marema Tlou Party, Mr. B.M. Khaketla of the Congress Party, and Mr. M. Lepolesa, a member of the Progresssive Party and one of the 14 members nominated to the Legislative Council by the Paramount Chief. Chief Leshoboro Majara was the Paramount Chief's nominee to the Executive Council.

Naturally there have been many difficulties in the working of the new Constitution, but most of these have been due to lack of experience, to the fact that party organization both inside and outside the Legislative Council is still in process of development, and to the problems involved in dealing with the relationships between the various organs of government. Nevertheless, under the Chairmanship of the Resident Commissioner and the Leadership of the Government Secretary, the standard of debates in the Legislative Council has been satisfactory, and its procedural rules have been respected and observed.

In the month before the placing of the Paramount Chief and the inauguration of the new Constitution, the Territory was honoured by a visit from the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, and Lady Dorothy Macmillan. They were welcomed by a large crowd at the airport in Maseru, and then went on to a sherry party held in their honour in the Residency gardens: 400 guests were present. After lunch Mr. Macmillan and Lady Dorothy returned to the airport, where, in answer to an address from the Paramount Chief, the Prime Minister expressed his hope that, in the coming years all would "work together for the success and prosperity of the Basotho Nation".

Shortly before the Prime Minister's visit the whole country was shocked by news of one of the worst disasters in the history of mining. On the 21st January over 400 miners were trapped by falls in the Clydesdale Colliery, Coalbrook, in the Union of South Africa, and after many agonising days all hope of saving them had to be abandoned: of these miners 224 were Basotho from Basutoland. Messages of sympathy were received from Her Majesty the Queen, the Secretary of State, and the High Commissioner, and the Basutoland Coal-

brook Relief Fund was opened for the relief of the victims' dependants and the education of their children: by the end of the year this Fund totalled roughly £40,000, of which £10,000 had been most generously donated by Her Majesty's Government.

In the course of the year Messrs. Rusbridger and Weber visited the Territory to review teachers' salaries and terms of service: their report was published in July, but it had not been finally accepted at the end of the year.

Another visitor was Mr. F.C. Catchpole, O.B.E., who came to review the Labour Legislation of the Territory.

During the first weekend in October several inter-racial boxing matches were held in the National Stadium, Maseru. These matches, which were the first of their kind to be held in the Territory, were watched by large crowds: and one successful European boxer was chaired from the ring by enthusiastic Basotho.

Visitors to the Territory during the year included: Mr. Alan Pifer of the Carnegie Corporation; Dr. Bruce Rice of the World Health Organisation; Mr. A.O.H. Roberts, a personnel training officer; Sir Robert Scott of the Imperial Defence College; Mr. Borthwick of the U.K. Information Service; Dr. and Mrs. Stephens of Columbia University; Dame Sackville-West; Prof. D. Cowen; Prof. J. Spiro of Harvard University; Mr. R.D. Barlas of the House of Commons; Dr. F.J. Simmons, Director of the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control; Major Patrick Wall, M.P.; Mr. T.V. Scrivenor, retiring Deputy High Commissioner; Sir Gordon Hadow, Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner; Mr. C.R. Latimer, Mr. F.W. Essex and Mr. Aston of the High Commissioner's Office; Mr. Davis, Australian High Commissioner; Mr. P.K. Crowe, American Ambassador; Mr. B. Heritier of the French Embassy, and Herr Grohs, Legal Adviser to the German Consul.

2. FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC

Revenue exceeded the estimated figure by £87,210. The share of Customs and Excise duty in terms of the agreement with the Union of South Africa exceeded the estimate by £24,000, due once again to the continued expansion of imports and excisable articles in the Union of South Africa. Fees for Services Rendered and Miscellaneous Revenue also realized considerably more than the estimates and included a grant-in-aid from Her Majesty's Government of £46,000. Of the direct taxes, Wool and Mohair Duty was up by £8,000 and Income

Tax by almost £2,000, but Basotho Tax was down by £25,000. The investigation into improved methods of collecting the Graded Tax, which accounts for over £14,000 of the shortfall in the estimate for Basotho Tax, has still to be concluded. The sale of postage stamps was overestimated, resulting in a shortfall of £20,000 in postal revenue.

Expenditure exceeded the estimates by £185,571 due to supplementary provisions under various votes, including increased expenditure due to the Salaries Revision.

The Public Debt of the Territory at 31st March 1960 was £508,896 against which provision for redemption by means of sinking funds was £49,929.

3. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION

During the year there has been a further move away from any form of restrictive measures and a genuine attempt on the part of departmental staff to indulge in true extension and advisory work. The main avenues of approach have been through the media of the Progressive Farmer Movement and the agricultural Credit Societies.

Weather conditions.

In general 1960 was a good year for crops. Many mountain areas reported a frost or fall of snow early in January and this damaged maize crops to some extent. During January-April rains were widespread and fairly regular. One or two districts suffered from hail damage and some areas reported snow in the higher parts. The winter months May-August were comparatively mild. In Spring, September-November, rainfall was again widespread and ample for ploughing purposes, permitting the present crops to get away to good start.

Progressive Farmers.

1960 was a year of marked progress by the established progressive farmers, who by their example are already markedly influencing agricultural methods in their immediate surrounds. Any tendency to expand too rapidly has been guarded against, with the result that farmers are receiving adequate attention and supervision ensuring sound farm development.

The following table gives a very clear indication of the growth of the movement.

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS MOVEMENT

District	Number of Farmers Enrolled		Total crop acreage under cultivation				Crop Acreages under Cultivation 1960											
			under Cultivation				per Farmer											
			1958/1959	1959/1960	1960/1961	1961/1962	1958/1959	1959/1960	1960/1961	1961/1962	Maize	Sorghums	Wheat	Peas	Pota- toes	Other: G.nuts		
Butha-Buthe	10	10	60	96	115	556	9.6	11.5	9.3	257.8	121.5	37.3	71.0	63.3	2.3	2.8		
Leribe	68	73	79	330	464	562	4.9	6.4	7.1	310.5	54.9	68.2	68.2	56.0	2.3	1.0		
Berea	41	47	82	236	557	1039	5.8	11.9	12.7	666.5	91	143.8	57.0	69.0	10.8	1.8		
Maseru	—	106	132	—	744	881	—	7.0	6.6	229.9	113.3	14.0	276.2	167.5	11.4	29.0		
Mafeteng	—	16	28	—	157	409	—	9.8	14.6	173.3	52.2	75.2	76.1	25.4	7.1	—		
Mohale's Hoek	8	8	27	52	50	234	6.5	6.3	8.7	NOT AVAILABLE.								
Quthing	—	51	31	—	263	345	—	—	11.1	152.3	96.5	37.3	27.3	19.0	7.3	—		
Mokhotlong	30	21	27	116	202	164	3.9	9.6	6.0	95.8	3.8	1.0	50.3	5.3	6.8	barley 1.0		
Qacha's Nek	19	21	21	—	—	171	—	—	8.1	NOT AVAILABLE.								
Total	176	353	487	830	2552	4361	4.7	7.2	9.0	1886.1	533.2	376.8	626.1	405.5	48.0	35.6		

* Includes acreages of both winter and summer crops in lowland areas where double cropping is practised. The table shows that the average acreage of crops cultivated per annum per farmer has increased from 4.7 to 7.2 to 9.0 acres over the three year period. The increase from 4.7 to 7.2 acres in the first two years is attributable to the fact that initially farmers were enrolled if they accepted the scheme for the improvement of one land only. Since early 1960 farmers in the movement have had to be prepared to effect improved methods on all their lands under cultivation. Also with the encouragement and emphasis being placed on the importance of winter cash crops, larger acreages of peas and wheat are being sown each year which increases the acreage under cultivation per farm.

Policy is to encourage mixed farming in the lowland areas, with specialization on vegetable growing and poultry and egg production where suitable markets exist; while in the mountain areas the emphasis is on wool and cattle production. During the year more attention has been paid to mountain farmers in the Maseru, Mokhotlong and Qacha's Nek districts — Maseru district has 50 such farmers, out of a total of 132 registered progressive farmers.

The Department Trading Account which formerly met the needs of Progressive Farmers, and others, is now run by a Co-operative Supply Organisation and this continues to provide farmers with their requirements. The provision of credit for Progressive Farmers is an integral part of the Scheme to build them up and they, therefore play an important part in most Co-operative Credit Societies.

Agricultural School. This is the sixth year of the school's existence.

Eighteen students received their diplomas from Chief Leshoboro Majara (Member of Executive Council associated with Agriculture) in May. The new term started on May 30th 1960 with an intake of thirty-seven students.

A minor disturbance occurred during July and as a result the school was closed down earlier than is normal and nine boys were refused re-admittance.

Those gaining diplomas, with very few exceptions, continue to join Government service as agricultural demonstrators on leaving the school. In general their work in districts is proving most satisfactory.

Training Farms. Three Agricultural Training Farms of approximately 6 acres of arable land each, situated at Leribe, Maseru and Mohale's Hoek, started in mid-1959, were further developed during the year. The purpose of these farms is firstly to train departmental, untrained staff in the skills and organisation of small scale agriculture. Temporary Assistant Demonstrators undergo a three month training course, and in future agriculture trainees will complete a six months practical training course at these centres before entry to the Agricultural School at Maseru. The farms, when fully developed will also be used for short courses for farmers and farmers' wives. At present regular farmers' days are held at all three centres.

A further function of the Training Farms is the incorporation of new techniques on a field scale, and simple investiga-

tion into the economics of small scale and specialized branches of farming, especially vegetable and egg production.

These farms came into their first full year of operation during 1960 and although development continues, the following figures give some idea of the activities of the farms.

	No. of T.A.D.'s Trained.	No. of Farmers' Days held.	Total Attendance at Farmers' Days.	No. of Visiting individual Farmers.	Visits by Schools.	No. of Visiting District Councillors.
Leribe	15	3	63	72	6	12
Maseru	14	12	423	3	-	13
M/Hoek	15	5	Not Recorded	not recorded	6	10

These farms are also used for short, inservice training courses for Departmental staff. Such courses are held quarterly at each centre.

Agricultural Credit. The provision of supervised agricultural credit facilities for progressive and potentially progressive farmers was greatly expanded during 1960. The Department's Extension staff in conjunction with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies Staff was responsible for guiding the growth of the Agricultural Credit Society Movement. The policy has been to keep societies small with a membership of between ten and twenty-five to start with, thereby reducing the risk to the society of defecting members. This size of society is also convenient from the point of view of agricultural and business education. With these considerations in mind the Leribe Credit Society which had been formed in the previous year with over 200 members was split up into 16 smaller societies spread throughout the district.

Approximately £25,000 was made available by the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union for short term credit purposes during the 1960 winter and 1960/61 summer cropping seasons. Of this amount £3,000 was utilized for winter crop loans and £19,000 for summer loans, the balance not being taken up. This supply of credit has so far only been issued for short term requirements such as seeds, fertilizer and insecticides, which experimental work has proved to give an economic return, provided that the appropriate varieties of crops and optimum quantities of fertilizers are used. There is, however, a need for longer term credit facilities to provide for farm development in the way of implements, livestock, buildings and fencing materials. If short term loan repayments are satisfac-

tory in 1961 attention will be given to the provision of medium and longer term loan facilities for established farmers.

Public Relations. During the year there has been considerable expansion in this section of the Department. A Taunus 12-seater bus was purchased and equipped with a daylight film projector, a small library and portable display material. A small workshop for the production of notice boards for farmers, flannelgraphs, posters, wall stencils, etc. has been set up.

Many cine-films portraying local activities have been taken and these will be suitably edited and supplied with a commentary in the vernacular.

Agricultural bulletins on topical subjects are distributed at the rate of 1,500 per issue. Nine issues were made during the year. Preparation of an Agricultural Note Book is well under way and should be ready for distribution towards the end of 1961. 4,000 copies of the Basutoland Farmers Journal have been printed and are at present being sold at 1/- each.

Land Use Planning. During the year much of the time of the soil conservation section has been devoted to land use planning. This is to be expected as the biological control of erosion continues to play an increasingly important part in the work and outlook of the section. Coupled with the biological control are the ever present sociological problems and both these aspects have to be considered side by side, in most cases being treated as one complex problem, the satisfactory solution of which provides the starting point for better farming activities.

The co-operation of certain District Councils is being sought in the implementation of land use planning programmes in particular improvement areas.

Forestry. The number of field nurseries increased and as a result a greater number of cuttings was planted out this year.

Importation of fruit trees from the Orange Free State was started in June and some 21,000 trees were sold to the people at the very reasonable price of 1/- a tree. The sales could have been greater but for the lack of time to bring in larger supplies. A scheme to start fruit tree nurseries within the Territory is under consideration.

A tour of all districts was undertaken to interest District Councils in free planting and the response from Councils was encouraging.

During the year, 15,109 conifers, 1,200,311 poplars, 12,808 willows and 21,000 fruit trees were planted. This makes a

total of 1,249,228 trees which includes departmental planting in the Territory.

Livestock. This has been a poor year for the livestock industry. While climatic conditions have, in the main, been good and livestock have maintained condition, it has nevertheless been a disappointing year in that the hopes expressed that 1960, would see the commencement of the building up of an effective division of livestock services have not yet been fulfilled, because funds were not forthcoming. The effective strength of the division has, however, been increased by the appointment of an Animal Husbandry Officer. A further six veterinary assistants are at present under training. Prices of the main products, i.e., wool, mohair, hides and skins, have tended to fall and, in the absence of any increase in production and quality, the industry's contribution to the national revenue has decreased. With the return home of large numbers of Basotho from the Union there has been an inevitable increase in the number of livestock, particularly sheep, imported into Basutoland and whereas in the past the number of small stock exported has invariably exceeded imports this year the position has been reversed.

The adverse balance in respect of large stock has also increased and Basutoland, which climatically and geographically should be a relatively large livestock exporting country, is instead an importer. There will have to be a complete change of heart before this undesirable trend can be reversed.

Departmental auction sales were again held at Qacha's Nek.

The Co-operative Department organised sales in various districts and the numbers of cattle and sheep sold at these sales have shown a marked increase. It could reasonably be expected that this increase in exports by the Co-operatives would be reflected in the overall export picture. Instead of this however, the number of cattle exported has shown a decrease and it is apparent that these sales have not in any way increased exports but have merely diverted cattle which would normally have been exported through other channels. This seems to emphasize that the Basotho stock owners will only sell cattle either for cash or in exchange for tollies when economic necessity forces him to do so. All the efforts of the newly created animal husbandry section must be directed towards bringing home to the Basotho that cattle and small stock are marketable commodities and must be sold and, if necessary, replaced at regular intervals, if they and their country are to derive the full financial benefit from the livestock industry.

Statistics. The statistical section of the Department has been busily engaged in carrying out an agricultural census in connection with the F.A.O. World Census of Agriculture, the results of which will be published as a separate document in due course.

4. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1960 there were several important developments in the Co-operative Movement, although, especially in the last quarter, the shortage of departmental staff brought about many problems.

At the beginning of the year, the old Trading Account of the Agricultural Department was taken over, with the intention of converting it into a central Co-operative Supply and Marketing Organisation which at the same time would absorb the trading departments of the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union. Negotiations to bring this new Co-operative into being went on until October when it was eventually registered as the Basutoland Co-operative Federation, a partnership between the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union and the South African Farmers' Co-operative Union (F.C.U.) The latter organization was invited to participate to provide managerial "know how", as well as supply and marketing channels. Loan capital for B.C.F. was to be made available from the Revolving Loan Fund.

The Banking Union, having shed its trading operations, began to settle down as a central co-operative bank. It has steadily increased its deposits, both directly and indirectly via the associated Savings Society, and has financed primary societies for agricultural credit and marketing. Towards the end of the year Revolving Funds totalling £80,000 became available to strengthen the Banking Union's support for the primary societies.

During the winter of 1960, the agricultural loans issued in October 1959 were due for recovery. Because of the delay in the setting up of the Basutoland Co-operative Federation, which should have marketed the crop and thus recovered the loans, this proved an extremely arduous task in which the small departmental staff had to assist. Nevertheless the rate of recovery achieved was 100% everywhere except in Leribe district where delays occurred because of the breaking down of a single large society into several small ones. It is however anticipated that once the records have been sorted out, this loan also will be recovered.

It was decided that the recovery of the loans was sufficiently encouraging to warrant an expansion, and by October, 95 credit societies were registered and operating. Loans were issued totalling £27,000 and are due for recovery in 1961. Much depends upon the success of this policy which has been built up and integrated with the extension work of the Agricultural Department.

5. EDUCATION

PRIMARY EDUCATION: The primary school enrolment has shown an increase of 7,715 over 1959 figures. The increases over the past five years are illustrated by the following figures:

1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
108,744	114,276	119,312	128,428	136,143

The increase has been confined to the aided Mission system. With an additional grant-in-aid made available early in the year, the burden of the large number of unaided teachers carried by the Roman Catholic and Anglican Missions was appreciably reduced.

The general improvement in primary buildings has been most marked during the year. The threat of grant withdrawal unless standards laid down by the Central Advisory Board were reached has led to the desired Community-cum-Mission effort in dozens of villages throughout the country.

The number of functioning primary schools in June 1960 stood at 1024. Of these 914 were in receipt of grant-in-aid, and 110 completely unaided. All except nine of the primary schools are under Mission control. These nine include five higher primary schools run by Committees, three night schools, and a school at the Leper Settlement.

Five new higher primary schools were opened in January increasing the number to 107. Four of these are private. Higher Primaries provide the seventh and eighth years of the primary course. Of the 917 Lower Primaries some 400 provided the full six-year course and the remainder a five-year course.

In the final Standard VI Examination 1,177 passed out of a total entry of 2,484, a percentage pass of 47.4. Only eight candidates obtained first-class passes, the first-class pass mark having been raised from 60% to 65% on the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board. 243 candidates obtained second class passes and 926 were in the third class. The general

standard was about the same as in 1959. The best results were obtained by Sion Roman Catholic School with Matelile P.E.M.S. second and Masianokeng P.E.M.S. third.

A statement was issued by the Department in April (on the authority of Executive Council) which laid down Primary educational policy for the period 1960-64 inclusive. During this period no new primary schools will be registered in the ordinary way. This will enable such additional funds as may become available for primary education to be directed towards the much-needed qualitative development of the existing registered system. The policy will not prevent unaided expansion of existing schools. For very special reasons e.g. population movements, industrial development, etc. new lower primaries may be registered on a special list. Two schools were so registered in 1960, but will not qualify for financial assistance from Government in the period in question. A few higher primaries which were on the waiting list on April 1st 1960 are also exempted from the 'freeze' policy.

If additional funds are forthcoming by way of grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom they will be directed in the main towards the gradual elimination of the unqualified teacher from the system.

SECONDARY EDUCATION. Twenty-one schools offered secondary education in 1960, of which four were full secondary high schools viz.

Basutoland High School	(co-educational)
St. Mary's High School	(girls)
Christ-the-King High School	(boys)
Peka High School	(boys)

Twelve ran the full three-year course for the Junior Certificate of the University of South Africa, and three others were developing schools which will house the full course in 1961. Two offered only the first year, and are not scheduled for early development. There were 1,836 pupils enrolled in secondary classes.

In addition St. Theresa's Seminary at Roma ran the full five-year secondary course for aspirants to the priesthood. Being purely for religious students St. Theresa's is not a registered school in the terms of the law.

In the matriculation examination held in March 1960 three candidates obtained the full matriculation certificate, and two the School Leaving Certificate in the supplementary examinations. In the November examination five obtained the matriculation certificate and eight the school leaving cer-

tificate. With the raising of the pass mark in English to 45% a number of candidates were referred in this subject, and will supplement in March 1961.

In the examination for the University of South Africa Junior Certificate 263 candidates passed out of an entry of 307 representing an 86% success.

The year was marred by indiscipline at the Lerotholi Technical and Basutoland High Schools in May, resulting in closure until the end of the year. The report of the Harragin Commission of Enquiry into the disturbances at these schools, was published in December.

Teacher Training. There were 536 teachers in training in the seven Mission Colleges in 1960. Of these 424 were undergoing training for the Basutoland Primary Teachers' Certificate and 112 for the High Commission Territories Primary Higher Teachers' Certificate. In the final examinations for the Basutoland Primary Teachers' Certificate 75 obtained full passes and 37 partial passes out of a total entry of 118. In addition 18 partial passes from previous years succeeded in completing the requirements of a full pass. In the final examinations for the H.C.T.P.H. Teachers' Certificate 36 obtained full passes and 7 partial passes out of an entry of 47. In addition 9 partial passes from previous years completed the requirements of a full certificate.

Several Basotho were undergoing post-secondary, and post-graduate teacher training at Pius XII College and at Salisbury.

A most successful Conference on the teaching of Sesotho was held in June 1960 and was attended by teachers, trainers and inspectors from all over the Territory. The guest speakers were Professor D.T. Cole and Mrs. Cole-Beuchat from the University of the Witwatersrand. This followed the English Conference of 1959. It is Departmental policy to hold one major 'subject conference' each year; the 1961 topic will be visual aids. The Sesotho Conference was sponsored by the Association of Principals of Teacher Training Colleges of the High Commission Territories; the Association is given generous financial assistance by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and was thereby enabled to pay expenses of the guest speakers and delegates. This made possible full representation of all the Colleges, which was a major factor in the success of the Conference. Grateful acknowledgement was made to the Corporation, whose funds also made possible the visit of two Swaziland trainers to Basutoland later in the year.

The Basutoland Training College has been dogged by staff

shortage during the year. The Vice Principal resigned through ill-health in June and no replacement has been found. United Kingdom assistance is being sought in filling this key post by secondment under the Commonwealth plan co-operation in the supply of teachers.

Technical and Vocational Education. The Lerotholi Technical School was closed in May after a strike of trainees, and remained closed for the remainder of the year. Government has decided that the training there shall be completely reorganised in the light of the recommendations of the Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on Technical Education, and Production Engineering Ltd. a firm of engineering consultants. The latter submitted a very full report in the course of the year on "The Selection and Training of Supervisors, Artisans, and Operators." The Secretary of State's Adviser will visit the Territory again early in 1961 to give detailed advice on the implementation of the recommendations. The reorganisation will necessitate many staff and other changes and it is not anticipated that the opening of the centre, to be designated the 'Lerotholi Artisan Training Centre', will be possible until well into 1961. Authority for staff establishment changes is being sought from the Secretary of State. The centre will concentrate on the first three years of a five-year apprenticeship training for engineering and building artisans only. Non-technological courses such as leatherwork and tailoring will, in due course, be re-established at a junior trade school.

Fifty trainees were enrolled at the junior trades school at Leloaleng undergoing courses in carpentry, building, leatherwork and motor mechanics. 26 were attending the commercial classes at the Sacred Heart Boys' Secondary School. Over 500 girls were attending housecraft, spinning and weaving, and sewing classes regularly. Others attend part-time classes at convents up and down the country.

A Mosotho motor engineer continued his training in the United Kingdom with C.D. & W. assistance, and will be followed by another ex-pupil of Lerotholi School early in 1961. Basotho are being selected for Commonwealth Technical Bursaries tenable in the United Kingdom, and for training (as technical teachers) at Luveve Technical Training College in Southern Rhodesia.

University Education. 167 students (including 36 women) were enrolled at Pius XII College, Roma. Of these 88 were

studying for B.A., 56 for B.Sc., 7 for B.Comm., 5 for intermediate examinations of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, 7 for the University Education Diploma, and 4 for the Junior Secondary Teachers' Diploma. Of the total 34 were from Basutoland, and 14 from the other High Commission Territories. Of the remainder 77 came from the Union and 41 from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Rev. Fr. L. Dozois O.M.I. took over as Rector from Rev. Fr. R. Guilbeault during the year. The latter is now financial procurator overseas. At the graduation ceremony in May, 27 graduates were capped by the Vice Chancellor of the University of South Africa. Five of these were from Basutoland. Two Basotho were awarded the University Education Diploma. A new Women's Residence with accommodation for 75 students neared completion at the end of the year. A new Arts building, and Library have now been planned. The Extension Department of the College ran courses for local government, and co-operative secretaries during the year.

There were 4 Basotho at Universities in the Union of South Africa, three at the Durban Medical School and one at Fort Hare. Three Basotho, trained at Durban, have qualified as medical doctors, and are doing their internships in hospitals in the Union. The student at Fort Hare, Mackenzie Tiheli graduated at the end of the year, with a first class in Geography.

In United Kingdom universities, colleges, and law schools there were 14 Basotho. In American and Canadian universities there were 5 full time post-graduate students, and others have been over for short courses under Mission and other auspices.

Mr. O.M. Seheri B.A., P.G.C.E., was awarded a post-graduate British Council Scholarship in September and is undergoing a course in rural education in the U.K. Mr. E.T. Manare B.Comm., gained the Cambridge African Scholarship, and is studying economics at King's College at post-graduate level. Mr. M.T. Mashologu B.A., P.G.C.E., was awarded a United Kingdom Commonwealth Scholarship, and has started his Honours degree course in English at Queen's University, Belfast. Mr. Claude Ntsinyi B.A., was awarded a Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship, and is studying, with his wife, (nee Ruth Sekamane), at McGill University in the Social Science School.

Mrs. Anna Hlalele successfully completed her course in Domestic Science at Bath in July, 1960, and is going on to the

staff of Hlotse Secondary School. Kenneth Maphathe, Richard Hoohlo, and John Mokuena qualified as doctors at medical schools in the U.K. in July, and are doing their internship. Messrs. K.J. Motlamelle, and T.G. Mohaleroe continued their Bar studies at Inns of Court. The first named failed his Bar finals in mid-year, and will repeat. The latter is doing well. Cohen Mokose passed all his fourth year medical examinations at the University of Edinburgh in June and is expected to qualify in 1961. Lefa Hoohlo passed all his second year examinations in his electrical engineering course at Glasgow in July. Daniel Phororo and M. Thatho continued their studies at the Royal Dick Veterinary College, and the former passed the second professional examination in June 1960. The latter has passed in some subjects at the second attempt.

Examinations. Arrangements were completed during the year for the changeover to the Cambridge Syndicate Examinations for which our High School pupils will sit in 1961.

REVIEW OF TEACHERS' SALARIES AND TERMS OF SERVICE

The report of Messrs. Rusbridger and Weber was published in July 1960, but the recommendations had not been finally accepted by the end of the year. The additional annual recurrent funds required to meet the proposed scales and provident fund will exceed £200,000 in 1961, rising rapidly to over a quarter of a million. Basutoland revenues will not be able to meet any part of this.

Visitors. Mr. J.C. Jones C.B.E., Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on Technical Education visited the Territory in June, and submitted valuable notes on the reorganisation of artisan and technical training. Mr. and Mrs. Alan Pifer of the Carnegie Corporation of New York were with us in February. As the result of a memorandum submitted by the Director of Education to Mr. Pifer, his Corporation made a grant of £800 per annum to the Association of Principals of Teacher Training Colleges of the High Commission Territories. Professor John Galbraith of the University of California paid a visit in April under the auspices of the Ford Foundation.

Staff. Mr. J. Walton, Deputy Director of Education retired in July, to take up an appointment with Messrs. Longmans Green and Co. Ltd. as editor of school books. His valuable

work both in the Department, and with the Scientific Association will be greatly missed. No replacement had been notified at the end of the year. Mr. J.C. Plymen, Administrative Education Officer, has been acting as Deputy Director, and Mr. D.G. Smith as Administrative Education Officer. The Central Circuit has been without an Education Officer since July. Mr. R.C. Ellis, Education Officer, Northern Circuit, proceeded on leave in January, pending retirement in April. The vacancy on establishment was filled by the appointment of Mr. J.K. Matsaba in July.

Messrs. I. Monese and J.R.S. Ntsaba were appointed Supervisors in April to replace Messrs. H. Tshiki (deceased) and A.M. Tilo (transferred to Local Government as Executive Secretary to Butha Buthe District Council).

Mr. R.E. Eva took up his appointment as Principal of the Lerotholi School in January, on the retirement of Mr. G.W. Sowter.

6. MEDICAL

The accommodation at the nine Government hospitals increased from 582 beds to 587 beds during the year. There was an increase in the number of in-patients of 4,596 and an increase of 1,276 in the number of operations performed.

The blood bank, started in 1959 with the co-operation and active assistance of the Basutoland Branch of the British Red Cross Society and the Bloemfontein Branch of the South African Blood Transfusion Service, has proved itself of great value during 1960.

New maternity, children's isolation and tuberculosis wards constructed and equipped with Colonial Development and Welfare Funds were opened during the past two years and have given good service.

The Nutrition Survey carried on its studies during the year. Dr. Munoz, the Senior medical officer in charge, having now completed his survey, has left the Territory and his final report has been handed to Government. A nucleus staff has been trained and the duty of this staff, which is now under the Medical Officer of Health is to implement the recommendations made in Dr. Munoz' report. This report falls into two phases (a) Emergency treatment and (b) Action on a large scale, designed to educate the people to grow and eat the right foods, so as to overcome the present widespread malnutrition. Supplies of dried milk have been given by UNICEF and are being distributed under the direct supervision of Government Medical Officers.

Dr. Bruce Rice the Chief Dental Health Officer from WHO Headquarters in Geneva, with his wife, visited Basutoland from 24th to 26th February 1960. The general position as regards dental Services in Basutoland was discussed.

The details of the plans for tuberculosis control are still under discussion. Dr. N. Salhus, Medical Officer of Health, attended a World Health Organisation Seminar on Tuberculosis at Nairobi from 16th to 22nd November, 1960.

Dr. R.E.J. Clarke was awarded a WHO Fellowship for six months to study Rural Health Services with special regard to Maternal and Child Welfare. In the course of this, among other countries, he visited Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Israel. Staff Nurse Elizabeth Ntsane was awarded a WHO Fellowship to study Hygiene and Public Health, and Public Health Nursing, in India, where she is now studying.

7. POLICE.

At the end of the year the strength of the Force was 18 Senior Officers against an establishment of 19, and 494 Subordinate Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks against an establishment of 500.

2. The Police Radio Network consists of a Central Control at the Police Training School with radio links to the nine District Headquarters, eleven Outstations, one Border Post, five Mobile sets and two Portable radios. The Maseru Control is in operation throughout the daylight hours and for ten minutes on the hour during the night.

3. Four cases of murder were reported during the year which are believed to be connected with medicine murder. This is a decrease of 12 cases over the preceeding year. There was an increase in Stock Theft cases reported during the year, 1674 cases as compared with 999 cases the preceeding year. This is as a direct result of a large organised drive against Stock Theft which was held towards the end of the year.

4. During 1960, 35 recruits completed their training and a further 32 were still undergoing training at the end of the year. In addition four other courses were held for 96 Non-Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks.

8. PRISONS.

Standing Orders for the Prison Service were published and issued to all senior officers.

The Senior Gaoler, who is a Mosotho, acted as Superintendent of the Central Prison from 13th April to 31st August, 1960.

During the year under review, 4,771 prisoners were admitted to prison. The daily average being 1,107. Comparative figures for 1959 were 4,215 and 993 respectively.

The building of the Central Prison has now been completed except for the roofing of the Recreation Hall and Chapel.

Work was begun on the construction of a new prison at Mochotlong.

9. PUBLIC WORKS.

In the public eye at the beginning of the year was the rebuilt National Council Chamber. Altered outside by the addition of new offices and committee rooms, the original octagonal building, completed in 1909, is offset by a striking modern facade and transformed in the interior by a new ceiling, new floor and new panelling. The building now blends dignity, tradition and newness in a manner which benefits the new Constitution, of which it stands a symbol.

A road built with some ingenuity through Lancers Gap to the Berea Plateau, five miles from Maseru, has proved its value not only in providing ready access to the springs which supply Maseru with part of its water, but also as a popular pleasure drive from Maseru.

The completion of more quarters in Maseru for both senior and junior staff draws attention to the continuing expansion of the township. A completely new township extension, known as Moshoeshoe II Township, has been planned and marked out and is already being built up with both private and government houses. Other measures which are part of an effort to achieve a rational town plan for the whole of Maseru include the design of a new slip road culminating in a large traffic island, which, suitably embellished, will, it is hoped, give a new focal point to the township; the development of a new business area; and the opening up of new residential areas for a large block of police quarters and another of prisons' staff quarters.

Work has also been done to provide rational planning for the expansion of the other townships.

10. HONOURS AND AWARDS.

On the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, June, 1960, and on New Year's Day, 1961, the Queen was graciously pleased to confer the following Honours and Awards in respect of services to Basutoland:

*Officer of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order
of the British Empire:*

New Year Honours:

Mr. J. Walton, Deputy Director of Education (retired).

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

Birthday Honours:

Mr. C.S. Cassidy, Electrical Engineer, Public Works Department, Maseru.

Mr. F. Lebentlele, Headmaster, Basutoland High School, Maseru.

Mr. A. Mathule, Assist. Agricultural & Livestock Officer, Butha-Buthe.

Mr. R.F. Thompson, Judicial Commissioner, Basutoland.

New Year Honours:

Mr. R.S. Lesenyeho, Chief Finance Inspector, Local Government, Maseru.

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

New Year Honours

Mr. B.R. Sands, Superintendent, Basutoland Mounted Police, Maseru

The British Empire Medal (Civil Division)

New Year Honours

Miss V. Mohai, Nursing Sister, Leper Settlement, Botsabelo.

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 Awards

Mr. M. Makaka, Ward Attendant, Basutoland Medical Service.

Mr. H. Taka, Social Worker, Maseru.

Mr. K. Koaesa, Prison Warder (Technical Instructor), Maseru.

New Year Awards

Chief A.A. Moletsane.

Mr. P. Makhesi, Clerk-Interpreter, Qacha's Nek.

Mr. H. Maile, Driver, Public Works Department, Maseru.

Colonial Prison Medal

New Year Awards

Mr. P. Ncheke, Gaoler Class I, Prison Service, Maseru.

Progress of Development Schemes.

The tables below show expenditure on schemes financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund since 1945. The purpose of the fund is to promote schemes for any purpose likely to aid the development of the resources of the Territory and the welfare of its peoples.

No. of Scheme	Title of Scheme	Initiated during financial year	Total Expenditure to 31. 3. 60	Remarks
D.603A & B	Soil Conservation	1946-47	371,098	
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/C	Medical & Health	1948-49	236,451	Continuing
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	348,975	
D.1436	Mountain Dispensaries ..	1950-51	4,803	
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	
D.2197	Agricultural Training School	1954-55	11,162	
D.2204A & B	Pilot Project	1954-55	67,068	
D.2205A & B	Mechanized Group Farming	1954-55	34,586	
D.2707 & A	Soil Conservation	1955-56	297,131	Continuing
D.2776 & A	Tuberculosis Wards	1955-56	40,038	Continuing
D.2797	Social Survey	1955-56	4,940	Continuing
D.2834 & A	Agricultural Training School	1955-56	23,803	
D.2859	Topographical Survey ..	1955-56	3,360	
D.2929 & A	Development of Water Resources	1955-56	38,454	Continuing
D.2988	Improvements to Main Roads	1955-56	49,936	
D.3092	African Education	1955-56	107,800	
D.3184	Topographical Survey	1957-58	4,500	
D.3371	Basutoland High School	1958-59	14,698	
D.3399	Mental Hospital	1958-59	2,574	Continuing
D.3427	Maseru Sewerage	1958-59	15,681	Continuing
D.3517	Mapoteng-Mamathe Road	1958-59	NIL	Cancelled
D.3647	Seaka Bridge	1958-59	36,568	
D.3846	Technical Scholarship	1959-60	252	Continuing
R.495	Soil Fertility Worker	1951-52	5,826	
R.758	Soil Research	1955-56	6,726	
R.792	History of Basutoland	1956-57	260	
			<u>£2,035,576</u>	

SCHEMES APPROVED SINCE 1st APRIL, 1959

A further grant of £825,000 C.D. & W Funds for the period 1960/64 was approved during the year under review. Detailed approval of some schemes had been given by the end of the year, and in some instances the schemes were already in operation, but the majority had not got under way.

The allocation of the £825,000 is as follows:-

		£
i)	D.2928 B Ox Bow Lake Scheme	32,907
ii)	D.3846 Scholarship (Part)	150
iii)	D.4435 Education — buildings	116,000
iv)	D.4571 Scholarships	395
v)	D.4611 Agricultural (Cooperative Liaison)	7,493
vi)	D.4625 Statistical Officer.	15,467
vii)	D.4636 Medical Equipment, Plant, Buildings.	17,922
viii)	D.4637 New Medical Staff.	27,360
ix)	D.4638 Maseru Hospital Extensions.	66,000
x)	D.4660 Agricultural Training School.	53,356
xi)	D.4668 Quthing Hospital Improvements.	25,000
xii)	D.4710 Soil Conservation.	429,132
xiii)	D.4718 Local Government Mobile School.	28,096
xiv)	D.4786 Mafeteng Hospital Sewerage.	2,500
xv)	D.4811 Scholarships.	2,148
xvi)	D.4828 Local Government Staff Course	4,685
xvii)	Scholarships.	1,230
xviii)	Scholarships.	550

The detailed figure given in this list add up to slightly more than £825,000: the reason for this is that it is rare for the whole of an allocation to be spent within the specified period.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Soil Conservation — Scheme D2707 and D2707A.

This scheme is primarily aimed at halting and stabilising erosion throughout the accessible areas of the Territory, by the use of mechanical equipment. In certain areas the work is now being extended within the framework of proper land use planning.

The year was a disappointing one, because of a decrease in work output resulting from the use of old and inefficient mechanical equipment. It had been expected that new funds would be available for the replacement of such equipment in April, but these were not forthcoming.

Fortunately, however, weather conditions were favourable and tree planting and grass establishment flourished.

Production table for 1960

	Prior to 1960	During 1960	Total to December 1960
Area Terraced (acres)	493,233	2,804	496,037
Length of Terrace (miles)	26,714	114	26,828
Buffer Strips (acres)	688,018	26	688,044
Diversion Furrows (miles)	3,951	—	3,951
Dams Constructed	617	22	639
Concrete Weirs and Inlets	17	—	17
Trees Planted	2,512,875	163,105	2,675,980
Dongas Beacons (miles)	5,443	38	5,481
Meadow Strips (miles)	1,405	—	1,405
Reclamation Beacons (acres)	13,296	—	13,296

Pilot Project — Scheme D2204 and D2204 A.

On 31st March, 1960 funds available under the scheme ceased and it was closed down.

Maseru Agricultural School — Scheme D2834 and D2834 A.

The normal running of the school continued on the same basis as the previous year. There was no expansion involving capital expenditure.

2. MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Training of Basotho Medical Officers.

Dr. S.T. Makenete has gone to the United Kingdom to attend a course at Morrision Hospital Swansea.

Dr. V.R. Ntsekhe has been appointed Medical Officer of Mental Health and has established a large and growing psychiatric practice.

Ten Basuto are at present under training as Medical Officers. Four of these have qualified and have completed their internships and are now extending their post graduate studies.

Dr. Z.M. Tlale, who was in private practice in Mafeteng, has now joined the Government Service.

Drs. M.E.A. Maema and A.E. Letele are in private practice in Maseru.

Dr. K.J.S. Nkuebe is in private practice at Mhaleshoek.

Medical and Health Scheme D.842 A. B. & C.

New Maseru Hospital

The further Colonial Development and Welfare Funds made available have been used to continue the construction of additional buildings.

Extensions to District Hospitals' Scheme D.842 A. & B.

The building of the new hospital at Mokhotlong has not yet been completed.

The maternity, children's and tuberculosis wards at Qacha's Nek have been completed and equipped but are not yet opened due to difficulties in the water supply.

Mental Hospital Scheme D.3399

Some of the staff quarters have now been completed.

3. PUBLIC WORKS.

Maseru Sewerage — D.3427

The scheme is nearing completion and is expected to be in operation by August, 1961. About one quarter of the township will be served initially. The disposal works are complete and the reticulation has been completed. Work on both has been carried out by contractors.

The secondary treatment will be by evaporation ponds covering about five acres.

Hydrographic and Topographic Surveys of the Ox Bow Lake Area — D.2929.

The second stage of the Scheme, which is to establish better facilities for a more thorough collection of data, is well in hand. New meteorological stations have been established, and new rain gauges installed as well as three additional stream gauging stations.

The aerial photography of the catchment area has been completed and the maps have been received.

Meanwhile the routine collection of data on rain fall, river flow and other meteorological factors continues.

A herbage survey was carried out in the area by members of Rhodes University.

The consultant electrical engineers to the scheme carried out a preliminary electricity load survey in order to determine the possible demand for electricity within the territory which could be supplied from the scheme.

Mokhotlong Roads — D.3517

A small scheme, totalling £10,000, was completed to improve access tracks in the Mokhotlong District. The work consisted of re-aligning, surfacing and constructing a number of small river crossings over approximately 25 miles of road.

4. EDUCATION.

Colonial Development & Welfare 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.

The scheme was completed in March 1960. The sixth and last junior secondary school at Mapholaneng was finished, and will be equipped ready to receive its first class in January 1961.

The allocations to Eagle's Peak and St. Joseph's Colleges were exhausted and grants for completion of the works at both places were sought from the 1960/64 allocation to Basutoland.

Colonial Development & Welfare D.3371.

This scheme for extensions to the Basutoland High School was completed early in the year. Total expenditure amounted to £14,700 and the work was carried out by the Public Works Department.

Colonial Development & Welfare Scheme D.4435.

Under this new scheme, approved in September 1960, £116,000 is provided for buildings and other facilities for the further development of education. The sum is divided as follows:-

A. Completion of the Separation of Teacher Training from Secondary Schools at three centres			
Peka High School	£ 3,000		
St. Joseph's Training College	12,000		
Eagle's Peak College	9,000	£24,000	
B. Improvements of Boarding and Staff Housing facilities at Junior Secondary Schools			
			£39,500

C. Additional Classrooms at Higher Primary Schools	£30,000
D. Buildings & Equipment at Lower Primary Schools	£15,000
E. Headquarters for High Commission Territories Examinations Council	£ 7,500
	<hr/> £ 116,000

Expenditure in 1960 was limited by the late approval of the schemes, but very rapid progress was made at Eagle's Peak and St. Joseph's, and the Roman Catholic Mission hopes to open these institutions in February 1961.

Grant paid up to the end of the year were as follows:-

A. Training Colleges	£17,000
B. Junior Secondaries	6,000
C. Higher Primaries	5,000
D. Lower Primaries	3,000
E. Examinations Council	3,500
	<hr/> £33,500

PART II

Chapter I:

Population

The estimated population present in Basutoland in April 1960 was approximately 700,000. This figure includes all races, and is based on projections from the last census held in 1956.

The statistics for the Territory which are available from past censuses show a rapid increase in the African population during the first 40 years of the 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 figure 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 figure of 638,857 for the 1956 census, however, showed that the population had again increased rapidly.

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 show an increase of 77,568, or 14%, over the figures for Africans in Basutoland at the time of the 1946 census. The 1956 census also showed that there were 154,782 male and female Africans absent outside the Territory. These persons were thought to be mainly migrant workers who were expected to return to their households in Basutoland, but examination of data now available as a result of the Social Survey which took place after the 1956 census suggests that the numbers shown, i.e. 112,790 males and 41,992 females as temporary absentees probably included some who had left their homes in Basutoland more or less permanently; they had in fact emigrated. Hence the number of persons temporarily

absent from the Territory at any one time is probably less than 154,000. Nevertheless it is clear that there is still a large number of Basotho whose homes are in Basutoland but who are migrant workers in the Republic of South Africa.

In 1936 the census figure for absentees at labour centres in the Republic was shown as 101,273. Unfortunately no comparable figure for absentees is available from the 1946 census. In determining the absent population reliance has to be placed on a system of indirect enumeration, through the questioning of heads of households about the whereabouts of their absent members; the information given is not always reliable and may, as suggested above, have included numbers of permanent emigrants.

It is difficult to assess whether or not there has been a large scale return of Basotho from the Republic, or other forms of immigration into the Territory during the period 1946 to 1956. There probably has been an increase in immigration and this is likely to have continued since the census taken in 1956; regulations imposed in the urban areas of the Union such as influx control, have no doubt caused a reversal of the immigration thought to have taken place between 1936 and 1946.

Among the African population the annual rate of natural increase is now estimated at 16 per thousand: the mean population density over the whole Territory is 55 persons per square mile, but there are large variations between mountain and lowland country. The average size of a household unit is 4 persons present and on the average one person away working outside the Territory. For every 100 females present in the Territory at the time of the 1956 Census, there were only 73 males. Subsequently the Social Survey has revealed that among certain age groups the masculinity rate is very much lower.

The majority of household units have two dwellings, although the Social Survey has indicated that there are many variations of numbers and types. When the 1956 census was taken there were some 13,000 males away from their households herding stock. These would be mostly young boys who spend a portion of each year at cattle posts in the mountain grazing areas; they were considered as part of the household population present in the Territory for the purpose of census.

Of the nine district headquarters in Basutoland, the Territorial capital, Maseru, is the largest. The population of all races in Maseru, at the 1956 census was 5,739 persons. It is estimated that this figure has now increased considerably. Leribe in the north is the next largest district headquarters, with 2,308 persons at the time of the census.

The largest administrative district is Maseru which in 1956 had a population of 129,345 persons of all races. Leribe is the second largest with 98,717, and Mafeteng, the third with 81,706.

The non-African population of Basutoland is small. The 1956 Census revealed that there were 1,926 Europeans, 247 Asiatics, and 644 persons of mixed race. There are no settlers in the Territory; the Europeans are mostly Government Servants, traders and missionaries. The Asiatics are almost entirely traders.

Much of the demographic information normally collected in a Census about the African population was provided subsequent to 1956 in the course of a Social Survey which was conducted in the Territory, using sampling methods. The work was financed by a C.D. & W. scheme and was under the direction of Professor E. Batson of Cape Town University. A full report on the Survey is now in the hands of the Basutoland Government and it is expected that a publication setting out the findings of the Social Survey will be available to the public in 1962.

The following tables show the population figures by districts for the four racial groups, according to the 1956 census and a comparison with 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 increased 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</i> 1956	<i>Total</i> 1946	<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	34,789	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
Qacha's Nek ..	18,751	26,134	44,885	44,801	+ 84
Mokhotlong ..	19,969	24,577	44,546	38,140	+ 6,406
Butha Buthe ..	16,778	22,891	39,669	35,218	+ 4,451
Total	270,451	368,406	638,857	561,289	+77,568

POPULATION

2. *Europeans in the Territory — 1956*

<i>District</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i> 1956	<i>Total</i> 1946	<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</i> 1956	<i>Total</i> 1946	<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</i> 1956	<i>Total</i> 1946	<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

Chapter II:

Wages and Labour Organizations

1. OCCUPATIONS

The principal occupations of the Basotho are agricultural and stock farming, and for these pursuits the country is well suited. Its healthy climate favours the growth of a hardy mountain people, and it is free from many of the forms of stock disease with plague animals in countries nearer sea level.

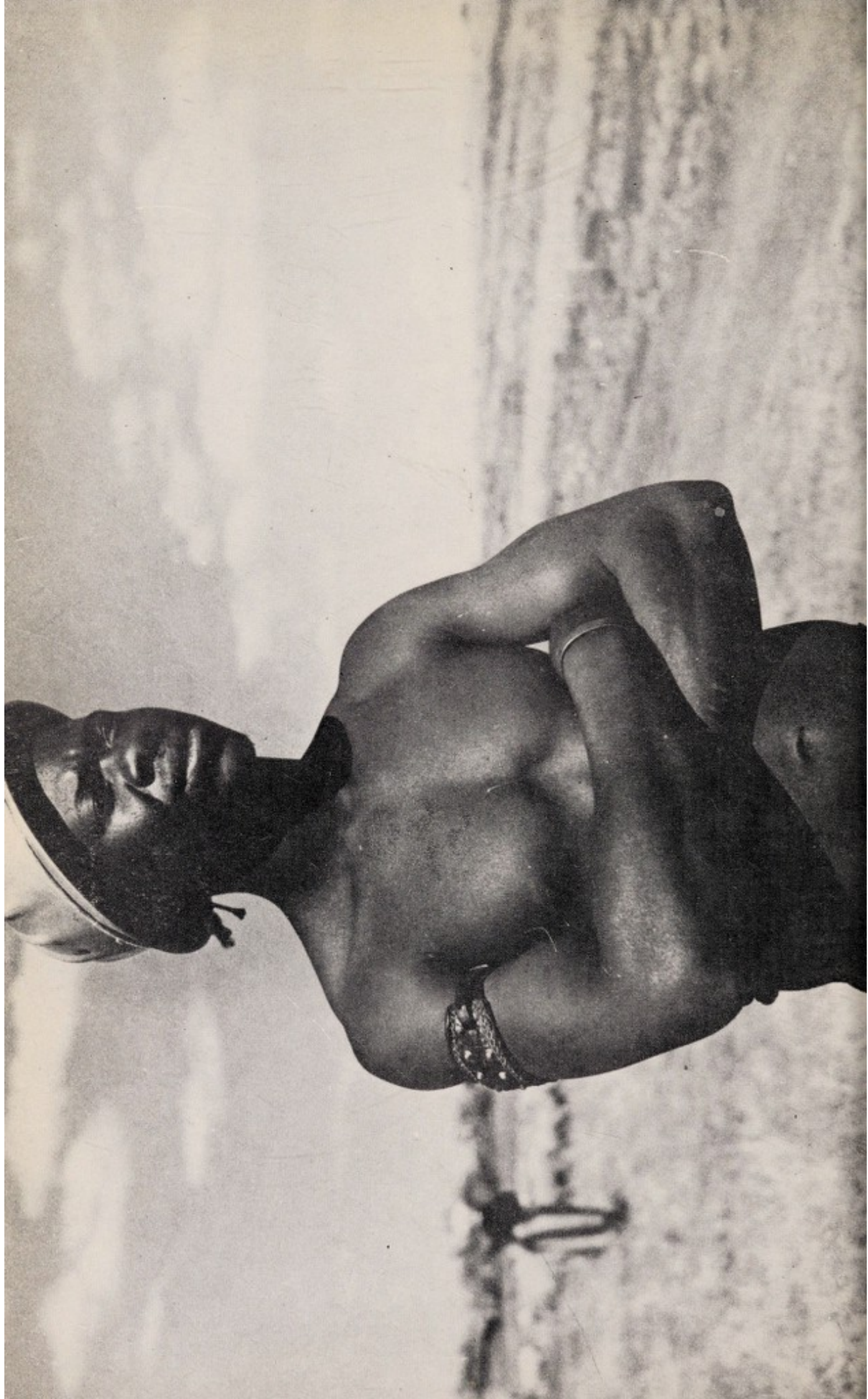
Methods of farming, however, have reduced the fertility of the soil and have facilitated serious erosion. At the same time the establishment of law and order and the advent of social services have made possible a large growth in population, with the result that the lowlands, of Basutoland are among the most densely populated rural areas in the whole of Africa. To-day the average size of a Mosotho's land is little more than six acres. Through the efforts of the Agricultural Department, described in Chapter VII, food production has increased, but it has failed to keep pace with the demands of the increasing population.

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 for many years caused the Basotho men to leave home and to seek employment in the mines of the Union of South Africa. There are no industries in Basutoland itself, apart from small brickfields and the printing enterprises of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society and the Roman Catholic Mission, which together employ approximately one hundred Basotho. More and more Basotho are taking an interest in trading activities, and the number of trading licences granted to Europeans and Indians is very small. Apart from employment in the Government Service and in trading stores there is very little work to be found in the Territory, and this necessitates the regular exodus of workers to the Union.

The table below shows the number of passes issued to Basotho leaving the Territory for employment in the Union.

It must be emphasised that these figures do not represent the total number of Basotho who were actually employed in the Union in the years 1958-1959, but how many persons received passes to leave the country and to take up employment during those years. They do not take into account the number of employees engaged in previous years who remained in the Union.





Place of Employment	1958	1959	1960
Gold Mines	38,440	40,737	
Coal Mines	15,125	11,108	
Diamond Mines	1,542	1,060	
Other Mines	2,295	2,214	
Total Mines	57,402	55,119	
Agriculture	5,447	4,409	
Miscellaneous	6,030	6,235	
Total	68,879	65,763	

Nearly all the Basotho who work in the mines do so under the auspices of the various recruiting organisations, the largest of which is the Native Recruiting Corporation representing the Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg. Basically the system of employment of Basotho labourers is migratory, and it is the function of the recruiting organisation to enable the Basotho to work in the Union's mines and at the same time to retain their hold upon their land and their own way of life. Through these organisations travel to and from the mines is arranged, family contacts are maintained, and thrift is encouraged. The money earned by the miners enable them to withstand the vicissitudes of farming in Basutoland. It is estimated that Basotho miners usually spend between four and eight periods in the Union at times suiting their own requirements. Only 15% of the recruits presenting themselves before the recruiting organisations are novices.

There are two engagement systems operative in Basutoland, viz. the Contract System and the Assisted Voluntary System.

Under the Contract System the miner agrees to work for a definite period — the minimum is 180 shifts, or 6 months — at given rates of pay according to the class of work performed. He can receive, if he so wishes, a cash advance of up to £4 and have one year's tax paid on his behalf, and it is noticeable that in lean years many Basotho favour the Contract System because of this initial advance.

Under the Assisted Voluntary System the recruits are provided with their fares to the mines, and undertake to present themselves for employment at a mine of their own choosing within 30 days. If they work for a period of 6 months their railfare to Basutoland is paid for them too.

The Native Recruiting Corporation reports that in 1960 30,906 recruits were engaged under the Contract System and only 12,508 under the Assisted Voluntary System: normally the two figures are about equal.

In 1960 Basotho labourers working in the Union sent back £402,907 in remittances to their families, and upon their return to Basutoland, they received £368,982 in deferred pay. Their total earnings, in cash and in kind, exceeded £7,000,000. These figures indicate the tremendous contribution made by Basutoland's miners to the nation's economy.

2. AGENCY FOR THE HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES.

In 1933 a permanent Agency whose main function was the collection of taxes from Basuto employed on the Witwatersrand Mines was established in Johannesburg. Prior to 1933 sporadic collections of taxes from Basuto on the Gold Mines had been attempted whenever the tax records indicated that a considerable amount of arrear tax must be owing by absentees from the Territory, but these tax tours were usually limited to a few weeks at a time.

Within a short time the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland joined in the venture and the Agency became known as Agency for the High Commission Territories. In due course the Agency was expanded by the opening of Sub-Agencies, and its operations were extended to all areas in the Union where the concentrations of High Commission Territories Africans rendered periodical visits worthwhile.

The main Agency is now situated at 22, Thorpe Street, Selby, Johannesburg. There are three Sub-Agencies, each under a Deputy Agent, situated at Springs and Randfontein in the Transvaal and at Welkom in the Orange Free State.

The main function of the Agencies, though not necessarily the most important, is still the collection of taxes and levies from Africans from the High Commission Territories who are residing temporarily in the Union of South Africa for the purpose of employment. Whilst the majority of these people are employed on the gold and coal mines in the Union, large numbers are also employed in secondary industries, on railway and road construction and as farm labourers and domestic servants.

In addition to the collection of taxes, the Agencies undertake general welfare work such as assisting Africans from Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland as far as is practicable in the settlement of domestic disputes, in the tracing of missing relatives and persuading those in

employment to provide adequately for their families in the Territories. The Agencies also assist and advise Africans from the Territories in connexion with the operation of the Union's influx laws and, where necessary, arrange the repatriation of those who have been refused permission to remain in the Union or have become destitute. Apart from the functions mentioned above, the Agent and his staff also endeavour to ensure that the conditions under which labourers from the Territories are employed 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 District Commissioners in the Territories of areas in which labour is required and of the wages and other conditions of employment offered.

In the course of visits to the Mines, Industrial and other areas in the four Provinces of the Union, the Agency staff travelled a total of 170,514 miles by motor vehicle during the year 1960.

The authorised establishment of the Agencies is as follows:-

- 1 Agent for the High Commission Territories.
- 4 Deputy Agents.
- 1 Accounting Clerk.
- 1 Senior Tax Clerk.
- 20 Clerks Grade I.
- 6 Motor Drivers, Grades II and III.
- 3 Messenger/Policemen, Grade III.

At the close of the year all posts were filled with the exception of one Clerk, Grade I, and one Motor Driver. Of the total establishment, three Clerks, Grade I, and one Motor Driver are supplied by the Bechuanaland Protectorate and three Clerks, Grade I, by Swaziland. The balance of the staff is on the Basutoland establishment.

The following figures show the taxes, levies, etc. collected on behalf of Basutoland by the Agencies during the past four financial years:-

<i>Tax or Levy</i>	1956-57 £	1957-58 £	1958-59 £	1959-60. £
Basutoland Tax	133,147	142,148	134,630	132,308
Matsema Levy .	3,909	4,177	3,958	3,890
Education Levy	257	172		
TOTAL . . .	£ 137,313	£ 146,497	£ 138,588	£ 136,198

The great majority of Basuto who have been in the Union for twelve months or more now keep their taxes up to date,

and most of the arrear tax collected is paid by labourers who are recent arrivals from the Territory or who are employed in remote farming areas where it is difficult for the Agency staff to reach them.

The following table shows the arrear and current taxes as percentages of the total Basuto tax collected by the Agencies during the past four years:-

Year	Arrear Tax £	%	Current Tax £	%	Total Basuto Tax.
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
1959-60	30,159	23	102,149	77	132,308

The following table shows the number of labourers from Basutoland who were employed on Mines affiliated to the Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines as at the 31st December in each of the years 1953-1960:-

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Labourers.</i>
1953	32,221
1954	33,909
1955	43,746
1956	39,402
1957	39,579
1958	48,504
1959	52,343
1960	51,017

Since 1953 no official statistics of labourers from the High Commission Territories on the Natal Coal Mines have been available. Labour figures are gathered at various Mines, however, from time to time by the Agency staff. The figures from 1953 onwards include all coal mines in Natal, whilst those prior to 1953 cover only labour employed on mines affiliated to the N.C.O.N.L.A.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Labourers.</i>
December, 1950	1719
January, 1952	1823
November, 1953	1566
February, 1956	1306
February, 1957	1151
June, 1958	1466
June, 1959	1325
June, 1960	848

Safety precautions on the mines in the Union of South Africa are of a high standard and few major accidents occur. However, on the 21st January, 1960, there occurred at the Clydesdale Colliery Coalbrook, in the Orange Free State, one of the worst disasters in the history of mining. At the time of the disaster some 1,800 Basuto were employed on the Mine and of these no less than 224 perished. The mine's Insurance Company had, up to the end of December, 1960, paid out a total of R83,710-81 to the dependants of 212 Basuto miners, and endeavours are still being made to trace the dependants of the other 12 miners who lost their lives.

3. COST OF LIVING

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

Commodity	1938		1958		1959		1960	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Mealie meal per lb.		1 $\frac{1}{4}$		3		3		3
Beans per lb.		3		6		8		6
Samp per lb.		1 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 $\frac{3}{4}$		3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bread per 2 lb. loaf		4		9 $\frac{1}{2}$		10		10
Flour per lb.		2		5		5		5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rice per lb.		4	1	0	1	1	1	2
Oatmeal per lb.		3	1	0	1	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tea per lb.	2	3	8	6	8	3	8	6
Coffee per lb.	1	9	6	3	6	3	6	3
Sugar per lb.		3		5 $\frac{3}{4}$		5 $\frac{3}{4}$		5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jam per lb.		5	1	2	1	3	1	4
Potatoes per lb.		1		4		3		6
Butter per lb.	1	2	3	5	3	8	3	6
Cheese per lb.	1	2	2	10	3	0	3	0
Eggs per doz.	1	6	3	3	3	6	3	0
Milk per gallon	2	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Bacon per lb.	1	5	3	6	4	0	4	0
Beef per lb.		6	2	6	2	0	2	6
Mutton per lb.		7	3	0	2	9	2	9

The prices shown above indicate average prices: naturally several of the commodities listed can be bought at cheaper or more expensive rates according to quality.

4. TRADE UNIONS

The Basutoland Trades Unions and 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 Basotho 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 of the Laws of Basutoland, 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 Basotho for work in the Union of South Africa.

The Workmen's Compensation Proclamation, Chapter 104, makes provision for the payment of compensation to the relatives of workmen who are killed in the course of their employment, and for the payment of compensation to the workmen themselves if they suffer injury or contract disease in the course of their employment.

During the course of 1960 Mr. F.C. Catchpole, O.B.E., visited the Territory to report on Labour Legislation, and his proposals are at present under consideration.

Chapter III:

Public Finance & Taxation.

I. GENERAL

Revenue for the year ended 31st March 1960 was £1,849,900, and this exceeded the original estimate of £1,762,690 by £87,210: the expenditure of £2,139,304 was greater than the original estimate of £1,953,733 by £185,571.

The financial position at 31st March 1961 is expected to be as follows:-

Accumulated surplus as at 31st March 1959	£319,568
Less deficit 1959-60	268,945
Accumulated surplus 31st March 1960	50,623
Revised estimates of Expenditure 1960-61	2,388,255
Revised estimates of Revenue including grant-in-aid	2,337,632 - 50,623
Estimated Deficit	NIL

2. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

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

Comparative statement of revenue

<i>Head</i>	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£	£	£
Basuto Tax	325,483	346,601	330,922
Customs and Excise	708,007	777,114	929,558
Posts and Telegraphs	62,192	66,532	82,580
Licences	35,204	35,963	37,815
Fees of Court or Office	26,630	33,241	30,775
Judicial Fines	9,316	5,093	7,042
Income Tax	103,403	73,720	91,681
Poll Tax	2,308	2,313	2,120
Fees for Services Rendered	45,983	55,072	60,289
Interest	16,206	19,063	11,397
Wool & Mohair Export Duty	108,788	65,805	68,107
Rent from Government Property	24,016	25,566	20,649
Miscellaneous	81,897	131,709	178,965
	1,549,433	1,637,792	1,849,900
C.D. & W. Grants	220,731	174,214	225,369
Totals	1,770,164	1,812,006	2,075,269

Comparative statement of Expenditure

<i>Head</i>	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£	£	£
Public Debt	13,381	30,413	39,379
Resident Commissioner ¹	6,000		
Agricultural & Veterinary Services	91,325	105,816	132,428
Audit	16,727	16,531	20,946
Central Stores	8,307	83,401	102,149
Co-operative Societies	4,832	8,632	8,974
District Administration	67,731	64,072	71,819
Education	279,279	296,416	329,909
High Commissioner's Office	48,238	61,880	71,980
Judicial	23,721	29,304	33,147
Legal ¹	7,606		
Leper Settlement	28,015	28,595	29,150
Local Government			3,094
Medical	169,615	170,451	211,183
Miscellaneous ¹	61,907		
Basuto Administration	116,423	122,466	138,937
Pensions and Gratuities	98,498	95,856	96,771
Police	150,112	152,701	184,123
Prisons	53,120	59,972	66,321
Posts and Telegraphs	58,603	57,791	64,374
Public Works Department	48,772	199,141	250,942
Public Works Recurrent ²	91,130		
Public Works Extraordinary	83,785	86,368	114,793
Rand Agencies	28,644	28,288	30,076
Secretariat ¹	20,373		
Subventions ³	2,688		
Treasury ¹	14,946		
Central Administration		94,241	138,809
	1,593,778	1,792,336	2,139,304
C.D. & W. Schemes	193,248	207,281	201,325
Totals	1,787,026	1,999,616	2,340,629

1. Amalgamated in 1958-59 under Central Administration.

2. Included in Public Works Department in 1958-59.

3. Included in Departments in 1958-59.

3. MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION.

Revenue from Basotho Tax for the year ending 31st March, 1961, is expected to be £345,000.

Customs and Excise Duty

Revenue is expected to be £971,000 for the year ending 31st March, 1961.

Income Tax

The rates fixed and rebates allowable for the year ended 30th June, 1960, 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 maximum allowance was £7 10s. The super tax rebate was £285.
- (4) *Surcharge*: This was a percentage increase after the deduction of rebates and was 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 tax conjointly plus the surcharge could 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, 1960 was £101,000 and collections to the 31st March, 1960 amounted to £91,681.

Africans are exempt from income tax.

Trading Licences

Details of the annual licence fees payable during 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. 0d.
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

Duties levied on wool and mohair exported from the Territory were 1½d. and 4d. per pound respectively.

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:

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 VI:

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, however, Europeans and Indians are being granted licences for new trading stations only in exceptional circumstances, for since the war an increasing number of Basotho has been engaged in trading activities. The Basotho who hold licences are concerned mainly with bakeries, butcheries, cafes, livestock trading, milling, general trading (subject to certain restrictions), and road transport both for goods and for passengers. Another development, 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 VII on "Production".

Basutoland has no industries and so has to import the consumer goods and capital items which 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 earnings of Basotho in the mines, industries and farms of 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 Basotho Tax collections.

TABLE I

Imports

	<i>Number</i>			<i>Value in £</i>		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
<i>Livestock</i>						
Horses, Mules and Donkeys ..	5,266	4,007	4,842	78,990	52,091	62,946
Cattle	15,304	14,872	19,527	183,648	208,208	273,378
Sheep and Goats	1,327	3,369	4,633	3,222	10,107	11,582
<i>Grain</i>	<i>bags</i>	<i>bags</i>	<i>bags</i>			
Wheat and Flour	38,537	43,999	42,480	98,622	116,518	116,037
Maize and Maize meal	98,089	135,777	231,301	193,118	314,263	462,602
Sorghum	6,096	11,235	7,921	17,122	24,352	15,842
Other Produce ..				4,960	9,964	13,255
Merchandise .. .				2,367,492	2,158,437	2,187,231
Totals				2,947,174	2,893,940	3,142,873

TABLE II
Exports

	Number			Value in £		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
<i>Livestock</i>						
Horses, Mules and Donkeys ..	52	237	34	572	4,740	370
Cattle	12,290	11,841	10,379	221,220	213,133	186,822
Sheep and Goats	4,438	4,127	3,151	10,895	12,381	7,877
<i>Grain</i>	<i>bags</i>	<i>bags</i>	<i>bags</i>			
Wheat and Flour	51,741	18,344	39,348			
Maize and Maize Meal	1,636	2,458	423	2,977	5,827	1,033
Sorghum	11,864	680	5,826	23,425	884	7,574
Barley	15	35	0	17	49	0
Beans and Peas ..	47,300	25,904	13,129	139,749	114,972	52,516
Oats	40	0	0	22	0	0
	<i>lb.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>lb.</i>			
Wool	6,289,004	7,233,356	6,786,353	608,199	830,903	731,513
Mohair	991,999	1,081,470	1,180,670	223,117	371,618	329,456
Bones	934,020	775,110	578,492	6,071	5,033	3,760
	<i>units</i>	<i>units</i>	<i>units</i>			
Hides	39,970	27,993	30,129	29,334	20,526	23,972
Skins	94,431	91,203	67,612	29,903	28,957	21,467
Miscellaneous ..				11,023	7,796	8,501
Totals ..				1,444,267	1,652,278	1,473,226

TABLE III

Comparison of Totals of Exports and Imports given in Tables above.

	<i>Imports £</i>	<i>Exports £</i>
1958	2,947,174	1,444,267
1959	2,893,940	1,652,278
1960	3,142,873	1,473,226

According to the figures given below there was a definite rise in imports during 1960 and a definite fall in exports. It is significant that the Territory is now exporting fewer and importing more cattle than before, and this is due not only to the large numbers of Basotho returning from the Union, but also to the higher death rate among cattle caused by the deterioration of grazing in Basutoland. Another factor involved was that the prices offered for wool and mohair fell during the year, and therefore the value of these exports was lower than in 1959.

Most of the figures for quantities, as opposed to values, given below are provided by the Statistics Department, which is attached to the Agricultural Department. They are based on Export and Import Permits, and as such are very accurate. To obtain the value figures one has to use the average prices of the commodities concerned, and these are supplied by the Co-operatives Department. (The prices received for wool and mohair are, however, accurately recorded). The results obtained in this way are more reliable than the traders' returns, but these still have to be used for the imports of 'Other Produce' and 'Merchandise' and for the exports of 'Maize and Maize Meal' and 'Miscellaneous' items.

Chapter VII:

Production.

1. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

1. GENERAL.

The Department is administered by the Director who is responsible to the Executive Council on which there is a Non-official Member who is particularly associated with Agriculture and Co-operatives. 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, and impoverished soils under system of land tenure which tends, to inhibit development or improvement, either in crop production or in agricultural methods.

The Territory is divided into three distinct ecological zones. There are 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; and lastly 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 it is estimated that the *de jure* population will reach 1,000,000 by 1973. 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 mainly 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 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.

The policy of the Department can be enumerated as follows:-

A Progressive Farmer making use of manure.

(British Official Photograph)

- I) Developing to its fullest the close bond which exists between the Department of Co-operatives and this Department. This link ensures greater efficiency in supplying farmers with credit and marketing facilities.
- II) Coupling the practical side of better farming with formal and informal education in farming matters. This is furthered by the recently established section for public relations and extension which operates within the department.
- III) Providing in-service training for all grades of staff in order that they become more capable of helping farmers to deal with their many and varied problems.
- IV) Combining the activities of the veterinary section (which will in future be known as the animal husbandry section) with the arable or crop production section and the section connected with grazing control.
- V) Assisting and advising wherever requested, the recently formed District Councils.
- VI) Maintaining close co-operation with the Department of Local Government in order to ensure both departments speak with one voice on agricultural matters.
- VII) Maintaining a close liaison with the Paramount Chief's Office in order that he may be fully acquainted with agricultural progress and problems in the Territory.
- VIII) Maintaining and improving departmental services to the farming public.
- IX) Establishment of improvement areas based on land planning. For the future much will depend upon progress within the framework of the new constitution in the Territory, but in general the aim will be to improve upon the present lines of advance and to keep Policy in step with the requirements of constitutional development.

PART II.

SECTION I

Crop Production And Food Supplies.

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

September-November	Spring	Rains commence.
November-April	Summer	Rains. Growing Season.
April-June	Autumn	Harvesting. Frosts commence.
June-September	Winter	Cold dry season. Hard Frost.

Exports.

The following table shows the export figures for main crops, in bags of 200 lb., these being quantities of foodstuffs for which export permits (to the Union Of South Africa) have been issued. These figures refer to declared exports and would be greatly increased if the quantity of produce taken out over the border at unauthorised ports of exit were known.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Wheat	27,575	82,114	101,077	51,741	18,344	39,348
Peas and Beans	39,677	62,943	38,608	47,300	25,904	(11,083 (2,046
Sorghums and Malts	10,168	5,645	10,003	11,864	680	5,826

Imports.

188,528 bags of maize were imported into the Territory during the calendar year, a figure which is in excess of the average over the last eleven years but less than 1959. A subsidy of 4/- a bag was payable to the Union of South Africa on each bag imported.

Maize and Sorghums.

1959-60 These crops promised well in the beginning but were set back by the January drought. As a result, although there was considerable leaf growth up to that stage, plants failed to fulfil their early promise and grain yields were below average both in quantity and quality.

1960-61. A good growing season throughout, with an above average crop assured.

Wheat

1959-60. A good crop, some of which was lost by the inability of mountain people to thresh the wheat immediately after harvesting. Grain which was left in the stook started to germinate, due to the unseasonal showers which occurred. Lowland wheat gave about average yields but continued to be spoilt by the presence of covered smut. The preparation for marketing of both mountain and lowland wheat leaves much to be desired. The percentage of foreign matter, dirt and stones in any sample is always far too high. It is hoped that the recently introduced hand operated threshers (Japanese and British manufactured) will prove successful in producing a more acceptable product.

1960-61

Mountain wheat promises to give high yields and good quality grain and straw. Lowland wheat has grown well and gives every promise of a good crop, although it is possible that the sample produced for sale will be spoilt by the presence of foreign matter and diseased grain.

Peas and Beans.

1960. The crop gave average yields per acre and provided it was hand sorted, commanded a good price as an export. Exports occur mainly to Natal, for sale on the 'Indian' market. The main varieties grown are White Haricot, Wacher and Natal yellow sugar beans, green and yellow Basotho peas.

GENERAL

There was no indication of famine anywhere in the territory during 1960.

Crop marketing through co-operative societies is becoming more popular but still requires considerable organisation in order that markets may be obtained for produce at the time of high prices.

Research and Investigation.

The large programme of Experiments and Crop Investigations was continued at Maseru and the six district sub-stations. The results are summarised below.

Variety trials on Maize, Wheat, Beans, Cowpeas, Sorghum and Sunflower were continued at Maseru, Machache and Mokhotlong.

Seed of the eight most promising mountain wheat varieties was sold to farmers for the first time. The station is now in a position to make firm recommendations regarding the most suitable varieties of Maize, Wheat, Beans and Peas for the various ecological zones of the Territory.

Fertilizer Trials.

These include N.P.K. experiments, spacing experiments and experiments comparing rates and types of phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilizers and manures, as well as crop rotation experiments.

Nitrogen.

Nitrogenous fertilizers again improved yields on all sites in the lowlands and foothills, irrespective of plant populations, but responses were progressively greater at the higher plant populations.

It has been shown that Urea is equal to Limestone Ammonium Nitrate as a Nitrogenous fertilizer when applied at the same rate as Nitrogen. This is of importance in Basutoland, as the lower price per lb. of Nitrogen and reduced transport costs of Urea should reduce the costs of crop production.

There were the usual responses to added phosphate and consistent N.P. interactions in the lowlands and the foothills.

All summer and winter Nitrogen treatments on maize increased yields.

Eragrostis curvula as a ley continued to give progressively increased yields from increasing nitrogenous applications.

Phosphate. All crops again showed responses to phosphatic fertilizers. It would appear that in future phosphatic fertilizers applications to the same land should be in the nature of three years Superphosphate, 2 or 3 years Super and Raw Phosphate, followed by annual applications of Raw Rock Phosphate.

Potash.

As stated in the 1958 report, no responses to potash have been recorded, so potash was excluded from the 1959 and 1960 research programme except for the N.P.K. experiment on wheat at Mokhotlong where no responses occurred.

Lime.

Responses to lime on foothill red loams have been recorded.

Manure and Manure Ash.

These continued to give yield increases.

Trace Elements.

Responses to Molybdenum have again been shown to occur on certain soils. Further responses to sulphur have been recorded.

Boron has been shown to cause a depression in yields on one soil type. Further pot experiments with Iodine have shown marked variations in the responses of crops. Wheat and Peas give marked increases; Bean yields are depressed and Maize responses vary according to soil type.

Initial results from crop rotation experiments show differences between cropping systems.

After one year of comparing the Machobane Agricultural System with conventional cropping it is apparent that, while there is no marked difference in yields, the Machobane System requires more labour and production costs are higher per unit.

New Crops.

Trials were conducted with Groundnuts, Castor, Turkish and Burley Tobacco and Pyrethrum, with a view to introducing these into the Territory as additional cash crops.

Livestock.

The Census figures for the past three years are given below :-

	1958	1959	1960
Cattle	362,897	387,769	331,203
Horses	81,115	89,874	83,910
Mules	3,753	4,220	5,022
Donkeys	49,098	55,813	48,564
Sheep	1,231,669	1,300,657	1,037,372
Goats	505,562	594,395	579,166

The standard of accuracy of these figures is not high and it is not possible to interpret their trends with any degree of confidence.

Wool and mohair

Wool. The mean price for Basotho wools sold by public auction at the coast during the 1959/60 season was 25.87d per lb, compared with 21. 15d in 1958/59. During the 1959/60 season the price opened at 30d. per average lb, and fluctuated between this figure and 21.59d per average lb, never again

reaching the opening price. There appears to be a downward trend in price. Export duty was paid on 6,786,356. lbs of Basutoland wool during 1960 worth £731,513 at the coast compared with 7,233,109 lbs worth £830,903 in 1959; a decrease of 446,753 lbs. As there have not been any outbreaks of disease, this decrease is difficult to explain, except that it may be a result of increased smuggling to avoid payment of wool levy.

Mohair. The mean price for Basutoland mohair sold by auction at the coast during March 1960, the opening month of the new season, was 77.99d. per lb, which was 1d. below the opening price in 1959. The average price then dropped to 61.81d. per lb, in May, rallied a little in July and August to 68.42d, and 68.64d, per lb, dropped in September to 66.03d, rose in October to 68.33d, dropped to 64.53d. in November and closed at 56.04d. The mean price for year 1960 was 66.97d. per lb.

Known exports amounted to 1,180,670 lbs. as compared with 1,081,470 lbs. in 1959. On this basis the mohair clip realised £329,456 at the coast as compared with £371,618 in 1959.

Hides and Skins.

Last year's improvement in the sorting and marketing of hides and skins was maintained largely due to the activities of the firm of 'H. Hides' and the co-operation of traders throughout Basutoland. During the year 30,129 hides and 67,612 skins were exported at an estimated total value of £45,000.

Bones.

578,492 lbs of bones were exported valued at £3,760

Small Stock Improvement.

337 very good merino rams were purchased from top merino breeders in the Union and resold to Basotho farmers at subsidised rates. The quality and excellence of these rams may be assessed by the fact that all were disposed of within four months. This brings the total of such importations up to 15,867 since 1935. Unfortunately the improvement being brought about by these importations is being counteracted by the continued use of low class cross-bred rams.

235 angora rams were purchased from well-known angora breeders in the Union and sold at subsidised rates to Basotho farmers. These were very good upstanding angoras and could leave their mark on the Basutoland mohair clip if it

were not for the use of cross-bred Boer goats by some of the Basotho farmers which offset the advantages obtained from the high class angoras. The total number of good angora rams imported into the Territory to date is 2,393.

Equine Improvement.

The equine improvement scheme received a severe set-back in the death of the stallion Sir Valiant at the Agnes Mary Young Memorial stud. Moreover if the scheme is to achieve success the need for an adequate skilled staff must be met. It is hoped soon to obtain the services of an additional Veterinary Officer. This year's crop of foals has been poor in number but not in quality and a full brother of Sir Valiant gives promise of developing into a stud sire.

The scheme whereby stallions are to be sold to approved horse breeders promised to be successful. The demand for sires is increasing and as more and more stallions become available the impact on the breeding of horses in Basutoland should become more evident.

Cattle Improvement.

As with stallions, the scheme under which Brown Swiss Bulls are bought by Government from breeders and resold to approved cattle owners at subsidised prices has got under way this year. At the same time the department has undertaken the purchase of cows on behalf of several Basotho. The two chief difficulties so far encountered are to find sufficient bulls and cows at prices Government and the Basotho can afford to pay and to estimate the requirements of various districts.

Animal Health.

There have been no major outbreaks of disease during the year although cases of equine mange and quarter evil have been reported from all areas. In general there has been an increased demand both for veterinary attention and for prophylactic inoculation which has seriously strained the resources of a small veterinary section.

2. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

GENERAL

During 1960 Government continued the policy of fostering the development of Co-operative Societies. The Departmental staff comprised a Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Deputy

Registrar, Agricultural Liaison Officer, training officer, 4 Co-operative Officers and 6 Assistant Co-operative Officers. However this small complement was depleted by the transfer to another territory of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the absence of one Co-operative Officer on a training course for most of the year, and the absence of another as a result of a motor accident. In October, furthermore, the Registrar proceeded on overseas leave, it being impracticable to delay this any further.

Against this background of staffing difficulties, the Co-operative Movement nevertheless continued to advance rapidly. Admittedly one consequence of the staff shortage is that it is still impossible to produce reliable statistics because the 1960 audits are far from complete, but there is evidence of a considerable increase in numbers of societies, membership and turnover, while several important new developments took place. Altogether, 86 new societies were registered, bringing the total of existing societies to 146. As a result of a £80,000 loan from the Revolving Loan Fund, it was possible to make considerable advances in agricultural credit, and loans totalling more than £20,000 were issued to farmers for the 1960-61 season. After much negotiation, a new central supply and marketing society was registered in October 1960. In the first 9 months of the year the Co-operative Department had itself carried on the old agricultural Trading Account pending the registration of the central society. Even after registration, however the society's start was far from auspicious, leaving the depleted staff of the department to cope with one emergency after another.

Meanwhile the pace of development has been kept up as a result of the Basotho people's genuine desire for co-operatives, which is indeed based on the critical need of the agro-economic situation for co-operative action. As a consequence, the burden of this report is a mixture of good and bad: good, because of the great dynamic exhibited, bad because of the absence of adequate organisational control.

The following brief notes refer to the activities of co-operatives in the various fields:—

PRODUCE MARKETING:

The Co-operative Marketing Societies continued, as before to purchase wool, mohair, hides and skins, cattle, peas, beans and grain from their members. To a certain extent there was a "marking time" process on the animal products and the vious year. The expansion of agricultural credit gave priority

to the marketing of grain for the recovery of loans. This was undertaken by the (unregistered) Supply & Marketing Organization, which, at least, achieved the objects of recovering the loans.

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVES:

The progress made by these societies during 1960 was considerable. The turnover for the year ended June, 1960, was £36,000 compared with £26,457 in the previous year. During the second half of 1960 there was even more expansion. In addition to the consumers' societies themselves, there was a very considerable consumers' trade by marketing societies.

A greater measure of managerial skill and responsibility was evident, but the societies were still handicapped by a shortage of capital and of general supervision and advice, due to shortage of departmental staff and to the fact that higher priority is given to agricultural co-operatives.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT:

The loans issued to 24 credit societies in 1959 were mostly recovered without difficulty in 1960. For the 1960/61 season, the number of credit societies in operation increased to 95 with an aggregate membership of more than 2,000. As described in last year's report, the members are "progressive" farmers or aspiring progressive farmers. The numbers are limited by funds available and by the shortage of supervisory staff: otherwise it would be possible to register an almost unlimited number of these societies, so great is the demand for agricultural credit.

The principal task at present, however, is to discover by trial and error what is the most effective system to apply in the conditions prevailing in Basutoland. The present idea is to establish small localized societies with unlimited liability and to affiliate them to district and national marketing and supply societies. The advantages of this system are that in the credit societies the members are known to each other and to the committee, and this facilitates supervision of loans. The "commercial" operations of supply and marketing are then carried out by societies large enough to be viable. Against these advantages, however, must be set the problems of liaison which are created, and experience alone will tell if modifications of the system are necessary.

ARTISAN CO-OPERATIVES:

The two divisions of the artisans' society (building and tailoring) continued to operate and plans for assisting them with capital and managerial skill, were made to be brought into operation during 1961.

CENTRAL FINANCE, SUPPLY AND MARKETING:

During 1960, the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union decided to shed its supply and marketing operations, partly to its constituent district marketing societies and partly to a new central Supply and Marketing Organization which was established with the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union and South African Farmers' Co-operative Union as members. The new central organization was called the Basutoland Co-operative Federation and began operations on 1st October, 1960. Its first three months of trading showed many weaknesses, and there is a manifest need for continued urgent application to this problem.

Meanwhile the B.C.B.U. itself continued to give good service and was greatly helped by a loan of £80,000 from the Revolving Loan Fund.

Chapter VIII:

Social Services.

1. EDUCATION

THE PRIMARY SYSTEM

The first eight years of schooling comprising two sub-standards, and six standards are termed "primary" in Basutoland. (The term "intermediate" for the higher standards has now been dropped). With the exception of a few schools run by committees the whole system is run by the Missions under the overall control of the Department which lays down syllabuses, time-tables, term dates, grant-in-aid standards, staff qualifications, etc.

Lower primary education is available to all children within the appropriate age limits who wish to take advantage of it. Only in a few isolated pockets of population in the remoter parts of the mountains must children walk over three miles to school. Unfortunately however the desire to attend a school of their own denomination causes longer walks in some areas, particularly among Roman Catholic children.

Regulation requires higher primary standards to have their own separate classrooms and teachers. Mission and community efforts in recent years have made strict observation of this regulation possible. Assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds has eased the problem which this regulation presented to the poorer Missions.

In the lower primary system however only a minority of schools have separate teachers and classrooms for their grades and standards. It is still common to find all classes in one large room, which is used as the Church on Sundays, and two or three classes under one teacher. The Central Advisory Board has unanimously recommended the introduction of dual sessions where essential, to alleviate the present situation.

There are well over a thousand primary schools, 107 of which provide education up to the eighth year, 400 up to the sixth year, and the remainder up to the fifth year. All teachers of the higher standards are qualified, but thousands of pupils in the grades and lower standards continue to be taught by unqualified teachers possessing only the Standard VI Certificate.

The first selection examination occurs at the end of the sixth year. This is Mission run but the papers are set by figures appear to be approximately the same as in the pre-

the Department. At the end of the eighth year the examination is departmentally set and run, and acts as the selection instrument for secondary education, teacher-training, artisan-training, and certain forms of employment.

The vast majority of primary schools are days schools, although some Missions provide hostel accommodation for those in the higher standards.

The primary syllabus, which was revised in 1957, is designed to provide children with a wide general basic education affording an adequate background for pupils wishing to proceed to secondary, teacher-training or technical education, and at the same time enabling pupils who will not proceed to higher education to lead a full life not only as individuals but also as members of the community.

THE SECONDARY SYSTEM.

There are two types of secondary schools, the junior secondary providing three years up to the standard of the Junior Certificate, and the high school providing five years up to matriculation (or school certificate) standard. There are (or will be very shortly) sixteen schools in the first category, and four in the second. Taking an average of 30 per class the maximum intake into Form A is 600, and into Form D 120. About half those who pass the final primary examination on completion of Standard VI can theoretically be absorbed into Form A, and somewhat under half those who pass the Junior Certificate examination can be absorbed into Form D.

All High Schools are boarding schools, and the majority of junior secondary schools offer hostel accommodation. With assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds hostel accommodation at the latter is to be greatly improved in the period 1961-64.

Up to 1960 junior secondaries entered candidates for the examination of the University of South Africa, but from 1961 onwards they will be entered for the High Commission Territories Junior Certificate Examination to be controlled by the H.C.T. Examinations Council. The standard of the University examination will be maintained.

Up to 1960 high schools entered candidates for the Joint Matriculation Board of the South African Universities, but from 1961 they will enter for the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate. It will be decided in the course of the next few years whether a one or two year course will be necessary after the H.C.T. Junior Certificate. Courses for the Cambridge Overseas Higher School Certificate may be added to

our high schools in the middle sixties. In the meantime places have been offered to Basotho by Southern Rhodesia, and a pre-degree course is being run at Pius XII College. The possibility of running Higher School Certificate courses at a separate junior college will also receive consideration.

One high school, and one junior secondary school are maintained by Government, and controlled by Boards. The rest are Mission run, although Government is represented on the board of management of Peka High School, which is a joint Paris Evangelical and English Church Mission school. One junior secondary has a commercial bias and runs a two-year post junior certificate clerical course. Four junior secondaries are privately run by the Roman Catholic Mission.

All secondary schools are well housed and equipped, and have well qualified staffs. No fees are charged for tuition, but pupils have to pay boarding fees, and pay for their own books and stationery. Bursaries are provided in necessitous cases. Boarding fees vary from £20 to £28 per annum.

TEACHER TRAINING.

There are seven colleges for the training of primary teachers, and Pius XII College trains at post-secondary, and post-graduate levels.

All seven primary colleges run three-year post-standard six courses for the Basutoland Primary Teachers' Certificate, and five ran in addition, the two-year post Junior Certificate course for the High Commission Territories Primary Higher Teachers' Certificate.

Teachers are also trained at post-graduate level at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and at colleges overseas.

Our local training colleges produce as many primary teachers as can be absorbed into the system with the funds available. The Director has to limit the rate of replacement of unqualified teachers by qualified ones because of financial limitations. The output of newly qualified teachers exceeds 150 per annum, the vast majority of whom are absorbed within the Territory. Our Primary Higher courses have however trained a few teachers each year for the other High Commission Territories. This will not be necessary in future as both will train for their own requirements.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Trade-training has been carried on at two centres, Lerotholi and Leloaleng. Both have run courses in building, carpentry, leatherwork and motor mechanics. Lerotholi has

also run courses in tailoring, cabinet-making and commercial subjects. Technical training is to be completely reorganised, and the Lerotholi School is to become the Lerotholi Artisan Training Centre concentrating on the engineering and building trades.

Technical institutes and colleges in the U.K. will continue to be used for higher technological training. Full use will be made of Commonwealth Technical assistance.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The University College of Pius XII at Roma is the only university institution in the High Commission Territories. It is in association with the University of South Africa, and runs courses for degrees in arts, science, commerce and administration of that University. It also has a department of education. The college receives token assistance from the Basutoland Government. Universities in the Union of South Africa are closed to Basotho, but they are still accepted at the Medical School of the University of Natal. The last Mosotho completed his degree course at Fort Hare in 1960. Government bursaries are made available to those suitably qualified who wish to go to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at Salisbury but Basotho have recently shown marked preference for Pius XII College, where a degree can be obtained after a three-year post-secondary course, whereas five years' post-secondary study is required for a London degree at Salisbury.

Basotho continue to go to the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States for post-graduate study and training. The Commonwealth Scholarship scheme has increased the flow overseas. All Basotho for overseas scholarships are selected by a Standing Scholarships Committee on which Basotho are fully represented. The Basotho Administration Higher Education Board continued to send selected students to the United Kingdom for professional training. The Department makes all arrangements for placing, and travel.

STAFF

The headquarters establishment is now proving quite inadequate to cope with the enormously increased volume of work, and the Rusbridger-Weber commission has recommended substantial additions.

The present Head Office staff is:

Director

Deputy Director

Administrative Education Officer

Assistant Executive Officer (Accounts)

Three African Clerks,
and the field inspectorate consists of:

One Domestic Science Inspectress
Four Circuit Education Officers
Three Assistant Education Officers
Six Supervisors of Schools
Four Circuit Office Clerks

The Circuit Education Officers have many administrative duties in connection with examinations, statistics, records, advisory committees, grant allocations, and teachers' appeals and complaints.

The Rusbridger report recommends the immediate addition of a Chief Inspector, one Education Officer and three supervisors. These are absolutely essential if adequate control is to be secured. A new office block as recommended by Rusbridger is now being erected, and an application for C.D. & W. assistance for the additional staff has been submitted.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Basutoland's new constitution was inaugurated with the opening of the new legislature in March 1960. The Executive Council Member associated with Education is Mr. B.M. Khaketla, with whom the Director has since worked in closest cooperation on all matters of policy and territorial import. The Department is fortunate in having a man of such deep educational interest, knowledge and experience to deal with its problems in Executive Council.

CONSULTATION.

Consultation with the people is carried out at national and district level through the Central Advisory Board, and the nine District Advisory Committees respectively.

SCHOOLS AND ROLLS 1960

	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lower Primary (6 years)	917	48,781	79,903	128,684
Higher Primary (2 years)	107	2,882	4,577	7,459
Secondary	21	1,044	792	1,836
Technical & Vocational ..	26	188	506	694
Post Secondary				
(a) Territorial	1	131	36	167
(b) Extra-Territorial ..		26	2	28
Teacher Training	7	220	316	536
Totals	1079	53,272	86,132	139,404

EXAMINATIONS RESULTS 1960

<i>Examination</i>	<i>Entries</i>	<i>Passes</i>
Departmental Std. VI	2,484	1,117
Basutoland Primary Teachers	145	93 (a)
Higher Primary Teachers	47	36 (c)
Junior Certificate	307	263
Matriculation or School Leaving Certificate	75 (b)	18
Domestic Science Diploma	1	1
Degree	10	10
Post-graduate Professional (Including University Education Diploma)	9	9

(a) Excludes 37 partial passes

(b) Includes private candidates

(c) Excludes 7 partial passes

FINANCIAL YEAR 1959-60

EXPENDITURE

<i>From Colonial Revenue:</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
Aided and Maintained Schools	290,099		290,099
Administration & Inspection	23,961		23,961
Other Charges (a)	15,848		15,848
Total Colonial Revenue	329,908		329,908
From Basotho Administration (b)	5,600		5,600
From Voluntary Agencies	102,700	127,090	222,790
From Imperial Funds		22,850	22,850
<i>Total</i>	438,208	149,940	588,148

(a) Includes Bursaries, Scholarships, Examinations Subventions, Commissions, Libraries, Cinema Van and Education Allowances.

(b) Overseas bursaries.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH

Basutoland is considered a healthy country, due partly to the absence of "tropical" diseases, such as malaria, trypanosomiasis, bilharzia and hook worm, and partly to the bracing continental type climate with warm summers and fairly severe winters.

Despite these obvious advantages in climatic conditions, such statistics as are available for judging the state of health of the population reflect poorly on their general health.

The poor resistance of the Basotho people to various diseases is in large measure due to the generally poor state of nutrition.

The preventable diseases that are most prevalent are, among infants, whooping cough and gastro-enteritis; among children and adolescents, typhoid and diphtheria; and tuberculosis in all groups of the population. Other communicable diseases with a high incidence are measles, chicken pox, pneumonia and unspecified bacillary dysentery.

Water supplies are usually of a poor quality and frequently contaminated resulting in a high incidence of enteric diseases.

The larger centres have a piped water supply and night soil removal services. Water closets with septic tanks are being increasingly used. In semi-urban and rural areas the effluent is discharged into french drains, and in Maseru into collecting tanks which are emptied periodically by vacuum tankers.

A part-time medical officer carries out urgent laboratory investigations at the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital Maseru. The majority of investigations are, however, still carried out by the South African Institute for Medical Research Bloemfontein. It is hoped to be able to do more investigations in Maseru with equipment made available by the United Nations Children's Fund.

The Government professional and technical medical staff at the 31st December, 1960, consisted of the following establishment. The effective strength at that date is placed in brackets.

Division I.

1 Director of Medical Services	(1)
1 Surgical Specialist	(1)
1 Medical Officer of Health	(1)
1 Medical Officer of Mental Health	(1)
1 Senior Medical Officers	(Not appointed)
19 Medical Officers	(13)
1 Assistant Medical Officer	(1)

Division II

1 Pharmacist	(1)
1 Senior Matron	(1)
3 Matrons	(1)
1 Sister Tutor	(Not appointed)
17 Nursing Sisters	(9)

1 Male Mental Nurse	(1)
3 Health Inspectors	(2)
4 Dispensers Higher Grade	(4)
1 Superintendent Leper Settlement	(1)
1 Farm Manager " "	(Nil)

Division III

1 Assistant Health Inspector	(1)
3 Home Nutritionists	(3)
6 Health Assistants	(4)
4 Pupil Health Assistants	(6)
28 Dispensers (2 Leper Settlement)	(26)
1 Laboratory Assistant Leper Settlement	(1)
4 Pupil Dispensers	(4)
3 Sanitation Assistants	(1)
64 Staff Nurses (2 Leper Settlement)	(38 + 2)
25 Student Nurses (Including Pupil Midwives)	(25)
114 Ward Attendants	(110)
11 Ward Attendants (Mental Health Centre)	(11)
9 Leprosy Health & Welfare Inspectors	(9)

There are three doctors in private practice in Maseru, one in Mοhales Hoek, and one in Butha Buthe.

Five doctors who are resident in the Union of South Africa are registered in the Territory and conduct clinics in the Le-ribe, Maseru, Mοhales Hoek and Quthing districts.

There is no dentist in the Territory.

There is a pharmacist in private practice in Maseru.

The missions employ six doctors, in addition to nursing sisters and staff nurses.

The African population at the 1956, census, excluding absentees, was 638,857. It is estimated that there was one doctor per 21,295 Africans and one bed in general hospitals per 691 Africans during the year under review.

Dr. L.M. Mohapelo, Dr. J.C. Molapo, Dr. C.T. Maitiu, Dr. K.T. Mapetla and Dr. J.M. Motsieloa are continuing their post graduate studies in the United Kingdom.

Mr. G.S. Mohale, Mr. R.T. Hoohlo, Mr. C. Mokose, C.K. Koga, Mr. J.T. Letsunyane and Miss Phakise are continuing their medical studies and, it is hoped, will graduate within the next four years.

Medical and Health facilities are financed from territorial revenue. The estimated expenditure for the financial year ending 31st March, 1960, was £208,673.

The existing facilities for medical care are as follows:—

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hospitals:	9	4	—	13
Beds:				
Private	25	10	—	35
General	308	173	—	481
Maternity	53	50	—	103
Paediatric	61	43	—	104
Tuberculosis	115	41	—	156*
Isolation	25	21	—	46*
Total beds available	587	338	—	925
Maternal and child				
Health Clinics	3	1	8	12
Ante-natal Clinics	14	4	—	18
Venereal Diseases 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	16	21	17	54
(b) Attended by Nurses, Health Assistants and Medical Aides.	7	35	3	45
Leprosoria	1	—	—	1
Mental Detention Centre.	1	—	—	1

*In some instances tuberculosis and isolation beds are interchangeable.

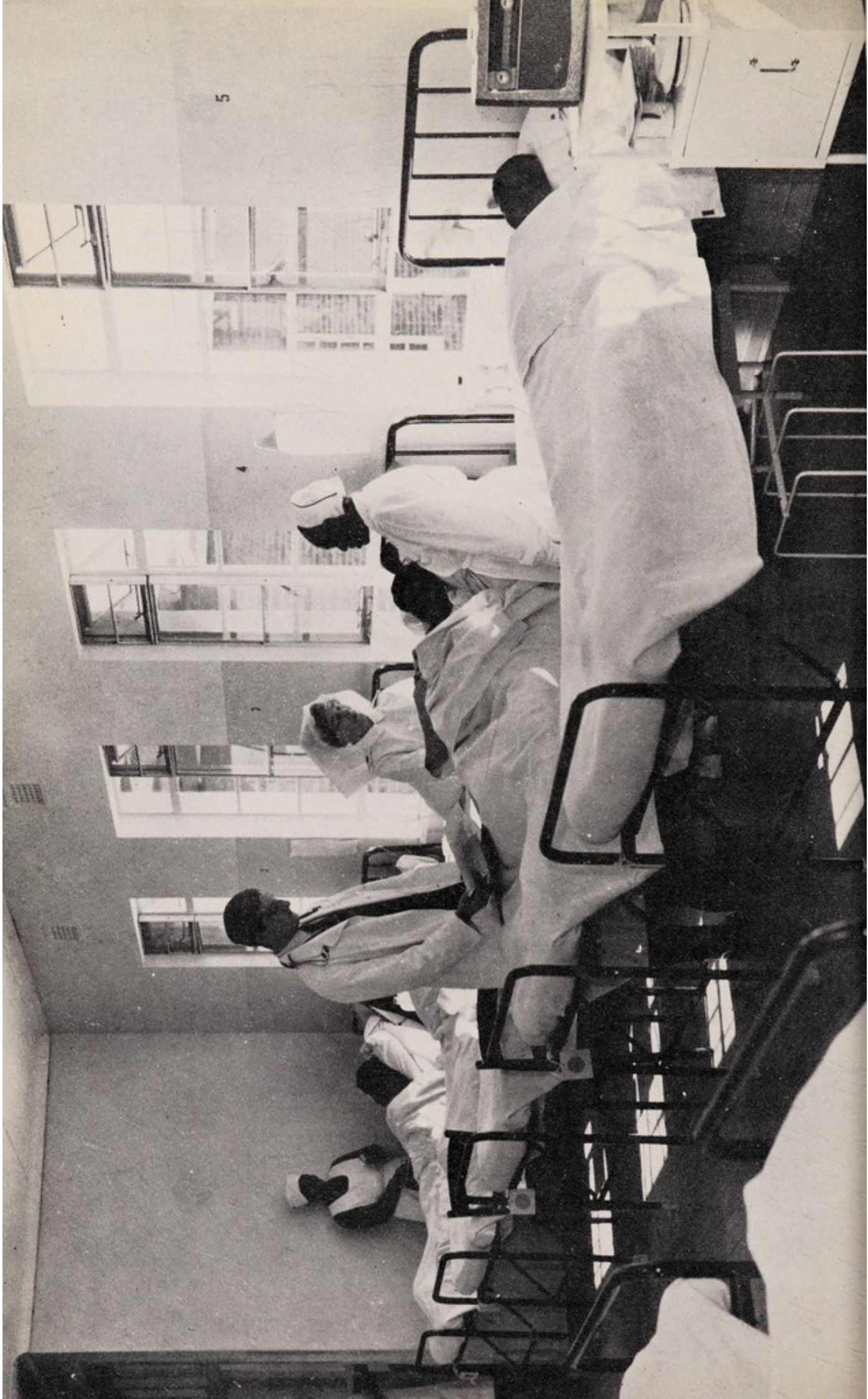
The increase in beds is due to opening of new tuberculosis and paediatric wards. The decrease in general beds is due to major renovations at Qacha's Nek Hospital.

1. HOSPITALS.

The nine Government hospitals are all equipped for general medical and surgical work. They are situated at the main centres of Maseru, Butha-Buthe, Leribe, Teyateyaneng, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong.

The four Mission hospitals are situated at Roma, Morija, Paray (Ntaote's) and Mapoteng. These hospitals are subsidised by Government and have 69, 76, 75 and 120 beds respectively. Each hospital has an out-patient department and venereal disease clinic and is staffed by a doctor and a trained nursing staff. Ante-natal clinics are also conducted at each hospital. There are also outlying clinics which are visited by the doctor at regular intervals. There is a dispensary and out-patient department at St. Charles Mission in





the Butha Buthe district, which will form part of a new mission hospital to be named Seboche Hospital, which is in course of construction.

Both the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital at Maseru and the Maluti Hospital at Mapoteng are recognised by the South African Medical and Dental Council for the training of interns. The Queen Elizabeth II Hospital is recognised 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 31 in training during the year.

Five student nurses passed the final examination for medical and surgical nurses set by the High Commission Territories Nursing Council during 1960. Three pupil midwives passed the final examination for midwives set by the same council during the year.

The Queen Elizabeth II Hospital erected under C.D. & W. Schemes D. 842. and D. 842 A, B and C, also provides for the training of Health Assistants and Dispenser-anaesthetists. This hospital is of great importance in view of the necessity of obtaining trained personnel for the Territory.

Scott Hospital, Morija, is recognised by the Basutoland Executive Nursing Committee as a training centre for medical and surgical nurses of whom there were 18 in training during 1960. Of these 15 left. Three completed their training and passed the final examination for medical and surgical nurses set by the Committee during the year.

2. HEALTH CENTRES AND MOUNTAIN DISPENSARIES

Health Centres and Mountain Dispensaries are establishments which were built with the assistance of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and are maintained by Government for the purpose of providing limited out-patient medical facilities and, where a nurse/midwife is a member of the staff, maternity services to people living in remote areas. Health Centres are staffed, where possible, by a nurse/midwife in charge and a Health Assistant, and mountain Dispensaries by a nurse/midwife.

3. LEPER SETTLEMENT

The settlement is situated 5 miles outside Maseru on about 5,000 acres of ground. It was created under the Leprosy Pro-

The Female medical ward at the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital Maseru.
(British Official Photograph)

clamation, 1913. The majority of buildings of wood and iron have been in use since inception.

There is a lay superintendent in charge and a nursing sister in charge of the 54 bed hospital.

Admissions — new cases 48; 19 cases were re-admitted mainly for broken down ulcers.

Discharges — 32 and 12 deaths. There were also 38 desertions, the majority of whom have returned to the Settlement.

There were 173 admissions to hospital.

There were 318 patients remaining at the end of the year, many of whom were arrested cases who have been at Botsabelo so long that they have no other home, and they are allowed to remain on humanitarian grounds.

A Medical Officer from Maseru controls the treatment of the patients and performs any necessary operations.

D.D.S. is used mainly for treatment, the usual dosage being 300 mgm. twice weekly. There have been a number of acute lepra reactions, exfoliative dermatitis and minor reactions to D.D.S. 19 patients were treated with Ciba 1906 as they were resistant to D.D.S.

The children's home at the Emmanuel Mission started by Miss M. Martin M.B.E. in 1943 continues to accept infants born of leper mothers from Botsabelo. They are cared for from the age of 4 months to 5 years unless their mothers are discharged earlier. At present other infants and children such as orphans are also accepted.

The Seventh Day Adventist Mission contributes to the upkeep of the Home and Government gives a grant-in-aid. The Home is now being run by Miss van der Linde as Miss Martin's successor.

4. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Mental Home

During the last two years the "Mental Detention Centre" has gradually changed into a "Mental Home" for the care and treatment of severely ill mental patients. Many forms of physical, pharmacological and psychological therapies have been carried out.

There have been great improvements in all aspects of the living conditions of the patients and occupational and recreational activities have been organised and increased. The results on the health, morale and habits of the patients have been manifestly good.

Greater interest is being taken in the Mental Home by various philanthropic societies in Basutoland and by all sections of the community in Mphahle's Hoek.

During the year, the Mental Home was honoured by visits by the Paramount Chief, the High Commissioner and Lady Maud and by the Resident Commissioner.

Psychiatric Clinics.

The first clinic was opened in Maseru in January 1959 and further clinics were opened at Leribe, Teyateyaneng, Mafeteng and Mochale's Hoek in May 1959.

These clinics, in their essential purpose of treating mental disease early and minimising institutionalisation, would appear to have had fairly satisfactory results. Of 310 new psychiatric cases brought to the clinics less than 10% have required observation; and of 284 new epileptic cases treated in 1960 and 122 treated in 1959 none have yet had to be certified as severely mentally ill.

Nevertheless a considerable number of patients have had to be kept in gaols for observation for lack of other accommodation, the majority being discharged and a few certified and transferred to the Mental Home.

Statistics.

IN-PATIENTS						
<i>Period</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Discharges</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Total Treated</i>	<i>Number Received E.C.T.</i>	<i>Number of E.C.T's. given</i>
1959	34	48	12	130		
1960	57	55	4	127	57	460

OUT-PATIENTS				
<i>Period</i>	<i>First Attendances</i>	<i>Subsequent Attendances</i>	<i>Number received E.C.T.</i>	<i>Number of E.C.T's given</i>
29-5-59	527	654	13	110
31-12-59				
1960	981	1897	20	113

5. EPIDEMIC AND GENERAL DISEASES: QUARANTINABLE DISEASES.

No quarantinable diseases occurred in Basutoland during the year.

Preventive work continued in the control of rodents.

Communicable Diseases.

Diphtheria. During the year 73 cases with twelve deaths were notified. This is a marked increase over the 1959 figures

of 37 cases and 3 deaths. The increase is felt to be due to the new generation of children who were not immunised under the UNICEF aided immunisation campaign 1956-57. This un-immunised group exists because there is virtually no field staff to carry on the preventive measures started during the campaign.

Enteric Diseases. These diseases remain endemic due mainly to unsatisfactory water supplies and environmental sanitation. Some measures of control of the actual outbreaks is gained by protecting the village water supply and instructing the inhabitants in simple environmental sanitation. The use of prophylactic inoculations is only considered to be a stop gap measure to prevent the spread of an outbreak. It is not possible to trace carriers with the present inadequate laboratory services available. During the year, 172 cases and 9 deaths were reported. This is not considered an accurate reflection of the position as some cases are frequently diagnosed after a lengthy stay in hospital and consequently not notified.

Whooping Cough. The number of cases notified during the year has decreased slightly to 2313 and one death.

Measles. There has been a marked increase in cases notified; 3,512 as against 1,586 during 1959.

Enteral Virus Infections.

Poliomyelitis. 19 cases were notified during the year.

Coxsackie B. An out-break of cases of Bornholm's Disease occurred during the last months of the year. Most of the cases occurred in Europeans in Maseru.

Tuberculosis. During 1960, 3,392 cases of tuberculosis were diagnosed. Of these 2,258 were pulmonary. The diagnosis is generally made clinically sometimes with the aid of X-ray plates. There were 101 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 21 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The relevant figures for 1959 were 2,523 cases of which 1,940 were pulmonary, with 74 deaths and 12 deaths from non-pulmonary pathology.

Deficiency Diseases. The major deficiencies in the diet of the Basotho are animal protein, niacin, riboflavin and calcium. The former and the latter are apparent in the small stature and poor musculature of the average Mosotho. The niacin deficiency resulting in pellagra, overshadows any other vitamin deficiencies. Hence the low figures for ariboflavinosis.

The number of cases of nutritional deficiency diseases reported during the year were as follows:—

Pellagra 7,516 cases, 5 deaths. Ariboflavinosis 128 cases. Kwashiorkor 946 cases, 44 deaths. Avitaminosis 1,567 cases, 6 deaths. Malnutrition 1683 cases with 35 deaths. There has been a decrease in the number of cases of pellagra ariboflavinosis and an increase in the number of cases of kwashiorkor, avitaminosis and malnutrition.

6. SANITATION.

Funds have not as yet been made available for the installation of a sewage stabilisation lagoon at Mafeteng hospital but a start has been made on a lagoon at Seboches to deal with the hospital which the mission hopes to open during 1961.

A number of village springs have been protected while dealing with outbreaks of typhoid. Bacteriological examination of water supplies showed contaminated supplies in Leribe and Maseru. In both instances the supply was from sub-surface springs. As an interim measure these supplies have been heavily chlorinated. In Leribe the Public Works Department is considering the installation of an urgently required water purification plant. It is also hoped to obtain permission to fence off the catchment area of the springs which supply portion of the water to Maseru.

Government Hospitals: 1960

District	In-patients			Out-patients						TOTAL out Patients
	Admissions	Operations		Hospitals and Dispensaries			Ante-Natal Clinics		Maternal-Child Health	
		Major	Minor	First Attend- ances	Sub- sequent Attend- ances	Injections for Syphilis	First Attend- ances	Subsequent Attend- ances		
Maseru	5,322	426	1,953	47,001 ⁽¹⁾	93,036 ⁽¹⁾	12,912 ⁽¹⁾	4,778 ⁽¹⁾	9,111 ⁽¹⁾	166	167,004
Butha-Buthe	1,987	73	371	14,060	15,740	1,421	978	1,727	823	37,305
Leribe	1,629	90	732	23,008	50,916	11,235	1,638	2,407		89,204
Teyateyaneng	2,491	84	831	33,720	37,779	1,475	2,243	3,800		79,017
Mafeteng	2,071	135	1,145	22,510	26,186	2,515	634	810		52,655
Mohale's Hoek	1,231	45	904	17,318	1,975	727	379	537		20,936
Quthing	1,979	44	737	26,858 ⁽²⁾	1,011 ⁽²⁾	664 ⁽²⁾	464 ⁽²⁾	818 ⁽²⁾		29,815
Qacha's Nek	342	30	214	15,510 ⁽³⁾	879 ⁽³⁾	275 ⁽³⁾	107 ⁽³⁾	26 ⁽³⁾		16,797
Mokhotlong	743	35	217	11,148	11,724	919	359	565	92	25,822
	17,795	962	7,104	211,133	239,246	32,143	11,580	19,801	1,081	518,555

(1). Includes attendances at Marakabei and Semonkong Health Centres.

(2). Includes attendances at Phamong Health Centre and Nohanas & Mphat's Mountain Dispensaries.

(3). Includes attendances at Mashai Health Centre and Sekakes Mountain Dispensary.

Mission Hospitals: 1960

1960											
District	In-Patients				Out-Patients				Maternal-Child Health		
	Admissions	Operations		Hospitals and Dispensaries		Ante-Natal Clinics		First Attendances			
		Major	Minor	First Attendances	Subsequent Attendances	Injections for Syphilis.	First Attendances		Subsequent Attendances		
		St. Joseph's, Roma	765	67	387	4,590	5,945		721	419	276
Maluti, Mapoteng	1,872	311	1,140	6,764	2,872	10	923	731		11,300	
Paray, Ntaote's	1,399	33	410	4,189	1,923	679				6,791	
St. Charles, Seboche.	*	—	—	—	—	—				—	
Scott, Morija	1,315	89	673	27,173	19,319	3,785	3,109	2,247	72	55,893	
Total:	5,351	500	2,610	42,716	30,059	5,195	4,451	3,254	72	85,935	
Basutoland Total:	23,146	1,462	9,714	253,849	269,305	37,338	16,031	23,055	1,153	604,490	

(*) No returns available.

3. HOUSING

The Basotho 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 Basotho 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 roofs, 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

1. THE BOYS SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

The figures for 1960 again show a substantial increase from 1,370 to 1,873 in all ranks. While this is due partly to the continued interest taken in the movement by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society and the Roman Catholic Mission it is also due to a large increase in the number of Wolf Cubs. During the course of 1959 a special training course was held to give Cubbing a Basotho pattern. The knowledge thus gained has helped in the spread of the Cub Branch although the Association unfortunately lost the services of Mr. Frank Mead, its Wolf Cub Commissioner on transfer to the Gambia early in 1960.

The full time Field Commissioners continue to prove their worth and training camps at the patrol leader level have been held in most districts. In addition there have been several district rallies and camps. In addition two Preliminary Woodbadge Training Courses were held at Mission training grounds. Two Basotho Scouters completed their studies and were awarded the Woodbadge.

CENSUS -m 1960

Divisional Officers	4
District Commissioners & Assistants	15
Troop Officers	93
Cubs (including 112 recruits)	387
Scouts (including 68 recruits)	1374
	<u>1873</u>

SCOUT TROOPS

Junior	40
Senior	4
Mixed	33
	<u>77</u>

2. GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

The annual census taken on the 30th June 1960 showed the following figures:-

Commissioners

31

Secretaries	2
Guiders	71
Brownies	18
Sunbeams	131
Guides	788
Rangers	50
Cadets	17
Handicapped Sunbeams	1
Handicapped Guides	4
	<hr/> 1,113 <hr/>
Local Associations	2
Brownie Packs	1
Sunbeam Circles	9
Guide Companies	68
Ranger Companies	4
Cadet Companies	1
Handicapped Circle	1
Handicapped Company	1

Guiding in Basutoland is now organised in three grounds:—

- (a) Roman Catholic Group
- (b) P.E.M.S. Group
- (c) Open Group (includes Anglicans)

Owing to ill health the Territorial Commissioner, Mrs. Mary Maund, had to resign at the end of the year. Mrs. Maund was a guider of great experience, and had been Territorial Commissioner for 4 years during which time she had worked unceasingly to improve the organisation and standard of Guiding in the Territory. She will be remembered for her cheerfulness, courage and indomitable spirit as she travelled, in spite of considerable pain, to various parts of the country to visit Guides and Sunbeams. Miss P.M. Coulson took over as Territorial Commissioner on Mrs. Maund's resignation.

Lady Maud, the President of Guiding in the High Commission Territories spoke to the Territorial Council in December. She had previously attended two Rallies held in her honour in Teya-teyaneng and Maseru in March.

The Assistant Territorial Commissioners in charge of the three groups have travelled extensively over the Territory in an endeavour to find new Commissioners, train guiders, and pass warrants.

Territorial Trainings were held for Sunbeam and Guide Guiders and for Commissioners at the P.E.M.S. Camp Site at Morija in January, and again in July, under teams of experienced trainers.

3. HOMEMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

The Basutoland Homemaker's Association was founded in 1935, and its membership consists almost entirely of Basotho housewives. The object of the Association is to help and advise these housewives in their day to day work in the home. They are taught to provide a balanced diet for their families, to keep their homes clean, to improve their sewing, to keep alive the old Basotho crafts of pottery, grass-work and wall-decoration, and to uphold Christian standards in the home.

The Association's Annual Training Course and Conference were held at Koali's near Mount Moorosi in the Quthing District. In spite of poor weather and the difficulty of access more than 180 delegates attended as against the 100 who attended in 1959. This was the second course to be held far from the amenities of modern civilisation, and it was all the more valuable for being held in the conditions for which the training was intended.

At the beginning of June the Basutoland Agricultural Show was held under the joint auspices of the Agricultural Department and the Homemakers' Association. Its success was due in no small part to the number of Homemakers' Clubs which patronised the show and competed with their exhibits.

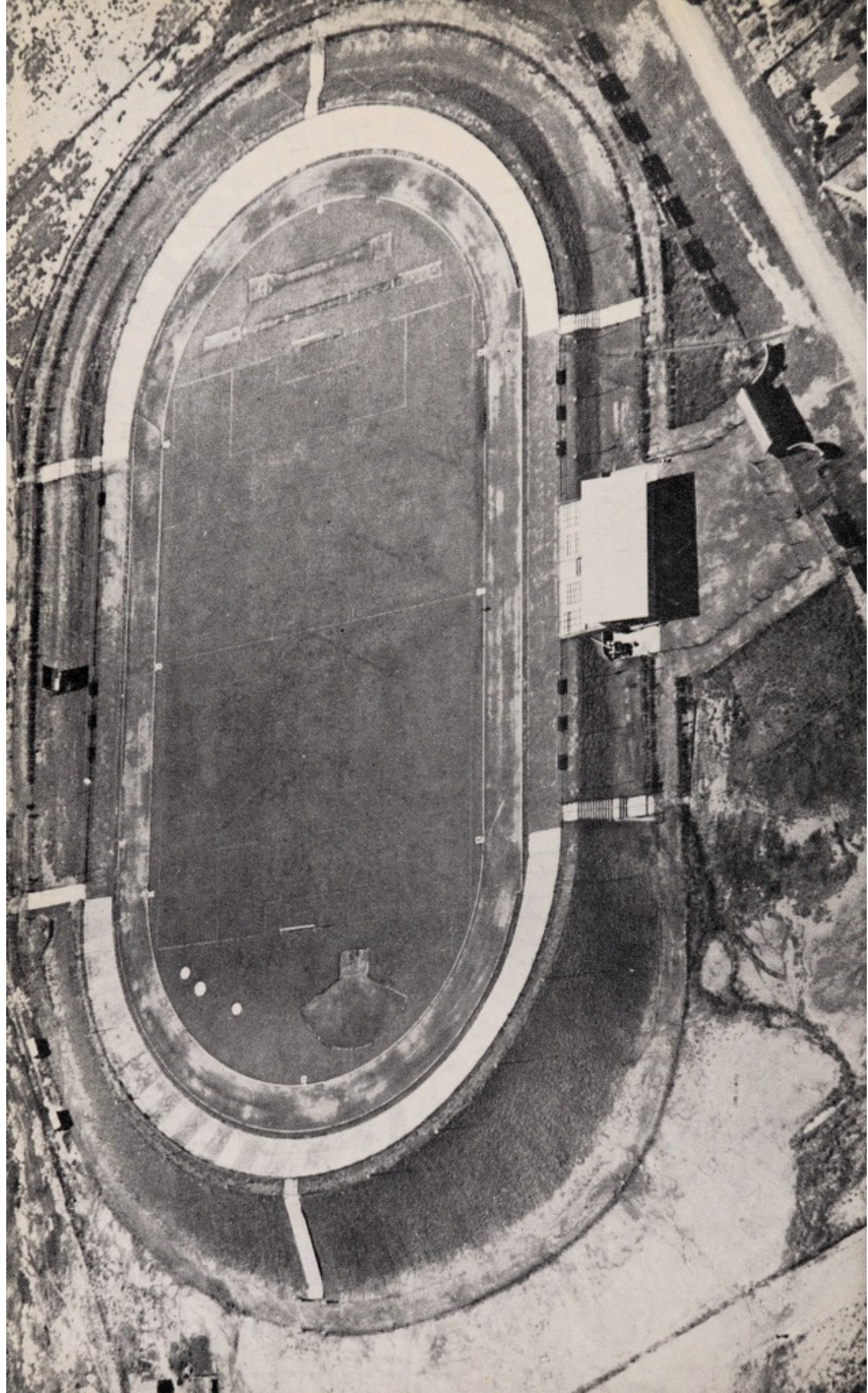
As usual several new clubs were opened in the course of the year, and active attempts were made to encourage work in the mountain areas. In March the President, Vice-President and a member of the Executive Committee flew to Semonkong and held a very successful regional course there.

The President of the Association, Mrs. J.T. Mohapeloa, B.E.M., was privileged to represent Basutoland in the United Nations Seminar at Addis Ababa on 'Women's Participation in Public Life', and had the honour to be elected as one of the three Vice-Chairmen of the Seminar.

4. REHABILITATION OF EX-SOLDIERS

The body which is responsible for the welfare and rehabilitation of ex-soldiers is the Pensions Board, of which the Treasurer is the Chairman and on which the Paramount Chief is represented. This Board meets regularly to consider applications from disabled soldiers and the dependants of deceased soldiers.

Until the September of this year additional aid was supplied from the Basotho Soldiers' Benefit Fund. This 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 Basotho contingents which served in the Middle East. Initially it totalled £24,873. Continuous monthly grants were made until at the 31st March, 1960, the cash resources of the Fund stood at £1572. Six months later the last grants were made.

5. SPORT.

Soccer is the national game of the Basotho and it is played throughout the year. There are teams in every district. Should one travel through the country, be it by car along the foothills of the Maluti mountains, or on horseback across the Maluti ranges, one will see a football field in every village. However bare of grass they may be, and however far from level the playing fields, the games are contested with great keenness and enthusiasm by young and old alike.

The game was first brought to Basutoland by Basotho returning from the gold and coal mines of South Africa. In 1931, Mr. G.O. Lovett, District Superintendent of the Native Recruiting Corporation Ltd., started the Basutoland Sports Association. This body became responsible for organising league soccer throughout the Territory.

In 1951, the Maseru Sports Centre was little better than the usual run of playing fields in Basutoland. Almost grassless and very uneven, it served as the venue for soccer finals for the whole Territory. At the beginning of 1958, Mr. Eric Chapman, O.B.E., District Superintendent of the Native Recruiting Corporation Ltd., and Mr. R.T. Phillips, M.B.E., of the Public Works Department supervised the work of Government officials and some 1,200 Basotho volunteers who helped in their free time to remove tons of earth, lay running tracks and playing fields and erect fences and gates around a new Stadium. After 18 months of hard work, the Stadium, with a standing capacity of 10,000 people, was completed with a stadium building, an open-air cinema, a board room, a cafe and changing rooms. The new Stadium and Social Centre was opened by His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., on the morning of Saturday, 20th June, 1959.

Because of the facilities offered by the new Stadium at Maseru, many sports teams from South Africa make regular visits to Basutoland now, and the competition thus encountered from outside teams is of great benefit to the local teams.

An aerial view of the Basutoland National Stadium.

(Photo: C.A. Browne.)

Tennis, an old favourite, is rapidly gaining popularity among the Basotho. Athletics and cycling are popular sports but cricket is on the wane. Ballroom dancing clubs have been very active in recent years and Territorial championships are held every year in Maseru.

Chapter IX:

Legislation and Law Office.

1. LEGISLATION

The Basutoland (Constitution) Order in Council, 1959, came into operation on the 5th March, 1960. From that date a Legislative Council (the Basutoland National Council) was established, subject to certain legislative and reserve powers remaining with the High Commissioner.

Measures ancillary to the new Constitution were passed before the day appointed for its commencement, (in addition to other measures promulgated during 1959 for the same purpose) as follows:-

Proclamation:

- 4 of 1960: *National Council Elections*. The nine District Councils function as electoral colleges, sending a total of 40 elected members to the Legislative Council.
- 10 of 1960: *Native Administration (Amendment)*. As the Constitution made certain new provisions for the method of recognition of the Paramount Chief, Chiefs and Headmen, the provisions of the Native Administration Proclamation which were thus superseded by the Constitutional provisions were repealed. The portion of the Proclamation which remains unrepealed is now cited as the Chieftainship (Powers) Proclamation.
- 11 of 1960: *Basutoland Council (Repeal)*. The old Basutoland Council was abolished from the day on which the new Constitution came into operation.

- 13 of 1960: *General Law (Consequential Amendment)*.
- 14 of 1960: *High Court (Consequential Amendment)*.
- 15 of 1960: *Subordinate Courts (Amendment)*.
- 16 of 1960: *National Council (Powers and Privileges)*.

In addition to constitutional legislation, the following other proclamations were promulgated before 5th March, 1960.:-

- 9 of 1960: *Liquor (Amendment)*. This measure provides for the issue of documents which relieve the holder of the disabilities of prohibited persons in relation to liquor.
- 12 of 1960: *Law Revision*. A revised edition of the statute law of Basutoland is to be prepared, containing all laws enacted up to the date of commencement of the new Constitution.

Legislative measures passed by the Legislature as re-constituted under the new Constitution were:

Law No 1 of 1960: *Local Government (Amendment)*.

Proclamation 43 of 1960: *Exchequer Loan*.

The usual Appropriation Law was passed after the first Budget debate held in the new Legislative Assembly.

2. THE LAW OFFICE

Under the Constitution the Legal Secretary became Assistant Attorney-General (see High Commissioner's Notice 105 of 1960). He became an ex officio member of Executive Council, and an official member of the Legislative Council. The addition of these functions led to a need for additional staff, for re-organisation, and for new accommodation; all of which could not be provided at once. It is intended to relieve the pressure so created by the end of 1961.

The organisation controlled by the Assistant Attorney-General is designated the Law Office, and it forms an element of the Central Administration of the Basutoland Government. It maintains links with the Attorney-General for the three Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, who is on the staff of the High Commissioner in Pretoria (or Cape Town when the High Commissioner, in his other capacity as Ambassador, moves to Cape Town during Parliamentary Sessions).

The primary functions of the Law Office are:

1. To supply an official member of the Executive Council and of the Legislative Council, who functions as legal adviser in relation to the functions of those bodies.
2. To give legal advice on official legal matters.
3. To draft legislation.
4. To read inquests and give directions for their disposal.

Extraneous functions presently assigned to the Law Office are:

5. Registration of Deeds.
6. Registration of Births and Deaths.
7. Registration of Marriages.
8. Registration of Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

The Registration of Trade Unions was transferred from the Law Office to the First Assistant Secretary (Administration) during the year.

STATISTICS:

Inquests: 168.

Deeds: 35 made up of:

Bonds:— 22

Transfers:— 10

Ante-nuptial Contracts: 3

BIRTHS and DEATHS (Note that Africans *may* voluntarily register; others *must* register. Africans have made little use of this registry, but are becoming more aware of the advantages of registration).

Births: 51

Deaths: 15

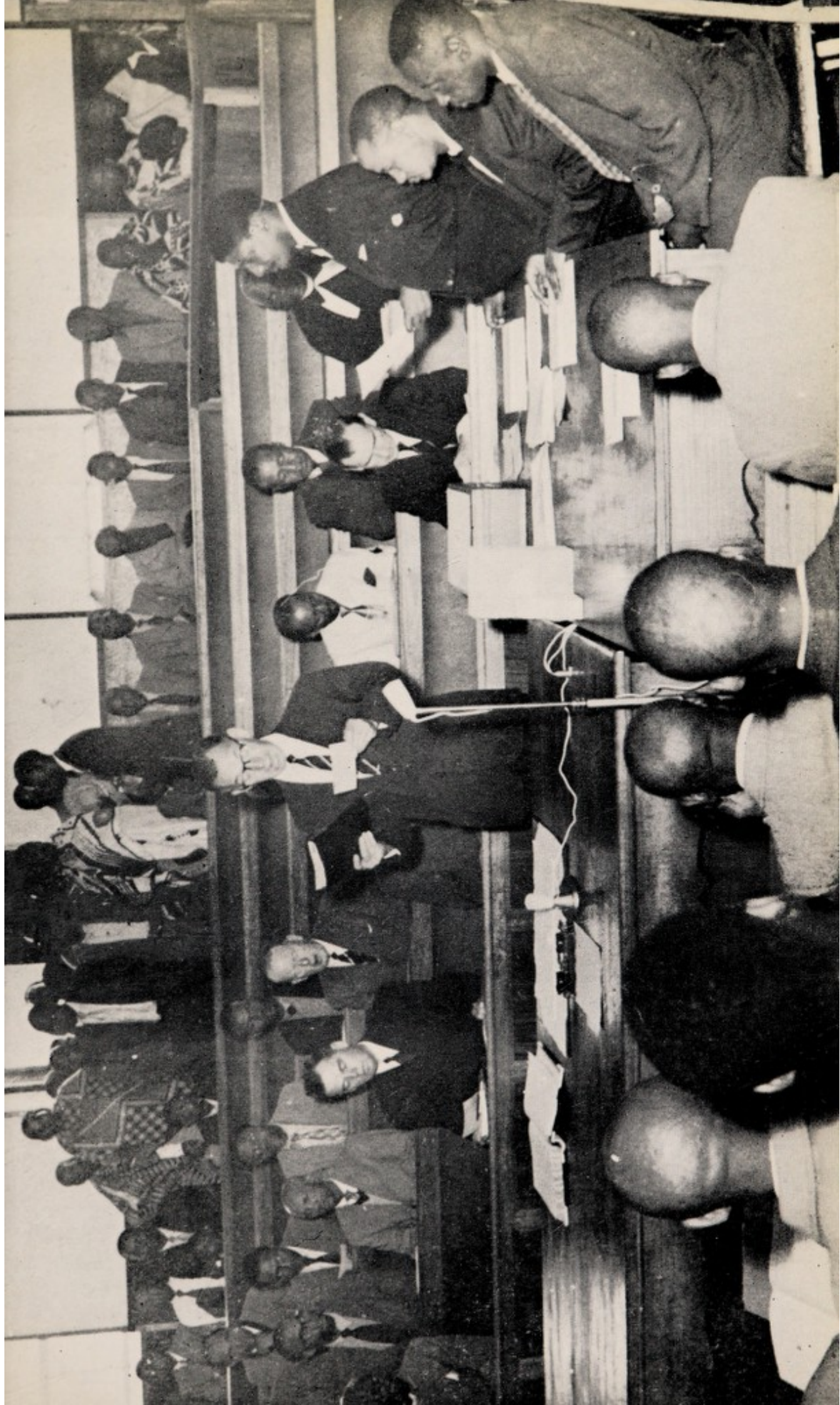
Marriages 2586 (Note that marriages according to custom *may* in certain cases be registered. Only those marriages which are solemnised under the Marriage Proclamation *must* be registered).

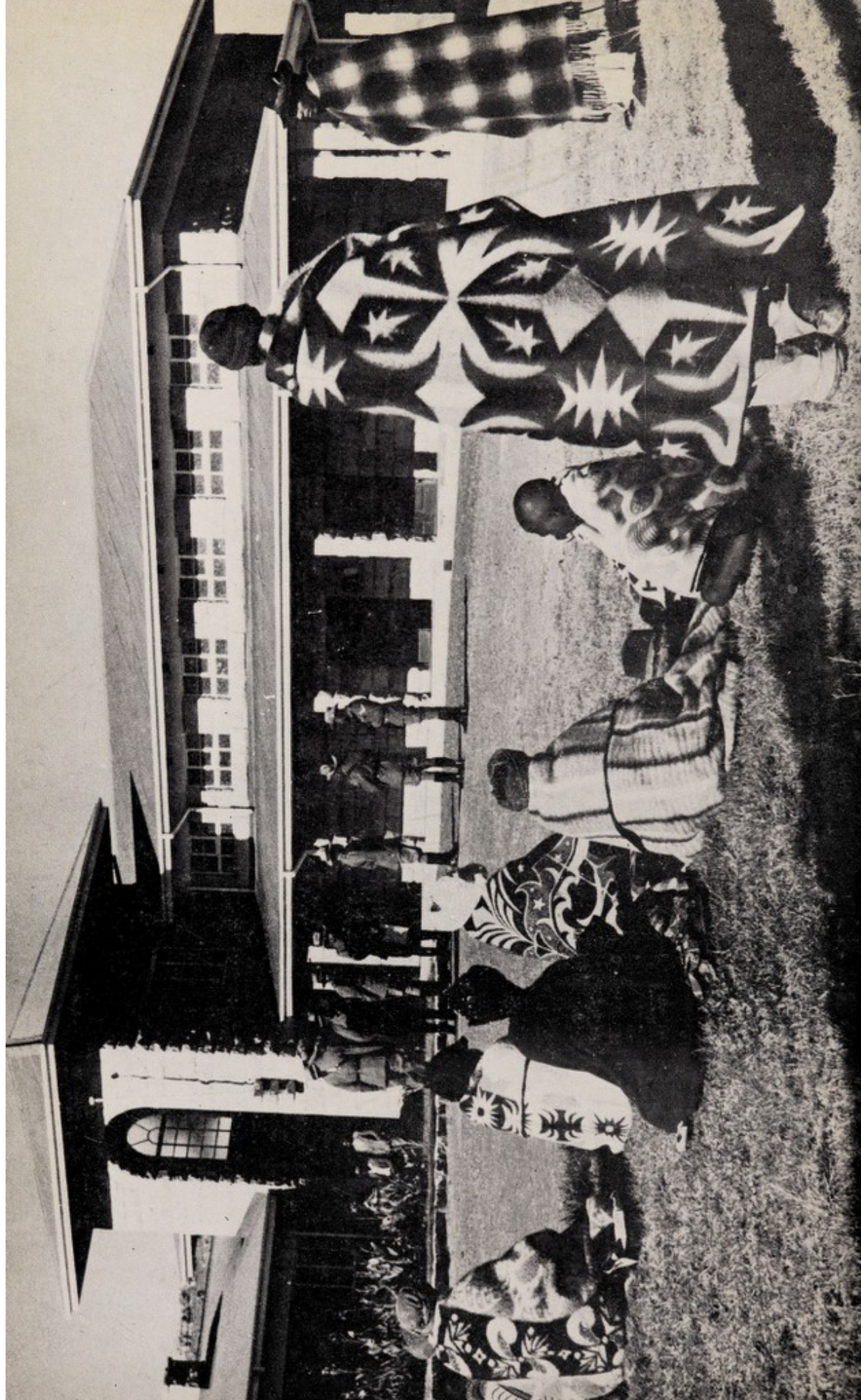
Patents: 2

Trade Marks: 56.

Designs: Nil.

The Resident Commissioner taking the oath in the new Legislative Council. (Photo: C.A. Uys.)





Chapter X:

Justice, Police and Prisons

1. JUSTICE

1. THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

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

In civil matters, except where native law and custom or statute are involved, the South African law in force in the Union is followed. Moreover the common law of the Territory is also South African law.

The reason for this is that Basutoland was annexed to the Cape Colony until the 18th March, 1884, and so the laws in force are those that were in force in the Cape until that date, except where those laws have been repealed or altered by Proclamation of 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.

Litigants can now appeal from High Court decisions to a local Court of Appeal, whereas before 1955 they could only appeal direct to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The further right of appeal to the Judicial Committee is retained.

Circumstances in which appeals lie to the Court of Appeal and the 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 jurisdiction conferred by the local law, it 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 or criminal, is vested exclusively in the presiding Judge, he is entitled to sit with four Assessors (two Administrative Officers and two Africans) who act in an advisory capacity: normally, however, he sits with the two Africans only. In practice Assessors sit in every criminal trial and in many criminal appeals. In civil cases the practice is for the Judge to sit alone where law, other than native law and custom, and not fact is involved. Where native law and custom are involved he sits with the four Assessors or with the 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 Classes presided over by Magistrates or Administrative Officers. There are five full-time Magistrates in the Territory who preside 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 in the districts of Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing. The third Magistrate resides in Maseru and operates in the Maseru district only. The other two Magistrates are stationed in Maseru and are occupied with other judicial functions, but they are available to help the other Magistrates and the Administrative Officers when necessary. Appeals lie from all 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 not exceeding one hundred pounds. In certain cases and subject to certain safeguards a whipping not exceeding fifteen strokes with a cane may be imposed.

(ii) *Second Class*: The maximum sentences which may be imposed by these courts are one year's imprisonment, with or without hard labour, a fine of fifty pounds, and a whipping of eight strokes with a cane.

(iii) *Third Class*: These courts can send a man to prison for a period not exceeding six months or impose a fine not

exceeding twenty-five pounds: they have no power to impose a punishment of whipping.

Civil

Courts of the First Class may deal with all actions where the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed five hundred pounds, while for Courts of the Second Class the maximum is two hundred and fifty pounds. Courts of the Third Class are not competent to exercise civil jurisdiction.

(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 Basotho Courts were heard by District Commissioners but they become so numerous that it was found essential to establish special courts to deal with them.

Many of these appeals involve boundary disputes and in most of them native law and custom are involved.

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

From the decisions of a Judicial Commissioner on appeals from Basotho Courts there is a further right and appeal to the High Court: this right may be exercised with the leave of the Judicial Commissioner, or, if this is refused, with the leave of the High Court itself.

Judicial Commissioners have been gazetted as Magistrates to preside over Subordinate Courts of the First Class, and this gives further assistance to the District Commissioners.

(5) Basotho Courts

The Basotho Courts, which are derived from the traditional chiefs' 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, and they deal mainly with civil disputes and offences against Sesotho Laws and Customs, which laws and customs are by statute recognized as valid between members of the Basotho nation; some of

them are codified in the Laws of Lerotholi, and some are merely traditional and uncodified.

2. At present the Courts established under Chapter 6 of the Law of Basutoland (promulgated in 1939) total 64, an increase of a Special Court for Maseru Reserve. The Courts fall under the following categories:

(i) "B" Courts, or courts of first instance, of which there are 48. Their jurisdiction in criminal cases is limited to a fine of £15 and/or 3 months imprisonment, with or without hard labour; in civil cases they have jurisdiction in all actions where no amount exceeding £250 is in dispute.

(ii) "A" Courts, or Basotho Courts of Appeal, of which there are 12. They have first instance as well as appellate Jurisdiction. In criminal cases their jurisdiction 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 no amount exceeding £500 is in dispute.

(iii) Central Appeal Courts, or Higher Basotho Courts of Appeal of which there are four. These too have first instance as well as appellate jurisdiction. Their jurisdiction in criminal cases is limited to a fine of £80 and/or two years' imprisonment with or without hard labour. In Civil cases jurisdiction is unlimited. Appeals from these Courts lie to the Judicial Commissioners Courts. Three of these Central Appeal 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.

3. Before April, 1946, there were 1300 Courts run by unpaid officials, and the fines imposed were taken by the Courts as a perquisite of their position, a practice which was obviously open to abuse. When the Basotho National Treasury was inaugurated on the 1st April, 1948, the number of Courts was reduced to 106, paid court officials were employed, the revenue from court fines and fees being paid into Basotho National Treasury.

4. When the Basotho National Treasury was abolished in 1960, the revenue was transferred to Central Government, which assumed financial responsibility for the administration of the Basotho Courts.

5. For many years certain changes in the present Basotho Courts system have been envisaged, and the Basotho Courts

Proclamation No. 23 of 1958 was accordingly promulgated, but has not yet been brought into force.

This proclamation makes provision for Courts of two grades, 12 Central Courts and 53 Local Courts, sited at all convenient centres, in place of the existing three-tiered hierarchy and generally will bring all Basotho Courts procedure more into line with Subordinate Courts procedure, the Paramount Chief being responsible for the efficient functioning of the Basotho Courts generally and the effective operation of the provisions of the new Proclamation.

6. The Court Reforms Committee met in August, 1960, to consider the introduction of the Basotho Courts Proclamation, and the Committee's report was placed before Executive Council at the end of 1960.

2. 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 in Basutoland for convenience because there is more court work in Basutoland than in either of the other two Territories.

During 1955 a Puisne Judge was appointed for all three Territories. Like the Chief Justice, he is stationed at Maseru. During the past year it has been necessary to appoint an additional Puisne Judge for short periods. The appointment of a permanent additional Puisne Judge is under consideration.

The main duties of the Chief Justice, apart from sharing trial work with the Puisne Judge when necessary, are presiding over the Court of Appeal, the review of criminal cases, the supervision of the work of Subordinate Courts and the administrative side of the Judiciary. A practice has also come into being by which the Chief Justice visits the other two Territories quarterly to take civil matters and applications; this being in addition to the normal criminal and civil sessions;

The staff of the Judiciary comprises:-

The Chief Justice, who is also President of the Court of Appeal.

Four Justices of Appeal appointed from time to time to assist in the hearing of appeals.

The Puisne Judge who is also ex officio a Judge of Appeal.

One Registrar who is Registrar of the Court of Appeal, and Registrar and Master of the High Court. He also holds

the appointment of Judicial Commissioner and Magistrate. An Assistant Registrar and Master of the High Court whose main duties are those of Judicial Commissioner. He is also a Magistrate.

A Deputy Registrar and Master of the High Court and Magistrate. (At present this post is vacant)

Three Magistrates, one stationed in Maseru, the capital of the Territory, the others in the Northern and Southern Districts. The appointment of three further magistrates is contemplated in the near future.

Administrative Officers in their judicial capacity presiding over Subordinate Courts.

Clerical Staff

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

Court of Appeal:

The Court of Appeal sat on one occasion in Basutoland and disposed 16 appeals dismissing all of them.

High Court:

In 48 criminal trials 99 persons were indicted, none of whom were under eighteen years of age. There were 135 charges against these persons of which 2 were withdrawn. There were convictions on 111 and acquittals on 18 of those charges. In one case the accused was found unfit to plead and was committed pending the signification of the High Commissioner's pleasure. The accused on the remaining 3 charges will be tried early in 1961. Of the 111 convictions 7 were for murder and two of these persons so convicted were not sentenced to death, the Court finding extenuating circumstances.

Criminal review cases from Subordinate Courts totalled 295 of which 256 have been confirmed without comment. 6 of the remaining 39 reviews, however, are still pending.

There were 123 criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts of which 58 were dismissed, 35 allowed, 2 sent back for further evidence, 22 in which the judgments appealed from were varied, and 5 struck off the roll because the appeals were granted, 4 were struck off the roll, 2 dismissed, 1 with-solvents.

There were 21 civil cases, 18 of which are still pending.

Civil appeals from Subordinate Courts totalled 5. Of these 1 was sent back for further evidence and the remaining 4 are still pending.

33 Civil petitions were filed during the year. Of these 20 were granted, 4 were struck off the roll, 2 dismissed, 1 withdrawn, and 6 are still pending. The petitions nearly all concern applications for admission to practise in the Territory as legal practitioners or applications for sequestration of insolvents.

Judicial Commissioners' Courts.

Including 8 criminal appeals pending at the end of 1959 and 10 filed during the year, there were 18 appeals from the Basotho Courts. Of these 6 were dismissed, 11 allowed, none sent back for re-hearing, and one was struck off the roll for non-prosecution. 250 Civil appeals were heard from the Basotho Courts of which 142 were dismissed, 65 allowed in full, 22 allowed in part, 10 were sent back for re-hearing and 10 were struck off the roll. The Basotho Courts are not a part of the Judiciary but appeals from the Highest Basotho Courts are heard by the Judicial Commissioner.

Subordinate Courts:

These Courts dealt with 474 cases during the year under review, a decrease of 51 over the 1959 figures. Apart from a number of petty offences were stock theft, ordinary theft, assault with intent, common assault, traffic offences, drug offences, housebreaking, liquor offences and malicious injury to property.

Subordinate Courts also dealt with a considerable number of civil cases. Some of these were not however set down for hearing by the parties concerned.

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 of the administration of all insolvent estates. He is also responsible for the administration of the Guardians' Fund.

The total number of estates registered is 595, of which 15 were registered during this year.

Several estates were wound up during the year.

There was one insolvency.

During 1960 no monies were paid into the Guardians' Fund.

2. POLICE

1. 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 an African No-Commissioned Officer in charge of Pay and Headquarters Stores. He replaced the Civilian Assistant Accountant Storekeeper on 1st November, 1960. As from the 1st April, 1961, this post will be held by an African Inspector as Pay and Quartermaster.

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 Assistant Superintendents of Police or Inspectors who are responsible to their Divisional Commanders.

The two mountain divisions which consist of one District each, are commanded by two Assistant Superintendents.

The Senior Officers of the Force are European and African, and all Subordinate Officers and other ranks are Africans of the Territory.

2. ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH.

Two Assistant Superintendents, one of them an African, were appointed during the year.

The Police housing programme continued during the year and it was thus possible to bring the strength of the Force up to almost full establishment, although there is still a serious shortage of standard type housing in almost all Districts.

The tables below show the fixed establishment and actual strength of the Force as at 31st December, 1960.

Commissioned Ranks (European and African)

<i>Rank:</i>	<i>Establishment:</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Commissioner	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Senior Superintendents	3	3
Superintendents & Assistant Superintendents	14	13
Total	19	18

*Non-Commissioned Ranks
(Africans)*

<i>Rank:</i>	<i>Establishment:</i>	<i>Strength:</i>
Senior Inspector	1	
Inspectors	4	3
Staff Sergeants	10	10
Sergeants	18	18
Corporals	44	43
Lance Corporals		20
Troopers	423	400
Total	500	494

Civillian Employees

<i>Rank:</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Assistant Accountant/ Storekeeper	1	
Lady Clerks (European)	2	2
Farriers (African)	4	3
Saddlers (African)	6	6
Messengers (African)	2	2
Total	15	13

3. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

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

The Police Radio Network consists of a central control at the Police Training School with radio links to the nine District Headquarters, eleven Outstations, one Border Post, five Mobile sets and two Portable radios. 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 one Inspector, one Staff Sergeant, two Sergeants, two Corporals and one 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 education 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 1960 was 406. Of the total applicants, 372 were rejected and 34 enlisted, of whom 32 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 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 one 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.

The Members of the Training Reserve together with their families are accommodated in individual quarters which were completed during the year.

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 five Corporals and 22 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 one Corporal and two Troopers. A total of 1,730 fingerprint slips were received from the Districts and were classified and filed. 120 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 one Staff Sergeant, four Corporals, and 15 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 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 Director 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 97 Basutoland passports were issued 14 were renewed and 14 applications for United Kingdom pass-

ports 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 1960, the Force manned 24 Border Posts which employed three N.C.O's and 55 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*: Fourteen outstations including one temporary station, in addition to the nine District Headquarters Stations, have been operating throughout the year. These outstations were manned by 15 N.C.O.'s and 55 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.

8. MURDER.

Homicide cases increased slightly from 114 cases reported in 1959 to 130 cases reported during the year.

Of the 130 cases reported four were suspected to be medicine murders. This is a drop on last years figure of 16 suspected medicine murder cases.

A comparative table showing medicine murder reported during the years 1948 to 1960 with yearly fluctuations is given hereunder:-

Year:	Cases reported	Increase over Previous Year:	Decrease Over Previous year:
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	
1960	4		12

9. STOCK THEFT

Stock Theft cases reported have shown a marked increase over the preceeding year. The figure for 1959 being 999 cases as compared with 11674 cases reported during the year. This is as a direct result of a large Stock Theft drive which was held towards the end of the year.

10. STATISTICS.

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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Murder.	8	43																
Attempted Murder.		23	4	98		1	1	126		4	4	14		6	33	10	52	
Culpable Homicide.	1	3	2	39		2	5	38		1	3	11		5	5	4	1	8
Assault w/i to do grievous bodily harm.	21	7	1	32	1	2		59		9	1	24		1	5	3	1	14
Assault Common.		32	2	786		6	10	804		2	27	6	192	2	38	66	20	451
Defamation of Character.		123	20	4420	7	71	57	4428		1	32	8	110	2	90	177	6	1 4001
Assault w/i to Murder.		1		3		1	1	3		1							1	1
				2		2						2						
Theft Common	22	189	29	5380	8	82	74	5456	5	75	19	353	4	140	286	44	55	4475
Stock Theft.		140	19	1345	13	88	78	1325	2	59	5	288	2	445	238	21		265
Robbery.		177	52	1674	7	49	69	1778	81	6	6	315	2	304	216	33	1	820
Extortion.		7		65	1	3	5	63	6			16		20	12	1		8
Housebreaking & Theft.		60	5	434	3	19	14	463	1	17	4	102		217	74	3	3	42
Fraud.		6	3	45		13	4	37	1			16	1	12	6			1
Theft by False Pretences.		10	3	68			11	73	3	2	26			11	14	4	2	8
Forgery & Uttering.		1	1	28				30	3	3		13		5	8			1
Receiving Stolen Property.		1		16			2	15	1			11	1	141	55	2		1
Arson.		41	7	282	2	11	12	313	15	2	2	54						36
Malicious Injury to Property.		46	5	408	6	19	18	416	15		2	68	2	150	50	4		125
		489	95	4366	32	203	213	4502	3	201	21	909	8	1305	674	68	6	1307
Offences Against:-																		
Lawful Authority.	28		8	202	2	10	20	206		16	7	85	3	22	49	13		11
Public Morality.	8	43	5	413	7	28	12	422	1	38	4	84	3	37	41	12	38	164
Persons.	22	189	29	5380	8	82	74	5456	5	75	19	353	4	140	286	44	55	4475
Property.	489	95	4366	32	203	213	4502		3	201	21	909	8	1305	674	68	6	1307
Statutory Offences.	85	51	836	3	50	62	857		4	35	35	598	7	51	82	20		20
Other Offences.	187	60	1969	33	202	148	1833		3	57	25	1151	2	105	121	51		318
GRAND TOTAL	30	1021	248	13166	85	575	529	13276	12	431	111	3180	27	1660	1253	208	99	6295
Traffic.		69	50	490	3	50	56	500		23	32	201	2	38	72	10		17
Liquor.		13	1	160			3	171		7	1	145		3	6	8		1
Drugs.		3		186			3	186		9	2	152	5	10	4	2		2
		85	51	836	3	50	62	857		3	25	598	7	51	82	20		20
Other Offences	187	60	1969	33	202	148	1833		3	57	25	1151	2	105	121	51		318

3. PRISONS.

1. 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, 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 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. POPULATION FIGURES.

A comparison of population figures in 1960 with the two preceding years is shown hereunder:—

	<i>Total committed.</i>	<i>Total imprisoned.</i>	<i>Daily Average.</i>
1958	4,310	2,782	1,104
1959	4,215	2,803	993
1960	4,771	3,075	1,107

The rise in 1960 was due to the increased number of Stock Theft, theft and Assault cases and a large increase in number of tax defaulters. The number of lunatics admitted rose from 204 to 289.

3. BUILDINGS.

Maseru. The new Store block was completed. The combined Recreation Hall and Chapel was completed except for the

roof, doors and interior decoration. Extensions were made to the kitchen. Electric lighting was installed in the Reception Block and the Punishment Block.

Teyateyaneng. Repair work to prison buildings was completed.

Leribe. An inner security fence was erected. Two additional cells were constructed and almost completed. Repair work to the office block was carried out.

Mokhotlong. A start was made on the building of the new prison.

Qacha's Nek. Several cells and the kitchen were re-roofed, and secure accommodation was provided for the unconvicted prisoners.

Quthing. Satisfactory progress was made with the erection of two cells and exercise yard for the unconvicted prisoners.

Mohale's Hoek. Extensions and improvements were made to the existing kitchen. Two cells were re-roofed. A security fence was erected.

Mafeteng. A new Office was built. Improvements were effected to the existing kitchen.

3. DISCIPLINE

The total number of offences against prison discipline was 122 of which 57 were committed at the Central Prison. Generally speaking, the discipline was good. A prisoner can, by good conduct and industry, become eligible for discharge upon serving two-thirds of his whole sentence, provided the sentence is not reduced thereby to less than thirty-one days.

25 prisoners escaped during the year, of whom 12 were recaptured. Last year's figures were 27 and nineteen respectively.

4. EXECUTIONS

There were 23 prisoners in custody under sentence of death on 31st December, 1959. During 1960, a further five prisoners were sentenced to death. The outcome of the cases was as follows:—

Executed	15
Sentence commuted to imprisonment.	8
Awaiting confirmation.	5
	<hr/> 28

5. HEALTH

The general health of the prisoners throughout the year was good and there were no epidemics. The daily average reporting sick was 9.06, the majority being for minor complaints. 67 prisoners were admitted to hospital, and there were 8 deaths, excluding executions. Comparative figures for 1959 were 7.21, 73 and 5 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 they 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 qualified instructors in the following trades: tailoring, cobbling brickmaking, blacksmithing, plumbing, carpentry, stone-cutting and building. Mat-making is also carried out, using worn out blankets. During the year under review 5,697 feet of stone was cut, 277, 492 bricks were burned. Revenue from the sale of bricks, garden produce, etc. during the financial year 1959-60 amounted to £1,536.14.6.

The Maseru vegetable gardens produced 107,894 lbs vegetables during the year. Prisoners maintained 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. 2,797 articles of clothing were made and 2,982 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 women in the districts, all women prisoners are kept in the Old Gaol at Maseru and guarded by a women staff consisting of one gaoler and six wardresses. A permanent women staff in the districts is not warranted and when necessary, a staff of temporary wardresses is employed.

Women 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 1960, 470 women were admitted to prison, of whom 277 were sentenced to imprisonment with or without the option of a fine. 35 of the 277 had previous conviction and 85 mental patients were detained under medical surveillance. Comparative figures for 1959 were: 428 admissions, 289 sentenced to imprisonment, 72 mental patients and 12 with previous convictions. In Maseru, the daily average was 32.5 compared with 25.6 in 1959 and 39.7 in 1958.

8. JUVENILE PRISONERS

Male juvenile offenders are housed in a separate section of the Old Gaol which is situated a mile from the Central Prison. With the exception of those serving very short sentences, all juveniles in the districts are transferred to the centre at Maseru. Juvenile offenders are employed in the Prison gardens.

84 juveniles (under the age of 16) and 465 juvenile adults (16-20 years) were admitted to prison, of which 73 were females. Last year's figures were 114 juveniles and 349 juvenile adults of which 36 were females.

9. CLASSIFICATION

At the Maseru Central Prison, first offenders, recidivists and untried prisoners are segregated. The females are housed in a separate establishment which is a mile from the Central Prison. In most districts now there is complete segregation of convicted, unconvicted and juvenile prisoners. In all districts, separate accommodation for female prisoners is situated outside the prison.

10. 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.

11. 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 gaol and therefore out of contact with hardened criminals.

Chapter XI:

Public Utilities and Public Works

1. PUBLIC UTILITIES

Maseru Electricity Supply

The two 150 K.W. Diesel generating sets installed in 1958 and referred to in last year's report continue to demonstrate their usefulness in meeting peak loads and enabling maintenance and repair work to be carried out on the steam plant.

The installation of additional generating plant is planned for the next financial year to meet the steadily increasing consumer demand. The electrification of the Experimental Farm and Veterinary Clinic and the wiring of existing and new buildings have contributed to this expansion, which will continue with the considerable building programme envisaged over the next few years and with the increase in the population of Maseru township.

It is also planned to extend the transmission lines from Maseru to take in large mission and trading centres where there is a relatively high potential load.

Units sold for the year ending 31st March, 1960, showed an increase of 18.4% compared with the previous year, and revenue from sales of electricity increased by 11%.

Coal consumption per unit sent out improved by 12% over the previous year.

Maseru Water Supply

A new road was constructed through Lancers Gap to the Berea Plateau to facilitate work to increase the supplies from the springs on the Plateau. The distance for wheeled traffic from Maseru has been reduced by nearly twenty miles and this has enabled considerable improvements to be made at the springs.

The water works which draws water from the Caledon River supplied a record output of 47, 794,000 gallons. In so far as periods of peak demand are concerned the plant for drinking water has reached the limit of its capacity.

The main construction work undertaken during the year was a 4-inch main, 5,200 ft. long to the new Roman Catholic Teachers Training College on the Mafeteng Road.

The total sales of water for the year ending 31st March, 1960, show an increase of 14% over the previous year.

Dis'riet Water Supplies

Butha-Buthe A new main has been completed from the reservoir to the township.

Leribe. A new main has been laid from the springs to the reservoir, and an increased supply is now being fed to the township. It still needs augmenting, however.

Teyateyaneng. A new well has been equipped and the rising main has been laid. Work on the new reticulation is well in hand.

Mafeteng. Two boreholes have been sunk and equipped and a rising main has been laid. Work will continue on the new reticulation.

Mohales Hoek. A spring is being developed to the specifications of a consulting geophysicist.

Development of Water Resources

Progress in the investigations to examine the possibilities of the Ox Bow power and water supply scheme are described in (Chapter II of Part I).

District Hospitals Lighting Plants

Apart from the complete re-wiring of Mophale Hoek Hospital no important work has been carried out during the year.

2. PUBLIC WORKS

*Buildings.**National Council Building.*

The existing Council Chamber, built in 1909, was completely renovated and considerably altered to fit it for the new Council created by the new Constitution.

The interior of the Chamber, which previously had a stained wood ceiling visibly supported by steel roof trusses bare stone walls and a stone floor, was transformed by a double soft board ceiling below the trusses, acoustic board panelling and leather board dado on the walls, a wood block floor and upholstered benches. The electrical installations were modernized and an up-to-date recording system installed.

An extension to the building was constructed, consisting of an entrance hall, President's Room, Committee Room and four offices. The extension, like the original building, is in local sandstone.

Police Buildings.

The programme of new police stations, quarter and other buildings referred to in last year's report is now almost complete. A new police station costing £3,500 was built at Mafeteng.

Medical Buildings.

An extensive programme is being undertaken by means of Colonial Development and Welfare funds, which is described in Chapter II of Part I.

Other buildings, costing approximately £3,500 were completed.

Central Store.

A new Allied Services Store costing £3,000 was built in Maseru. This is a prefabricated steel structure and was made and erected by a contractor. The foundations, floor and shelving were installed by the Public Works Department.

Posts and Telegraphs Buildings.

A new post office was built at Mohales Hoek, costing £4,000.

A number of radio rooms have been built throughout the territory.

Prison Buildings.

A new prison has been begun in the mountain district of Mokhotlong. Progress will be slow due to the difficult building conditions and high transport costs. Concrete blocks, made on the site by prison labour, are used in the construction and these cannot be made successfully between May and September during the severe cold of the mountain winter. The stone available locally for building is very hard iron stone.

Government Offices.

New offices have been begun in Maseru for the Legal Secretary. Built in local sandstone the building will cost approximately £7,000.

A new building to house the Audit Department is in hand, which will cost approximately £7,000, and a new office for the Education Department to house the Examination Council. A new office for the Commissioner of Local Government completed.

Staff Housing

A total of 42 type D houses (costing £580 each) has been built during the year, including 27 police staff quarters.

Two type B houses (costing £1,540), two type 15 houses (costing £3,850) and one type 12 house (costing £4,650) have been built.

All of these were built in Maseru.

Other Buildings

Further additions were made to the Central Mechanical Workshops as part of a gradual programme of expansion.

A new store-room and office has been put in hand at Maseru Power Station.

Abattoirs were built at Butha-Buthe and Quthing.

Chapter XII: Communications

1. 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 road system of the territory consists of the following classes of road:

Main Roads	228 miles
District Roads	314 miles
"C" Roads	414 miles
Access Tracks	164 miles
Township Roads	83 miles

Main roads are gazetted as such and carry the bulk of the traffic. They are all-weather roads, situated in the western lowlands, comprising mainly the north/south road linking Butha-Buthe with Quthing, via the lowland district headquarters.

District roads are other roads intended for use by passenger cars.

"C" Roads are maintained by non-government bodies with small grants in aid from the government. They are gazetted as such. The standard of these roads varies considerably, but many carry very heavy traffic and are used by buses and laden trucks.

Access tracks are intended for use only by four-wheel drive vehicles, and to a limited extent by trucks.

Township roads are those roads which normally carry motor vehicles within the Government Reserve boundaries.

The general standard of roads remains inadequate to carry the increasingly heavy traffic. During the last six years traffic on the main roads has increased by 23% per annum. With inadequate plant and insufficient funds maintenance work is barely able to keep pace with the deterioration that this increase involves.

No significant improvement or construction works were carried out during the year.

The prospect for the next few years is brighter, as it is anticipated that significant amounts will be made available

from loan sources for a large scale betterment and development programme.

In preparation for this the organization of the maintenance units of the Roads Section has been centralized in Maseru so that a more efficient use may be made of maintenance plant.

4. AVIATION

There are altogether 28 airstrips in the Territory. Most of them are in the inaccessible mountain regions, far from roads, and merely consist of cleared strips of fairly level land, lacking any other facilities, and used from time to time by traders transporting merchandise, and Missions. There is an airstrip at each of the District Headquarters apart from Teyateyaneng. A privately owned air service, Messrs. Basutair Limited, operates four light aircraft in the Territory. There is a regular passenger and mail service four times weekly between Maseru and Mokhotlong and once weekly between Maseru, Semonkong, Qacha's Nek, Mochlanapeng and Mashai.

The journey from Maseru to Mokhotlong, from one side of Basutoland to the other, takes one hour by plane, instead of 6 days on horseback.

5. POSTS & TELEGRAPHS

The Post Office Department in Basutoland has to adapt its services continually to the changing demands of a rapidly developing and young country which requires an efficient and progressive postal and telecommunication system. Because of the geographic and climatic factors, exceptional problems are encountered in providing these services to its sparsely populated areas. However, as a result of technological developments in the field of telecommunications, these services could be developed to keep pace with demand.

Telephones & Radio-Communications

The demand for additional exchange connections continued on an unabated scale. 40 indoor and outdoor extensions were attached to Government offices, and 33 new subscribers were provided with service. In addition a 30 line switchboard was installed at the Secretariat. An additional length of aerial cable was placed in Maseru to relieve congestion.

It is hoped that during the course of 1961 three tranceiver radio buildings will be completed at Maseru, Qacha's Nek, and Mokhotlong to house the new radio equipment for the duplex H.F. Link and work on this project has already begun. This service will be of inestimable value to residents in the mountainous areas and will ensure prompt disposal of telegraph and telephone traffic to and from those regions.

Postal Facilities:

One postal agency in the Leribe area was temporarily closed during the year.

There are twelve departmental post offices in the Territory which provide the full range of postal services to the public. Nine of these offices are situated in the lowlands and one each at Mokhotlong, in the mountainous eastern districts adjacent to the Natal Border, at Qacha's Nek and Sehonghong, adjacent to the East Griqualand border of the Union of South Africa. There are also 67 postal agencies in the Territory, mostly situated in the mountainous interior.

Mail Services:

A full mail service is maintained in the lowlands and at the other three principal offices either by air, rail or motor transport while agencies in the interior are largely served by animal transport.

Staff:

The staff position is still somewhat attenuated but progressive improvement is evident as Basotho become more trained. These officers perform the full compass of post office duties, whilst eleven of them are in full control or main post offices and are giving a good account of themselves. The telephone operating staff throughout the Territory consist of Basotho women who are as efficient as their counterparts in any other postal service.

The establishment of the Department at the end of 1960 is as detailed hereunder:-

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Controller of Posts & Telegraphs.	1	1
Senior Postmaster.	1	1
Senior Postmaster/Inspector.	2	1
Postal Officers.	21	18
Supervising Technician.	1	1
Postal Assistants, Grade 1	73	63
Telephone Operator, Grade I	1	1
Postal Assistants, Grade II	4	3
Postal Assistants, Grade IV. (Female Telephonists)	16	16
Postal Assistants, Grade IV (Messengers)	3	3
Clerk, Grade I.	1	1
	124	109

STATISTICS.

1958 - 59

1959-60

<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Amount</i>
58367	<i>Postal Orders Issued.</i> £35242.17.6	59481	£36174.9.6
56022	<i>Postal Orders Paid.</i> £78949.16.11	57412	£80112.7.4
25523	<i>Money Orders Issued.</i> £97167.9.11	26204	£98761.11.9
18077	<i>Money Orders Paid.</i> £136209.8.2	19306	£141902.2.8
10833	<i>Savings Bank Deposits.</i> £173814.5.11	11488	£204962.5.2
28175	<i>Savings Bank Withdrawals.</i> £272201.0.11	19158	£276007.4.3
109345	<i>Telegrams Forwarded.</i>	110476	
117804	<i>Telegrams Received.</i>	119543	
	<i>Bag & Box Rents.</i> £1044.17.6		£1052.7.6
	<i>Money Order Commission.</i> £472.5.11		£494.1.9
	<i>Postage Stamp Sales.</i> £40748.6.10		£49402.3.11
	<i>Postage Surcharges.</i> £170.10.3		£260.6.2
	<i>Registered Telegraphic Address Fees.</i> £59.17.0		£64.1.0
	<i>Revenue Stamp Sales.</i> £28507.0.0		£25594.0.0
	<i>Telegraph Revenue.</i> £7439.6.1		£8741.12.10
	<i>Postal Order Poundage.</i> £383.15.0		£454.18.4
	<i>Wireless Licences.</i> £210.14.0	3708	£463.13.6
	<i>Telephone Revenue.</i> £13822.2.1	"	£15349.10.6

Number of Savings Bank Depositors as at 31-12-1960.
31293

Credit of Depositors as at 31-12-1960.
£824156.1.5

Remittances to other offices. £81845.0.0

Remittances from other offices. £199892.0.0

Chapter XIII:

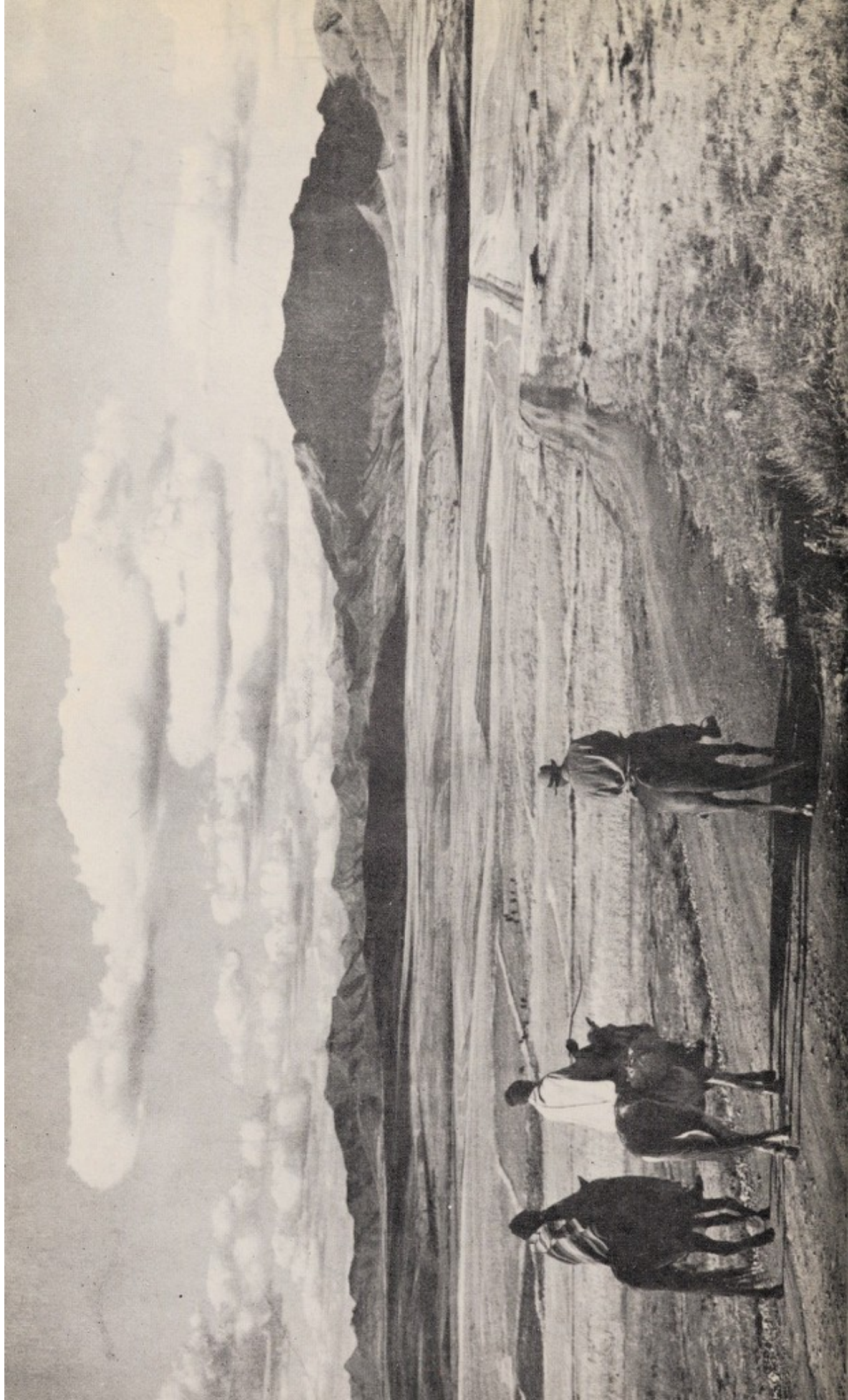
Press

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	4,000	Sesotho and English
Leselinyana	fortnightly	5,500	Sesotho
Lentsoe la Basotho	weekly	4,000	Sesotho and English
Mohlabani	irregular	unknown	Sesotho and English
The World	weekly	400	Sesotho and English
Basutoland News	weekly	400	English
Sesotho Digest	quarterly	2,500	Sesotho and English
Contact	fortnightly	400	English
'Mesa-Mohloane	monthly	3,000	Sesotho and English
Mohlanka	irregular	2,500	Sesotho and English

The *Moeletsi oa Basotho* and *Leselinyana* are printed and published in the Territory by Roman Catholic Mission and Paris Evangelical Missionary Society respectively. The *World* is printed in Johannesburg, and devotes considerable space to matters concerning the Basotho and Basutoland. The *Basutoland News* 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* is a newspaper which circulates the three High Commission Territories, and which contains sections in the vernaculars and in English: it is printed and published in 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 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 seriously eroded. 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 cover are described earlier in this report.

Three riders approaching Mount Machache (9,417 feet).

(British Official Photograph)

There are no large towns in Basutoland; the population of the capital, Maseru, was approximately 6,000 in 1956. 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 as 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:

History of the Basotho up to 1959.

The Basotho as a nation did not come into prominence until 1818 when Moshoeshoe, 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. Gradually these raids came to an end, but then an even greater threat to Moshoeshoe arose in the form of the emigrant Boers of the Great Trek, men who coveted his land but refused to accept his authority. Moshoeshoe repeatedly sought the protection of the British Government, and his pleas became all the more intense as more and more of his land was lost. In spite of Moshoeshoe's appeals, however, and in spite of the arguments of Sir Philip Wodehouse, the High Commissioner, the Imperial Government was loathe to assume further responsibilities, and it was only in March of 1868, when the Basotho were on the verge of destruction as a united and powerful tribe, that Sir Philip was allowed to issue the Proclamation admitting the Basotho "into the Allegiance of Her Majesty".

The attitude of the Imperial Government can best be seen in the following paragraph from a despatch sent by the Secretary of State, the Duke of Buckingham, to the High Commissioner. "The object (of protecting the Basotho) was to attain such an arrangement as, without involving the Imperial Government in any pecuniary liability, should secure peace around the frontiers of the South African Colonies, and put an end to the constantly recurring strife between the Orange Free State and the Basotho."

On March 11th, 1870, Moshoeshoe died, glorying in the knowledge that his country was "folded in the arms of the Queen". Basutoland was called a 'Crown Protectorate' at first but in 1871 it was annexed to the Cape Colony, a step which was much resented by both the Basotho Chiefs and the Cape politicians. The Cape government attempted a policy of direct rule: due to the weakness of the administration this was not a success, and it aroused the hostility of the Chiefs, who saw in it an attempt to usurp their power. The climax of this policy came in 1880, when an attempt was made to disarm the Basotho in accordance with the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878. But the Basotho still feared the Boers in the Orange Free State, and in the Gun War that followed they successfully resisted the Cape's forces. An agreement was eventually reached whereby the Basotho retained their guns but paid certain fines.

The prestige of the Cape's administration was gone, and in 1884 Basutoland came once again under the direct control of the Imperial Government. The first Resident Commissioners Sir Marshall Clarke and Sir Godfrey Lagden, favoured a policy of indirect rule, and in this they were greatly assisted by the power and prestige of Lerotholi, the Paramount Chief. Law and order were slowly restored, and during the Boer War the Basotho were noticeably loyal. In effect the words spoken by Moshoeshoe to Sir George Grey had come true: 'If only you will rule my people through me there will be no trouble. They will follow me and I will follow you.'

When in 1908 the four Provinces of South Africa came together to discuss the possibility of federation or union, the Basotho chiefs, remembering their unhappy experience under the rule of the Cape, sent a deputation to England asking that Basutoland should not be incorporated in any future union. When the Act of Union was passed, Basutoland was accordingly retained as a British Colony, and it has remained so until this day.

In 1910 an advisory body known as the Basutoland Council, consisting of the Resident Commissioner as President, the

Paramount Chief as Chief Councillor, and 99 Basotho members, 94 being nominated by the Paramount Chief and 5 by the Resident Commissioner, was constituted by Proclamation of the High Commissioner. The functions of this body were 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. Later on the constitution of the 99 Basotho members was changed, and 42 were elected, 52 were nominated by the Paramount Chief, and 5 were nominated by the Resident Commissioner. In 1944 the High Commissioner, Lord Harlech, formally declared: '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 Basotho people or the progress of the Basotho Native Administration are enacted'. At the same time the Paramount Chief confirmed: '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 Basotho people and the administration of the Basotho'.

Between 1948 and 1952 the Paramount Chief was assisted by three Advisers chosen by her from a panel of 18 elected by the Basutoland Council: in 1952 this number was increased to 4.

The Council used to meet once a year. It elected from its own number a Standing Committee to deal with all important matters which arose while the Council was not in session the President of the Standing Committee was the Resident Commissioner, and its meetings were attended by the Paramount Chief.

In 1943 District Councils were established as advisory and consultative bodies in all districts. The majority of the members were elected by popular vote at local assemblies and between two and five District Councillors were nominated by the Paramount Chief from the members of the Basutoland Council resident in the district. Each District Council used to elect 4 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 used to be elected by certain important sectional bodies, which were also represented on the District Councils.

At the end of 1943 a Committee, consisting mainly of Basotho, was appointed to work out a scheme for the establishment of a Basotho National Treasury. The Committee's proposals included the reorganisation of the Basotho 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 would be paid into the proposed National Treasury. It was proposed that other practices open to abuse, such as the retention by 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 the Paramount Chief on the recommendation of the Basutoland Council in 1945, and the Basotho National Treasury and the new courts were established in 1946. Under the terms of the new constitution, more of the functions of Basotho National Treasury were taken over by the new District Councils.

Chapter III:

Administration

Basutoland is an African territory without European settlers or landowners. Until the beginning of 1960 it was governed under a loose-knit system whereby the British administration combined with the hereditary Chieftainship headed by the Paramount Chief, but at the beginning of 1960 the new Constitution took practical effect.

1. THE NEW CONSTITUTION

The chief provisions of the new Constitution are contained in the Basutoland (Constitution) Order in Council, 1959, the Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (Office of High Commissioner) Order in Council, 1959, the High Commission Territories Royal Instructions issued in 1959 and the Local Government Proclamation No. 52 of 1959. The principal features of the new Constitution are as follows.

(i) The Basutoland National Council.

The Basutoland National Council, formerly a purely advisory body first assembled in its revised form as a legislature on the 12th March, 1960. It consists of 80 members, of whom half are elected from their own number by the elected members of the nine district councils, who thus act as electoral colleges for their respective districts. The remaining 40

comprise 3 official members of the Executive Council and the Commissioner of Local Government, the 22 Principal and Ward Chiefs (who are entitled to membership *ex-officio*), and 14 persons nominated by the Paramount Chief after consultation with the Resident Commissioner.

In accordance with the agreement reached in the discussions on Constitutional Reform in London in 1958, the Resident Commissioner was appointed President of the National Council for the first year of its existence. A Deputy President has been elected by Council to preside in the absence of the President. Both the President and the Deputy President may be chosen from outside the membership of Council if it so wishes.

The President is empowered to invite any official or any other person to take part in proceedings on the business of Council if his presence is desirable. Such a person may participate in all proceedings of Council relating to the matter for which he is invited to attend, but has no vote.

The Council has power to legislate for all persons in Basutoland in respect of all matters except the following, which are High Commissioner's matters:—

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

In respect of legislation within High Commissioner's matters, the Basutoland National Council acts as a consultative body and all matters are referred to it. The Paramount Chief has powers of delay in respect of Bills passed by the Basutoland Council.

The franchise is determined by neither race, sex, colour, nor creed. For inclusion on the common roll, which comprises both Basotho and non-Basotho, a person must:

- (a) be a British subject or British protected person:
- (b) be a tax payer (the present system of direct taxation is under review with the object of eliminating distinctions as to tax liability which are based on race):

- (c) have passed his 21st birthday:
- (d) have been lawfully present or maintained a home in Basutoland for a continuous period of six months before registration as a voter, absences for work or labour under a service contract, or short temporary visits elsewhere being disregarded.

(ii) The Executive Council.

The Executive Council consists of:-

- (a) Four senior officials, namely:-
The Resident Commissioner, who is Chairman and who has both a deliberative and casting vote, the Government Secretary, the Finance Secretary and the Legal Secretary.
- (b) Four unofficial or Council Members of whom one is nominated by the Paramount Chief after consultation with the Resident Commissioner and three chosen by the Basutoland National Council from among its own number.

The Executive Council is advisory to both the High Commissioner and the Paramount Chief, but whereas the High Commissioner may act in opposition to Executive Council, the Paramount Chief is obliged, save in certain specified circumstances and subject to the right to request that advice tendered be reconsidered, to consult Executive Council and to act in accordance with its advice.

In order to promote the progressive development of responsibility, each member of Executive Council is associated with a specified section or sections of administrative activity, so that the activities of each Department are the special concern of one of the members of Executive Council.

(iii) The District Councils.

District Councils are the primary organs of Local Government, but the formation of subordinate councils at ward or village level, to which certain functions of the District Councils may be delegated, is contemplated.

Members of District Councils are elected by secret ballot, each Council consisting of at least 15 elected members and each member representing approximately 2,000 electors. In addition, all Principal and Ward Chiefs are members ex-officio. Each Council has a titular President and a working Chairman. The numerous responsibilities of District Councils include the collection and imposition of rates and taxes, public

health, transport, communications, certain licences and markets. Councils use the committee system. Each Council has its own paid executive staff and treasury. Senior employees are seconded from Central Government, and are subject to common conditions of service including liability to transfer from one authority to another.

(iv) The College of Chiefs

The land in Basutoland and all rights in respect thereof are legally vested in the Paramount Chief in trust for the Basotho Nation, but the allocation of land use rights to members of the Basotho Nation continues to be governed by Sesotho law and custom and is, in effect, delegated to subordinate Chiefs and Headmen.

The College of Chiefs, consisting of all Principal and Ward Chiefs under the titular presidency of the Paramount Chief, has three main functions, namely:—

- (1) the recognition of Chiefs and Headmen to make recommendations to the Paramount Chief regarding.
- (2) to investigate cases of inefficiency, proved criminality and absenteeism in the Chieftainship, and to make recommendations to the Paramount Chief for the occupation or removal of any chief or Headmen.
- (3) to adjudicate upon disputes over (a) succession to Chieftainships and (b) chieftainship boundaries.

The day to day work of the College is done by a small action committee consisting of four elected members and a working chairman. The Committee functions as an administrative tribunal.

2. THE CHIEFTAINSHIP.

The chieftainship structure is a direct result of the tribal wars following the rise of the Zulu power and of Chief Moshoeshoe's diplomacy in welding scattered tribes into a single Basotho 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, Moshoeshoe "placed" members of his own family over them, so that, except for the Makhoakhoa in Butha-Buthe District, the Bataung in Moshale'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 Moshoeshoe'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, "Sons of Moshoeshoe" as they are called, although among them are several who are not in fact descended from Moshoeshoe, 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 Moshoeshoe, 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 Basotho law and custom, they work with the District Commissioner of their districts.

3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Introductory.

A system of Local Government was introduced into Basutoland as an integral part of the new constitution. Nine District Councils were set up in areas corresponding to existing Administrative districts, staffs were supplied and the members of the Councils elected. Work began in earnest on 22nd April, when the elected Councils, having concluded their work as Electoral Colleges for the National Council, began to function as Local Authorities.

With the creation of District Councils the Basotho National Treasury ceased to exist. Many of its functions were continued by the new Councils, while others, particularly those concerning the Chieftainship, were taken over by Central Government.

Finance

In the Local Government Proclamation, No. 52/59, Councils were allocated certain sources of revenue by the High Commissioner In Council. For the first year, in view of the lack of any reliable guide or basis on which to estimate, these sources of revenue were consolidated into block grants and were paid out to Councils as follows:—

Table I: GRANTS TO COUNCILS.

Butha Buthe	£10,584
Leribe	16,187
Teyateyaneng	12,811
Maseru	18,100
Mafeteng	13,066
Mohale's Hoek	13,110
Quthing	9,851
Qacha's Nek	11,535
Mokhotlong	11,382
	<hr/> £116,626

In addition to the block grants from Central Government, Councils were allotted the "Local Rate", which is a rate of 1/- per head of taxpayer population, producing an estimated revenue of £6,286, and various other fees and charges totalling approximately £2,000 in all. The gross estimated revenue of Councils from all sources was thus:—

Grants	£116,626
Local Rate	6,286
Others	2,000
	<hr/> £124,912

The block grant system is generally accepted as unsatisfactory and it is hoped that revenue to Councils will be allotted on a more realistic basis in 1961/62.

District Councils took over a number of responsibilities from the Central Government and the Basotho National Treasury. Their principal activities were concerned with the maintenance of bridle paths, the collection of Central Government revenues, maintenance of soil conservation works, administration of pauper relief, minor afforestation ventures, the issue of livestock, ownership certificates and other services. In order to avoid duplication, Councils undertook to provide the revenue and expenditure agencies hitherto provided by

the District Commissioners' revenue offices and by the Basotho National Treasury. Both these latter have now been closed.

A breakdown of expenditure by Councils on various public services is as follows:—

Table II: COUNCIL EXPENDITURE.

General Administration (Staff & Offices).	£64,717
Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supplies.	3,946
	<u>£68,663</u>
Upkeep of Bridle Paths & minor works.	22,146
Upkeep of Soil Conservation works and Forestry.	9,706
Miscellaneous and Pauper Relief.	8,316
Council Expenses and Councillors' Allowances.	13,998
	<u><u>£122,829</u></u>

District Council Activities.

As might be expected, Councils have had their teething troubles. There has been a tendency during the year for politics to dominate the constructive activities of Councils. That this has been so is undoubtedly attributable in part to the fact that the District Councils are electoral colleges for the National Council, so that national aspirations and party politics have tended to become confused with what are essentially local matters. However, there are clear signs that the need to concentrate on constructive non-Partisan programmes at District level is appreciated by an increasing number of Councils, and the effect of this is expected to make itself felt next year. In any case, all Councils have been necessarily short of development capital during the past year so that with the best will in the world the scope for constructive effort has been somewhat circumscribed.

The opportunity to relieve the financial position by the imposition of additional taxation has not been taken as yet. Reticence in this direction is understandable among newly-fledged authorities which have naturally been anxious to make progress with a minimum of unpopular measures.

Several Councils have interesting schemes in hand for the coming year, but much remains to be done in the Councils

themselves. The proper working of the Committee system, freedom from party domination, with adequate delegation of authority and a realization among Councillors that they are not Executive agents but members of deliberative bodies employing paid or voluntary agents, are all factors which will take time to be fully appreciated and made effective.

Department of Local Government.

Under the Local Government Proclamation, 1959, the Department is confined to advisory and supervisory functions. Executive authority is vested in the High Commissioner in Council. The head of Department is the Commissioner of Local Government, exercising his functions in consultation with the Member of Executive Council associated with Local Government. District Commissioners also have a duty to advise, and they constitute the official channel of communication between Central Government and Councils.

There is thus nothing cut and dried about the method in which the Department can apply its influence to Councils. Officers of the Department for instance cannot take part in Council or Committee meetings as of right, but only by invitation, and the only authority which is in a position to issue instructions or directions is the High Commissioner in Council. This stage of the independence of Councils is one which is normally attained after a period of experience and practice. While it is undoubtedly correct in the long term, its application to inexperienced Councils has, in the short term, giving rise to various teething troubles, particularly in those Councils dominated by strict party discipline and political directives from the centre. It has resulted in strained relations between a Department anxious to help, but limited by resources of staff and materials, on the one hand, and those Councils with preconceived ideas, on the other.

It would, therefore, be untrue to say that the path of Local Government has been entirely smooth from the outset. On the credit side, however, is the inescapable fact that the machinery has functioned with ever increasing efficiency. Councils staffs have tackled their tasks with a vigour and enthusiasm which augurs well for the future. The Department's Inspectorate has conducted seven complete audits of all Councils during their nine months of life, and errors of book-keeping, misallocations of expenditure, delays and mistakes in returns are becoming matters of comparative rarity. The Establishment of the Department at the end of 1960 consisted of.

Table III: DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

Commissioner of Local Government,
Chief Finance Supervisor,
Assistant Secretary, Development,
(Seconded from District Administration)
Personnel Officer,
2 Inspectors,
1 Higher Grade Clerk,
5 Grade I Clerks
2 Orderlies,
1 Driver.

Training and Extention.

The need for the further training of Local Government Staff is recognised and arrangements are being made for six serving African officials to spend three months in the United Kingdom and a further three months in the Sudan. In addition a series of short courses are to be arranged locally.

District Council Staffs, Councillors, Chifes and members of voluntary organisations, all of whom have a part to play in the Local Government, have their own work to get on with so that it is necessary to provide facilities in the Districts themselves.

Proposal are under consideration for the formation, with the assistance of C.D. & W. funds, of a Mobile Unit consisting of a teaching van, administrative van and sleeping van, staffed by trained instructors and discussion leaders. The mobile unit should be able to foster study groups on various aspects of Local Government, and by films, modern audio-visual aids and discussion build up a body of informed opinion on local affairs without which no genuine local government system can be expected to function. The process will naturally be gradual, but it is hoped to obtain the maximum coverage in each district, and, in particular, to render assistance to existing voluntary associations.

The Member associated with Local Government.

The Member of Executive Council associated with Local Government, Chief S.S. Matete, by his intelligent appreciation of problems and his sane and unbiased approach has proved

a source of encouragement to all. Relations with Department Officers have been consistently cordial, and in representing the Department he has been of very great assistance. Earlier in the year Chief Matete visited the Sudan, the United Kingdom and Nigeria in order to gain an insight into the running of Local Government.

The success of this tour is largely attributable to the hospitality and whole-hearted assistance provided by officials and individuals in these countries. Among the many lasting impressions that remain are that of the Omdurman Council in the Sudan and the wide range of training facilities at Zaria in northern Nigeria.

District Council Staffs.

The Chief Officer of the Council is the Executive Secretary, a post of considerable responsibility and difficulty. He has to control and direct the Council staff and has also the duty of guiding and directing Councillors and Committees. Office accommodation has proved a handicap as funds did not permit the provision of new offices. Council staffs have, therefore, had to operate in scattered and obsolete buildings which have made efficient working difficult.

General.

Despite the difficulties outlined above the future gives grounds for sober optimism. The year has been one of adjustment and education, and faults in the machine have been or are being corrected as far as possible. One of the chief causes of frustration has been the lack of loan capital, coupled with the fact that Councils may only borrow from a fund established by the High Commissioner in Council. Proposals are under consideration for the formation of such a fund, which will supply a source of borrowing and will, it is hoped, enable Councils to turn from the somewhat unproductive sphere of politics to the very much more interesting and rewarding field of practical administration.

Chapter IV:

Reading List

GENERAL

- The Rise of the Basotho*, by G. Tylden (Juta, 1950).
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Basutoland Population Census, 1956.

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History of Education in Basutoland, by James Walton (1958).

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Report of the Commissioner appointed to examine the salary structure and conditions of service of the Civil Service of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, 1958-1959.

Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland:

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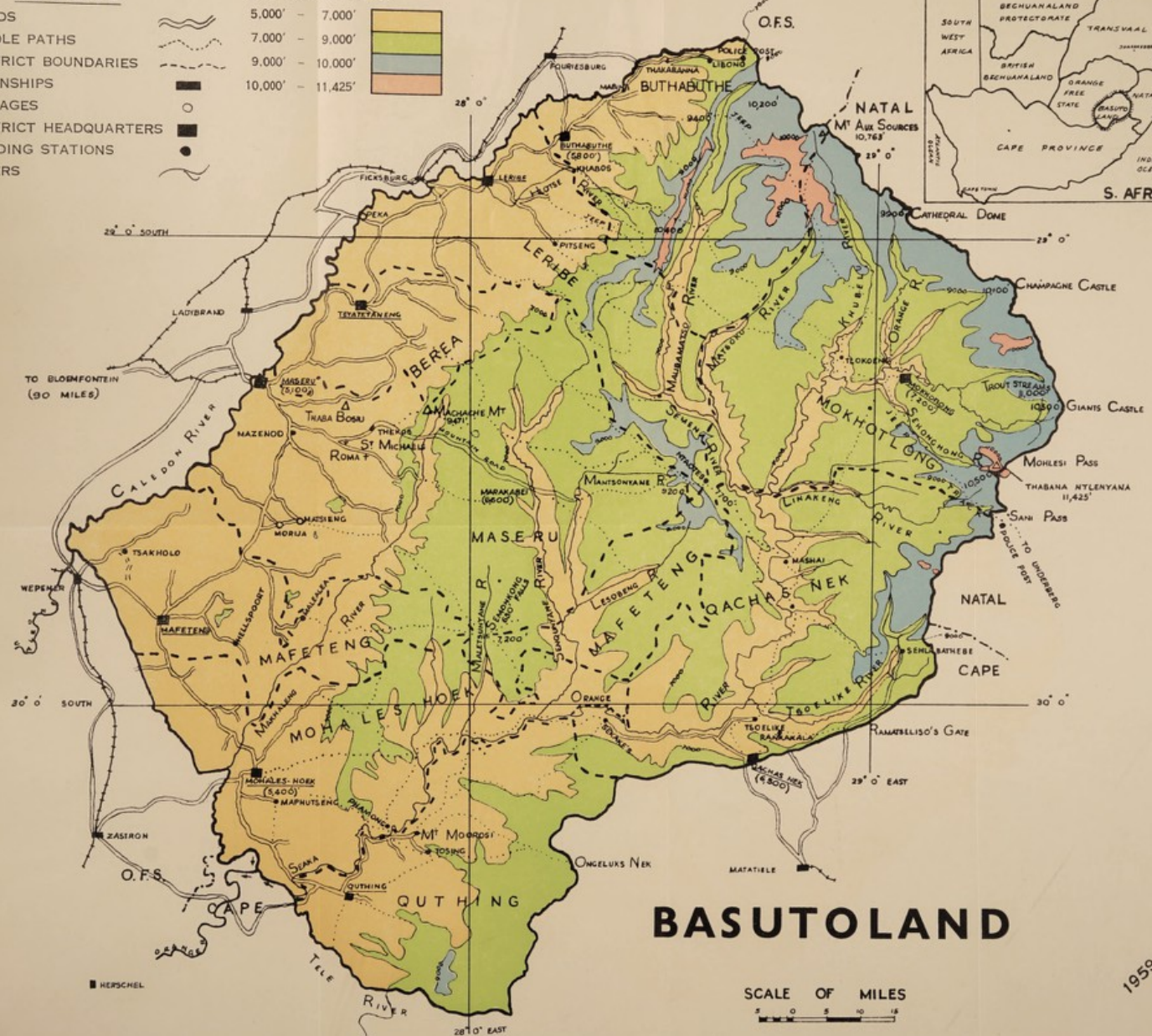
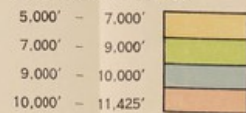
Basutoland Constitutional Handbook, 1960

Government publications on specialised subjects and other reports published prior to 1938 may be consulted at the Government Archives, Maseru.

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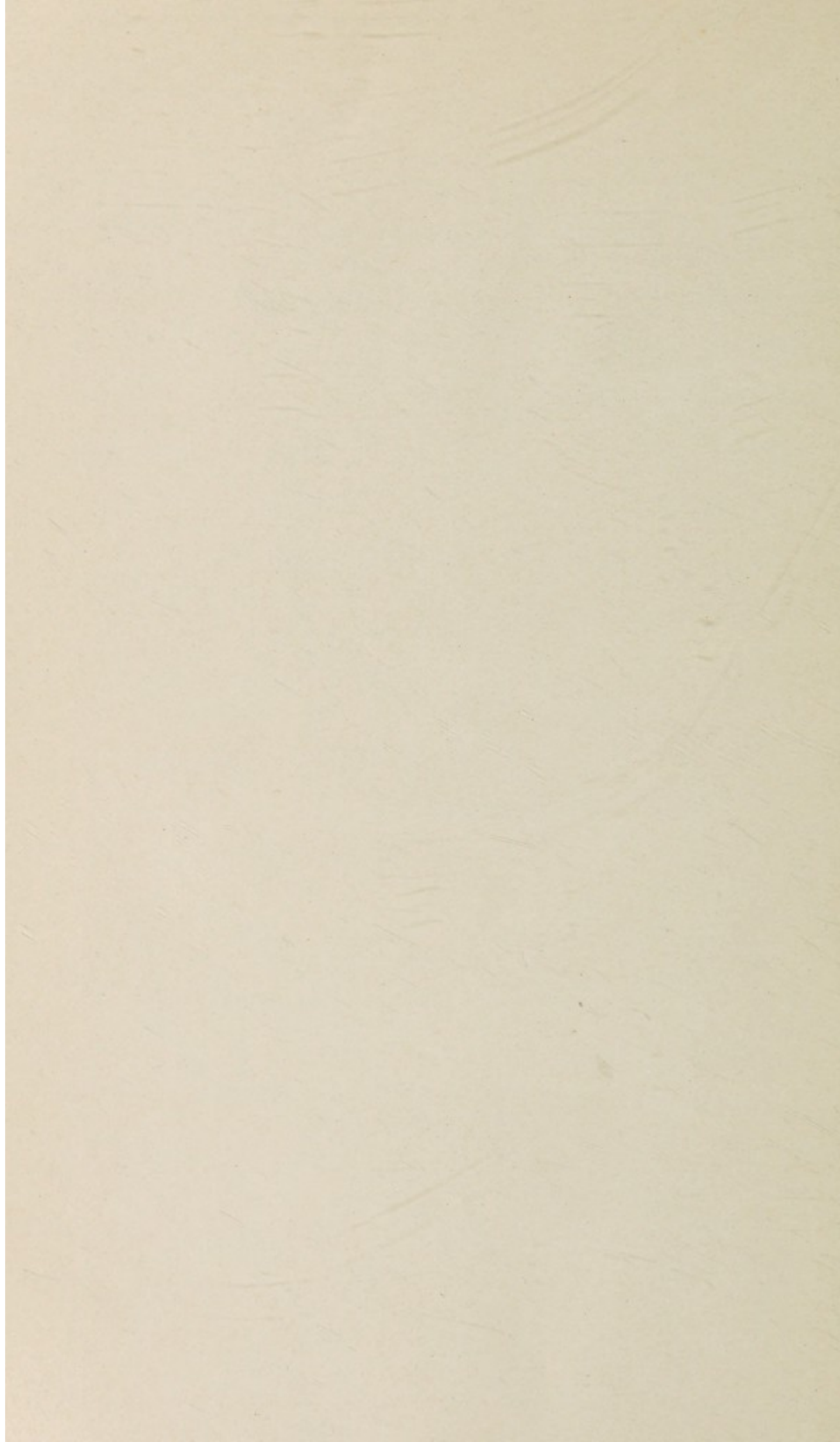
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