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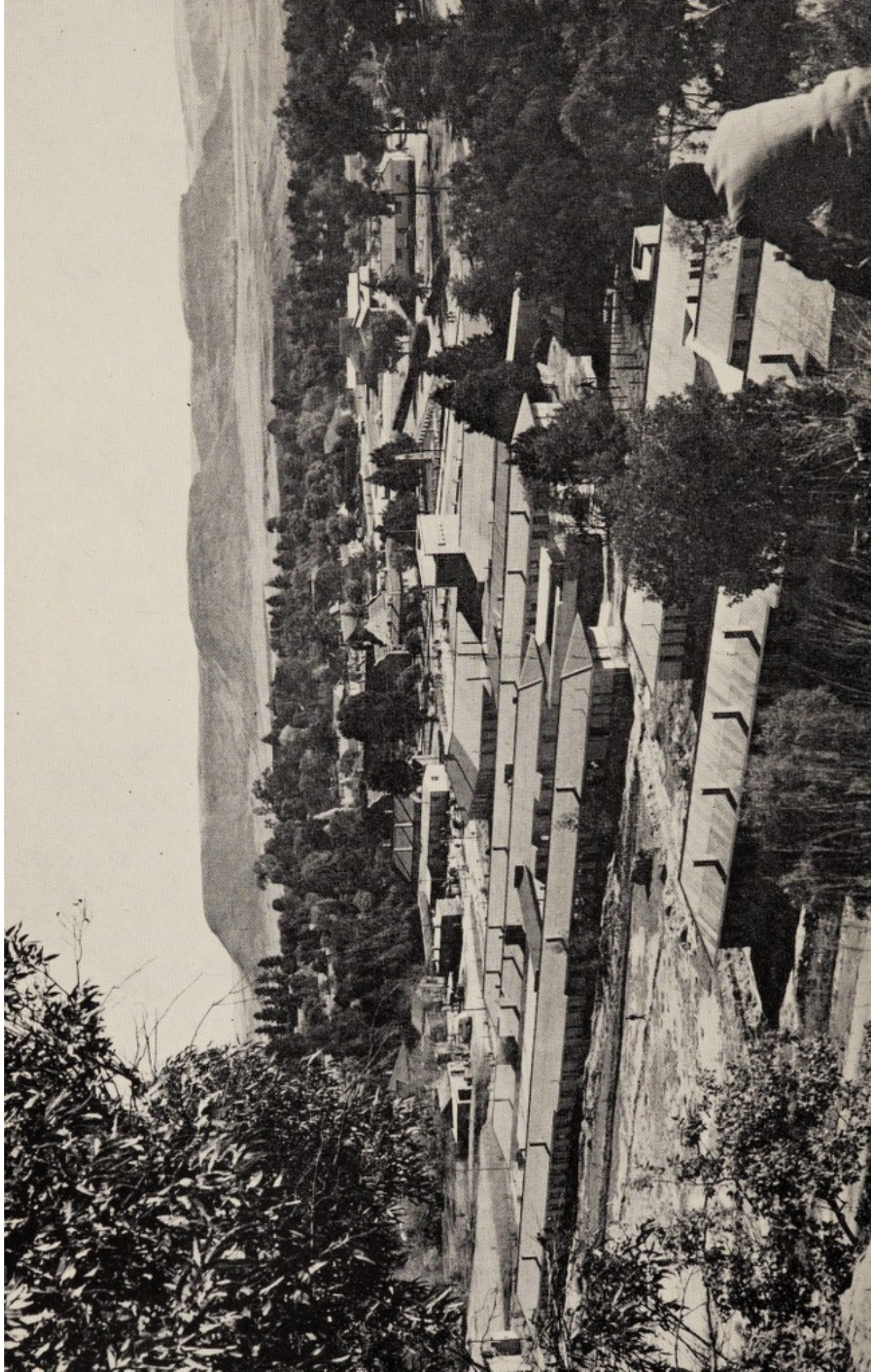


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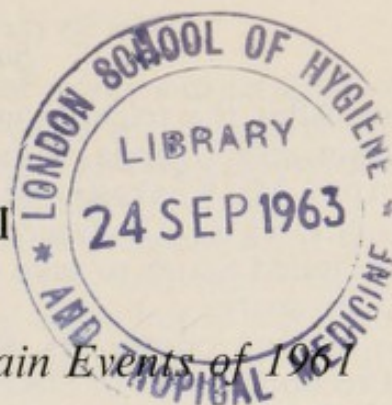
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PART I

*Chapter 1: Review of the main Events of 1961*

I. ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL

The High Commissioner, Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., and Lady Maud paid a visit to Basutoland from June 4th-6th.

Sir John presided at a meeting of the Executive Council and met the Paramount Chief Motlotlehi Moshoeshe II and his Advisers. He talked with the leaders of the Political Parties, Members of the National Council, Heads of Departments and other Government Officers including members of the Civil Service Associations. He visited Pius XII College at Roma where he met the Rector, the Very Reverend L. A. Dosois, M.A., Ph.D., O.M.I.

On June 1st, Mr. Walter Power Stanford, D.F.C., B.A., L.L.B., was appointed by the High Commissioner, President of the Basutoland National Council with the agreement of all parties in the Council. He was ceremonially installed on June 5th. Mr. Stanford represented the Transkei as a Native Representative in the Union Parliament until that representation was abolished in 1960. He was awarded the D.F.C. in the last war, when he was a Colonel in the South African Air Force. Mr. Stanford's family has had a long association with the Native people of South Africa. His father, Sir Walter Stanford, was Chief Magistrate of the Transkei.

Mr. Stanford was installed by the Resident Commissioner and former President of the National Council, Mr. A. G. T. Chaplin, who paid tribute to the Council for their co-operation in the past.

Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle, the leader of the Congress Party, thanked the former President for all he had done for the Council. He welcomed Mr. Stanford, whom he felt had the interests of Africans at heart.

Mr. Chaplin then asked the Sergeant-at-arms to conduct Mr. Stanford to the table of the Council to take the oath. The oath administered, the President took the chair. He expressed the deep sense of the honour which had been conferred upon him and for the words of welcome and support which he had been given. He said that he was dedicated to the task set him as President of the Council of making it function harmoniously and successfully. This could only be achieved by the co-operation between the Chair and the Council.

On December 6th the Paramount Chief flew to Tanganyika to represent Basutoland at the Tanganyika Independence Celebrations. He was accompanied by Chief S. S. Matete, Member of the Executive Council associated with the Local Government and Chieftainship

Affairs. After the celebrations, the Paramount Chief paid short visits to Kenya and Uganda, returning to the Territory before Christmas.

In April, Mr. Khaketla and Mr. Day, Director of Education, attended the U.N.E.S.C.O. Conference at Addis Ababa. In July, Mr. Day went to the United States to take part in an International Seminar at Harvard University.

During that month, Mr. Khaketla launched a new party, the Basutoland Freedom Party. In December, he accompanied the Finance Secretary of the Territory to London in order to discuss the Basutoland Estimates at the Treasury.

Another important journey by a member of the Executive Council was that of Mr. MacFarlane Lepolesa, Member associated with Public Works and Finance, who went to Sierra Leone in August with Mr. E. Waddington, the Secretary of the Executive Council, to study the operation of the diamond industry in that country.

In October, Colonel Jack Scott and the Paramount Chief signed an agreement to supersede Colonel Scott's 1955 Diamond Inspecting Agreement which had been extended to six months' notice on either side. The new agreement is for 2 years and was approved by the Basutoland National Council and by the High Commissioner, as well as the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs.

This Agreement following the declaration by the Paramount Chief opening the diggings at Letšeng la Terai to Basuto Concession holders. The diggings are in an isolated valley - the mountainous area of the Mokhotlong District, at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

Mr. Bernard Braine, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, visited the Territory from 17th to 22nd August. At a formal ceremony during his visit he presented despatch boxes to the National Council on behalf of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. The Despatch boxes, made from African wood and banded with English oak, were similar to the two boxes on the table in each of the United Kingdom Houses of Parliament. The Resident Commissioner, the Paramount Chief, the Chief Justice and two Members of the House of Lords, Lord Wemyss and Lord Fraser of Lonsdale were present at the ceremony.

The last day of Mr. Braine's visit coincided with the departure of Mr. G. Mennen Williams, United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, who visited Basutoland on 16th and 17th August with Mrs. Mennen Williams. This provided an opportunity for them to give a very informal brief joint press conference in the Residency garden.

On February 3rd the Currency Proclamation of 1961 was published. The main purpose of the Proclamation was the conversion of the Territory's currency to decimal coinage. This followed the decision of the Government of the Union of South Africa to decimalize. The change was made in consultation with the Paramount Chief and his Advisers as being in the best economic interests of Basutoland.

On Tuesday March 14th, 1961, a strike of workers in certain Government Departments and Commercial concerns in Maseru broke out. It was caused by the dismissal of a domestic servant employed by the Basutoland War Memorial Club for unsatisfactory service.

The strike did not affect all workers and the reasons for it were not communicated in advance to the authorities and other employers. Several workers reported to their jobs as usual but it was clear that they were afraid of intimidation, which developed throughout the first day.

During the course of March the 14th the Government endeavoured to discover the causes of the strike. The Working Committee of the Basutoland Congress Party expressed the hope that talks would be started with the Organizers. The Marema Tlou party also offered to mediate. On March the 15th intimidation was increasing and it was apparent that appeals by the Congress Party and the Organizers of the strike were ineffective.

Strikers and others who have become involved were acting in a way which far exceeded the action legitimate in a Trade Union dispute. All workers were interfered with including members of the Civil Service.

As a precaution the authorities reinforced the Police with the traditional forces of law and order, the chiefs' messengers, to stop intimidation and to prevent the situation from deteriorating. Talks continued with the Organizers to establish the causes of the strike and to conduct further negotiations in the normal Trade Union way.

On the 16th March there was evidence of considerable public support for action taken against the strike, particularly among elder people and white-collar and professional workers.

On March 17th the District Commissioner issued a notice forbidding meetings of more than 3 people until 8 a.m. on the 20th March. On the same day the Paramount Chief called for calm and the restoration of order.

On the 18th March the strike was called off.

The uneasy situation in Maseru persisted during the year. In the afternoon and evening of the 31st October there were further disturbances, in the course of which 5 civilians and 3 Policemen were injured.

The disturbances began in the area of the Basutoland High Court where an appeal was being heard against the conviction by a subordinate Court against Mokitimi, an Executive Member of the Basutoland Congress Party Youth League.

The argument before the Puisne Judge had just been completed and judgment reserved. As the Judge was leaving the Court there was a scuffle. Spectators joined in. People outside the fence of the High Court threw stones at the Police, and became generally riotous. One Policeman was stabbed in the back. Another sustained serious head injuries after being hit with sticks. A Police Riot Platoon came into action and the mob was driven from the High Court. They ran down the road throwing stones and smashing windows at the Hospital and Dispensary. A Barclay's Bank window was shattered by an axe.

Mr. Strydom, who has been living in Basutoland for 40 years was injured. Cars were damaged with an iron bar. Trouble spread to the aerodrome where cars were stoned and a European woman seriously injured. The mob attacked the airfield Police Post and smashed many windows with sticks and stones.

The Police fired a shot over the heads of the crowd. Riot Platoons dispersed mobs at the various places, using tear-gas, charging with batons and firing two further shots over the heads of the crowd. By 9 p.m. order was restored and maintained. Next day it was discovered that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to set fire to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the one building of note in Maseru.

Petrol bombs were used and paraffin sprinkled over the pews, hangings and altar cloths. A thatched roof house belonging to the Government was set alight and the roof partly destroyed. A number of arrests were made.

On the 6th November, Mokitimi's appeal was dismissed. The Court had decided that Mokitimi was in Basutoland illegally and that he did not comply with the provisions of the Entry and Residence Proclamation. Giving evidence in Court, his father claimed that both he and his son were born and brought up in the Republic of South Africa. It had been said that Mokitimi was a political refugee. This was untrue.

* * *

Visitors to the Territory during the year included Mr. J. H. P. Hawtrey, Chief Civil Engineer; Mr. R. H. C. Steed, *Daily Telegraph*, Correspondent on Commonwealth Affairs; Mr. G. O. Barraclough, American Consul-General in Johannesburg; Mr. F. E. L. Carter, Deputy Director General of the Overseas Audit Service; Professor W. I. E. Morris, F.R.C.S., R.F.C.O.G., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Manchester University; Lord and Lady Birdwood; Mr. Gordon Brown, First Secretary, Canadian Embassy; Dr. Cooke, vice-Chancellor of Exeter University; Dr. J. F. Simmonds, Director of Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, Ottawa; Mr. Marshall, Adviser on Animal Health to the Secretary of State.

2. FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC

Revenue fell short of the estimated figure by just over £26,698. This was largely due to the shortfall in the sphere of Customs and Excise duty in terms of the agreement with the Republic of South Africa, which fell short of the estimate by £12,461. This in turn was due to import restrictions imposed by the South African Government. Fees for services rendered realized £998 less than the estimates but miscellaneous Revenue exceeded the estimates by £8,076. Of the direct taxes, Wool and Mohair Export Duty was up by £2,965 and income tax by £12,970 but Basuto tax was down by £21,655. The sale of postage stamps

resulted in an excess of revenue over the estimates amounting to £14,886.

Expenditure exceeded the estimates by £191,053; this was largely due to supplementary provisions under various votes.

The public debt of the Territory as at 31st March, 1961, was £508,896 against which provision for redemption by means of sinking funds was £65,855.

3. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION

Again this year, the main emphasis has been on the encouragement of progressive farmers, their numbers having risen to 800, with at least a further 2,000 knocking at the door. To do this efficiently, it has been necessary to step up the in-service training of departmental field staff and to recruit and train further staff to carry out much needed extension work over the whole agricultural field.

Crops

The progressive crop farmer has been relatively well served with advice and credit facilities and this is producing results. The returns obtained by these farmers who make use of improved seeds, fertilizer and insecticides, and follow improved methods of cultivation are encouraging. The success of the progressive farmers should do much to encourage the backward farmers to follow in the footsteps of their more advanced fellows.

The fact that some 2,000 farmers are ready and anxious to join the ranks of progressive farmers is evidence that this method of approach is having the desired effect. The limiting factor is shortage of staff able to supply the necessary services and advice. Steps are being taken to increase the numbers of trained men qualifying at the Maseru Agricultural School, and to improve, by in-service training, the ability of field staff already in service.

During the year, this Department worked in close collaboration with the Department of Co-operative Societies in the distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, carts and other agricultural commodities.

Livestock

In spite of the drought which prevailed from August to October, 1961 was a relatively good year for livestock. No major diseases occurred. With the exception of the usual outbreaks of quarter evil, blue tongue, stiff-sickness and poultry diseases the disease position remained good. A further six Veterinary/Livestock Assistants were trained and posted during the year, and this has enabled the department to provide more satisfactory livestock services to the isolated areas.

Small stock had a good year. Although certain losses were reported as a result of drought, these were not significant and the census figures for September, 1961 reveal an increase in the number of sheep and goats to 1,227,591 and 643,031 respectively. Production of wool and mohair also showed increase at 7,356,000 lb. and 1,266,000 lb. 452 Merino and 379 Angora rams were imported and sold to farmers at subsidized prices, but the continued use of cross-breed rams and their effects on the country's wool and mohair clips, is causing concern.

The Memorial Stud, now divided between Quthing and Maseru continued to progress and now numbers some 80 animals. In addition approximately 25 approved Basuto-Arab stallions are standing at stud throughout the country. 60 Brown Swiss bulls, and cows, were imported during the year and small herds of such cows have been established at training farms and a start has been made with the replacement of the Jerseys at the Leper Settlement by Brown Swiss. The demand for approved livestock is increasing and a scheme is being drawn up in conjunction with the Co-operative Department whereby credit for the purchase of such animals can be made available by Credit Societies to progressive farmers.

8491 cattle were exported – a marked decrease – and 18,952 cattle were imported – a considerable increase.

Wool prices were somewhat down during the year, and 7,566,000 lb. were sold at an average of 19.9 cents compared with 21.5 cents for 1960. Mohair prices however rose and the 1961 clip averaged 60 cents as against 56 cents in 1960. Earnings from wool and mohair were R2,230,875 compared with R2,121,938 in 1960.

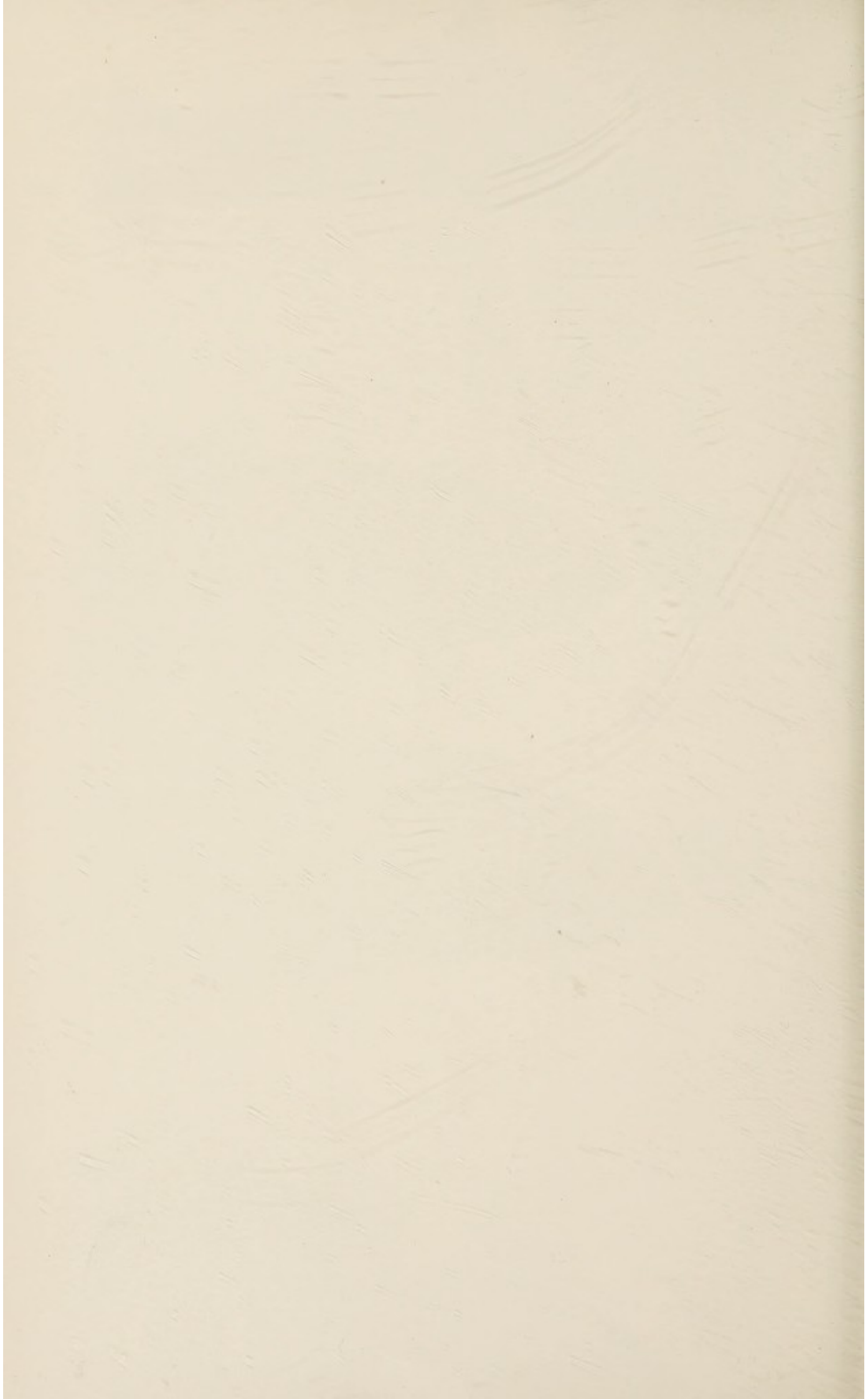
4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The system of local Government in Basutoland follows the general lines of the United Kingdom system but has been adapted to suit conditions in the Territory.

During 1961 considerable progress was made in the expansion and consolidation of local Government Services. An Assistant Commissioner (Finance) was appointed. A Mobile Extension Unit provided from Colonial Development and Welfare funds began to operate towards the end of the year. Its object is to provide a general educational service on Local Government and Community Development affairs.

In collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and Co-operatives a mechanized farming scheme was started in Mafeteng with a grant of £14,000 from the Loan Board. The scheme involves the use of six tractors and three threshing machines which are hired out in one of the most promising lowland wheatlands.





5. CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

During 1961 the Co-operative Department faced two major problems. These were to secure adequate financial provision and control in order to sustain and support agricultural projects, and secondly to establish a viable central organization capable of servicing the needs of local units.

During the year the staff was considerably expanded to cope with the extra work which has resulted from the very rapid expansion of the Agricultural credit Society.

Helped by Government loans and Government guaranteed finance from a commercial Bank, the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union which is the central co-operative finance organization was able to stimulate the development especially in agricultural credit and marketing. A total of £237,000 was made available from these sources. This was supplemented by £25,000 provided by the small but growing income from deposits made by individual members of Societies.

During the year, 76 Agricultural Credit Societies were granted loans totalling over £18,000.

6. EDUCATION

In 1961, Government made a significant decision that no child over the age of 16 years shall be enrolled for the first time in any primary school and that this age should be reduced by one year annually to 10.

In order to avoid having excessively large classes, the system of conducting school twice over in one day – double sessions – was introduced where necessary from July. Limited to the first four years of school, this device serves to keep classes down to 50 pupils per teacher.

Instead of taking the South African Junior Certificate, pupils in the third form of the secondary schools sat for the first time for the Junior Certificate Examination set by the new High Commission Territories Examinations Council.

Pupils in the fifth forms of secondary schools entered for the Cambridge University Overseas School Certificate for the first time.

On July 1st, 1961, a provident fund for qualified teachers was inaugurated, teachers contributing a twentieth of their salary and government adding a bonus of an equal amount.

A newly established training committee has taken responsibility for almost all matters concerning extra-territorial education, and all post school certificate scholarships.

The vacant post of Deputy Director of Education was filled in October.

Mr. J. C. Jones, Esq., C.B.E., Technical Education Adviser to the Secretary of State visited the territory to advise on the reorganization of technical education.

7. MEDICAL

The accommodation at the nine Government Hospitals increased from 587 beds to 619 beds during the year. The number of admissions to hospital increased by 702 to 18,497 admissions, and a decrease in the number of operations performed by 2,028.

Further wards constructed and equipped from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds were brought into use during the year.

The old Maseru Hospital was renovated and is to be used as a temporary accommodation for pupil nurses. The Maternity section moved into a renovated portion of the old hospital so that the previous maternity block could be used as a tuberculosis laboratory.

The new Mokhotlong Hospital which is being built and equipped with Colonial Development and Welfare Funds was nearing completion at the end of the year.

Dr. Pierre Clement, W.H.O. Eastern Area Representative, Mr. Perry O. Hanson Jnr., Chief U.N.I.C.E.F. Representative for the Eastern Africa Area Office, Dr. André, F.A.O. Medical Nutritionist, and Mr. Thomford visited Maseru to complete the plan of operations for the scheme to implement the recommendations of the W.H.O. Nutrition Survey.

The Tuberculosis Control Project was also discussed.

Dr. Mossige, W.H.O. Bacteriologist, visited the Territory during June to ascertain the possibility of setting up a tuberculosis diagnostic laboratory in the Territory to deal with bacteriological diagnosis of tuberculosis including culture and drug sensitivity tests.

Dr. Foullios, an epidemiologist from South Africa visited the Territory to discuss an outbreak of smallpox in the northern districts of Basutoland.

Courses and Fellowship

Staff Nurse Elizabeth Ntsane completed her course in Public Health Nursing in India and has started a home nursing service in Maseru. Staff Nurse Matšelisó Motebang was awarded a U.N.I.C.E.F. fellowship for the same course. Mr. Everitt Mohapi, a Health Assistant, attended a four month course in health education in Nairobi with a W.H.O. fellowship. Mr. William Phooko, a pupil Health Assistant, was awarded a W.H.O. fellowship and a scholarship from the Israel Government to study medicine at the Hadassah Medical School in Israel. Miss Cynthia Nchee received a W.H.O. fellowship to further her studies in child nutrition in London. Mr. Bernard Moeketsi resigned his post as a Home Nutritionist to take a pre-medical course at St. Xavier College Nova Scotia for which he received a Sethaba-thaba scholarship. Mrs. Alice Mokhehle and Mrs. Claudia Panyane are attending a ward sisters' course at the Royal College of Nursing in London. Dr. S. T. Makenete continued his studies in the United Kingdom. Miss N. Nickson completed her sister tutors' course at

Natal University for which she had a W.H.O. fellowship. She was appointed sister tutor in February. Mr. K. Kral, male mental nurse, went to City Hospital Derby to complete his nursing training. Miss Rosina Malefane went to the Bethlem Royal Hospital, Beckenham, Kent, to train in nursing the mentally sick. Dr. V. Ntšekhe attended the first Pan-African psychiatric conference in Nigeria.

8. PUBLIC WORKS

The first stage of the new Maseru Sewerage Scheme was brought into operation during the latter half of the year, and is the first scheme of its kind in Basutoland.

The new hospital at Mokhotlong was completed during the year with 30 beds for adults and a children's ward with ten beds.

A new building for the Audit Department, in local sandstone and bricks, and a new Law Office, were completed in Maseru.

9. POLICE

At the end of the year the force was fully up to strength of 19 senior Officers. There were 519 subordinate officers and non-commissioned officers against an establishment of 577.

614 applications for recent vacancies were received during the year. Of these, 47 recruits and 67 special Constables were enlisted.

There was a decrease in the number of stock theft cases reported during the year; 1,393 as compared with 1,674 during the previous year. The concentrated drive against stock theft was continued.

The force acquitted itself with efficiency during the strike in Maseru and during the riots in October.

10. PRISONS

During 1961, 5,956 persons were committed to prison and the daily average in prison was 1,230. Comparative figures for 1960 were 4,771 and 1,107. This increase is mainly attributable to the disturbances which took place during the year under review.

The Recreation Hall and Chapel at the Central Prison were completed.

Work was well advanced on the construction of the new prison at Mokhotlong. A number of improvements were made to District prisons.

Good progress was made with the erection of new staff quarters at Teyateyaneng, Leribe, Butha Buthe, Qacha's Nek and Mafeteng prisons.

II. HONOURS AND AWARDS

On the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, June 1961, and on New Years Day, 1962, the Queen was graciously pleased to confer the following Honours and Awards for services in Basutoland.

Birthday Honours

Commander of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire

Mr. G. M. Hector, Government Secretary.

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

Mr. J. P. Mohapelo, Morija Printing Works.
Mr. G. E. Pott, District Commissioner, Leribe.

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

Mr. M. M. Thobileng, Co-operative Officer, Maseru.
Sister Mary Damease, Holy Family High School, Leribe.
Mr. D. H. Taylor, Administrative Secretary, Agricultural Department, Maseru.

British Empire Medal

Mrs. E. Boloko, Department of Health, Maseru.
Mr. J. Molapo, Office of the Agent for the High Commission Territories, Johannesburg.

New Year Honours

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

Mr. D. R. Day, Director of Education.

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

Mrs. Winifred Dixie.
Mrs. E. Wilkinson.

British Empire Medal (Civil Division)

Mrs. J. Moshabesha, Department of Health Maseru.

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

Certificate of Honour and Badge

Birthday Awards

Mr. J. Leballo, Department of Local Government, Maseru.
Mr. J. Nqhae, Assistant Teacher Makokoane School, Butha Buthe.

New Year Awards

Mrs. Lucy Molefe, Villa Maria Mission, Quthing.
Mr. Godfrey Nchee, Agricultural Department, Maseru.

Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal

Cpl. Smoko Khali.
L/Cpl. John Tumahole.
Tpr. Moabi Ralebitso.
Tpr. Goliath Mphephoka.
Tpr. Borocho Borocho.

Chapter 2: Progress of Development Schemes

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

<i>No. of Scheme</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Year begun</i>	<i>Total Expenditure to 31. 3. 61</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	
D.603A & B	Soil Conservation . . .	1946-47	371,098	Continuing	
D.684	Water supplies, Maseru .	1946-47	68,000		
D.692	District Water supplies .	1946-47	11,357		
D.758	Education	1947-48	80,682		
D.842A-C	Medical and Health . .	1948-49	255,179		
D.1025	Improvements to main roads	1949-50	29,366		
D.10025A	Orange River Bridge . .	1950-51	6,346		
D.1050A-E	Mountain Road	1949-50	348,975		
D.1436	Mountain Dispensaries .	1950-51	4,808		
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	Experimental 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	67,480		
D.2205A & B	Mechanized Group Farming	1954-55	35,095		
D.2707 & A	Soil Conservation . . .	1955-56	297,146		Continuing
D.2776 & A	Tuberculosis Wards . . .	1955-56	40,240		Continuing
D.2834 & A	Agricultural Trng. Sch..	1955-56	39,850		Continuing
D.2797	Social Survey	1955-56	4,947	Continuing	
D.2859 & A	Topographical Survey . .	1955-56	3,360	Continuing	
D.2929 & A	Development of Water Resources	1955-56	49,501		
D.2988	Improvements to Main Roads	1955-56	50,130		
D.3092	African Education	1955-56	107,800		
D.3184	Topographical Survey . .	1957-58	4,500		
D.3371	Basutoland High School	1958-59	14,965		
	carried forward		£2,011,255		

<i>No. of Scheme</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Year begun</i>	<i>Total Expenditure to 31. 3. 61</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
	Brought forward		2,011,552	
D.3399	Mental Hospital	1958-59	14,418	Continuing
D.3427	Maseru Sewage	1958-59	39,808	Continuing
D.3647	Seaka Bridge	1958-59	36,752	Continuing
D.3846	Technical Scholarship	1959-60	324	Continuing
D.4435	Education Buildings	1959-60	46,775	Continuing
D.4611	Agriculture (Co-operative Liaison)	1959-60	884	Continuing
D.4617		1959-60	18,978	Continuing
D.4625	Statistical Officer	1959-60	2,856	Continuing
D.4660	Agricultural Training School	1959-60	5,047	Continuing
D.4710	Soil Conservation	1959-60	53,537	Continuing
R.758	Soil Research	1955-56	6,742	Continuing
	Total		£2,227,376	

Principal Schemes approved since 1st April 1959, but not fully in operation during the period under review

D.2928	Ox-bow Lake Scheme	32,907
D.4636	Revenue Equipment, Plant, Buildings	17,922
D.4637	Additional Medical Staff	27,360
D.4638	Maseru Hospital Extensions	66,000
D.4668	Quthing Hospital Improvements	25,000
D.4718	Local Government Mobile School	28,096
		£2,424,661

Schemes approved since 1st April 1960

A further grant of £408,000 C.D. & W. Funds for the period 1961-63 was approved during the year under review.

The allocation of the £408,000 is as follows:

<i>No. of Scheme</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Total</i>
D.2929C	Ox-bow Investigations	12,964
D.3427C	Maseru Sewerage	10,000
D.4823	Service Training Officer	8,202
D.4854	Nutrition	17,057
D.4863	Tuberculosis Control	25,450
D.4975	Leloaleng Technical School	33,000
D.4976	Education Dept. staff	25,955
D.4977	In Service Training.	40,000
D.4977A	In Service Training.	7,000
D.5032	L.A.T.C..	40,000
D.5060	Livestock Improvement	39,508
D.5079	Immunization Scheme	21,534
D.5026	Township surveys	17,938
D.5170	Co-operative Department Staff	5,084
D.5192	Health Department. Minor Capital Works	5,400
D.5170	Co-operative Dept. Staff	5,084
D.5192	Health Department: Minor Capital Works.	5,400
D.4625A	Addition to D.4625 Statistical Service	3,000
D.5135	Medical School - Koza	732
D.7006	Scholarship - Liddell	50
D.5223	Co-operative Foreman	250
	Total	£2,748,269

The detailed figures given in this list add up to slightly less than £408,000. The reason for this is that some schemes were still awaiting final approval during the period under review.

I. AGRICULTURE

Statistical Service - Scheme D. 4625

In January, 1961, the sum of £15,467 was allocated from the Colonial Development and Welfare grant for the expansion of statistical services in Basutoland. This expansion was made in order to enable the Statistician engaged in the Agricultural Department to carry out all work for that Department, and to undertake work for other departments. With funds provided, it was also made possible for Basutoland to participate in the 1960 World Agricultural Census sponsored by F.A.O. The grant

provided under the scheme included an advance of £1,750 which was approved by the Secretary of State in April, 1960, to meet the initial cost of the census which was started in February that year.

Apart from assisting in the collection of numerous agricultural statistics needed for development plans within the territory, the Statistical Service has rendered valuable service in the lay-out and analysis of the results of some 60 field experiments carried out within the territory. The Statistician has also worked, in an advisory capacity, in close contact with sectional officers and government departments needing help in the collection and use of statistical material.

Maseru Agricultural Training School – Scheme D.4660

The Agricultural Training School has been in operation for six years. The general level of training has been substantially improved through the provision of better accommodation, transport and teaching facilities.

2. MEDICAL AND HEALTH

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

Queen Elizabeth II Hospital: Construction is continuing on additional buildings to complete this hospital.

Extensions to District Hospitals: the building of the new Mokhotlong Hospital was almost completed and it is hoped to transfer the patients during February 1962.

The Maternity and Childrens wards at Qacha's Nek were opened during the year.

Mental Hospital – Scheme D.3399

Construction on two of the wards was started during the year.

Tuberculosis Control Project – Scheme D.4863

Two staff nurses were employed in order to give them preliminary training in field work before the arrival of the W.H.O. team who are expected during February 1962.

Medical Equipment, Plant and Buildings – Scheme D. 4636

Provision of new equipment and improvement of existing facilities has been effected at all District Hospitals under this scheme during the past year.

Maseru Hospital Extension – Scheme D.4638

Work commenced on the first of the two new Surgical Wards. The Student Nurses' Home and Children's Block is still in the planning stage.

Quthing hospital – Scheme D.4668

Work has not yet commenced on the new construction and alteration to the Quthing Hospital.

Mafeteng Hospital – Sewage Stabilization Pond – Scheme D.4786

Construction of the new Stabilization Pond for disposal of sewage from the Mafeteng Hospital.

3. PUBLIC WORKS

Maseru Sewerage – Scheme D.3427

The first stage of the scheme has been brought into operation and extensions of the reticulation are in progress. The original sum of £75,000 has been increased by a supplementary grant of £10,000. The scheme caters for approximately 25 per cent of the area of the town which includes the new Maseru Hospital, the Central Prison, the hotel and built-up business area of the town, together with those residential areas which could be conveniently drained to the main out-fall. It is intended to apply for further C.D. & W. funds to extend the scheme to include all the residential areas.

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

The area under investigation has been doubled by the erection of twenty new rain gauges and three river stage gauging towers on the Motete, Khubelu and Matsoku Rivers east of the original area investigated. The consulting engineers had obtained satisfactory rating curves for the Malibamatšo, Motete and Khubelu Rivers.

The Board of Engineers for the Ox-bow Scheme met twice during the year to direct the investigations.

An additional grant of £10,000 was obtained for the erection of a rest hut at Ox-bow camp and two additional stream gauging towers at Kau and White Hill.



PART II

Chapter 1: Population

The last population census of Basutoland was conducted in March, 8th, 1956. The total number of persons enumerated present in the territory was 641,674 consisting of 271,251 males and 369,823 females. Of the 641,674 persons, 1,926 were Europeans, 638,857 Africans, 247 Asiatics and 644 mixed race. There are no settlers in the Territory; the Europeans are mostly Government Servants, traders and missionaries. The Asiatics are almost entirely traders.

The following table gives the distribution of the population in districts by major race groups in 1956.

<i>District</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>Asiatic</i>	<i>Mixed Race</i>	<i>Total</i>
Butha Buthe . . .	20	39,669	143	23	39,855
Leribe	171	98,358	76	112	98,717
Berea	172	73,207	13	85	73,477
Maseru	901	128,325	2	117	129,345
Mafeteng	179	81,391	5	131	81,706
Mohale's Hoek . . .	159	76,129	1	100	76,389
Quthing	152	52,347	—	42	52,541
Qacha's Nek	124	44,885	7	33	45,049
Mokhotlong	48	44,546	—	1	44,595
Total	1,926	638,857	247	644	641,674

The 1956 census figures also showed that 154,782 male and female Africans were absent outside the Territory. The number of absentees in the different districts and the total population of Basutoland are given in the next table.

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, on a sample basis. 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 of 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. An Agricultural Census was also conducted during the year 1960, and the results of this census when available will yield useful information on the agricultural population of Basutoland.

Absentee African population by districts

<i>District</i>	<i>Absentees</i>	<i>Population present</i>	<i>Total</i>
Butha Buthe	11,649	39,669	51,318
Leribe	29,317	98,358	127,675
Berea	23,900	73,207	97,107
Maseru	23,968	128,325	152,293
Mafeteng	20,708	81,391	102,099
Mohale's Hoek	18,062	76,129	94,191
Quthing	11,942	52,347	64,289
Qacha's Nek	9,941	44,885	54,826
Mokhotlong	5,295	44,546	49,841
Total	154,782	638,857	793,639

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.

Of the nine district headquarters in Basutoland, the territorial capital, Maseru, is the largest with a total population of 5,739. Leribe in the North is the next largest with 2,308 persons enumerated at the time of the census. The total number of persons at the district headquarters has increased considerably over the past 5 years and new settlements have been established especially in the periphery of Maseru.

The distribution of the population by 9 district headquarters according to the 1956 Population Census is given below:

<i>District</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Population</i>
Butha Buthe . .	426	Mohale's Hoek . .	1,699
Leribe	2,308	Quthing	445
Berea	1,164	Qacha's Nek . .	557
Maseru	5,739	Mokhotlong . .	357
Mafeteng . . .	1,692		
		Total	14,387

Since the 1946 census, there have been boundary changes involving four districts, which must be considered when comparing the district 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.

In 1956, a large percentage of the African population present in Basutoland was reported to belong to one or more, main Christian denominations; and a comparatively few non-Christians or peoples of no denominations were reported in this census. The number of adherents to the three principal religions is given in the following table.

Distribution of the African population according to principal religions

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Roman Catholic	215,921	33·80
French Protestant	140,003	21·92
Church of England	60,130	9·41
Other Christians	36,871	5·77
Non-Christians and no denomination persons	184,634	28·90
Unspecified	1,298	0·20
Total	638,857	100·00

The estimated population present in Basutoland in April 1960 is estimated at about 708,000. This figure includes all races, and is based on projections from the 1956 census figures. The following are the population figures obtained from censuses held during the given years.

Population of Basutoland at Censuses 1891 to 1956

<i>Census year</i>	<i>African population</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>	<i>% of increase</i>	<i>Total population</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>	<i>% of increase</i>
1891	218,324	—	—	219,082	—	—
1904	347,731	129,407	59·27	348,848	129,766	59·23
1911	401,807	55,158	13·72	404,507	55,659	15·96
1921	495,937	93,130	23·43	498,781	94,274	23·31
1936	559,273	63,336	12·77	562,311	63,530	12·74
1946	561,289	2,016	0·36	563,854	1,543	0·27
1956	638,857	77,568	13·82	641,674	77,820	13·80

The statistics for the territory available from past censuses show a rapid increase in the African population during the first 40 years of the century. In 1904 census, the population was given as 347,731 and in 1936 as 559,273. It is thought that the increase was due to immigration of Tembus from the nearby districts of the Cape Province. The figures of 561,289 for the African population present in the territory at the 1946 census indicated that the rate of increase had slowed down. The figures of 638,857 for the 1956 census, however, show that the population has again increased.

Estimates based on the Social Survey show the annual rate of natural increase amongst the African population as about 16 per thousand, which means that the population of Basutoland will double itself in 50 years, if the rate is maintained.

At the time of the 1946 census, which showed a rise 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 then Union of South Africa.

The 1956 census figures show an increase of 77,568 or 14 per cent, in the African population in Basutoland since the 1946 census. The 1956 census also showed that there were 154,782 male and female Africans absent from the territory. These persons were thought to be mainly migrant workers who were expected to return to their households in Basutoland. Examination of data now available as a result of the Social Survey which took place after the 1956 census suggests that the 112,790 males and 41,992 females shown 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 Basuto whose homes are in Basutoland but who are migrant workers in the Republic of South Africa. The "Union Statistics for Fifty years" gives the number of persons residing in the Republic and born in Basutoland as 199,327 in 1946 and 219,065 in 1951.

In 1936 the census figures for absentees at labour centres in the Republic were shown as 101,273. Unfortunately no comparable figures for absentees are available from the 1946 census. In determining the absent population, reliance has to be placed on a system of indirect enumeration. Heads of households are questioned about the whereabouts of their absent members. The information given is not always reliable and includes permanent emigrants.

It is difficult to assess whether or not there has been a large scale return of Basuto from the Republic, or other forms of immigration into the territory during the period 1946 to 1956. There has probably been an increase in immigration and this is likely to have continued since the 1956 census. Furthermore, in the year under review, there is evidence of the return of numerous Basuto from the Republic. Regulations imposed in the urban areas of the Republic, such as

influx control, have no doubt caused a reversal of the immigration thought to have taken place between 1936 and 1946.

The mean population density over the whole territory is estimated at 55 persons per square mile, but there are large variations between mountain and lowland country. The most densely populated district is Berea with 88 persons per square mile, while Mokhotlong, which is more mountainous, has a population density of 25 per square mile. The area around Butha Buthe is the most densely populated with 220 persons per square mile. The average size of the household unit is 4 persons with one person 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 low.

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 and mainly sons of stock owners, 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.

Europeans in the Territory - 1956

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

Asiatics in the Territory - 1956

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

Mixed Race in the Territory - 1956

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

Chapter 2: Wages and Labour Organizations

I. OCCUPATIONS

The principal occupations of the Basuto 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 which plague animals in countries nearer sea level.

Methods of farming, however, have reduced the fertility of the soil and have caused 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 Mosuto'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 Basuto men to leave home and to seek employment in the mines of the Republic 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 Basuto. More and more Basuto 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 Republic.

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

It must be emphasized that these figures do not represent the total number of Basuto who were actually employed in the Republic in the years 1960-61, 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 Republic.

<i>Place of employment</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>
Gold Mines.	48,000	48,000
Coal Mines.	11,215	11,500
Other Industries	35,800	35,000
Miscellaneous (including Farming)	17,000	26,000
Total	112,015	120,500

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

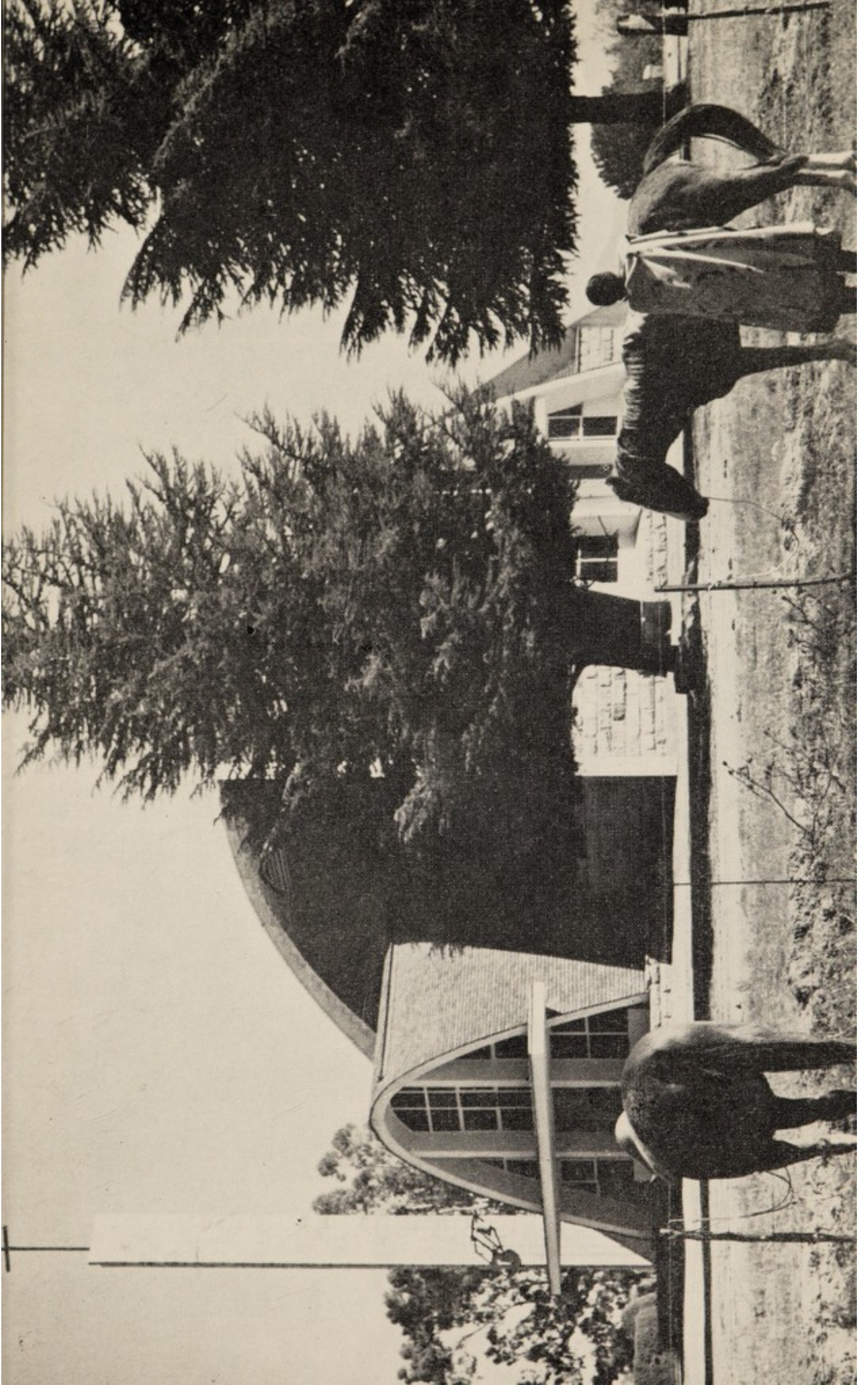
There are two engagement systems operative in Basutoland, viz. the Contract System and the Assisted Voluntary System.

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 Basuto 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 1961 28,978 recruits were engaged under the Contract System and only 10,886 under the Assisted Voluntary System.

In 1961 Basuto labourers working in the Republic sent back £338,400, in remittances to their families, and upon their return to Basutoland, they received £330,051 in deferred pay. Their total earnings, in cash and in kind, exceeded £6,000,000. These figures indicate the tremendous contribution made by Basutoland's miners to the nation's economy.



2. AGENCY
FOR THE HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES

The Agency has been in operation on a permanent basis since 1933 and serves the three High Commission Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. Its main purpose, is the collection of taxes and levies from High Commission Territories Africans who are residing in the Republic of South Africa temporarily for the purpose of employment.

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

Whilst the majority of the Africans with whom the Agencies deal are employed on the Gold, Coal and Manganese Mines in the Republic, 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 Africans from the Territories and advise them in connexion with the Republic's influx control laws and, where necessary, arrange for the repatriation of those who have fallen foul of the law or who have become destitute. The Agent and his staff try to ensure that the conditions under which labourers from the Territories are employed are satisfactory.

In the course of visits to the Mines, Industrial and other areas in the four Provinces of the Republic, the Agency staff travelled over 189,000 miles by motor vehicle during the year 1961.

The authorized 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 Tax Clerks, Grade I
- 6 Motor Drivers, Grades II & III
- 3 Messengers/Policemen, Grade III.

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>	<i>1957-58 Rand</i>	<i>1958-59 Rand</i>	<i>1959-60 Rand</i>	<i>1960-61 Rand</i>
Basutoland Tax	284,298	269,260	264,616	229,246
Matsema Levy	8,354	7,916	7,780	6,741
Education Levy	344	—	—	—
Totals	R292,994	R277,176	R272,396	R235,987

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:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Arrear Tax</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Current Tax</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Rand</i>		<i>Rand</i>		<i>Rand</i>
1957-58	80,692	28	203,604	72	284,296
1958-59	72,818	27	196,442	73	269,260
1959-60	60,318	23	204,298	77	264,616
1960-61	51,343	22	177,903	78	229,246

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 1954-1961:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Labourers</i>
1954	33,909
1955	43,746
1956	39,402
1957	39,579
1958	48,504
1959	52,343
1960	51,017
1961	53,580

In addition to the above, approximately 1,500 Basuto are employed on the Coal Mines in Natal.

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	1958		1959		1960		cents
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Mealie meal per lb.		3		3		3	3
Beans per lb.		6		8		6	45
Samp per lb.		3½		3¾		3¾	3
Bread per 2 lb. loaf		9½		10		10	10
Flour per lb.		5		5		5¼	6
Rice per lb.	1	0	1	1	1	2	1·2
Oatmeal per lb.	1	0	1	0	1	1½	1·1
Tea per lb.	8	6	8	3	8	6	8·6
Coffee per lb.	6	3	6	3	6	3	6·3
Sugar per lb.		5¾		5¾		5¾	6
Jam per lb.	1	2	1	3	1	4	1·4
Potatoes per lb.		4		3		6	6
Butter per lb.	3	5	3	8	3	6	36
Cheese per lb.	2	10	3	0	3	0	30
Eggs per doz.	3	3	3	6	3	0	33
Milk per gallon	4	0	4	0	4	0	8·0
Bacon per lb.	3	6	4	0	4	0	4·0
Beef per lb.	2	6	2	0	2	6	26
Mutton per lb.	3	0	2	9	2	9	29

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:

- 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.

In 1961 the Union of Employers in Basutoland was registered.

5. LABOUR LEGISLATION

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

The Employment of Women and Children Proclamation, Chapter 40 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 Basuto 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 3: Public Finance and Taxation

I. GENERAL

During the year, the Territory followed the Republic of South Africa in changing the currency from Sterling to Rand and cents. 100 cents = 1 Rand = 10/- stg.

Revenue and Expenditure were:

	<i>Original Estimate</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Shortfall</i>
	R	R	R
Revenue	3,731,732	3,716,974	14,758
Grant-in-Aid	1,056,124	780,000	276,124
	4,787,856	4,496,974	290,882
Expenditure	4,787,856	4,622,269	165,587

The revised summary of the financial position at March 31st, 1962, is expected to be as follows:

Accumulated surplus at 31.3.60	R 101,246
Less deficit 1960-61.	244,460
	143,214
Add Depreciation of Investments	4,300
	147,514
Less amount due on account of Colonial Development and Welfare Expenditure	141,983
	5,531
Revised estimated Expenditure 1961-62	6,290,760
Revised estimated Revenue 1961-62	3,854,952
Revised Estimated Deficit	2,435,808
Estimated Deficit at 31.3.62	2,441,339
Estimated Grant-in-Aid 1961-62	<u>2,441,339</u>

Public Debt

The Public Debt of the Territory at March 31st, 1961 was R1,757,792 against which provision for redemption by means of Sinking Funds was R134,144.

2. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

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

Comparative Statement of Revenue

<i>Head</i>	<i>1958-59</i>	<i>1959-60</i>	<i>1960-61</i>
	R	R	R
Taxes	—	—	867,999
Basuto Tax *	693,202	661,845	—
Customs and Excise	1,554,228	1,855,115	1,917,078
Posts and Telegraphs	133,064	165,160	180,615
Licences	71,926	75,631	93,423†
Fees of Court	66,482	61,550	60,711
Judicial Fines	10,186	14,080	64,693†
Income Tax *	147,440	183,363	—
Poll Tax *	4,626	4,240	—
Fees for Services Rendered	110,144	120,578	118,942
Interest	38,126	22,794	15,182
Wool and Mohair Export Duty	131,610	136,214	125,930
Rent from Government Property	51,132	41,299	48,859
Miscellaneous††	263,418	357,930	71,793
Re-imbursments††	—	—	151,749
	3,275,584	3,699,799	3,716,974
Grant-in-Aid	—	—	780,000
	348,428	450,738	4,496,974
C.D. & W. Grants			238,505
Totals	3,624,012	4,150,537	4,735,479

* Combined into one Head, "Taxes", from April 1st, 1960.

† Include revenue which accrued to the former Basuto National Treasury prior to April 1st, 1960.

†† "Re-imbursments" were included with "Miscellaneous" prior to April 1st, 1960.

Comparative Statement of Expenditure

<i>Head</i>	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	R	R	R
High Commissioner's Office	123,760	143,961	134,597
Judicial	58,608	66,293	77,783
Audit	33,062	41,893	47,826
Rand Agencies	56,576	60,152	61,403
Public Debt	60,826	78,758	95,757
Pensions and Gratuities	191,712	193,542	259,980
Resident Commissioner ¹	-	-	21,161
Paramount Chief ²	-	-	69,081
Central Administration	188,484	277,619	231,222
Agricultural and Veterinary Services	211,632	264,855	278,496
Basuto Courts ²	-	-	105,540
Basutoland National Council ³	-	-	41,873
Central Stores	166,802	204,299	181,409
Co-operative Societies	17,264	17,948	27,965
District Administration	128,144	143,638	123,635
Education	592,832	659,817	702,324
Leper Settlement	57,190	58,301	57,934
Local Government	-	6,188	286,823
Health ⁴	340,902	422,366	446,667
Basuto Administration ⁵	244,932	277,873	-
Police	305,402	368,247	378,414
Posts and Telegraphs	115,582	128,747	137,132
Prisons	119,944	132,641	135,167
Public Works Department	398,282	501,885	538,104
Maseru Power and Water Supply ⁶	-	-	71,180
Public Works Extraordinary	172,736	229,586	110,796
	3,584,672	4,278,609	4,622,269
C.D. & W. Schemes	414,562	402,650	357,670
Totals	3,999,232	4,681,259	4,979,939

¹ Included in Central Administration prior to April 1st, 1960.

² Paid by the former Basuto National Treasury prior to April 1st, 1960.

³ New heads of expenditure from April 1st, 1960.

⁴ Formerly "Medical"

⁵ Grants to the former Basuto National Treasury.

⁶ Included in Public Works Department prior to April 1st, 1960.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31st MARCH, 1961

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	R	R	c
<i>Cash</i>			
Bank Overdraft	580,736-43	With Sub-Accountants	27,803-60
Crown Agents	14,460-10	With District Councils	43,189-84
		In transit	92,777-95
<i>Deposits</i>		Imprests.	5,504-69
Colonial Development and Welfare			
Grants	39,392-07	<i>Advances</i>	
Other	220,132-62	Personal.	145,759-19
		Other Governments	25,905-87
<i>Special Funds</i>		Stock & Outstandings (Depart-	
Basutoland Wool & Mohair Fund	82,287-36	mental Trade Accounts)	50,989-16
Guardians Fund	8,428-79	Other	70,883-30
Widows' & Orphans' Pension Funds	603,374-69		
		<i>Investments</i>	
<i>Loans</i>		Surplus Balance	342,855-17
Unexpended portion of Inter-Col-		Widows' & Orphans' Pension Funds.	598,790-67
onial Development Loan		Deficit for year 1960-61	244,460-12
		Add Depreciation of Investments	4,300-53
			248,760-65
		Less General Revenue Balance as at	
		1st April, 1960.	101,246-49
			<u>147,514-19</u>
			<u>1,551,973-63</u>

3. MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Revenue from Basuto Tax, Income Tax and Poll Tax for the year ending 31st March 1962 is expected to be R942,000.

Customs and Excise Duty

Revenue is expected to be R2,040,000 for the year ending 31st March 1962.

Income Tax

The rates fixed and rebates allowable for the year ended June 30th, 1961, were as follows:

- (1) *Normal Tax*: Married persons were assessed at the rate of 15*d.* increased by 1/1000th of a penny per pound of taxable income. Unmarried persons were charged an extra 3*d.* per pound. Companies paid at the rate of 6*s.* increased to 7*s.* 6*d.* 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 24*d.* 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. 10*s.* per dependant and 1*s.* 3*d.* per pound of insurance or benefit fund premiums were allowed. The maximum allowance was £7 10*s.* 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 12*s.* 6*d.* 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 ending on 31st March, 1962 is estimated to be R220,000.

Africans are exempt from Income Tax.

Trading Licences

Revenue from Licences specified in the Basutoland Trading Proclamation No. 72 of 1951, as amended by High Commissioner's Notice 275 of 1955, has been assigned to District Councils as from 1st April 1961. The fees for licences as given in the Proclamation and Notice referred to above remain unchanged.

Stamp Duty

Chapter 70 of the Laws of Basutoland gives the rates of stamp duties and fees.

Wool and Mohair Export Duty

The duty on wool and on mohair exported remains unchanged at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound, and $4d.$ per pound respectively. (Calculations are made in sterling and the total payable converted to Rand-cent.)

Poll Tax

Poll Tax of R6 per annum is payable by all male adult persons over 21 years of age who do not pay Basuto Tax.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The currency in use in Basutoland is that of the Republic of South Africa; the change to a new decimalised currency is explained at the beginning of Chapter III.

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, Qu-thing, and Qacha's Nek. Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) Ltd. has a branch office in Maseru and operates agencies at Leribe, Mohale's Hoek, Mafeteng and Butha Buthe.

There are 12 Post Offices at which business is transacted with the Republic of South Africa Post Office Savings Bank, whose headquarters are at Bloemfontein, O.F.S.

Chapter 5: 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 6: 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 Basuto has been engaged in trading activities. The Basuto 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.

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 Basuto in the mines, industries and farms of the Republic 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 Republic, payments to labour agents in the Territory and better Basuto Tax collections.

Table I - Imports

	Number				Value in £'s Sterling		
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961	
<i>Livestock</i>							
Horses, Mules and Donkeys . . .	4,007	4,842	4,328	52,091	52,946	60,845	
Cattle	14,872	19,527	18,752	208,208	273,378	270,164	
Sheep and Goats	3,369	4,633	9,340	10,107	11,582	22,580	
Total				260,406	337,906	353,589	
<i>Grain</i>							
	<i>Bags</i>	<i>Bas</i>	<i>Bags</i>				
Wheat and Flour	43,999	42,480	37,813	116,518	116,037	107,625	
Maize and Maize meal	135,777	231,301	153,350	314,263	462,602	356,278	
Sorghum	11,235	2,921	4,854	24,352	15,842	13,571	
Other Produce	-	-	-	9,964	13,255	4,097	
Merchandise	-	-	-	2,893,940	3,142,873	2,224,365	
Total				3,619,443	4,088,515	3,059,525	

Table II - Exports

	Number			Value in £'s Sterling		
	1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
Livestock						
Horses, Mules & Donkeys	237	34	33	4,740	370	352
Cattle	11,841	10,379	8,491	213,138	186,822	105,275
Sheep and Goats	4,127	3,151	2,050	12,381	7,877	6,882
Grain						
	<i>Bags</i>	<i>Bags</i>	<i>Bags</i>			
Wheat, Flour	18,344	39,348	25,633	5,827	1,033	928
Maize and maize meal	2,458	423	320	884	7,574	7,076
Sorghum	680	5,826	3,322	114,972	52,516	86,660
Beans and Peas	25,904	13,129	19,129			
	<i>lb.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>lb.</i>			
Wool	7,233,356	6,786,356	7,356,426	830,903	731,513	804,656
Mohair	1,080,470	1,180,670	1,266,125	371,618	329,456	364,314
Bones	775,110	578,492	720,100	5,038	3,760	4,860
	<i>Units</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Units</i>			
Hides	27,943	30,129	11,657	20,526	23,972	11,982
Skins	91,203	67,612	80,575	28,957	21,467	22,584
Grand Total.				1,608,984	1,366,360	1,415,569

The Diamond Trade

On 1st September the Paramount Chief by means of Government Notice No. 41 of 1961 declared the diggings at Letšeng la Terai to be opened to Basuto Concession holders. The diggings are situated in an isolated valley in the mountain area of the Mokhotlong District at an altitude of 10,100 feet. A bridle path connects the diggings with Mokhotlong but Government has constructed an emergency landing strip nearby. A tented Police Post equipped with radio was established at Letšeng la Terai on September 6th, 1961.

In order to channel the sale of diamonds won by Basuto prospectors prior to September 1961 to licenced buyers, it was decided by Government to declare an amnesty from November 1st, 1961 to December 16th, 1961. No prosecutions were instituted against the non Concession holders who sold diamonds to licenced buyers.

The following Tables show the value of diamonds purchased by licenced dimond buyers up to December 31st, 1961.

Total Value of diamonds purchased up to 31.12.61	R58,599·95
Purchases from Concession Holders up to the commencement of the Amnesty	R14,851·60
Purchases from Concession Holders during Amnesty	R29,008·50
Purchases from non Concession Holders during Amnesty	R14,739·85

Chapter 7: Production

1. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

I. GENERAL

The Department of Agriculture is headed by a Director, who is assisted by various specialist officers in the fields of veterinary science, agronomy, animal husbandry, soil conservation, education, research and statistics. These officers form the headquarters advisory staff which consist of Agricultural and Livestock Officers, Veterinary and Livestock assistants, Agricultural Demonstrators and Conservation Foremen.

Agriculture is Basutoland's main industry, and is likely to remain so for some considerable time. The average holding is 6 acres of arable plus a share in the communal grazing. There is no security of tenure and with impoverished soils and the lack of development capital the

standard of farming is poor. Agricultural production is very low and with the exception of wool and mohair, is barely sufficient to meet the country's needs. Basutoland is normally an exporter of wheat, beans, peas, but these do no more than balance the heavy annual imports of maize.

The country is divided into three main regions:

Lowlands

This consists of a narrow strip running from Butha Buthe in the North to Quthing in the South, plus the Orange River valley. The altitude varies from 4,800–6,000 feet and the soils are sandy loam. It is the chief arable zone and is responsible for the bulk of the maize and sorghums produced and for a large proportion of the wheat. It is not a livestock area but large numbers of cattle, horses, and even small stock, are to be found in it throughout the year.

Foothills

This zone varies in altitude from 6–7,000 feet and it consists of red loam and black clays. This is the mixed farming area.

Mountains

This is by far the largest part of Basutoland and consists of mountain slopes and valleys ranging from 7,500 to over 11,000 feet. There is a fair amount of cultivation in the valleys and Basutoland's best wheat and peas are produced in this region. It is, however, largely a livestock area. The cattle graze on the lower mountain slopes in summer returning to the valleys or lowlands in the winter, while the sheep and goats graze on the higher mountain areas in summer and return to the lower valleys and mountains in winter. This region produces the best and most wool and hair and is the livestock breeding area of Basutoland. Over the past few years there has been a considerable amount of encroachment of arable into this basically grazing area, due to the ever increasing population and the hunger for land.

2. POLICY AND PROGRESS

The policy of the Department has not changed during the year. It is to improve the utilization, conservation and rehabilitation of the country's natural resources. What has undergone some change is the method of approach to the problem. In the past an attempt has been made to cover the whole country and to provide equal services to all farmers, whether they were willing to make use of these services or not. It has become more and more apparent that this dispersal of the available staff has resulted in very little progress being made, and during the past few years the method has been changed to an approach



to the individual progressive farmer. To-day there are 850 of these farmers and many more are waiting to join their ranks. The limiting factor is, however, the availability of fully trained staff able to give these farmers the guidance they require. Attempts are being made to overcome this by the in-service training of all staff and by attaching and training more and better basically qualified students at the Agricultural School. It is hoped that in the middle of 1963 the school will turn out forty students with diplomas and that this number will rise to sixty each year in the future. As more staff become available, it will be possible to extend the scope of departmental activities to other farmers and their example should in turn encourage others to farm better. The extension of credit facilities in conjunction with the Registrar of Co-operatives is assisting materially in bringing about this improvement. In the past the progressive farmer movement has dealt mainly with the crop farmer but with the increasing strength of the livestock division and the extension of credit facilities to the livestock farmer for the purchase of improved stock, more and more such farmers will be drawn into the scheme. In the meanwhile other farmers have not been neglected. The Department has continued to import and sell improved rams, bulls, cows, and poultry at subsidized prices. Trees have been grown or imported and sold to persons interested in producing fruit, and timber, and large numbers of trees have been planted out in reclamation and other areas set aside by District Councils and chiefs for this purpose. Efforts in the field of conservation have been continued.

Research, especially in the use of fertilizers, variety trials, the effects of different methods of cultivation, preparation and weed control which can easily be practised by farmers, has been carried on. An interesting study in this field is the effect of iodine on plants and further investigation has revealed that under certain circumstances mountain soils do show a response to phosphatic fertilizers. This work is continuing.

In the field of public relations, much has been done by means of field campaign, film slides, strips, and bulletins to teach better farming practices.

Although, because of administrative difficulties, the Basutoland Co-operative Federation, which took over the duties of the departmental trading account, has not been able to meet all demands for improved seeds and fertilizers distribution, the increased use of and demand for these commodities is encouraging.

3. CROP PRODUCTION AND FOOD SUPPLIES

Maize and Sorghums

These are the traditional crops and staple food of the Basuto, and are sown in all areas, even in the mountains, where the reaping of a rewarding crop is exceptional. The determination to grow their tradi-

tional foods can be attributed largely to the isolation of the mountain areas and the difficulty of exporting other grain and importing maize and sorghum.

During 1961 yields were very variable. In the Northern districts of Butha Buthe, Leribe, Berea, and Maseru they were average to good, average in Mafeteng, poor in Mohale's Hoek, Qacha's Nek, and Mokhotlong, and fair to good in Quthing.

The prospects for the 1962 crop appear poor.

Wheat

Fair to good crops were harvested in the three Northern camps, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek and Mokhotlong, while in Maseru, Quthing and Qacha's Nek yields were generally poor. Export figures are given in the accompanying table.

Peas and Beans

Good crops of beans and peas were harvested in Butha Buthe, Leribe, Berea, Mafeteng and Mokhotlong, while in Maseru, Mohale's Hoek and Qacha's Nek crops were average and in Quthing poor. These crops, especially, enjoy a ready demand and are disposed of at good prices through traders and co-operatives. Figures for exports are shown in the table below:

<i>Exports</i>	<i>1961 (bags)</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>1961 (bags)</i>
Wheat	61,580	Maize	91,021
Beans and Peas	29,803		
Sorghum	3,322		

Wool and Mohair

With the rise in numbers of sheep and goats and a slight increase in per capita output the production of wool and mohair increased during the year under review. The price of wool was rather lower than the equivalent price for 1960, while in spite of the rather severe fall in the price throughout the season, that for mohair was rather higher. During the year, the market was firm and changed slightly in the seller's favour and it was anticipated that the steady trend of the market would continue.

After opening at 19.5 cents, the price of wool rose to 22 cents. The average was 19.9 cents. Mohair opened at 72 cents but declined thereafter to 45 cents, averaging 60 cents for the season.

Production, average price and total value are set out below:

<i>Wool</i>			<i>Mohair</i>		
<i>Total Production lb.</i>	<i>Average Price</i>	<i>Total Value</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Average Price</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
7,356,476	19·9c.	R1,471,200	1,266,125	60c.	R759,675

A disquieting feature is the increase in the percentage of cross bred wool and mohair, which is due to the increasing number of cross breed rams and ewes maintained for breeding purposes. The sustained efforts of the livestock staff and the co-operation of the farmers had resulted in the figure for this percentage being reduced to 4 per cent of the Basutoland clip by 1958. It has now increased to 12 per cent. It is hoped that by the appointment of 2 to 3 Livestock Officers to do extension work, this trend will be reversed.

Hides and Skins

There has been a steady increase in the export of improved suspension dried hides and skins, especially to markets overseas. With the fuller co-operation of the producer, the traders and the exporters there is no reason why Basutoland should not build up a small but profitable export trade in hides and skins. The "Maluti" hide is already in demand overseas.

Livestock Improvement

Sheep and Goats: The importation of improved rams has continued. During the year 452 Merino and 1,379 Angora rams were imported and resold to farmers at approximately half the cost price. The demand appears to be on the increase again.

Horses: Good progress has been made with the Memorial Stud and during the year 30 foals were born. It was necessary to put down three aged and infirm mares and a further two to three of the foundation stock. Several which have not come up to standard will be either sold, or put down next year. A fine pure breed stallion, William of Orange, died in Quthing.

Cattle: Some forty Brown Swiss bulls and cows have been imported and sold to farmers at subsidized prices. The demand is increasing, especially in the mountain areas. At the same time small herds of Brown Swiss have been established at the experiment station, Botša-

belo Leper Settlement and at the Training Farms. These will not only help to popularize the breed, but will serve as a small nucleus where adopted Brown Swiss can be bred and sold.

4. SOIL CONSERVATION AND LAND USE

Basic engineering operations associated with anti-erosion measures still continue in three lowland areas: Leribe, Maseru, and Mafeteng. Weather conditions have been unfavourable and the production rate has been seriously curtailed.

An encouraging feature is the growing appreciation and development of the land use planning aspect of conservation. This approach aims at getting at the basic causes of erosion and trying to eliminate them. Because erosion is caused by bad land use methods, the intention is to survey existing conditions of land use and their effect on the natural resources and then to put forward recommendations for improvement.

This process is making good headway in the Mejametalana Scheme in Maseru, and a new scheme is being planned for the Thaba Putsoa area in Leribe.

Tree planting continues to make good progress and over 1,000,000 trees were planted this year.

A grazing control scheme has been drawn up for the Thaba Bosiu Ward in Maseru and it is hoped it will be put into operation next season. This is an aspect of work which must be given territorial priority because it constitutes the basis of erosion control for over 75 per cent of the country.

2. CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

I. GENERAL

The Co-operative Department is the Government agency for the supervision and promotion of Co-operative organizations.

The policy of the Department during the 14 years of its existence has been to build an independent Co-operative Movement in Basutoland. In pursuing this policy, many difficulties have been encountered. Many still remain, but the Department has succeeded in the main essentials of stimulating Co-operative development, and of laying a foundation on which to build.

During 1961 the Department faced two main problems. These were to secure adequate financial provision and control in order to sustain agricultural projects and to establish a viable central organization capable of servicing the needs of local units.

2. STAFF

During the year, the staff of the Department was considerably expanded to cope with the additional, and continuing, burden of work resulting from very rapid expansion of the agricultural credit societies.

The staff now comprises the Registrar, a Deputy Registrar (who joined in August, 1961), a Senior Co-operative Officer, two Co-operative Officers and twelve Assistant Co-operative Officers. A Senior Agricultural and Livestock Officer is also on the staff of the Department on secondment from the Agricultural Department for liaison and advisory purposes. A Senior Officer left the Department in October to undertake a nine-month training course at the Co-operative College, Loughborough, England. The additions to Departmental staff have made it possible to station one Assistant Co-operative Officer in each District and to organize a separate audit section within the Department. There is, however, a need both for more staff and for providing training for existing staff, and schemes have been prepared for these developments.

3. FINANCE

Aided by Government loans and Government guaranteed finance from a commercial bank, the central Co-operative finance organization, the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union, was able to stimulate development in all spheres, and particularly in agricultural credit and marketing. A total of £237,000 was made available from these sources. This provision was supplemented by a small but growing income from deposits made by individual members of the constituent societies. At the end of the year this source provided about £25,000. The Department and the B.C.B.U. encourage this process of self-financing in order to make the Movement more independent of outside assistance and, so far as bank money is concerned, to provide a source of cheaper capital.

4. TYPES OF SOCIETIES

The types of registered societies are:

<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>
Agricultural Credit	129
Marketing	20
Industrial	2
Consumers	11
Central Bank	1
Others	6

5. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

The development of the Agricultural Credit Movement is of vital importance to the economy of Basutoland, which is at present, and likely to remain, almost wholly an agricultural and pastoral economy. The pattern of agricultural production is one of small holdings on tribal tenure with out-of-date methods, severe erosion and diminishing yields. The technical solutions to these problems are largely the province of the Agricultural Department but without the social organization, the education and the credit provided through the agency of the Co-operative societies, the technical problems would be insoluble. There is a close and effective partnership between the two Departments in this field.

In the 1960-61 season 76 societies were granted loans totalling more than £18,000 as against £3,500 to 24 societies in the previous season. Crop failure particularly in some southern districts and the inability to provide an adequate crop collection service resulted in a poorer loan recovery rate than had been expected. It is clear that good loan recovery relies upon effective crop collection and this means that the financing organization must be able to arrange for the collection and marketing of crops.

The overall loan recovery rate for the year was 67 per cent and the Department entered the new year with a substantial programme directed to improving this position. To some extent this result was the consequence of the rapid development referred to above, in the process of which some societies which had not been sufficiently instructed or screened were registered. Recommendations made by agricultural officers were, for example, often approved without further investigation and, as in many other countries, it does not necessarily follow that the good farmer readily pays his debts.

The credit societies have been divided into four categories:

- "A" Repaid at least 98 per cent of loans plus interest.
- "B" Repaid 75 per cent to 98 per cent of loans plus interest.
- "C" Repaid 50 per cent to 70 per cent of loans plus interest.
- "D" Repaid less than 50 per cent of loans plus interest.

New loans are made only to societies in category "A". Societies in category "B" are encouraged to improve; those in "C" put under official enquiry, and those in "D" liquidated and their members proceeded against.

6. MARKETING SOCIETIES

These societies are principally concerned with marketing the agricultural produce of their members including wool, mohair, hides and skins and grain crops. The produce is bought for cash and either resold within the Territory or exported to the Republic of South Africa. Many of the societies also provide a limited range of agricultural and domestic commodities for sale to members. The societies have been expanding rapidly and while this demonstrates their appeal to the public it has raised problems of management and good financial control. Most of them employ at least one full time official and efforts have been made to provide some instructions in business management for these officials. The sources of recruitment of people equipped to manage societies of any size are however very limited, and the Registrar's staff has not been adequate to provide the amount of training needed, particularly as they were almost wholly preoccupied in coping with the rapidly growing credit movement.

7. CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES

There are eleven Consumer Co-operatives. Like the Marketing societies, their progress and development is inhibited by the scarcity of good managers. They operate too in a field in which there is strong competition from highly efficient and well established European traders.

Efficiently run, these societies can produce trading surpluses which will be available for further development. There is a very strong public demand for consumer business enterprise and consumer societies can provide a necessary competitive alternative to private enterprise which is largely European financed and controlled.

8. INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES

The principal society is the Basutoland Co-operative Industries Ltd., a composite society engaged in the trades of building and tailoring. Further expansion is planned into the fields of carpentry and furniture-making, leather work and Basuto arts and crafts. The building branch

undertakes a substantial amount of Government contract work which is obtained by competitive tender. During the year under review, a building management expert from Britain visited the Territory for the purpose of advising on matters of organization and management. As a consequence of his visit, and with his assistance, a working foreman also came to the Territory to give on-the-job instruction in site organization and other technical aspects of building.

9. CONTROL ORGANIZATION

Much of the time of the Registrar, during 1961, was absorbed by the abortive Basutoland Co-operative Federation which was set up in 1960 as a partnership between the B.C.B.U. and the Farmers' Co-operative Union of South Africa.

The Federation was dissolved on 31st October and the business taken over by the B.C.B.U. itself as a Trading Department.

During the year, the B.C.B.U. made good progress in its banking affairs and the deposit business expanded. All Government financial assistance to the Movement is channelled through the B.C.B.U. which has the effect of establishing its authority and status within the Movement and facilitates Government supervision over the application and disposition of funds made available. It also makes the B.C.B.U. responsible for the finances of the Movement as a whole. Although the B.C.B.U. has contributed greatly to the expansion of the Movement, it has not yet solved its own management and organizational problems.

The Basutoland Co-operative Savings Society is a territorial organization which has had substantial success in attracting investments and this organization has the capacity to become an important finance institution. It was actively concerned during the year with stimulating a Co-operative Housing development to be financed from its own funds and it is hoped to see progress in this field in 1962.

10. CONCLUSION

The Co-operative Movement in Basutoland commands a large and still growing support from the people. Its failures are the consequences of widespread activity by many people untried in the intricacies of business organization, whose enthusiasm sometimes outruns their ability to organize and manage. Its successes are found in the measure of the spirit of self-help which has been developed and in the training, the experience and the hope it holds out for many people.

Chapter 8: Social Services

1. EDUCATION

I. PRIMARY SCHOOLS

There were 962 lower primary schools and 112 higher primary schools giving eight years of pre-secondary education.

The proprietors of these are as follows: 4 Government, 7 Committee, 5 African Methodist Episcopal, 11 minor missions, 459 Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, 446 Roman Catholic and 142 English Church.

English is taught from the beginning and becomes the medium of instruction in the fifth year of the primary course, by which time a pupil is reasonably literate in his own language, Sesuto.

In 1961, 2,749 pupils sat the Department's Standard VI Examination and 1,571 passed.

2. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The number of secondary schools remained unchanged at 21, of which four were full secondary high schools offering a five-year course preparing for the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate, 15 were junior secondary schools preparing for the High Commission Territories, Junior Certificate, and 2 offered the first year only. The four high schools also enter pupils for the Junior Certificate.

One high and one junior secondary school are maintained by Government and controlled by committees. The remainder are missionary schools.

326 pupils sat for the Junior Certificate Examination and 217 passed. 68 sat for the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate, 29 passed, and 3 obtained the General Certificate of Education. This was the first year that the Cambridge Certificate had been taken. Previously, pupils sat for the South African Examinations.

3. TEACHER TRAINING

Of the seven training colleges, all offer the three-year post-Standard VI course for the Basutoland Primary Teachers' Certificate, and five also offer the two-year post-Junior Certificate course for the High Commission Territories Primary Higher Teachers' Certificate.

There were 450 training for lower primary schools and 122 for higher primary schools.

There is provision at Pius XII University College for a two-year post-School Certificate course to train teachers for the junior forms of secondary schools, and for a one-year post-graduate diploma course.

4. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Lerotholi Artisan Training Centre in Maseru, the main technical institution, was closed throughout the year for reorganization and the recruitment of better qualified staff. It is intended to provide courses leading to the City and Guilds of London Institute Craft Certificates in building and mechanical subjects and to Royal Society of Arts standards in secretarial subjects. The Centre will also provide "crash" courses for the in-service training of artisans.

In the south, Leloaleng Trade School provides training for village craftsmen in carpentry, building, leatherwork, and motor mechanics.

5. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Pius XII University College at Roma is a Roman Catholic foundation receiving only token assistance from Government. Of its 170 students, 29 were from Basutoland, taking a variety of courses: pre-degree, University of South Africa B.A. and B.Sc., Chartered Institute of Secretaries Intermediate, Diploma in Education and Diploma for Junior Secondary Teachers.

Of 45 Basuto known to be studying outside the territory, mainly overseas, 23 were university students, 3 at Durban Medical School, 2 in the United States of America, and the rest at Commonwealth Universities.

6. FINANCE

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1959, £116,000 was made available for the period 1960-63, to be spent as follows:

	£
(a) Completion of the separation of teacher training from secondary schools at three centres . . .	24,000
(b) Improvement of boarding and staff housing in junior secondary schools.	39,500
(c) Additional classrooms at higher primary schools	30,000
(d) Building and equipment for lower primary schools.	15,000
(e) Offices for the new High Commission Territories Examinations Council	7,500
Total	<u>116,000</u>

Good progress was made with these capital works and roughly half the grant was spent in 1961.

Further grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act were made available before the end of the year:

	£
Extension of Leloaleng Trade School	30,000
Additional headquarters staff	25,955
In-service training (operated by the Training Committee).	40,000

During the year 2,375 teachers profited from the Rusbridger salary revision which cost the United Kingdom Treasury £208,000.

With the salaries revision the normal 30 or so per cent of the Protectorate's total expenditure that is allocated to education was inflated to 42 per cent.

7. DEPARTMENTAL STAFF

By the end of the year at headquarters there were the Director, Deputy Director, Chief Inspector, Administrative Secretary, two Assistant Executive Officers and four clerks.

The Chief Inspector's staff consisted of 4 Education Officers, a Woman Education Officer, 4 Senior Supervisors, and 4 Supervisors. The Examinations Officer, who has a temporary assistant, is now against our establishment of 6 Education Officers. Additional staff, provided from C.D. & W. funds as a result of the Rusbridger report, consisting of 1 Education Officer, 2 Senior Supervisors and 1 Supervisor, are to be recruited. The post of Chief Inspector is also a C.D. & W. post. Valuable assistance in general administrative work is given by the grant-aided Mission secretariats, the staffs of the Roman Catholic and Paris Evangelical Missions being each increased by one to cope with the greater volume of work.

8. CONSULTATION

The Director works in close liaison with the Executive Council Member associated with Education and Health.

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

2. PUBLIC HEALTH

Climatically Basutoland may be considered a healthy climate, the winters being cold and dry and the rainy season occurring during the warm summer months.

The vectors of malaria, trypanosomiasis, bilharziasis and other tropical diseases do not occur in Basutoland.

Despite these obvious advantages the general health of the Basuto is not good largely on account of their low resistance caused by poor nutrition.

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

Water supplies in the rural areas are generally of poor quality resulting in a fairly high incidence of enteric diseases. In the larger centres there is a piped water supply of fairly high quality.

U.N.I.C.E.F. have during the year supplied dried milk powder donated by the peoples of Australia, Canada and the United States of America for distribution to undernourished children.

U.N.I.C.E.F. has also supplied equipment for Government and Mission hospitals.

The Government professional and technical staff were as follows:

<i>Division I</i>		
	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength at 31.12.61</i>
Director of Health	1	1
Surgical Specialist	1	0
Medical Officer of Health	1	1
Medical Officer of Mental Health	1	1
Senior Medical Officer	1	0
Medical Officers	20	14
<i>Division II</i>		
Pharmacist	1	1
Senior Matron	1	1
Matrons	3	2
Sister Tutor	1	1
Nursing sisters	17	4
Male Mental Nurse	1	1
Health Inspectors	3	3
Dispensers Higher Grade	10	10
Superintendent Leprosorium	1	1
Farm Manager	1	1
<i>Division III</i>		
Assistant Health Inspector	1	0
Home Nutritionists	3	1
Health Assistants	6	5
Radiographer	1	0
Pupil Health Assistants	—	4
Dispensers	17	17
Pupil Dispensers	—	4
Sanitation Assistants	3	2
Staff Nurses	62	62
Student Nurses & Pupil Midwives	—	34
Ward Attendants	160	160
Ward Attendants (Mental Home)	11	11
Leprosy & Welfare Inspectors	9	9

The existing facilities for medical care are as follows:

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Hospitals</i>	9	5	14
<i>Beds</i>			
Private	22	45	67
General	311	185	496
Maternity	53	55	108
Cots	12	21	33
Paediatric	102	88	190
Tuberculosis	131	64	195
Isolation	21	28	49
Total Beds	652	486	1,138
 Maternal and Child Health Clinics	4	2	6
Ante-natal Clinics	14	4	18
Venereal Disease clinics	16	4	20
X-ray plants	8	5	13
Health Centres	4	—	4
Mountain Dispensaries	3	1	4
 <i>Out-patients Clinics:</i>			
(a) Attended by Doctors	8	18	26
(b) Attended by Nurses, Health Assistants and Medical Aides	7	38	45
Leprosoria	1	—	1
Mental Home	1	—	1

The additional beds are in the new paediatric and tuberculosis wards. Private organizations have not been included.

I. HOSPITALS

The nine Government hospitals are in the main administrative centres. The five Mission hospitals are at Seboche's, Mapoteng, Roma, Morija, and Paray. The St. Charles Hospital at Seboche's was opened during the year.

Government and Mission hospitals are equipped for general medical and surgical and maternity work. Each has an out-patient department and some have district clinics which are visited at varying intervals by the medical staff.

Both the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital at Maseru and the Maluti hospital at Mapoteng are recognized by the South African Medical and Dental Council for the training of interns.

The Queen Elizabeth II Hospital is recognized by the High Commission Territories Nursing Council and by the Basutoland Executive Nursing Committee for the training of nurses and midwives. There were 34 student nurses and student midwives in training during the year. This hospital also provides training for Dispenser-anaesthetists and Health assistants. The Maluti Hospital is recognized by the High Commission Territories Nursing Council for the training of nurses only.

Scott Hospital, Morija is recognized by the Basutoland Executive Nursing Committee as a training centre for medical and surgical nurses. There were 9 student nurses in training during the year.

2. HEALTH CENTRES AND MOUNTAIN DISPENSARIES

Health centres are when possible staffed with a nurse/midwife in charge of the centre and a health assistant to carry out environmental sanitation and preventive health work. They provide limited curative and midwifery services within a limited area around the centre. Mountain Dispensaries are staffed by a nurse/midwife only and the service provided is more limited.

3. LEPPER SETTLEMENT

The Botšabelo settlement is 5 miles outside Maseru and was established under the Leprosy Proclamation of 1913. The majority of buildings are of wood and iron construction and have been in use since inception.

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

There were 61 new admissions and 50 re-admissions of the latter 25 were deserted and of the remainder the majority were for trophic ulcers.

There were 46 patients discharged, 10 deaths and 38 desertions during 1961.

A total of 6 operations were performed and there were 161 admissions to hospital.

At the end of the year there were 336 patients remaining. Amongst these are a number in whom the disease has been arrested for many years but they are allowed to remain on humanitarian grounds as they have no home to which they may return.

4. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Mental Home

The grounds of the Mental Home have been improved, trees and lawns have been planted and the grounds levelled. Two piggeries and a chicken run have been constructed. There have also been improvements in the buildings.

Psychiatric Clinics

These have continued to be held in Maseru, Leribe, Teyateyaneng, Mafeteng, and Mohale's Hoek.

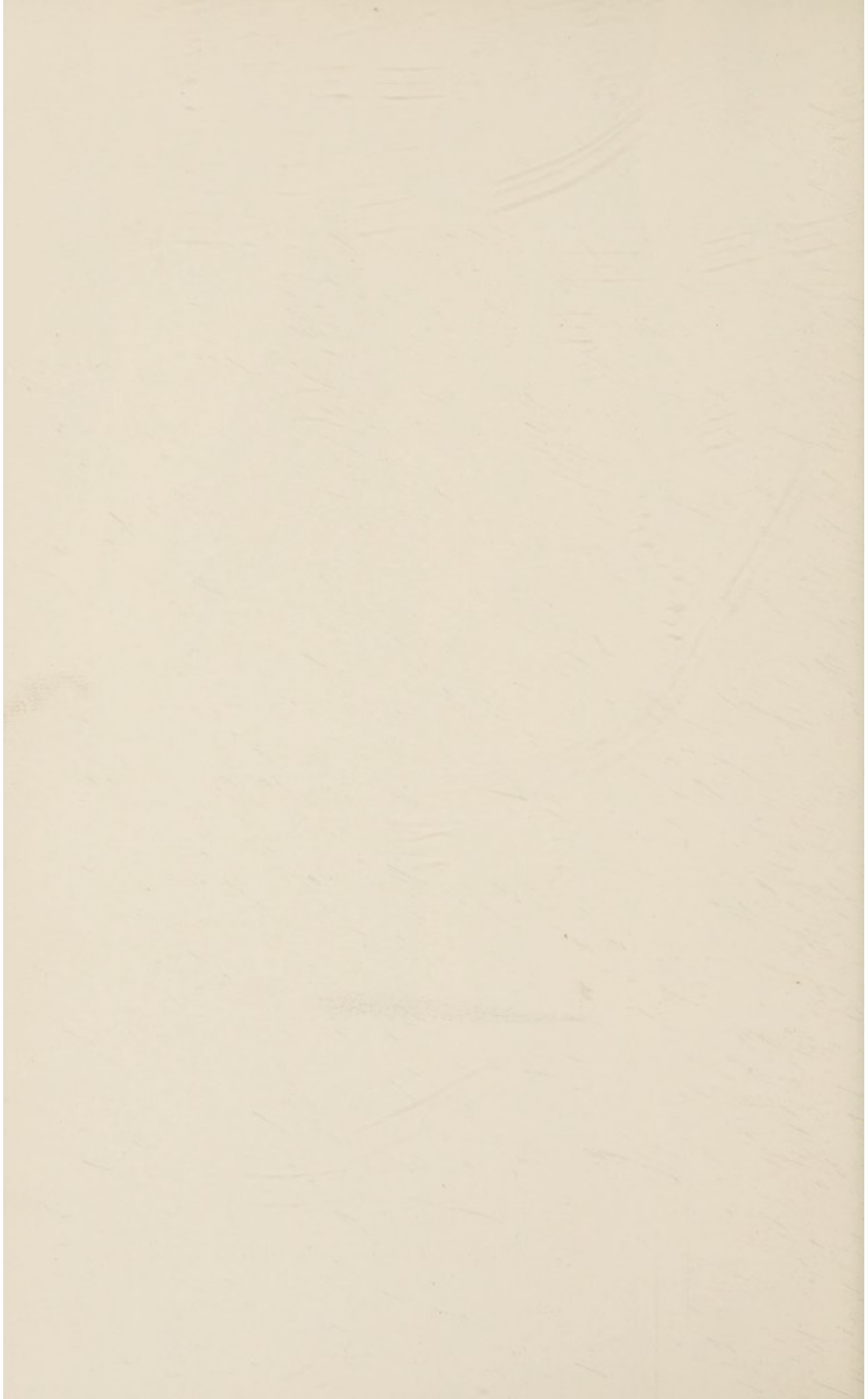
These clinics have virtually reached the limit of capacity and have achieved much in the field of mental health.

A new clinic with a limited number of beds for patients under observation is being constructed in Butha Buthe.

*Statistics**In-Patients*

<i>Admissions</i>		<i>Discharges</i>	
Male	35	Male	35
Female	17	Female	19
Deaths	—	Psychaitric drugs	62
Receiving E.C.T. Treatments	37	Physical illness.	18
Escapees returned	3	Daytime confinements for	
Escapees discharged	1	behavior	40
Total In-patients.	121	E.C.T. given	330





Classification of Admission on Diagnosis

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Schizophrenia	18	16	34
Pellagra Dementia	7	0	7
Alcoholic Psychosis	1	0	1
Epileptic Psychosis	2	0	2
Other Organic Psychosis	2	0	2
Mania	4	0	4
Puerperal Psychosis	1	—	1
Depression	0	1	1
Total	35	17	52

The most striking clinical observation during the year has been the influence of alcohol and malnutrition on the prognosis of psychiatric disease in the Territory. Patients with any psychiatric disease in whom one or both factors obtain have a much worse prognosis, with more psychological deterioration and incapacity and a higher relapse rate.

5. PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICES

A nurse with training in public health started a home visiting service in Maseru. This was unfortunately interrupted by the smallpox vaccination campaign.

A school nursing programme was carried out by a temporarily employed staff nurse as a result of these two nurses working in Maseru virtually every child has been immunized and numerous children who would otherwise not seek medical advice for financial reasons received treatment.

6. EPIDEMIC AND GENERAL DISEASES

Quarantinable Diseases

Smallpox: An outbreak of variola minor occurred in the Butha Buthe, Leribe, and Mafeteng Districts. Between March and June there were 62 cases diagnosed with no deaths, the majority in Butha Buthe and northern Leribe. Efforts to contain the outbreak by vaccinations in the locally infected area were not successful and a country wide vaccination campaign was carried out. The department was ably

assisted by volunteers from all sections of the community and by members of other departments particularly the Department of Agricultural and Livestock Services whose agricultural and livestock survey was unfortunately interrupted.

A total of 717,824 persons were vaccinated, before the campaign an estimated 2.9 per cent of population had been vaccinated during the previous ten years. A sample taken in the Butha Buthe, Teyateyaneng, and Qacha's Nek Districts showed the following very satisfactory carrying out of the campaign.

Successfully vaccinated	22,829	84.45%
Unsuccessfully vaccinated	3,744	13.85%
Not vaccinated	459	1.70%
Total of sample	27,032	110

In spite of these results, further cases occurred in Butha Buthe in recently vaccinated persons. The disease was mild and modified. The diagnosis was confirmed by the South African Institute for Medical Research. During December further cases occurred in persons who had been re-vaccinated in November.

Neither the origin of the first outbreak nor that of the second was traced.

The second outbreak continued into 1962, by the 31st December an additional 22 cases had occurred. No other quarantinable diseases occurred during 1961.

Communicable Diseases

Diphtheria: The number of cases reported has remained high because of the lack of sufficient field personnel to immunize children who are too far from dispensaries. There were 74 cases and 6 deaths compared with 73 cases and 12 deaths notified in 1960.

17,867 prophylactic inoculations were given of which 3,790 were recorded as having completed the course. Others may have completed the course but were not recorded as such.

Enteric Diseases: Outbreaks of these diseases continued and 142 cases 7 deaths were reported. Prophylactic inoculations were given with Typhoid and Paratyphoid A & B endotoxoid as has been done in previous years. However in a few outbreaks, sanitary measures consisting of protection of the water supply has resulted in control of the outbreak. All the outbreaks were due to contaminated water supplies. It was not possible to trace the isolated cases.

Poliomyelitis: Seven cases with one death were notified during the year. A limited oral vaccination schedule was conducted in the administrative centres. In two sessions at each centre 17,161 doses were given by the automatic syringe technique. The third round was cancelled due to the usual annual summer gastro-enteritis.

Whooping cough: This disease is still very prevalent and 3,197 cases were reported during the year.

Measles: 1,523 cases notified.

Tuberculosis: There were 2,255 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis cases notified with 143 deaths a further 701 cases with 18 deaths of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were also reported.

Deficiency Diseases: The major deficiencies in the diet of the Basuto were protein, niacin, riboflavin and calcium. Although these deficiencies are fairly general the returns reflect that pellagra is the most dominant. The cases reported are as follows:

Malnutrition 3,293 cases, 40 deaths.

Pellagra 6,153 cases, 6 deaths.

Ariboflavinosis 100 cases, 1 death.

Kwashiorkor 1,056 cases, 49 deaths.

Avitaminosis 1,233 cases, 1 death.

7. SANITATION

Three health inspectors are now stationed at Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, and Leribe. There has been an improvement in various aspects of environmental sanitation. As the people appreciate the help that can be given by the health inspectors, the demands on their services rise and the inadequacy of this section of the department becomes more obvious.

Meat examination is carried out regularly at Maseru, Leribe, and Mohale's Hoek. These services were interrupted during the smallpox vaccination campaign.

The abattoirs at Maseru, Leribe, Qacha's Nek, and Butha Buthe were functioning and 1,972 cattle, 4,009 sheep, 342 calves and 456 pigs were slaughtered. 283 portions of bovines were condemned and two whole carcasses, one for cysticercosis bovis and the other for tuberculosis. 1,260 portions of sheep were condemned. Six pig carcasses were condemned for cysticercosis cellulosa and one side of a carcass for bruising.

Importation of milk was stopped early in the year, but as uncontrolled milk was being sold by various unregistered persons, it was decided to allow milk of a reasonable quality to be brought into Maseru. The standard accepted was chemically the standard laid down in the South

African Food and Drugs Act 1929 and bacteriologically the milk should not contain any *Bacillus Coli* and a total count of less than 100,000 organisms per millilitre. Very few specimens taken obtained these standards so consumers were advised to boil their milk. It is hoped that during the coming year a pasteurising plant will be erected in Maseru.

Government and Mission Hospitals : 1961

District	In-patients			Out-patients				Total out-Patients		
	Admissions	Operations		Hospitals and Dispensaries		Ante-Natal Clinic			Maternal Child Health	
		Major	Minor	First Attend-ances	Sub-sequent Attend-ances	First Attend-ances	Sub-sequent Attend-ances		First Attend-ances	Sub-sequent Attend-ances
Maseru	5,351	394	2,494	42,733	352,636	2,149	4,807	272	-	402,597
Butha Buthe	2,089	58	455	16,658	14,237	1,344	2,683	1,166	12,706	48,794
Leribe	1,762	70	608	30,782	25,942	1,838	2,630	-	-	61,192
Teyateyaneng	2,211	49	508	27,927	14,395	2,269	4,036	-	-	48,627
Mafeteng	2,720	59	650	28,539	20,120	1,048	1,037	-	-	50,744
Mohale's Hoek	1,482	78	385	17,949	1,522	697	1,488	-	-	21,656
Quthing	1,370	17	277	10,608	2,408	512	830	-	-	14,358
Qacha's Nek	454	42	314	7,338	11,500	366	479	130	145	19,958
Mokhotlong	1,058	32	148	11,545	20,342	388	675	117	1,125	34,192
Total	18,497	799	5,839	194,079	463,102	10,611	18,665	1,685	13,976	702,118
St. Joseph's	1,421	191	635	8,485	7,873	670	728	139	22	17,917
Maluti	2,093	407	638	3,726	2,234	751	864	-	-	7,575
Paray	1,288	9	311	9,100	1,825	-	-	-	-	10,925
Seboches'	139	3	296	2,883	936	139	75	-	-	4,033
Scott	1,449	118	2,088	47,626	15,979	2,779	3,558	130	-	70,072
Total	6,390	728	3,968	71,820	28,847	4,339	5,225	269	22	110,522
Grand Total	24,887	1,527	9,807	265,899	491,949	14,950	23,890	1,954	13,998	812,640

*These figures include patients attending various clinics and Mountain Dispensaries attached to these Hospitals.

3. HOUSING

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

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

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

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

4. SOCIAL WELFARE

I. THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

This year marked the end of an epoch in the history of scouting in Basutoland which started off under the old Pathfinder Scouts Association, later to become the African Branch of the Boy Scouts Association of the Union of South Africa. When the Republic of South Africa left

the Commonwealth, this association could no longer be maintained and steps have been taken to make Basutoland a branch under the Imperial Headquarters.

The Paris Mission Branch held five Patrol-Leader training camps attended by 135 patrol leaders. In addition a rally was held in Mafeteng which was attended by 40 scouts.

The Roman Catholic Branch held three patrol-leader training camps and two preliminary woodbadge courses. In addition this branch held a Cubmaster Training Course with the assistance of an Akela Leader from the Republic.

The Branch also held big rally at Matsieng at which His Highness the Paramount Chief was presented with a Tent.

The figures from 1961 are as follows:

Divisional Scout Commissioners	6
District Scout Commissioners	8
Group Scoutmasters	126
Cubs invested	457
Scouts invested	1,054
Total	<u>1,651</u>

2. THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

The numbers of Guides and Sunbeams in Basutoland are higher than they were last year. Two Land Rangers have been awarded their Ranger Service Star. Over 100 Guides have passed their second class and, at the first First Class Final Test ever to be held in Basutoland, one European Guider and four African Cadets passed their First Class Test.

At Basutoland's "Guide Week" a total of R87·19 was raised, two thirds of which went to the establishment of a Training Fund and one third to the Company and Circle Funds. Donations from the members of the Territorial Council brought the total of Training Fund to R136·88. This provided most of the money used to send 11 Trainees to the African Commissioners' Training week at Fort Hare in July.

A Territorial Guiders' Training Camp was held in Maseru in June and several Guiders passed practical camp tests. During the year four Guiders have completed their Campers' Licences and three of them have run their first Company Camps. One Camp First Aid Test has been completed.

R23 has been earned for World Refugee Year by the collection and sale of used stamps.

A number of training weeks and week-ends have been held by Groups in various parts of the country.

3. HOMEMAKERS' ASSOCIATION

Affiliation to the Associated Countrywomen of the World

The most notable event during the year under review was the visit of Mrs. Nora Price, Area Vice-President for Africa of the Associated Countrywomen of the World. Mrs. Price whose home is in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, was sent by the Executive Committee of the A.C.W.W. whose Headquarters are in London to see something of the work of the Homemakers of Basutoland. A programme was arranged for her to meet representatives of as many Homemakers Clubs as possible in Maseru and in the South and North of the Territory.

The following new Clubs have been started:

Ntlokholo	membership	57
St. Monica's	"	108
Sebapala and St. Gabriel	"	110
White Hill, Qacha's Nek	"	25
Litšilong, Berea	"	20
Peka High School	"	25

United Nations Economic and Social Council

Our affiliation to the A.C.W.W. has put us in touch with the United Nations Special Agencies. Directly after our acceptance by the A.C.W.W. we were warned of, and sent information on, the U.N.I.C.E.F. programme for Nutrition Education in Basutoland. As a result both the President and vice-President of the Homemakers' Association joined the Local Government team which spent a week in the North of the Territory at the end of November. Our aim was to alert the Homemakers of the work which is to be started in their areas. As a result of this campaign a great awakening of clubs in the north is taking place.

Constitution

The Constitution is now printed in English and Sesuto for the benefit of other affiliated members of the A.C.W.W.

4. SPORT

Association Football is the national game of the Basuto and it is played throughout the year. There are teams in every district. 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 Basuto 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 organizing 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 Basuto volunteers who helped in their free time to remove tons of earth, lay running tracks and playing fields and erect fences and gates around 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.

Tennis, an old favourite, is rapidly gaining popularity among the Basuto. 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 9: Legislation and Law Office

I. LEGISLATION

It is expected that Volumes of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Basutoland will be available in November, 1962. The Revised Edition contains all the Laws in force in Basutoland up to the 5th March, 1960.

The following is a list of the more important Legislation enacted during 1961 :

Proclamation

1 of 1961: *Currency*: This provides for the change-over from sterling to decimal currency.

2 of 1961: *Criminal Procedure and Evidence (Amendment)*: This Amendment gives the District Officers, in their Judicial capacity, discretionary powers to grant or refuse bail.

National Council Law

5 of 1961: *Collective Punishment (Repeal)*: This measure repealed the Collective Punishment Proclamation No. 57 of 1948 (chapter 55).

Government Notice

21 of 1961: The Basuto Courts (Practice and Procedure) Rules. This was to bring portions of Proclamation 23 of 1958 into operation.

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

Law No. 2 of 1961: Supplementary Appropriation (1960-61).

Law No. 3 of 1961: Appropriation (1961-62).

Law No. 4 of 1961: Income Tax (Rates) 1960.

Law No. 5 of 1961: Collective Punishment (Repeal).

2. THE LAW OFFICE

The Assistant Attorney General attended the sittings of the Legislative Council in his capacity as ex-officio Member of the Executive Council. He also carried out the duties of legislative draftsman.

Some relief was brought to the Law Office by the appointment on the 1st April, 1961, of Mr. Gordon Davis, Q.C., M.A., LL.B., D.F.C., as Legal Secretary. The Law Office suffered a grievous loss by the

sudden death of Mr. Maximilian van Hulsteyn who had just assumed duties as prospective Legal Draftsman.

There has been systematic training of the junior staff of the office both in Administration and in the profession of Law itself. The results have been encouraging in that one such member qualified by passing final Attorneys Certificate Examinations in 1961.

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 matters pertaining to 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.
5. Registration of Deeds.
6. Registration of Births and Deaths.
7. Registration of marriages.
8. Registration of Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

Statistics

Inquests: 176.

Deeds: comprising of:

Bonds	12
Transfers	11
Ante-nuptial Contracts	—
Registration of Companies	1
Leases	1
Powers of Attorney	3
Donations	2
Others	5

Births and deaths: (Note that Africans may voluntarily register; others must register.) Africans are beginning to register in greater numbers.

Births: 48. *Deaths:* 15.

Marriages: 2,475 (Note that marriages according to custom *may* in certain cases be registered. Only those marriages which are solemnized under the Marriage Proclamation must be registered. No customary marriage has been registered in 1961.

Patents: Nil.

Trade marks: 230.

Designs: Nil.

Chapter 10: Justice, Police, and Prisons

1. JUSTICE

I. THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The criminal procedure of the Courts of the Territory is to a very large extent enacted in the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation which is very similar to the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act in force in the Republic of South Africa.

The common law of the Territory is 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.

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 appeal from High Court decisions to the 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 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 is 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 Classes*

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.

In addition, certain Magistrates are given increased jurisdiction in terms of the Stock Theft Proclamation to impose sentences of up to four years on convictions for Stock Theft, and where a Preparatory Examination has been held the Attorney-General can remit a matter back to the Subordinate Court for trial with increased jurisdiction. This is frequently done in cases of Rape and Culpable Homicide.

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 Basuto Courts were heard by District Commissioners, but they became so numerous that it was found essential to establish special courts to deal with them.

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 of 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 Basuto Courts there is a further appeal to the High Court with the leave of the Judicial Commissioner, or, 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, in the exercise of their judicial functions.

2. THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice, who is also Chief Justice of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. He is resident in Maseru 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 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 administration 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:

- (a) The Chief Justice, who is also President of the Court of Appeal.
- (b) Four Justice of Appeal appointed from time to time to assist in the hearing of appeals.
- (c) The Puisne Judge who is also ex-officio a Judge of Appeal.
- (d) A 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.

- (e) Two Assistant Registrars and Masters of the High Court, one of whom for the most part presides as a Judicial Commissioner and Magistrate.
- (f) 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.
- (g) Administrative Officers in their judicial capacity presiding over Subordinate Courts.
- (h) Clerical staff.

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

Court of Appeal

The Court of Appeal sat on two occasions in Basutoland and disposed of 10 appeals, allowing two of them. Two more appeals were adjourned to the following year.

High Court

In 57 criminal trials 102 persons were indicted, none of whom were under eighteen years of age. There were 112 charges against these persons of which 3 were withdrawn. There were convictions on 89 and acquittals on 18 of those charges. The accused on the remaining 2 charges will be tried early in 1962. Of the 89 convictions, one was for murder and he was not sentenced to death, the Court finding extenuating circumstances.

Criminal review cases from Subordinate Courts totalled 286 of which 254 have been confirmed without comment.

There were 174 criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts of which 79 were dismissed, 28 allowed, 5 sent back for further evidence, 23 in which the judgments appealed from were varied, and 19 struck off the roll. 20 were pending at the end of the year.

There were 19 civil cases, 18 of which are still pending.

Civil appeals from Subordinate Courts totalled 7. Of these 3 were sent back for further evidence, 2 struck out of the roll, and two judgments appealed from, varied.

49 civil petitions were filed during the year. Of these 28 were granted, 4 were off the roll, one dismissed, one withdrawn, and 15 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 4 criminal appeals pending at the end of 1960 and 9 filed during the year, there were 13 appeals from the Basuto Courts. Of these 3 were dismissed, 9 allowed, none sent back for re-hearing and

none struck off the roll for non-prosecution, with one case pending hearing. 199 civil appeals were heard from the Basuto Courts of which 199 were dismissed, 28 allowed in full, 30 allowed in part, 4 were sent back for re-hearing and 44 were struck off the roll. The Basuto Courts are not a part of the Judiciary but appeals from the highest Basuto Courts are heard by the Judicial Commissioner.

Subordinate Courts

These Courts dealt with a considerable number of criminal cases during the year under review, though at the time of going to press all statistical returns had not been received. However, it is clear that apart from a number of petty offences not classified under any particular heading, the main offences were stock theft, ordinary theft, assault with intent, common assault, traffic 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 607, of which 12 were registered during this year.

Several estates were wound up during the year.

There were two insolvencies.

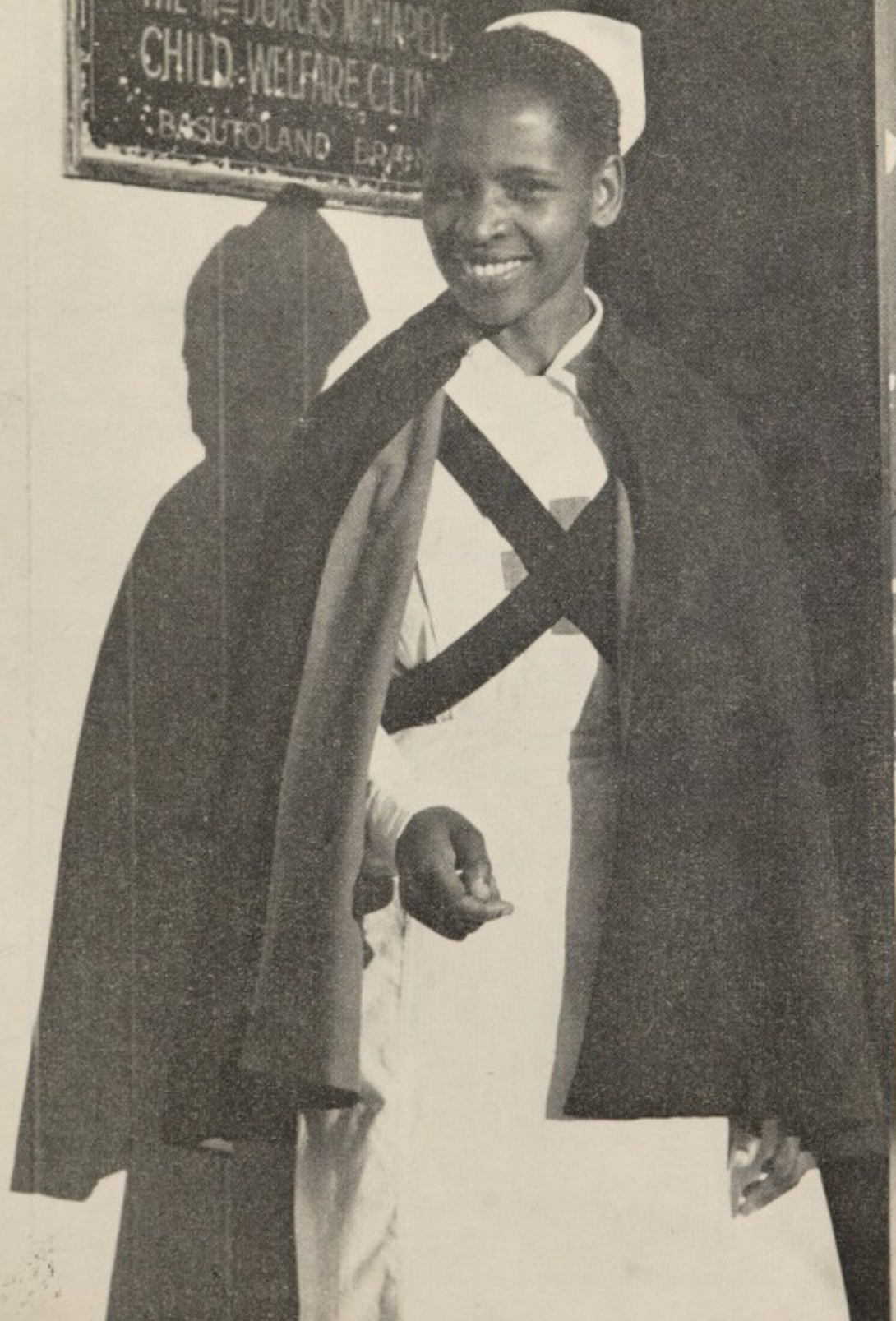
During 1961 no monies were paid into the Guardians' Fund.

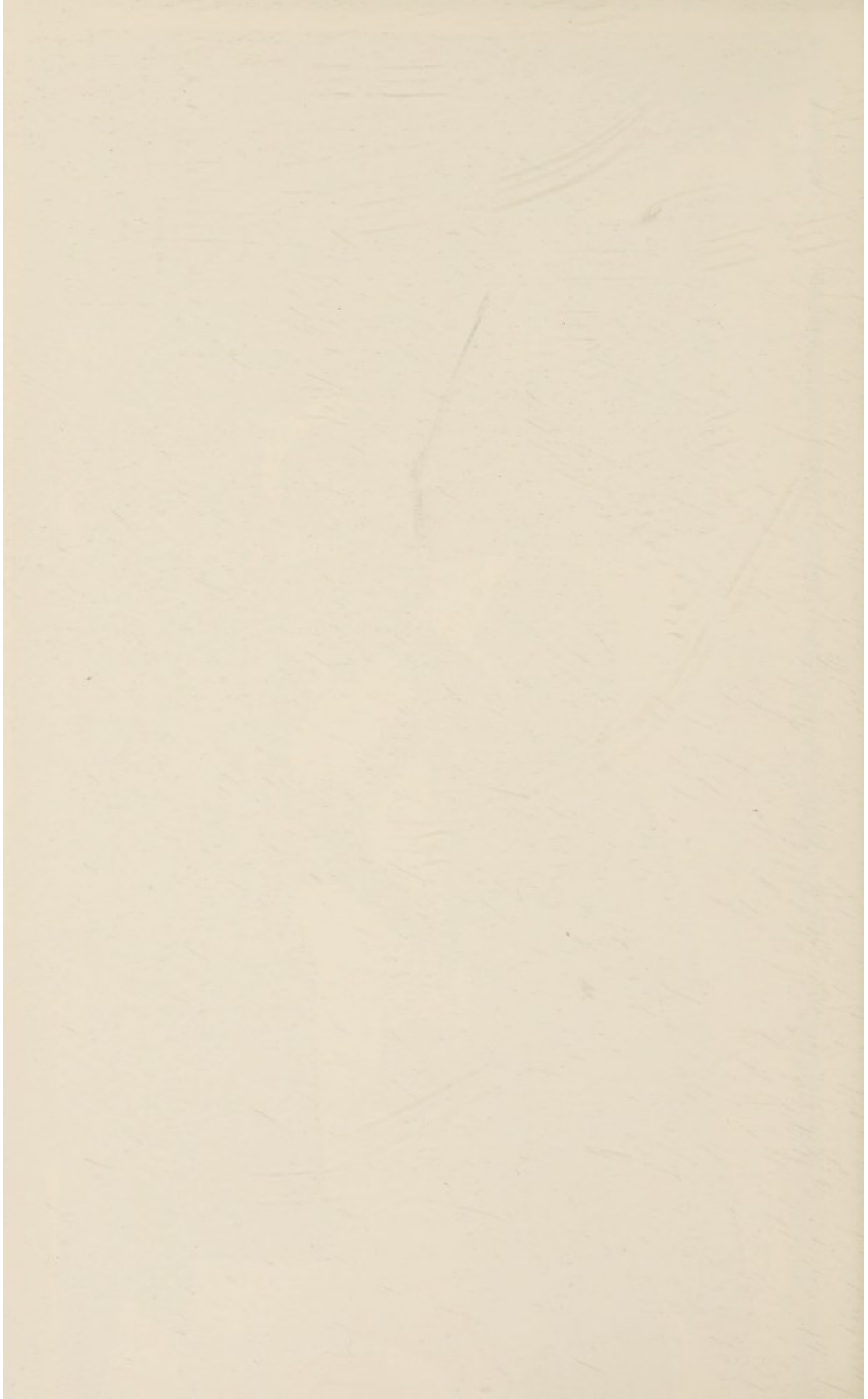
2. POLICE

I. ADMINISTRATION

The Commissioner of Police is the Departmental Head and Commanding Officer of the Force. He is responsible to the Resident Commissioner for its efficient administration. The Commissioner is assisted at Headquarters by the Deputy Commissioner as second-in-command, with a Senior Superintendent in charge of the Special Branch; a Superintendent in charge of the Police Training School; two Assistant Superintendents, one a Staff Officer and the other in charge of the Criminal Investigation Division and an African Inspector Pay and Quartermaster.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY
THE MRS DORCAS MCHINPELL
CHILD WELFARE CLINIC
BASUTOLAND B.P.S.





For Police administrative purposes the Territory is divided into five Divisions which in turn comprise nine Districts. District commands coincide with Administrative District areas. Two Lowland Divisions are each commanded by a Senior Superintendent and the third by an Assistant Superintendent of Police and they are responsible to the Commissioner of Police for the efficient administration and working of their Divisions. The Districts contained within each Division are commanded by Assistant Superintendents or Inspectors who are responsible to their Divisional commanders.

The two mountain Divisions which consist of one District each are commanded by an Assistant Superintendent and an Inspector respectively.

The Senior officers of the Force are European and African and all Subordinate Officers and Other Ranks are Africans of the Territory.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Colonial Police a new grade of Deputy Superintendent has been established and the rank of Staff Sergeant has been altered to that of Sub-Inspector.

2. ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH

One Assistant Superintendent, an African, was appointed in April. One Senior Superintendent retired during the year and the post was filled by promotion within the Force. There was thus one vacancy for an Assistant Superintendent at the end of the year.

A proposal to increase the establishment of the Force by twenty-five per cent, to be effected in three phases, was approved in 1960. The first phase was to be effected during 1961 and provision for this was made in the 1961-62 Territorial Estimates. Following the strike and intimidation in Maseru in March, it was decided that the full twenty five per cent increase should be implemented in 1961. The only difference from the original proposals was that instead of recruiting the 71 Troopers in the second and third phases, 71 Special Constables would be recruited. These are shown on the Table as Special Constables "A".

In addition 24 Special Constables were recruited to fill the establishment of 36 provided for in the current Estimates. These men are used on night beats at District Headquarters and are shown on the Table as Special Constables "B".

The Police housing programme was advanced further during the year by the construction of 33 quarters in various Districts. Most of these quarters will be completed by 31st March, 1962. There still remains, however, 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 1961.

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Commissioner	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Senior Superintendents	3	3
Superintendents & Deputy Asst. Supts.	15	14
Senior Inspectors & Inspectors	9	8
Inspector (Pay and Quartermaster)	1	1
Sub Inspectors.	12	13
Sergeants	22	22
Corporals	55	41
Lance Corporals	—	17
Troopers	457	417
Special Constables "A"	71	66
Total	647	604
<i>Civilian Employees</i>		
Radio Technician	1	1
Lady Clerks	2	2
Saddlers.	6	6
Farriers.	6	4
Messengers.	2	2
Total	17	15
<i>Auxiliary Police</i>		
Special Constables "B"	36	34

3. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Force has an establishment of 28 vehicles, 347 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, twelve outstations, two temporary stations, five Mobile sets and three Portable sets. On 1st July a Radio Technician was appointed to supervise the operation of the Police Radio Network and his services have proved of great value.

4. POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

The training School stands on the outskirts of Maseru at Walkers Camp and is under the command of a Superintendent 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. He has a staff of one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, two Sergeants, two Corporals and two Troopers.

A new dormitory was completed during 1961 and accommodation is now available for 98 trainees in barrack type buildings. Two new staff quarters were constructed during the year and there are now ten quarters available for the Superintendent and training staff personnel. A dining hall with good kitchen facilities, a reading room and canteen are provided for trainees and the school has two football fields 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) Standard VI or equivalent.
- (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 in 1961 was 614. Of these 47 Recruits and 67 Special Constables "A" were enlisted. 15 Recruits and 65 Special Constables "A" were still under training at the end of the year.

The period of initial training is eight months during which time recruits reside at the School. The training programme covers general police duties and police duties at Border Posts, Common and Statute Law, Criminal Investigation, Mounted and dismounted drill with and without arms, riot drill, musketry, animal management, first aid and sport.

In addition to this curriculum the School conducts Promotion courses, refresher courses for Troopers, Prosecutors courses and other specialist courses as well as periods of training and practice for the Police Band, drawn from the Training Reserve, the strength of which is 26.

The School also accommodates the Training Reserve which is a security unit of platoon strength under the command of a Sub-Inspector 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 married quarters.

5. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION AND RECORDS BUREAU

The Division is commanded by an Assistant Superintendent of Police, directly responsible to the Commissioner of Police. The establishment is one Inspector, two Sergeants, four Corporals and twenty-two Troopers who are available for Special Investigations. 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 2,500 fingerprint slips were received from the Districts and were classified and filed. 200 Fingerprint dockets were opened during the year and duplicate copies of all fingerprint slips were sent to the South African Criminal Bureau.

During the year the nucleus of a Diamond Branch consisting of one Assistant Superintendent, one Corporal and one Trooper was created. Arrangements were made for specialized training.

6. SPECIAL BRANCH

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

- (a) Issuing, renewing and endorsements of Basutoland passports.
- (b) Naturalization of aliens.
- (c) Registration of Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.
- (d) Vetting of applications for United Kingdom Passports on behalf of the United Kingdom Passport Officer, Cape Town, and liaison with him on such immigration matters.
- (e) Control of movements of aliens between the Republic of South Africa and Basutoland and liaison with the Director for Immigration and Asiatic affairs in the Republic.
- (f) Duties imposed on the Chief Control Officer (Commissioner of Police) under the Entry and Residence Proclamation.

During the year 178 Basutoland passports were issued, 20 were renewed and 18 applications for United Kingdom passports were dealt with. 120 Permits to aliens to visit the Republic of South Africa were issued. In addition 12 persons were registered as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies and two persons were naturalized.

7. WORK OF THE POLICE

(a) *Border Posts*: During 1961 the Force manned 23 Border Posts; one Post situated in the Republic of South Africa was closed during the year. The establishment of these posts is four non-Commissioned Officers and 65 Troopers. Their duties were mainly concerned with the enforcement of Legislation dealing with the import and export of Livestock and Cereals, the issue of Passes and the collection of Revenue.

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

(b) *Outstations*: Three new Outstations, including a temporary outstation at the Diamond diggings at Letseng la Terai were opened during the year. There are now 17 outstations in the Territory, and their establishment is 17 non-Commissioned officers and 75 Troopers. These stations continue to serve the public and to be of assistance in the suppression of Stock Theft and other offences both in the Lowlands and the Mountain Areas remote from their District Headquarters.

(c) *General*: The unrest of 1961 seriously disrupted the work of the Police. Not only was Maseru District re-inforced at the expense of other Districts but trained Recruits had to be retained at the Police Training School for security duties. On accounts of the rapid expansion, the training of recruits and the retention of trained men at the Police Training School, the normal training programme and promotion courses, in particular, had to be severely restricted.

8. STATISTICS

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

CRIME OFFENCES AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY	Total Cases reported or known to Police				Cases not Accepted			Disposal of Cases										
	Cases remitted during the year by the Attorney General	Pending investigation from previous year	Awaiting trial at end of previous year	Arising during the year	Complaint due to Mistake of Law or Fact	Frivolous, Vexatious, False Complaint	Insufficient Evidence	TOTAL	Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	Acquitted or Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Convicted	Case proved and order made without conviction	Closed - Undetected	Investigation Incomplete	Awaiting trial	Preparatory Examination held	Otherwise disposed of Transferred to B.N.T. etc.
Public Violence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bribery		3	1	23				27		6		5		1	4	4	2	5
Perjury		2	3	35		2	4	34		1	1	12		1	5	6	1	1
Escaping		17	2	87		5	5	96		5	3	37		3	18	4		4
Resisting Police		9	2	52		5	6	52		4	3	24		26	6	3		11
Obstructing or Defeating ends of Justice		4	2	35		5	6	30		5		11		4	5	2		3
Contempt of Court		12	2	34	2	7	5	34			1	15	2	3	6	1		6
Prisons Regulations		2	1	13		2	4	10		1	1	4			1	3		6
Bigamy			2	2		1		1				1						
Sedition			2	2				2							2			
Adjudicating w/o warrant			2	2				2		1				1				
		49	13	288	2	27	30	291		25	6	109	2	45	47	23	3	31

CRIME OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY	Total Cases Reported or known to Police				Cases not Accepted			Disposal of Cases										
	Cases remitted during the year by the Attorney General	Pending investigation from previous year	Awaiting trial at end of pre- vious year	Arising during the year	Complaint due to Mistake of Law or Fact	Frivolous, Vexatious, False Complaint	sufficient Evidence	TOTAL	Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	Acquitted or Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Convicted	Case proved and order made without conviction	Closed - Undetected	Investigation Incomplete	Awaiting Trial	Preparatory Examination held	Otherwise disposed of Transferred to B.N.T. etc.
Rape	7	19	8	97		10	3	118		13	5	24		11	17	6	26	16
Assault w/i to Rape.		4	1	31		1	3	32	1	4		14		2	1	1		9
Concealment of Birth		1		18		1	2	16		1		9		1	3		1	1
Indecent Assault		8		133		5	2	134		9		27		11	11	4	1	71
Abortion				7			3	4		1		2			1			
Abduction		6		110		11	8	97		2		11		10	7	1	1	65
Sodomy		2		7			1	8		1		2		3		1		2
Bestiality				2			1	1										
Women & Girls Protection Proc.		1	3	21			4	21			1	3		4	5			8
Vagrancy				6			3	3				3						
Incest.				3				3		1		1						1
Criminal Injuria.				4				4				1						1
	7	41	12	439		28	30	441	1	32	7	96	2	42	44	14	29	174

CRIME OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	Total Cases Reported or known to Police				Cases not Accepted			Disposal of Cases										
	Cases remitted during the year by the Attorney General	Pending Investigation from previous year	Awaiting trial at end of previous year	Arising during the year	Complaint due to Mistake of Law or Fact	Frivolous, Vexatious, False Complaint	Insufficient Evidence	TOTAL	Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	Acquitted or Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Convicted	Case proved and order made without conviction	Closed - Undetected	Investigation Incomplete	Awaiting trial	Preparatory Examination held	Otherwise disposed of Transferred to B.N.T. etc.
Murder	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Attempted Murder	4	33	10	143		3	4	183		8	1	25	2	5	34	15	128	
Culpable Homicide	1	5	4	70		5	5	70				85	2	9	10	3	3	10
Assault w/i to do Grievous Bodily Harm	131	5	3	30		2	2	165		17		85	2	2	4	2	12	41
Assault Common		66	20	929	1	9	18	987	2	33	22	244	1	63	85	15	2	520
Defamation		177	6	4913	3	97	75	4921	1	36	2	178	4	78	144	26	1	4451
Childstealing			1	3		1	1	3	1	1				1	1			1
			11			1	1	9	1	1				3	2			2
	136	286	44	6099	4	117	106	6338	4	95	25	532	9	161	280	61	146	5025

CRIME OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	Total Cases reported or known to Police				Cases not Accepted			Disposal of Cases										
	1	2	3	4	Complaint due to Mistake of Law or Fact	Ervolous, Vexatious, False Complaint	Insufficient Evidence	TOTAL	Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	Acquitted or Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Convicted	Case proved and order made without conviction	Closed - Undetected	Investigation Incomplete	Awaiting Trial	Preparatory Examination held	Otherwise disposed of Transferred to B.N.T. etc.
Theft Common		238	21	1714	10	118	112	1733	3	53	11	333	4	539	252	32		506
Stock Theft		216	33	1393	9	111	67	1455	3	70	27	336	1	382	222	48	6	360
Robbery		12	1	82		16	5	74	3	4	4	13		22	10	2		15
Extortion			2	2			2	2	2						1			1
Housebreaking & Theft		74	3	592	2	24	27	616	2	23	1	121		261	117	15	7	69
Fraud		6		53		5	4	50		1		26	2	9	12			
Theft by False Pretences		14	4	110	1	9	7	111		5	3	27		20	23	5		28
Forgery & Uttering		8		34			3	39			2	25		5	2	1	1	3
Receiving Stolen Property		1		15		1		15		1	2	6		1	1			4
Arson		55	2	379	2	14	28	392	1	15	4	61	1	200	58	3	1	48
Malicious Injury to Property		50	4	455		22	29	458		18	1	63	1	148	68	4		155
		674	68	4829	24	320	282	4945	9	190	55	1011	9	1587	766	110	15	1192

	Total Cases Reported or known to Police				Cases not Accepted			Disposal of Cases											
	Cases remitted during the year by the Attorney General	Pending investigation from previous year	Awaiting trial at end of previous year	Arising during the year	Complaint due to Mistake of Law or Fact	Frivolous, Vexatious, False Complaint	Insufficient Evidence	TOTAL	Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	Acquitted or Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Convicted	Case proved and order made without conviction	Closed - Undetected	Investigation Incomplete	Awaiting Trial	Preparatory Examination held	Otherwise disposed of Transferred to B.N.T. etc.	
CRIME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
STATUTORY OFFENCES																			
Traffic		72	10	611	2	46	57	588		37	11	346	3	58	100	21		12	
Drugs		4	2	187		2	4	187		7		149		14	13	3		1	
Liquor		6	8	122	1	1	4	130		4	2	100		8	15	1			
Arms & Ammunition		10	1	98		3	3	103	1	8		67		8	12	7			
Diamond Regulations		3	41			9	3	32				2		10	1	1	16	2	
		95	21	1059	3	61	71	1040	1	56	13	664	3	98	141	33	16	15	
OTHER OFFENCES		108	50	2521	4	178	137	2360	1	74	46	1349	79	188	195	82		346	

	Total Cases Reported or known to Police				Cases not Accepted			Disposal of Cases										
	Cases remitted during the year by the Attorney General	Pending Investigation from previous year	Awaiting trial at end of previous year	Arising during the year	Complaint due to Mistake of Law or Fact	Frivolous, Vexatious, False Complaint	Insufficient Evidence	TOTAL	Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	Acquitted or Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Convicted	Case proved and order made without conviction	Closed - Undetected	Investigation Incomplete	Awaiting trial	Preparatory Examination held	Otherwise disposed of Transferred to B.N.T. etc.
Offences Against:																		
Lawful Authority		49	13	288	2	27	30	291		25	6	109	2	45	47	23	3	31
Public Morality	7	41	12	439		28	30	441	1	32	7	96	2	42	44	14	29	174
Persons	136	286	44	6099	4	117	106	6338	4	95	25	532	9	161	280	61	146	5025
Property		674	68	4829	24	320	282	4945	9	190	55	1011	9	1587	766	110	15	1193
Statutory Offences		95	21	1059	3	61	71	1040	1	56	13	664	3	98	141	33	16	15
Other Offences		108	50	2521	4	178	137	2360	1	74	46	1349	79	188	195	82		346
Grand Total	143	1253	208	15235	37	731	656	15415	16	472	152	3761	104	2121	1473	323	209	6784

CRIME SUMMARY

3. PRISONS

I. ADMINISTRATION

The Prison Service is administered by the Director of Prisons who is responsible to the Resident Commissioner. The Prison Staff under the Director consists of a Superintendent in charge of the Central Prison and Old Gaol, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 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. There is no colour discrimination. 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 1961 with the two preceding years is shown hereunder:

		<i>Total committed</i>	<i>Total imprisoned</i>	<i>Daily Average</i>
1959	. . .	4,215	2,803	993
1960	. . .	4,771	3,075	1,107
1961	. . .	5,956	3,553	1,230

3. BUILDING

Maseru: The Recreation Hall and Chapel was completed. Three sentry towers made of stone were constructed at strategic points outside the barbed wire enclosure. The building of additional rooms to the Assistant Superintendent's house was completed. Maintenance and improvements were carried out at the Central Prison and the Old Gaol.

Teyateyaneng: Extensions and improvements were made to the existing kitchen. A large prison garden was laid out, terraced and enclosed with a security fence.

Butha Buthe: All cells within the old prison were re-roofed. Prisoners were engaged in building a separate block near the Hospital for mental patients.

Mokhotlong: Good progress was made with the construction of the new prison. The block containing accommodation for female prisoners, unconvicted prisoners, and kitchen was completed except for the roof and interior decoration.

Quthing: The construction of two more cells and yard for unconvicted prisoners was completed. A strong security fence was erected around the prison and perimeter. Maintenance and improvements were carried out on the Office, cells and latrines.

Mohale's Hoek: Two cells were re-roofed. A start was made on the construction of a new self-contained block for female prisoners.

Mafeteng: Separate accommodation with exercise yard was constructed for juveniles on remand.

4. DISCIPLINE

The total number of offences against prison discipline was 134, of which 83 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.

34 prisoners escaped during the year, 19 were recaptured. Last year's figures were 25 and 12 respectively.

5. EXECUTIONS

There were five prisoners in custody under sentence of death on December, 31st, 1960. No prisoners were sentenced or executed during 1961. The outcome of those in custody was as follows:

Acquitted by Court of Appeal.	1
Died in hospital	1
Sentence commuted to imprisonment	3
Total	<u>5</u>

6. HEALTH

The general health of the prisoners throughout the year was good and there were no epidemics. The daily average reporting sick was 14.99 the majority being for minor complaints. 77 prisoners were ad-

mitted to hospital, and there were 15 deaths, excluding executions. Comparative figures for 1960 were 9·06, 67 and 8 deaths.

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

Prison Health

<i>Prison</i>	<i>Total Receptions</i>	<i>Daily average reporting sick</i>	<i>Admissions to hospitals</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Central, Maseru	1,145	6·24	26	5
Female, Maseru	133	·28	4	1
Juvenile Centre, Maseru	89	·09	2	—
Teyateyaneng	535	1·80	4	1
Leribe	1,251	1·60	15	3
Butha Buthe	430	1·06	1	1
Mokhotlong	425	·26	4	—
Qacha's Nek	323	2·35	4	1
Quthing	303	·35	5	—
Mohale's Hoek	385	·60	3	1
Mafeteng	937	·36	9	2
Total	5,956	14·99	77	15

A comparison of health statistics in 1961 with the three preceding years is shown hereunder:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Daily average in prison</i>	<i>Total Admissions to hospital</i>	<i>Daily average sick</i>	<i>Percentage of daily average in prison</i>	<i>Death excluding execu- tions</i>
1958	1,104	66	8·7	·7	8
1959	993	73	7·2	·7	5
1960	1,107	67	9·0	·8	9
1961	1,230	77	14·99	1·2	15

There were fifteen deaths, all from natural causes. Seven prisoners out of the fifteen were mental detainees. The following were the causes of death:

- 2 Heart failure
- 2 Rheumatic fever
- 1 Organic dementia and epilepsy
- 1 Acute entiritis and toxic myocarditis
- 1 Cerebral haemorrhage
- 1 Malnutrition
- 1 Pellagra and cardiac involvement
- 1 Debility
- 1 Gastric ulcer with consequent haemorrhage
- 1 Tuberculosis
- 1 Pulmonary embalus
- 1 Encepholopathy
- 1 Epilepsy.

7. LABOUR

At Maseru Central Prison, technical training is given to prisons by qualified instructors in order to fit them for employment in a trade on their release.

Building
 Stone-cutting
 Brick-making
 Tailoring
 Mat-weaving
 Carpentry
 Cobbling
 Blacksmithing
 Plumbing.

The daily average number of prisoners at industrial work was 180.

During the year the following articles were made and repairs carried out at the Central Prison :

	<i>Number of articles made</i>	<i>Number of articles repaired</i>
Tailors.	3,628	2,729
Cobblers	10	1,629
Blacksmiths	707	9,320
Brick makers	373,404	
Stone cutters	5,624 running feet	

Total revenue from Prison Industries amounted to R1,806.

The daily average employed on upkeep of gardens, parks, hedge cutting, chimney sweeping, tree felling, pipe laying and other work of

public nature, such as unloading railway goods trucks, road work, etc., was 165.

The Maseru vegetable garden produced 103,710 lb. of vegetables. Gardening operations are carried out by prisoners including all the juveniles, under the supervision of an agricultural instructor. The average number of juveniles employed on market gardening was eighteen. Vegetables were supplied to the Government hospital, Maseru prisons and to other district prisons when these prisons ran short of their own supplies. All district prisons have their own vegetable gardens.

Labour in the district prisons is mainly employed on the upkeep of the station. Each district usually has a gang of prisoners employed on quarrying and stone cutting for Government buildings.

8. 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 female staff consisting of one woman gaoler and six wardresses. A permanent female 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.

During the year, 566 women were admitted to prison, of whom 322 were sentenced to imprisonment with or without the option of a fine. 35 of the 322 had previous convictions. 89 mental patients were detained under medical surveillance. Comparative figures for 1960 were: 470 admissions, 277 sentenced to imprisonment, 38 had previous convictions and there were 85 mental patients. In Maseru, the daily average was 22.4 compared with 32.5 in 1960 and 25.6 in 1959.

9. JUVENILE PRISONERS

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

180 juveniles (under 16 years) and 620 juvenile adults (16-20 years) were admitted to prison, of which 63 were females. Last year's figures were 84 juveniles and 380 juvenile adults of which 32 were females.

Juvenile prisoners in Maseru were given theoretical and practical training in Agriculture.





10. CLASSIFICATION

At the Maseru Central Prison, first offenders, recidivists, and untried prisoners are segregated. Women 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, there is separate accommodation for women prisoners outside the prison.

11. EDUCATION

Specially selected warders with previous teaching experience conduct classes in Maseru and districts for both adult and juvenile prisoners. Weekly newspapers and monthly illustrated magazines in the vernacular are supplied to prisoners.

12. 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.

13. MENTAL PATIENTS

286 persons, as against 289 in 1960, were received in the Basutoland prisons during 1961.

Chapter 11: Public Utilities and Public Works

I. PUBLIC UTILITIES

Maseru electricity supply

The demand for electricity since the installation of the 2x120 KW diesel generators had reached the limit of their capacity. Negotiations were proceeding to acquire two second-hand steam turbines and boiler plant with a capacity of approximately 1,000 KW each.

Units sold for the year ended 31st March, 1961, showed an increase of 21 per cent compared with 1960.

Maseru water supply

Reticulation of Moshoeshe II Township and Maseru West Township was installed during the year. Two new sand filters were built at Maseru Intake Works.

District water supplies

Construction of a four-mile gravity supply line to Qacha's Nek was completed. Complete new reticulation at Mohale's Hoek Camp was installed.

District Councils often sought technical advice on village water supplies and this was provided wherever possible. As a result six village water supplies were installed during the year. In order to give further assistance to District Councils an application for a C.D. & W. scheme for the planning of village water supplies was made.

The following table shows the quantity of water supplied throughout the territory:

Annual Average Daily Consumption

	<i>Springs</i>	<i>Pumped supply</i>	<i>Total</i>
Maseru (July to December).	74,500	182,000	256,500
Butha Buthe	—	13,900	13,900
Leribe.	30,300	1,500	31,800
Teyateyaneng.	—	51,000	51,000
Mafeteng	27,300	17,200	44,500
Mohale's Hoek	47,700	11,300	59,000
Quthing	10,550	6,150	16,700
Qacha's Nek	13,800	—	13,800
Mokhotlong	8,220	—	8,220
Total annual average per day			495,420

Development of water resources

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

2. PUBLIC WORKS

Buildings

The Building Section again carried out a large variety and number of building works throughout the Territory. Staff housing for the various Government Departments again formed a very important part of the building programme, and the following schedule shows the staff housing completed and nearing completion during the year under review:

	£3,650 Type 'Hyghway'	£3,850 Type '15'	Type 'B'	Type 'C'	Type 'D'
Maseru . . .	4	1	1	1	1
Teyateyaneng .	—	—	—	—	3
Leribe . . .	—	—	—	—	1
Butha Buthe .	—	—	1	—	3
Mafeteng . . .	—	—	1	—	3
Mohale's Hoek	—	—	—	—	2
Quthing . . .	—	—	—	—	1
Qacha's Nek .	—	—	1	—	2
Mokhotlong .	—	—	1	—	2
Totals . . .	4	1	5	1	18

In addition, a number of other new Government staff quarters were under construction.

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

The new Mokhotlong Hospital, with 30 beds for adults and 10 beds for children, was completed at a cost of £38,000, provided from C.D. & W. funds.

A new building for the Audit Department in Maseru costing £8,000 and constructed of local sandstone and brick, was constructed. A new Law Office was built in Maseru at a cost of £7,500. A new market for Maseru costing £2,350 was also completed.

In addition, construction of the following buildings was either completed or well advanced:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Total Cost</i>
Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Maseru Surgical Ward	7,500
Extension to Maseru Police Station	8,000
Extensions to Education Offices, Maseru	1,500
Sani Pass Police Post	3,300
New Office and Stores, Maseru Power Station	2,000
New Court Room for Judiciary, Maseru	6,500

Work had also begun on the following buildings:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Cost</i>
New Police Station, Mokhotlong	4,400
Local Government Office Extensions, Maseru	4,000
New Offices for Paramount Chief, Maseru	5,750

Central mechanical workshops

This Branch of the Public Works Department continued to be developed to provide facilities for the maintenance and repair of all Government mechanical equipment. These facilities consist of the Central Workshops at Maseru and District Workshops at Leribe and Mohale's Hoek.

Maintenance and repair work on equipment operated by the following departments was undertaken by the Workshops during the year:

- (a) Public Works Department (All Branches)
- (b) Central Stores
- (c) Department of Agricultural and Veterinary Services (Territorial equipment)
- (d) Prisons
- (e) Certain Police vehicles
- (f) District Commissioner's vehicles at some Districts.

Chapter 12: Communications

I. RAILWAYS

The Territory is linked with the railway system of the Republic 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

Two significant events occurred in the history of road communications in Basutoland during the year, one of which affected the road maintenance organization and the other planning for future development. The first change was that in January the maintenance organization was regrouped around a central headquarters controlling all operations throughout the territory. Distinctive units were formed to carry out the function of day-to-day "wasting" maintenance (i.e. patching of pot holes, grading and drain clearing) and the function of "betterment" (i.e. installation of semi-permanent features such as new culverts, layers of gravel, etc.) Seven "maintenance" units and two "betterment" units were in operation throughout the year under the direct control of Basuto overseers, and the results were very promising.

The second event was that in June funds were made available from a U.K. Exchequer Loan for forward planning of road improvements and development. By the end of the year a promising start had been made which it is hoped will bear fruit in 1962.

The general road system in Basutoland is poor. Most of the roads have developed only a little from the wagon tracks of the early pioneering missionaries of the last century. The general standard is quite inadequate for the increasingly heavy traffic, which over the last six years has increased at the rate of 23 per cent per annum. In order to bring the most important roads up to reasonable gravel standards it is estimated that expenditure of approximately £2 million is required over the next few years.

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

Main Roads	228 miles
District Roads	314 miles

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

3. AVIATION

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

4. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The establishment of the Department at the end of 1961 is as detailed hereunder:

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Controller of Posts & Telegraphs	1	1
Engineer	1	-
Senior Postmaster	1	1
Accountant	1	-
Senior Postmaster/Inspector	2	1
Training Officer	1	-
Postal Officers	22	15
Assistant Accountants	4	2
Supervising Technician	1	1
Postal Assistants, Grade I	86	76
Telephone Operator, Grade I	1	1
Postal Assistant, Grade II	4	3
Postal Assistants, Grade III (Female Telephonists)	16	16
Postal Assistants, Grade IV (Mes- sengers)	9	9
Clerk, Grade I	1	1
Total	151	127

The staff position is still somewhat attenuated but progressive improvement is evident as the Basuto become more job conscious. These officers perform the full compass of post office duties, whilst eleven of them are in full control of main post offices, and are rendering reasonably good service. The telephone operating staff throughout the Territory consist of Basuto women who are rendering satisfactory service. The controlling office is in Maseru whence the Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, assisted by his staff, directs all Postal, Telegraph and Telephone services of the Territory.

Buildings

The new Maseru Post Office will shortly be occupied. A new Automatic Telephone Exchange at Maseru is under construction and should be occupied during the course of 1962. A new Training School will be constructed during 1962 to house 30 Post Office trainees.

The cable reticulation scheme for Maseru will be commenced during 1962 and it is hoped that the Automatic Exchange will be brought into operation during September, 1962, catering for 500 automatic subscribers.

Staff

Leave: All officers have been granted the leave desired by them and the present accrument of leave due to the staff has considerably decreased.

Inspections

Inspections of all Money Order offices were undertaken by a Republican Postal Inspector, and the Basutoland Postal Inspector. Agency inspections were carried out by the Basutoland Postal Inspector. Cases of misappropriation were revealed, and the amounts involved were in two instances recovered from the culprits. They were all dismissed the Service.

Discipline

Disciplinary action was taken against one Postal Officer, who was dismissed.

Training

A Post Office training school was established at Maseru during March, 1961, where thirteen trainees are receiving tuition in all phases of post office duties. They are making steady progress.

During the period under review progress has been made in all fields covered by the Post Office.

Statistics

Money Orders Issued

Ordinary	12217
Telegraphic	2977
C.O.D.	40904
Foreign Ordinary	187

Money Orders Paid

Ordinary	12563
Telegraph	9711

Postal Orders

Issued	62214
Paid	58629
<i>Savings Bank Deposits</i>	16607
<i>Savings Bank Withdrawals</i>	30189
<i>Telegrams Forwarded</i>	112080
<i>Telegrams Received</i>	120641
<i>Radio Licences</i>	3860

Telephones

Accounts Rendered	6532
Cards entered (Trunk calls)	280080
Receipts issued	6522

Registered Articles

Posted	125540
Delivered	361092

Insured Parcels

Posted	3670
Delivered	18491
Fees	R180-50
<i>Parcel Receipts</i>	517

Revenue

	R
Bag & Box Rents	2498-00
Money Order Commission	928-80
Postage Stamp Sales	117091-81
Postage Surcharges	1570-00
Registered Address Fees	100-80
Telegraph Revenue	21909-46
Telephone Revenue	66901-63
Postal Order Poundage	980-53
Wireless Licences	965-00
Void Money Orders	312-53
Franking Machine	2693-97
Revenue Stamps	51329-25

Chapter 13: Local Government

I. ADMINISTRATION

The system of Local Government in operation in Basutoland is primarily a copy of the United Kingdom system, adapted to suit local conditions. The District Councils are given financial responsibility within their own spheres and, subject to control by Executive Council are able to carry out their own schemes without any further reference to the centre. The full British system has not yet been adopted. It has not, for instance, been possible to apply the system of precept to the local District Councils although this is now under consideration. There are further departures from the English pattern in that there is a very live chieftainship organization which needs to be dovetailed into the new system to make for efficiency on all sides.

At the end of the first year the establishment of the Department consisted of the Commissioner of Local Government, the Chief Finance Supervisor, an Assistant Secretary, who is an Administrative Officer seconded for development and administration, three Finance Inspectors, Personnel Officer, Assistant Executive Officer and five clerks. Two orderlies and a driver completed the Department.

In 1961 it became necessary to strengthen the Finance Division by the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner (Finance) an additional clerk and driver, and a part-time Legal Adviser.

2. REVENUE

During the first year's working, councils obtained their revenue from block grants issued through the Department. For the year 1961-2 the block grant system has been discarded and is replaced by a system of assignment of revenue which, although more satisfactory still leaves much to be desired.

3. LOAN FUND

In view of Basutoland's grant-aided state, it was not possible to start off councils with reserve funds from which they could carry out capital works. The first year was naturally one of settling down, and on account of over-generous estimation and the windfall of local rate balances received from the Basuto National Treasury Liquidation Board, most councils started 1961 with small reserves, which were not, however, sufficient to enable them to undertake major and necessary

works either of a viable and developmental nature, or of non-revenue producing projects such as new offices and quarters. Negotiations were therefore opened with Commercial Banks for the provision of Loan Capital, and the Secretary of State has approved the formation of a District Council Loan Fund, with a ceiling of £200,000, from which Councils may borrow at commercial rates for developmental projects. The emphasis is on revenue earning schemes.

4. STAFF

As stated above District Council staffs consisted partly of Central Government Officers and partly of Officers from the now defunct Basuto National Treasury. The latter were at that time not on pensionable terms, and to avoid discrimination they were regarded as having been absorbed into Central Government as pensionable Officers on April 1st, 1960. They were then seconded to District Councils who paid their pension contributions of 25 per cent of salary to Central Government. Of the original 80 all but 30 had been re-absorbed into Central Government at the end of 1961.

5. DEPARTMENTAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

A Mobile Unit, provided from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds began to operate at the end of 1961 with the object of providing a general education service on Local Government matters, and assistance to Women's Clubs. It is also the spearhead of Community Development, which is showing signs of healthy growth. Further expansion will be necessary in the provision of advice and assistance in the preparation of development projects which are at present supplied by a District Officer on loan to the Department. A Volunteer from "Voluntary Service Overseas" was attached to the Department in August, 1961, and his services have been directed towards projects of interest to District Councils, such as collection and preparation of data for a tractor farming scheme in the Mafeteng District, and the supervision of the activities of the Students Work Camp Association, which assisted the Maseru District Council in the erection of huts for tourists at Senqunyane.

6. COUNCIL SEALS

Under the Local Government Proclamation each Council has to have a Seal approved by High Commissioner in Council. Councils have been taking a great interest in the selection of suitable emblems for their areas, and a fund of nearly-forgotten Basuto folk-lore is coming

to light. The Mokhotlong District Council have chosen as their crest the Mokhotlo, or bald-headed Ibis. Leribe have included a buffalo in their design, thus perpetuating the fact that they are the Linare, or people of the Buffalo. The Qacha's Nek Council had adopted the Rainbow Trout as its emblem, thus commemorating the capture of the record trout for Southern Africa in one of the trout streams in that District. (Over 9 lb. in weight.) The seven District Councils which have already submitted their seals have received the approval of the Executive Council. The remaining two Councils are still considering what type of design they wish to have.

Composition of Councils

<i>Council</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Elected Councillors</i>	<i>Ex-officio Councillors</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Exec. Secs.</i>	<i>Office Staff</i>	<i>Field Staff</i>	<i>Total</i>
Butha Buthe	40,000	15	2	17	1	8	22	31
Leribe	99,000	22	2	24	1	11	48	60
Berea	73,000	17	3	20	1	10	46	57
Maseru	129,000	28	5	33	1	16	51	68
Mafeteng	82,000	20	4	24	1	10	33	44
Mohale's Hoek . . .	76,000	15	3	18	1	9	51	61
Quthing	53,000	15	1	16	1	8	15	24
Qacha's Nek	45,000	15	1	16	1	8	34	43
Mokhotlong	45,000	15	1	16	1	8	33	42
Total	642,000	162	22	184	9	88	333	430

Notes:

(1) Population figures based on 1956 census adjusted to nearest 1000. Present population is estimated at 800,000 or more.

(2) Some Councils have increased their composition by electing their Chairman from non-elected people and these chairmen automatically become full members of District Councils.

Financial Summary — District Council Budgets 1961-62

District	Revenue			Agency fee 2%	Total assignments from Central Government	Council's own Revenue	Total available to Council	Expenditure approved by Executive Council	Surplus	Deficit
	Basic Tax 25%	Granted Tax 100%	Licences							
Butha Buthe	4718	579	2500	1320	9867	1230	11797	11261	536	-
Leribe	12351	1453	3700	2200	20804	1055	21859	19238	2621	-
Berea	10448	1101	3600	1920	17569	1816	19779	15771	4008	-
Maseru	14364	1725	5000	1800	23989	2210	26199	22988	3211	-
Mafeteng	10758	1158	3400	1800	17416	1530	18946	18328	618	-
Mohale's Hoek	9562	1067	2700	1760	15839	636	16475	15683	792	-
Quthing	8005	726	2600	1360	13341	1177	14518	12781	1737	-
Qacha's Nek	5652	624	2500	1300	10926	986	11912	13892	-	1980
Mokhotlong	4120	567	1500	1340	8527	1324	9851	12841	-	2990
Total	79978	9000	27500	14800	138278	12664	151336	192783	-	-

Chapter 14: 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	Sesuto and English
Leselinyana . . .	fortnightly	3 000	Sesuto
Lentsoe la Basotho	weekly	4,000	Sesuto and English
Mohlabani . . .	irregular	unknown	Sesuto and English
The World. . . .	weekly	400	Sesuto and English
Basutoland News .	weekly	400	English
Sesotho Digest . .	quarterly	2,500	Sesuto and English
Contact.	fortnightly	400	English
'Mesa-Mohloane	monthly	3,000	Sesuto and English
Mohlanka	irregular	2,500	Sesuto and English

Moeletsi oa Basotho and *Leselinyana* are printed and published in Basutoland by the Roman Catholic Mission and the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society respectively. The *World* is printed in Johannesburg, and devotes considerable space to matters concerning the Basuto and Basutoland. The *Basutoland News* reports the activities 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 in the 3 High Commission Territories, and which contains sections in the vernaculars and in English; it is printed and published in Johannesburg.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

I. GEOGRAPHY

The Colony of Basutoland is an enclave within the Republic 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 Republic, 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. Because of the absence of fuel, practically all cattle manure is burnt, so that little or no organic matter is returned to the land; thus with 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.

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 2: History of the Basuto up to 1960

The Basuto 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 Basuto were on the verge of destruction as a united and powerful tribe, that Sir Philip was allowed to issue the Proclamation admitting the Basutos "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 Basutos) 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 Basuto."

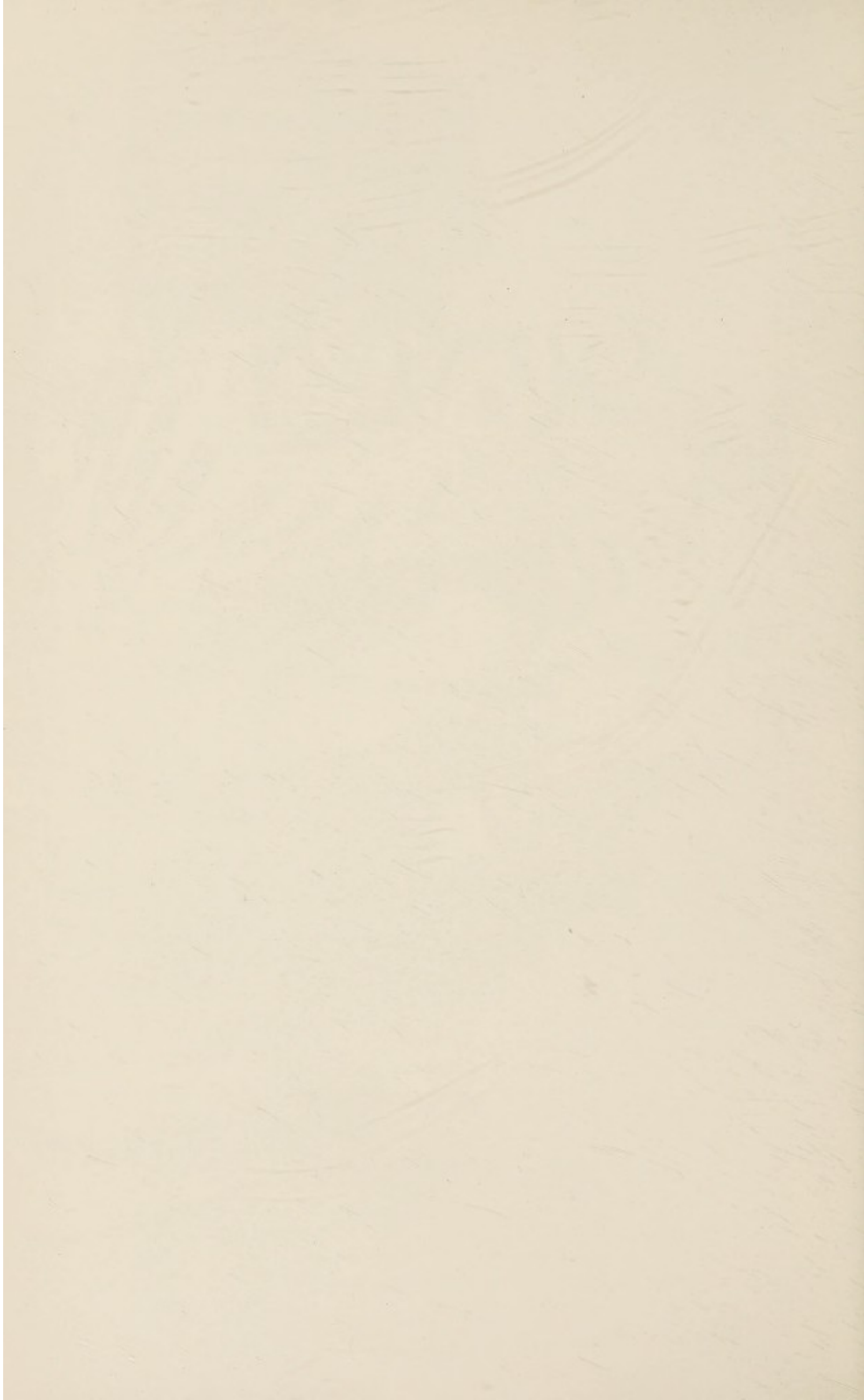
On March 11th, 1870, Moshoeshoe died, glorying in the knowledge that his country was "folded in the arms of the Queen". Basutoland was called a "Crown Protectorate" at first but in 1871 it was annexed to the Cape Colony, a step which was much resented by both the Basuto Chiefs and the Cape politicians. The Cape government attempted a policy of direct rule. Because the administration was weak 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 Basuto in accordance with the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878. But the Basuto 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 Basuto 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 Basuto were most loyal. 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 the four Provinces of South Africa came together in 1908 to discuss the possibility of federation or union, the Basuto 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 Basuto 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 Basuto 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 Basuto people or the progress of the Basuto 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 Basuto people and the administration of the Basuto'.

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 Basuto, was appointed to work out a scheme for the establishment of a Basuto National Treasury. The Committee's proposals included the reorganization of the Basuto Courts, entailing a reduction in their number from over 1,300 to about 130, and a change-over from the system whereby the Chiefs and Headmen held their own courts, themselves pocketing the fines and fees, to one whereby the courts would be held by stipendiary officers, and all fines and fees 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 Basuto National Treasury and the new courts were established in 1946. Under the terms of the new constitution, more of the functions of Basuto National Treasury were taken over by the District Councils.

Chapter 3: Administration

Basutoland is an African territory without European settlers or land-owners. 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.

I. THE CONSTITUTION

The chief provisions of the 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 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.

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 Basuto and non-Basuto, 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 Basuto Nation, but the allocation of land use rights to members of the Basuto Nation continues to be governed by Basuto 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 Moshoeshe's diplomacy in welding scattered tribes into a single Basuto nation under the hegemony of his own clan, the Bakoena, to which all but three of the major chiefs belong. To weld these tribes into a nation, Moshoeshe "placed" members of his own family over them, so that, except for the Makhokhoa in Butha Buthe District, the Bataung in Mohale's Hoek District and the Batlokwa 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 Moshoeshe'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 Basuto law and custom, they work with the District Commissioner of their district.

Chapter 4: Reading List

GENERAL

The Rise of the Basotho, by G. Tylden (Juta, 1950).

The Basuto, by Hugh Ashton (Oxford University Press, 1952).

The following publications are out of print but may be obtained from Public Libraries or may be consulted at the Government Archives, Maseru:

The Basutos, by Sir Godfrey Lagden K.C.M.G. 2 volumes (Hutchison).

History of the Basutos, by D. F. Ellenberger and J. C. MacGregor.

The Basuto of Basutoland, by E. A. T. Dutton (Jonathan Cape).

The Basuto, or Twenty-three years in South Africa, by Rev. Eugène Casalis.

The Basuto of Basutoland, by A. Mabile.

Basuto Traditions, by J. C. MacGregor.

Reminiscences, by J. M. Orpen.

Basutoland Records, 1833-68 by G. M. Theal, 3 volumes.

Fourteen Years in Basutoland, by Rev. J. Widdicombe.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

- Report on the Financial and Economic Position of Basutoland*, Cmd. 4907 (H.M. Stationery Office).
- An Ecological Survey of the Mountain Area of Basutoland* (Crown Agents 1938).
- The African and his Stock* by R. W. Thornton, C.B.E. and W. G. Leckie, O.B.E. (1942).
- Anti-Erosion Measures and Reclamations of Eroded Land*, by R. W. Thornton, C.B.E. (1942).
- Five Years' Experimental Work on wheat Production*, by H. C. Mundell (1942).
- Report on the Possibilities of the Development of Village Crafts in Basutoland*, by H. V. Meyerowitz.
- Judgement of Mr. Justice Lansdowne in 'Mantšebo v. Bereng* (1943).
- How Basutoland is Governed*, by K. W. S. MacKenzie (1944).
- Explanatory Memorandum on the Basuto National Treasury* (Crown Agents, 1938).
- Memorandum on "The Adoption of Better Methods, of Land Management and the Declaration of Agricultural Improvement Areas in Basutoland"*, by W. G. Leckie, O.B.E. (1945).
- Basutoland Census, 1946.*
- Report of the Commission on Education in Basutoland* (The Clarke Report, 1946).
- Memorandum of Development Plans* (1946).
- Report on the Geology of Basutoland*, by G. M. Stockley (1947).
- Forestry Aims in the High Commission Territories*, by O. B. Miller (1947).
- The Origin and History of the Basotho Pony*, by R. W. Thornton, C.B.E. and others.
- Report on the Salaries and Conditions of Service in the Public Services of the South African High Commission Territories, 1947-48.*
- Basutoland Agricultural Survey, 1949-50*, by A. J. A. Douglas, M.B.E., and R. K. Tennant.
- Basutoland Medicine Murder: A report on the recent outbreak of Liretlo Murders in Basutoland*, by G. I. Jones, Cmd. 8209 (H.H. Stationery Office, 1954).
- Native Administration in the British African Territories: Part V. The High Commission Territories*, by Lord Hailey, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (H.M.S.O. 1953).
- Report of the Administrative Reforms Committee, 1954.*
- Land Tenure in Basutoland*, by Vernon Sheddick (H.M. Stationery Office.
- Land Tenure in Basutoland*, by Vernon Sheddick (H.M. Stationery Office, 1954).
- Basutoland Population Census, 1956.*
- Some Results of Agricultural Research in Basutoland*, by A. C. Venn (1957).
- History of Education in Basutoland*, by James Walton (1958).

- Report on Constitutional Reform and Chieftainship Affairs*, 1958.
- Teaching of English in Basutoland Schools*, by James Walton (1959).
- Laws of Lerotholi* (Revised Edition, 1959).
- 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, 1958-59.*
- Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland: Report of an Economic Survey mission* (H.M.S.O., 1960).
- Basutoland Constitutional Handbook*, 1960.
- Government publications on specialized subjects and other reports published prior to 1938 may be consulted at the Government Archives, Maseru.*









The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews with key stakeholders. Secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.





The analysis of the data revealed several key trends and patterns. One of the most significant findings was the correlation between certain variables, which suggests a causal relationship. This insight is crucial for developing effective strategies and policies.

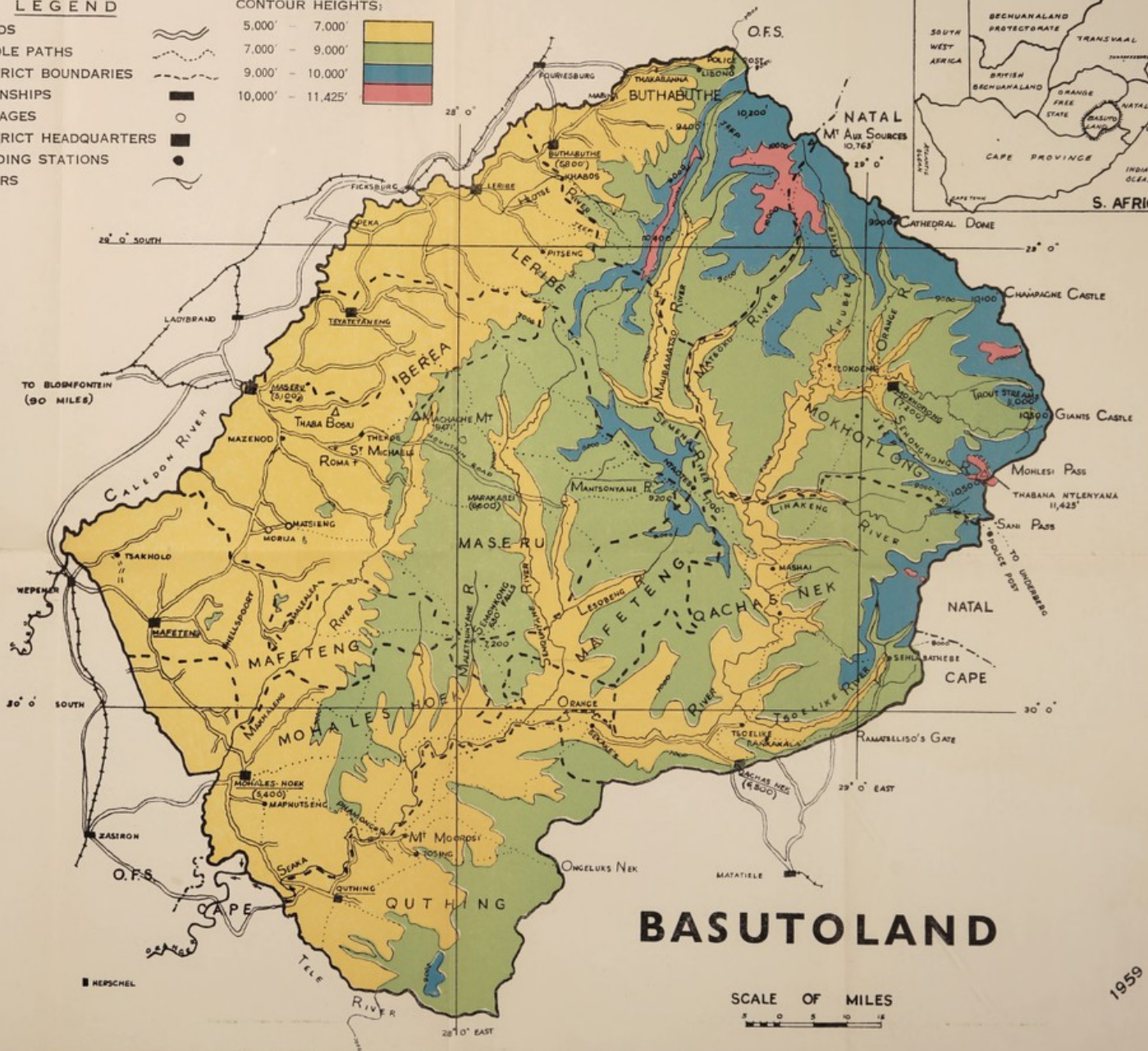
Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations based on the findings. These recommendations are designed to address the identified issues and improve the overall performance of the organization. It is hoped that these suggestions will be implemented and lead to positive outcomes.

LEGEND

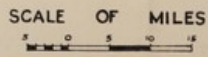
- ROADS 
- BRIDLE PATHS 
- DISTRICT BOUNDARIES 
- TOWNSHIPS 
- VILLAGES 
- DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS 
- TRADING STATIONS 
- RIVERS 

CONTOUR HEIGHTS:

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



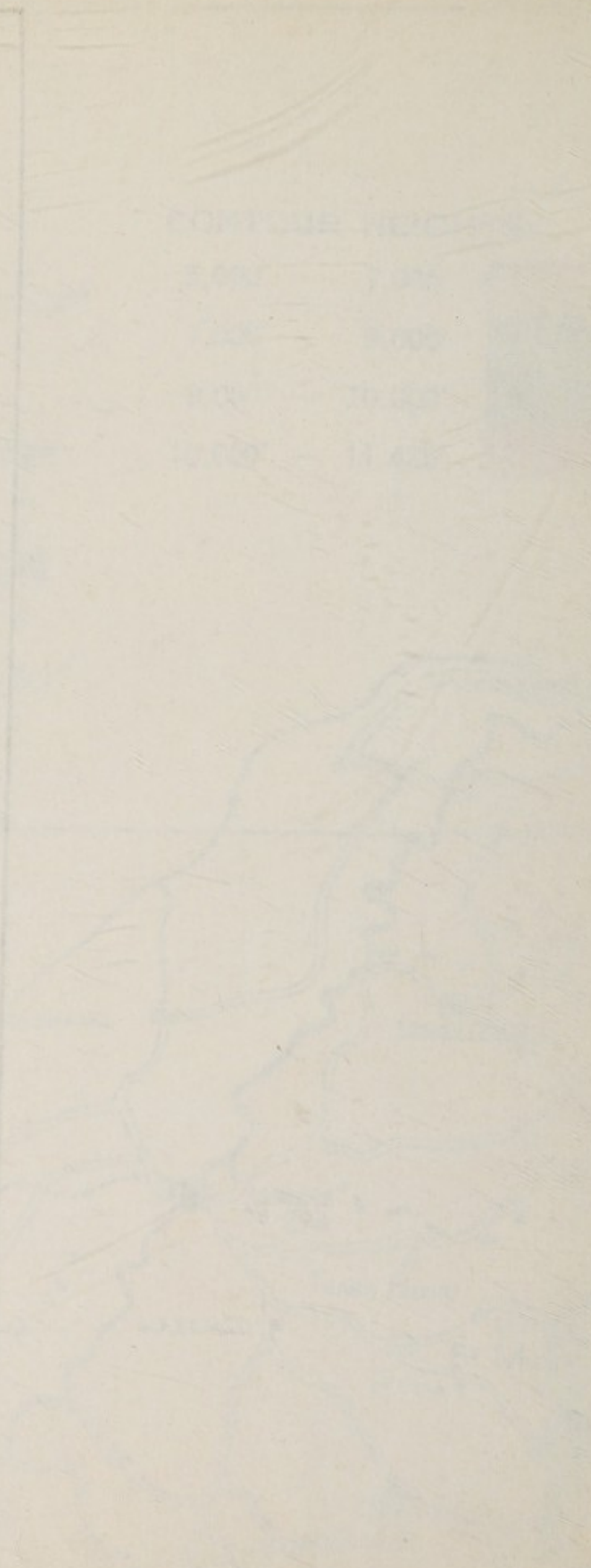
BASUTOLAND



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Other Publications in the Series

ANNUAL REPORTS

BASUTOLAND	FIJI	N. RHODESIA
BECHUANALAND	GIBRALTAR	NYASALAND
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BR. GUIANA	KENYA	SINGAPORE
BR. HONDURAS	MAURITIUS	SWAZILAND
BRUNEI	N. BORNEO	

BIENNIAL REPORTS

ADEN	FALKLAND IS.	ST. HELENA
ANTIGUA	GAMBIA	ST. LUCIA
BAHAMAS	GILBERT AND	ST. VINCENT
BARBADOS	ELLICE IS.	SEYCHELLES
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