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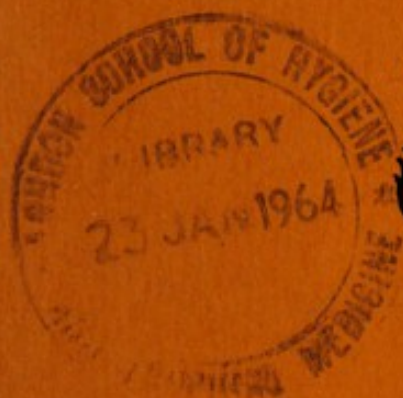
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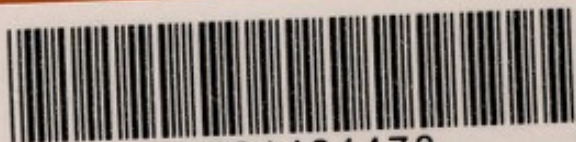
Basutoland

1962


LONDON

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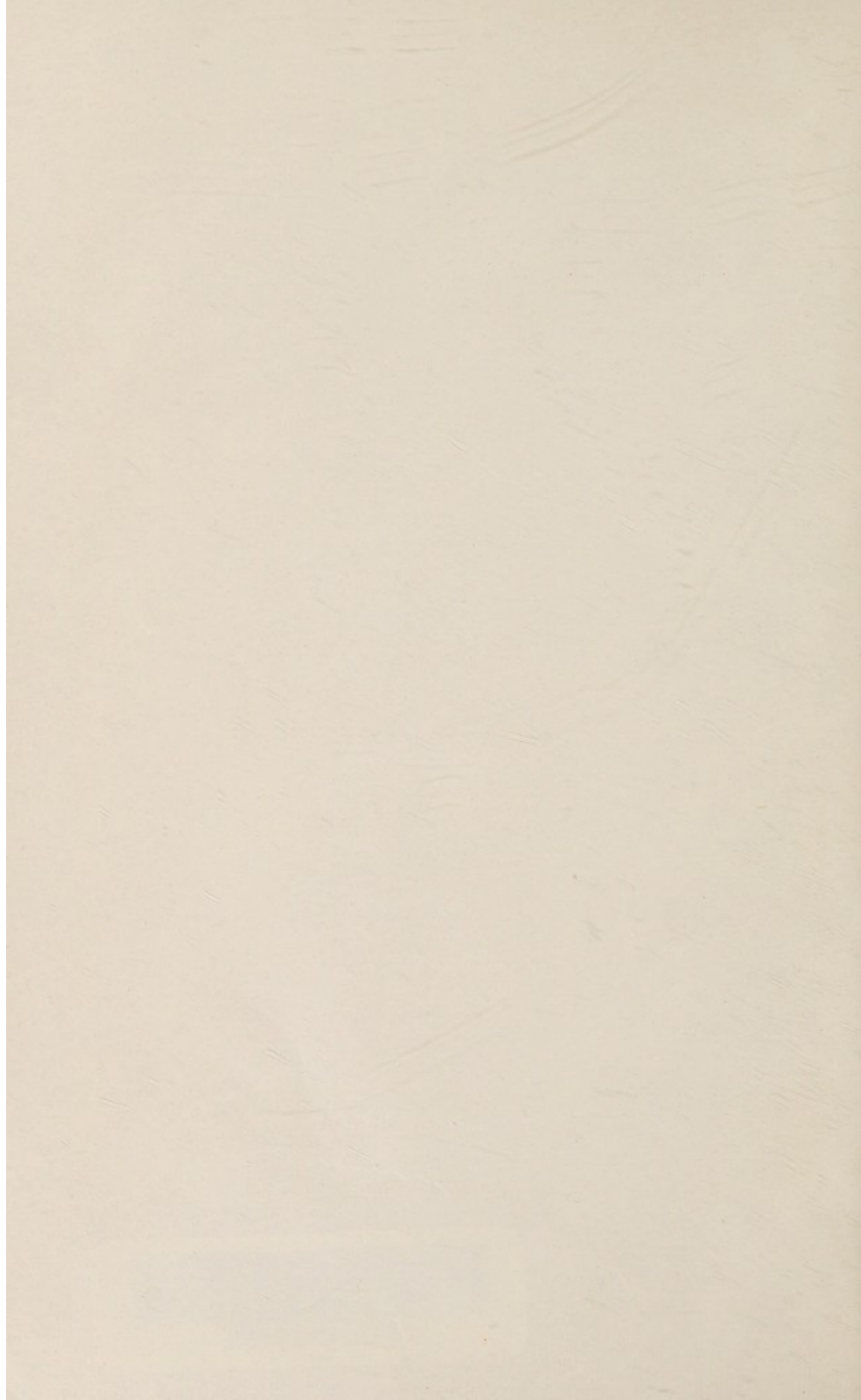


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The Paramount Chief of Basutoland and his bride at the Residency Reception, after their wedding

BASUTOLAND

Report for the year
1962

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1963

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PART I

Chapter 1: Review of the main events of 1962

I. ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL

The year 1962 was made memorable for Basutoland by the marriage of the Paramount Chief, Motlotlehi Moshoeshe II to Miss Tabitha Masentle Mojela on 23rd August.

The Paramount Chief visited the United States in February to attend a conference on African Government at Chicago University. He also spent a few days in London, where he appeared on B.B.C. Television.

The High Commissioner, Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., presided at a meeting of the Executive Council on 25th January and opened the second session of the Basutoland National Council on the following day.

The new Resident Commissioner, Mr. Alexander Falconer Giles, C.M.G., M.B.E., arrived in Maseru on May 1st.

In May, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief approved allocations for schemes in Basutoland, totalling over R69,000.

On 11th May, the National Council, with all parties acting in concert, passed two motions of vital importance to the economic future of the nation. The first approved the formation of the Basutoland Factory Estate Development Company to foster industrial and commercial development in Basutoland. The second proposed the establishment of an Economic Planning Council.

An International Conference on Science in General Education was held at Pius XII College, Roma, in July. It was attended by representatives of eighteen universities and six governments and by delegates from UNESCO and members of scientific publishing houses. The Conference discussed all aspects of science in education at every level from primary school to university.

The Basutoland Constitutional Commission met on May 25th to deal with procedural and administrative matters and to plan its progress for the months ahead. Over 900 memoranda were received from the public and a secretariat was established to analyse and collate them.

On June 3rd, the Paramount Chief and the Resident Commissioner rode to the summit of Thaba Bosiu, the home and burial place of Basutoland's first Paramount Chief, Moshoeshe I, to preside at a rally of Basutoland Scouts.

At the end of June, it was announced that the Colonial Development Corporation had agreed to lend R400,000 to the Basutoland Government to finance the expansion of electric power in the territory.

In July, the Paramount Chief spent a few days in West Germany as the guest of the Federal Government, visiting the United Kingdom en route. Also in that month, a delegation of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association visited Basutoland: its members were Sir P. Agnew, M.P., Mr. Arthur Probart, M.P., and Mr. Arthur Clark, M.P.

On 24th August the Basutoland Constitutional Commission announced that it would shortly begin to tour the country to take evidence from the public. Witnesses would be asked to give their opinions on the status of the Paramount Chief; the status of Basutoland; the relationship between Great Britain and Basutoland; elections – direct or indirect; the franchise, the type of Parliament they would like; the functions and future of the chiefs and the future of the Basotho Courts. The witnesses would be free to raise other matters within the terms of reference of the Commission. Sessions of the Commission were held in every main centre of Basutoland between 27th August and 19th October.

The Paramount Chief's wedding on August 23rd was accompanied by three days of celebrations – in Maseru, at Matsieng, the seat of the Paramount Chief and at Thabang, the bride's home. After the wedding in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Our Lady of Victories, Maseru, the Resident Commissioner gave a reception for the guests who included the High Commissioner and Lady Maud, representatives of other African States and most of the Heads of diplomatic missions in South Africa.

At a glittering ceremony in Maseru on September 20th, the Resident Commissioner took the salute at the 41st Passing out Parade of Basutoland Mounted Police. It was the longest passing out parade ever to be held in Basutoland. Twenty-five mounted troopers, thirty dismounted troopers were in parade with their officers and N.C.O.'s.

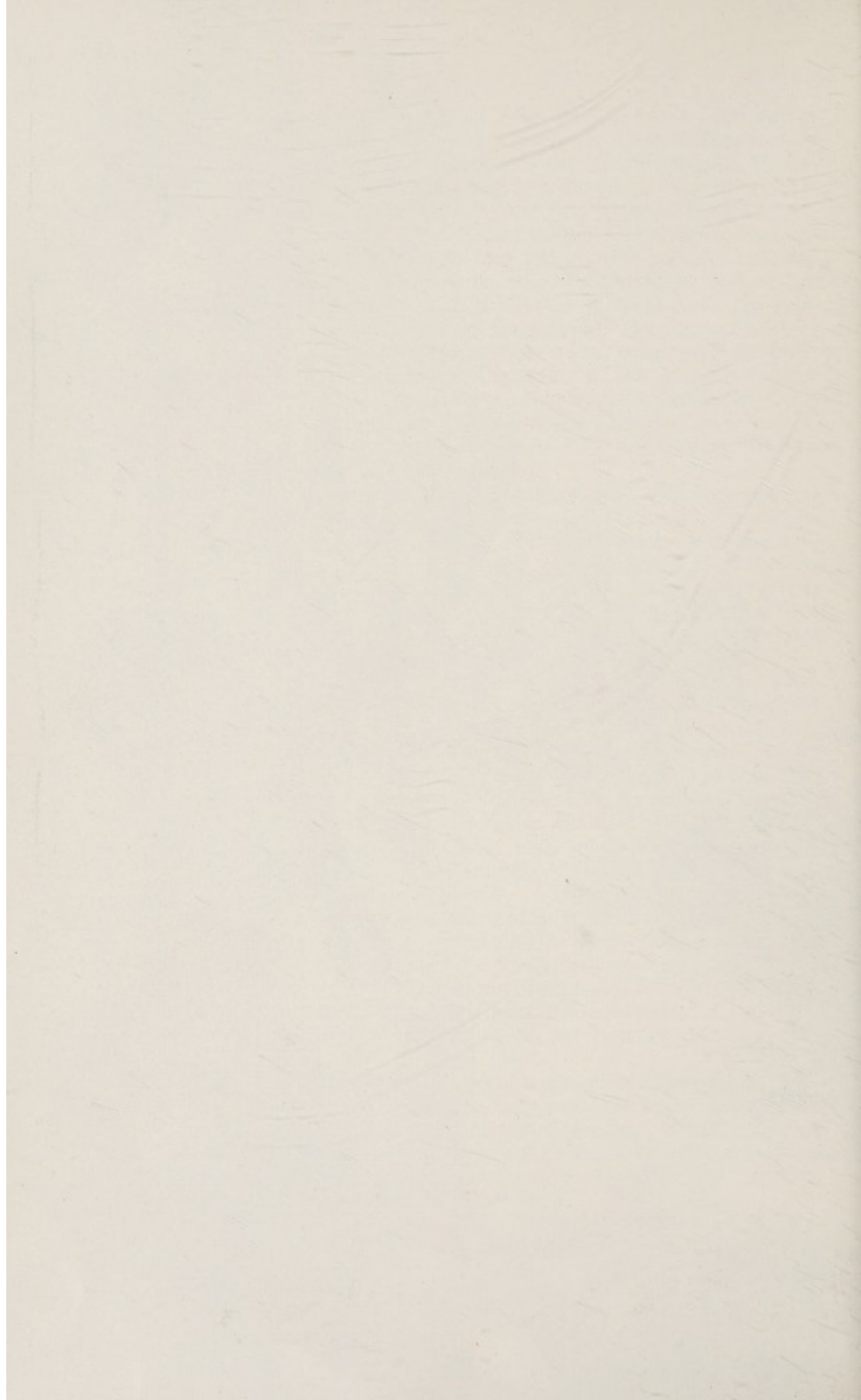
On 9th October was a great day for the little Basutoland town of Leribe, when Chieftainess Masentle Seeiso, the wife of the Paramount Chief opened the new Red Cross Clinic there. It was her first public duty and the first time the wife of a Paramount Chief of Basutoland had made a public appearance on her own.

In the field of education it was heartening to discover that more students than ever before took examinations in Basutoland during 1962: 3,188 candidates for the Standard VI examination – 448 more than 1961; 415 candidates for the High Commission Territories Junior Certificate – a 26 per cent increase on the 1961 figure and 108 candidates for the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate – a 50 per cent increase over last year.

On October 31st, the Constitutional Commission issued a report on the progress made since it began to hear evidence from the public in August. The Commission covered the entire territory, holding sessions at 35 places, including remote villages in the mountains. These evidence taking sessions aroused great enthusiasm everywhere. The average attendance was between 700 and 1,000.

On Saturday 15th November, over 600 former members of the Basutoland Companies of the Royal Pioneer Corps were on parade in





Maseru when Lt. Col. W.A. Jeffs on behalf of the Colonel in Chief of the Corps, General Cowley, presented the Paramount Chief with the war history of the Corps.

During December, a Land Tenure Survey Team sponsored by the Ford Foundation carried out an examination of land tenure and related subjects. The members of the team were Professor D.V. Cowen, Professor A. Dunham, Mr. Lloyd Fellers and Mr. Kwamena Bentsi-Enchill. All are members of the University of Chicago Law School.

On November 17th, the Basutoland Economic Planning Council held its first meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. S. M. Lepolesa, Member of the Executive Council associated with Commerce, Industry and Public Works. Other members present were Mr. E. C. de Chazal, acting Finance Secretary; Chief Leshoboro Seeiso, brother of the Paramount Chief, Chief Reentseng Griffith, Chief S. Maseribane, Mr. Niemans, Senior Lecturer in Economics at Pius XII College, Roma and Mr. C. Morojele, Government statistician.

Visitors to the territory during the year included Mr. W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Russell L. Riley, United States Consul General in Johannesburg; Mr. H. B.W. Bass, British Minister to the Republic of South Africa; Mr. Edden, Consul General in Durban; Mr. H. Caustin, U.N. Technical Assistance Board Representative in Libya; Mr. G. C. Clark, F.A.O. Regional Officer in Africa; Dr. K. G. Cox, Research Fellow of the Institute of African Geology, Leeds University; Monsignor G. Dussoing of Miserior, the West German Bishops' Organization for Famine Relief; Mr. J. C. Brewer, the South African representative of the Institute of Current World Affairs; Mr. E. Gall, Reuter's Correspondent in Southern Africa; Monsieur Pierre Doublet, Agence France Presse; Mr. O. Morriss, Head of the Information Department, Colonial Office; Mr. Clyde Sanger, Guardian Correspondent in Africa; Mr. John Reiss, Director B. I. S., Johannesburg; Miss Dorrien Read (Deputy Director), Mr. Roy Lewis (Assist. Editor African Affairs), *The Times*; Dr. J. W. Cook, Vice Chancellor, University of Exeter; Dr. C. W. de Kiewiet, Chairman U.S. Council of Education; Dr. J. A. Leddy, Vice Principal, University of Saskatchewan; Sir Douglas Veale, Registrar Emeritus of Oxford University; Mr. A. N. Galsworthy, C.M.G., Assistant Under-Secretary of State in charge of the Economic Division of the Colonial Office; Mr. P. Selwyn, Senior Economic Adviser; Mr. B. J. SurrIDGE, Adviser on Co-operatives to the Secretary of State; Father Gervase Mathew; Admiral Sir Nicholas Copeman, Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic; and Mrs. Phyllis Moffatt, M.B.E., Deputy Chief Commissioner for Overseas Guides.

2. FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC

Revenue for the year ending 31st March, 1962, excluding grant in aid fell short of the estimated figure by £117,785. Customs and Excise duty under the agreement with the Republic of South Africa provided over £958,899, fees for services rendered realized £69,959. Wool and Mohair Export Duty brought in over £77,523 as against £125,930 in the previous year. The Posts and Telegraphs revenue was over £102,147 as against over £90,357 in the previous year.

The public debt of Basutoland as at 31st March, 1962 was £763,896 against which provision for redemption by means of sinking funds was £85,380 on that date.

3. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION

There has been a marked improvement in Extension Services during the year, while the Specialist Services, (Livestock, Veterinary, Extension, Experimentation, Education and Statistics) have been strengthened to *service* the extension agents. The chief avenue of approach is through the "progressive farmer".

Weather

1962 was a bad year. A prolonged period of drought from early May to late September, and dry periods in October and November caused serious delays in the planting of the main summer crops, while winter crops of wheat, oats and barley were almost a total failure. Food is in short supply and there has been a marked increase in the amount of maize and other foods imported from the South African Republic. Livestock at the end of the year were in poor condition, especially in the lowlands.

Progressive Farming

The progressive farming movement which was started in 1958/59 has continued to make steady progress, and by the end of 1962, 670 progressive farmers had been registered. The movement is considerably more advanced in the lowland and foothill areas of the three Northern districts and Central district of Maseru, than in the Southern districts and mountains, where farming generally has reached a more developed stage. However, the extension staff, backed by the Wool and Mohair Specialists of the Department have been able to devote more time to strengthening the programme for the Wool and Mohair farmers in the foothill and mountain areas during the year under review with a measure of success. Vegetable producers had a successful year in Mafeteng and Berea districts, several producers making incomes in excess of £200 from the sale of vegetable produce.

Maize is still the main crop grown by farmers, accounting for 60 per cent of the total cropping acreage, while sorghum, wheat, beans and peas make up the remainder.

Great diversification of cropping amongst lowland farmers is being actively encouraged but as long as there is a strong internal demand for maize at a very favourable price to the producer, this tendency is likely to persist.

There has been a move amongst the better farmers towards active consolidation of their land holdings, as well to obtain some form of security of tenure. Land which is well farmed has an improved value and the questions of security of tenure and inheritance are becoming matters of overriding importance to the progressive farmers if their efforts are to be maintained.

4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The system of Local Government in Basutoland, while at present a one-tier organization, follows the pattern of the United Kingdom system in many respects.

1962 saw a continued expansion in Local Government Services. Sanitation and the operation of Abattoirs were additional amenities provided. Rest-houses have been constructed and handicraft centres, markets and a tourist hotel are planned.

A volunteer from Voluntary Services Overseas with a specialized knowledge of pottery was attached to the Department. He will conduct a training and research programme into pottery and ceramics generally. The Mobile Unit continued to operate satisfactorily and its courses in Adult Education and Public Administration were supplemented by training courses in Public administration at Pius XII College, Roma.

Two successive bad seasons caused the Mafeteng Mechanised Farming Scheme to operate at a loss, and measures to correct faulty administration and under-capitalization are being considered.

5. CO-OPERATIVES

Early in the year the Registrar reported to the Administering Authority (the Government Committee responsible for the supervision of funds made available for Co-operative development) that he was not satisfied with the general state of affairs in the Co-operatives and was meeting opposition in the discharge of his statutory duties. After a series of meetings of the Authority and negotiations with the central organization (The Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union) further Government funds were temporarily "frozen"; an enquiry into the affairs of the B.C.B.U. was ordered and professional audits of all the principal marketing societies undertaken. These steps carried out revealed that very substantial deficits had been incurred. Most of the principal trading

societies (including the B.C.B.U.) were to all intents and purposes insolvent. The audits further revealed that the causes of these deficits included reckless trading policies and dishonesty.

After consultation with the Adviser on Co-operatives, Mr. B. J. Surridge, who visited the Territory in October, it was decided to issue a White Paper on the situation in the Movement and introduce draft legislation, designed to give Government the virtual powers of judicial management if necessary. This move was defeated in the Legislative Council and a Select Committee of the Council was appointed to enquire into the whole position of the Co-operative Movement and its place and future in the Nation's economy. At the year's end, the matter rested there, but solutions had not been found to the urgent problems confronting the Movement. The Government has sought any solution short of liquidation of either the B.C.B.U. or its principal debtor societies.

During 1962, the Co-operative Department has engaged in salvaging operations involving detailed investigations lasting many societies. The purpose of these investigations was to establish the principal causes of loss and where possible to identify responsibility for deficits.

Towards the end of the year there were signs that the Department's activities with regard to loan recovery from credit societies, were producing results and there was an upward trend in the repayment rate.

6. EDUCATION

The new Education Bill was presented to the Basutoland National Council, and had its first reading towards the end of the year. It consolidates the existing Education Proclamation in the light of the resolution of the National Council that "Educational Advisory Boards should cease to be advisory, and be given full authority".

District level schools which give primary education will fall under District Education Boards, and Territorial level schools which give post-primary education, under a Central Education Board. The District Education Boards are to be given very considerable control over matters fundamental to primary education.

A Bill to introduce an education tax of 50 cents, to be added to basic tax, is to be presented to the National Council. It is estimated that this would produce about R80,000 a year for school equipment.

The Education Department headquarters moved into new offices. They include offices for the Member for Education and the central inspectorate.

In July a very successful conference on "Science in General Education" was held at Roma under the auspices of the science faculty of Pius XII College. The conference was first discussed in 1961 in order to improve science teaching at all levels to meet the requirements of the Cambridge Oversea School Certificate and Cambridge Higher School Certificate examinations. It followed the tradition of previous annual

staff conferences and Principals of Teacher Training Colleges conferences where a particular subject is selected. Such was the interest shown that the S.I.G.E. conference acquired pan-African proportions.

The agenda covered science and mathematics education at all levels, to syllabus content, method, staffing problems, equipment and facilities and also the planning of secondary education in general.

Plans for the re-organization of the former Lerotholi Technical School were completed, and it reopened in January with forty first-year students. It is now called the Lerotholi Artisan Training Centre.

The revision of the syllabus of the High Commission Territories Junior Certificate examination, at present based on the University of South Africa syllabus was begun. It is intended to adapt it to the requirements of the Cambridge Oversea School Certificate course.

The Chief Inspector represented the Department at two U.N.E.S.C.O. conferences in Madagascar; one on higher education in Africa, and the other on the revision of secondary school curricula. The Permanent Secretary was awarded a Carnegie Commonwealth Travel Grant to the United States, where he visited schools, colleges and universities from April to July.

A number of distinguished educationists visited the territory in the course of the year: Sir Christopher Cox, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State; Miss J. A. M. Davies, senior Lecturer at the London University Institute of Education; and a universities' delegation which came to examine ways and means of strengthening Pius XII College. It comprised Dr. C. W. de Kiewiet, Emeritus President of Rochester University, representing the American Council on Education; Dr. (now Sir) J. W. Cook, Vice-Chancellor of Exeter University, representing the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas and Dr. J. F. Leddy, Vice-President of the University of Saskatchewan, a Canadian universities' representative. Their visit was followed by one from Sir Douglas Veale, Registrar Emeritus of the University of Oxford.

7. MEDICAL

The work of the health organization within the territory has made progress during the past year both on the curative and preventive fronts.

In the nine Government hospitals accommodation has been increased to 664 beds. 19,480 patients were admitted during the year and 7,024 operations were performed. 602,061 out-patients of all categories received medical treatment. In addition, the 6 Mission Hospitals with 467 beds to which 7,366 patients, were admitted. 6,762 operations were performed by the Missionary Medical staff. 136,438 out-patients received treatment.

Planning is in hand for the construction of:

New Student Nurses' Home

New Maternity Block

New Surgical Ward

Major improvements to the Quthing Hospital

An architect and quantity surveyor have been specially commissioned to prepare the necessary plans and supervise the construction of these projects. Funds amounting to £80,000 have been provided from C.D. & W. sources for this purpose. It is expected that these new services will be completed by early 1964.

A T.B. Control Team from the World Health Organization has arrived in Basutoland. It is to carry out a survey of the incidence of Tuberculosis within the territory and to advise on the treatment and control of the disease.

There has been a marked decline in the recruiting response of Medical Officers particularly from the United Kingdom and Republic of South Africa. As a result, the Department has had to rely upon approximately 60 per cent of establishment which has, at times, imposed a considerable strain upon existing staff. Three recently qualified Basotho doctors joined the services at the end of the year but further similar replacements are unlikely to be available in the immediate future. Efforts have been made to overcome this difficulty by the employment of Locum Tenens.

The old Maseru Hospital is being used as temporary accommodation for Pupil Nurses. The Maternity section moved temporarily to a new 26 bedded ward, recently completed at Queen Elizabeth II Hospital. The previous Maternity Block has been converted and is being used as a Tuberculosis Laboratory. The new 40 bed Mokhotlong Hospital built and equipped with Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, was completed and opened in February, 1962, and is in full operation. An X-ray unit is to be installed during the next financial year.

Dr. J. M. Liston, Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Office visited us in July and spent a week in Basutoland.

Dr. J. Guld from WHO Tuberculosis Headquarters visited the Tuberculosis Control Project from 14th to 19th April and discussed B.C.G. vaccination programmes.

8. PUBLIC WORKS

The most notable event in the Public Works Department during the year was the extension of the Maseru power supply by the purchase of two 1,000 kilowatt steam turbo-alternators, together with switch-gear, pumps and spray cooling plant. The extension will increase the safe capacity of the Maseru Power Station to approximately 1,500 kilowatts and will enable the supply to cater not only for the needs of Maseru itself, but also for the townships of Morija and Roma (the site of the University College,) which are some 27 miles from Maseru.

Noteworthy buildings completed during the year included the new Paramount Chief's office at Maseru, built entirely in dressed local sandstone and the new Judicial Commissioner's Court, built in local sandstone and brick.

The new 1939-45 War Memorial in the centre of Maseru was also completed.

9. POLICE

At the end of the year the Force was 4 Senior Officers and 3 Troopers short of establishment. 521 applications for recent vacancies were received during the year. Of these 73 Recruits and Special Constables were enlisted.

There was an overall increase in crime: 17,726 cases were reported in 1962, as opposed to 15,235 cases in 1961.

10. PRISONS

The following officers of the Prison Service were granted the Colonial Prison Service Medal:

Gaoler C. Maboe

Ex-Gaoler P. Qacha

Warder B. Ramotsoanyane

During the year under review 7,376 persons were committed to prison and the daily average in prison was 1,422. Comparative figures for 1961 were 5,956 and 1,230. With the exception of Qacha's Nek which showed a slight drop, there was an increase in the daily average of all prisons. Of the 7,376 receptions to prison, 1,166 were tax defaulters. Out of a total of 4,553 persons sentenced to imprisonment, 3,072 were sentenced to less than 6 months – approximately 67 per cent.

The first block of the new Mokhotlong Prison was completed during the year and is now occupied by the prisoners from the old gaol.

A start was made in laying the foundations of the Juvenile Training Centre.

The erection of new staff quarters at Teyateyaneng, Leribe, Butha Buthe, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong and Mafeteng was completed. Good progress was made in the erection of six new quarters near the Central Prison in Maseru.

11. HONOURS AND AWARDS

On the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, June 1961 and on New Year's Day 1963, the Queen was graciously pleased to confer the following honours and awards for services in Basutoland.

Birthday Honours

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

Mr. Edward Waddington – Administrative Officer Chief
Letsie Koabeng Motšoene Molapo, – Principal Chief of
Leribe.

New Year Honours

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

The Most Reverend Emanuel 'Mabathoana, Archbishop of Maseru.

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

Chief Leshoboro Majara, Member of the Executive Council associated with Agriculture.

Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service

Lieutenant Colonel Paul Kitson, Commissioner of Police.

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

Birthday Awards

Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service Asst. Supt. Julius Liphoto, Basutoland Mounted Police.

Staff Sergeant Gonzaoa Lephoto, Basutoland Mounted Police.

Queen's Medal for Chiefs in Silver

Chief Goliath, Letšabisa Moshoeshoe

New Year Awards

Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service

Inspector Clement Leepa – Basutoland Mounted Police.

Certificate of Honour and Badge

Chief Seetsa Tumo

Chief Kopano Selomo

Mr. Moeti Rapeane

Mr. Ford Kosie

Colonial Prison Service Medal

Sub Inspector Abiel Namoli

Sub Inspector Moroke Mochelane

Sergeant Ntuta Moeti

Sergeant Franciss Tohlang

Corporal Samuel Makhakhe

Corporal Letsoela Malefane

Lance Corporal Ezere Mosaase

Trooper Paki Leeto

Trooper Nathanael Khiba

Chapter 2: Progress of Development Schemes

The table below shows expenditure on schemes financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds since 1959. 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 people.

<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Year begun</i>	<i>Total Expenditure to 31.3.61</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
D.4611	Agriculture (Co-operative Liaison).	1959-60	2,133	Continuing
D.4617	—	1959-60	9,682	Continuing
D.4625	Statistical Officer . . .	1959-60	7,826	Continuing
D.4636	Revenue, Equipment Plant, Buildings . . .	1959-60	5,682	Continuing
D.4637	Additional Medical Staff	1959-60	142	Continuing
D.4638	Maseru Hospital Extension	1959-60	5,682	Continuing
D.4660	Agricultural Training School	1959-60	25,243	Continuing
D.4668	Quthing Hospital Improvements.	1959-60	—	—
D.4710	Soil Conservation . . .	1959-60	263,483	Continuing
D.4718	Local Government Mobile School.	1959-60	16,497	Continuing
D.4786	Mafeteng Sewerage. . .	1961-62	537	Continuing
D.4811	Scholarship - Mojela . .	1961-62	196	Continuing
D.4823	Service Training Officer	1959-60	3,504	Continuing
D.4824	District Council Training	—	4,654	Continuing
D.4828	Scholarship - Pinda . .	1961-62	161	Continuing
D.4854	Nutrition	1959-60	873	Continuing
D.4863	Tuberculosis Control . .	1959-60	401	Continuing
D.4902	Scholarship - Mabote . .	—	261	Continuing
D.4975	Leloaleng Technical School	1959-60	251	Continuing
D.4977 & A.	In Service Training. . .	1959-60	924	Continuing
D.5032	L.A.T.C.	1959-60	—	—
D.5060	Livestock Improvement	1959-60	208	Continuing
D.5079	Immunization Scheme . .	1959-60	—	—

I. AGRICULTURE

Statistical Service - Scheme D.4625

With the initial allocation of the sum of £15,467 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Grant for the extension of the Statistical office in 1961, the Statistical Service has been able to engage quali-

fied staff and purchase equipment. The present strength of the office consists of one Statistician, two Statistical Assistants, four computing clerks, one driver and one messenger.

During the year under review, the Service advised Government Departments and officers on the collection, analysis and interpretation of these figures, and also helped to carry out a Social Survey of the Maseru township in co-operation with the Department of Local Government. Some 60 agricultural field experiments conducted by the Agricultural Department were also analysed in the Statistical Office.

The scope of the work was enlarged through an additional grant of £3,000 to finance the processing and publication of the results of an agricultural census conducted by the Statistics Section 1960. This work, which forms the major project under the scheme, is nearing completion, and it is expected that the results of this census, which will appear in 8 parts, will be available to the public towards the second half of 1963.

2. PUBLIC WORKS

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

A new prefabricated rest hut was built at Ox-bow Camp and a new rest hut built in the Khubelu area.

Four new gauging towers were erected on the Khubelu, Motete, Matsoku and on the Malibamatšo Rivers.

African Staff Quarters were re-roofed and new floors laid.

Offices were re-roofed.

3. EDUCATION

Primary - Scheme D.4435

This scheme, which is in its third year, provided R32,300 for the improvement of primary schools, mostly on roofing, but in a few cases on equipment or teachers' housing. Altogether 52 schools benefited during the year.

Secondary - Scheme D.4435

R29,684 was spent on 8 junior secondary schools, mostly on boarding accommodation and extensions.

Technical Training - D.4975

Of the R66,000 available under this scheme, for the improvement of the Leloaleng Rural Trade School, R33,886 was spent, and by the end of the year two residential blocks had almost been completed. Alter-

ations to the dining hall and kitchens, the installation of electric power and light, and the erection of two workshops will complete this scheme.

Scheme D.5032

This scheme was revised during the year and R75,604 made available for improvements and extensions at the Lerotholi Artisan Training Centre. Much of the expenditure will fall in the first quarter of 1963, but R12,518 was spent during the year. The scheme provides for new workshops and machine tools, housing for eight of the teaching staff, and also for the Centre's clerical and menial staff, and for the salaries for 3 months of 3 additions to the teaching staff.

It is expected that the authorized expenditure incurred from October 1st, on courses for the upgrading of artisans will be reimbursed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A firm of industrial consultants was called in to organize and supervise this work at the Lerotholi Artisan Training Centre. Expenditure to the end of the year was R3,318.

Teacher Training – Scheme D.4976

In mid-November approval was received for spending R8,000 of Colonial Development and Welfare funds on an additional lecturer's house at the Basutoland Teacher Training College. R4,770 was spent by the end of the year. This scheme also provided for a central inspectorate, housing five inspectorate staff, and building extensions to Headquarters. Expenditure during the year amounted to R22,696 (recurrent) and R69,672 (capital).

Total expenditure during the calendar year on all Colonial Development and Welfare educational schemes amounted to R208,844.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

One of the striking features of the population of Basutoland is that it consists of a large number of persons, mainly men, who leave the country every year, to seek employment in the Republic of South Africa. Most of them return home each year on termination of their contract of employment; but many spend two or three years away from their homes, and others stay for longer periods. Thus the population of Basutoland can be divided into three groups namely: those who are present within the territory at a given time, those who are temporarily absent from their homes, for a shorter or longer period of time and those who have left the country permanently to settle in the Republic. Some of these people still regard Basutoland as their home, and may express a wish to return home sometime. For practical purposes, they can, however, be regarded as emigrants from the country.

There is little information available on the nature and extent of labour migration in Basutoland, its methods, causes and effects. These movements, which were reported as early as 1859 are now an accepted feature of the life of the Basotho. Records show that while 30,000 men were said to be going to work mainly in the diamond mines and railways in 1892, there were 154,782 persons absent from the territory in 1956. The majority of these people were reported to be working in the gold mining industry of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, the diamond and coal mines and on Europeans farms.

To-day, women and children also leave their homes for the Republic either in the company of their husbands or on their own.

There are numerous and diverse factors, economic, social or even psychological, inducing people to leave Basutoland. But from evidence gathered in the territory, economic necessity seems to be the most important cause for the exodus of man power into the Republic of South Africa.

The Agricultural Census results for 1960, which have just been published show that absenteeism is higher in the impoverished lowlands, where population densities are high and many families are landless, than in the mountain areas with more favourable living conditions. Absenteeism is greater amongst the landless families than among those with land or stock. There is a proportion of migrant labourers amongst families with land, but this percentage drops with the increase in the total amount of land in the hands of the family.

There is no doubt that agriculture, which is the mainstay of the majority of people in Basutoland suffers as a result of these movements,

especially because it is the able-bodied men who migrate from the country, leaving most work at home in the hands of a few men and the women and children. On the other hand, it is believed that the migrants bring back progressive ideas, which together with money and capital goods may bring certain advantages to the nation as a whole and the agricultural sector in particular.

In drawing up the balance sheet of labour migration, one cannot help being impressed by the effect it has on the family – as the basis of a stable community life.

The last complete population census of Basutoland was conducted in March, 1956. The next population census will be conducted in 1966. This census will help to provide up-to-date information on the population of Basutoland, and the changes that have occurred since the last census was conducted.

According to the 1956 census, the total population enumerated present in the territory at the time of the census consisted of 641,674 persons; 1,296 of whom were Europeans, 638,857 Africans, 247 Asiatics and 644 persons of mixed races. There are no settlers in the territory, the few Europeans are mainly Government servants, traders and missionaries. In this census the number of persons reported absent from the territory consisted of 154,782 Africans – giving a total of 793,639 Africans for the territory in 1956.

The Agricultural Census conducted in 1960 gave an estimate of 888,258 Africans in Basutoland in that year. Population census figures available for a number of years show that the population of Basutoland must have increased very rapidly up to the beginning of the present century. After this, a period of decline in the rate of growth of the population was experienced up to 1946. At that time the population was estimated at 561,289 persons which was not much greater than the 1936 population figure of 559,223. This decline in the rate of growth has been attributed to the continuous flow of migrants into the then Union of South Africa. According to the "Union Statistics for Fifty Years," the number of persons residing in the Republic and born in Basutoland was 199,327 in 1946 and 219,065 in 1951. This has led to the belief that any population increase in Basutoland has been absorbed by the Republic of South Africa.

The low rates of population increase were however replaced by a sudden rise in the annual rate of growth from 0.30 to 1.30 in 1956 when the population numbered 638,857 coupled with a further increase to 1.60 in 1960. This increase is believed to have resulted from the return of migrant labourers from the Republic following the stringent legislation introduced by the Republic government for the control of the influx of extra-territorial Africans into the Republic. It is also believed that these increases may be due to the falling mortality rates and an increase in the standard of living of the Africans. Since there is no evidence of an increase in wealth and living standards in Basutoland, it is hard to believe that these increases are due to this factor alone.

Similar patterns for rates of population growth have also been demonstrated with population figures of the other two sister territories of

Bechuanaland and Swaziland. These territories also have common frontiers with the Republic of South Africa, and have a large migrant population. The rates of population growth for Swaziland are however slightly higher than those for Basutoland.

Africans Present in the Territory

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Rate of Growth</i>
1904	347,731	—
1911	401,807	2·11
1921	495,937	2·13
1936	559,273	0·80
1946	561,289	0·03
1956	638,857	1·30
1960	681,834	1·60

The return of these migrants into Basutoland and the general increase in the population in the territory has been demonstrated in the results of the 1960 Agricultural Census which showed that African population densities rose from a territorial average of 56 persons per square mile in 1950 to 75 persons per square mile in 1960.

Population pressure on arable land has also increased from 1·4 acres per head to 1·0 per head of the population. There has also been a decline in the average holding size from 5·8 acres in 1950 to 5·4 in 1960, and the majority of households now have two fields instead of three. While 7 per cent of the households were landless in 1950, the 1960 Agricultural Census also showed that the number of landless households had increased to nine per cent.

Many families without land, and those returning from the Republic seem to have drifted to the district headquarters where suitable employment is available. According to the results of a social survey which was carried out in 1962, it is estimated that the population of Maseru, the capital town has increased from 5,738 in 1956 to just over 9,000 in 1962 and many settlements have been established in the periphery of the township. Similar changes have also occurred in the other district headquarters where employment opportunities have arisen.

The largest part of the population of Basutoland is concentrated in the lowlands, where suitable land is available for cultivation and according to the 1960 Agricultural Census about 50 per cent of the African population lived in this area. The percentages for the Mountain and Foothill regions are about 30 and 20 respectively.

Maseru has the largest population, followed by Leribe and Mafeteng. Mokhotlong on the other hand which has the largest area, has the smallest population.

Population densities vary tremendously from area to area, being highest in the lowlands and lowest in the mountain areas. The average territorial figure is 75·8 persons per square mile as against 55 persons per square mile in 1956. The area around Butha Buthe is the most densely populated, with over 300 persons per square mile.

The estimated 1960 Population of Basutoland by districts and zones

<i>District</i>	<i>Border Lowland</i>	<i>Lowland</i>	<i>Foothill</i>	<i>Mountain</i>	<i>Orange Valley</i>	<i>Total</i>
Butha Buthe	—	28,210	25,272	5,222	—	58,704
Leribe . . .	—	60,966	45,629	26,784	—	133,379
Berea . . .	—	70,931	46,195	4,224	—	121,350
Maseru . . .	14,258	52,805	47,235	52,677	—	166,975
Mafeteng . .	62,424	18,787	16,032	—	—	97,243
Mohale's Hoek	18,879	10,582	9,025	21,599	42,563	102,642
Quthing . . .	—	—	—	39,284	38,753	78,037
Qacha's Nek	—	—	—	52,328	16,793	69,118
Mokhotlong	—	—	—	60,804	—	60,804
Total . . .	95,561	242,281	189,388	262,919	98,109	888,258

Population density of the Africans in 1960 (persons per sq. mile)

<i>District</i>	<i>Border Lowland</i>	<i>Lowland</i>	<i>Foothill</i>	<i>Mountain</i>	<i>Orange Valley</i>	<i>Total</i>
Butha Buthe		303·3	102·3	15·3		86·1
Leribe . . .		208·8	126·4	44·8		106·6
Berea . . .		211·7	127·6	26·2		141·4
Maseru . . .	151·7	176·0	86·5	37·6		71·4
Mafeteng . .	140·3	95·8	90·6	—		118·9
Mohale's Hoek	127·6	100·8	68·4	51·1	76·7	75·3
Quthing . . .				48·6	121·9	69·3
Qacha's Nek .				40·9	70·8	45·6
Mokhotlong .				34·4		34·4
Zone . . .	139·1	183·4	103·8	38·8	88·4	75·8

The 1956 census gave an estimate of the total number of persons of all races, by sex, religion and place of residence.

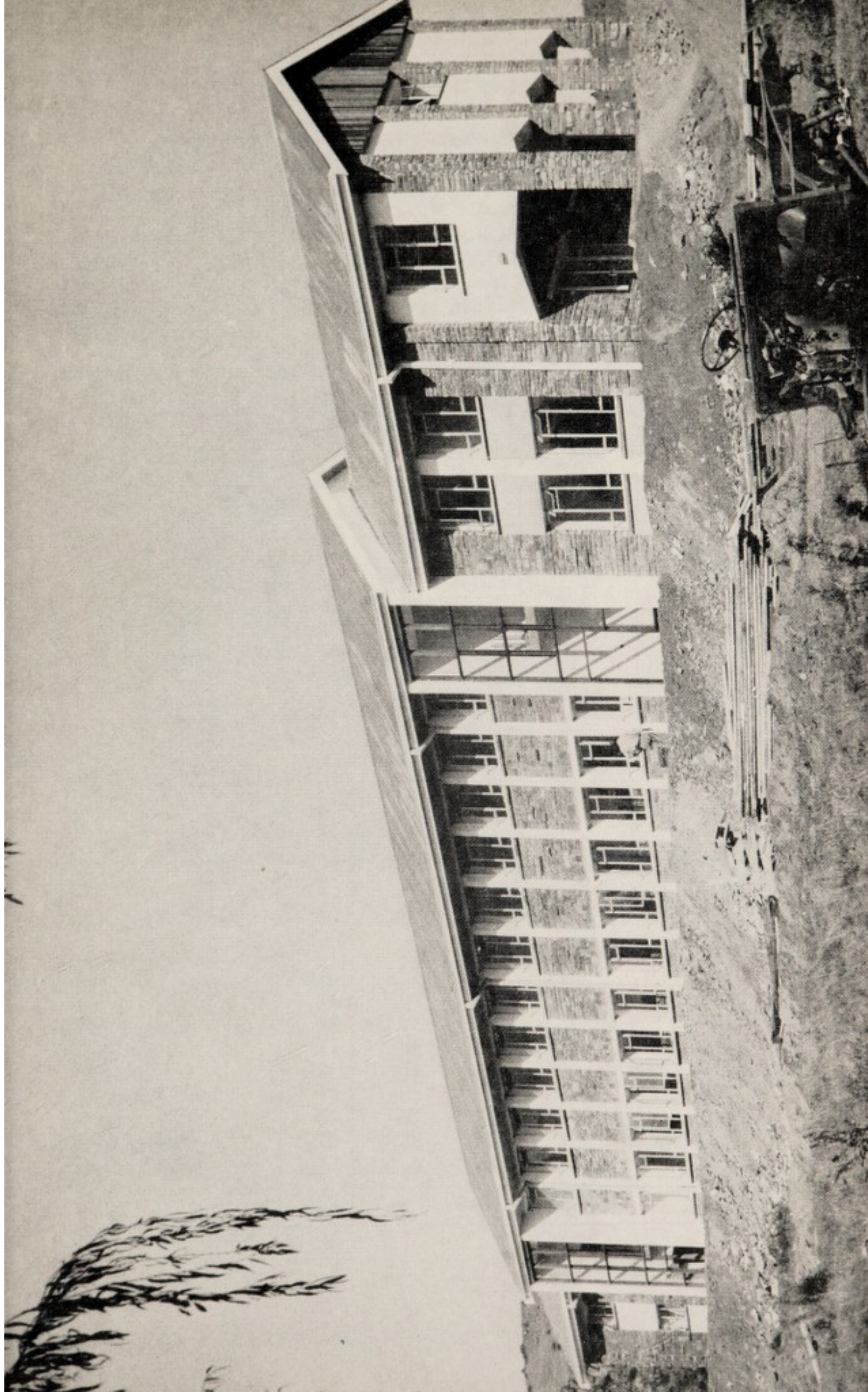
A social survey, which was conducted in the territory by Professor Batson of Cape Town University has also provided useful information on certain demographic and social characteristics of the population. The report of this survey has however not yet been published for general circulation.

Distribution of population by major race groups (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

Absentee African population by districts in 1956

<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
Mohales Hoek . .	18,064	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



Total population of district headquarters in 1956

<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

Distribution of the African population according to principal religions (1956)

<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 person of no denomination	184,634	28·90
Unspecified	1,298	0·20
Total	638,857	100·00

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

Chapter 2: Wages and Labour Organizations

I. OCCUPATIONS

The principal occupations of the Basotho are agricultural and stock farming, and for these pursuits the country is well suited. Its healthy climate favours the growth of a hardy mountain people, and it is free from many of the forms of stock disease 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 Mosotho's land is little more than six acres. Through the efforts of the Agricultural Department, described in Chapter VII, food production has increased, but it has failed to keep pace with the demands of the increasing population.

The pressure, on land, together with other economic and social factors, such as a developing cash economy and a spirit of adventure among the young men, have for many years caused Basotho 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 Basotho. More and more Basotho are taking an interest in trading activities, and the number of trading licences granted to Europeans and Indians is very small. Apart from employment in the Government Service and in trading stores there is very little work to be found in the Territory.

Over 120,000 Basotho received passes to take up employment in the Republic during 1962.

Nearly all the Basotho 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 Basotho labourers is migratory, and it is the function of the recruiting organization to enable the Basotho 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 Basotho 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 Basotho favour the Contract System because of this initial advance.

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

In 1962 Basotho labourers working in the Republic sent back £422,985 in remittances to their families, and upon their return to Basutoland, they received £376,897 in deferred pay. 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 for the High Commission Territories was opened at Johannesburg in 1933 to serve Africans from the Territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland who are in employment in the Republic of South Africa. Later, Sub-Agencies were opened at Springs and Randfontein in the Transvaal and Welkom in the Orange Free State.

The majority of Africans from the High Commission Territories with whom the Agencies deal are employed on the Gold, Coal and other Mines in the Republic, but considerable numbers are still employed in other industries, on the South African Railways, on road construction, as farm labourers and as domestic servants.

The Agencies undertake the collection of taxes on behalf of the High Commission Territories and also general welfare work such as assisting in the settlement of domestic disputes, tracing of heirs to estates, assisting Africans to obtain compensation due to them for injuries, etc., tracing missing relatives and, as far as practicable, encouraging those in employment to keep in touch with their families in their home Territories and to provide adequate support for them. The Agencies also assist Africans from the Territories and advise them about the Republic's influx control laws and, where necessary, arrange for the repatriation at Government expense of those who have contravened the control laws or have become destitute. The Agencies are also responsible for ensuring that the conditions under which labourers from the High Commission Territories are employed in the Republic of South Africa are satisfactory.

In the course of their duties, the Agencies cover all areas in the Republic in which the numbers of High Commission Territories Africans are sufficient to justify periodical visits, and in the year under review the staff travelled a total of 190,535 miles by motor vehicle in the performance of their duties.

The authorized staff of the Agencies is:

- 1 Agent for the High Commission Territories.
- 5 Deputy Agents.
- 1 Senior Tax Clerk.
- 20 Tax Clerks.
- 6 Motor Drivers.
- 3 Messenger/Policemen.

At the close of the year, there were vacancies for 3 Tax Clerks. Of the total establishment, three Tax Clerks and one Motor Driver are supplied by the Bechuanaland Protectorate and three Tax Clerks by Swaziland. The balance of the staff is on the Basutoland establishment.

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

<i>Tax or Levy</i>	<i>1958-59 Rand</i>	<i>1959-60 Rand</i>	<i>1960-61 Rand</i>	<i>1961-62 Rand</i>
Basotho Tax. . . .	269,260	264,616	229,246	243,829
Matsema Levy . . .	7,916	7,780	6,741	7,170
Totals	277,176	272,396	235,987	250,999

The following table shows the arrear and current taxes as percentages of the total Basotho 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 Basotho Tax</i>
	<i>Rand</i>		<i>Rand</i>		<i>Rand</i>
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
1961-62	57,371	23	186,458	77	243,829

The following figures indicate the number of labourers from Basutoland who were employed on mines affiliated to the Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines as at 31st December in each of the years 1955-1962:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Labourers</i>
1955	43,746
1956	39,402
1957	39,579
1958	48,504
1959	52,343
1960	51,017
1961	53,580
1962	58,190

In addition, approximately 1,600 labourers are employed on the coal mines in Natal.

3. COST OF LIVING

The following table shows commodity price fluctuation during the past three years.

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>cents</i>	<i>cents</i>
Mealie meal per lb.	3	3	3
Beans per lb.	6	7½	7½
Samp per lb.	3¾	3	3
Bread per 2lb. loaf	10	10	10
Flour per lb.	5¼	6	6
Rice per lb.	1 2	1.2	1.2
Oatmeal per lb.	1 1½	1.1	1.1
Tea per lb.	8 6	8.6	8.6
Coffee per lb.	6 3	6.3	6.3
Sugar per lb.	5¾	6	6
Jam per lb.	1 4	1.4	1.4
Potatoes per lb.	6	6	6
Butter per lb.	3 6	36	36
Cheese per lb.	3 0	30	30
Eggs per doz.	3 0	33	33
Milk per gallon	4 0	8.0	8.0
Bacon per lb.	4 0	4.0	4.0
Beef per lb.	2 6	26	26
Mutton per lb.	2 9	29	29

The prices shown 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 Basotho in any occupation or in any area within the Territory. A minimum wage level may be prescribed by Notice in the Official Gazette.

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

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

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

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

A labour officer was appointed and arrived in the territory early in 1962.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

I. GENERAL

Revenue for the year ended 31st March 1962, excluding Grant-in-Aid, was R235,570 less than the original estimate of R3,999,102; Grant-in-Aid receipts were R2,282,000, which was R28,000 less than expected. Expenditure was R6,176,511, or a R231,593 below the estimate.

(1Rand = 10/- sterling)

The revised summary of the financial position on 31st March 1963 is expected to be:

Accumulated deficit at 31.3.61	R147,514
Add deficit 1961-62	17,992
	<hr/> 165,506
Less appreciation of Investments	1,845
	<hr/> 163,661
Less amount due on account of Colonial Development and Welfare expenditure	28,997
Accumulated deficit at 31.3.62	<hr/> 134,664
Revised estimated expenditure 1962-63	6,347,000
Revised estimated revenue 1962-63	<u>6,347,000</u>
Revised estimated deficit	<hr/>
Estimated deficit at 31.3.63	<u>R134,664</u>

The revised estimated revenue includes Grant-in-Aid

Public Debt

The Public Debt of the Territory at 31st March 1962 was R1,527,792; Sinking Funds for redemption of the Debt were R170,760 on that date

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>1959-60</i>	<i>1960-61</i>	<i>1961-62</i>
	R	R	R
Taxes*	—	868,000	875,083
Basotho Tax	661,844	—	—
Income Tax	183,362	—	—
Poll Tax	4,240	—	—
Customs and Excise	1,855,116	1,917,077	1,817,789
Posts & Telegraphs	165,160	180,615	204,295
Licences	75,630	93,423	97,579
Fees of Court or Office	61,550	60,711	62,143
Judicial Fines	14,084	64,693	60,365
Fees for Services Rendered	120,578	118,942	139,818
Interest	22,794	15,181	19,771
Wool & Mohair Export Duty	136,214	125,931	145,047
Miscellaneous	357,930	71,793	124,376
Rent from Government Property	41,298	48,859	53,282
Reimbursements† . .	—	151,749	163,983
Grant-in-Aid	—	780,000	2,282,000
	3,699,800	4,496,974	6,045,531
C.D. & W. Grants	450,738	237,486	917,494
	R 4,150,538	4,734,460	6,963,025

* includes all taxes

† formerly included under Miscellaneous.

Comparative Statement of Expenditure

Head	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	R	R	R
High Commissioner's Office	143,960	134,597	150,254
Judiciary	66,294	77,783	75,499
Audit	41,892	47,826	45,581
Rand Agencies	60,152	61,403	61,929
Public Debt	78,758	95,757	95,757
Pensions & Gratuities	193,542	259,980	298,453
Resident Commissioner (a)	—	21,161	27,277
Paramount Chief	—	69,081	151,129
Central Administration (b) 277,618		231,222	285,127
Agricultural & Veterinary Services	264,856	278,496	302,128
Basotho Courts	—	105,540	137,596
Basutoland National Council	—	41,873	69,976
Central Stores	204,298	181,409	192,169
Co-operative Societies	17,948	27,965	32,469
District Administration	143,638	123,635	118,521
Education	659,818	702,324	1,578,065
Leper Settlement	58,300	57,934	62,958
Local Government	6,188	286,823	268,880
Health (c) 422,366		446,667	526,173
Police	368,246	378,414	451,408
Posts & Telegraphs	128,748	137,132	144,628
Prisons	132,642	135,167	150,922
Public Works (d) —		538,104	614,259
Public Works Department	501,884	—	—
Maseru Power & Water Supply (e) —		71,180	81,592
Public Works Extraordinary	229,586	110,796	253,761
Basotho Administration (f) 277,874		—	—
	4,278,608	4,622,269	6,176,511
C.D. & W. Schemes	402,650	356,651	804,507
R	4,681,258	4,978,920	6,981,018

(a) Under Central Administration to 31.3.60.

(b) Incorporating the former Legal, Secretariat, Treasury and Miscellaneous Heads.

(c) Formerly "Medical"

(d) Incorporating Public Works Department and Recurrent from 1.4.61.

(e) Formerly under Public Works Department.

(f) Distributed over various Heads from 1.4.60.

3. MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

Revenue from Basotho Tax for the year ended 31st March 1963 is expected to be R700,000.

Customs and Excise collections for the year are expected to be R1,800,000.

Income Tax

Rates per 2 Rand of Income.

Normal Tax

Companies 60 cents for first 8000 Rand thereafter 75 cents. Married persons 12½ cents increased by 1/1200th of a cent for each 2 Rand after the first 2 Rand of income. Other persons 15 cents increased by 1/1200th of a cent for each 2 Rand of such taxable income in excess of 2 Rand.

Super Tax

20 cents increased by 1/480th of a cent for each 2 Rand of income subject to Super Tax in excess of 2 Rand. It is payable by persons other than companies on incomes in excess of 4600 Rand.

Maximum Rate of Normal and Super Tax conjointly including the surcharges is 1 Rand 25 cents.

<i>Taxable Income</i>	<i>Unmarried Person</i>	<i>Married without children</i>	<i>Married with children</i>
R	R	R	
700	12	—	Reduce the figures in the previous column by R40 (approx.) for each of first two children 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. 46 Rand is allowable as rebate for each additional child.
800	24	—	
1000	46	4	
1400	92	40	
1800	140	78	
2000	164	98	
2400	212	134	
3000	288	196	
3600	364	256	
4000	416	298	
5000	640	492	
6000	1010	830	

The income tax paid during the year ended 31st March 1962 was R217,714. The estimate for the current year to 31st March 1963 is R220,000.

Wool and Mohair Export Duty

Duty on wool remained at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound and on mohair $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound.

Poll Tax

Poll Tax, payable by all adult male persons who do not pay Basotho Tax, remained at R6 during the year.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The currency in use in Basutoland is that of the Republic of South Africa; the change to a new decimalized 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 Basotho has been engaged in trading activities. The Basotho who hold licences are concerned mainly with bakeries, butcheries, cafes, livestock trading, milling, general trading (subject to certain restrictions), and road transport both for goods and for passengers. Another development since the war, has been the development, particularly in the field of wool and mohair marketing, of co-operative societies. This is described in Chapter VII.

Basutoland has no industries and so has to import the consumer goods and capital items which it needs as well as a certain amount of agricultural produce and livestock. The country's exports consist almost entirely of agricultural commodities and livestock, the main exports normally being wool and mohair, followed by wheat, sorghum and cattle. The value of imports usually exceeds the value of exports, often by a considerable figure, but the adverse balance is offset by the earnings of Basotho in the mines, industries and farms of the 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 Basotho Tax collections.

Table I - Imports

Livestock	Number			Value in £'s Sterling		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
Horses, Mules & Donkeys						
Cattle						
Sheep & Goats						
Total						
<i>Grain</i>						
Wheat & flour						
Maize & Meal						
Sorghum						
Other Produce						
Merchandise						
Total						

Horses, Mules & Donkeys 4,842 4,328 4,002 52,946 60,845 52,080

Cattle 19,527 18,752 19,956 273,378 270,164 370,119

Sheep & Goats 4,633 9,340 6,602 11,582 22,580 26,408

Total 377,906 353,589 398,760

Grain

Wheat & flour 42,480 37,813 42,168 116,037 107,625 116,118

Maize & Meal 231,301 153,350 17,118 462,602 356,278 534,336

Sorghum 2,921 4,854 11,635 15,842 13,571 33,822

Other Produce - - - 13,255 4,097 14,965

Merchandise - - - 142,873 2,224,365 2,432,518

Total 4,088,155 3,059,525 3,131,759

Table II - Exports

Livestock	Number			Value in £'s Sterling		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
Horses, Mules & Donkeys	34	33	88	370	352	968
Cattle	10,379	8,491	8,828	186,822	105,275	185,388
Sheep & Goats	3,151	2,050	1,373	7,877	6,882	4,537
Total						190,893
Grain						
Wheat & flour	Bags 39,348	Bags 25,633	Bags 59,723	1,033	928	156,015
Maize & meal	423	320	-	7,574	7,676	-
Sorghum	5,826	3,322	1,343	52,516	86,660	1,343
Beans & Peas	13,129	19,129	24,271			100,849
Total						258,207
Wool	lb. 6,786,356	lb. 7,356,426	lb. 8,523,299	731,513	804,656	869,376
Mohair	1,180,670	1,266,125	1,511,801	329,456	364,314	367,332
Hides						1,236,708
Skins	Units 30,129	Units 11,657	Units 79,653	23,972	11,982	19,355
	67,612	80,575	139,402	21,467	22,584	6,634
Grand Total						25,989

The Diamond Trade

Despite the inhospitable climate, Basotho concession holders continued digging at Letseng-la-Terae throughout the year 1962. The diamonds won by them sold to licenced Diamond Dealers were registered at the Diamond Control Office. The total weight and value of these stones is set out below:

<i>Specified Stones</i>		<i>Other Stones</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>Weight</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Value</i>
1474·57	R186388·25	4932·95	R93799·00	6407·52	R280187·25

Three new diggings in the Lowlands were proclaimed and opened to Basotho concession holders on the 16th July, 1962. Digging only began towards the end of the year, however, and no stones were registered at the Diamond Control Office.

Chapter 7: Production

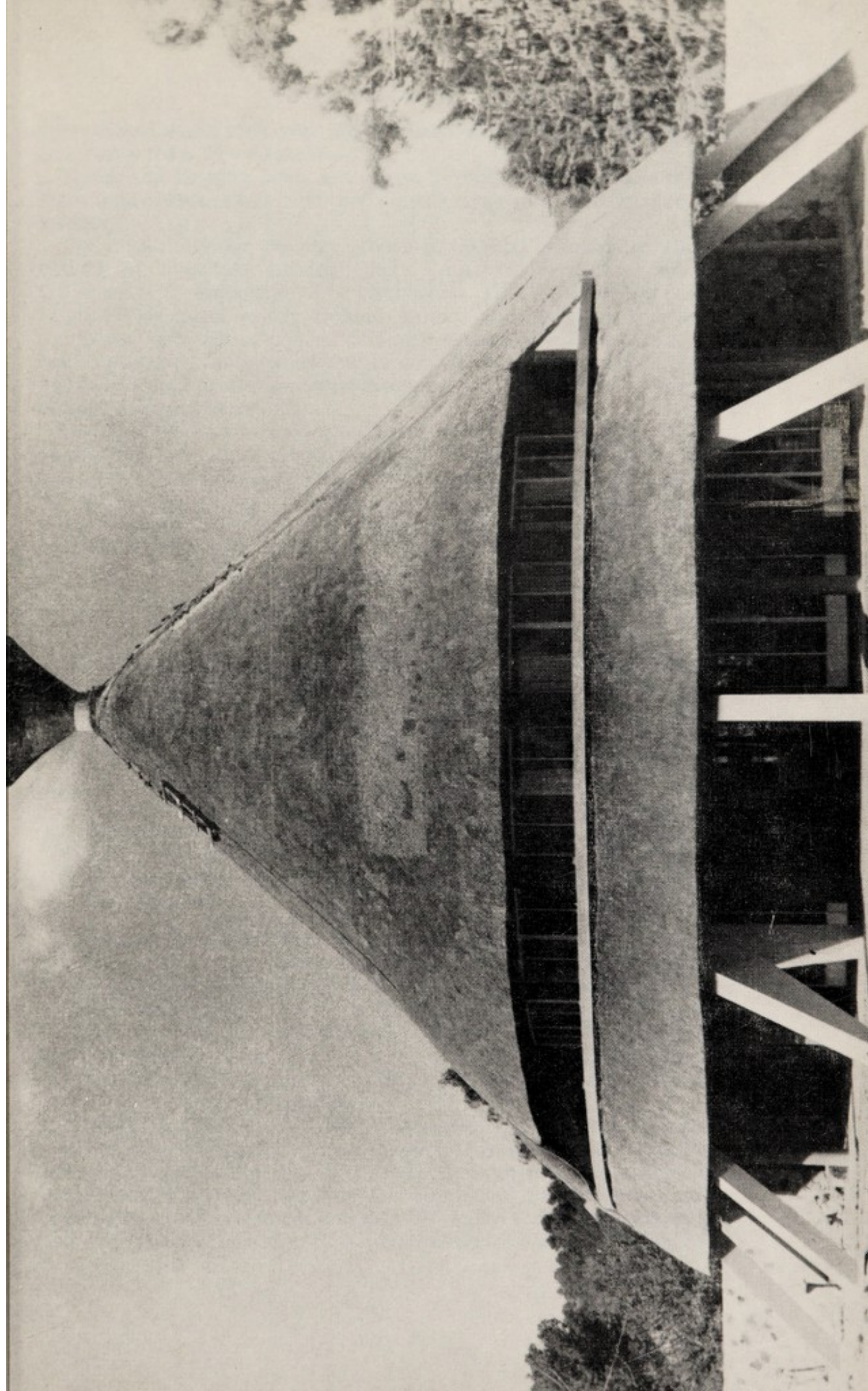
1. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

I. GENERAL

The Agricultural Department, under the Member of the Executive Council for Agriculture, is administered by a Permanent Secretary. He is assisted by specialist officers in the various fields of veterinary science, soil conservation, agronomy, extension, animal husbandry, research, education, public relations and statistics. Most of these specialist officers are stationed at Headquarters in Maseru. The field staff consists of extension workers, and specialists in veterinary science and animal husbandry, soil conservation and agronomy. They are controlled at district level by the District Extension Officer who co-ordinates the work of all the divisions in his district.

Agriculture is Basutoland's sole major industry.

The Lowland soils are grey-brown and red sandy loam. The Lowlands consist of a narrow strip from Butha Buthe in the North to Qu-thing in the South, plus the Orange River Valley. This is the main arable zone. The main crops are maize, sorghum, and beans in the summer and wheat, peas, barley and oats in the winter. The fertility of the soil is very low; yields are poor and Basutoland imports large



quantities of maize each year from South Africa. The rainfall in this area varies from 25 – 40 inches.

The mixed farming lands are in the foothills. These consist of red loam and black clays and are considerably more fertile than the lowlands.

The high mountain country, above 8,000 feet, is inhabited almost entirely by livestock, although there is an ever-increasing tendency for permanent settlements to be established. This 'cattle post' country is grazed by cattle in the summer months and by sheep and goats the whole year through. This grazing system which is controlled by law, is gradually falling away and to-day, cattle and small stock in large numbers remain in the lowlands throughout the year to the detriment of both livestock and land.

Owing to the heavy pressure on land caused by the ever increasing population, there is a further tendency for the grazing areas in the foothills and mountains to be put under the plough. Again, contrary to the laws of the country, such lands are opened up without consent and without the prior application of the prescribed protective measures essential to protect such lands from erosion.

2. POLICY

The policy of the Department, which is to provide essential services, advice and credit to the farmers of Basutoland and to protect the existing natural resources, remains unaltered, but the method of achieving this has undergone a radical change.

In the past there was a large wastage of effort caused by:

- (a) The failure of the various divisions to co-ordinate their efforts, which led to confusion and inefficiency.
- (b) The natural desire to supply advice and services to as many farmers as possible, whether they wanted it or not. This led to much time and effort being expended on unreceptive or naturally resistant "farmers".

In the past year, these faults have been largely corrected. The Department is to-day concentrating its efforts on farmers, communities and bodies who have shown by their past efforts that they are farmers, receptive to advice and prepared to follow approved farming practices. This has resulted in a considerable increase in the effectiveness of agricultural services and there is a better spirit between the Departmental agent, who can see the results of his teaching, and the farmer whose confidence he has gained.

A planning and Co-ordination Committee, consisting of divisional heads, is now responsible for all major policy and plans. Its instructions are conveyed to the field staff, through the responsible extension officer and this has virtually eliminated the often contradictory orders which previously emanated from the sectional heads to the field staff. This Committee is at present engaged on drawing up of a

master plan based on the agro-ecological survey of Basutoland. When this has been done, a plan will be drawn up for each district and staffing will be reviewed in the light of the requirements revealed. It must be emphasised that this is not a plan of action which the Department intends to impose on the farmer. It is regarded rather as a blue print for the guidance of field adviser and extension staff whose function it is to advise and guide the farmers and the district councils.

3. CROP PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

Exports

The following table sets out the export figures for the main crops in bags of 200 lbs. weight. These figures refer to export permits issued to trading concerns and do not take account of produce taken into the Republic of South Africa illegally by individuals.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Wheat	101,077	51,741	18,344	39,348	25,671	22,764
Peas and Beans	38,608	47,300	25,904	11,083 2,046	5,701	7,403
Sorghum and Malts	10,003	11,864	680	5,826	1,592	1,343

4. LIVESTOCK

Despite the severe drought which hit the territory during the latter part of the year, the general condition of stock remained good and no major losses were experienced.

Apart from sporadic outbreaks of Blackquarter, blue tongue and African Horse Sickness in various parts of the territory, the incidence of infectious diseases remained low. However, major losses from internal parasites were experienced in sheep and goats; this was no doubt due to the poor nutrition caused by the drought. A number of cases of horses dying from Senecio poisoning were reported.

During the year a Snail survey was begun in order to establish the distribution of the vectors of Liver Fluke. The work is hampered by the difficult terrain and attention has been focussed, initially, on those areas where reports of Fascioliasis have been received and other areas will receive attention later. So far the areas affected are in the mountains in the 7,000–10,000 feet altitude range.

External parasites are still rife. Sheep ked is on the increase in the mountain areas and control measures have already been instituted; voluntary dipping is increasing in popularity.

There has been a major increase in livestock imports and imports of all livestock now far exceed exports. The regulations governing the import and exports of livestock are being tightened. The following table shows the livestock imports and exports during the year.

<i>Breed</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Mules</i>	<i>Donkeys</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>
Imports	19,956	3,888	40	210	6,484	118
Exports	8,828	88	nil	nil	1,373	71

Livestock Improvement Scheme

The approval of this Scheme was delayed but 12 Livestock Improvement Centres have been completed. These centres are designed to bring veterinary services to areas of dense livestock population, and to facilitate the supply of improved animals to the farmers. The staff to man them are expected to complete their training next year.

Horses: The two studs, at Maseru and Quthing continue to produce stallions which will stand at Stud at the Livestock Improvement Centres. Fillies will shortly be available for sale to farmers. The demand for these animals is very great.

Sheep and Goats: The importation of improved rams has shown a drop and the supply far exceeds the demand. 438 merino rams and 379 Angora rams were imported during the year.

Efforts are being made to persuade certain selected sheep farmers to start ram breeding on a small scale.

Cattle: During the year 35 Brown Swiss bulls and 32 cows were imported.

Wool and Mohair: This year may be singled out as being outstanding for Wool and Mohair.

The price fluctuation was very small on the world market, and the good average price was reflected in the prices paid for the Basutoland clip at the coast. The market remained strong and the demand most satisfactory, especially for the high quality product. Mohair suffered a set back due to a bad recession in price during the year. Fair prices were offered for long quality mohair, and the demand was good.

Considerable effort is being made to reduce the percentage of iron bred wool and mohair and some district councils are using their statutory powers to enforce the castration of bastard rams.

The quantities of wool and mohair exported and the average price and value at the coast are as set out below:

<i>Wool</i>			<i>Mohair</i>		
<i>Total Exported lb.</i>	<i>Average Price</i>	<i>Total Value</i>	<i>Total Exported lb.</i>	<i>Average Price</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
8,523,299	20-04c.	R1,738,752	1,511,801	48c.	R725,644

Hides and Skins

There is no doubt that the "Maluti" hide has established itself overseas and the demand for this product is increasing.

5. SOIL CONSERVATION

The new constitutional changes in the territory at first had a most disturbing effect on the work of the Soil Conservation Services. Production dropped to a very low figure but has now risen to a more acceptable level.

Much time has been spent on talking to the various District Councils who are showing more initiative and greater sense of understanding now exists.

In land use planning, the greatest step forward is the production of the agro-ecological map of the territory. This has now been accepted by the Department and work is now proceeding on the production of district maps and plans.

The application of this aspect of the work is making good progress in Mejametalana where the first half of the scheme in the form of development, engineering and stabilization work has been completed. The Thaba Phatsoa Scheme has been started and the first major irrigation storage dam is nearing completion.

Several districts have asked for advice about grazing control.

Major tree planting projects have been handled over to District Councils.

6. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND MASERU EXPERIMENTAL STATION

The large programme of 60 experiments and variety trials was continued and valuable information gained as to suitable crop varieties for the various ecological zones as well as valuable information of soil fertility, crop rotations and responses to various fertilizer treatments. All Basutoland soils respond to applications of phosphatic fertilizers, and additional nitrogen considerably increases maize yields. A new experi-

ment has shown that weeds can reduce a maize crop from 2,998 lbs. per acre to 140 per acre.

Experiments are carried out at the main station near Maseru and at 6 district sub-stations. At the Maseru Experimental Station there was also a marked increase in the production of pigs for sale to farmers and 14,000 chickens were brooded to 10 weeks before being supplied to farmers. Alterations and improvements made to the poultry plant enabled this increase in production to be achieved.

7. AGRICULTURAL TRAINING SCHOOL

The Agricultural Training School falls directly under the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture and is administered by him through a Principal Agricultural Officer.

The main courses at present being run are a 2½ year Agricultural Diploma Course for boys which is intended to train young men for the Department of Agriculture and a 2½ year Diploma Course in Rural Economy for girls.

The school is run entirely on Colonial Development and Welfare funds, but during 1962 the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief granted £2,130 for the purchase of additional facilities for the school and Miserior, the German Bishops' Committee provided £3,000 to provide domestic science equipment and extra buildings.

The school is the centre for the training of present and future members of the Agricultural Department. It also provides instruction for farmers and their wives, chiefs, teachers and district councillors.

8. PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Public Relations section of the Department is responsible for the production and distribution of audio-visual aids for local extension agents.

During the year the production of visual aids has increased considerably. The section can now undertake the publication of both multi-coloured duplicated material and professionally printed leaflets and booklets, silk-screened posters, notice boards, slogan boards, displays, photographs and colour slides, etc. There is also one information team which visits the accessible lowlands to talk with farmers about seasonal problems, using all available visual aids and films to illustrate each talk. Each of six "campaigns" lasted for 3-4 weeks, and reached as many as 17,000 farmers and 3,000 school children, who appreciated the information provided and acted upon the advice in consultation with their local extension agents. A second unit, provided by U.N.I.C.E.F. is expected to be in operation by mid-March.

The "Farmers' Handbook" went to press in December, 1962 and was completed early in 1963, as was the "Farmers' Record Book".

2. CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

I. GENERAL

The Government has maintained its policy of promoting and fostering Co-operative development and to provide funds to finance credit and marketing services. In its White Paper issued during the year, Government once again stressed that it regards the Movement as a most important factor in the economic and social development of the country. It gave seven reasons why the Movement is important to Basutoland.

- (a) The development of better farm production aided by credit.
- (b) The development of better marketing facilities for farmers.
- (c) Provision for self employment for Basotho artisans.
- (d) Encouragement of thrift.
- (e) Mobilizing local capital for investments within the Territory.
- (f) Education and training for self-government, self-reliance and self-help.

The staff of the Co-operative increased substantially during the year, largely as a result of assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes. At the same time there was a marked improvement in the professional and technical qualifications of the staff.

The present staff includes:

Registrar
Deputy Registrar
Agricultural Co-operative Officer
Training Officer
Industrial Adviser
Two senior Co-operative Officers
Six Co-operative Officers
Twelve Assistant Co-operative Officers

Apart from a small administrative staff, this represents a staff of 19 officers – an increase of 8 over the establishment at the beginning of the previous year. The staff was further strengthened by the attachment of Mr. P. O. Burns, a graduate of the Harvard Law School (U.S.A.), who joined the Department as a legal adviser for a period of one year.

The Department's ability to offer specialist advice and assistance was thus considerably enhanced and a start was made on an education and training programme. The larger staff has also enabled the Registrar to establish a special audit section within the Department and to begin the training of officers to specialize in this work.

Throughout the year a policy of consolidation rather than expansion was maintained. It had become apparent that for the time being the Movement had outrun its capacity to organize itself effectively and to find, in sufficient numbers, persons of the right quality and experience

to meet its needs in terms of both democratic leadership and management.

In the two previous years there had been a very rapid advance in the field of agricultural credit and, at the same time, a rapid expansion of loan monies available for Co-operative marketing. Both developments had presented serious problems of organization, responsibility and management. It was essential that there should be a concentration of effort in order to save these problems. Some progress has been made but the pace has been slow, particularly in the field of marketing because of the reluctance of societies to face realities.

During the year, 34 societies were registered.

Agricultural credit	24
Marketing	7
Consumer	2
District Union	1

Twelve societies were dissolved and put in process of liquidation, and enquiries were conducted into the affairs of 23 others.

2. CENTRAL UNION

All financial assistance from or under the auspices of Government, for the Co-operative movement is channelled through the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union. The B.C.B.U. is a "federal" co-operative society, the members of which are the primary credit, marketing, consumer and industrial societies. It acts therefore both as the Co-operative Bank and as the Central Union, of Basutoland Co-operatives. At the end of the financial year 1961-1962 the B.C.B.U. had the following funds available to it from Government sources:

Loans

Basutoland National Treasury	R15,000
C.R.O. (American Revolving Loan)	R173,500
Miscellaneous small loans	7,000

Overdraft Facilities at Barclays Bank D.C.O.

Guaranteed by British Treasury	R200,000
Sponsored by Basutoland Government	R100,000

The total funds available from these sources are therefore R495,500 (£247,750). In addition the B.C.B.U. had a loan of R46,594 from the Basutoland Co-operative Savings Society, a gift of R20,000 from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, and sundry deposits, investments and share capital holdings of its own members totalling approximately R72,712.

In November, 1961, the B.C.B.U. took over the liabilities and assets of the Basutoland Co-operative Federation Ltd., a Co-operative which

had been formed as a consequence of a partnership between the B.C. B.U. and the Farmers' Co-operative Union of East London. This organization had a short lived existence and following basic disagreements on policy the partnership was dissolved and its trading functions taken over by the B.C.B.U. This arrangement did not succeed in providing an efficient and economic wholesaling and marketing service to societies. During the year much consideration was given to this problem by the Registrar and his staff and two reports on the B.C.B.U. were prepared, one of them paying particular attention to its trading activities.

3. PRODUCE MARKETING

A very high proportion of the Government loans and advances were made available through the B.C.B.U. to marketing societies. These societies have received long term loans for the erection of buildings, the purchase of motor vehicles and other equipment and current account advances for the purchase of members' produce. The long term loans are secured by the buildings and equipment used in trade. The produce advances are secured by the produce purchased. In practice this latter arrangement has not operated satisfactorily. The societies used large sums from produce advances to meet current operating expenses or to purchase consumer goods which were then frequently sold on credit. As a result there was no collateral security for these monies. Most of the societies which engaged in this practice also made heavy trading losses and could not therefore meet either interest or amortization charges on the loans. The B.C.B.U. failed to exercise any visible financial control.

Another problem which aggravates and inhibits the development of Co-operative marketing is the position of the territories in relation to the Republic of South Africa. The marketing of all produce exported from Basutoland is, with the exception of some hides and skins, totally integrated with the Republic. Internal marketing (redistribution in the territory) is itself dominated by the Republic since there is no significant crop consumed in the territory which is not supplemented by imports from the Republic and in which prices are not conditioned by factors obtaining in the Republic markets. Prices paid to the producer in Basutoland have to be related to what the produce will fetch if sold in the Republic or what it will fetch if sold in Basutoland in competition with imports from the Republic. These factors call for knowledge of markets and ability in costing which many Co-operatives do not, at present command. Market advices and reports are sent regularly to societies by the Department but there is considerable evidence that recommended societies were frequently ignored.

The Marketing societies deal mainly with wool and mohair, hides and skins, cattle, peas, beans and grain. All the wool and mohair is sold at coastal markets through agents operating in the territory under licence. Similarly cattle and much of the grain and other produce is sold in the Republic.

The greatest single factor hindering the effective and profitable organization of marketing societies is the lack of management skill. The principal results of this are the reluctance to take advice and the pressure on management committees to pay unrealistic prices for produce.

4. CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES

The bulk of Co-operative consumer trade is undertaken by the marketing societies but there are a number of consumer societies in the territory. There was a renewed interest in the organization of these societies during the year and apart from the two societies registered there were several groups receiving instruction and advice with a view to registration. The principal weakness is still lack of managerial skill. This is particularly revealed in poor costing, unsound credit facilities and other injudicious trading practices.

5. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

These societies undoubtedly form the healthiest and most promising part of the Movement at the present time – in quality of personnel and in organization. The bulk of the societies were registered in the period 1960–1961 and the Department has been engaged in an exercise of weeding out those which have not operated properly. In some cases societies took an initial loan from the B.C.B.U., distributed it to members and then did nothing more about it. The B.C.B.U. was at first reluctant to take action against defaulting societies but is now prepared to do so and as a consequence the sense of discipline and responsibility in the Movement is improving.

On the basis of performance measured in terms of loan repayment and society organization – the credit societies are graded into four classes as follows:

- A. Repaid 98 per cent of loans or more plus interest.
- B. Repaid 75 per cent of loans or more plus interest.
- C. Repaid 50 per cent of loans or more plus interest.
- D. Repaid 49 per cent of loans or less.

A classification based on loans due by the end of the winter of 1961 advances the following result:

- A. 21 societies
- B. 22 societies
- C. 17 societies
- D. 21 societies

The principal factors leading to low recovery (in C and D societies) are crop failure, lack of marketing facilities and deliberate erosion. The Department conducted enquiries into every society in category D with a view to liquidation.

New applications for registration are carefully scrutinized and a minimum period of three months is required for educational work and preparation before an application can be approved.

With the policy and the cultivation of a stronger sense of responsibility among members of the societies in the lower categories there is a solid base on which to develop the credit society movement. New emphasis is also being given to the investment and collection of the members on savings.

6. ARTISAN CO-OPERATIVES

There is one principal industrial society engaged in the building and tailoring trades. As a consequence of technical advice provided by the Department the management and technical ability of the society has improved considerably. The society continued, however, to suffer from financial difficulties resulting from the burden of losses made in previous years and poor costing arrangements.

During the year the society opened a small leatherwork branch and enquiries are going forward into other manufacturing possibilities.

7. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In 1962 the Department was able to intensify its training and education and to increase both its direct and indirect provisions. A series of residential courses was run in conjunction with the Extension Department of the Pius XII College, at Roma. In the field too, the Department's educational work was stepped up and a beginning made in the preparation of educational literature. The training programme of the Department has three primary objectives: First to improve the efficiency of the junior staff of the Department and equip them to discharge their duties more effectively; secondly, to provide some basic training particularly in accounts and Co-operative organization, for officials of the local societies and thirdly to educate members of the local societies in Co-operative principles and practice.

A senior member of the staff, Mr. T. Mabote attended the Co-operative College, Loughborough, England, during session 1961-62 and had a marked success in the examinations conducted by the College. Two other members of the staff attended Co-operative training courses in Central Africa and one attended an F.A.O. conference in Addis Ababa. All junior officers on the staff are enrolled for correspondence courses provided by the Plunkett Foundation.

TABLE 1

No. of Societies

Credit Societies	136
Marketing Societies	21
Consumer Societies	15
Artisan Societies	2
Other Societies	9
	<hr/>
	184
	<hr/>

TABLE 2

Credit Societies

<i>No. of Societies</i>	<i>Membership</i>	<i>Share Capital</i>
132	3,401	R7062-00

TABLE 3

Summary of Crop Loans to Credit Societies

<i>Year</i>	<i>Loans</i>	<i>Amount recovered</i>	<i>Balance</i>
1959-62	13,330-45	10,619-05	2,711-40
1960-62	41,164-50	28,229-52	12,934-98
1961-62	26,575-19	2,735-32*	23,839-87
	81,070-14	41,583-89	39,486-25

* Total loan not due when figures compiled.

Chapter 8: Social Services

1. EDUCATION

1. PRIMARY SCHOOLS

There were 953 lower primary schools providing the first five or six years' schooling, and 112 higher primary schools providing the seventh and eighth years.

The enrolment rose 7,024 to 151,719. The average annual increase in enrolment has been just under 6 per cent over the past decade.

The problem of wastage remains. The following figures show the number of pupils in Grades A and B, the first two classes, over the past five years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Enrolment in Grades A and B</i>	<i>Percentage of total enrolment</i>
1958	59,869	50 per cent
1959	64,801	50·5 per cent
1960	67,425	49·5 per cent
1961	70,631	48·8 per cent
1962	72,066	47·5 per cent

Ten years ago, the enrolment in the Grades comprised over 53 per cent of the total, so certain progress has been made.

There were 64,420 pupils in the schools managed by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, 66,729 in the schools of the Roman Catholic Mission, and 18,197 in the schools of the English Church Mission.

The average attendance figure was 84 per cent.

In 1962, 3,047 pupils sat the Department's Standard VI examination, and 1,520 passed.

2. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

There were 20 secondary schools: 4 preparing pupils for the High Commission Territories Junior Certificate and the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate, 15 preparing pupils for the H.C.T. Junior Certificate, and one offering the first year only.

The enrolment rose 232 to 2,209.

The following figures show the increase over the past five years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>Increase</i>
1958	1,326	
1959	1,621	295
1960	1,836	215
1961	1,977	141
1962	2,209	232

368 pupils sat the Junior Certificate examination and 273 passed.

73 pupils sat for the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate. Results are not yet to hand.

3. TEACHER TRAINING

Of the seven training colleges, all offer the three-year post-Standard VI course leading to 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.

In 1962, there were 478 students training for the Primary Teachers' Certificate and 106 for the Primary Higher Teachers' Certificate.

At Pius XII College, there is a two-year post-school certificate course to prepare students for work in the lower forms of secondary schools, and a one-year post-graduate diploma course.

122 candidates sat the examination for the Basutoland Primary Teachers' Certificate, and 74 passed. In addition, 35 teachers passed supplementary examinations, and completed the requirements of the course.

57 candidates took the examination for the High Commission Territories Primary Higher Teachers' Certificate, and 33 passed. In addition 21 teachers passed supplementary examinations, and completed the requirements of the course.

4. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Lerotholi Artisan Training Centre, formerly the Lerotholi Technical School, opened at the beginning of the year. It is divided into two wings, building and engineering, and will provide courses leading to the City and Guilds of London Institute craft certificates.

The Leloaleng Rural Trade School at Quthing is being reorganized with the help of Colonial Development and Welfare funds, to provide training for village craftsmen in carpentry, building, leatherwork, tailoring and motor mechanics.

5. HIGHER EDUCATION

28 of the 173 students at Pius XII College, Roma, were from Basutoland. 14 of them were reading for degrees of the University of South Africa, four were taking the Junior Secondary Teachers' Diploma, nine were taking the intermediate examination of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, and 1 was doing a pre-degree course.

Of the Basotho students, 11 were in receipt of Government bursaries. One, a woman, obtained a bachelor's degree in Science, and one passed the intermediate examination of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.

At the end of the year there were known to be 67 Basotho students overseas on full time study. Nearly all of them were in receipt of scholarships and bursaries from various sources: Commonwealth Scholarships, Commonwealth Teacher Training Bursaries, C.D. & W. Scholarships, Canadian S.C.A.A.P. Scholarships, British Council Scholarships and Sethabathaba Board Bursaries.

6. STAFF

The Department was staffed as follows: at Headquarters, the Permanent Secretary, Principal Education Officer, Chief Inspector, Administrative Secretary, with two Assistant Executive Officers (finance and administration), plus clerical staff. In the inspectorate there were five Education Officers, a Domestic Science Inspectress, six Senior Supervisors of Schools and six Supervisors.

Valuable assistance was again rendered to the Department by the grant-aided Educational Secretaries of the Missions, and by the Mission School Managers.

7. CONSULTATION

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

Financial Year 1961-62

<i>From Territorial Revenue</i>	<i>Recurrent R</i>	<i>Capital R</i>	<i>Total R</i>
Aided and maintained Schools Administration and Inspection	1,473,581(a)	—	1,473,581
Other Education	69,447	—	69,447
Total Territorial Revenue (c)	35,025(b)	—	35,025
From Sethabathaba Board	1,578,053	—	1,578,053
From Voluntary agencies (d)	12,472	—	12,472
From C.D. & W. funds	229,613	81,973	311,586
	—	75,412	75,412
Grant Total	1,820,138	157,385	1,977,523

Notes:

- (a) Includes payment of arrears of salaries under the Rusbridger revision.
- (b) Includes bursaries and scholarships, subventions, libraries, cinema van, and education allowance.
- (c) Includes the United Kingdom grant-in-aid.
- (d) Estimates only.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH

Basutoland has a continental type of climate with cold dry winters and the rainy season occurring during the warm summer months.

The general health of the Basotho is not good in spite of the absence of tropical diseases. This is largely due to their low resistances caused by poor nutrition.

As a result of this and inadequate environmental hygiene there is a high incidence of enteral diseases among the population. Tuberculosis is another major problem.

During the year U.N.I.C.E.F. has supplied skim dried milk for free distribution by Government to malnourished children. They have also supplied equipment for the W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F. assisted Tuberculosis Control Project.

Staff:

The Government professional and other staff were as follows:

<i>Division I</i>		
	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength at 31.12.62</i>
Permanent Secretary for Health and		
Chief Medical Officer	1	1
Surgical Specialist	1	0
Medical Officer of Health	1	1
Medical Officer of Mental Health	1	1
Senior Medical Officer	1	1
Medical Officers	21	21

Division II

Pharmacist	1	1
Senior Matron	1	1
Matrons	3	2
Sister Tutor	1	1
Nursing Sisters	17	13
Male Mental Nurse	1	1
Senior Health Inspector	1	1
Health Inspectors	2	2
Principal Dispenser	1	—
Senior Dispensers Higher Grade	10	11
Superintendent Leper Settlement	1	1
Farm Manager	1	1

Division III

Assistant Health Inspector	1	1
Home Nutritionists	3	3
Health Assistants	6	4
Radiographer	1	0
Pupil Health Assistants	—	2
Dispensers	19	18
Pupil Dispensers	—	11
Sanitation Assistants	2	2
Staff Nurses	62	62
(27) Student Nurses and (9) Pupil Midwives	—	36
Ward Attendants, Grd. IV	114	101
Ward Attendants, Gr. III	11	8
Leprosy & Welfare Inspectors	9	9



Medical and Health facilities are financed from territorial funds. The estimated expenditure for the financial year ending 31st March, 1962, was £340,697.

Facilities for medical care are as follows:

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Hospitals</i>	9	6	15
<i>Beds:</i>			
Private	25	14	39
General	174	135	309
Maternity	61	55	116
Paediatric	78	104	182
Tuberculosis	131	74	205
Isolation	68	14	82
Surgical	51	41	92
Medical	53	30	83
Total Beds	664	467	1,131
Maternal and Child Health . .	3	2	5
Ante-Natal Clinics	14	6	20
Venereal Diseases Clinics . .	16	6	22
X-Ray Plants	8	5	13
Health Centres	4	—	4
Mountain Dispensaries	3	1	4
<i>Out-Patient Clinics:</i>			
(a) Attended by Doctors . . .	10	20	30
(b) Attended by Nurses, Health Assistants and Medical Aids	7	38	45
Leper Settlement	1	—	1
Mental Home	1	—	1

I. HOSPITALS

There are nine Government Hospitals situated at the administrative headquarters of each District. There are five Mission Hospitals at Seboche's, Mapoteng, Roma, Morija and Paray. A sixth Hospital is under construction at Mantšonyane and is operating an out-patient service. A seventh Hospital is under construction at Tebellong in the Qacha's Nek District.

Government and Mission Hospitals are equipped for general medical, surgical and maternity work. Apart from out-patient clinics at the Hospitals there are District Clinics which are visited at varying intervals, by the medical staff.

The Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Maseru, is recognized by the High Commission Territories Nursing Council and the Basutoland Executive Nursing Committee for training of nurses and midwives.

The Maluti Hospital at Mapoteng is recognized for the training of nurses by the High Commission Territories Nursing Council.

The Scott Hospital, Morija is recognized by the Basutoland Executive Nursing Committee as a training centre for medical and surgical nurses.

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 a limited curative and midwifery service within a limited area around the centre. Mountain Dispensaries are staffed by a Nurse/Midwife only and the service provided is more limited.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICES

This service operates in Maseru in two sections, one dealing with home visiting and lectures to housewives, the other with school children. The emphasis is on nutrition and talks and demonstrations are given at all the Maseru Schools.

4. EPIDEMIC AND GENERAL DISEASES

Quarantinable Diseases

Small pox: The outbreak of 1961 continued into 1962. The last confirmed case being reported during the week ending Saturday 9th June. During the year 52 cases were reported the majority from the Butha Buthe area. Several cases have been reported since but have been found to be negative with a complement fixation test.

There were no other quarantinable diseases reported during the year.

Communicable Diseases

Diphtheria: There was an increase in the number of cases from 74 to 95 and in the number of deaths from 6 to 10. There was a severe outbreak in Mohale's Hoek with 26 recorded cases with 2 deaths. In controlling this outbreak 9,998 persons were fully immunized.

24,008 Innoculations were given and 10,259 children were recorded as completing the course of two innoculations.

Enteric: This here includes typhoid and paratyphoid A and B, the majority of cases being typhoid. There were 147 notified cases with

8 deaths. Most of the outbreaks occurring in Butha Buthe and Mohale's Hoek. 12,228 Innoculations were given and 903 were recorded as having completed the course and 25 as having been re-innolated. In all cases where it was possible to trace the source of infection it was found in the water supply.

Poliomyelitis: A C.D. & W. Scheme was started in July in order to immunise as many children as possible. The Scheme is due to finish in March, 1963.

Tuberculosis: Excluding the W.H.O.-U.N.I.C.E.F assisted Tuberculosis Control Project there were 3,466 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified with 180 deaths in addition 765 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified with 16 deaths.

Venereal Diseases

Syphilis: Reported cases include 236 Congenital Syphilis, 1,155 early syphilis, 2 tabes dorsalis, 3 general paralysis of the insane and 1,999 cases in other forms. 8,309 Cases of gonorrhoea were notified. There were 34,653 injections given in treating syphilis and 6,394 persons completed the course of treatment.

Deficiency Diseases: These diseases remain the major health problem in Basutoland.

Cases were reported as follows:

Pellagra	7,499 cases	6 deaths
Malnutrition	3,522 cases	31 deaths
Avitoflavinosis	75 cases	
Kwashiorkor	849 cases	72 deaths
Avitarinosis	2,551 cases	

5. MENTAL HEALTH

Mental Home

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths

In-patients 1.1.62

Male	. . . . .	40
Female	. . . . .	27
Total	. . . . .	67

In-patients 31.12.62

Male	. . . . .	37
Female	. . . . .	26
Total	. . . . .	63

Basutoland: 1962

<i>Admissions</i>	Male	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
	Female	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
	Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	76
<i>Discharges</i>	Male	.	.	.	.	.	.	47
	Female	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
	Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	73
<i>Deaths</i>	Male	.	.	.	.	.	.	41
	Female	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nil
	Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	4

Comparative Table

	1961	1962
<i>Admissions</i> . . .	52	76
<i>Discharges</i> . . .	54	73
<i>Deaths</i> . . .	0	4

Patients received Drug Treatment and E.C.T.

Drug treatment only	100
Drugs and E.C.T.	22
Total drug treatment	122
E.C.T. only	3
E.C.T. and drugs	22
Total E.C.T.	25
Number of individual E.C.T.	207
Total number of patients received treatment	147

Diagnosis of Patients admitted during the Year

Schizophrenia	Male	22
	Female	19
	Total	41
Alcoholic Psychosis	Male	3
	Female	1
	Total	4
Epileptic Psychosis	Male	11
	Female	1
	Total	12

Mania	Male	4
	Female	6
	Total	10
Confusional Psychosis	Male	5
	Female	Nil
	Total	5
Drug addiction with Psychosis	Male	2
	Female	Nil
	Total	2
Psychopath	Male	1
	Female	Nil
	Total	1
Puerperal Psychosis	Female	1

Comments

Early in the year, a bus for transporting patients between the Mental Home and the Districts was brought into service. This largely accounts for the increased admissions and discharges.

All the patients who died were over 50 years old and at least two of them had been in the home for many years. The following were the causes for death:

- 1 Carcinoma of the Tongue
- 1 Congestive Cardiac failure
- 1 Intra-Cranial abscess
- 1 Lung Abscess.

The physical health of the majority of the patients was good.

Only few incidents of violence, resulting in minor injuries occurred.

Improvements to the grounds of the Home were carried out, as well as routine maintenance and occupational therapy.

The local branch of the Home Makers' Club regularly visited the Home; they rendered very valuable assistance in occupational therapy for women patients, and in other ways.

There were a number of official and non-official visitors to the Home. They included the Resident Commissioner and Mrs. Giles, Chief Letsie Theko of Thaba Bosiu, and Dr. Liston from the Colonial Office.

Mr. K. Kral, Mental Nurse in Charge is continuing his studies in Britain, and he is expected back in the second half of 1963. Staff Nurse A. Moeno has continued to act as Nurse in Charge.

Mental Health Clinics and Observation and Treatment Centres

Clinics were held weekly in some districts and occasionally in the Mountain Districts as in previous years.

Psychiatric and Neurological out-patients and Hospital in-patients were treated.

There were 2·190 new out-patients seen and 3,396 subsequent attendances during the year.

The distribution of patients according to diagnoses is similar to that of previous years, epileptics continue to be the largest single group. Psychoneurotic complaints and those precipitated by nutritional factors and alcohol also formed a large proportion.

Figures for observation patients in the various gaols are not available except for the Maseru gaols.

Central Prison Maseru

Admissions:	88
Discharges:	63
Transfers to Mental Home:	15
Under observation:	10

Female Gaol Maseru

Admissions:	30
Discharges:	23
Transfers to Mental Home:	6
Under observation:	1

Butha Buthe and Quthing had the biggest proportion of observation patients in respect of district population.

Observation and Treatment Centres attached to District Hospitals are under construction in Butha Buthe, Mokhotlong and Qacha's Nek.

Government Hospitals	In-patients			Out-patients						Total Out-patients	Medico Legal Post-mortems	
	Beds	Operations		Hospitals and Dispensaries	Ante-Natal Clinics		Maternal and Child Health					
		Admissions	Major		Minor	First Attendances	Subsequent Attendances	First Attendances	Subsequent Attendances			
Queen Elizabeth II	230	5,727	352	2,271	42,683	115,650	2,270	5,218	229	213	166,263	56
Maseru	37	1,958	54	800	22,874	57,896	1,471	3,934	554	9,444	96,173	12
Butha Buthe	79	1,940	63	366	29,010	67,697	1,474	2,332	-	-	100,513	22
Leribe	53	2,185	26	568	23,942	25,991	1,601	3,934	-	-	55,468	21
Teyateyaneng	82	2,149	53	920	33,340	24,530	1,544	1,454	-	-	60,868	46
Mafeteng	39	1,511	109	227	21,055	26,451	800	1,482	-	-	49,788	25
Mohale's Hoek	56	1,295	25	217	23,012	2,997	348	729	-	-	27,086	27
Quthing	49	786	37	241	16,980	10,830	455	1,000	389	2,546	32,200	15
Qacha's Nek	39	929	28	93	10,119	2,452	407	724	-	-	13,702	20
Mokhotlong												
Total:	664	19,480	1,321	5,703	223,015	334,494	10,370	20,807	1,172	12,203	602,061	244

Mission Hospitals	In-patients			Out-patients						Total Out-patients	Medico Legal Post-mortems	
	Beds	Admissions	Operations	Hospitals and Dispensaries		Ante Natal Clinics		Maternal and Child Health				
				First Attendances	Subsequent Attendances	First Attendances	Subsequent Attendances	First Attendances	Subsequent Attendances			
St. Charles Seboches	95	448	9	985	4,946	3,242	222	184	-	-	8,594	-
Maluti Mapoteng	130	2,352	420	1,321	6,310	3,487	760	1,097	-	-	11,654	15
St. Josephs Roma	85	1,625	265	712	10,475	13,635	691	692	1,798	1,550	28,836	-
Scott Morija	73	1,674	153	2,321	31,635	42,705	2,919	2,881	425	-	80,565	15
St James Mantšonyane	-	-	-	192	1,258	1,116	146	109	-	-	2,629	-
Paray Ntaotes	84	1,267	4	380	2,554	1,360	246	-	-	-	4,160	2
Total:	467	7,366	851	5,911	57,178	65,545	4,984	4,963	2,218	1,550	136,438	32
Basutoland Total:	1,131	26,846	2,172	11,614	280,193	400,039	15,354	25,770	3,390	13,753	738,499	276

6. SANITATION

During 1962 133 building plans costing more than R2,000 (£1,000) were examined by the Department. This figure does not include plans examined for buildings outside the administrative centres. The total number of buildings of this category is higher because where a house design is repeated the plan is not re-submitted. Plans for buildings costing less than R2,000 are examined by the Medical Officer in the district.

During the year, 125,000 gallons of milk were brought into Maseru from the Republic of South Africa. Bacteriological examination showed that only a small proportion of this milk reached the required standard. However it was felt that the food value was more important than the risk of an epidemic. Plans for a privately owned pasteurising plant are under way.

During the year, abattoirs for all districts were completed and attendants are being trained.

A total of 2,293 cattle were slaughtered, of which five were condemned, three for cysticercosis bovis, one generalized tuberculosis and one febrile carcass, in addition 282 portions were condemned mainly for abscesses.

4,811 sheep were slaughtered and 1,433 portions condemned.

Of 471 pigs slaughtered, 5 whole carcasses were condemned for cysticercos cellulosa. 320 calves were slaughtered.

3. HOUSING

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

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

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

If a man wishes to build, he asks his chief or headman for a site. Any building he may erect remains his property unless he leaves the village, in which case the chief may allocate it to some other person

but at no charge. The original owner is, however, allowed to remove the doors and windows if he wishes to do so. He is allowed to remove any materials which were not provided by the chief. He may, for example remove the roofs, if of sawn timber or corrugated iron, in addition to the doors and windows.

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

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

4. SOCIAL WELFARE

1. THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

The highlight of the Scouting year in the territory was the enrolment of the Basutoland Branch of the Scout Movement under Imperial Headquarters.

This coincided with a mass rally of Scouts on the summit of Thaba Bosiu, the home of Basutoland's first Paramount Chief, Moshoeshe I.

To this rally, there rode the Resident Commissioner and the Paramount Chief. They were accompanied by Mrs. Giles and Mr. John Plymen, Scout Commissioner for Basutoland.

A Guard of Honour was provided by an Escort of Basutoland Mounted Police led by a trooper with lance and pennant.

Some 300 Scouts were on parade at the summit.

2. THE GIRL GUIDES' ASSOCIATION

During the year 1962, Guiding progressed satisfactorily. At the beginning of the year, Mrs. Chaplin resigned her office as Territorial President and received a Thanks Badge for her good service and interest in the Movement. She was succeeded by Mrs. Giles.

In May Mrs. Germond, the Assistant Territorial Commissioner of the P.E.M.S. Group, handed over her work to Miss Claude Morley who has come to Basutoland as Youth Organizer for the P.E.M.S. Girls' movements.

The Guide Hut in the Residency Paddock was officially opened by Mrs. Chaplin in January and now can be used for Training.

Three camps were held during the year.

While on leave in England, Miss Peck obtained her Camp Training Certificate and Miss Coulson her Guide Training Certificate: both attended several courses in their own particular subjects in various parts of the country. Miss Morley and Miss Gall attended a course in the Cape Province.

In August eighty Guides formed a Guard of Honour at the wedding of the Paramount Chief.

Four Rallies were held during the year – three in Maseru and one at Matsieng.

3. HOMEMAKERS ASSOCIATION

The work of the Homemakers Association showed considerable progress during 1962. Several new clubs were established and existing ones increased their membership. This was largely due to the assistance given by the Permanent Secretary for Local Government and Permanent Secretary for Agriculture. The Association was provided with transport in the form of a Mobile Unit, which enabled instruction to be carried farther afield. Miss Levit, the F.A.O. Nutrition expert in Basutoland, who watched instruction in progress wrote: "The women were interested and thirsty for knowledge. I was very much impressed by the way you organized the women into four groups under group-leaders doing different types of work. I feel it is an excellent plan for adult education. I also admired your technique of bringing people together and making them happy by singing and dancing with them, because people in the villages need this."

During October the President and Vice-President of the Association were able to fly up to Sekake's in the Qacha's Nek District, through the generous help of the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture. Here a regional course was held for some forty women from neighbouring villages.

Basutoland Central Agricultural Show

Last year the Homemakers Association had a record number of entries at the Show. Many clubs which had never entered for competition in the Show did so.

Annual Training Course

The 1962 Course and Conference were held at Morija early in 1963 because; it was to be a Federation Course with representatives of the Cape Home Improvement Association and the Transkei Zenzele Women's Association. The three Associations have formed a Federation called the Federation of Women's Clubs of Southern Africa. The Basutoland Homemakers Association is an offspring of the Cape Home Improvement Association which is keen to renew the old ties with its

protege. The course was very well attended by delegates from all over Basutoland and a few from the Republic. A record attendance of 216 was noted.

Opening the Conference the Paramount Chieftainess, 'Masentle paid tribute to the long standing record of activities of the Homemakers Association.

Gifts from Dunstable and Luton Clubs

During the course of the year the Association received a gift of a set of Home Canning Equipment from the Dunstable and Luton Clubs in England.

4. SPORT

Association Football is the national game of the Basotho 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 Basotho returning from the gold and coal mines of South Africa. In 1931, Mr. G.O. Lovett, District Superintendent of the Native Recruiting Corporation Ltd., started the Basutoland Sports Association. This body became responsible for 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 Basotho volunteers who helped in their free time to remove tons of earth, lay running tracks and playing fields and erect fences and gates around a new Stadium. After 18 months of hard work, the Stadium, with a standing capacity of 10,000 people, was completed with a stadium building, an open air cinema, a board room, a cafe and changing rooms. The new Stadium and Social Centre was opened by His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., on the morning of Saturday, 20th June, 1959.

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

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

Chapter 9: Legislation and Law Office

I. LEGISLATION

Under Part IV of the Basutoland (Constitution) Order in Council, 1959, Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Basutoland National Council and the consent of the Paramount Chief, may make Laws in regard to all matters which are not High Commissioner's matters. The High Commissioner can make Laws in regard to:

- (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) The Recruitment, Appointment, Conditions of Service, Promotion, Discipline and Retirement (including Pensions) of Officers in the Public Service.

During 1962 the High Commissioner made the following Proclamations:

- 1. Maintenance Orders (Amendment) Proclamation.
- 2. Sedition and Rebellion (Amendment) Proclamation.

The first measure introduced consequential amendments resulting from the departure of South Africa from the Commonwealth. The second measure removed certain references to race, in accordance with the recommendations of a Select Committee on discriminatory legislation.

The following Laws were passed by the National Council during 1962, and were consented to by the Paramount Chief and assented to by the High Commissioner:

- 1. The Liquor (Amendment) Law. This removed provisions whereby persons who were not of European race were subjected to certain disabilities and prohibitions in relation to the purchase and possession of intoxicating liquor.
- 2. The Appropriation (1962-63) Law.
- 3. The Income Tax (Rates) Law.
- 4. The Legal Practitioners (Temporary Provision) Law. This measure provided for the continuation of the right of certain legal practitioners to practise in Basutoland, up to the end of 1965, notwithstanding the fact that they were no longer British subjects or British protected persons, in consequence of the departure of South Africa from the Commonwealth.
- 5. The Nurses and Midwives (Amendment) Law.

6. The Obscene Publications (Amendment) Law.
7. The Protection of Relics, Fauna and Flora (Amendment) Law.
8. The Income Tax (Consolidation) (Amendment) Law.

The Revised Edition of the Laws of Basutoland prepared under the Law Revision Proclamation, No. 12 of 1960, was completed during 1962 and was issued in October. By High Commissioner's Notice No. 94 of 1962, the new edition came into force on the 1st day of January, 1963. It consists of four volumes and is obtainable from the Comptroller of Stores, Maseru. The price is R6-30 (£3.3.0) per volume.

2. THE LAW OFFICE

The Law Office is controlled by the Assistant Attorney General who, apart from his civil service functions, is an ex officio Member of the Executive Council and an official Member of the Legislative Council. There is an Attorney General for the three Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, who is on the staff of the High Commissioner in Pretoria (or Cape Town when the High Commissioner, in his Ambassadorial capacity, moves to Cape Town during sessions of the South African Parliament).

The Law Office moved into newly built accommodation near the Secretariat. The pressure created by the addition of constitutional functions increased considerably. The Assistant Attorney General was appointed to be a Member of the Constitutional Commission. The post of Legal Draftsman remained vacant throughout the year, but is expected to be filled during 1963.

The staff of the Law Office consists of:

1. The Assistant Attorney General.
2. The Legal Secretary (appointed 1 April 1961).
3. The Legal Draftsman (vacant).
4. The Law Clerk.
5. The Examiner of Records.
6. A Clerk.
7. 2 Stenographers.
8. A messenger.

The primary functions of the Law Office are:

1. to supply an official Member of the Executive Council and of the Legislative Council.
2. to give legal advice on official matters.
3. to draft legislation.
4. to read inquests and give directions for their disposal.

Extraneous functions presently assigned to the Law Office are:

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

*Statistics**Inquests:* 161*Deeds:* 22 made up of –

Bonds: 7

Transfers: 13

Ante-nuptial

Contracts 2

Births and Deaths: (Note that Africans *may* voluntarily register; others *must* register. Africans have made little use of this facility, but are becoming more aware of the advantages of registration of all births and deaths. Certain recommendations were made by a Select Committee in relation to compulsory registration of all births and deaths, and this proposal is being examined to assess the administrative implications of introducing such a scheme).

Births: 64*Deaths:* 9*Marriages:* 2379

(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).

Patents: 3*Trade Marks:* 154*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 therefore can now 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 Privy Council 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.

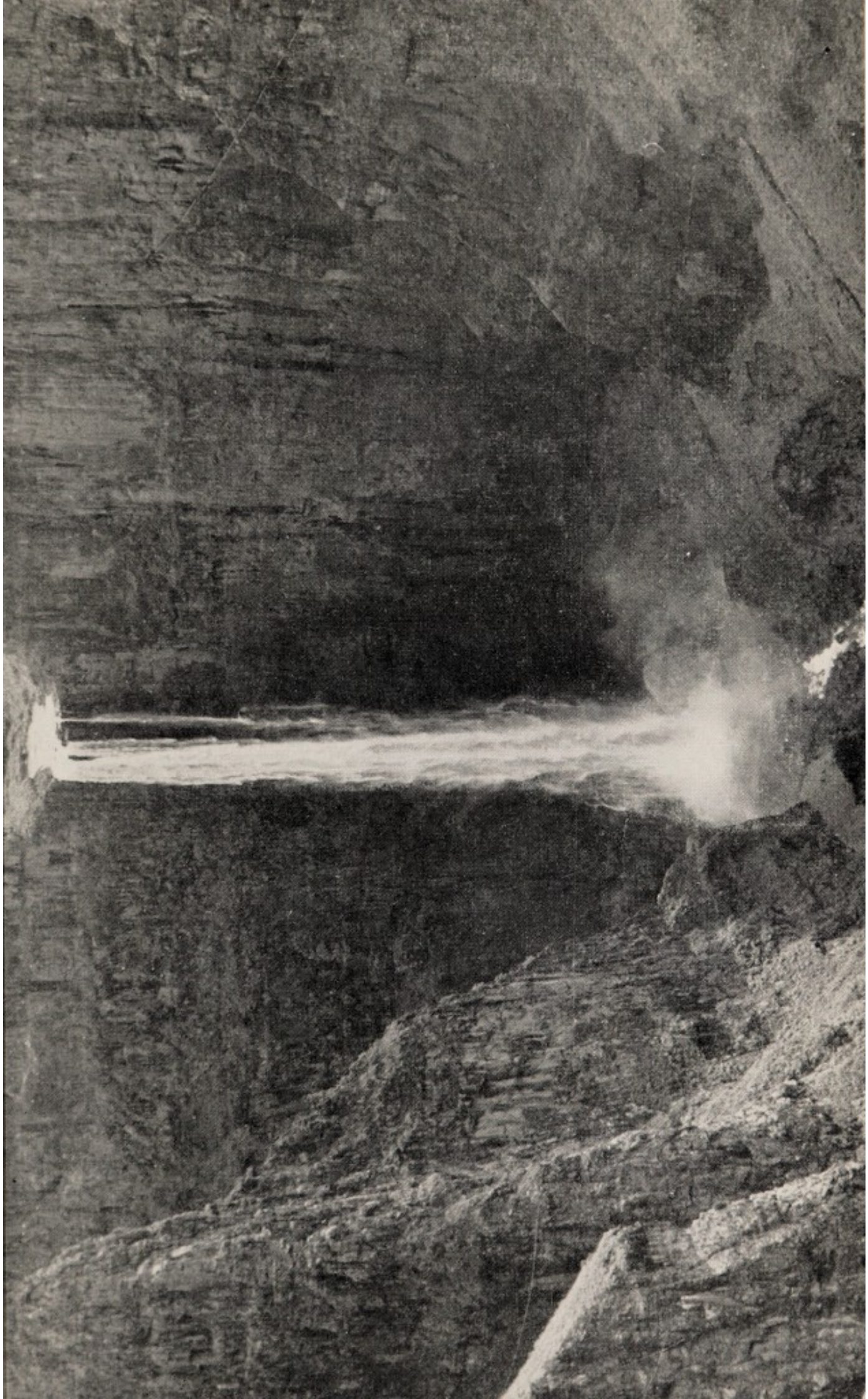
Although the decision in every case, civil or criminal, is vested exclusively in the presiding Judge, he is entitled to sit with Assessors who act in an advisory capacity. In practice Assessors sit in every criminal trial and in many criminal appeals. In civil cases the practice is for the Judge to sit alone where law, other than Native Law and Custom, and not fact is involved. Where Native Law and Custom is involved, he sits with assessors.

3. The Subordinate Courts of the First, Second and Third Class

In the 9 districts of the Territory there are subordinate Courts of the First, Second and Third Classes presided over by Magistrates or Administrative Officers. There are 6 full time magistrates in the Territory who preside over Subordinate Courts of the First Class. One Magistrate presides in the districts of Leribe and Butha Buthe and the Magistrate South presides in the districts of Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek and Qu-thing. The third operates at Berea. A fourth resides and operates at Maseru only, while 2 other magistrates are stationed at Maseru and are occupied with other judicial functions, but are available to assist the other Magistrates and Judicial 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 2 years imprisonment, with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding R200.00. In certain cases a whipping may be imposed.



(ii) *Second Class*: The maximum sentences which may be imposed by these Courts are 1 year's imprisonment, with or without hard labour, a fine of R100.00 and a whipping of up to 8 strokes with the cane.

(iii) *Third Class*: These Courts can send a man to prison for a period not exceeding 6 months or may impose a fine not exceeding R50.00 but may not impose a sentence of a whipping.

In addition, certain Magistrates are given increased jurisdiction in terms of the Stock Theft Proclamation to impose sentences of up to 4 years on conviction for stock theft, and where a Preparatory Examination has been held the Attorney General may 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 R1,000.00 while for Courts of the Second Class the maximum is R500.00. Courts of the Third Class are not competent to exercise civil jurisdiction.

4. The Judicial Commissioner's Courts

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

Many of these appeals involve boundary disputes and in most of them Native Law and Custom are involved.

On any appeal the Judicial Commissioner may, on his own motion, or on the Application of either party, reserve any question of law or of Native Law & Custom for decision by the High Court.

From the decisions of a Judicial Commissioner on appeals from Basotho 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 the Chief Justice of Bechuanaland and Swaziland. He is resident in Maseru for convenience because there is more court work in Basutoland than in either of the other 2 territories.

During 1955 a Puisne Judge was appointed for all 3 territories. Like the Chief Justice, he is stationed in 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, 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 2 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 Justices 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 is also the Sheriff and 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) Six Magistrates, one stationed in Maseru and the others in the districts. The appointment of one other magistrate is contemplated.
- (g) Administrative Officers in their judicial capacity preside over Subordinate Courts.
- (h) Clerical Staff.

The following statistics are available for the year under review:

Court of Appeal

The Court of Appeal sat on two occasions in Basutoland and disposed of 17 appeals, reducing the sentences on 5 applications.

High Court

In 67 criminal trials, 161 persons were indicted. There were 185 charges against these persons. 25 were found guilty as charged. 100 were found guilty of a lesser crime. 2 were found to be insane and 1 was detained for mental observation. 57 were found not guilty.

9 Persons under the age of 18 were charged with murder, of whom 8 were convicted of culpable homicide, the 9th being acquitted.

1 Person was sentenced to death for murder.

8 Indictments for the year will be heard in 1963.

Criminal review cases from subordinate courts totalled 434 of which 392 were confirmed.

There were 191 criminal appeals from subordinate courts, of which 72 were dismissed, 31 allowed, 7 struck off the roll, 1 withdrawn and 1

not prosecuted. 3 New Trials were ordered and sentences were reduced in 10 cases. 66 Cases were pending.

There were 22 Civil Cases, 17 of which are still pending.

Civil Appeals from Subordinate Courts totalled 8. 2 were dismissed and 6 are pending.

82 Civil Petitions were filed during the year. 74 were granted, 4 were withdrawn, 2 were struck off and 2 stood over until 1963. Most of the Applications were for admission to practise as legal practitioners.

Judicial Commissioners' Courts

8 Criminal Appeals were heard of which 1 judgement was confirmed, 5 were reversed, 1 was returned for re-trial and 1 struck off the Roll.

86 Civil Appeals were heard. 53 Judgements were confirmed, 7 were varied, 26 were reversed, none were struck off the roll.

There were 7 petitions, 4 being granted.

Subordinate Courts

These Courts dealt with a considerable number of criminal cases during the year under review. Apart from petty offences, the main convictions were for stock theft, dagga, ordinary theft, assault, house-breaking, liquor offences and malicious injury to property.

A number of civil cases were also dealt with.

Master of the High Court

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

The total number of estates registered is 620, of which 13 were registered during the year. There were 3 insolvencies.

During 1962, R162.84 (£81.18.5) were paid into the Guardian's Fund.

2. POLICE

I. FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

The functions, powers and duties of the Basutoland Mounted Police are laid down by law in the Basutoland Police Proclamation No. 27 of 1957, as amended. They include the following :

the preservation of the peace, the prevention and detection of crime, the apprehension of all offenders, the bringing of offenders to Just-

ice and the collection and communication of intelligence affecting the public peace, and for the performance of these duties the police are entitled to carry arms.

Under the Entry and Residence Proclamation the Commissioner of Police is Chief Control Officer. All Officers and N.C.O.'s and members of the Force stationed at Border Posts are Control Officers.

Under the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation certain members of the Force hold the Attorney General's delegation as local public prosecutors and are authorised to prosecute in the Subordinate Courts in the Territory.

Under the Customs Proclamation members of the Force hold the Director of Custom's delegation as Customs and Excise Officers.

2. 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; a Superintendent as Staff Officer, a Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Criminal Investigation Division, and an African Inspector Pay and Quartermaster.

For Police administrative purposes the Territory is divided into five Divisions which in turn comprise nine Districts. District commands coincide with Administrative District areas. Two Lowland Divisions are each commanded by a Senior Superintendent and the third by a 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.

3. ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH

The final phase of the twenty five per cent increase in the establishment of the Force was implemented during the year when 37 Special Constables were enlisted. These are shown on the Table as Special Constables "A". The 36 Special Constables shown on the Table as Special Constable, "B" are used on night beats at District Headquarters.

The Police housing programme was further advanced during the year by the construction of 60 quarters in various Districts. Most of these

quarters will be completed by 31st March, 1963. 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, 1962.

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Commissioner . . .	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Senior Superintendents	3	3
Superintendents . . .	3	3
Deputy and Asst. Superintendents . . .	15	11
Senior Inspectors and Inspectors . . .	9	9
Inspector (Pay and Quartermaster) . .	1	1
Sub Inspectors . . .	12	12
Sergeants	22	22
Corporals	57	57
Lance Corporals . . .	—	9
Troopers	498	486
Special Constables "A".	37	37
<i>Civilian Employees</i>		
Radio Technician . .	1	1
Lady Clerks	2	2
Saddlers	6	6
Farriers	6	4
Messengers	2	2
<i>Auxilliary Police</i>		
Sepcial Constables "B"	36	36

4. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Force has an establishment of 32 vehicles, 374 riding horses and 72 pack animals.

The Police Radio network consists of a central control at the Police Training School with radio links to Police Headquarters, the 9 District Headquarters, 14 Outstations and 1 temporary Outstation. There are in addition 6 mobile sets and 8 portable sets.

5. POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

The Training School is situated on the outskirts of Maseru at Walkers Camp and is under the command of a Superintendent who is directly responsible to the Commissioner for the efficient administration and working of the School. The establishment consists of 1 Inspector, 1 Sub Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 4 Corporals and 6 Troopers.

The School is situated in spacious grounds which include parade grounds for mounted and dismounted drill, two tennis courts and a football field. Trainees are accommodated in barrack type buildings with communal ablution rooms. A dining hall with good kitchen facilities as well as a reading room are provided.

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 1962 was 521. Of these 73 Recruits and Special Constables were enlisted.

The period of initial training is eight months during which time trainees reside at the School. The training programme covers general police duties and 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 the above curriculum the School conducts Promotion courses, Refresher courses for Troopers, Prosecutors' courses and other specialist courses. In addition there are periods of training and practice for the Police Band which is drawn from the Training Reserve and has a strength of 26.

The School also accommodates the Training Reserve which is a security unit of platoon strength under the command of a Sub Inspector. The School provides mounted Escourts, 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.

6. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION AND RECORDS BUREAU

The Division is commanded by a Deputy Superintendent of Police directly responsible to the Commissioner of Police. The establishment is one Inspector, two Sergeants, four Corporals and thirty-four Troopers,

who are stationed in various Districts and assist in the investigation of Serious Crime. 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 of instructions on all subjects relating to the 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) Photographic and fingerprint work.

The local Criminal Records Bureau is staffed by one Corporal and two Troopers. A total of 2,300 fingerprint slips received from the Districts were classified, searched and filed. 150 Fingerprint dockets were opened during the year. Duplicate copies of all fingerprint slips were sent to the South African Criminal Bureau.

The Diamond Branch forms a sub-division of this Division. It is commanded by an Assistant Superintendent of Police, with a staff of two Corporals and seven Troopers. Their duties, apart from the investigation of illicit diamond dealings, are to assist in the maintenance of law and order at the four Proclaimed Diamond Diggings, Letšeng-laterae, Kolo, Nqechane and Hololo.

The Senior Officer in charge of the Branch also acts as Government Diamond Control Officer.

7. SPECIAL BRANCH

The Special Branch is commanded by a Senior Superintendent of Police who 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 Her Majesty's Consul General, 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 165 Basutoland passports were issued, 55 were renewed or endorsed. 105 Permits to aliens to visit the Republic of South Africa were issued. In addition 18 persons were registered as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies and one person was naturalized.

8. WORK OF THE POLICE

(a) *Border Posts*: During 1962 the Force manned 23 Border Posts; one Post situated in the Republic of South Africa was closed during the year and a new Post opened inside the Territory. The establishment of these posts is 1 Sub Inspector, 3 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*: One new Outstation was under construction at the end of the year. There are 17 outstations in the Territory, and their establishment is 2 Sub Inspectors 16 Non Commissioned officers and 77 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.

CRIME RETURN - CASES DEALT WITH

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 A.G.	Pending Investigation from pre- vious year	Awaiting trial at end of previous year	Arising during the year	Complaint due to mistake of Law or fact	Ervolous, Vexatious, False Com- plaint	Insufficient Evidence	TOTAL	Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	Acquitted or Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Convicted	Case proved and order made with- out conviction	Closed - Undetected	Investigation Incomplete	Awaiting Trial	Preparatory Examination Held	Otherwise disposed of
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Public Violence	—	4	4	17	—	—	—	25	1	3	—	6	—	1	6	2	3	3
Bribery	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	1	1	3	—	—	3	4	—	—
Perjury	—	5	6	22	1	—	4	28	—	1	1	15	—	3	3	5	—	6
Escaping	—	18	4	87	1	6	8	94	1	4	3	31	1	35	8	7	—	—
Sedition	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Resisting Police & Arrest	—	6	3	66	3	6	6	60	—	4	—	26	1	8	7	7	—	—
Obstructing or Defeating	—	5	2	51	1	5	10	42	—	3	—	16	—	8	3	—	—	12
Contempt of Court	—	6	1	35	—	2	—	40	—	5	1	19	2	4	6	—	—	3
Prison Regulations	—	1	3	3	—	—	1	6	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
	—	47	23	289	6	19	29	305	2	22	6	121	4	60	37	18	3	32

CRIME OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY	Total cases reported or known to Police				Cases not accepted			TOTAL	Disposal of cases									
	Cases remitted during the year by the A.G.	Pending Investigation from pre- vious year	Awaiting trial at end of previous year	Arising during the year	Complaint due to mistake of Law or fact	Trivolous, Vexatious, False Com- plaint	Insufficient Evidence		Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	Acquitted or Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Convicted	Case proved and order made with- out conviction	Closed - Undetected	Investigation Incomplete	Awaiting Trial	Preparatory Examination Held	Otherwise disposed of Transferred to B.N.T., etc.
Bigamy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rape	3	17	6	84		3	1	13		9	2	21		1	12	5	26	1
Assault W/I to Rape		1	1	25				101				16		11	2			52
Concealment of Birth		3		17		5		26				8	1	3	1	1	1	1
Indecent Assault		11	4	134		4	10	135		4	2	37	1	3	15			71
Abortion			1	6		1	2	4		1		1		5		1		
Abduction		7	1	100	2	6	2	98	1			22		2	5			61
Sodomy				4				4				4		8				
Bestiality			1	2				3				3						
W/G Proclamation		5		19		1		23		4		7		3	2	1		6
Vagrancy				21	1	5	1	14	2	1		9		1	3			
Criminal Injuria			3	3				3			1				2			
Incest			3	3		1		2										
	3	44	14	422	3	26	23	431	3	19	5	128	1	37	42	8	27	161

CRIME OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	Total cases reported or known to Police				Cases not accepted			TOTAL	Disposal of cases									
	Cases remitted during the year by the A.G.	Pending investigation from pre- vious year	Awaiting trial at end of previous year	Arising during the year	Complaint due to mistake of Law or fact	Frivolous, vexatious, false com- plaint	Insufficient Evidence		Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	Acquitted or Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Convicted	Case proved and order made with- out conviction	Closed - Undetected	Investigation Incomplete	Awaiting Trial	Preparatory Examination Held	Otherwise disposed of Transferred to B.N.T. etc.
Murder	1	34	15	130	1	1	2	175	2	12		22	1	15	27	14	70	12
Attempted Murder		10	3	45		1	2	55		9		11		8	14	4	2	7
Culpable Homicide	4	4	2	38		2		46	1	2		25		1	5	7	2	3
Assault w/i to do G.B.H.		85	15	902	1	10	8	983	4	22	9	217	3	53	74	30	1	570
Assault Common	1	44	26	4717	9	74	97	4707	2	27	8	121	5	87	127	11		4319
Defamation of Character		1		6		1		6		1	1				2			4
Manstealing		2	5					7						3				
	4	280	61	5843	11	89	109	5979	9	73	186	397	9	167	249	66	75	4916

CRIME OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	Total cases reported or known to Police				Cases not accepted				Disposal of cases									
	Cases remitted during the year by the A.G.	Pending Investigation from pre- vious year	Awaiting trial at end of previous year	Arising during the year	Complaint due to mistake of Law or fact	F frivolous, vexatious, false com- plaint	Insufficient evidence	TOTAL	Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	Acquitted or Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Convicted	Case proved and order made with- out conviction	Closed - Undetected	Investigation Incomplete	Awaiting Trial	Preparatory Examination Held	Otherwise disposed of Transferred to B.N.T. etc.
Theft Common	1	252	32	2066	12	176	126	2036	4	63	29	334	1	682	241	25		657
Stock Theft		222	48	1692	10	142	121	1689	6	105	17	338	1	473	237	58		454
Robbery		10	2	119	1	8	8	114		4	3	24		29	20	1	1	32
Extortion		1		1				2										2
House Breaking & Theft	7	117	15	658	1	39	25	732	2	17	7	128	1	356	108	18	7	88
Fraud		12		64		6	2	68	1	3		32		17	6	4		5
Theft by False Pretences		23	5	103		10	13	108	1	5	4	18		29	20	5	1	25
Forgery & Uttering		2	1	43		1	3	42		1		21		8	6	1		5
Receiving Stolen Property		1		6			1	6		1	1	1		1	2			
Arson		58	3	365	1	11	18	396	2	11	3	48		210	51	8		63
Mal. Injury to Property		68	4	567	2	24	31	582	1	20	6	75	1	207	75	11		186
	7	766	110	5684	27	417	348	5775	17	230	70	1019	4	2012	766	131	9	1517

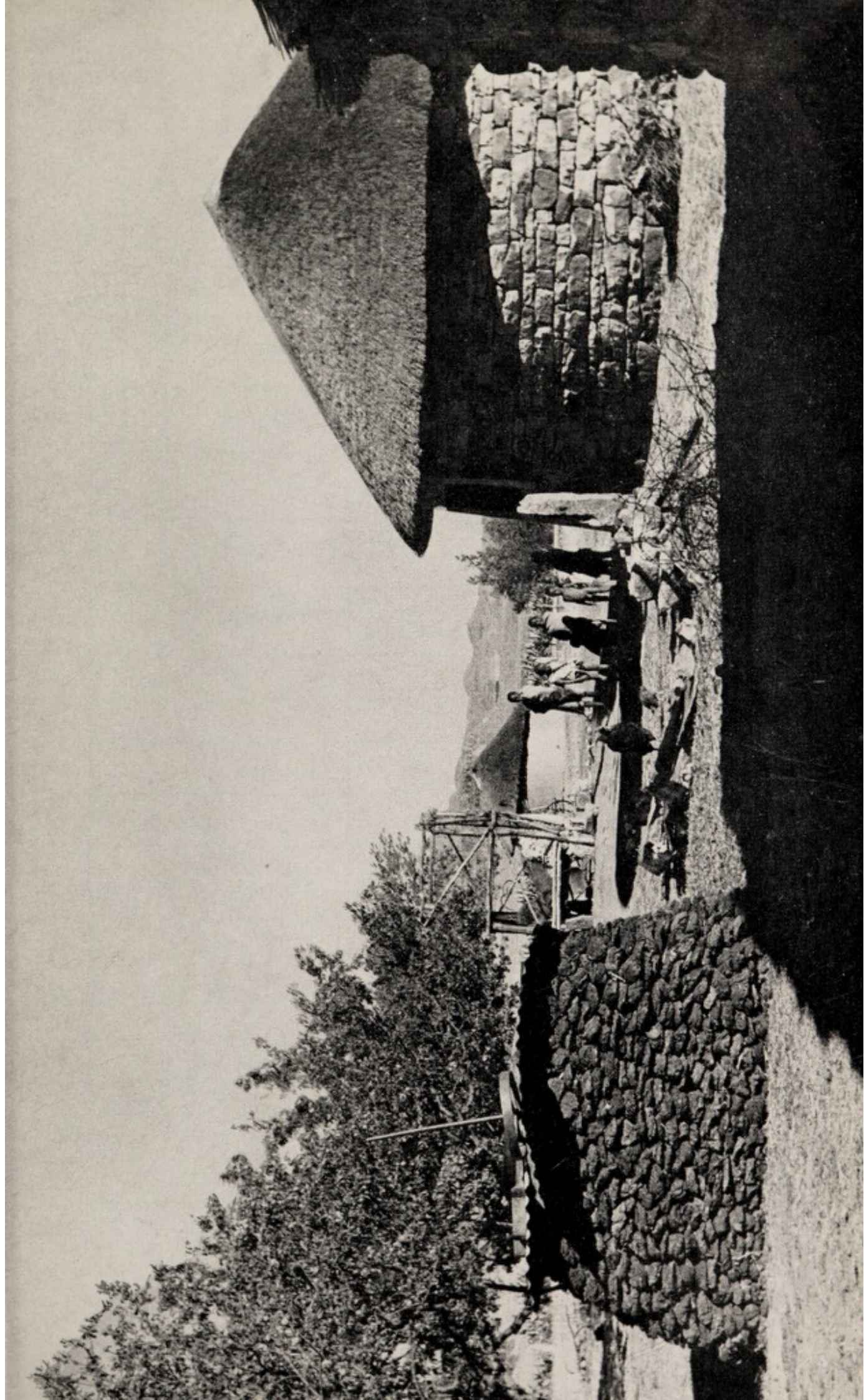
	Total cases reported or known to Police				Cases not accepted				Disposal of cases									
	Cases remitted during the year by the A.G.	Pending Investigation from previous year	Awaiting trial at end of previous year	Arising during the year	Complaint due to mistake of Law or fact	Trivolous, vexatious, 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 STATUTORY OFFENCES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		100	21	916	6	91	60	880	2	49	33	547	3	89	59	79		19
		13	3	296	1	4	3	308	3	28	3	229	1	18	7	2		17
		12	7	93	1	9	12	95	1	3	1	51	1	8	16	12		2
		15	1	118		4	5	120		4	1	94	1	4	14	1	9	2
OTHER OFFENCES	9	1	1	25		4	4	28		1		9		3	5			
	9	141	33	1448	8	108	84	1431	6	85	38	930	6	122	101	94	9	40
		195	82	4040	16	332	204	3765	19	99	59	2190	3	299	325	120		651

CRIME SUMMARY	Total cases reported or known to Police				Cases not accepted			TOTAL	Disposal of Cases									
	Cases remitted during the year by the A.G.	Pending investigation from pre- vious year	Awaiting trial at end of previous year	Arising during the year	Complaint due to mistake of Law or fact	Frivolous, vexatious, false com- plaint	Insufficient evidence		Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	Acquitted or discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Convicted	Case proved and order made with- out conviction	Closed - Undetected	Investigation Incomplete	Awaiting trial	Preparatory examination Held	Otherwise disposed of Transferred to B.N.T. etc.
Offences Against:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Lawful Authority		47	23	289	6	19	29	305	2	22	6	121	4	60	37	18	3	32
Public Morality	3	44	14	422	3	26	23	431	3	19	5	128	9	37	42	8	27	161
Persons	4	280	61	5843	11	89	109	5979	9	73	18	397	4	167	249	66	75	4916
Property	7	766	110	5684	27	417	348	5775	17	230	70	1019	6	2012	766	131	9	1517
Statutory Offences	9	141	33	1418	8	108	84	1431	6	85	38	930	3	122	101	94	9	40
Other Offences		195	82	4040	16	332	204	3765	19	99	59	2190	2	299	325	120		651
GRAND TOTAL	23	1473	323	17726	71	991	797	17686	56	528	196	4785	27	2697	1520	437	123	7317

CRIME RETURN - NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH

CRIME OFFENCES AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY	Total arrested or Summoned to Court	Acquitted or Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Persons convicted											
				Total		Death		Imprisonment				Corporal Punishment			
				Juvenile (a)		Adult		Juvenile (a)		Adult		Juvenile (a)		Adult	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Public Violence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bribery	299	33	1	255	1	10	1	52	1	3	1	4	2	7	6
Perjury	9	1	1	7	4	7	2	10	1	3	1	4	2	6	1
Escaping	36	1	1	23	4	7	2	30	1	3	1	4	2	1	2
Sedition	57	4	3	48	1	2	3	32	4	4	2	2	7	2	2
Resisting Arrest	1	5		1	5	3		1							
Obstructing or Defeating ends of Justice	84			71	7			13	2						
Contempt of Court	45	4	1	34	3			10	2						
Prison Regulations	34	5	1	25	4			4							
	5	1		4											
	570	54	6	468	20	22		153	11	1		6	29	2	2

CRIME OFFENCES AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY	Persons otherwise dealt with											
	Order made without proceeding to conviction				Otherwise disposed of including B.N.T. Court, etc.				Awaiting Trial			
	Adult		Juvenile (a)		Adult		Juvenile (a)		Adult		Juvenile (a)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Public Violence	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Bribery					17				179	1	10	
Perjury	1				1		1		12	1	3	
Escaping					5				11			
Sedition	1				7				29	1	1	
Resisting Arrest												
Obstructing or Defeating ends of Justice	2	1			15	3						
Contempt of Court					6							
Prison Regulations	4	1			51	3	1		231	3	14	





CRIME OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY	Total Arrested or Summoned to Court	Acquitted or Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Persons Convicted																	
				Total		Death		Imprisonment				Corporal Punishment				Fine					
				Adult		Juvenile (a)				Adult		Juvenile (a)		Adult		Juvenile (a)					
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bigamy	2			2														1			
Rape	74	10	2	56		6				17		2				2		1			
Assault w/i to Rape	21			18		3				12		1				1		2			
Concealment of Birth	11												1								
Indecent Assault	127	4	2	103	10	12				33	6	3				2		1			
Abortion	4	1		1	2					22	2							5		2	
Abduction	121			116	2	3				3							1				
Sodomy	4			3		1				2							1				
Bestiality	3			2		1				2							1				
Womens & Girls Proclamation	19	5		13		1				6											
Vagrancy	11	2	1	4	5					4	5										
Criminal Injuria	1																				
Incest																					
	398	22	5	318	25	27	1			99	18	7	1			7		9	3		

	Persons Otherwise dealt with											
	Order made without proceeding to conviction				Otherwise disposed of including B.N.T. Court etc.				Awaiting Trial			
	Adult		Juvenile (a)		Adult		Juvenile (a)		Adult		Juvenile (a)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
CRIME	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY												
Bigamy					2				21			
Rape					17		1				2	
Assault w/i to Rape					4					1		
Concealment of Birth		1				1	7					
Indecent Assault					69	1			1			
Abortion					81		3		8			
Abduction												
Sodomy												
Bestiality					6				1			
W/G Proclamation												
Vagrancy												
Criminal Injuria												
Incest												
		1			179	2	11		31	1	2	

CRIME OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	Persons Convicted																																		
	Total arrested or summoned to Court	Acquitted or discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Total						Death				Imprisonment						Corporal Punishment						Fine									
				Adult						Juvenile (a)						Adult						Juvenile (a)						Adult				Juvenile (a)			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F									
Murder	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21														
Attempted Murder	167	22		124	10	11		1		26	1	3				1		1																	
Culpable Homicide	41	10		31						10																									
Assault w/i to do G.B.H.	45	4		31	5	4	1			18	3	2	1			1		1																	
Assault Common	1191	41	11	941	104	89	5			206	9	3				19		14	2																
Defamation of Character	5711	34	9	4591	614	424	39			102	10	9				3		26	2																
Manstealing	6	1	1	3	1					1																									
	3			3																															
	7164	112	21	5724	734	528	45	1		363	23	17	1			24		42	4																

CRIME OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	Persons Otherwise dealt with											
	Order made without proceeding to conviction				Otherwise disposed of including B.N.T. Court etc.				Awaiting Trial			
	Adult		Juvenile (a)		Adult		Juvenile (a)		Adult		Juvenile (a)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Murder	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Attempted Murder	1				11		1		85	9	6	
Culpable Homicide					9				11			
Assault w/i to do G.B.H.	3				3		61	4	9	2	1	
Assault Common	5				596	86	411	39	122	7	6	
Defamation of Character					4436	599			22	3	1	
Manstealing					3	1						
					2							
	9				5060	686	473	43	249	21	14	

CRIME OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	Persons Convicted																						
	Total arrested or summoned to Court	Acquitted or Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Total				Death				Imprisonment				Corporal Punishment				Fine			
				Adult		Juvenile (a)		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Theft Common	1285	69	29	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Stock Theft.	1450	155	24	907	157	113	10			217	21	19	5			21		48	11	9			
Robbery	96	4	3	1102	20	149	2			374	11	25	2	3		32		15		7			
Extortion	2			80	4	3				33								3					
Housebreaking & Theft	395	28	7	266	31	62	1			131	13	6	1			11		1		2			
Fraud	47	3		44	6					13								19					
Theft by False Pretences	79	5	4	64	2					10	2							6					
Forgery & Uttering	29	2		24	2	1				11	2							8					
Receiving Stolen Property	10	2	2	4	2					1								3	2				
Arson	234	14	3	160	45	12				37	14	4				13		1	2	1			
Malicious Injury to Prop	584	46	7	408	32	90	1			76	5	7	1					17	2	22			
	4211	328	79	3061	299	430	14			903	68	61	9	3		77		121	17	41			

CRIME SUMMARY	Persons otherwise dealt with											
	Order made without proceeding to Conviction				otherwise disposed of including B.N.T. Court, etc.				Awaiting Trial			
	Adult		Juvenile (a)		Adult		Juvenile (a)		Adult		Juvenile (a)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Offences Against:	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Lawful Authority	4	1			51	3	1		231	3	14	
Public Morality		1			179	2	11		31	1	2	
The Person	9				5060	686	473	43	249	21	14	
Property	4	1			1420	167	191	4	610	46	60	1
Statutory	6				38	4	2		88	6		
Other offences	3				620	55	3		57	50	11	2
GRAND TOTAL	26	3			7368	917	681	47	1266	127	101	3

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, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 11 Gaolers, 9 Warder Technical Instructors, 127 Prison Warders and one 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 prisoners from the other districts, and the Old Gaol which takes female and juvenile prisoners. The Central Prison is equipped with electric light and water-borne sanitation.

The prisons in the districts are in charge of the District Commissioners and are under the general direction of the Director of Prisons. There is a gaoler for each district prison with a number of Warders under him.

2. POPULATION FIGURES

A comparison of population figures in 1962 with the two preceding years is shown hereunder:

	<i>Total committed</i>	<i>Total imprisoned</i>	<i>Daily average</i>
1960 . .	4,771	3,075	1,107
1961 . .	5,956	3,553	1,230
1962 . .	7,376	4,553	1,422

3. BUILDINGS

Maseru: A hot water system was installed at the Central Prison and hot showers for inmates were in use last winter. Single staff quarters and a store were erected at the Prison vegetable garden. A watch tower was built outside the segregation block. Facilities in the prison were improved by certain alterations to the Chapel, kitchen, condemned cells and latrines.

Considerable repair and maintenance work was carried out at the Central Prison, Maseru Gaol and also to Staff quarters. All this work

was carried out by prison labour under the supervision of staff technical instructors.

Teyateyaneng: One extra cell was erected for female prisoners.

Leribe: The construction of one large and two small additional cells was completed.

Butha Buthe: Good progress was made with the building of two new cells. Preparations were made and foundations dug for further extensions.

Mokhotlong: One block of the new prison was completed and occupied by prisoners from the old gaol.

Mohale's Hoek: The new self-contained block for female prisoners was completed except for interior decorations.

Mafeteng: A new office, extra cell for unconvicted prisoners and rondavel at the Juvenile prison were completed. Work was begun on the construction of four new cells.

4. DISCIPLINE

The total number of offences against prison discipline was 178, of which 101 were committed at the Central Prison. Generally speaking, discipline was good.

By good conduct and industry, a prisoner becomes eligible for discharge upon serving two-thirds of his whole sentence, provided the sentence is not reduced thereby to less than thirty one days.

31 prisoners escaped during the year, 16 were recaptured. Last year's figures were 34 and 19.

5. EXECUTIONS

There were no prisoners in custody under sentence of death on 31st December, 1961. One prisoner was sentenced during 1962.

6. HEALTH

The general health of the prisoners throughout the year was good and there were no epidemics. The daily average reporting sick was 14.64, the majority being for minor complaints. 79 prisoners were admitted to hospital, and there were 8 deaths. Comparative figures for 1961 were 14.99, 77 and 15 deaths.

In the Central Prison there is a sick bay and only serious cases are now admitted to the Government Hospital. Diets laid down in the prison regulations, may be altered by the Medical Officer 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 dis-

tricts, doctors place those requiring hospital treatment in the Government hospitals, where such cases are guarded by prison warders.

7. LABOUR

The following trades are carried on at the Maseru Central Prison:

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

The daily average number of prisoners at industrial work was 193.

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	3,803	2,596
Cobblers	54	1,751
Blacksmiths	374	9,862
Bricks Burned	390,565	
Stone cut	5,066 running feet	

Total revenue 1961-62 for Prison Industries amounted to R2,492.95. The daily average employed on upkeep of gradens, parks, hedgecutting, chimney sweeping, tree felling, pipe laying and other work of public nature such as unloading railway goods trucks, road work etc. was 185.

The Maseru vegetable garden produced 123,730 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 is 21. 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 females in the districts, all female prisoners are kept in the Old Gaol at Maseru and guarded by a female staff consisting of one gaoler and six warders. A permanent female staff in the districts is not warranted and, when necessary, a staff of temporary warders is employed.

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

During the year 616 females were admitted to prison, of whom 299 were sentenced to imprisonment with or without the option of a fine. 48 of the 299 had previous convictions. 93 mental patients were detained under medical surveillance. Comparative figures for 1961 were: 566 admissions, 322 sentenced to imprisonment. 35 had previous convictions and there were 89 mental patients. In Maseru, the daily average was 32.6 compared with 22.4 in 1961 and 32.5 in 1960.

9. JUVENILE PRISONERS

Male juvenile offenders are housed in a separate section of the Old Gaol one 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.

237 juveniles (under 16 years) and 710 juvenile adults (16 - 20 years) were admitted to prison, of which 55 were females. Last year's figures were 180 juveniles and 620 juvenile adults of which 63 were female.

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

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.

Prison Health

<i>Prison</i>	<i>Total Receptions</i>	<i>Daily Average reporting sick</i>	<i>Admission to hospital</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Central Prison, Maseru	1,360	7.23	29	2
Female Prison, Maseru	163	.06	1	—
Juvenile Centre, Maseru	89	.94	6	1
Teyateyaneng Prison . . .	679	.70	2	—
Leribe Prison	1,602	1.52	5	4
Butha Buthe, Prison . . .	635	1.11	4	—
Mokhotlong Prison	545	.41	3	1
Qacha's Nek Prison	310	.08	11	—
Quthing Prison	453	.30	9	—
Mohale's Hoek Prison . . .	473	1.90	7	—
Mafeteng Prison	1,067	.39	2	—
Total	7,376	14.64	79	8

A comparison of Health Statistics in 1962 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>
1959	993	73	7.2	.7	5
1960	1,107	67	9.0	.8	9
1961	1,230	77	14.99	1.2	15
1962	1,422	79	14.64	1.0	8

There were eight deaths, all from natural causes. The following were the causes of death:

- 2 Tuberculosis
- 1 Bronchial pneumonia
- 1 Typhoid Fever
- 1 Cerebral Thrombosis
- 1 Gangrene of lung
- 1 Pellagra
- 1 Heart Failure.

In the Maseru Central Prison, there is a sick bay and only serious cases are admitted to the Government Hospital.

Diets are laid down in prison regulations, but the Medical Officer may alter these if he considers it necessary. Medical Officers in the districts see all admissions and attend to all prisoners reporting sick. Regular inspections of prisons are made by them. In Maseru, Medical Officer's visits take place daily. Health in prison throughout the Territory has been generally good. No epidemics or serious outbreaks of nutritional disorders having occurred.

Mental Patients

318 persons, as against 286 in 1961, were received in the Basutoland Prisons, during 1962.

Chapter 11: Public Utilities and Public Works

I. PUBLIC UTILITIES

Construction of maturation ponds featured among major works performed during the 12 months.

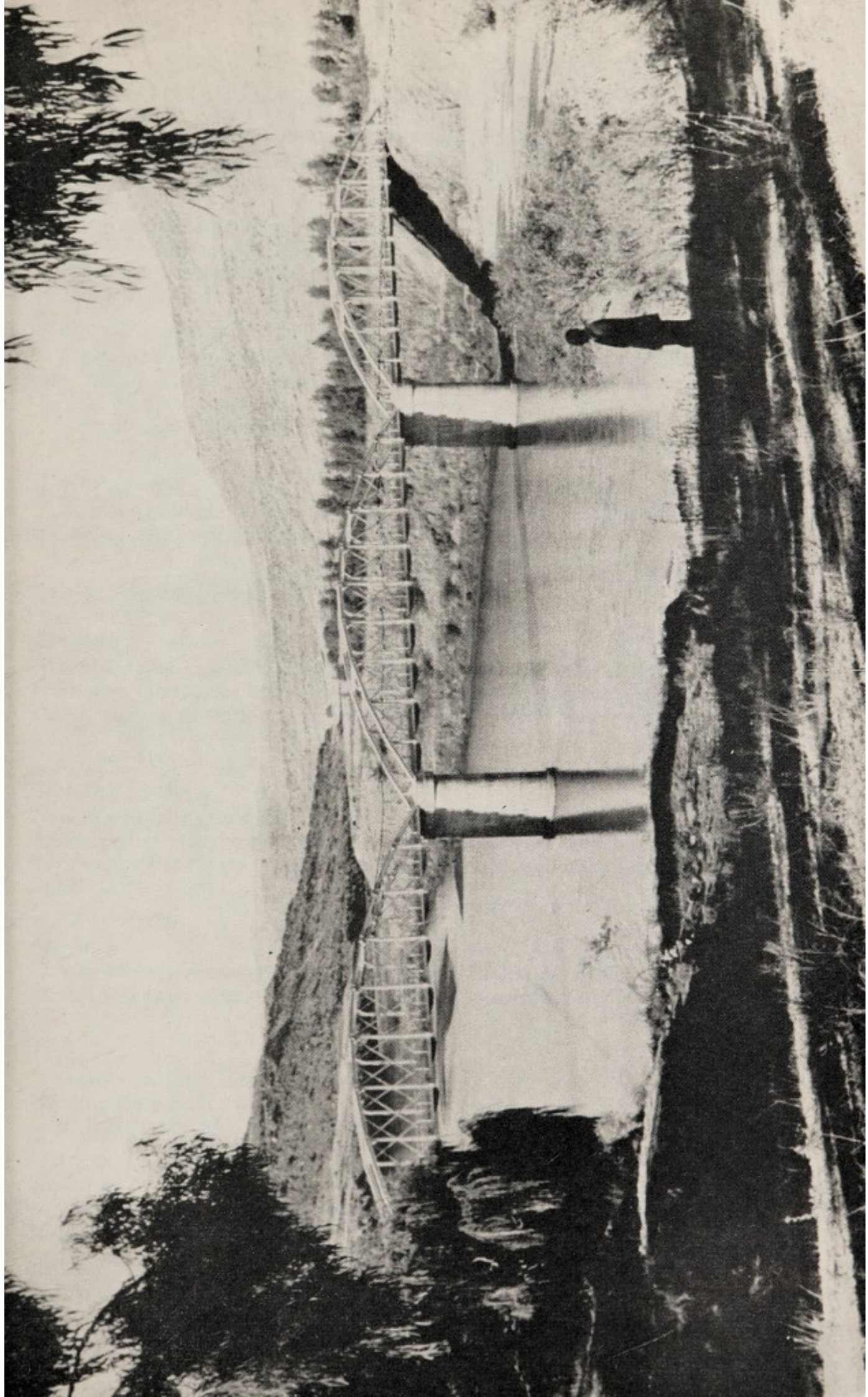
Two ponds were constructed at Mafeteng to accept sewerage from the 80 bed Mafeteng Hospital.

Three ponds at Butha Buthe have been constructed in series. The scheme has been designed to take the camp's night soil as well as the sewerage from the Hospital.

Maseru Electricity Supply

Two 1000 KW Steam Turbo Alternators each with matching Water Tube Boiler Plant rated at 15000 lb./hour maximums continuous rating, together with switchgear, pumps and spray cooling plant were purchased second hand in April, 1962 from Cradock Municipality for £25,000. This plant has since been transported overhauled and re-erected in Maseru and should be commissioned during April, 1963.

The extensions will increase the safe capacity of the Power Station to approximately 1500 KW and were designed to cater not only for the increased demand in Maseru but for the townships of Roma and Morija situated some 25 miles distant which it is hoped will be supplied on transmission lines which will form the beginning of a "Grid System" for Basutoland.



The Colonial Development Corporation has agreed to a loan of £200,000 to finance these extensions, subject to the Electricity Scheme being run by an independent Electricity Authority or Electricity Supply Commission.

Meanwhile the sales of electricity on the existing Scheme have continued to increase at about the same rate as reported last year, namely about 20 per cent per annum.

Maseru Water Supply

A new raw water pump and motor, pumping 400 gallons per minute was installed at the intake works on the Caledon River to replace the old pump which was completely worn out.

Reticulation of Hoohlo's Village was installed during the year.

Mental Asylum

A new rising main from Botšabelo to the Mental Asylum and reticulation for the Hospital was installed.

District Water Supplies

Mafeteng

New Works for expanded water supply: Purification of water from Scott's Dam; two sand filters, one sedimentation tank, one control building and store, one pump station and one 15000 gallon clear water sump were built.

Mohale's Hoek

New Works for expanded water supply: One 90000 gallons reservoir, one 15000 gallon reservoir, one pump station and one store were built. Two engines and two pumps were installed to pump 2000 gallons per hour.

Mashai

A new rising main from the spring to the camp was installed. Two pumps and two engines were installed to pump water to the camp.

Leribe

Three new sand filters, one sedimentation tank and one control building were built. A one-and-half mile gravity supply line was installed. New reticulation for the camp was installed.

Hospitals

15 KW Ruston Hornsby's were installed for the Hospitals at Butha Buthe and Quthing.

Annual Average Daily Water Consumption

	1962		Total
	Springs	Pumped	
Maseru (Jan. to Dec.)	96,400	232,927	329,327
Butha Buthe	—	26,276	26,276
Leribe	39,760	2,699	42,459
Teyateyaneng	—	35,166	35,166
Mafeteng	31,922	33,721	65,713
Mohale's Hoek	35,622	59,241	94,863
Quthing	5,927	5,670	11,597
Qacha's Nek	10,547	—	10,547
Mokhotlong	9,700	—	9,700

2. PUBLIC WORKS

Buildings

The Building Section of the Public Works Department carried out an extensive programme of works during the year under review. These included Public Works Extraordinary projects, C.D. & W. Schemes and the Exchequer Loan staff housing programme, which formed an important part of the building programme.

The following schedule shows the staff housing completed during the year.

	£5000 Type 4	£3850 Type 15	£3650 Type High- way	£2850 Type 9	£1540 Type B	£1350 Type C	£860 Impro- ved Type D	£660 Type D
Maseru	1	3	6	1	6	14	17	26
T.Y.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5
Leribe	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5
Butha Buthe	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
Mafeteng	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Mohale's Hoek	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	5
Quthing	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Qacha's Nek	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mokhotlong	—	—	—	—	9	—	3	7
Totals	1	3	6	2	9	14	33	67

Construction costs in the territory vary according to the distances from the nearest railway station and at the remote mountain district

headquarters at Mokhotlong, building costs are nearly double those in Maseru.

A new office for the Paramount Chief in Maseru, built of local dressed sandstone, was completed at a cost of £7,000.

A new law court for the Judicial Commissioner in Maseru, built partly of local sandstone and partly of brick was also completed at a cost of £6,500.

The new 1939-45 War Memorial was completed in Maseru at a cost of £7,000.

Construction of the following buildings was either completed or well advanced:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Cost (£)</i>
New Police Station, Mokhotlong	4,400
Local Government Office Extensions, Maseru	4,000
Extensions to Education Office, Maseru	1,750
Extensions to Police Headquarters, Maseru	4,800
Extensions to Police Training School	4,450
Conversion of new Post Office, Maseru	5,000
New Automatic Telephone Exchange, Maseru	5,000
New Home Industries Building, Maseru	6,000

Work was begun on the following buildings:

	<i>Total Cost (£)</i>
Extensions to the Treasury Maseru	4,500
Witnesses' Quarters at High Court, Maseru	1,000
Offices for Principal and Ward Chiefs, Matsieng	2,500
Post Office Training Centre, Maseru	3,750

Central Mechanical Workshops

The Central Workshops at Maseru and the District Workshops at Leribe and Mohale's Hoek have been further developed to cater for the servicing and repair of all Government mechanical equipment. At present, not all equipment is maintained at the Central and District Workshops on account of the lack of trained artisans.

Five technical training courses have been held at the Workshops with the assistance of the training staffs of various commercial organizations. The object of the courses is to improve the "in service" training of technical personnel who have received little formal training.

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

Construction

A total of £30,000 provided by a U.K. exchequer loan was spent on aerial surveys, traffic approach roads to townships, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Mafeteng, and Butha Buthe.

From the same loan, a total of some £22,000 was spent on plant for the Bridge Unit and running costs.

Maintenance and Betterment

Normal routine works have continued in order to keep the roads passable. Fairly extensive betterment works were carried out from Caledon's Poort to Butha Buthe, on the Likhoele road near Mafeteng and on the Mafeteng/Maseru road near Tsoaing.

Planning

Approximately 124 miles of main and district road were surveyed and detailed estimates prepared and submitted through the Department of Technical Co-operation for consideration by the International Development Association. A materials laboratory has been set up and work is proceeding on investigations for the above scheme.

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 and Missionaries)	414 miles

Access Tracks (suitable for 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. 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

Postal Independence

The Territory took over its own Postal Services on 1st January 1963 and the Basutoland Post Office now functions as an independent Postal Administration.

The establishment of the Department at the end of 1962 is as detailed hereunder:

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Controller of Posts and Telegraphs .	1	1
Engineer	1	1
Senior Postmaster	3	2
Accountant	1	1
Senior Postmaster/Inspector	2	2
Training Officer	1	1
Postal Officers	22	16
Assistant Accountants	4	2
Supervising Technician	1	1
Postal Assistants, Grade I	97	89
Telephone Operator, Grade I	1	1
Linesmen	4	4
Postal Assistants, Grade III (Female Telephonists)	16	16
Messengers	11	9
Clerk, Grade I	1	1
	<u>176</u>	<u>147</u>

The staff position is still somewhat attenuated but progressive improvement is evident as Basotho become more job conscious. These officers perform the full compass of postoffice duties whilst twelve of them are in full control of main postoffices. The telephone operating staff throughout the Territory consist of Basotho women. The controlling office is in Maseru.

Internal Mail Service

An internal mail service will be inaugurated in April, 1963 for the transport of mails between Maseru and Butha Buthe and between Maseru and Quthing.

Buildings

The new Post Office was occupied during August, 1962. The Automatic Exchange building was completed in July, 1962. A start was made on the installation of the automatic equipment and the new system will be in operation during May, 1963. The cable reticulation scheme for Maseru was commenced during November, 1962 and will be completed in May, 1963.

Inspections

Inspections of all Money Order offices were undertaken by Basutoland Postal Inspectors. Agency inspections were also carried out by Basutoland Postal Inspectors. Very few cases of misappropriation were revealed.

Training

A Post Office Training School was established at Maseru during March 1961, where ten trainees are receiving tuition in all phases of postoffice duties. They are making steady progress.

Statistics

<i>Money Orders Issued</i>	<i>1962</i>
Ordinary	13,394
Telegraphic	3,427
C.O.D.	42,806
Foreign Ordinary	194

<i>Money Orders Paid</i>	
Ordinary	13,691
Telegraphic	9,987

Postal Orders

Issued	64,176
Paid	61,417

<i>Savings Bank Deposits</i>	17,108
<i>Savings Bank Withdrawals</i>	33,406
<i>Telegrams Forwarded</i>	114,001
<i>Telegrams Received</i>	127,204
<i>Radio Licences</i>	3,914

Telephones

Accounts rendered	6,714
Cards entered (Trunk Calls)	321,217
Receipts issued	6,682

Registered Articles

Posted	127,194
Delivered	370,291

Insured Parcels

Posted	3,714
Delivered	19,902
Fees	R194-25

<i>Parcels Receipts</i>	612
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Revenue

1962

<i>Bag & Box Rents</i>	R2,507-00
<i>Money Order Commission</i>	R900-75
<i>Postage Stamp Sales</i>	R126,412-60
<i>Postage Surcharges</i>	R1,584-00
<i>Registered Address Fees</i>	R104-50
<i>Telegraph Revenue</i>	R22406-26
<i>Postal Order Poundage</i>	R1,002-50
<i>Wireless Licences</i>	R990-00
<i>Void Money Orders</i>	R176-00
<i>Franking Machine</i>	R3,412-60
<i>Revenue Stamps</i>	R50,176-00

Chapter 13: Local Government and Community Development

I. ADMINISTRATION

The system of Local Government in Basutoland is to a large extent a copy of the United Kingdom model with District Councils approximately equating to Rural District Councils in Britain. There is provision in the law for a lower tier of council entitled 'Subordinate Council' but this has not come into effect largely on account of administrative and financial difficulties. At present, there are no Municipal Councils and the system in 1962 remained a one-tier organization.

There are nine District Councils, one in each of the Administrative Districts and 1962 was devoted to consolidation and training both Councillors and staff. A considerable improvement in the relationship between Councils and the Department of Local Government became apparent. The Department is charged with the duty of advising, assisting and supervising and has no direct authority or control over Councils. Certain Legislative controls over finance, and other Council activities are vested in the High Commissioner in Council.

The relationship between the Chieftainship and Councils continued to be difficult, and will only be resolved by goodwill and co-operation on both sides. In certain spheres District Councils have the right to pass by-laws. This is necessarily an encroachment into the traditional rights of the chiefs, which have in any event been partially curtailed by the new Constitution.

At the end of 1962 the establishment of the Department consisted of the Permanent Secretary and Commissioner for Local Government, a Finance Division consisting of an Assistant Commissioner, a Chief Finance Inspector, two Inspectors and three clerks, an Administrative Division and an Assistant Executive Officer, Staff Supervisor and three clerks. The Development Division has an Assistant Executive Officer and the staff of the Mobile Unit consisting of an Organizer, two lecturers and three drivers. Legal advice is obtained from a part-time legal adviser.

2. REVENUE

The block grant system of financing Councils was discarded during the year in favour of a system of assignment of revenue, under which Councils retained a percentage of revenue collected by them. In addition to their normal Council duties, the staffs of District Councils act as agents for Central Government in the collection and disbursement of Central Government monies.

3. LOAN FUND

The District Councils Loan Fund continued to operate satisfactorily during the year, Councils showing a marked interest in tourism and markets. In addition to the Mafeteng Tractor Scheme mentioned in the 1961 report, the following loans were approved during the year:

	R
Maseru Market	6,000
Butha Buthe Market	4,000
Butha Buthe Handicraft Centre	1,600
Ficksburg Bridge Market	7,000
Qacha's Nek Tourist Camp	1,500
Quthing Tourist Camp (1st stage)	4,800
Maseru Market (Stage 2)	1,265
Tourist Centres Maseru	3,000

The Mafeteng Tractor Scheme worked at a small loss during the year. This was due to two successive bad seasons, inadequate management, and undercapitalization. Measures to correct the management and capitalization factors are under consideration by the Council.

The Maseru Market began to operate towards the end of the year, and apart from local difficulties and adjustments, results so far have been encouraging.

4. OTHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A number of Councils are displaying great interest in the improvement of village water supplies, by the protection of springs and the delivery of piped supplies to villages. Over fifty such projects have been completed during the year and many more are planned.

In an attempt to combat soil erosion, a number of tree plantations have been begun by Councils, the areas varying between one or two acres and whole valleys and catchments. At present, it has not been possible to include these projects within the scope of the Loans Fund, which is confined to projects which are either expenditure savings or revenue producing, but a number of villages are considering the self-imposition of a type of water rate, in itself a considerable advance in thinking as hitherto water has been free.

A large Health Centre at Tšakholo in the Mafeteng District is nearing completion with the aid of a grant from the Deferred Pay Interest Fund, and should be in full operation early in 1963. A trained nurse has been selected and financial provision made for the running of the Centre, which will have 22 beds in 1963-64.

5. STAFF

The steady process of re-absorption of Central Government Officers on loan to District Councils continued during the year, but their replacement by untrained men constituted a problem. The promotion of four Senior Executive Secretaries to posts in Central Government also posed a considerable problem because the shortage of fully trained senior officers naturally became acute. Matters were to some extent rectified by intensive in-service training. Negotiations for the formulation of a unified Local Government Service with its own leave, pay and disciplinary conditions continued during the year, and the High Commissioner in Council has approved the formation of a Joint Committee of all Councils to consider and make recommendations.

6. TRAINING

The steady withdrawal of experienced officers constituted a problem which was met by the creation of an In-Service training team consisting of the Staff Supervisor and one of the Finance Clerks. Results have been encouraging and the programme will be expanded in 1963.

The Mobile Unit, which is basically an adult education unit, continued its work in Adult Education generally and Community Development in particular, and towards the end of the year began a series of short courses in Public Administration in districts. The avidity with which all these courses are welcomed is a sign of the interest of the population in public affairs.

A conducted tour of Local Government and Community Development projects in the Republic, headed by the Member of Executive Council associated with Local Government was most successful, thanks to the cordial co-operation of the Republican authorities.

7. LEGISLATION

The following subsidiary legislation was approved by the High Commissioner in Council during the year:

Mafeteng Council Grazing Control By-Law
Model Markets By-Law
Model Abattoirs By-Law

A considerable body of by-laws is under course of preparation and 1963 should see the completion of the programme in this connection. The following are planned:

Model

Health and Sanitation By-Law
Livestock Control By-Law

Soil Conservation By-Law
 Bridle Paths By-Law
 Urban Areas By-Law
 Rural Areas By-Law
 Trees By-Law

Comparative Summary — District Council Expenditure Estimates

<i>District</i>	<i>Butha Buthe</i>	<i>Leribe</i>	<i>Berea</i>	<i>Maseru</i>	<i>Mafeteng</i>	<i>Mohale's Hoek</i>	<i>Quthing</i>	<i>Qacha's Nek</i>	<i>Mokhotlong</i>	<i>Total</i>
General Administra- tion and staff										
1961-2	13374	14628	17494	26336	14250	17178	13212	14222	14132	144826
1962-3	11879	14112	17018	23292	16826	16639	12011	14546	12729	139052
1963-4	13466	11069	14120	20871	14963	14399	10666	13653	12150	125357
Works	1450	4276	3640	9086	5840	5020	6360	5760	4514	45946
	2640	5085	4040	11172	3300	6140	9042	6150	4771	52340
	2770	7214	4920	9150	2840	4910	3739	4780	4717	45040
Agriculture	3012	6340	1460	700	6800	1320	1860	1180	2000	24672
	2754	8220	3792	3010	5328	2320	1800	2350	2456	32030
	1618	7880	2712	4000	5678	2010	1862	2270	1756	29786
Finance and General purpose Committee	3498	9240	6160	10054	9496	5348	4120	6150	4676	58942
	3850	11150	4830	10228	9726	7036	2900	5820	4264	59804
	5871	12274	6642	14106	9526	7192	7244	5680	4750	73285
Health	600	3992	2200	—	1000	2500	—	—	—	10292
	600	4600	2542	2200	2000	2200	3128	—	400	17970
	2705	6640	4507	9224	5221	4040	3967	1780	1900	39984

Revenue Assignment from Central Government Sources

District	Butha Buthe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Quthing	Mohale's Hoek	Qacha's Nek	Mokhotlong	Total
Share of Basic Tax 25%										
1962-3	19000	26000	20800	29000	24500	19800	16660	10000	10100	166860
1963-4	9000	24000	17000	25000	20000	17000	13000	9000	6000	140000
Graded Tax 100%										
1962-3	600	200	400	1000	1000	400	1460	1000	1000	7060
1963-4	300	100	400	900	500	100	100	300	100	2800
Licences										
1962-3	6600	8000	7200	11600	6800	7764	5600	6000	4110	63674
1963-4	6000	8000	6000	13000	7000	5000	5700	5000	3000	58700
Sale of Stray Stock										
1962-3	1200	2200	1000	1960	600	700	1500	900	2850	12910
1963-4	800	1500	750	1800	800	600	600	600	1800	9250
Agency Fees										
1962-3	2000	4000	4000	4000	3000	4000	3200	2500	3900	30600
1963-4	2800	5000	3000	4000	4000	3600	2800	2500	3700	31400
Grant for Sanitation										
1962-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963-4	1900	2760	2120	3224	2040	2800	2020	1780	1700	23384
Total										
1962-3	20400	40400	33400	47560	35900	32664	28420	20400	21961	281104
1963-4	20800	41360	29270	52924	34340	29140	24220	19180	16300	267534
Local Rate										
1962-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963-4	1400	3000	2500	3200	2500	2400	2300	1300	1200	19800
Miscellaneous										
1962-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963-4	500	1000	610	1000	1400	1000	500	700	500	7210
Rent										
1962-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963-4	240	200	290	300	290	100	80	100	120	1720
Total										
1962-3	4000	3600	3600	6640	3600	2000	2900	1500	1400	29240
1963-4	4120	4200	3400	4500	4190	3500	2880	2100	1820	28730
Total Estimates available to Councils										
1962-3	24400	44000	37000	54200	39500	34664	31320	21900	23360	310344
1963-4	22940	45560	32670	57424	38530	32640	27100	21280	18120	296264

Chapter 14: Press and Government Information Services

1. NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

	<i>Circulation in Basutoland</i>	<i>Language Sesotho & English</i>
Moeletsi oa Basotho (weekly)	4,500	English & Sesotho
Leselinyana la Lesotho Fortnightly	3,130	English & Sesotho
Lentsoe la Basotho (weekly)	1,400	English & Sesotho
The World (weekly) .	400	English & Sesotho
Basutoland News (weekly)	400	English
Sesotho Digest (Quarterly)	3,000	English & Sesotho
Phalimehisano (Quarterly)	860	Sesotho
Contact (Fortnightly)	500	English

Moeletsi oa Basotho and *Leselinyana la Lesotho* are printed and published in Basutoland by the Roman Catholic Mission and the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society respectively. The *World* is published in Johannesburg and devotes considerable space to Basutoland. The *Basutoland News* is published in Ficksburg, a town on the north western border of Basutoland. *Lentsoe la Basotho* is published in Johannesburg, but is intended mainly for circulation in Basutoland. A Basutoland edition of *Contact* was established during 1962.

2. INFORMATION SERVICES

An Information Officer arrived in the territory in March 1962. His brief is "to interpret and explain Government policy to the Basotho People, to publicise Basutoland beyond its borders and; to find and train a Mosotho to succeed him in due course".

The Information Services concentrated in the first place on keeping all races in the territory fully informed and on making sure that ac-

curate news was supplied to the Press and Radio in the Republic of South Africa. News was also supplied to newspapers and Broadcasting Stations in the U.K. and elsewhere outside Africa either direct or through correspondents and news agencies in Africa.

The news service is not limited to press statement on Government matters but includes the immediate reporting of Legislative Council Proceedings.

Distribution within the Republic of South Africa is mainly dealt with by the British Information Services in Johannesburg, but considerable use is also made of S.A.P.A.

The Information Services issued some major press releases during the year dealing with Basutoland affairs. In addition a large number of news stories and features supplied by the Central Office of Information were sent to the Basutoland Press and made available to the public in other ways.

About forty journalists, broadcasters, photographers and film cameramen attended the Paramount Chief's wedding. The Press arrangements for this occasion, though necessarily improvised were generally satisfactory.

Films

The territory has no facilities for official film production. Help was given to amateurs during the year and in particular to a Bloemfontein team which filmed the Paramount Chief's wedding.

Official British Newsreel and C.O.I. features and documentaries were given country wide showing in schools, clubs, missions and in villages by means of mobile cinema vans of the Department of Agriculture and Local Government.

Publications

A weekly *Basutoland News Letter* primarily intended for the Civil Service was started in May. The demand for this publication outside the Service quickly became apparent and with the arrival of a printing Supervisor in the Secretariat, it became possible to publish on January 4th, 1963 the first number of a small weekly newspaper *The Basutoland Times*.

Photographs

Plans were made to establish a Photographic Section during 1963. This is a prime need in the territory.

C.O.I. Material

Books, periodicals, photographs and posters supplied by the C.O.I. and other sources were distributed.

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.

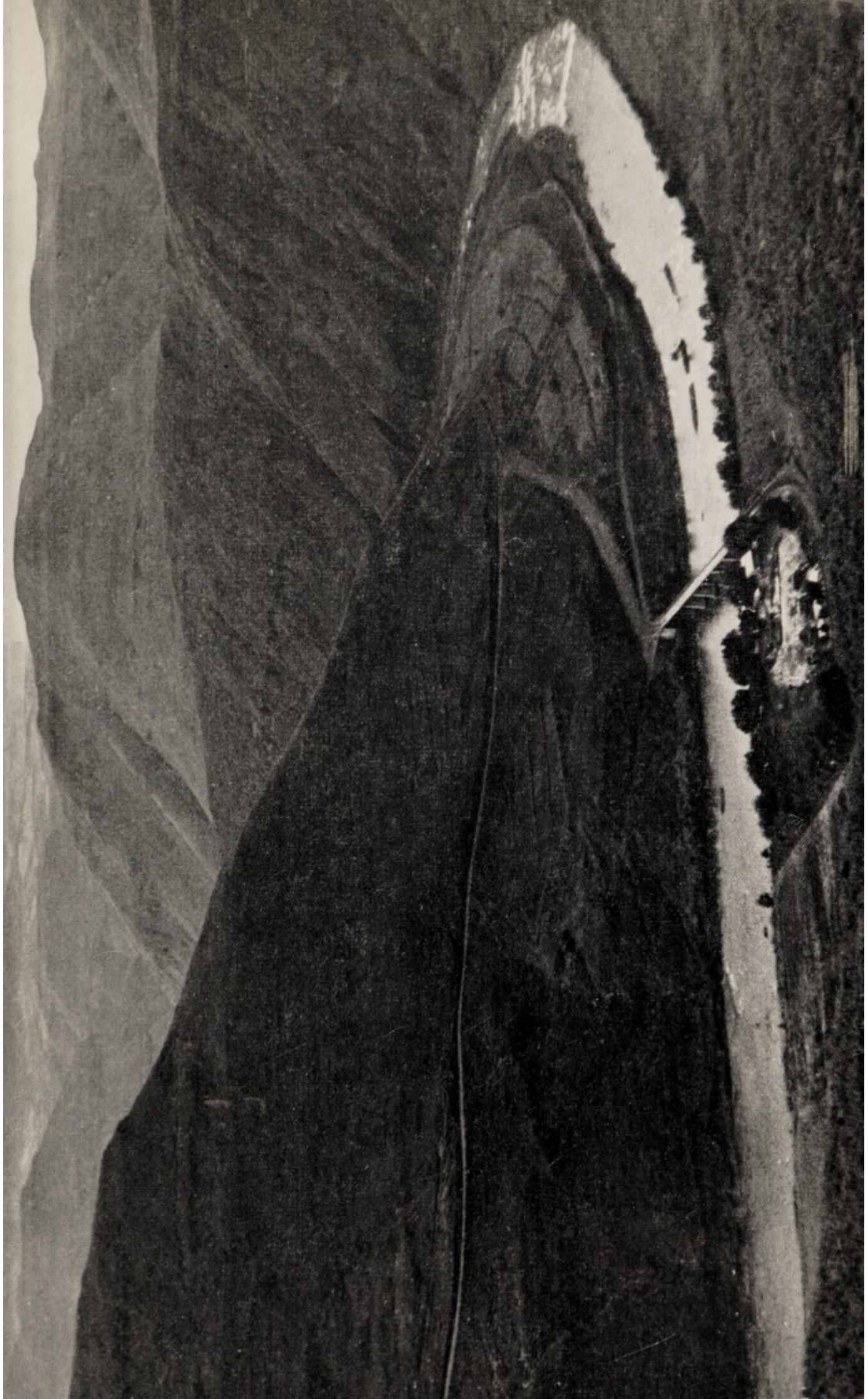
2. CLIMATE

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 Basotho up to 1960

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

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



and put an end to the constantly recurring strife between the Orange Free State and the Basotho."

On March 11th, 1870, Moshoeshoe died, glorying in the knowledge that his country was "folded in the arms of the Queen". Basutoland was called a "Crown Protectorate" at first but in 1871 it was annexed to the Cape Colony, a step which was much resented by both the Basotho Chiefs and the Cape politicians. The Cape government attempted a policy of direct rule. 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 Basotho in accordance with the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878. But the Basotho still feared the Boers in the Orange Free State, and in the Gun War that followed they successfully resisted the Cape's forces. An agreement was eventually reached whereby the Basotho retained their guns but paid certain fines.

The prestige of the Cape's administration was gone, and in 1884 Basutoland came once again under the direct control of the Imperial Government. The first Resident Commissioners Sir Marshall Clarke and Sir Godfrey Ladgen, 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 Basotho 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 Basotho chiefs, remembering their unhappy experience under the rule of the Cape, sent a deputation to England asking that Basutoland should not be incorporated in any future union. When the Act of Union was passed, Basutoland was accordingly retained as a British Colony, and it has remained so until this day.

In 1910 an advisory body known as the Basutoland Council, consisting of the Resident Commissioner as President, the Paramount Chief as Chief Councillor, and 99 Basotho members, 94 being nominated by the Paramount Chief and 5 by the Resident Commissioner, was constituted by Proclamation of the High Commissioner. The functions of this body were to discuss matters affecting the domestic affairs of the Nation and to express its opinion on any draft laws that might be laid before it by the President. Later on the constitution of the 99 Basotho members was changed, and 42 were elected, 52 were nominated by the Paramount Chief, and 5 were nominated by the Resident Commissioner. In 1944 the High Commissioner, Lord Harlech, formally declared: "It is the policy of His Majesty's Government to consult the Paramount Chief and the Basutoland Council before Proclamations closely affecting the domestic affairs and welfare of the Basotho people or the progress of the Basotho Native Administration are enacted." At the same time the Paramount Chief confirmed: "It is

the policy of the Paramountcy to consult the Basutoland Council before issuing orders or making rules closely affecting the life or welfare of the Basotho people and the administration of the Basotho."

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

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

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

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

A constitutional Commission is now sitting to discuss a further advance in the territory's constitutional development.

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 Basotho and non-Basotho, a person must:

- (a) be a British subject or British protected person:
- (b) be a tax payer (the present system of direct taxation is under review with the object of eliminating distinctions as to tax liability which are based on race):
- (c) have passed his 21st birthday:
- (d) have been lawfully present or maintained a home in Basutoland for a continuous period of six months before registration as a voter, absences for work or labour under a service contract, or short temporary visits elsewhere being disregarded.

(ii) *The Executive Council*

The Executive Council consists of:

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

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

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

(iii) *The District Councils*

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

Members of District Councils are elected by secret ballot, each Council consisting of at least 15 elected members and each member

representing approximately 2,000 electors. In addition, all Principal and Ward Chiefs are members ex-officio. Each Council has a titular President and a working Chairman. The numerous responsibilities of District Councils include the collection and imposition of rates and taxes, public health, transport, communications, certain licences and markets. Councils use the committee system. Each Council has its own paid executive staff and treasury. Senior employees are seconded from Central Government, and are subject to common conditions of service including liability to transfer from one authority to another.

(iv) *The College of Chiefs*

The land in Basutoland and all rights in respect thereof are legally vested in the Paramount Chief in trust for the Basotho Nation, but the allocation of land use rights to members of the Basotho Nation continues to be governed by Basotho 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) to make recommendations to the Paramount Chief regarding the recognition of Chiefs and Headmen.
- (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 Headman.
- (3) to adjudicate upon disputes over (a) succession to Chieftainships and (b) chieftainship boundaries.

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

2. THE CHIEFTAINSHIP

The chieftainship structure is a direct result of the tribal wars following the rise of the Zulu power and of Chief Moshoeshoe's diplomacy in welding scattered tribes into a single Basotho nation under the hegemony of his own clan, the Bakoena, to which all but three of the major chiefs belong. To weld these tribes into a nation, Moshoeshoe "placed" members of his own family over them, so that, except for the Ma-khoakhoa in Butha Buthe District, the Bataung in Mohale's Hoek District and the Batlokoa in Mokhotlong District, whose chiefs owe direct allegiance to the Paramount Chief, the chiefs and headmen of tribes other than Bakoena were under the direct control of a member of Moshoeshoe's own family. This method of "placing" was followed by other chiefs and led to a great multiplication in the numbers of subordinate authorities, so that in 1938 it was found necessary to

impose a limitation on the number of those recognized. This was effected by publishing in the Gazette, under the Native Administration Proclamation of 1938, a list of all chiefs and headmen recognized by the High Commissioner. The Proclamation recognized the Paramount Chief and chieftainship as an integral part of the Government of the Territory, and vested their powers with legal authority and extended to them certain statutory powers and duties in addition to those exercised by custom. Under the senior chiefs "Sons of Moshoeshoe" as they are called, although among them are several who are not in fact descended from Moshoeshoe, are some four hundred and fifty subordinate chiefs, all members of chiefly families, and twice as many headmen, as well as numerous village heads and some petty headmen who are not accorded recognition by the High Commissioner. The headmen and village heads belong to families not necessarily descended from Moshoeshoe, though the hereditary principle is strictly applied now.

These chiefs, and particularly headmen, are the authorities with whom the ordinary people deal in all their daily affairs, and who are responsible for the day to day administration of the Territory. They owe allegiance, through their immediate superiors, to the Paramount Chief. In matters not entirely concerned with Basotho law and custom, they work with the District Commissioner of their 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*, J. C. MacGregor.
Reminiscences, by J. M. Orpen.
Basutoland Records, 1833-68 by G. M. Theal, 3 volumes.
Fourteen Years in Basutoland, Rev. J. Widdicombe.
The Mountain Bush

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- 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).
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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.M. 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, 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.

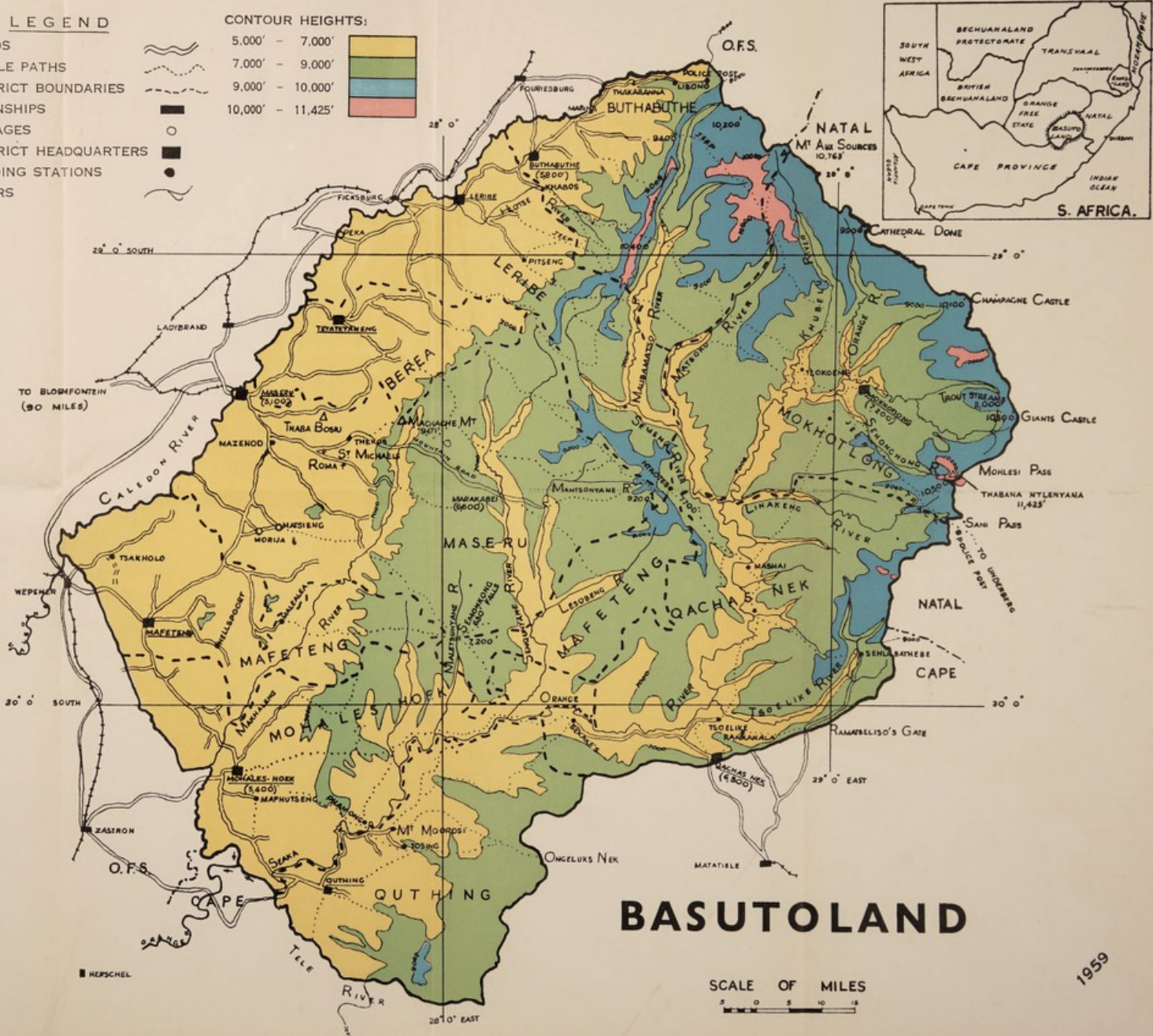
Government publications on specialized subjects and other reports published prior to 1938 may be consulted at the Government Archives, Maseru.

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