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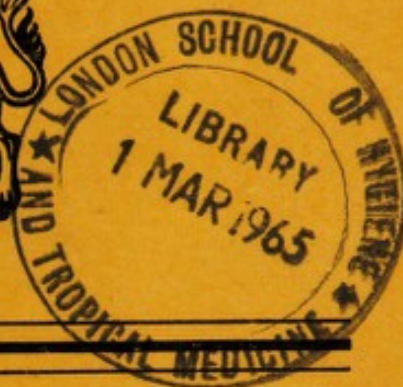
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Basutoland

1963

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1964



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The Procession of the President of the Legislative Council

BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH

BASUTOLAND

Report for the year
1963

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1964

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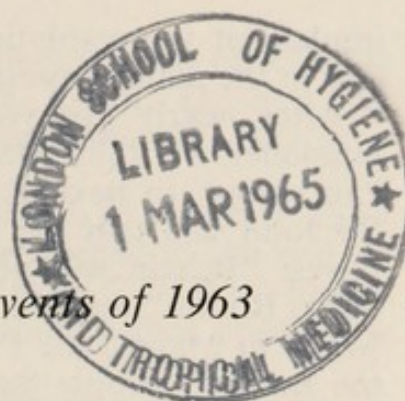
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PART I



Chapter 1: Review of the main events of 1963

I. ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL

An heir to the Paramount Chief of Basutoland, Motlotlehi Moshoeshoe II, was born on July 17th and was ceremoniously presented to the people according to tradition on October 26th, at Matsieng, the home of the Paramount Chief.

The Report of the Basutoland Constitutional Commission was presented to the Paramount Chief late last October. He requested that it be laid on the table of the Legislative Council. Council began to debate a motion to accept the report of the Commission, as a basis for discussion with Her Majesty's Government, at the end of November and at the end of December the debate was adjourned until after the Christmas recess. The report makes proposals for a new pre-Independence Constitution for Basutoland which it suggests should be called Lesotho, the Sesotho name for the territory. Other proposals include the recognition of the Paramount Chief as Head of State with the title of King, a bicameral legislature, a Cabinet on the British model and, as a basis for negotiation, the fixing of a date for independence at one year after the first elections under the new constitution. Further details of the Commission's report are given in Part III, Chapter 3. A statement by the British Government, welcoming the Commission's general proposals that the people of Basutoland should have much greater responsibility for the administration of their country was made by the Colonial Office in London on 12th November. It was followed two days later by a speech in the House of Lords by Lord Lansdowne, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs. Both the statement and the speech made clear that Britain has the interests of the territories at heart and that no decisions could be made until the proposals were discussed in London.

On 21st February, 1963, after 11 days of debate, during which 43 speeches were made, the Legislative Council passed the following motion by 32 votes to 19:

"That this Council wishes the Special Committee of the United Nations General Assembly to know that while it recognizes the good intentions of the United Nations to help the non-self-governing countries to obtain self determination, it regrets that resolutions 2 and 3 adopted by the Special Committee at its 78th Meeting on 7th June, 1962, were based on inaccurate information given to the Committee and that therefore the United Nations General Assembly should not

implement the resolutions until requested to do so by the Council and in the manner prescribed by it."

After nearly five years of service to the territory as High Commissioner, Sir John Maud, accompanied by Lady Maud, came to say "au revoir" to Basutoland on 14th March. Speaking at Butha Buthe, Sir John said that the Basotho must decide upon their destiny themselves. "Britain will never desert Basutoland so long as Basutoland wants Britain", he said. At a *Pitso* held in honour of Sir John and Lady Maud in Maseru the Paramount Chief said that their friendship with the Basotho people during the past four and a half years had been marked. Sir John had been the friend and representative of Basutoland and the Basotho people. In the course of his reply, Sir John said that his wish for Basutoland was that she should decide her own future. "My ideal is this," he said, "a nation free with three characteristics. Firstly a society in which everyone has the opportunity to grow to full stature, the opportunity to share in political power and responsibility; secondly, that everyone shall have the chance of getting to the top, for one reason and one reason only - merit. Thirdly, and this makes the first two characteristics sensible, that Basutoland becomes a nation that earns its own living." Sir John then repeated the theme which he had reiterated in many speeches during his tour - the theme of Basutoland struggling and working for the four freedoms. He spoke of the need for a sense of security. This could only come with law and order and respect for law and order. The High Commissioner concluded: "I hope that Basutoland will always remain one with Great Britain within the family of the British Commonwealth, recognizing as the head and mother of us all, Her Majesty the Queen. There is no conflict between membership of the Commonwealth and self determination".

In March it was announced that the Dulverton Trust had approved a grant of £8,500 for Youth Services in Basutoland.

On 1st April the Pan African Congress offices in Maseru were searched by the police and a number of documents removed.

During the first week in April, a team of British Government Geologists arrived in Basutoland to carry out a six months preliminary survey of the territory.

The second phase of Basutoland's postal independence came into force on 1st April with the inauguration of a number of measures which have greatly increased the efficiency and revenue of the postal and telephone services. A fleet of post office vans was brought into service for internal mail. All incoming mail from the Republic of South Africa began to be routed through Maseru.

Later in the month, a Basutoland Tourist Association was formed to promote and encourage tourism in the territory.

On 4th April, the Civil Service Training Centre in Maseru was officially opened by the Resident Commissioner. Speaking at the ceremony, Mr. B. M. Khaketla, Member of the Executive Council for Health and Education said that the erection of the building showed the desire of Her Majesty's Government for Africanisation of the Service.

In mid April the World University Service made a grant of R25,000 for the library at Pius XII University College, Roma. The first sod on the library site was turned by Mr. Cyril Richie, Associate Secretary of W.U.S. International.

Additions to the Leloaleng Technical School run by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society near Quthing, were opened at the end of April. They were financed by a grant of £16,500 from C.D. & W. funds.

On 1st May the Basutoland Government Labour Office opened an Employment Exchange in Maseru.

On the first Saturday in May, large crowds gathered at Tšakholo in Mafeteng district where the Paramount Chief opened the first District Health Centre. In June, agreement was reached on the transformation of Pius XII College, Roma into an independent non-denominational university, to be incorporated by Royal Charter on 1st January, 1964. The new university was intended primarily, but not exclusively, to serve the needs of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. In recognition of the Roman Catholic endeavour at Pius XII College the agreement made provision for the Catholics to have a chaplaincy in the University and readerships in Theology and Philosophy.

On 22nd June the new Maseru telephone exchange which operates Basutoland's first automatic telephone system was opened by the Resident Commissioner. The new system is the most up to date in Africa.

New regulations for movement control between the Republic of South Africa and Basutoland came into force on 1st July. These regulations include a provision that travellers must carry passports or other travel documents, together with vaccination certificates.

The High Commissioner, Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. C.V.O., O.B.E., arrived in Basutoland on 24th July for a five day stay in the territory. He was accompanied by Lady Stephenson. At a *Pitso* in Maseru, Sir Hugh brought messages of good will from Her Majesty the Queen. He said that she has had a special place in her affections for Basutoland ever since her visit to the territory in 1947.

In mid July, a Public Service Commission was set up and the High Commissioner appointed Mr. J. T. A. Pearce as Chairman. Mr. Pearce was formerly a Provincial Commissioner and Permanent Secretary in Tanganyika.

On 15th August students and members of the staff of the Imperial Defence College, led by Major General Gordon C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., spent a day in Maseru.

On 18th August the Roman Catholic Church in Basutoland began three days of celebrations to commemorate the centenary of their mission. A large number of Bishops and Archbishops attended, including the Archbishops of Durban and Cape Town.

During August, the High Commissioner signed a Proclamation designed to prevent the planning of acts of criminal violence outside the territory by anyone in Basutoland. The Prevention of Violence Abroad Proclamation 1963 is intended to prevent the planning of violence by

people in Basutoland against persons or property outside the territory thereby endangering relations with its neighbours and accordingly, putting in peril the continued security and prosperity of Basutoland itself. The provisions of the Proclamation only apply to conspiracies or other actions involving crimes which would be punishable under the law of Basutoland if they were committed there. Nothing in the new law is intended to prevent people in the territory from expressing their sympathies with political movements elsewhere nor from expressing their opposition to the policies of other countries.

At the opening of the third session of the Legislative Council in August the European community presented a mace to the Council.

At this session the Budget was debated. The debate was late in the year, partly on account of prolonged sessions of the Constitutional Commission and partly on account of a long and close scrutiny of the estimates in London. The Estimated Revenue and Expenditure for 1963-64 is as follows:

Total Territorial		Total Territorial	
Revenue	R4,193,072	Expenditure	R7,290,496
Total Grants		Total C.D. & W. Ex.	R1,072,048
from U.K.D. Gvt.	R4,237,972	OAS Expend.	R68,500
Total	R8,431,044		R8,431,044

The Constitutional Commission and economic development were the main themes of the High Commissioner's address read to the Legislative Council by the Resident Commissioner on 20th August.

Twelve members of the South African Parliamentary Press Gallery spent six days in Basutoland early in October.

In mid October the Executive Council approved the appointment of a committee to investigate diamond prospecting and mining in the territory.

On 22nd October it was announced that the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief had approved the first projects in a new £118,000 programme for Basutoland covering the next three years.

Another October development was the grant of a 50 year lease by the Basutoland Factory Estates Development Company to Mr. E. R. Clifford to set up a factory near the Shell Depot in Maseru. This was the third industrial project to be granted a lease by BAFED.

The first two were the Shell and Mobile Oil Petroleum depots. BAFED was granted a 50 year lease of its industrial site in Maseru by the Paramount Chief under legislation passed by the National Council. In its turn it is empowered to grant leases to industrialists and to provide essential main services - water power, drainage and roads. The new factory is expected to start work early in 1964.

Early in December a White Paper containing a number of recommendations made by the Economic Planning Council was tabled in the Legislative Council. The recommendations included proposals for aid for pioneer industries and 99 year leases at low rentals for factories and houses.

Mr. George Hall, the first representative of the British Council in the High Commission Territories, arrived in Maseru in December.

Visitors to the Territory during the year included: Miss Beatrice Peters of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization; Sir Alfred Savage, Second Crown Agent; Mr. Colin Legum of the "Observer"; Mr. Frank Giles, Foreign Editor of the "Sunday Times", London; Lord and Lady Wemyss; Sir Douglas Veale, Registrar Emeritus Oxford University; Lord and Lady Dulverton; Lord and Lady Fraser of Lonsdale; Mr. Aidan Crawley M.P. and his wife the writer Virginia Cowles; Col. A. Noel M.C.; Mr. Waldo Campbell of the U.S. State Dept; Mr. R. Latimer C.B.E., Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. and Mrs. Hilary Young; Air Commodore C.D. Tomalin O.B.E., A.F.C. Mr. Leslie Minford, Deputy Consul General, Johannesburg. Air Vice Marshal, F.E. Rosier, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Air Officer Commanding Middle East. The Chief Scout, Sir Charles Maclean, Mr. R. Usakligil of the International Labour Office, Dr. C. W. de Kiewiet, Professor Emeritus of Rochester University, New York; Sir James Cook, Vice Chancellor of Exeter University; Dr. G. J. Leddy, and Sir Christopher Cox, Education Advisor to the Secretary of State; Lord Howick, Chairman of C.D.C., Dr. W. Elkan; Mr. J. W. Deegan, C.M.G., C.V.O., Deputy Inspector General of Colonial Police; Dr. Joan Martin of the Commonwealth Girl Guide Headquarters; Mr. R. J. Colley of Aberdeen University; Mr. George Ivan Smith, Regional Representative of the United Nations Technical Aid Board; Mr. Stanley E. Spoorseen; Mr. Cecil King, British Representative at the United Nations General Assembly; Mr. G. E. H. Mansell, Director of Talks, Overseas Service, B.B.C.; Mr. John Mendelson M.P., Miss Torrance, 1st Secretary, U.S. Embassy; Mr. Stanley Uys, Political Correspondent, "Sunday Times", Johannesburg; Mr. Philip Noakes, Chief Information Officer, Colonial Office; Miss Aida Parker, "Sunday Tribune"; Mr. D. S. Ferguson, Adviser on Land and Irrigation, Dept. of Technical Co-operation; Mr. Cradock Turnbull, F.A.O. Agricultural Education Adviser; Mr. W. E. Griffiths, Director of Centre for International Studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mr. W. B. Campbell Officer-in-Charge of Southern African Affairs, U.S. Dept., of State; Mr. G. Foggon, Labour Adviser Dept. of Technical Co-operation; Lord Walston; Miss J. Bowman F.A.U.; Mr. Dov Sindi, Israeli Consul General, Johannesburg; Mr. Otsuka, Japanese Consul in Pretoria; Mr. U. St. C. Haynes and Mr. W. H. Witt, U.S. State Dept.; Dr. K. Mann, Director General Hadassah Medical Organization.

2. FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC

Revenue for the year ending 31st March 1964 excluding grant in aid was £1,883,596. The estimated territorial revenue for 1964-65 is £2,479,343 which represents a net increase of £382,807. The principal increases appear under Customs & Excise and Fees for Services Rendered.

The public debt of Basutoland as at 31st March, 1963 was £508,896 against which provision for redemption by means of sinking funds was £103,057.

3. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCTION

This was the first full year of operation of the reorganized Department of Agriculture. Departmental activities in all spheres of Agriculture are now fully co-ordinated.

Weather & Crops

There was a severe drought during the latter half of the year and the prospects of a good maize harvest are very poor. Wheat and other winter cereals were successful.

The Territory was threatened by a major locust plague in December but only a few small swarms penetrated Basutoland and were soon dealt with.

4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The efforts of the Department of Local Government and Community Development to advise, supervise and assist District Councils continued during the year in a healthier atmosphere of mutual trust between District Councils and the Department.

A team of financial experts answerable to the Commissioner for Local Government maintain checks once every month in seven of the nine District Councils. The two mountain District Councils were inspected every other month. The High Commissioner in Council appointed an auditor to examine and report on the Councils' accounts.

Courses in public administration were held with the co-operation of the Extension Department of the Pius XII University College.

During 1963 the Berea District Council was suspended from exercising all its local government powers because of irregularities in its operations.

5. CO-OPERATIVES

The most important event of the Co-operative year was the formation of the Co-operative Union of Basutoland.

This step was taken in order to save the whole movement after the financial collapse of the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union.

The Government has continued its policy of promoting and fostering co-operative development and of providing funds for credit and marketing services.

6. EDUCATION

The most significant development of the year was the establishment of a University to serve not only Basutoland, but also the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

Viewed against the financial state of the three territories, this was a tremendous act of faith on the part of the territorial governments, Her Majesty's Government and certain private interests in the United States of America. The achievement of this end in such a remarkably short space of time – the first tentative steps were only taken in March 1962 – was possible only because of the pioneering work of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, who had already built up, in Pius XII University College, an institution possessing land, buildings, equipment, books, staff, students and traditions.

Opened in April 1945 with 6 students, the College had grown by 1960 to an institution housing 167 students, which it prepared for degrees of the University of South Africa. With a staff village, students' residences, a central refectory, science laboratories, a large lecture theatre, several class-rooms, a library, and housed on a site of over 100 acres, this represented a remarkable achievement on the part of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

The College was however facing great financial difficulties, and in addition a change in the College's relationship with the University of South Africa – the College had been admitted to associateship in 1955 – seemed likely.

Finally, after protracted negotiations, in which Sir Douglas Veale, C.B.E., M.A., L.L.D., Registrar Emeritus of Oxford University, acted as consultant and negotiator, agreement was reached that a new institution, the University of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, should be established. It was to be an independent, non-racial, non-denominational institution, with a College Council broadly representative of all denominations, the governments of, and political and cultural interests in, the three High Commission Territories, of the academic staff, and of individuals with a special competence in education. The University would take over most of the assets of Pius XII College, for an indemnity of £150,000 – of which £100,000 was generously given by Ford Foundation, and £50,000 by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom – and the maintenance of a Roman Catholic presence would be assured by, *inter alia*, the establishment of a residential unit for Roman Catholic Members of the University, to be known as Pius XII College House, the appointment of a Roman Catholic Chaplain to the University, provision for the teaching of Theology and Philosophy in such a way that at least two Roman Catholics should hold the posts of Reader or above, and by the stipulation that if the first Vice-Chancellor were not a Roman Catholic, the appointment of the first Pro-Vice-Chancellor should be restricted to a person who was both Roman Catholic and acceptable to the first Vice-Chancellor. On the 13th June 1963, the High Commissioner as trustee for the new University and the Oblate representatives

signed a Deed of Cession and Indemnity, and the site rights were transferred with the consent of the Paramount Chief.

The Interim Committee, which had previously been the "Advisory Committee", then tackled the administrative problems arising, the first of which was to allay the considerable but unwarranted fears expressed by members of the staff, students and public that the new venture would be bedevilled by "government interference". The recruitment of staff was undertaken, and in order to guarantee the highest possible standards, the Inter University Council for Higher Education Overseas assisted in selection and recruitment.

In general the University took over the Pius XII College curriculum, though with certain modifications and additions. The subjects of law and agriculture were added and in addition to the degree of B.A. (general) there were added the B.A. (Econ) which includes accountancy, and a B.A. (Law and Administration) which includes government.

Financially, Her Majesty's Government agreed to meet the capital costs of development in the triennium up to £300,000, and to accept responsibility for recurrent financing in 1964-66 to the extent that foreign aid was not forth coming. Various organizations have shown great generosity; the Carnegie Corporation in New York made 17,000 dollars available to meet the consultant's expenses; the donation by the Ford Foundation has already been mentioned; the American Agency for International Development gave 100,000 dollars, to meet the full costs to the University of about a quarter of the students; the Norwegian branch of the W.U.S. agreed to donate £25,000 towards a new library and the World Council of Churches also promised £25,000.

As the culmination of months of negotiation and planning a charter signed under Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II's sign manual on 20 December 1963 provided for the Incorporation of the University on 1 January 1964. This was the first Royal Charter to be granted to a University in Southern Africa since Queen Victoria granted a Royal charter to the University of the Cape of Good Hope in 1877.

The Education Law 1963 (No. 6 of 1963) was passed on the 18 February 1963 by the Basutoland National Council, and was published in the government gazette on the 27 September 1963. It will come into force on a day to be fixed by the Member, and is to replace the existing Education Proclamation (No. 76 of 1947).

7. MEDICAL

During 1963, emphasis has been placed upon building projects both in Maseru and the various districts. Schemes include:

Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Maseru

New Surgical Ward — 26 beds

New Children's Ward — 42 beds

New Student Nurses' Home — 60 students

Butha Buthe Hospital

New General Ward — 24 beds

Mokhotlong Hospital

New X-Ray Room and Equipment

New Mental Hospital – Botšabelo

Work has progressed during 1963.

Work is in progress on all projects and it is expected they will be completed during 1964.

Plans have also been completed for general improvements to Quthing Hospital amounting to £25,000 and for a new Maternity Block and Polyclinic.

Funds for all these schemes have been provided from Colonial Development and Welfare sources. The Maternity Block & Polyclinic will not be constructed until further funds are made available.

One Mosotho Medical Officer and one European Dental Officer have been appointed to the staff. It has been necessary to rely upon one European and two African Medical Officers to fill vacancies as Locum Tenens. Efforts to fill vacancies from the United Kingdom have, to date, been unsuccessful. This particularly applies to Medical Officers with anaesthetics experience.

One Mosotho has been sent to Canada for training as a Medical Officer. Another has proceeded to Australia for training in dentistry. Following a visit by the Paramount Chief to Europe, an approach has been made to the Israeli Government to recruit up to three Israeli Medical Officers on contract terms.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of Basotho Staff Nurses promoted to Nursing Sisters. Seven Nurses have received promotion, the majority of whom will be on temporary terms since they are married women and, therefore not entitled to pensionable terms.

There is a shortage of trained Basotho Dispensers. Twelve Pupil Dispensers are under training which extends over a four year course in Basutoland. Health Assistants are not being trained as the establishment of six is filled and it is unlikely that this figure will be increased. One former Pupil Health Assistant, one Health Assistant and one Dispenser have proceeded to the United Kingdom for Mental Nurse training.

The total Territorial Estimates for the financial year 1963–64 amounts to £374,765 as compared with £374,047 in 1962–63. This narrow increase is attributed to large reductions in the Public Health Estimates due to the handover of various services to Local Government and the Public Works Department.

Colonial and Development Welfare Schemes amounted to approximately £200,000 in respect of the Department of Health.

8. PUBLIC WORKS

Administration and General

An Electricity Bill to establish a quasi-government Electricity Authority was rejected by National Council. Unfortunately, this was a stipulated condition for a loan of R400,000 from the Commonwealth Development Corporation and so the completion of the Electricity Extension Scheme, including 40 miles of transmission line to rural areas of Roma and Morija, was suspended. Meanwhile negotiations are proceeding with Commonwealth Development Corporation in an endeavour to obtain the loan on different terms.

In March, the Electricity Branch of the Public Works Department commissioned the first of two 1,000 KW turbo-alternators for the Maseru Power Station Extensions in time to meet the usual increased winter demand. The 2,000 KW plant extensions, including turbo-alternators, water tube boilers, all ancillary equipment and buildings, were completed at the low cost of R230,000. This was achieved by the use of reconditioned second-hand plant purchased in the Republic of South Africa, at a nett saving of approximately R220,000, compared with the installed cost of equivalent new plant.

9. POLICE

At the end of the year the Force was short of establishment by 8 Senior Officers and 65 Other Ranks. During the year 378 applications for recruitment were received, from which 36 men were enlisted.

Proposals for the formation of a Police Mobile Unit and for other increases in establishment were approved and on December 1st authority was received to implement one third of the proposed strength of the Unit as well as the increases in Establishment. It was not possible, however, to fill most of these vacancies before the end of the year.

The number of criminal cases reported rose to 19,525 from a figure of 17,726 in 1962.

10. PRISONS

During the year under review, 7,832 persons were admitted to prison and the daily average in prison was 1,592. Comparative figures for 1962 were 7,276 and 1,422.

In 1962 the structure of the Prison Service was reviewed, and in 1963 certain new ranks and upgradings, based on responsibility, were introduced for officers below the rank of Assistant Superintendent. Gaolers, now known as Chief Officers, were upgraded to equate with Police Sub-Inspectors, and a number of warders were promoted to the

new ranks of Principal Officer Grade I and Grade II which equate to Police Sergeants and Police Corporals respectively.

A Training Officer recruited by the Department of Technical Co-operation carried out a training course for a number of nominated warders with the object of selecting two future training officers for the Basutoland Prison Service. At the end of the course which lasted five months, two warders were selected and subsequently appointed as permanent training officers and started instructing new recruits.

Excellent progress was made with the building of the Mokhotlong Prison and Juvenile Training Centre. Five staff houses near the Central Prison, one house each at Teyateyaneng and Qacha's Nek, and two for the Juvenile Training Centre were completed.

II. IMMIGRATION

The Republic of South Africa imposed passport controls on the Basutoland Borders on 1st July, 1963.

Late in June 1963, Immigration and Passport offices were established in all nine districts, to issue Basutoland Local Passports and Temporary Travel Documents. The staff consists of a Senior Officer in charge and 49 other officers.

12. LABOUR

The Department of Labour was created during the year and came under the aegis of the Department of Home and External Affairs.

The principal functions of the Department are to foster good relations between employers and employees, to encourage the development of a sound machinery for joint consultation and collective bargaining, to effect settlement of disputes by mediation and conciliation, to ensure healthy working conditions through the enforcement of labour legislation by inspection, and to effect observance of International Labour Conventions. Also the registration of trade unions and the fostering of their development along accepted lines.

The authorized staff is:

- 1 Labour Commissioner
- 1 Executive Officer
- 1 Clerk
- 1 Messenger.

One of the main duties of the Labour Commissioner is to administer certain labour laws which were being drafted during the year. Until the necessary legislation providing for the appointment of a Labour Commissioner was enacted the Labour Officer carried out the duties of head of the Department.

Under C.D. & W. Scheme D.5356 relating to the training and trade testing of artisans and supervisors a Trade Testing Officer, appointed early in the year and attached to the Department, was operating the scheme in conjunction with a Works Training Officer, appointed in the last quarter by the Public Works Department.

The Executive Officer attended a Colonial Office Overseas Labour Officers' Course in Britain from September to December, followed by a week's fellowship under the International Labour Organization in Geneva, and also a five-week attachment to the Kenya Government's Ministry of Labour and Social Services in Nairobi.

Employment exchange services were established in May, operated by a clerk and temporarily accommodated in the centre of Maseru Town until the year's end when new offices were built in the business sector of the Pitso Ground area.

13. INFORMATION

The Information Services continued the policy of informing all races in Basutoland about Government policy and activities and of providing news to the press and radio in the Republic of South Africa and Overseas.

The miniature newspaper "The Basutoland Times" is now firmly established as a trusted source of news.

14. HONOURS AND AWARDS

On the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, June 1963 and on New Year's Day 1964, the Queen was graciously pleased to confer the following honours and awards for services in Basutoland:

Birthday Honours

Knight Bachelor: Mr. Peter Watkin Williams.
Commander of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire: Mr. Eric Chapman.
Officer of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire: Mr. R. E. Snowden.
Member of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire: Mr. B. K. Taoana.

New Year Honours

Commander of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire: Mr. C. B. O'Beirne.
Officer of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire: Mr. D. D. Campbell M.C.
Member of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire: Rev. Edward Mphatšoe.

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: Capt. G. C. deB. Blampied.

New Year Awards

Certificate of Honour and Badge:
Chief Nkhahle Phakiso Lebona.
Mr. Bethuel Matlanyane.

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 31.3.63</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
D.4611	Agriculture (Co-operative Liaison)	1959-60	£ 4,107	Continuing
D.4617	Sani Pass Development	1959-60	9,932	"
D.4625	Statistical Services . .	1959-60	13,684	"
D.4636	Medical Equipment			
	Plant & Buildings . .	1959-60	15,186	"
D.4637	Additional Medical Staff	1959-60	1,404	"
D.4638	Maseru Hospital Extension	1959-60	7,795	"
D.4660	Agricultural Training School	1959-60	38,751	"
D.4668	Quthing Hospital Improvements	1959-60	—	—
D.4710	Soil Conservation . . .	1959-60	351,124	Continuing
D.4718	Training in Community Development & Public Administration .		24,060	"
D.4786	Mafeteng Sewerage. . .	1961-62	2,486	"
D.4811	Scholarship - Mojela . .	1961-62	594	"
D.4823	Service Training Officer	1959-60	7,793	"
D.4824	District Council Training	—	5,174	"
D.4828	Scholarship - Pinda . .	1961-62	625	"

Name of Scheme	Title	Year Begun	Total Expenditure to 31.3.63	Remarks
D.4854	Nutrition	1959-60	11,179	Continuing
D.4863	Tuberculosis Control	1959-60	7,412	"
D.4902	Scholarship - Mabote	-	261	"
D.4975	Leloaleng Technical School	1959-60	21,721	"
D.4977 & A	In Service Training	1959-60	25,761	"
D.5032	L.A.T.C.	1959-60	28,433	"
D.5060	Livestock Improvement	1959-60	34,153	"
D.5079	Immunization Scheme	1959-60	18,587	"
D.5973	Increased Admin. Staff Education Department	1960-61	24,613	"
D.5135	Medical Scholarship - Koza	1960-61	231	"
D.5170	Additional Co-ops. Staff	1960-61	2,244	"
D.5192	Hospital Improvements	1960-61	4,792	"
D.5234	Hospital Subsidies	1960-61	1,617	"
D.5206	Township Survey	1960-61	2,907	"
D.5223	Training Building Co-opetraive foreman	1960-61	125	-
D.5249	Miscellaneous Training	1960-61	5,636	Continuing
D.5284	BAFED	1960-61	58	"
D.5299	Pilot Irrigation Scheme	1960-61	2,062	"
D.5300	X-Ray Room Mokhotlong	1960-61	1,773	"
D.5301	Staff House Basutoland Training College	1960-61	2,790	"
D.5302	Stabilization Pond Butha Buthe	1960-61	2,210	"
D.5325	Biological Laboratory Basutoland High School	1960-61	116	"
D.5356	Works Training & Testing Officers	1960-61	7,372	"
D.5357	Small Scale Experimental Road Strips	1960-61	248	"
D.5338	Training Courses Co-operative Dept.	1960-61	426	"
D.5343	Technical Advisor for Industrial Co-ops	1960-61	240	"
D.5388	Artisans Training Scheme	1960-61	6,666	"
D.3184 & A	Topographical Survey	1960-61	5,499	-
D.4734	Aerial Survey of High Commission Territories	1960-61	49,747	Continuing

I. PUBLIC WORKS

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

Additional stream gauging stations were established on the Senqu or Orange River near Mokhotlong, and on the Senqunyane River at Marakabei. A recorder was installed in the existing gauging station

on the Tsoelike River at Tsoelike Bridge. New climatological stations were put into operation at Letšeng-la-Terae and Mantšonyane, and the existing stations at Butha Buthe and Mokhotlong were enlarged. Six new rain gauging stations were established along the Mountain Road.

In January a gauging party from Ninham Shand's office, spent three weeks at the Malibamatso river at the Kau crossing. Several points on the stage discharge curve, for this gauge were obtained. Messrs. Ninham Shand and Partners' report on the hydrological investigation to date was tabled at the Board of Engineers' meeting on 15th October. This report confirmed the original estimates of water available. Due to lack of funds the consultants were instructed not to do any further work.

The collection of data from new and existing stations was satisfactorily continued.

By arrangement with the Department of Agriculture the responsibility for collection of all meteorological data in the Territory was transferred to the Hydrologist.

Mr. S. E. Sporseen, a consulting civil engineer from the United States, visited the Territory under the auspices of the United Nations (F.A.O.). He reported favourably on the possibilities of the Ox-bow Scheme.

Maseru Sewerage: Scheme D.3427

Sewers were constructed in the new Pitso Ground business area. A new tipping point for sewerage tankers and a new sewer leading direct to the maturation ponds were completed. New sludge drying beds were also completed. Parts of the maturation ponds have been lined with polythene sheeting to prevent leakage. More Government houses have been connected to the main sewers, leaving only a few such houses still to be connected.

Townships Surveys: Scheme D.5206

A specimen contract for the photogrammetric mapping of townships was drawn up and approved by the Secretary of State. All contract documents have been prepared in draft and are at present under consideration by the Legal Department. Plans have been drawn showing the development areas for each district headquarters. Surveys for the proposed road realignment in relation to town planning have been carried out in Maseru and Teyateyaneng.

Works Training Officer and Trade Testing Officer: Scheme D.5356

The upgrading courses for artisans have now been completed.

Trade test application forms are now being made available for the use of unclassified personnel employed in the Public Works Department, and despite the lack of adequate facilities and accommodation it is hoped to carry out the first Trade and Proficiency tests in the near future.

The Works Training Officer assumed duty in late October and in collaboration with the Trade Testing Officer has been occupied with the preparation of training syllabuses, interviewing candidates for courses, general supervision of in-service training of artisans and supervisors and the further training in practical work of the students from the L.A.T.C. who were employed by the department during their school vacation.

Courses have also been arranged for the more senior staff, the first of which opened in January, 1964, and negotiations have been entered into with a firm concerned with heavy earth moving equipment to send an instructor to Maseru to assist in the training of operators.

Within the Department a number of unqualified artisans and operators are under training and they will be encouraged to take the Government Trade Tests or Proficiency examinations when they are considered fit to do so.

Experimental Road Strips: Scheme D. 5357

Progress was delayed by the inability to recruit a Materials Engineer to replace the previous holder of the post, who left in June. A further impediment was the late and heavy rains in June which made it very difficult to dry the fine silty soil to a condition where it could be compacted. However, a section of road $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mile in length has been laid down a few miles outside Maseru. This section is on the line of the proposed new main road and will be continued on an experimental basis when the base and surfacing is laid under the contract for the new main road. The strip is now complete up to sub-base and will be opened to traffic early in 1964.

Geological Survey: Scheme D. 5445

Two geologists from the Directorate of Overseas Surveys arrived late in April to carry out a four months' programme of field work on the geology and mineral resources of Basutoland. They began work in the Maseru district, moving subsequently to the Leribe and Butha Buthe Districts, thence to Mokhotlong, Qacha's Nek, Quthing and Mapoteng. In all districts systematic testing and sampling of the major drainage was carried out and samples were forwarded to London for laboratory examination.

Numerous diamondiferous kimberlite sources were surveyed with a magnetic variometer and working operations set up in river gravels to test for alluvial diamonds. Minor deposits of pyrites and coal were examined as well as other small scale mineralization of various types.

After the departure of the geologists in August, investigations were carried on by the Public Works Department Surveyor, who sent reports and samples to the United Kingdom.

An interim report by the geologists on the kimberlite occurrences was received before the end of the year.

2. LABOUR

Trade Testing – Scheme D.5356

This scheme, which is closely linked with the training of artisans and supervisors, had been almost fully prepared administratively by the end of the year in readiness for practical trade testing to start early in 1964.

3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Mobile Training School – Scheme D.4718 – R10,762

This scheme is a projection of the Mobile Training School for Local Government which has now been converted into a nucleus of Community Development team comprising one Social Worker with a degree in Social Science, two Assistant Community Development officers – one female with a diploma in Domestic Science and the other – male with a diploma in Social Science.

It is intended to augment the staff with two Extension Workers in each District whose main duty will be to organize District Development teams made up of the Extension Workers of different Central Government departments working in close co-operation and co-ordination.

C.D. & W. Scheme D.5396 & A – R14,600 Training and Research in Pottery and Semi-Precious stones

This scheme is a complement of the Community Development Scheme. It is intended for training Basotho in the proper firing of pottery and in the polishing of Semi-precious stones with the object of guiding them to establish small cottage industries from which they can earn a regular income.

Equipment has been purchased for the launching of this scheme but an expert under whose charge the scheme was to operate returned to the United Kingdom before training had begun. As the expert who came to Basutoland under the "Voluntary Service Overseas" scheme completed his tour of duty before the purpose for which the scheme was introduced had been realized, attempts are being made to get an expert from D.T.C. under its S.C.A.A.P. programme. This expert will then be charged with the responsibility of training his successor who will be a local man.

Loan Fund

Commercial Banks advance money to District Councils at 6 per cent interest on daily balance over a period of ten years on the recommendation of the Loans Board set up by the High Commissioner in Council. The moneys are lent for projects.

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 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 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
Mohale's 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	Mohales Hoek	1,699
Leribe	2,308	Quthing	445
Berea	1,164	Qachas' 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 .	140,033	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	1000·0

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.

Nearly all the Basotho who work on the mines do so under the auspices of the various recruiting organizations, the largest of which the Native Recruiting Corporation (N.R.C. Ltd. in Basutoland) representing the Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg, which recruits for the gold mines. The Natal Coal Owners Native Labour Association has changed its title by dropping the word "Native".

Miners agree to work on either 6 months' or 9 months' contracts under the Contract System, and for 4 months under the Assisted Voluntary System. There was a marked increase over 1962 of miners extending their contracts of their own volition and this accounted in some measure for a drop of some 6,500 recruited during 1963 from the 1962 figures. Under the border control measures introduced by the Republic on 1st July the delays consequent to the issue of passports and travel documents contributed to some loss in recruiting.

During the year Basotho miners sent back a total of R936,902 (£468,451) in family remittances, and upon their return to Basutoland received a total of R806,944 (£403,447) in voluntary deferred pay. These figures compare respectively with R849,255 (£424,627) and R757,854 (£378,927) for 1962.

The Basutoland Mine Workers Group Life Insurance Scheme, which is underwritten by an established British insurance society, became operative in May, 1962. The scheme, operated on a voluntary basis, enables any Mosotho recruited for the mines in the Republic to take out life insurance over whilst under contract of employment on the mine against death through any cause. The premium of 75 cents covers the period of his contract, whether of four, six or nine months' duration for R100 benefit to his heirs. This benefit is in addition to any workmens compensation payable where applicable under the Republic's Workmens Compensation Act. From the date the scheme became operative up to the end of 1963 some 13,400 miners had taken out cover, and of these 27 death claims had been met. During 1963 a total of 6,818 miners had taken out cover out of 48,322 recruited, or about 7 per cent. The numbers taking out cover during 1963 indicated a lessening of interest in the voluntary scheme.

The following table shows the number of Basotho recruited to the various gold, diamond and coal mines in the Republic through the following recruiting organizations during 1963, and as compared with 1962:

<i>Recruiting Organization</i>	<i>Numbers Recruited</i>	
	<i>1963</i>	<i>1962</i>
N.R.C. Ltd.	39,886	45,613
(F.R.O.) A.C.R.O.	5,131	4,653
N.C.O.L.A.	1,355	1,358
E.L. Ramsden	768	1,402
C.H. Wardale (Pty) Ltd.	882	1,115
Theron's (Maseru figures only)	300	763
	<hr/> 48,322	<hr/> 54,904

The number of Basotho recruited to the gold mines (NRC. Ltd.) during 1963 reflected a drop of some 5,700 over 1962. The average number of Basotho employed at any one time on the gold mines during 1963 was 52,211 compared with 51,321 during 1962, the peak being 56,800 in February of 1963 against 53,800 for the corresponding month in 1962, and the lowest at 49,400 in October of 1963 against a similar figure in August of 1962. The graph reflected the lowest employment as occurring between June & October in both years.

Basutoland Government are the largest employers of labour, headed by the Public Works Department, and followed by the Department of Agriculture and Marketing which embraces the Veterinary Services, and Soil Conservation sections. Outside this field commercial and distributive trading concerns provided the most labour including Euro-

pean staff, while the commercial banks, garages, public road transport contractors, and also hotels employed labour to a lesser degree. The Public Works Department's Building Branch reduced its labour force by about 50 per cent in order to contain a stabilized force concerned mainly with maintenance; public works were put out to contract and this gave some impetus to the building industry, which in theory did not alter the overall labour requirements in the building trade. Efforts were made to encourage contractors to give preference to the employment of skilled and semi-skilled indigenous labour. The present search of fully trained Basotho artisans in the Territory necessitated the continued importation of some outside artisans. Towards the end of the year the building boom in the Republic, however, had its effect in Basutoland and a considerable number of highly trained non-Basotho artisans and supervisors, particularly Portuguese artisans, left for the Republic.

Diamond prospecting concerns in the Kao and Kolo areas accounted for some 200 labourers. At Letšeng la Terai, where individual and syndicate concession holders to the number of about 1,500 persons are digging, it was estimated that between 200 and 400 persons were engaged as paid labour or on a profit-sharing basis.

Domestic servants provided a considerable labour force throughout the territory, the household servants being mostly women and the gardeners and grooms men. Many of the servants in Basotho households are still rewarded in kind although the trend amongst the more well-to-do Basotho is for payment of wages in cash. Women are also employed on grass and tree-planting.

The degree of unemployment in Basutoland is not easy to assess. The needs of those seeking employment vary; some are in dire need of work and have no other means of subsistence, others desire to supplement their normal needs in between the farming seasons, while some of those returning from the mines in the Republic consider temporary employment in Maseru a worthwhile supplement before returning to their homes.

The Department of Labour established an employment exchange service in Maseru during May, temporary accommodation being used first in the town centre and latterly at a permanent site in the business section of the Pitso Ground area.

During the period May/December 1,799 Basotho registered as requiring work, 231 of whom were placed in employment against the same number of vacancies notified by employers. Government departments were compelled to engage their daily paid labour through this service and other employers were encouraged to follow suit.

Wages continued at about the same level as for 1962. The minimum wage for unskilled labourers paid by Government Departments was normally 50 cents per day, some departments operating a five-day week. Efforts were continued during the year to raise this minimum, advocated three years previously, to 60 cents, but owing to the lack of extra funds in departmental spending to meet this increase it was a choice of either making the increase at the expense of considerable





retrenchment of the labour force (and the consequential curtailment of various projects and schemes already under way) or leaving the issue alone until such times as extra grant-in-aid funds could be found in 1964.

There is no wage-fixing machinery in the territory at present, although the Wages Proclamation No. 37 of 1936 provides for the establishment of a Board of Enquiry to examine wages and conditions of employment either generally or limited by area or category of employers. Trade unions and employers have not so far achieved any successful bargaining or joint consultation.

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.

<i>Tax Levy</i>	<i>1959-60 Rand</i>	<i>1960-61 Rand</i>	<i>1961-62 Rand</i>	<i>1962-63 Rand</i>
Basotho Tax . . .	264,616	229,246	243,829	232,645
Matsema Levy. . .	7,780	6,741	7,170	6,842
Totals	272,396	235,987	250,999	239,487

A Guard of Honour of the Basutoland Mounted Police on Parade (INFORMATION DEPARTMENT PHOTOGRAPH)

A West German T.V. Team in Action at the Police Training School (INFORMATION DEPARTMENT PHOTOGRAPH)

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>
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
1962-63	57,692	22	174,953	78	232,645

Number of labourers employed by Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines during 1963: 56,198.

Approximately 1600 were employed by Natal Coal Mines.

3. COST OF LIVING

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

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>
	<i>cents</i>	<i>cents</i>	<i>cents</i>
Mealie meal per lb.	3	3	3
Beans per lb.	7½	7½	7½
Samp per lb.	3	3	3
Bread per 2lb. loaf	10	10	10
Flour per lb.	6	6	6
Rice per lb.	1·2	1·2	1·2
Oatmeal per lb.	1·1	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.	6	6	6
Jam per lb.	1·4	1·4	1·4
Potatoes per lb.	6	6	6
Butter per lb.	36	36	36
Cheese per lb.	30	30	30
Eggs per doz.. . . .	33	33	33
Milk per gallon	8·0	8·0	8·0
Bacon per lb.	4·0	4·0	4·0
Beef per lb.	26	26	26
Mutton per lb.	29	29	29

4. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

There were no major trade disputes during the year. Thirty minor master-and-servant cases were dealt with by the Department of Labour in Maseru besides those done by District Commissioners in the Districts. Trade unions continued spasmodic investigations into members' complaints affecting their employment.

District Labour Committees were established in May, covering five areas including the North and South Lowlands, Maseru, Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong Districts. The functions of these committees are to review many changes in wages of Government daily paid employees, and to give an independent hearing of such employees' complaints affecting their employment.

Little was achieved in the field of trade union development during the year. So far, no successful joint consultation or collective bargaining has emerged between trade unions and employers. In 1961 the Union of Employers in Basutoland attempted a joint agreement with the Basutoland Commercial Distributive Workers Union over wages and conditions of employment, but negotiations eventually broke down.

One further trade union became registered during the year, making a total of seven registered workers' unions and one employers' organization. The former were divided into two groups: five unions being affiliated to the Basutoland Federation of Labour and one affiliated to the Basutoland Congress of Trade Unions, while the remaining union, registered during 1963, had not affiliated to either of these organizations by the year's end.

The Labour Officer, as Registrar of Trade Unions, had little to do on the administrative side of the unions beyond registering the one new union and registering amendments to the constitutions of three unions already registered. Accurate membership figures were difficult to assess, the majority of unions having unpaid memberships (and therefore unemployed members) permitted in their rules. Confusion exists among members as to whether trade unions align themselves to the various political parties rather than to certain specific trades.

During 1962 the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (I.C.F.T.U.) sent a representative to the territory, a Motswana from Bechuanaland Protectorate and latterly I.F.C.T.U. representative in Southern Rhodesia. One of the results of his year-long stay in Basutoland was the grant of fellowships to two local trade union officials who attended a two-month course in trade union and kindred subjects at the I.C.F.T.U. - sponsored African Labour College in Kampala, Uganda.

The following trade unions were in existence at the end of the year, and registered in the years as shown:

Basutoland Typographical Workers' Union	1952
Basutoland Commercial Distributive Workers' Union	1952
Basutoland National Union of Artisans	1953
Basutoland General Workers' Union	1954

Basutoland Motor Transport Workers' Union	1959
Basutoland Workers' Union	1962
Mazenod Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Allied Workers	1963
Union of Employers in Basutoland	1961

Four Works Committees were in existence at the year's end, three operating in well established trading concerns and local branch stores and the fourth in the Mechanical Workshops Branch of the Public Works Department, all in Maseru. The latter Committee held meetings each month. These bodies were reported as serving a useful purpose in maintaining harmonious relations between management and workers.

5. LABOUR LEGISLATION

The following are the Industrial Laws with which the Department of Labour is principally concerned:

- Employment of Women and Children Proclamation No. 71 of 1937.
- Wages Proclamation No. 37 of 1936.
- Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Proclamation No. 17 of 1942.
- Workmens Compensation Proclamation No. 4 of 1948.
- Master and Servants Act No. 15 of 1856.
- African Labour Proclamation No. 5 of 1942.

High Commissiner's Notice No. 63 of 1962 proclaimed the application of the Workmen's Compensation Proclamation in respect of employees engaged in mining and prospecting operations (within the territory). All categories of Government employees on daily rates of pay who are injured on duty are awarded an ex-gratia payment in compensation based on the provisions of Proclamation No. 4 of 1948.

The Basutoland Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Bill, 1962, was passed by the Basutoland National Council that year but the High Commissioner's Assent was withheld as the main provisions militated against International Labour Convention No. 87 (Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize, 1948). The Bill was under review at the year's end.

During the year a National Advisory Committee on Labour was established, composed of representatives of employers and workers in equal numbers, whose function was to advise the Member associated with Labour on labour policy and proposed legislation relating to labour. Eleven meetings were held between June and December.

6. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Reports on the application of International Labour conventions and recommendations are now submitted biennially, and these include replies to requests from the Organization's Committee of Experts and

the notification of any changes in the degree of application to the territory.

The Department of Labour's Executive Officer attended a one-week's I.L.O. fellowship at Geneva in December.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

I. GENERAL

The net ordinary revenue for the year excluding grant in aid and Colonial Development & Welfare funds amounted to R3,767,194, or an increase of R3,883 above 1961-62. Grant in Aid and C.D. & W. receipts amounted to R2,882,000 and R843,998 respectively, making a grand total of R7,493,171 which represents an increase of R530,146 above 1961-62.

The Finance position of the Basutoland Government as at 31st March 1963 is set out below:

	R	R
General Revenue Balance 1.4.62.	(Deficit)	163,661
Ordinary Expenditure	6,517,902	
Less Ordinary Revenue	3,767,194	131,292
	<hr/>	
	2,750,708	
Less total Grant in Aid (ordinary)	2,882,000	32,369
C.D. & W. Expenditure	941,038	
Less C.D. & W. Revenue	843,998	97,060
	<hr/>	
C.D. & W Deficit		129,429
Cross Deficit		28,298
General Revenue Balance as at 31.3.63		
(Deficit)		101,131
includes reimbursement of General Revenue Balance deficits.		<hr/>

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

Comparative Statement of Revenue

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	R	R	R
Taxes *	868,000	875,083	836,193
Customs & Excise . . .	1,917,077	1,817,789	1,905,298
Posts & Telegraphs . . .	180,615	204,295	182,928
Licences	93,423	97,579	108,962
Fees of Court or Office .	60,711	62,143	61,689
Judicial Fines	64,693	60,365	63,293
Fees for Services Rendered	118,942	139,818	161,231
Interest	15,181	19,771	20,422
Wool & Mohair Export Duty	125,931	145,047	174,612
Miscellaneous	71,793	124,376	127,129
Rent from Government Property	48,859	53,282	118,894
Reimbursements† . . .	151,749	163,983	6,538
Grant-in-Aid	780,000	2,282,000	2,882,000
	4,496,974	6,045,531	6,649,173
C.D. & W. Grants . . .	237,486	917,494	843,998
	4,734,460	6,963,025	7,493,171

* Includes all taxes.

† Formerly included under Miscellaneous.

Note Discrepancy in totals accounted for by omission of cents in individual items.

Comparative Statement of Expenditure

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	R	R	R
High Commissioner's Office	134,597	150,254	51,762
Judiciary	77,783	75,499	93,747
Audit	47,826	45,581	19,263
Rand Agencies	61,403	61,929	50,869
Public Debt	95,757	95,757	138,455
Pensions & Gratuities	259,980	298,453	278,226
Resident Commissioner (a)	21,161	27,277	20,889
Paramount Chief	69,081	151,129	192,265
Central Administration (b)	231,222	285,127	—
Agricultural & Veterinary Services	278,496	302,128	433,426
Basotho Courts	105,540	137,596	147,856
Basutoland National Council	41,873	69,976	85,985
Central Stores	181,409	192,169	254,221
Co-operative Societies	27,965	32,469	40,705
District Administration (c)	123,635	118,521	—
Education	702,324	1,578,065	1,243,840
Leper Settlement	57,934	62,958	—
Local Government	286,823	268,880	328,364
Health	446,667	526,173	719,532
Police	378,414	451,408	543,803
Posts & Telegraphs	137,132	144,628	193,244
Prisons	135,167	150,922	185,737
Public Works	(f) 538,104	614,259	708,437
Maseru Power & Water Supply	(g) 71,180	81,592	70,202
Public Works Extraordinary	110,796	253,761	226,624
Law Office	(h) —	—	25,060
Public Service Commission	(h) —	—	54
Executive Council	(h) —	—	23,680
Finance	(h) —	—	198,918
Home & External Affairs	(h) —	—	238,502
Labour Office	—	—	4,220
	4,622,269	6,176,511	6,517,902
C.D. & W. Schemes	356,651	804,507	941,037
	4,978,920	6,981,018	7,458,939

- (a) Under Central Administration to 31.3.60.
- (b) Incorporating the former Legal, Secretariat, Treasury and Miscellaneous Heads.
- (c) Now Home & External Affairs.
- (d) Now under Health.
- (e) Formerly Medical.
- (f) Incorporating Public Works Department and Recurrent from 1.4.61.
- (g) Formerly under Public Works Department.
- (h) Formerly shown under Central Administration.

Note Discrepancies in totals accounted for by omission of cents in individual items.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31st MARCH, 1963

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	R c		R c
<i>Cash</i>		<i>Imprests</i>	R c
Bank Overdraft	1,485,202-31	<i>Advances</i>	6,363-66
Less Cash held by:		Personal	
Sub Accountants 191,113-33		Other Governments	
Crown Agents 711,769-29	902,882-62	Stock & Outstandings (De- partmental Trade Ac- counts	687,031-99
<i>Deposits</i>		Sundry	
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	203,862-79	Exchequer Loan	32,114-99
A.P.C. Pensions	4,552-09		
Matsema Levy	883-85	<i>Investments</i>	
Bechuanaland & Swaziland Tax	10,093-67	Suplus Balances	372,999-14
South African Railways	2,330-92	Widows' & Orphans' Pension Fund	901,222-04
Miscellaneous	339,179-04	Teachers' Provident Fund	122,453-28
<i>Social Funds</i>			1,396,674-46
Basutoland Wool and Mo- hair Fund	17,881-17		
Guardians Fund	9,775-33	<i>Balances</i>	
Widows & Orphans' Pen- sion Fund	921,164-58	General Revenue Balance as at 1st April, 1962.	163,661-05
Teachers Provident Fund	129,014-75	Less Surplus for year	32,978-68
			130,682-37
<i>Loans</i>		Less Appreciation of In- vestments	28,298-37
Inter-Colonial Loans	3,511-22		
Exchequer Loans			
			2,224,569-10

Note This statement does not take into account:

- R126,055-62 due in respect of expenditure on certain Colonial Development & Welfare Schemes;
- Public Fund Debt of the Territory of R1,017,792;
- Statutory Sinking Funds for Public Debt R206,114-51; and
- Exchequer Loan R740,000 of which a total of R42,698-27, including interest, has been repaid.

3. TAXATION

Income Tax

Collection of Income Tax showed a shortfall of R46,729 on account of exceptionally poor trading results shown by traders during the fiscal year ended 30th June 1962 and an over estimation of the 1962-63 receipts.

Customs & Excise

A further heavy shortfall occurred under Customs & Excise on account of a general drop in South African import and excise duties. The net deficit under the estimate amounts to R62,702.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

The currency in use in Basutoland is that of the Republic of South Africa.

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

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 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.

*Crop Exports 1963**Bags*

<i>Wheat</i> 13,919	<i>Sorghum and Malt</i> 1,105	<i>Beans</i> 1,285	<i>Peas</i> 3,618
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Chapter 7: Production

1. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

I. GENERAL

This was the first full year of operation of the reorganized Department of Agriculture, as outlined in last year's report. The Co-ordination and Planning Committee, under the leadership of the Permanent Secretary made successful efforts to achieve harmony in the planning of departmental activities in all spheres of agriculture.

As a result of the team spirit shown, various specialist members of the department produced a memorandum on the Agro-Ecology of Basutoland, designed to be a guide in proper land use planning. This memorandum has been accepted by government as a working basis on which to plan future activities of the department in its efforts to meet the vital need for increased production of agricultural commodities, and conservation of the soil.

The territory experienced severe drought during the latter half of the year and the prospects of a good maize harvest are very poor indeed. There were reports of famine in certain mountain districts, and a survey carried out revealed that this was due to shortages in supplies owing to poor transport facilities.

The territory was threatened by a major locust plague in December following the invasion of the Northern Cape and Southern Free State districts of the Republic of South Africa by the Brown Locust from outbreak areas in the Karroo. However only a few small swarms reached Basutoland and were soon dealt with by the local people. All necessary measures were taken to deal with the menace should it have developed into a major plague.

2. POLICY

The new method of approach in implementing policy decisions in the various spheres of departmental activities has had encouraging results.

Further progress will be made when the memorandum on the Agro-Ecology of the territory has been fully explained to the public.

The overall aim of the department is to make the territory self-sufficient in agricultural commodities and to increase the purchasing power of the population and thereby enable them to enjoy a better standard of living. The progressive farmer approach and emphasis on correct land use planning have achieved notable results.

3. CROP PRODUCTION

This has been a very good year for wheat and other winter cereals, owing to the excellent rains that fell during the winter months. However, the drought conditions which set in during the spring and summer months have reduced the prospects of a good maize harvest; in fact in some areas, especially the Southern districts, the maize crop has been a total failure.

4. LIVESTOCK

Livestock benefited considerably from the good winter grazing and withstood the drought well. There were the usual sporadic outbreaks of Blackquarter, Horse Sickness and Blue tongue. The response to preventative inoculations has not been as good as expected; however it is anticipated that the position will improve as the field services are expanded. No major outbreaks of disease occurred.

The picture as far as livestock imports and exports are concerned has not changed. 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	22,704	3,083	40	144	7,667	547
Exports	12,164	48	9	—	3,544	527

Livestock Improvement Scheme

Further progress was made in expanding livestock services. Eight livestock improvement centres were completed bringing the total so far to 20, of which 11 are situated in remote areas. Seven Veterinary Assistants were trained and posted to the centres where they are making a valuable contribution in the field.

Horses

This year 20 stallions and 20 fillies and mares surplus to requirements were sold. The studs at Quthing and Maseru are doing well and a steady supply of animals should now be available annually.

Sheep and Goats

There is still a great demand for Merino Rams and during the year 450 were imported and sold well. The demand for Angoras was not so great; 340 were imported. Considerable time was spent on small stock improvement, but the existence of bastard rams is still a major drawback.

Cattle

The popularity of the Brown Swiss is increasing and many farmers are happy with the progeny from Brown Swiss Bulls. Twenty cows and 35 bulls were sold to farmers. Some pure bred animals are also being produced locally at the Experimental Farm and Botšabelo.

Wool and Mohair

There has been a notable increase in the export of these two commodities. A major effort was made this year to improve the standard of classing.

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

<i>Wool</i>			<i>Mohair</i>		
<i>Total Exports lb.</i>	<i>Average Price</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Total Exports lb.</i>	<i>Average Price</i>	<i>Value</i>
9,422,182	21·83c	R2,056,862	1,587,387	52·90c	R839,727

Hides and Skins

Progress in hide and skin improvement is slow and until more staff is available there can be no marked improvement. The marketing system here again needs review as the present position can only be described as chaotic and there is no incentive for the producer to improve his product. The first problem to be tackled is to standardize the grading as has been done with wool and mohair and introduce the necessary legislation to support this.

The bulk of these commodities is sold on the South African market and the better quality hides, Malutis, are exported direct to overseas. Altogether 13,337 hides and 75,860 skins were exported from the territory.

5. SOIL CONSERVATION

The progress made last year has not been maintained largely on account of lack of professional supervision and the lack of awareness amongst the people of the serious dangers of soil erosion. The only remedy is

the formation of a Natural Resources Board with far-reaching powers to see that the conservation requirements of the country are met. There is already a marked deterioration in the established maintenance works.

Reclamation work made some progress and 9,000 acres were protected by contours and dams constructed. Most of the dams are in the Thaba-Phatsoa Improvement area where they are reducing the flood and silt load in the catchment of the Lionel Collett Dam. Considerable interest is being shown by the people in the utilization of the water for irrigation purposes in vegetable production.

Work on Land Use Planning was held up because of shortage of staff caused by the delay in the approval of funds. However the Agro-Ecological Plan recently approved will enable districts to co-ordinate district schemes of operations planned in accordance with the agro-ecology of the district.

Works achieved so far are as shown below:

	<i>Prior to 1963</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>Total</i>
Area Protected (Acres) . . .	509,958	9,000	518,958
Length of Terrace (Miles) . .	27,121	174	27,295
Buffer strips (Acres)	688,044	20	688,064
Diversion Furrows (Miles) . .	3,971	25	3,996
Dams Constructed	668	22	690
Weirs and Inlets	23	2	25

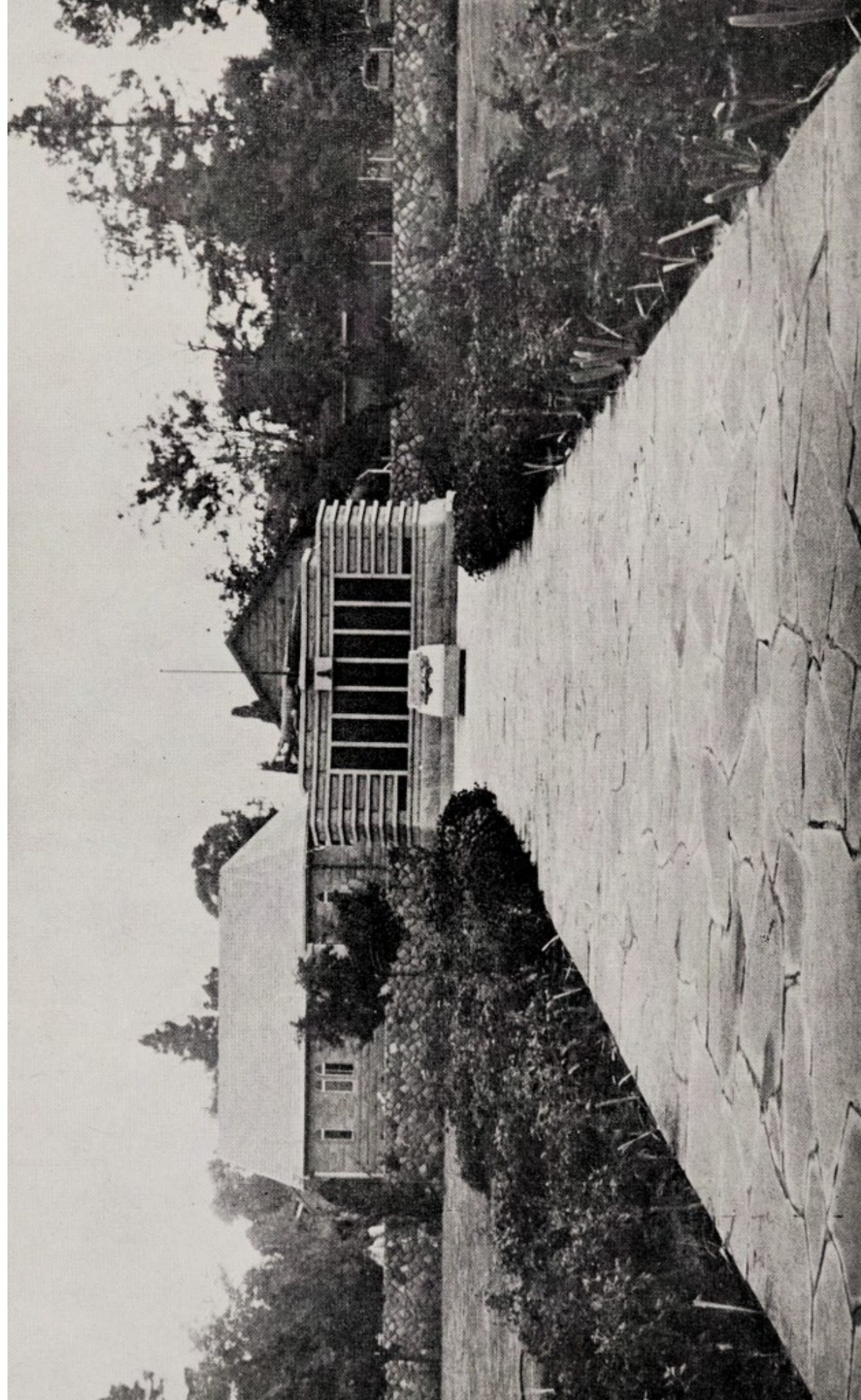
6. PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Public Relations Section of the department continued to produce of audio-visual for use in extension work, and assisted various sections in running campaigns and training programmes.

The audio-visual aids produced fell into five categories viz.

- (i) Mass media used by the field extension staff of the department and also distributed to local newspapers and government agencies.
- (ii) Audio-visual aids for more restricted use, as at farmer training courses.
- (iii) Audio-visual aids for in-service staff training both (formal and informal).
- (iv) Audio-visual information, concerning Basutoland's agriculture and development, for the United Kingdom and other countries and
- (v) National agricultural campaigns, conducted by the section, in close co-operation with the field extension staff.





Several pamphlets were issued including 65,400 News Letters, 10,000 bulletins for the Freedom from Hunger Week and another 10,000 for the Freedom from Hunger Day on December 10th. In addition several national and regional campaigns on important seasonal agricultural subjects were conducted.

Three amateur 16mm colour films were started during the year, and are awaiting completion of the sound track. These were "Agricultural Show 1963", "Dairy Farming" and "My Country" (local version) a film to support F.F.H. fund raising in the United Kingdom. In addition 1,000 colour slides were made for extension lectures, record purposes, and overseas publicity.

7. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND MASERU EXPERIMENT STATION

The past year, like 1962, has been one of general consolidation and small improvements rather than development.

The programme of experiments and crop investigations was continued at Maseru and the 6 district sub-stations. In all 66 projects were undertaken and these included variety trials with early and late planted maize, hybrid maize only, wheat, beans, soya beans and sunflower. Fertilizer included N.P.K. factorials, spring experiments, comparisons of manure, ash and phosphates, comparisons of various types and rates of phosphate and nitrogenous fertilizers, seeding rates, crop rotation experiments, methods of tillage and weed control.

Nitrogenous fertilizers again improved maize yields on all sites in the lowlands and foothills irrespective of plant populations, but results were greater with denser plant populations.

All crops showed a response to phosphatic fertilizers. No difference was shown between different forms of phosphates but yields increased with the quantities applied. No significant results were shown by potash application.

Grass and legume nursery observations were started to try and find hardy winter green dry-land forage crops. Fifty fine grasses, clovers, herbs annuals were grown and the following looked promising for further study:

Serrandela, Chilean Red Clover, Conegrar, Hairy Vetch, Purple Vetch, Montgomery Late Red Clover, English Trefoil, Ladino Clover, White Clover S.100, Italian Rye Grass, Perennial Rye Grass.

Pigs and poultry were produced for distribution and altogether 68 3-month old piglets and 14,606 10-week old chicks were sold to farmers. The small dairy unit consisting of 7 Brown Swiss cows continued to do well and produced a total of 6,700 gallons of milk.

8. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Progressive Farmers

The method of recording instituted last year was adopted and the movement continues to make encouraging progress and numbers have increased from 455 in 1961 to 758 in 1963.

Many of the farmers have improved their methods since joining, and some have tried to consolidate their holdings but have met with opposition from the people with whom they wish to change lands. Women farmers maintain as high a standard as men. The total average number of bags harvested by each farmer in 1962 was 25.3 and in 1963 it was 33.1 showing that yields have improved.

Owing to the tremendous variations in the standard of holdings and management by progressive farmers, the whole movement is being overhauled to separate the good from the bad and ensure a sustained effort in staying Progressive Farmers. Financial assistance is given by the newly established Agricultural Development Fund.

Agricultural Training Farms

Four Training Farms were completed during the year. These training farms are modelled on a Progressive Farmers holding of 6½–8½ acres of arable land and a vegetable garden of ½–1 acre. Cattle, sheep and poultry are kept at each, under the supervision of a resident extension agent.

The Training Farms are used exclusively for demonstration at farmers' days and during In-Service and farmer training courses. Later it is intended to establish Training Institutes adjacent to the Training Farms for the purpose of providing facilities for short residential courses for farmers. These training farms serve a very useful purpose in educating farmers on better methods of farming.

9. AGRICULTURAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Accommodation at the Agricultural Training School was expanded by the addition of dormitories, Dining Hall, Library and improved sanitary facilities. These extensions made it possible to accommodate 120 male students with an annual intake of about 60 students. However, the school opened with a total number of 80 students including 18 girls admitted to the Rural Domestic Economy Course.

While the shortage of teaching staff continued to be a problem, considerable improvement was shown in the staffing position; and the contribution made by the four members of the Overseas Voluntary Service who joined the staff during the year, was highly appreciated.

The training programme remained the same as last year and through the assistance of the sum of R3,500 received from Miserior in Germany

it was possible to provide equipment and teaching material for the Rural Domestic Economy Class, and also to construct an ablution block for the female students and a Solar-Heater Unit.

Thirty-four students passed the final examination and have been posted to the field.

2. CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

1. GENERAL

The staff of the Department of Co-operatives increased during the year under review and the present staff includes:

- Registrar
- Deputy Registrar
- Agricultural Co-operative Officer
- Assistant Registrar (Accounts)
- Training Officer
- Two Senior Co-operative Officers
- Six Co-operative Officers
- Twelve Assistant Co-operative Officers
- Assistant Executive Officer
- Two Clerks
- Driver
- Messenger

The staff was further strengthened by the attachment of Mr. G. Davis, who joined the Department as a legal adviser under the Syracuse University Africa-Asia Programme.

The Government has maintained its policy of promoting and fostering co-operative development and providing funds to finance credit and marketing services.

There were only 8 societies registered during the year and four more societies were dissolved and put in process of liquidation.

2. CENTRAL UNION

The Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union fell into financial difficulties and its registration was cancelled. In order to save the whole Movement from collapsing, the Co-operative Union of Basutoland was formed. One of the members of the new Union is the Basutoland Government.

In a statement explaining the reasons for the temporary Government membership of the newly formed Union, the following points are made:

- (a) The Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union was an independently run co-operative, supported but not controlled by Government.
- (b) The failure of the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union (B.C.B.U.) would have destroyed the whole Co-operative Movement and prevented further development if something had not been put in its place.
- (c) The B.C.B.U. could not be put back on its feet on the old basis, particularly as everyone had lost confidence in it.
- (d) Government participation therefore became unavoidable firstly in order to restore confidence, secondly to secure the continuation of existing finance, thirdly to raise additional finance.

Government membership of the new Co-operative Union is entirely compatible with the letter and spirit of the law and it is registered in accordance with the Co-operative Societies Proclamation.

The By-laws of the Co-operative Union of Basutoland (C.U.B.) provide for membership of all co-operatives in Basutoland, through their district or other appropriate union and accordingly preserves the principle of membership being open to all who can benefit.

The By-laws also provide for the withdrawal of Government as soon as the Movement becomes viable and self-sufficient.

3. FINANCE

All financial assistance from or under the auspices of Government for the Co-operative Movement is channelled through the Co-operative Union of Basutoland.

The system of finance and financial control has been entirely re-organized by the C.U.B. to avoid misuse of funds which characterized the old system of finance.

The C.U.B. has laid down detailed financial and other regulations designed to ensure financial control and to promote the interests of the members of co-operatives.

The C.U.B. also has the right to inspect the accounts of every society or union to which loans or advances have been made.

The new financial system is designed to provide a basis for sound future progress and conscious deliberate and planned improvement and signs of success are already visible.

4. PRODUCE MARKETING

The Co-operative Union of Basutoland has re-organized the marketing of livestock and livestock produce and has adopted a new policy for the marketing of such produce. Financial assistance from the Union to Societies and to District Unions is dependent upon this policy being carried out.

Under the new marketing policy there are water-tight arrangements against misapplication or misuse of funds.

The new policy is not only designed to correct past mistakes but is also designed to:

- (a) build up something which is of positive benefit to the territory and especially to the producer,
- (b) ensure that the produce is marketed to the best standard and advantage and,
- (c) consolidate co-operative marketing into a single channel.

5. CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES

The bulk of co-operative consumer trade continues to be undertaken by the marketing societies but there are a number of consumer societies in the territory.

The progress made by consumers' co-operation in the territory still leaves much to be desired. There is certainly no lack of enthusiasm among the members when a society is first launched. Expectations are great and desire to see the society succeed is sincerely held by most. Apathy begins to creep in when the society fails to produce the expected results. There are three main reasons for this failure to live up to expectations. The first is that the members are led by unwise optimistic promises to expect too much of the society too quickly. The second is that knowledge of business methods is inadequate. The third principal weakness is lack of managerial skill.

In order to improve the position, courses were organized during the year for secretaries and leaders of existing and potential societies with the aim of making them well acquainted with the scope and limitations of a consumers' society and learn something of costing and good business methods and trading practices.

6. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

Cancellation of the registration of B.C.B.U., at the beginning of the ploughing season, affected Agricultural Credit Societies in two ways. Firstly, there was some confusion on the part of societies as to whom repayments should be made. Secondly, there were uncertain to whom societies, applications for loans should be made. Consequently, loan recovery was not as good as had been expected and few societies were able to apply for loans.

The whole system of agricultural credit is being re-organized along the following lines:

(a) The position of the existing credit societies is being re-assessed with a view to developing the successful ones into thrift and credit societies or credit unions with limited liability.

(b) These societies will build up their own funds with the help of supplementary loans from the Co-operative Union of Basutoland until

they are financially self-supporting. This policy is to be supported by an intensive programme of education and training.

(c) Unsuccessful societies are to be given a chance to improve. If they fail, they will be liquidated.

(d) For the successful implementation of the new agricultural credit policy, more use is being made of the staff, facilities and the educational techniques of the Extension Department of the University of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

(e) The need for a longer period of preparation and more thorough and systematic education, before registration, are recognized as vital for future successful development.

It is still, however, true to say that Agricultural Credit Societies undoubtedly still form the healthiest and most promising part of the Movement.

Past experience has shown that ideas of too easy credit have undermined the principles of mutual help and self help and any scheme not based on these principles is bound to fail and to delay economic development.

Finally, with the improvement in the judicial machinery for the enforcement of the Registrar's awards there are clear indications that there will be great improvement in the recovery of loans.

7. ARTISAN CO-OPERATIVES

There is one principal industrial society engaged in the building, tailoring, leatherwork and cabinet-making trades.

The leatherwork and the cabinet-making branches made small profits on their operations during the year. The building and the tailoring branches continued to suffer from financial difficulties resulting from the burden of losses made in previous years and poor costing arrangements.

An inquiry into the affairs of the society was conducted by three people appointed by the Registrar and the report of that inquiry is, at the time of writing, being considered.

8. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Department has entered into a new relationship with the Extension Department of the University of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

Seven courses for secretaries, voluntary leaders and members of societies were held during the year and were very well attended. A residential course of three weeks' duration was held for departmental officers and another residential course of one week's duration was held for Co-operative shop assistants.

One of the senior members of the staff, Mr. J. M. Mohapeloa attended the Co-operative College, Loughborough, England, during ses-

sion 1962-63 and was successful in the examinations conducted by the College. Another senior member of the staff, Mr. J. M. Lebusa is at present in England attending a course on Co-operation overseas at Loughborough.

Two other senior members of the staff attended courses of training in Denmark and Northern Nigeria.

All junior staff are enrolled for a Correspondence Course on Co-operative studies. This course, offered by the Horace Plunkett Foundation of the United Kingdom, is provided with the aid of a five year grant from the Nuffield Foundation. It is designed for the staffs of agricultural co-operatives and co-operative departments overseas to provide training in business and administrative aspects of co-operation for those who might not have had the opportunity of attending a residential course.

One Manager of a Union attended a 6 months' course of training in Canada and two secretaries of a large primary marketing society and a District Union together attended a course of training in Tanganyika.

Chapter 8: Social Services

1. EDUCATION

I. GENERAL

The Permanent Secretary for Education, working in close liaison with the Member for Executive Council associated with Education and Health, the Honourable B. M. Khaketla M.E.C., M.L.C. is responsible for putting into effect the educational policies of government. For educational purposes the territory is divided into 4 circuits, North, Central, South and East; an Education Officer is in charge of each, with a staff of Senior Supervisors and Supervisors under him, at least one member of the department being stationed in every district. Members of the inspectorate have a dual function, as the administrative agents of the department and as school inspectors, under the overall direction of the Chief Inspector, stationed at headquarters.

The work of school inspection is arduous, and involves in nearly all districts considerable trekking on horseback to reach schools in the mountainous areas, where one third of the population lives.

The school system is a grant-aided one. The proprietors of nearly all schools are the Missions, of which the P.E.M.S., the R.C.M. and the E.C.M. are the chief ones, and maintain full-time educational secreta-

ries, with the A.M.E. church next in size; a very small number of schools are run by other missions and independent committees.

When a school is registered as aided by the department it is allotted an establishment, and the department, through grants to the proprietors, pays the salaries of teachers up to the limit of the establishment; the department also makes small equipment grants, or grants for building from time to time. The major part of large-scale building development is financed by government.

The department, in conjunction with the High Commission Territories Examinations Council lays down syllabuses and conducts examinations.

Consultation with the people is carried out at all levels. Many schools have parents committees, which are welcomed. At national and district level consultation is through the medium of the Central Advisory Board and the nine District Advisory Committees. The National Teachers Association is represented on the Central Advisory Board and on District Advisory Committees, as are the missions and the chieftainship.

The Education Law 1963, which has not yet been put into effect for lack of financial provision provides for schools to fall into two divisions. District Level (primary) schools will be administered through District Education Boards, whereas Territorial Level Schools will remain under Central Control. It is hoped that this decentralization will encourage local effort. The law also provides for the establishment of a Unified Teaching Service. A government amendment added the following section, which may be regarded as expressing in general terms the long-term educational policy of government.

"Duties of Member"

It shall be the duty of the Member generally to promote the education of the people of Basutoland, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, to ensure that, as soon as circumstances permit:

- (a) every child shall be provided with opportunities and facilities to enable him to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity;
- (b) any child who is physically, mentally or socially handicapped shall be given the special treatment, education and care required by his condition;
- (c) every child shall receive education which shall be free and compulsory, from the age of six years to the age of fourteen years;
- (d) the best interests of the child shall be the guiding principle of those responsible for his education and guidance; and
- (e) it shall be the duty of the parent or guardian (as the case may be) of every child of compulsory school age to cause him to receive efficient full-time education suitable to his age, ability and aptitude, by regular attendance at school or otherwise; and it shall be the duty of everyone concerned with the education of a child

to ensure that he shall be protected from practices which may foster racial or any other form of discrimination. He shall be brought up in a spirit of understanding, tolerance, friendship amongst peoples, peace and universal brotherhood; and in full consciousness that his energy and talents shall be devoted to the service of God and of his fellow men."

2. PRIMARY SCHOOLS

In 1963 the number of primary schools dropped by 16 to 1049 as a result of the closing of some private schools which the Missions were unable to maintain. Of the schools 946 were government aided mission schools, 94 were unaided mission schools, 5 were committee controlled and there were 4 government schools. The "freeze" policy which is designed to limit number of schools for a 5 year period from 1960, and to devote available funds to qualitative improvement was relaxed in the case of H. P. Schools. 19 new H. P. schools have been authorized for 1964. Primary enrolment in 1963 was: boys 59,951; girls 96,681, totalling 156,632, increases of 1,773 boys, 3,140 girls and 4,913 in all over 1962.

In 1963, 3,240 candidates took the departments standard VI Examination which marks the end of the primary course. 1,826 candidates passed, a percentage pass of 56.4 per cent.

3. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The number of Secondary schools increased by 2 to 23 in 1963, of which 4 were full high schools offering the full 5 year course leading to Cambridge Overseas School Certificate. The other 19 give a 3 year course leading only as far as the H.C.T.J.C. Examination, but of these 3 have already started the first year of the C.O.S.C. course. These initial steps have been financed largely from mission sources but during 1964 and 1965 facilities will be provided from C.D. & W. funds to upgrade two of these to full High school status, as well as upgrading a further one selected for its geographical position.

One high school – the Basutoland High School – and one junior secondary school are financially maintained by government and controlled by committees, and the remainder are run by the missions.

Enrolment in secondary schools was: boys 1,333, girls 1,293, totalling 2,626, representing increases of: 81 boys, – 336 girls, and 419 in all over 1962. 436 pupils sat for the J. C. Examination and 283 passed. 108 sat for the C.O.S.C. and 67 passed, with an additional 2 obtaining the G.C.E. only. Results in C.O.S.C. were slightly worse in 1963 than in 1962, the chief cause being the number of failures in physics with chemistry. C.D. & W. funds have been earmarked for improved laboratory facilities, and steps are being taken to find personnel to guide science teachers along the lines laid down by the C.O.S.C. syllabus.

4. TEACHER TRAINING

There are 7 post primary teacher training colleges, all of which with one exception run the 3 year post Standard VI course for the B.P.T.C., and the 2 year post J.C. course for the H.C.T.P.H. Certificate. Enrolment figures were: men 209, women 365, total 574, representing an increase of 1 man, a decrease of 11 women, and a net decrease of 10 trainees in comparison with 1962.

Pius XII College – now the U.B.B.S. – continued to run its own Junior Secondary Teacher's Diploma course at post secondary level, but the U.E.D. course was discontinued because of insufficient candidates.

5. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Lerotholi Artisan Training Centre in 1963 had an enrolment of 71 students, representing the first two intakes of students on courses intended to lead to the intermediate examination of the City and Guilds Institute. After three years training at the Centre, trainees should go on to two years as apprentices with industry. The first apprentices should go out from the Centre at the end of 1964. The Centre is now well supplied with qualified staff, housing, equipment classrooms, and workshops. A course for typists is also in progress.

The Leloaleng Technical Institution has been modernized and expanded as a junior trades school, with new residential blocks and workshops. The Institution will continue to produce village craftsmen in carpentry, building cabinet-making, tailoring and leatherwork.

6. FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The establishment of the U.B.B.S. has already been described in the review of main events in 1961. 30 Basotho, plus 5 in Orders, studied at Pius XII College during the year.

The number of known Basotho students abroad on full-time courses of a year's duration or more at the end of 1963 was 87, an increase of about 20 on the figure for the end of 1962. During the year the following numbers of students went overseas under government auspices to begin such full time courses:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Commonwealth Scholarships and Teacher Training Bursaries	6	1
C.D. & W. scholarships (and the D.T.C. Regional programme)	8	5
Basutoland Government Budgetary Funds	1	—
WHO Fellowship	—	1
Canadian SCAAP scholarships	6	1
Australian SCAAP scholarships	1	1
American Government awards	4	—
American ASPAU awards	—	2
E.C.A. fellowship	1	—

The Sethabathaba Board has sent 4 students abroad on full-time courses, and paid the passage for one nurse to the United Kingdom.

Of some significance was the steadily falling number of qualified candidates for Commonwealth scholarships and similar high-level awards (only one nomination could be made at the end of the year for a Commonwealth Scholarship). It would appear that the backlog of Basotho qualified and available for higher study has now been run down, and that all now depends on the output of fresh graduates from the U.B.B.S. and elsewhere. As only one out of 4 students from Basutoland in their final year at Pius XII actually graduated last year, and as only two Basutoland students passed all the examinations they wrote, improved results are needed at the new University.

7. FINANCE

In the financial year 1962–63 budget expenditure on Education by the department was R1,243,840, which was R19·08 per cent of the territorial budget, slightly less than the 20·2 per cent allocated to education in 1961–62. C.D. & W. expenditure in 1962–63 was as follows:

	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>
School buildings	48,000	
Extensions, Leloaleng	42,941	
Increased administrative staff	30,520	10,650
Extensions, L.A.T.C.	54,666	200
Staff House, B.T.C.	5,580	—
Laboratory, B.H.S.	232	—
Artisan in-service training		13,332
Total	R206,721	

Under the Development Plan for 1963–64—1965–66 £204,042 is available to the department.

Expenditure by voluntary agencies in 1962–63 is given as R376,193, compared with R311,586 in 1961–62.

8. ADULT EDUCATION

The Extension Department of Pius XII College continued its valuable efforts in adult education, its three main projects being:

1. A programme in community development, aimed at the building up of sound, primary co-operative societies. Short residential courses were held for co-operative society officials and book-keepers, and field courses for those interested in establishing co-operative societies.

2. A programme of education in public administration and citizenship. Short residential courses were held for chiefs, district councillors, civil servants and district council staff.

3. An academic, one-year certificate course for the training of lay, voluntary leaders.

The Extension Department also collaborated with the Department of Local Government and Community Development in running adult education courses in the camps. Their aim was to stimulate discussion of local and national problems and, through the creation of study circles, to work out solutions to these problems. The courses were well attended and topics ranged from credit unions and the herdboy problem to malnutrition and juvenile delinquency.

The triennium was notable for the increasing activities of women's voluntary organizations, of which there are now three: The Homemakers' Association, the Women's Institute and the Boiteko Women's Association. All accomplished very useful work in social welfare, nutrition and hygiene, and new clubs were started in many areas.

At the end of the triennium, the first British Council representative in the High Commission Territories, Mr. G. P. Hall, arrived. He is stationed in Maseru, and should prove a great asset to adult education, both through the Extension Department of the University, which is to set up boards of extra-mural studies in each of the High Commission Territories, and through the new adult education centre in Maseru, which is to be built with funds donated by the Anglo-American Corporation, De Beers Consolidated Mines and the British Council. In particular it is intended that the centre should help the many students who are studying privately, often with the most disappointing results, for the general certificate of education of the University of London.

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.

The Government professional and other staff were as follows:

	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength at 31.12.63</i>
Permanent Secretary for Health and Director of Health	1	1
Senior Medical Officer	1	1
Surgical Specialist	1	—
Administrative Secretary	1	1
Medical Officer of Health	1	1
Medical Officer of Mental Health	1	1
Medical Officers	21	16
Dental Surgeon	1	1
Dental Aides	2	2
Pharmacist	1	—
Senior Health Inspector	1	1
Health Inspectors	2	2
Male Mental Nurse	1	1
Higher Executive Officer	1	—
Senior Matron	1	1
Matron, Queen Elizabeth II Hospital	1	1
Matrons	2	2
Sister Tutor	1	1
Nursing Sisters	18	17
Extra Nursing	—	—
Principal Dispenser	1	1
Senior Dispensers	10	10
Dispensers	19	16
Assistant Health Inspector	1	—
Home Nutritionists	3	3
Health Assistants	6	5
Staff Nurses	62	62
Pupil Dispensers	—	9
Sanitation Assistant	3	3
Ward Attendants	11	11
Ward Attendants	124	102
<i>Leper Settlement</i>		
Superintendent	1	1
Farm Manager	1	1
Nursing Sister	1	1
Laboratory Assistant	1	1
Leprosy Inspectors	9	9
Dispensers	2	2
Staff Nurses	2	2

Medical and Health facilities are financed from Territorial funds. The estimated expenditure for the financial year ending 31st March, 1963 was £374,047.

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 (Surgical/Medical) .	321	174	495
Maternity	71	63	134
Cots	96	—	96
Paediatric	91	104	195
Tuberculosis	138	74	212
Isolation	20	46	66
Mental	34	—	34
Total	796	475	1,271

Note: The actual total of Mission beds is 569 but the figures as set out above are based on local details which have been made available by the various hospitals.

Maternal and Child Health .	3	2	5
Ante-Natal Clinics	14	6	20
Venereal Diseases Clinics .	16	6	22
X-Ray Plants	9	5	14
Health Centres	4	—	4
Mountain Dispensaries . .	4	1	5

I. HOSPITALS

There are nine Government Hospitals situated in the Territorial District centres of administration. Six Mission hospitals are now in service situated at Seboche's, Mapoteng, Roma, Morija, Paray, and Mantšonyane. A seventh hospital at Tebellong is due to open in 1965. These hospitals provide medical, surgical and maternity facilities. Out-patient and District Clinic facilities are also available.

The training of Basotho Nurses and Midwives is carried on at Queen Elizabeth II, Maluti and Scott Hospitals.

2. EPIDEMIC AND GENERAL DISEASES

Quarantinable Diseases

One case of typhus was reported from Teyateyaneng District. No further positive reports were received during the year.

Communicable and Nutritional Diseases

For detail of diseases, reference should be made to the summary set out in this report.

An extensive immunization campaign was carried out in 1962-63 against Diphtheria, Smallpox and Poliomyelitis. A total of 89,706 persons were immunized and children under 5 years of age were inoculated for whooping-cough.

3. DENTAL SERVICE

A new Dental Service started work in July, 1963. At present, it is operated by a Dental Surgeon and two Basotho Dental Aides who are under training in various aspects of dentistry by the Dental Officer. It is planned to recruit additional Dental Aides in due course who will provide limited dental treatment coverage in the Territory. Between July and December, 1963, 1,323 patients received dental treatment.

4. MENTAL HEALTH

General

The trend of improved services to the community observed during 1962 has continued during 1963.

The admission and discharge rates have increased as compared with previous years. There is an improvement in the general and physical condition of patients and there has been a reduction in the incidents of disturbed behaviour. It is also of interest that members of the public are beginning to take a greater interest in the welfare and visiting of patients.

The hard core of long stay patients has been broken, the result being that it is generally only necessary to retain patients with organic factors, alcohol and unsurmountable social factors. In spite of the unavoidable inadequate "after care" services, the rate of detected relapses, re-admissions and serious crimes amongst the discharged patients has been slight and is still decreasing.

The new Mental Hospital is due for completion in June, 1964 and will provide an additional 120 beds and treatment facilities.

Mr. K. Kral, Mental Nurse in Charge, has completed his training course in the United Kingdom and has returned to Basutoland.

A separate mental treatment unit is now available at Mokhotlong and similar facilities will be available at Butha Buthe and Qacha's Nek early in the New Year.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths

In-patients 1.1.63

Male	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37
Female	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67

In-patients 1.12.63

Male	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
Female	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63

Admissions

Male	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53
Female	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	86

Discharges

Male	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47
Female	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73

Deaths

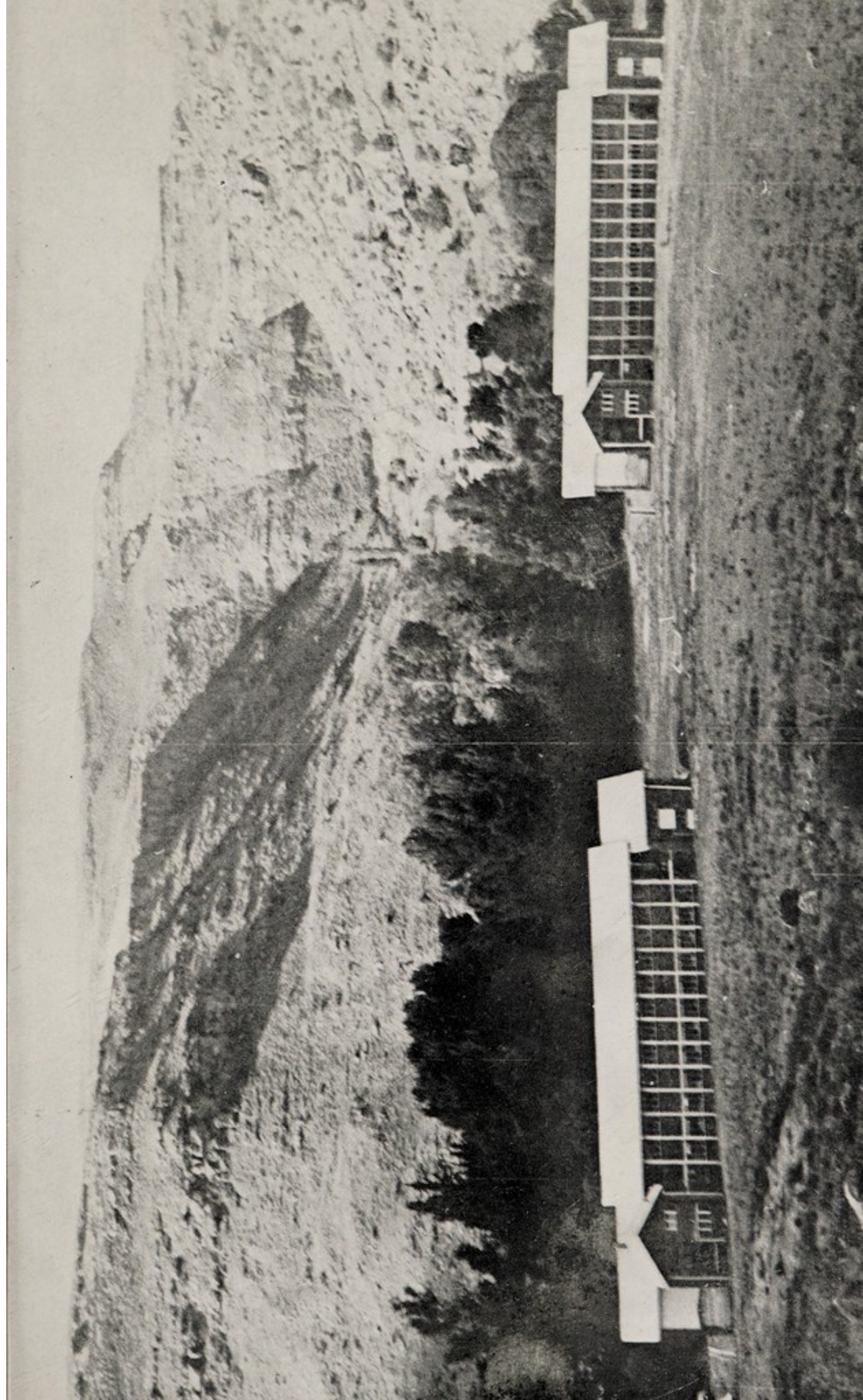
Male	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Female	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3

Comparative Table

	1962	1963
Admissions . . .	76	86
Discharges. . .	73	73
Deaths. . . .	4	3

Causes of Death

- 1 Congestive Cardiac Failure
- 1 Brain Tumour
- 1 Heart failure





Patients Received Drug Treatment and E.C.T.

Drug treatment only	. . . . .	122
Drugs and E.C.T.	. . . . .	23
Total drug treatment	. . . . .	145
E.C.T. only	. . . . .	3
E.C.T. and drugs	. . . . .	22
Total E.C.T.	. . . . .	26

Diagnosis of Patients admitted During 1963

Schizophrenia	Male	. . . . .	29
	Female	. . . . .	20
	Total	. . . . .	49
Mania	Male	. . . . .	4
	Female	. . . . .	6
	Total	. . . . .	10
Alcoholic Psychosis	Male	. . . . .	4
	Female	. . . . .	—
	Total	. . . . .	4
Epileptic Psychosis	Male	. . . . .	4
	Female	. . . . .	3
	Total	. . . . .	7
Pellagra Psychosis	Male	. . . . .	2
	Female	. . . . .	—
	Total	. . . . .	2
Confusional Psychosis	Male	. . . . .	8
	Female	. . . . .	3
	Total	. . . . .	11
Dagga addiction	Male	. . . . .	1
	Female	. . . . .	—
	Total	. . . . .	1
Paranoid Psychosis	Male	. . . . .	—
	Female	. . . . .	1
	Total	. . . . .	1
Organic Confusional Psychosis	Male	. . . . .	1
	Female	. . . . .	—
	Total	. . . . .	1

Mental Health Clinics and Treatment Centres

2,483 new cases i.e. those patients on first attendance, were examined in 1963. More than 3,000 "follow up" cases were also examined.

The new cases continue to include chronic cases where the condition has existed in excess of five years e.g. epilepsy and schizophrenia.

There has also been a marked increase in the number of psychoneurotic cases. The symptoms in this class of case is wholly or mainly attributable to excessive alcohol intake or nutritional deficiencies.

5. LEPROSY

State during last four years

		<i>No. of patients on 1st January</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>Out</i>	<i>Remaining</i>
1960	. . .	302	99	82	319
1961	. . .	319	111	94	336
1962	. . .	336	65	75	326
1963	. . .	326	110	71	365

Health of patients

The general health of the patients during the year has been good. A few cases of non-acute lepra reactions occurred among Lepromatous cases which were relieved by cessation of D.D.S. treatment and giving anodynes and general treatment including penicillin injections in some cases until the reaction was over. No cases of exfoliative dermatitis occurred among the patients during the year. There were minor cases of Sulphone reactions which soon cleared with cessation of D.D.S. treatment and subsequent administration of reduced dosage. The new anti-leprosy drug, a thiourea derivative Ciba 1906 which was first used in the Settlement in April, 1959 continues to be given to the patients who have persistent reactions or who either do not respond to D.D.S. or are hypersensitive to it. The drug is excellently tolerated but its prohibitive price in the Republic of South Africa makes it difficult to put many patients on its treatment. It is intended to make inquiries Overseas to find out if it will be possible to obtain it at a cheaper price. There were 26 patients on Ciba 1906 treatment during the year. Many patients suffer from trophic ulcers mainly on the feet, a majority of readmissions were cases of broken down ulcers and a very few recurrences of Leprosy from those patients who were discharged prior to the introduction of the follow up treatment with D.D.S. for at least 2 years after discharge, a principle which appears to be working favourably. D.D.S. in combination with iron therapy is continued to be administered with good results. The standard dosage with D.D.S. is 300 mgm. bi-weekly.

Cause of death

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pneumonia	—	1	1
Congestive Cardiac Failure . .	—	1	1
Uroemia	—	1	1
Senility	1	1	2
Broncho Pneumonia	—	1	1
Mental Disorder	1	—	1
Chronic Bronchitis	1	—	1
	3	5	8

Additions to population during 1963

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
New Admissions	25	38	63
Recurrences	9	13	22
Readmitted Deserters	10	15	25
	44	66	110

Comparative additions during last four years

<i>Year</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Re- currences</i>	<i>Readmitted Deserters</i>	<i>Total</i>
1960	8	19	32	99
1961	61	25	25	111
1962	35	8	22	65
1963	63	22	25	110

Losses in population during 1963

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths	3	5	8
Discharged	20	23	43
Deserters	7	13	20
	30	41	71

Comparative losses during last four years

<u>Year</u>	<u>Death</u>	<u>Deserters</u>	<u>Discharges</u>	<u>Total</u>
1960 . . .	12	38	32	82
1961 . . .	10	38	46	94
1962 . . .	8	33	34	75
1963 . . .	8	20	43	71

Duration of diseases before admission

<u>Duration</u>	<u>Admission</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
0 - 1 year	9 males 17 females	41.3
1 - 2 years	9 males 9 females	28.6
Over 2 years.	7 males 12 females	30.1
	63	100%

Classification on admission

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
T1 . . .	10	29	39
T2 . . .	3	3	6
T3 . . .	—	1	1
L1 . . .	7	5	12
L2 . . .	4	—	4
L3 . . .	—	—	—
Dimorphous	1	—	1
	25	38	63

Average age on admission
39 years.

Children under 16 years
2 boys
4 girls.

Hospitals and dispensaries

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hospital Admissions	56	79	135
Operations	16	23	39
X-Ray Examinations			29
Dispensaries Out-Patients	524	573	1097

Treatment

Intradermal injections of Hydnocarpus oil continue to be given. 1853 injections were given over 120 injection days.

D.D.S. continues to be the Standard treatment with normal maximum dosage of 300-400 mgm. bi-weekly. Ciba 1906 continues to be administered to cases which do not either respond or tolerate D.D.S. treatment.

Bacteriological examinations

The following smears were taken during the year for the presence of *M. Leprae*:

<i>Type of smear</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
Skin	74	894	968
Nasal	5	676	681
			1649

Average daily bed state

The average daily bed state for 1963 was 329.5.

COMMUNICABLE AND NUTRITIONAL DISEASES 1963

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Typhoid		Diphtheria		Pellagra		Kwashiorkor		Other deficiency Diseases	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Maseru	430	29	27*	4*	6*	-	1,381	-	234	5	1,371	14
Butha Buthe	236	17	16	1	8	1	839	1	160	5	399	-
Leribe	247	23	4*	1*	3*	-	2,051	1	134	18	783	-
Teyateyaneng	411	14	24*	1*	2*	1*	934	1	227	7	365	1
Mafeteng	420	36	39*	6*	13*	6*	1,074	1	132	12	620	5
Mohale's Hoek	154	4	34*	3*	1	-	692	1	152	-	404	7
Quthing	258	13	63*	2*	-	-	541	-	108	6	349	-
Qacha's Nek	601	10	3*	-	5	-	434	-	64	1	310	2
Mokhotlong	74	7	5*	-	-	-	208	-	7	-	88	-
Government Total	2,831	153	215	18*	38*	8*	8,154	5	1,218	54	4,689	29
Seboche												
Maluti	114	4	1	2	3	-	280	-	16	-	25	1
Roma	178	9	3	-	-	-	157	-	41	3	455	2
Scott	270	11	12	1	7	1	1,116	1	174	7	1,055	2
Paray	40	2	-	-	-	-	47	-	9	1	168	1
Mantšonyane	20	-	-	-	3	1	18	-	21	-	187	-
Mission Total	622	26	16	3	13	2	1,618	1	261	11	1,890	6
Grand Total	3,453	179	231	21*	51*	10*	9,772	6	1,479	65	6,579	35

* These figures do not agree with totals of weekly returns.

	IN-PATIENTS				OUT-PATIENTS			
	Admissions		Operations		Hospitals and Dispensaries		Ante-Natal	
			Major		First Attend	Subsequent Attendances	First	Subsequent
Maseru	6,377		373	887	52,619(2)	85,862	2,800	6,230
Butha Buthe	1,684		22	714	24,556	82,276	1,307	3,493
Leribe	1,840		62	538	30,555	36,927	1,426	2,297
Teyateyaneng	2,321		37	498	23,724	101,276	1,769	3,794
Mafeteng	2,989		42	1,137	38,509	25,691	1,853	1,626
Mohale's Hoek	1,420		72	492	22,151	630	670	1,580
Quthing	1,301		14	169	23,923(3)	25,886	458	815
Qacha's Nek	854		43	149	12,704(4)	21,575	476	678
Mokhotlong	1,201		26	107	14,195	22,788	708	1,258
Government Total	19,987		691	4,691	242,936	382,911	11,467	21,771
Seboche*								
Maluti	2,227		446	994	6,056	3,008	667	778
Roma, St. Josephs	1,600		288	884	14,381	13,635	801	882
Scott	1,905		188	2,304	26,761	31,420	2,627	2,397
Paray	962		13	358	2,564	1,734	230	200
Mantsonyane	(1)191		-	218	2,633	1,804	196	220
Missio Total	6,885		935	4,758	52,395	51,601	4,521	4,477
Grand Total	26,872		1,626	9,449	295,331	434,512	15,988	26,248

* No figures available

(1) Since June, 1963

(2) Includes Simonkong and Marakabei

(3) Includes Nohana's 3,627 Mphaki 501 and Phamong 4,832

(4) Includes Mashai 1,360 and Sekakes 3,655

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

I. THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

The major event of the year was the visit of the Chief Scout, Sir Charles Maclean Bt HMLJP and Mr. Charles Dymoke Green, Commonwealth Commissioner. Although an already curtailed programme had to be cut even shorter they were able to visit four major centres and to attend three rallies in the North, Centre and South of Basutoland.

The standard of scouting and the training of scouters still remains a major problem. The Territory has its own Training Team and the third Basutoland Woodbadge Course was held in January at the Paris Evangelical Mission Society's Youth Centre at Morija. The year also saw the opening of a new centre in Maseru for Catholic Scouts. Although based on sponsored groups and associations there is a real spirit of co-operation between the various branches, particularly in training matters.

Although the association ended its affiliation with South Africa in 1961 the constitutional position still has to be thrashed out at Commonwealth Headquarters in London under whom the Territory now falls. The organization is run on continental and Canadian lines rather than under strictly British Policy, Organization and Rules because most troops are mission sponsored and expatriates serving in the movement come from France, Switzerland and Canada. This has involved recognition of mission organization.

There is a small rise in enrolment.

Scouts	1421	
Cubs	636	
Officials	}	8
Headquarters		
Commissioners etc.		
Honorary Members		2
Total		<u>2067</u>
Last year's total was		<u>1890</u>

2. GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

1963 was another active year for Basutoland guiding. In January Mrs. A. F. Giles, the wife of the Resident Commissioner succeeded Miss Coulson as Territorial Commander and Mrs. Walter Stanford, the wife of the President of the Basutoland National Council, was appointed President.

Group training was held at Morija in January and at Maseru in July. At this course general training was given in company management and pre-warrant work.

In September Dr. Joan Martin of Commonwealth Headquarters in London, arrived in Basutoland. She toured the Territory for two months and supervised long weekend training courses in each district. Over 200 guides and commissioners were given instruction in running Guide and Sunbeam units.

Three rallies were held in Maseru. One to say goodbye to Lady Maud, the President of the three High Commission Territories guides, another to greet her successor Lady Stephenson, and a third to welcome Dr. Joan Martin.

During the year the Maseru branch of the local association was re-formed. This is a representative body of people who support the guide movement by acting as outside testers for the children.

3. YOUTH CLUBS

A Territorial Association of Youth Clubs, not connected with other specific associations, has been formed. It will help in the formation and running of clubs.

Financial assistance has been received from the Dulverton Trust and from the Deferred Pay Fund and a full time organizer has been appointed.

The Association is affiliated with the National Association of Youth Clubs of Great Britain.

A Youth Centre with Headquarters near the Cathedral is run by the Roman Catholic Church in Maseru, and the Church of Basutoland runs a Youth Centre at Morija.

4. HOMEMAKERS ASSOCIATION

The Homemakers Association's year opened with a successful Training Course at the Morija Training College. Representatives from the Ciskeian Women's Zenzele Association and the Zenzele Women's Association of the Transkeian Territories also attended. The three Associations are in the process of forming a federation to be known as the "Federation of Women's Clubs of Southern Africa".

During the year calls came from many parts of the country for old clubs to be revived and new ones to be started.

Regional Courses were held in different parts of the country to which a number of clubs or groups wishing to start clubs were invited to send representatives. These courses were held at Mt. Olivet in the Mafeteng District, at Butha Buthe, Quthing and Leribe. The annual Territorial Course of the whole Association was held in the mountains at Khololikane. Over 120 delegates attended and over 425 people were present on the first day.

Three members of the Executive Committee of the Basutoland Homemakers Association were invited to the Training Course and Conference of the Ciskeian Women's Zenzele Association at Queens-town in December 1963.

The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief has made a grant to the Association of R400 per annum for three years. This assistance has enabled the Association to undertake work which would not have been possible without it. In addition to the extra regional courses already held, courses are being planned for the mountain centres of Lesobeng, Hloahloeng, Mokhotlong and Sekake's, which can only be reached by aeroplane.

5. 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

On 4th October, 1963, the office of High Commissioner was altered by the Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (High Commissioner) Order, 1963, the Basutoland (Resident Commissioner) Order, 1963, and the Basutoland Royal Instructions, 1963. The general effect of these and simultaneous Constitutional instruments in the other Territories is to separate the administration of the three Territories one from the others. A separate Basutoland Government Gazette has been instituted and on 31st December, 1963, it was printed in Maseru.

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 1963 the High Commissioner made the following Proclamations:

- (1) Post Office;
- (2) High Court (Amendment);
- (3) Exchequer Loan (Approval);
- (4) Prevention of Violence Abroad.

The following Laws passed by the National Council during 1962 or 1963, and consented to by the Paramount Chief, were assented to by the High Commissioner during 1963:

- (1) Wheat and Wheat Products Control (Amendment) which removed racial discrimination;
- (2) Basic and Graded Tax which abolished Poll Tax and substituted a new form of tax irrespective of race as recommended in the Constitutional Despatch of 14th September, 1959;
- (3) Mental Health which introduced a new system of care for those suffering from mental afflictions;
- (4) Liquor (Amendment),
- (5) Trading (Amendment) } which respectively entitled the National Council to sell liquor and run a canteen without the usual licence.
- (6) Education;
- (7) Appropriation;
- (8) Marriage (Amendment), which seeks to remove racial discrimination.

The following Laws were passed by the National Council during 1963, but had not been assented to by the High Commissioner by the end of the year:

- (9) Trade Unions and Trade Disputes;
- (10) Local Government (Amendment), which seeks to ensure that public notice is given of intention to adopt a Model By-Law and to enable Models to be modified by Councils adopting them;
- (11) Lotteries, which seeks to legalize state and certain licensed lotteries.

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. The Attorney-General for the three Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland became, in effect, Attorney-General of Basutoland only, in October, 1963, when Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland each established a separate territorial post of Attorney-General. But the Attorney-General of Basutoland remains legal adviser to the High Commissioner and, until other arrangements are made, accordingly remains 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 re-organization and de-centralization of legal services in respect of Basutoland and the High Commissioner's Office is under consideration. A factor affecting final decisions is the Report of the Constitutional Commission (Maseru, 1963, Chapter 13). The post of Legal Draftsman was filled in April from overseas. This afforded immediate relief, but effective training in legal drafting and in the other professional work of the office awaits the selection of pupils (see 10 below).

The staff of the Law Office consists of:

1. The Assistant Attorney-General.
2. The Legal Secretary.
3. The Legal Draftsman (appointed in April, 1963).
4. The Law Clerk.
5. The Examiner of Records.
6. A Clerk.
7. 2 Stenographers.
8. A messenger.
9. A new post of Prosecutor remained vacant.
10. Two new posts of Trainee Legal Officer remained vacant and under reservation.

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 conduct civil litigation in which Government is involved.
4. To draft legislation.
5. To read inquests and give directions for their disposal.
6. Prosecutions are not conducted by Law Office staff, but are directed by the Attorney-General from the High Commissioner's Office and carried out by private practitioners in superior courts, and by police prosecutors in subordinate courts. Re-arrangement is under consideration – see above. (See also Police: Criminal Investigation Division).

Extraneous functions presently assigned to the Law Office are:

1. Registration of Deeds.
2. Registration of Births and Deaths.
3. Registration of Marriages.
4. Registration of Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

Statistics

Inquests: 125

Deeds: 76 made up of:

Bonds	24
Transfers	31
Ante-nuptial Contracts	4
Companies	6
Partnerships	3
Leases	5
Powers of Attorney	2
Donations	1

Births, Deaths and Marriages

Births	89
Deaths	10
Marriages	2240

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

(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, Trade Marks and Designs:

Patents	Nil
Trade Marks	152
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 (European and African). There are six 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 two Magistrates preside in the districts of Mafeteng, Mophale's Hoek and Quthing. The fourth operates at Berea. A fifth resides and operates at Maseru only; a sixth presides at Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong, while two 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 two 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 one year's imprisonment, with or without hard labour, a fine of R100.00 and a whipping of up to eight strokes with the cane.

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

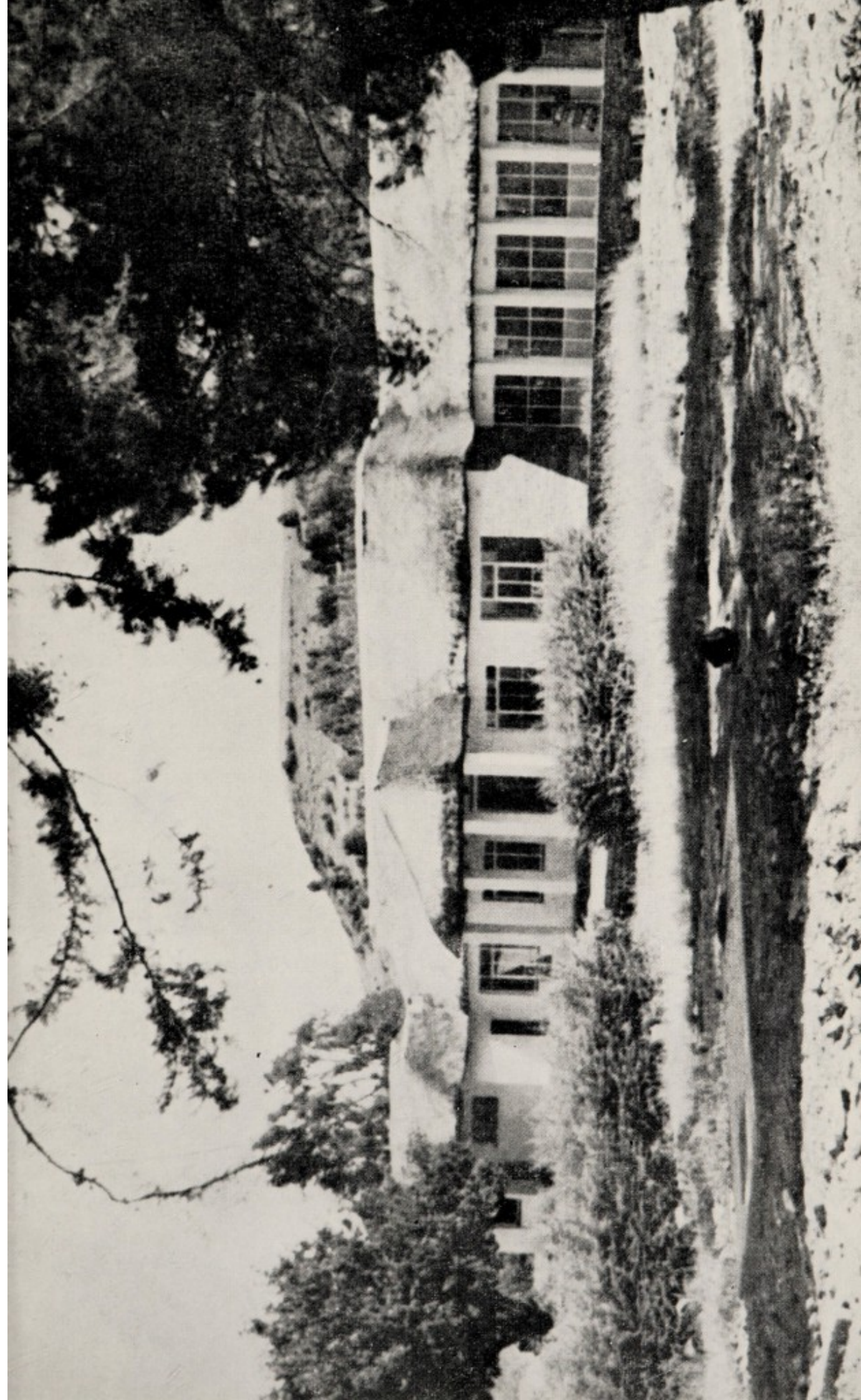
In addition, certain Magistrates are given increased jurisdiction in terms of the Stock Theft Proclamation to impose sentences of up to four years on conviction for stock theft, and where a Preparatory Examination has been held the Attorney General may remit a matter back to the Subordinate Court for trial with increased jurisdiction. This is frequently done in cases of rape and culpable homicide.

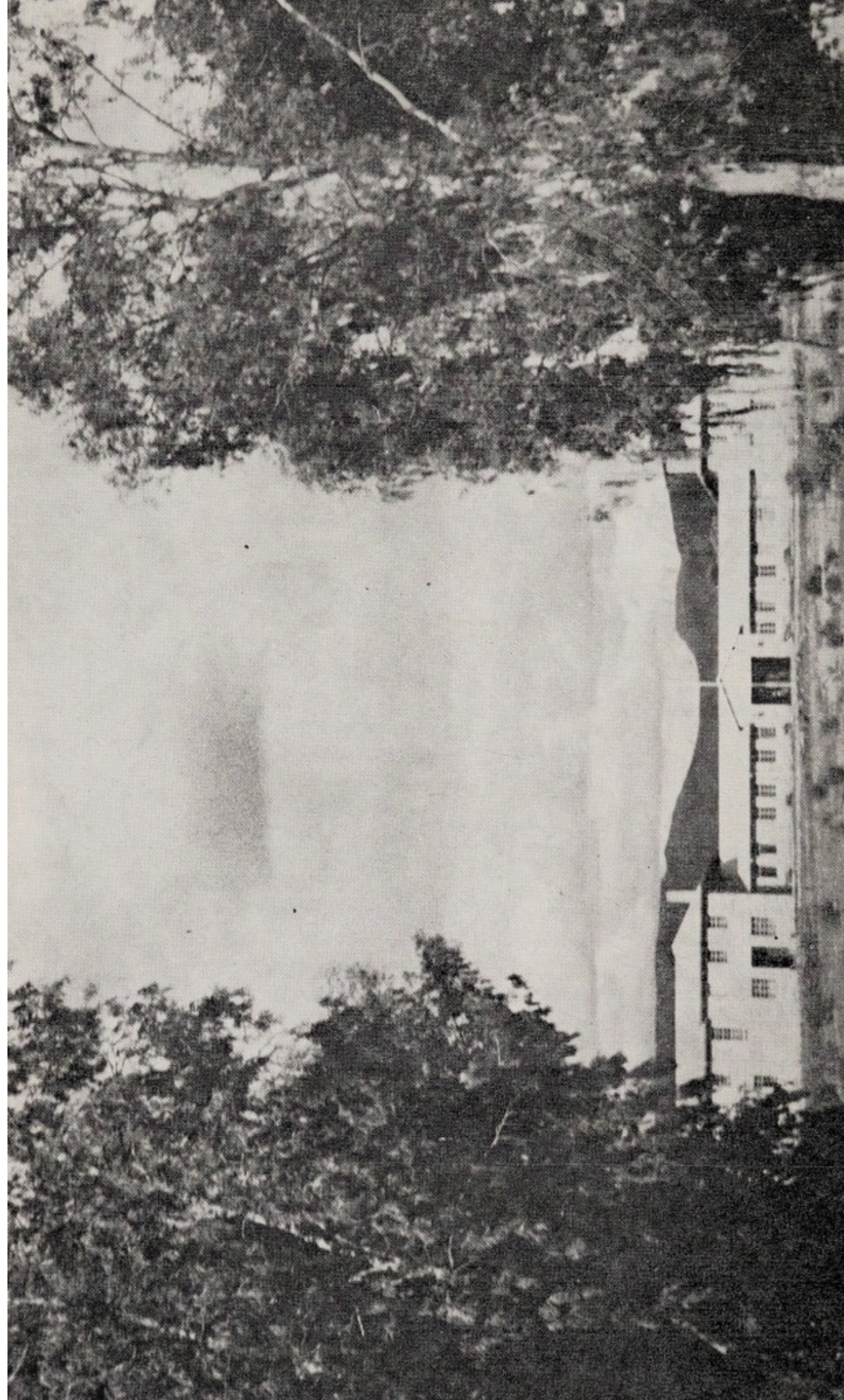
Civil

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 Commissioners' Courts

Judicial Commissioners have been appointed in terms of Proclamation No. 25 of 1950 to hear Civil and Criminal appeals from the Courts of the Paramount Chief. Formerly appeals from Basotho Courts were heard by District Commissioners, but they 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 and 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 two territories.

During 1955 a Puisne Judge was appointed for all three territories. Like the Chief Justice, he is stationed in Maseru. During the past it has been necessary to appoint an additional 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 two territories quarterly to take civil matters and applications; this being in addition to the normal criminal and civil sessions.

The staff of the Judiciary comprises:

- (a) The Chief Justice, who is also President of the Court of Appeal.
- (b) Four 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. A seventh Magistrate assumes duty on the 1st January, 1964.

- (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 three occasions in Basutoland and disposed of 32 appeals, reducing the sentences on 10 appellants and quashing the convictions on two.

High Court

In 66 criminal trials, 184 persons were indicted.
37 were found guilty as charged
56 were found guilty of a lesser crime
2 were found to be insane
88 were found not guilty
1 indictment quashed.

12 Persons under the age of 18 were charged with murder, of whom 3 were convicted of culpable homicide, and 9 were acquitted.

17 Persons were sentenced to death for murder of whom 4 were executed, 5 commuted to imprisonment for various periods, 1 had his sentence reduced to Culpable Homicide and 7 are awaiting the High Commissioner's decision.

3 Indictments for the year will be heard in 1964. Criminal review cases from subordinate courts totalled 627 of which 549 were confirmed.

There were 214 criminal appeals from subordinate courts, of which 147 were dismissed, 48 allowed, 13 struck off the roll, 5 not prosecuted.

1 New trial was ordered and sentence was reduced in 18 cases.
1 Case is pending.

There were 43 Civil Cases lodged, 32 of which are still pending. Of the 32, 10 are over Chieftainship areas. Of the six brought forward from 1962, 3 were dismissed and 2 allowed, and 1 is pending. Civil Appeals lodged from Subordinate Courts totalled 1 and 2 are pending.

27 Civil Petitions were filed during the year. 14 Were granted, 2 were withdrawn, 3 were struck off, 2 refused and 6 stood over until 1964.

Judicial Commissioners' Courts

34 Criminal Appeals were heard of which 8 judgments were confirmed, 13 were reversed, 4 were returned for re-trial and 9 were varied.

238 Civil Appeals were heard. 102 Judgments were confirmed, 55 were varied, 47 were reversed, 10 were struck off the roll and 24 returned for re-trial.

There were 33 petitions, 21 being granted and 12 refused.

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, malicious injury to property, Entry and Residence Proclamation and Diamond Laws.

A number of civil cases were also dealt with.

Master of the High Court

(1) 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.

(2) The total number of estates registered is 628, of which 8 were registered during the year. There were no insolvencies.

(3) During 1963 R2914.32 was withdrawn from the Guardian's Fund and R605.66 was paid into the 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 Justice 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.

In addition, further duties are imposed on the Police by the following Statutory enactments:

Entry and Residence Proclamation

Chief Control Officer: Commissioner of Police. Control Officers: Officers, N.C.O.'s and men stationed at border posts.

Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation

Public Prosecutors: Certain members of the Force hold the Attorney General's delegation to prosecute in Subordinate Courts.

Customs Proclamation

Customs & Excise Officers: Members of the Force hold the Director of Customs' delegation.

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 as head of Special Branch, a Senior Superintendent in command of the Police Training School and Police Mobile Unit, as Assistant Superintendent as Staff Officer, a Superintendent in command of the Criminal Investigation Division, and an 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. Three Lowland Divisions are each commanded by a Senior Superintendent. The Districts contained within each Division are commanded by Assistant Superintendents or Inspectors. The two mountain Divisions which consist of one District each are commanded by Inspectors.

The Senior Officers of the Force are both European and African. All subordinate officers and other ranks are Africans of the Territory.

3. ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH

Approval for the first platoon of the Police Mobile Unit and for other increases in establishment was received in December.

35 Quarters begun in 1962 were completed during the year and the shortage of adequate housing in all districts continues to be a serious problem.

The fixed establishment and actual strength of the Force at 31st December, 1963, was:

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Commissioner	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Senior Superintendents	5	5
Superintendents	4	3
Deputy and Assistant Superintendents	16	9
Senior Inspectors and Inspectors . .	13	9
Inspector (Pay and Quartermaster) .	1	1
Sub Inspectors	13	19
N.C.O.'s	93	84
Troopers	567	509

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
<i>Civilian Employees:</i>		
Desk Officer (S.B.)	1	—
Radio Technician	1	1
Personal Secretary/Cypher Officer/Registry Clerk	3	3
Saddlers	7	6
Farriers	6	6
Messengers	2	2
<i>Auxiliary Police:</i>		
Special Constables "B"	36	36

4. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

There is an establishment for 34 motor vehicles, 400 riding horses and 72 pack animals.

The Police radio network is controlled from Maseru and consists of 26 fixed stations, 8 mobile and 8 portable sets.

5. POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

The school is situated on the outskirts of Maseru, and will next year incorporate the Police Mobile Unit. Trainees are accommodated in barrack type buildings with communal ablution rooms during their initial training period of eight months. The school also provides courses for promotion and specialist training for prosecutors and radio operators, as well as refresher courses for Troopers.

Stationed at the school is a Security Unit of platoon strength, from which is drawn the Police Band, Mounted Escorts and Guards of Honour for ceremonial duties.

During the year 34 Non Commissioned Officers and 141 Troopers attended courses provided by the school.

6. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION AND RECORDS BUREAU

The duties and responsibilities of the C.I.D. include:

- (a) The investigation of serious crime.
- (b) The satisfactory presentation of Police Prosecutions to the Attorney General and the final preparation of criminal cases heard by the Basutoland High Court.

- (c) The publication of instructions and advice on subjects relating to the successful investigation of crime and the prosecution of offenders.
- (d) The publication of Police Gazettes and circulars.
- (e) The compilation of all Criminal Statistics.
- (f) Photographic and fingerprint work.
- (g) The issue and registration of all arms permits.
- (h) The administration of the Diamond Trade Act, and the investigation of illicit diamond dealings.

A total of 2,724 fingerprint slips was received for classification, search and file. 180 Fingerprint dockets were opened during the year.

The Diamond Branch forms part of the C.I. Division. It investigates illicit dealings in diamonds, and assists in the maintenance of law and order in the proclaimed diamond digging areas. The Senior Officer of this branch is the Government Diamond Control Officer.

The weight and value of stones registered by dealers with this officer during 1963 were:

	<i>Specified Stones</i>	<i>Other Stones</i>	<i>Total</i>
Weight	639.40c	3,786.75c	4,426.15c
Value	R 82,981.00	R47,643.75	R130,624.75

7. SPECIAL BRANCH

The Head of Special Branch deals with matters of general security affecting the Territory.

8. GENERAL

Extraneous duties at border posts continued to be concerned with the import/export of grain, livestock and livestock produce, and up to 30th June the issue of passes to persons leaving the Territory. On July 1st, following the introduction by the Republic of South Africa of movement control on the borders of the Territory, personnel at Border posts exercised more strictly the powers vested in them as Control Officers under the Entry and Residence Proclamation. The issue of passes has been discontinued.

9. STATISTICS

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

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 the 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	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 Incomp etc	Awaiting Trial	Preparatory Examination held	Otherwise disposed of Transferred to B.N.T. etc.	
Public Violence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bribery	—	6	2	198	—	2	—	204	—	22	1	97	—	—	2	63	—	3	
Perjury	—	3	—	10	—	—	1	12	—	1	—	5	—	1	1	—	1	2	
Escaping	—	3	4	29	—	2	7	27	—	7	—	10	—	2	2	4	—	7	
Sedition	—	8	5	127	2	7	6	125	—	3	2	52	—	39	18	4	—	16	
Resisting Arrest	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Defeating Course of Justice	—	7	7	72	1	2	7	76	—	6	1	28	—	8	10	7	—	14	
Contempt of Court	—	6	—	74	—	3	2	72	—	3	—	40	4	7	8	4	—	6	
	—	37	18	578	3	22	30	578	—	47	4	247	4	65	54	89	1	67	

CRIME OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	Total cases reported or known to Police				Cases not accepted				Disposal of cases									
	Cases remitted during the year by the 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	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.
Murder	—	27	14	151	—	1	1	190	1	4	3	8	—	4	40	19	111	—
Attempted Murder	—	14	4	32	—	3	4	43	—	7	3	8	—	8	12	2	—	3
Assault w/i to do G.B.H.	1	74	30	948	1	12	37	1003	5	22	8	243	1	58	133	23	2	508
Culpable Homicide	75	5	7	20	—	—	—	107	—	9	1	84	3	1	1	2	2	4
Assault Common	—	127	11	4821	6	91	187	4675	6	34	17	194	2	106	222	18	—	4076
Defamation	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Manstealing	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2
	76	249	66	5981	7	108	229	6028	12	76	34	537	6	178	410	65	116	4594

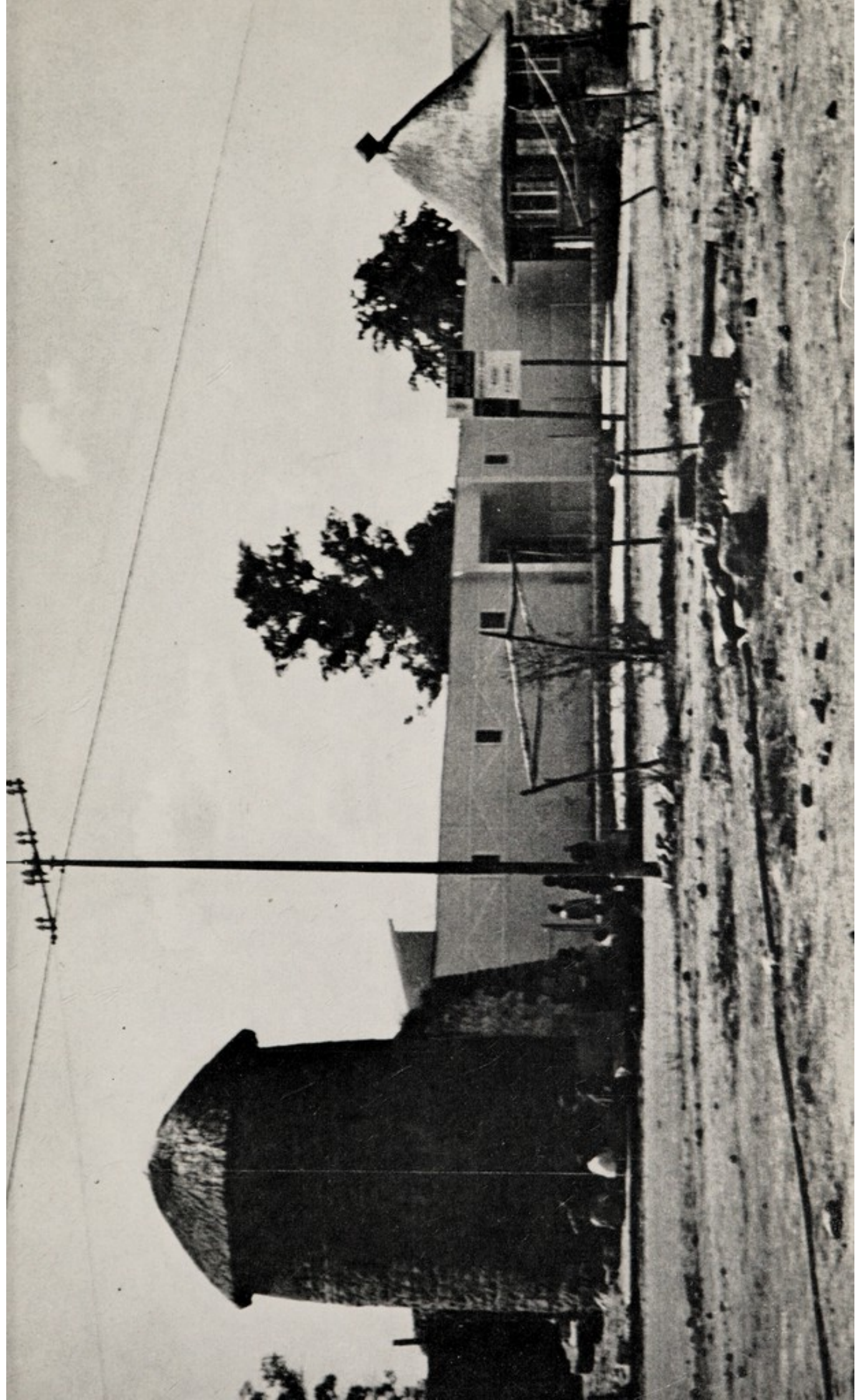
CRIME OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	Total cases reported or known to Police				Cases not accepted				Disposal of cases									
	Cases remitted during the year by the A.G.	Pending investigation from previous year	Awaiting trial at end of previous year	Arising during the year	Complaint due to Mistake of Law or Fact	Frivolous, Vexatious, False Com- plaint	Insufficient Evidence	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.
	4	766	131	6659	14	458	502	6586	27	278	105	1290	15	1986	1199	207	7	1472
Theft Common	-	241	25	2368	5	177	178	2274	9	63	54	456	7	664	369	50	1	601
Stock Theft	1	237	58	2153	6	146	174	2123	5	110	5	513	3	553	382	75	-	477
Robbery	-	20	1	151	-	19	10	143	-	9	9	23	-	30	20	8	-	44
Housebreaking & Theft	3	108	18	775	-	43	39	822	4	32	10	129	1	358	186	24	5	73
Fraud	-	6	4	68	-	7	6	65	-	9	4	16	-	11	16	4	-	5
Theft by False Pretences	-	20	5	156	-	16	8	157	-	7	10	28	-	24	25	16	-	47
Forgery & Uttering	-	6	1	35	-	2	2	38	1	1	2	12	-	7	9	5	-	1
Arson	-	51	8	369	1	10	21	396	3	15	-	49	1	174	87	11	-	56
Mal. Injury to Property	-	75	11	572	2	38	64	554	5	30	10	60	3	163	104	14	1	164
Receiving Stolen Property	-	2	-	12	-	-	-	14	-	2	1	4	-	2	1	-	-	4

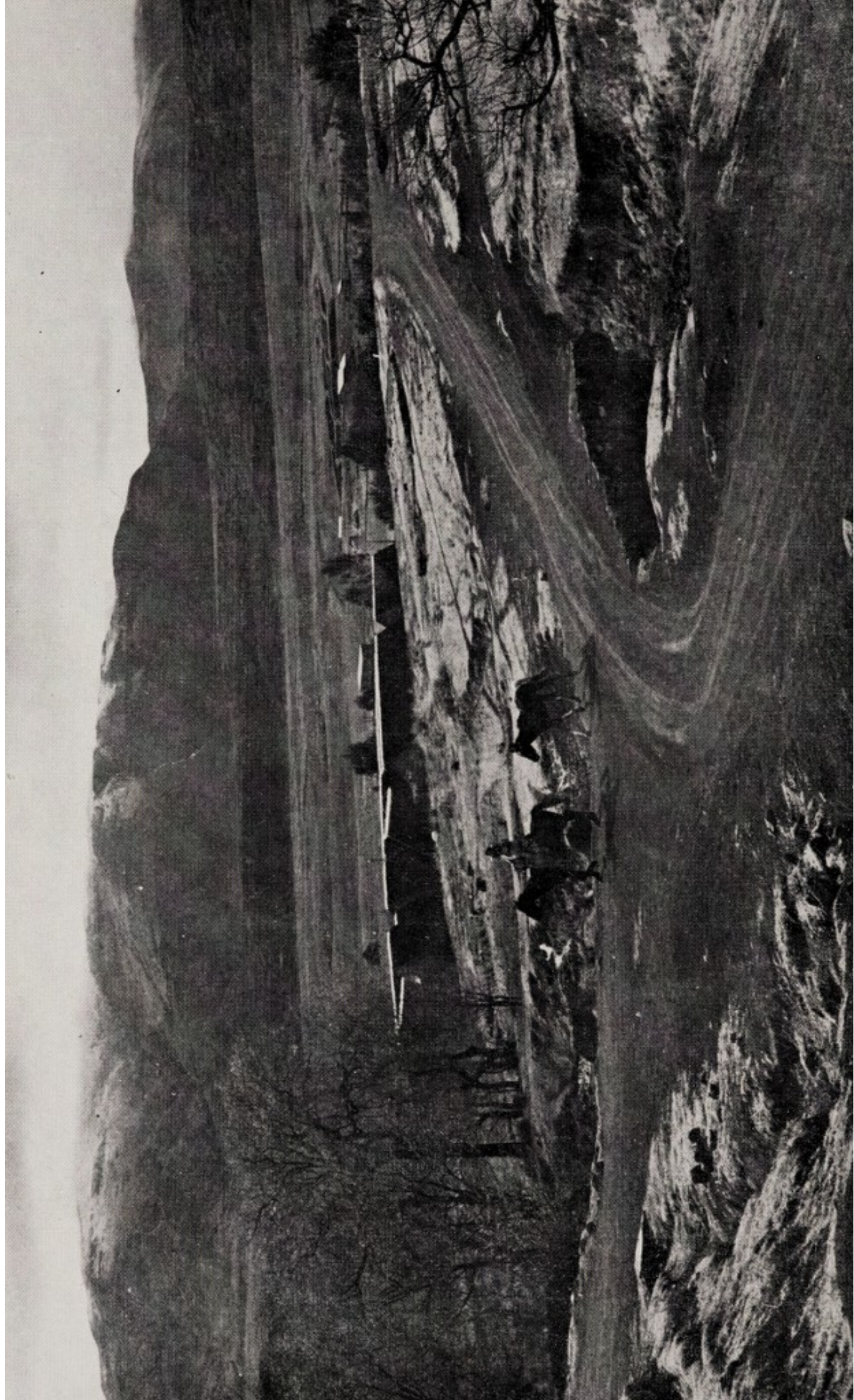
CRIME STATUTORY OFFENCES	Total cases reported or known to Police				Cases not accepted			Disposal of cases										
	Cases remitted during the year by the A.G.	Pending investigation from the pre- vious year	Awaiting trial at end of previous year	Arising during the year	Complaint due to Mistake of Law or Fact	Frivolous, Vexatious, False 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.
Traffic offences	—	59	79	851	3	60	87	839	—	44	54	456	—	55	118	101	—	11
Drug offences	—	7	2	371	—	6	4	370	8	15	3	295	5	7	17	13	—	7
Arms & Ammunition	—	16	12	127	—	11	8	136	—	14	6	77	1	7	20	4	1	6
Liquor offences	—	14	—	47	—	3	1	57	—	2	—	35	—	9	8	3	—	—
Diamond Proclamation	4	5	1	23	—	5	3	25	—	2	—	5	—	3	2	6	6	1
	4	101	94	1419	3	85	103	1427	8	77	63	868	6	81	165	127	7	25
Other Offences	—	325	120	4424	19	326	355	4169	15	112	39	2157	3	330	345	134	1	1033

CRIME SUMMARY	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	Frivolous, Vexatious, False Complaint	Insufficient Evidence	TOTAL	Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	Acquitted or Discharged	Nolle Prosequi	Convicted	Case proved and Order made 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	-	37	18	578	3	22	30	578	-	47	4	247	4	65	54	89	1	67
Public Morality	4	42	8	464	2	24	37	455	1	22	15	95	2	36	65	35	29	155
Persons	76	249	66	5981	7	108	229	6028	12	76	34	537	6	178	410	65	116	4594
Property	4	766	131	6659	14	458	502	6586	27	278	105	1290	15	1986	1199	207	7	1472
Statutory	4	101	94	1419	3	85	103	1427	8	77	63	868	6	81	165	127	7	25
Other	-	325	120	4424	19	326	355	4169	15	112	39	2157	3	330	345	134	1	1033
Grand Total	88	1519	437	19525	48	1023	1256	19242	63	612	260	5194	36	2676	2237	657	161	7346

	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	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
CRIME	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
OFFENCES AGAINST										
LAWFUL AUTHORITY										
Public violence	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	62	1
Bribery	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
Escaping	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	6	-
Resisting Police	-	-	-	-	16	2	-	-	7	-
Defeating	-	-	-	-	15	5	-	-	7	-
Contempt of Court	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	-
	4	-	-	-	72	7	-	-	89	1

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						
Incest	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rape	5	13	3	5	10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
Assault w/i to rape	71	27	1	45	22	4	10	17	6	1	1	3	1	2							
Concealment of birth	8	1	1	6	5	1	5	11	2	5	2	1	1	2							
Indecent assault	108	3	2	89	5	9	1	11	2	11	2	2	2	2							
Abortion	6	1	1	5	5	2	1	16	3	16	3	1	4	1							
Abduction	83	4	1	76	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	5	2	1							
Sodomy	9	1	1	3	5	5	2	2	2	3	4	2	1	1							
Bestiality	2	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	5	1	5	2	2	1							
W/G Protection Proc.	34	1	10	28	10	1	1	5	7	5	7	2	2	1							
Vagrancy	20	1	10	19	10	1	1	5	7	5	7	2	2	1							
	373	24	15	270	28	35	1	68	14	68	14	15	15	2	4	6					





CRIME OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	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					
Theft Common	1388	78	54	929	171	145	11	—	—	324	36	15	—	5	—	52	64	16	2	4
Stock Theft	1481	145	7	1101	28	200	—	—	—	586	6	27	—	—	—	54	8	3	—	—
Housebreaking & Theft	327	38	10	225	15	37	2	—	—	123	10	10	—	—	—	16	8	1	—	—
Robbery	103	9	10	80	—	4	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Theft by False Pretences	111	8	10	87	5	1	—	—	—	21	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Fraud	40	10	4	24	2	—	—	—	—	14	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Receiving stolen Property	11	2	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Arson	152	18	—	97	33	4	—	—	—	33	15	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Malicious injury to Property	469	82	11	273	50	49	4	—	—	54	5	—	—	—	—	17	13	3	13	—
Forgery & Uttering	21	1	2	18	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4103	391	109	2840	306	440	17	—	—	1196	78	53	—	5	—	143	100	28	15	4

	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)			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
7	1	-	-	485	114	73	5	44	4	3	2				
3	-	-	-	422	11	117	-	82	8	2	-				
-	-	1	-	68	3	10	2	26	1	-	-				
-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	8	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	47	1	-	-	16	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	4	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
-	1	-	-	46	12	1	-	15	2	3	-				
-	-	6	-	175	20	13	1	31	22	-	-				
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-				
10	2	7	-	1298	161	214	8	231	37	8	5				

CRIME
OFFENCES AGAINST
PUBLIC PROPERTY
Theft Common
Stock Theft
Housebreaking and theft
Robbery
Theft by False Pretences
Fraud
Receiving stolen property
Arson
Malicious injury to Property
Forgery and uttering

CRIME STATUTORY OFFENCES	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
Traffic offences	681	45	54	562	18	2	-	-	-	46	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	408	13	-	-
Drug offences	357	18	3	259	73	4	-	-	-	148	35	2	-	1	-	2	-	90	31	-	-
Arms & Ammunition	113	17	7	85	1	3	-	-	-	37	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	36	1	1	-
Liquor offences	50	2	-	27	21	-	-	-	-	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	-	-
Diamond Proclamation	16	2	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1217	84	64	946	114	9	-	-	-	251	47	4	-	1	-	3	-	543	56	1	-
Other offences:	3597	131	40	3060	289	56	21	-	-	837	37	13	-	3	-	6	-	1107	165	17	19

CRIME STATUTORY OFFENCES	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
Traffic offences	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Drug offences	3	3	-	-	9	1	1	-	99	2	-	-
Arms & Ammunition	1	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	11	2	-	-
Liquor offences	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Diamond Proclamation.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Other offences	4	3	-	-	23	3	1	-	124	5	-	-
	3	-	-	-	979	77	20	2	131	10	-	-

CRIME SUMMARY	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)		Adult		Juvenile (a)						
				M	F	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
Offences Against	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
Lawful Authority.	522	60	9	404	33	15	1	-	-	178	19	10	1	1	-	4	-	60	6	-	-			
Public Morality	373	24	15	270	28	35	1	-	-	68	14	15	-	2	-	4	-	6	-	-	-			
The Person	6376	147	37	5041	630	489	32	9	1	474	26	20	-	6	-	26	-	105	10	3	-			
Public Property	4103	391	109	2840	306	440	17	-	-	1196	78	53	-	5	-	143	-	100	28	15	4			
Statutory	1217	84	64	946	114	9	-	-	-	251	47	4	-	1	-	3	-	543	56	1	-			
Other Offences	3597	131	40	3060	289	56	21	-	-	837	37	13	-	3	-	6	-	1107	165	17	19			
Grand Total	16188	837	274	12651	1400	1044	72	9	1	13004	221	115	1	18	-	186	-	1921	265	36	23			

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	-	-	-	72	7	-	-	89	1	1	-
Public Morality	1	-	-	1	166	9	13	-	27	5	3	-
The Person	8	1	-	-	4349	587	432	32	90	5	8	-
Property	10	2	7	-	1298	161	214	8	231	37	8	5
Statutory	4	3	-	-	23	3	1	-	124	5	-	-
Other Offences	3	-	-	-	979	77	20	2	131	10	-	-
Grand Total	30	6	7	1	6887	844	680	42	692	63	20	5

3. PRISONS

I. ADMINISTRATION

The Prison Service is administered by the Director of Prisons who is responsible to the Resident Commissioner, through the Member of the Executive Council for Home and External Affairs. The Prison Staff under the Director consists of a Superintendent in charge of the Central Prison and Old Gaol, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 14 Chief Officers, 9 Chief Officers (technical), 9 Principal Officers Grade I, 10 Principal Officers Grade II, 127 Officers, and 1 Chief Officer (Female) with 6 Officers (Female). There are ten prisons in the Territory, one at each of the District Headquarters and two in Maseru. The two prisons in Maseru are the Central Prison which takes all adult male prisoners from Maseru District and long term prisoners from the other districts, and the Old Gaol which takes female and juvenile prisoners. At the Central Prison, there is complete segregation of the various types of prisoners, and the prison is equipped with electric light and water-borne sanitation. The prisons in the districts are in the charge of the District Commissioners and are under the general direction of the Director of Prisons regarding prison administration. Each district prison has a Chief Officer and a number of Officers under him.

2. POPULATION FIGURES

A comparison of population figures in 1963 with the two preceding years is shown hereunder:

	<i>Total committed</i>	<i>Total imprisoned</i>	<i>Daily Average</i>
1961 . . .	5,956	3,553	1,230
1962 . . .	7,275	4,553	1,422
1963 . . .	7,822	4,972	1,592

3. BUILDINGS

Maseru: Good progress was made with the building of the Juvenile Training Centre which will consist of an Administration Block containing Offices, Medical Officer's room, classrooms and workshops; six dormitories to house 72 boys; dining hall/recreation room; kitchen; showers and ablution, and segregation block. The buildings built of burnt brick had reached roof level by the end of 1963.

A good deal of repair and maintenance work was carried out at the Central Prison and Maseru Gaol.

Leribe: A start was made on the construction of a new kitchen, ration store, showers, guard room and two large cells for convicted prisoners. Prisoners were also engaged in building a Basotho Court room.

Butha Buthe: Work is proceeding on the re-building of the prison. One large cell was completed and foundations prepared for further extensions. The kitchen and shower block were re-roofed.

Mokhotlong: Half of the centre block containing six small cells and three single cells were started and completed during the year under review. The office, guard room, prisoners' property room and tool store had reached roof level, and roofing had begun.

Qacha's Nek: The Female and Juvenile sections were re-roofed.

Quthing: A new block containing an office, guard room and store was completed. Facilities were improved by certain alterations to the Female section.

Mohale's Hoek: The self-contained block to house 20 female prisoners was completed. An outside tool store was started and completed during 1963.

Maleteng: One large cell for unconvicted prisoners was completed. Three other cells were under construction.

All the above work was carried out by prison labour under the supervision of technical instructors.

4. DISCIPLINE

The total number of offences against prison discipline was 187 of which 110 were committed at the Central Prison. Generally speaking, the discipline was very good. A prisoner can by good conduct and industry, become eligible for discharge upon serving two-thirds of his whole sentence, provided the sentence is not reduced thereby to less than thirty-one days.

40 prisoners escaped during the year, 26 were recaptured. Last year's figures were 31 and 16.

5. EXECUTIONS

There was one prisoner in custody under sentence of death on 31st December, 1962. During 1963 a further seventeen prisoners were sentenced to death.

The outcome of cases was as follows:

Executed	4
Sentence commuted to imprisonment	6
Conviction altered to Culpable Homicide	1
Awaiting confirmation	7
	<hr/>
	18

6. HEALTH

The general health of the prisoners throughout the year was good and there were no epidemics. The daily average reporting sick was 18.94 the majority being for minor complaints. 99 prisoners were admitted to hospital, and there were 13 deaths. Comparative figures for 1962 were 14.64, 79 and 8 deaths.

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

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.

At Maseru the daily average number of prisoners at industrial work was 219.

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	5,893	2,940
Cobblers	30	4,419
Blacksmiths	590	10,809
Bricks burned	508,979	
Stone cut	2,126 running feet	

Total revenue 1962-63 for Prison Industries amounted to R2,141.13.

The daily average employed on upkeep of gardens, parks, hedge-cutting, chimney sweeping, tree felling, pipe laying and other work of public nature such as unloading railway goods trucks, road work etc. was 224.

The Maseru vegetable garden produced 158,926 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 and female prisoners employed on market gardening was 20 and 18 respectively. Vegetables were supplied to the Government hospital and Maseru prisons. Any surplus vegetables were sold to the Staff and the public. 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 chief officer and six officers. A permanent female staff in the districts is not warranted and, when necessary, a staff of temporary female officers is employed.

Female prisoners were employed in the prison garden which is similar to the type of work to which they are accustomed. Long sentence prisoners were employed on operating sewing machines.

During the year, 740 females were admitted to prison, of whom 400 were sentenced to imprisonment with or without the option of a fine. 55 of the 400 had previous convictions. 101 mental patients were detained under medical surveillance. Comparative figures for 1962 were: 616 admissions, 29 sentenced to imprisonment, 48 had previous convictions and there were 98 mental patients. In Maseru, the daily average was 41.7 compared with 32.6 in 1962 and 22.4 in 1961.

9. JUVENILE PRISONERS

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

269 juveniles (under 16 years) and 640 juvenile adults (16-20 years) were admitted to prison, of which 61 were females. Last year's figures were 237 juveniles and 710 juvenile adults of which 55 were females.

Juvenile prisoners in Maseru were given theoretical and practical training in Agriculture as well as educational classes each week-end.

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 officers 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.

Chapter 11: Public Utilities and Public Works

1. PUBLIC UTILITIES

Maseru Electricity Supply

The plant extensions mentioned in the 1962 Report were fully in operation from the end of May, 1963, onwards, although the two 1,000 KW turbo-alternators were actually commissioned in March and steamed off the old boiler plant until the newly installed boilers ex-Cradock were completed.

The performance of the new plant has more than come up to expectations and the average fuel cost per unit sent out from the Power Station from April to November, 1963, is 27½ per cent less than for the same months of 1962. The best average coal consumption was 2.62 lb. per unit generated for July, 1963, compared with 4.1 for the steam engine plant in July, 1962. In the same period the units sent

out from the Power Station increased by 36 per cent compared with 1962 while the peak load reached 850 KW against about 500 KW in 1962.

The electricity scheme, however, suffered a serious set back in September, 1963, when the Electricity Bill was rejected by the National Council which means that the loan of £200,000 conditionally agreed to by the Commonwealth Development Corporation will not be granted and the proposed rural "grid" scheme will have to be shelved, unless and until another loan on different terms can be negotiated with the Commonwealth Development Corporation. Meanwhile alternative finance for the power plant extensions already completed is being negotiated.

A revised electricity tariff replacing that of 1956 is due to be introduced in January, 1964, which should increase the revenue per unit sold by about 20 per cent and, it is hoped, place the electricity scheme on an economic footing.

Maseru Water Supply

Extensions were made to the Maseru Water Supply to cope with the rapidly increasing consumption. A new raw water pump was installed. A new chemical dosing house and store room is 90 per cent complete. A large rectangular storage tank was adapted to form a new settlement tank and a flocculating tank was added. Three new slow sand filters are at present being built. General improvements and alterations have been made to the pipework and electrical wiring at the works and a new transformer has been installed.

When the extensions are complete the works will be capable of producing 500,000 gallons of water a day or 650,000 gallons a day for a limited period.

Extensions have been made to the water reticulation in Maseru at the new industrial area and other areas. Two hundred and ninety-two new connections were made.

District Water Supplies

General

General maintenance and repairs were carried out in all camps and a large number of connections for new consumers were made. All paying consumers in the districts are now metered.

Butha-Buthe

A new pump and engine was installed on one of the boreholes and extensions and improvements to the reticulation were made.

Leribe

Major extensions to the reticulation which were started last year were completed this year.

Teyateyaneng

Three new pumps and engines were installed.

Mafeteng

The new works to purify water from Scott's dam were continued this year, but were not completed due to shortage of funds.

Mohale's Hoek

Minor extensions to the reticulation were carried out.

Botšabelo Mental Hospital

A new reservoir and reticulation were completed this year.

Matsieng Hydro-electric Scheme

The penstock, power house and installation of plant was completed this year. The Electrical Branch are at present engaged on the erection of the power line.

Hospital Lighting

Extensive repairs and maintenance works were carried out on most hospital lighting plants. In addition new 15 KVA generating plants were installed at Butha Buthe and Quthing hospitals and a new 15 KVA and a 4.5 KVA plant were installed at Mokhotlong hospital.

Fire Fighting Services

The Maseru Volunteer Fire Brigade was called out nine times during the year.

An old garage belonging to the Post Office was taken over and converted as a fire station.

2. PUBLIC WORKS

Buildings

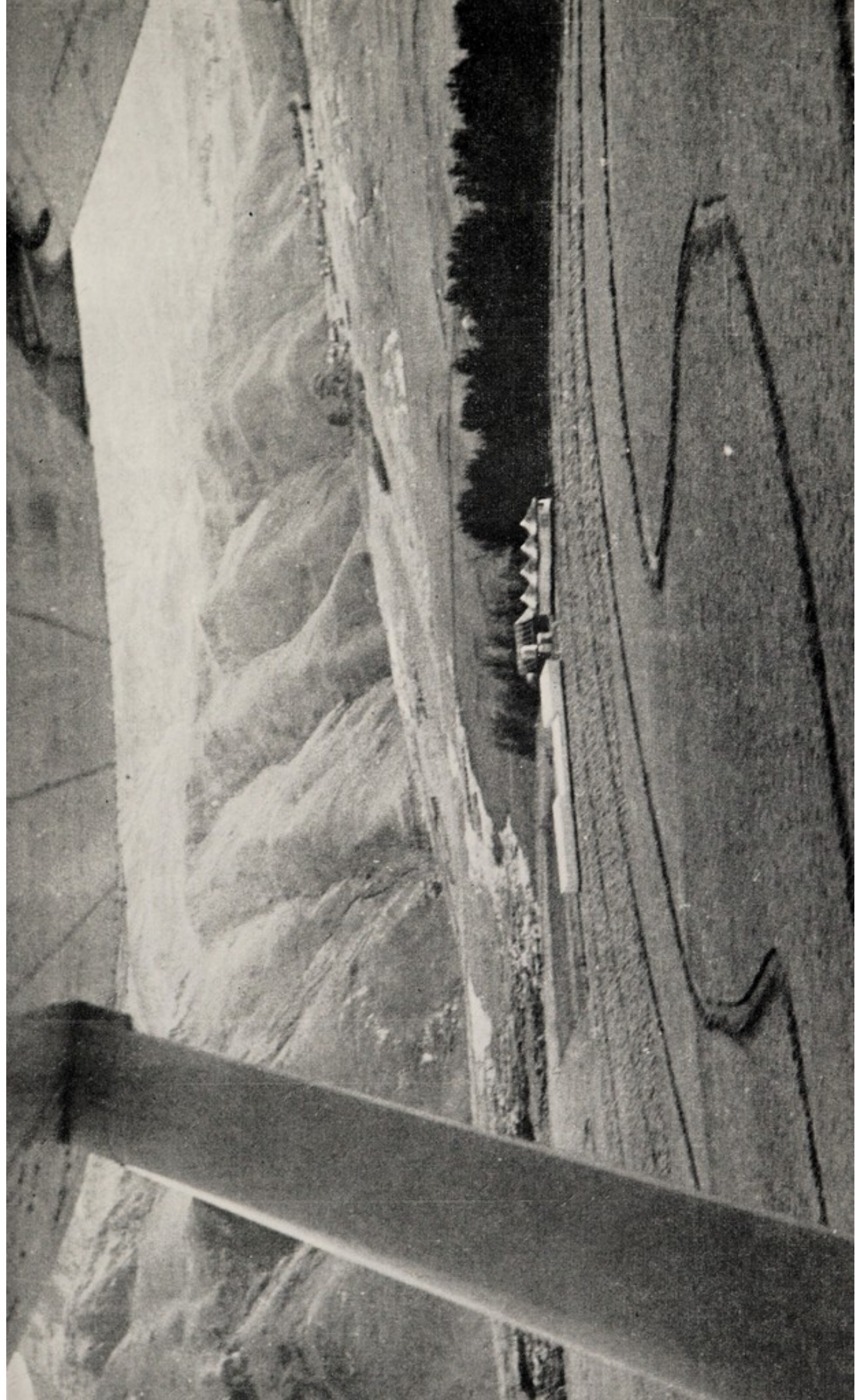
The Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department carried out an extensive programme of works during the year under review. These included Public Works Extraordinary projects and C.D. & W. schemes. Staff housing formed an important part of the building programme and the following schedule shows the staff housing completed or almost completed during the year.

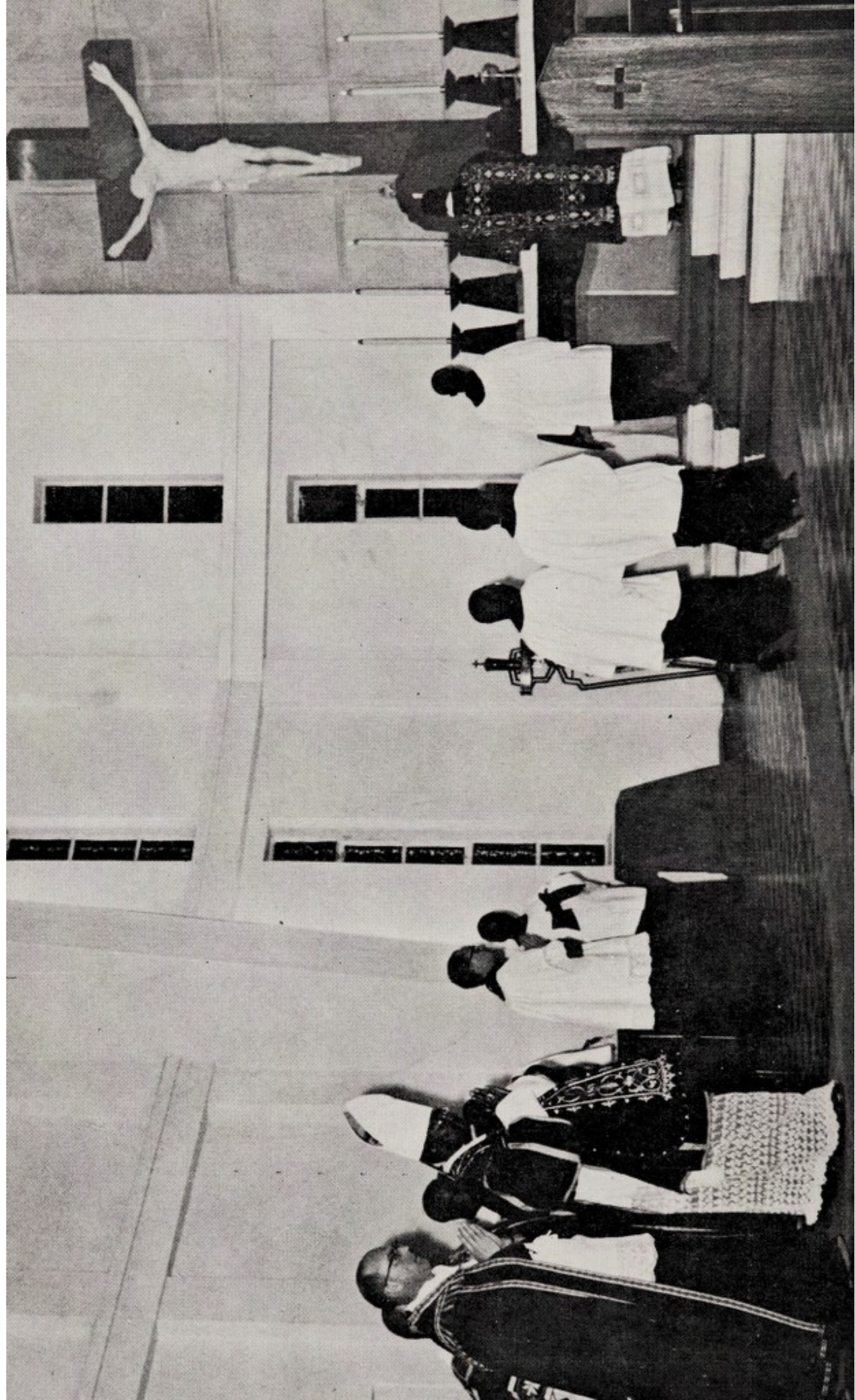
	£3,650 Highway Type	£3,500 Talisman Type	£3,000 Maluti Type	£2,850 Type 9	£1,540 Type B	£860 Type D Improved	£660 Type D
Maseru	4	1	1	2	8	17	12
Teyateyaneng	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Leribe	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Butha-Buthe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mafeteng	1	-	-	-	1	-	4
Mohale's Hoek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quthing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qacha's Nek	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mokhotlong	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Totals.	6	1	1	2	9	22	26

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

The following buildings were either completed or well advanced:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Cost (£)</i>
Extensions to Treasury, Maseru	5,500
New Agricultural Offices, Maseru	7,000
Health Inspector's Office, Leribe	750
Quarters for Sanitation Workers, Butha Buthe	900
Outpatients Rest Room, Sekakes, Qacha's Nek	500
New Police Station, Thaba Bosiu, Maseru	2,500
New Police Station, Pitseng, Leribe	2,500
New Police Station, Ficksburg Bridge, Leribe	2,000
New Police Station, Sefikeng, Berea	2,500
New Police Station, Van Rooyen's Gate, Mafeteng	2,000
New Police Station, Matelile	2,500
Additions to Police Headquarters, Mafeteng	1,250
Additions to Police Headquarters, Berea	1,000
Additions to Police Headquarters, Mohale's Hoek	2,000
Additions to Police Headquarters, Quthing	1,200
Additions to Police Headquarters, Qacha's Nek	1,280
Additions to Police Headquarters, Maseru	500
Additions to Police Headquarters, Mokhotlong	250
Post Office Training Centre, Maseru	3,750
New Witnesses Quarters, Maseru	1,000
Offices for Principal & Ward Chiefs, Matsieng	2,500
Many less important buildings or works were completed.	
Work started on the Juvenile Training Centre, Maseru	10,000
Work also continued on the new gaol at Mokhotlong	
C.D. & W. works included the following:	
New Mental Ward, Butha Buthe	2,150
Additional Offices for Training Officer, Maseru	1,000
Work continued on the new Mental Hospital, Maseru, which will cost, when complete	120,000





Central Mechanical Workshops

No training courses have been held at the Central Mechanical Workshops during the course of the present calendar year.

One member of the daily paid staff was sent to Southern Rhodesia for one month's training on the repair and maintenance of Caterpillar earth moving equipment. This course was arranged by courtesy of Messrs. Thomas Barlow & Sons and no charge was made for the course, although all expenses were met out of funds available to the Training Officer. The individual concerned did well and took full advantage of the opportunities offered.

Chapter 12: Communications

I. RAILWAYS

The Territory is linked for goods only 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

Maintenance

During 1963 scheduled maintenance and betterment works continued as planned. By the end of 1963 senior maintenance staff positions were all filled and training for localization was proceeding.

Construction

At the end of 1963 complete plans for the bituminous construction of some 33 miles of road had been drawn up in conjunction with consultants. These plans have been submitted to the International Development Association for consideration for a loan. A half mile strip of experimental road was constructed during 1963 in order to obtain some information about Basutoland's natural road building materials which are in general very poor.

3. AVIATION

All landing strips maintained by the Water Branch were mowed and marked out. Extensive drainage work was done at Semonkong.

4. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

1962 was a busy and eventful year for this Department.

- (a) Preparations for Postal Independence schedule to be effective as from 1.1.63 were underway.
- (b) The H.F. radio-telephone link Maseru-Mokhotlong-Qacha's Nek was being installed, and,
- (c) The Maseru automatic telephone exchange was also being installed.

The establishment of the Department at the end of 1963 is detailed hereunder:

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Director of Posts & Telegraphs	1	1
Postal Inspectors	2	2
Chief Clerks	3	1
Accountant	1	1
Assistant Accountant	4	2
Clerks	12	3
Senior Supervising Technician	1	1
Supervising Technician	2	1
Linesmen	4	4
Senior Postmaster	1	1
Postal Officers	15	15
Postal Assistants	97	95
Telephonists (Male)	1	1
Telephonists (Female)	16	16
Messengers	11	11
Nightwatchman	1	1
Drivers	3	1
Total	175	168

1. The staff position is not up to the desired strength particularly in Head Office where the accounts Branch is short staffed. The telephone operating staff throughout the Territory consists of Basotho women. Head Office at Maseru is under the control of a Mosotho Senior

Postmaster and each country office under the control of a Mosotho Postal Officer.

2. For postal purposes the territory is divided into twelve districts each sub-controlled by a Postmaster viz: Maseru, Butha Buthe, Leribe, Teyateyaneng, Roma Mission, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, Qacha's Nek, Sehonghong and Mokhotlong. There are twenty five post office agencies situated in the mountain area and twenty seven in the lowlands.

3. *Postal independence*: The territory took over the operation of Postal Services on 1.1.63 and now functions as an independent Postal Administration.

4. *An internal mail service* was inaugurated on the 1st April, 1963. This Mail van service operates between Maseru and Butha Buthe and Maseru and Quthing and vice versa daily from Mondays to Fridays.

5. *The automatic telephone exchange* at Maseru began operating on the 22nd June, 1963. Before this date 300 subscribers were connected to the old manual system, whereas to-day 500 subscribers are connected to the new system.

6. *The H.F. Radio telephone link*. Maseru-Mokhotlong-Qacha's Nek was also officially opened on the 22nd June, 1963. Prior to the establishment of this service the general public had no means of communication by voice with Mokhotlong.

Revenue 1963

Postage Stamps	112009·16
Postage due Labels	215·94
Private Box Rents	3233·06
Money Order Commission	1495·30
Reg. Telegraphic Addresses	100·80
Telegraph Revenue	13814·14
Telephones Revenue	22381·14
Postal Order Poundage	1200·56
Services to other Departments	14218·01
Terminal charges on Parcels	11220·42
Radio	3749·00
Fees of Court	44607·00
Miscellaneous Revenue	536·70

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 1963 remained a one-tier organization.

There are nine District Councils, one in each of the Administrative Districts and 1963 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.

2. REVENUE

The main sources of revenue for Councils are a 25 per cent share of Basic Tax, a 100 per cent share of Graded Tax, certain licences, the proceeds from the sale of stray stock and agency fees. This revenue is paid to District Councils in the form of assignments of revenue from Central Government. Councils also collect revenue of their own in the form of a 10 per cent local rate for each tax payer, rent on Council owned quarters occupied by their staff and from miscellaneous sources.

In addition, Councils run services transferred to them by Central Government Departments and are allocated funds for their maintenance. For example, after the adoption of the Public Health Bye-Laws, the Department of Health transferred the Sanitary Services to District Councils, together with the appropriate funds.

<i>District Council</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Grant for Sanitary Services</i>	<i>Total Estimate Revenue</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure</i>	<i>Equalization grant</i>
	R	R	R	R	R
Butha-Buthe	21,140	1,900	23,040	26,210	3,170
Leribe	42,800	2,760	45,560	45,078	—
Berea	30,550	2,120	32,670	32,402	—
Maseru	49,180	8,244	57,427	57,051	—
Mafeteng	36,490	2,040	38,530	38,238	—
Mohale's Hoek	29,800	2,840	32,640	32,553	—
Quthing	25,080	2,020	27,100	27,478	378
Qacha's Nek	21,000	1,780	22,780	28,263	5,483
Mokhotlong	20,720	1,700	22,420	25,274	2,854

The District Councils which have been given an Equalization Grant are those Councils whose revenues fall short of maintaining the minimum services. It is significant to note that the districts concerned are those with small population.

3. EXTERNAL AUDIT

The High Commissioner in Council appointed one auditor for the purpose of auditing and reporting on the Councils' accounts. The auditor was assisted in his duty by one of the Inspectors who conducts the monthly inspections of the Councils' accounts. The auditor was faced with the unenviable task of having to audit accounts for two financial years and part of the third financial year. Despite the fact that District Councils were established in April, 1960 and the fact that audit was being undertaken after three years, the reports were on the whole favourable.

4. LOCAL LEGISLATION

The High Commissioner in Council is empowered by law to make Bye-Laws which may subsequently be adopted by Councils by resolutions. Three of the Model Bye-laws had been passed during 1962 and in 1963 the following Model Bye-laws were passed and adopted in the majority of cases by all Councils:

- Model Urban Areas Bye-law
- Model Livestock Control Bye-law
- Model Rural Areas Bye-law
- Model Bridle Paths Bye-law
- Model Public Health Bye-law.

It is to be regretted that the application of the adopted Bye-laws unleashed opposition from the traditional leaders who felt, rightly

or wrongly, that the powers they exercised were now being handed over to the newly elected bodies.

5. TRAINING

Four courses in Public Administration were held with the co-operation of the Extension Department of the Pius XII University College. Each course ran for a period of ten days and trained Chiefs, Councillors and the District Councils' Executive Staff. In these four courses 66 trainees received instructions. Almost half of the trainees were Chiefs.

6. SUSPENSION

During the year under review one of the nine District Councils, namely Berea District Council, had to be suspended from Council for a period commencing on the sixteenth day of December, 1963, and ending on the eleventh day of March, 1964. The High Commissioner in Council had to take this action because of certain irregularities which had been reported by a Commission of Enquiry, the main one of which was the inability of the Council to elect a Chairman for the year 1963.

7. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In 1963 the nucleus team has concentrated in conducting Community Development courses in seven of the nine districts and in forming District Voluntary Community Development Committees. The Committees spread the 'gospel' of self-help among the communities in their own districts voluntarily and convene courses in which local problems are studied and, where possible, solved. This method has unearthed and unleashed a considerable amount of local initiative culminating in the collecting of funds for self-help schemes such as leading water in villages, constructing access roads, building of clinics and establishing communal gardens for the purpose of growing vegetables.

The employment of two Extension workers per district will contribute considerably in spreading the 'gospel' rapidly and in making it possible for a number of departmental schemes to be more readily accepted than hitherto. The guiding principle here is the adoption of the Community Development technique whereby the greater part of development schemes undertaken by Government Departments originate from the people and whereby the people are educated to appreciate the advantages of any new scheme initiated by government before such a scheme is finally launched.

REVENUE ASSIGNMENT FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SOURCES

<i>District</i>		<i>Butha-Butha</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>
Share of Basic Tax 25%	1962-63 1963-64	10,000 9,000	26,000 24,000	20,800 17,000	29,000 25,000	24,500 20,000	19,800 17,000	16,660 13,000	10,000 10,000	10,100 10,000	166,860 145,000
Graded Tax 100%	1962-63 1963-64	600 300	200 100	400 400	1,000 900	1,000 500	400 100	1,460 100	1,000 300	1,000 100	7,060 2,800
Licences	1962-63 1963-64	6,600 6,000	8,000 8,000	7,200 6,000	11,600 13,000	6,800 7,000	7,764 5,000	5,600 5,700	6,000 5,000	4,110 3,000	63,674 58,700
Sale of Stray Stock	1962-63 1963-64	1,200 800	2,200 1,500	1,000 750	1,960 1,800	600 800	700 600	1,500 600	900 600	2,850 1,800	12,910 9,250
Agency Fees	1962-63 1963-64	2,000 2,800	4,000 5,000	4,000 3,000	4,000 4,000	3,000 4,000	4,000 3,600	3,200 2,800	2,500 2,500	3,900 3,700	30,600 31,400
Total Assignment	1962-63 1963-64	20,400 18,900	40,400 38,600	33,400 27,150	47,560 44,700	35,900 32,300	32,664 26,300	28,420 22,200	20,400 18,400	21,960 18,600	281,104 247,150
Grant for Sanitary Services	1962-63 1963-64	1,900	2,760	2,120	8,224	2,040	2,840	2,020	1,780	1,700	25,384

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY — DISTRICT COUNCILS — EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

District	General Administration		Works		Agriculture		Finance and general purpose Committee		Health	
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
Butha-Buthe	11879	13466	2640	2770	2754	1618	3850	5871	600	2705
Leribe	14112	11069	5085	7214	8220	7880	11150	12274	4600	6640
Berea	17018	14120	4040	4920	3792	2712	4830	6642	2542	4507
Maseru	23292	20871	11172	9150	3010	4000	10228	14106	2200	9224
Mafeteng	16826	14963	3300	2840	5328	5678	9726	9526	2000	5221
Mohale's Hoek	16639	14399	6140	4910	2320	2010	7036	7192	2200	4040
Quthing	12011	10666	9042	3739	1800	1862	2900	7244	3128	3967
Qacha's Nek	14546	13653	6150	4780	2350	2270	5820	5680	-	1780
Mokhotlong	12729	12150	4771	4717	2456	1756	4264	4750	400	1900
Total.	139052	125357	52340	45040	32030	29786	59804	73285	17670	39984

Chapter 14: Immigration and Passport Office

I. GENERAL

The Republic of South Africa imposed passport controls on the border of Basutoland on 1st July, 1963.

They established 12 control posts through which all traffic must pass. However, local frontier traffic can obtain permission from one of these posts to cross elsewhere.

Up to 31st December, 1963 persons not in possession of passports were allowed to travel on Temporary Travel Documents, but from 1 January, 1964 all must have passports.

Immigration & Passport offices were established in all nine districts late in June, 1963 to issue Basutoland Local Passports and Temporary Travel Documents. The staff consisting of a Director and 49 other officers.

2. PASSPORTS

Up to 31st December, 1963 some 57,000 Temporary Travel Documents and 65,000 Basutoland Local Passports had been issued.

Basutoland Local Passports are valid only for travel to the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa. They are valid for five years (renewable for a further period of five years) and cost R1, including the taking of photographs or 60 cents if the applicant provides his own photographs. No charge was made for Temporary Travel Documents.

The Central Immigration and Passport Office also issues British Passports; authorizes the granting of visas to enter the Territory, and processes applications for citizenship for consideration by the High Commissioner.

During 1963, 296 British Passports were issued and authority given for the granting of 40 visas. Twelve persons living in the Territory were registered by the High Commissioner as "British Subject: Citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies."

3. POLICY

The Director advises the Member for Home & External Affairs on immigration policy, but as yet no immigration controls service has been formed. A draft Immigration Bill is in the course of preparation, but for the present the physical control of entry into the Territory remains in the hands of the police who act under the provisions of the Entry and Residence Proclamation (No. 13 of 1958).

Chapter 15 : Press and Government Information Service

I. NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

	<i>Circulation in Basutoland</i>	<i>Language</i>
Basutoland Times (weekly)	5,000	English & Sesotho
Leselinyana la Lesotho (fortnightly)	3,130	English & Sesotho
Moeletsi oa Basotho (weekly).	4,500	English & Sesotho
The World (weekly).	400	English & Sesotho
Basutoland News (weekly).	400	English
Sesotho Digest (quarterly)	3,000	English & Sesotho

Moeletsi oa Basutho and *Leselinyana la Lesotho* are printed and published in Basutoland by the Roman Catholic Mission and the Church of Basutoland 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. The *Basutoland Times* was started on 1st January, 1963 as a Government newspaper. *Lentsoe la Basotho*, formerly published in Johannesburg for circulation in Basutoland, has been closed down.

2. INFORMATION SERVICES

The Information Services continued its policy of keeping all races in the Territory fully informed about Government policy and activities and of supplying accurate news to the Press and radio in the Republic of South Africa and in Britain and overseas.

The news service is not limited to press statements on Government matters but includes the immediate reporting of the more important debates in the Legislative Council.

Distribution within the Republic of South Africa is dealt with by direct contact with newspapers and by the British Information Services in Johannesburg. Regular contact is maintained with international

news agencies and with editors and African journalists and the staffs of newspapers in Great Britain.

The Basutoland Information Services issued 160 major news releases during the year, dealing with the affairs of the Territory. These included the establishment of the University of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, border control between Basutoland and the Republic of South Africa, the departure of Sir John Maud and the arrival of Sir Hugh Stephenson, the birth of the heir to the Paramountcy, the Roman Catholic Centenary, the meetings and report of the Constitutional Commission and the debate on the report in the Legislative Council, the winding up of the Basutoland Co-operative Banking Union, the search of the Pan African Congress offices in Maseru, the approval of Oxfam projects, the progress of the Basutoland Factory Estate Development Company. In addition large numbers of news stories and features supplied by the Central Office of Information were sent to the Basotho press and were made available to the public.

15 Journalists, all lobby correspondents at the South African Parliament, spent a week in Basutoland and were given a concentrated and comprehensive tour.

Films

The Territory has no facilities for film production.

Official British newsreels and C.O.I. features and documentaries were given country wide showing in schools, clubs, missions and in villages. During the year the Information Services took over the mobile cinema van belonging to the Department of Education. The van and projectors have been in constant use.

Publications

The small weekly newspaper, the Basutoland Times, is now firmly established. When additional collating and addressograph equipment are obtained in 1964 it will be possible to increase circulation.

Photographs

The Central Office of Information photographer visited the Territory during the year under review and his excellent photographs have been widely used both in the Territory and by South African newspapers. There is still, however, a need for a photographic section.

C.O.I. Material

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

Broadcasting

Discussions on the establishment of a Broadcasting Service in Basutoland were continued during the year and it is expected that plans will be crystalized during 1964.

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 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 loath 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 Lagden, favoured a policy of indirect rule, and in this they were greatly assisted by the power and prestige of Lerotholi, the Paramount Chief. Law and order were slowly restored, and during the Boer War 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 1960 constitution, the functions of Basotho National Treasury were taken over by the District Councils.

A further constitutional advance is now contemplated and at the close of the year it was expected that the report of the Constitutional Commission completed during the year and being debated in the Legislative Council before the House rose at Christmas time would be discussed in London early in 1964.

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 completed its report during the year and was being debated in the Legislature at the year's end.

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 on the Chieftainship, and to make recommendations to the Paramount Chief for the occupation or removal of any Chief or Headmen.
- (3) to adjudicate upon disputes over (a) succession to Chieftainships and (b) chieftainship boundaries.

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

2. THE CHIEFTAINSHIP

The chieftainship structure is a direct result of the tribal wars following the rise of the Zulu power and of Chief Moshoeshoe's diplomacy in welding scattered tribes a single Basotho nation under the hegemony of his own clan, the Bakoena, to which all but three of the major chiefs belong. To weld these tribes into a nation, Moshoeshoe "placed" members of his own family over them, so that, except for the Makhoakhoa in Butha Buthe District, the Bataung in 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.

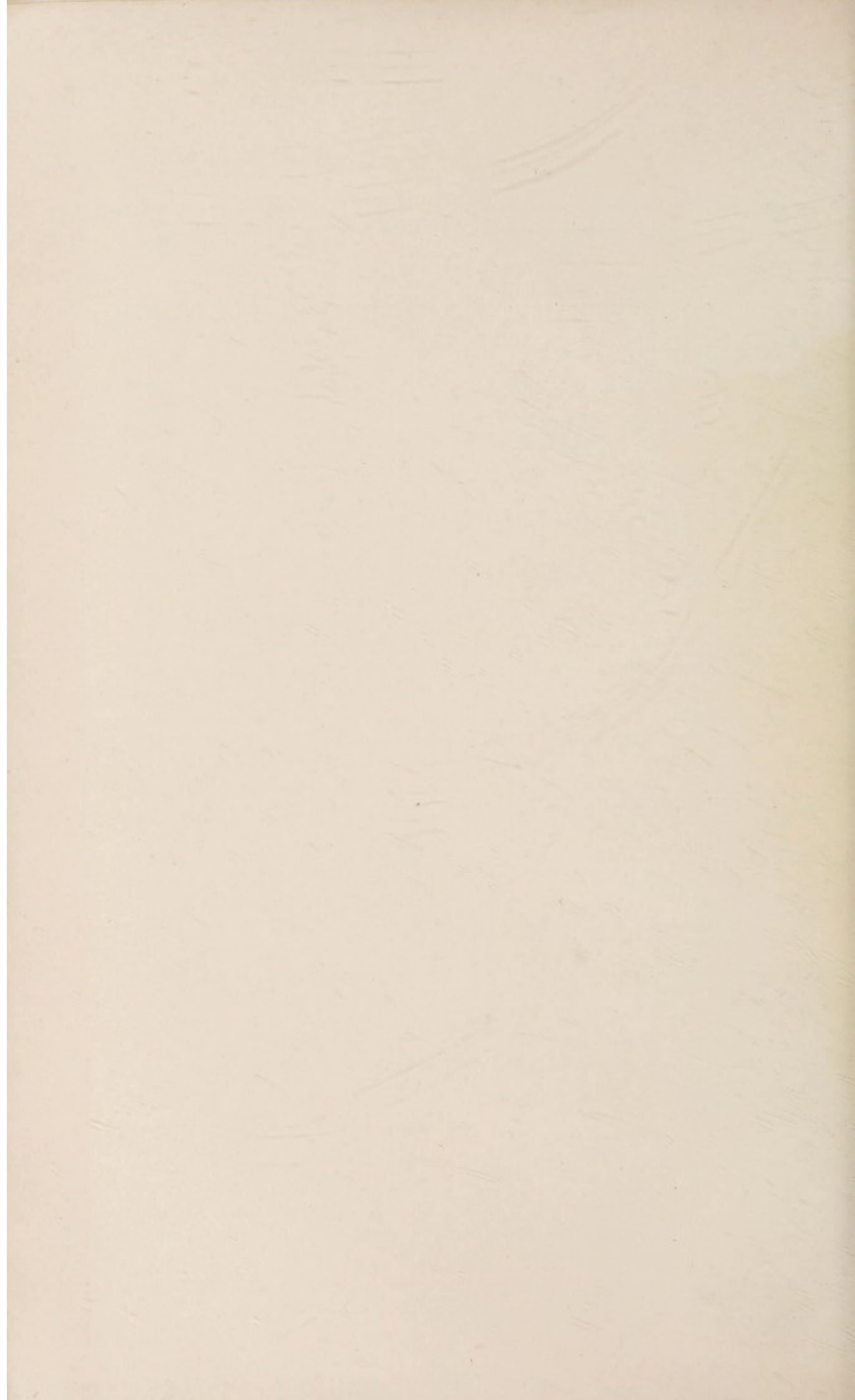
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Reminiscences, by J. M. Orpen.
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The Mountain Bush

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The African and his Stock, by R. W. Thornton, C.B.E. and W. G. Leckie, O.B.E. (1942).
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Five Years' Experimental Work on wheat Production, by H. C. Mundell (1942).
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Forestry Aims in the High Commission Territories, by O. B. Miller (1947).
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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.).

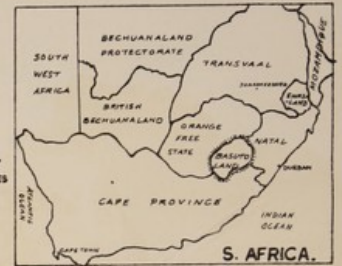
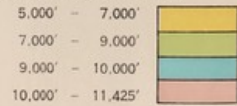
- Basutoland Population Census*, 1956.
Some Results of Agricultural Research in Basutoland, by A. C. Venn (1957).
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Report of the Basutoland Constitutional Commission, 1962.



LEGEND

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

CONTOUR HEIGHTS:



BASUTOLAND

SCALE OF MILES

1959

LEG

ROADS

BRIDLE PATHS

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

TOWNSHIPS

VILLAGES

DISTRICT HEAD

TRADING STATION

RIVERS

(50 MILES)
TO (50 MILES)

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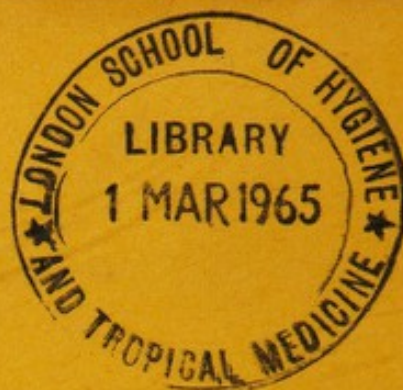
BASUTOLAND	FIJI
BECHUANALAND	GIBRALTAR
PROTECTORATE	HONG KONG
BR. GUIANA	MAURITIUS
BR. HONDURAS	SWAZILAND
BRUNEI	

BIENNIAL REPORTS

ADEN	FALKLAND IS.	ST. HELENA
ANTIGUA	GAMBIA	ST. LUCIA
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