

rivers in the mountain areas, beginning at points in the more highly populated areas where the necessity is greater by reason of heavier traffic by pedestrians and motor transport.

As I hope you are already aware, Government has launched a stock theft campaign in order to eradicate completely the stock theft cancer in Lesotho. For this purpose a special Stock Theft Unit has been established.

All these steps in progress which I have just mentioned have been achieved by your Government within only eighteen months of our independence. But I must stress that these steps are only the first ones on the long and hard road to self-sufficiency that we as a growing nation must be prepared to travel. This means that we must unceasingly strengthen ourselves by unity, tolerance, patience, determination and hard work. By doing so we shall without doubt achieve success in overcoming all obstacles, as we did when we set our feet on the path to independence.

I know that one of the immediate needs for which you expect your Government to provide is that of creating avenues for employment in your own country. Let me tell you that I have spared no effort in trying to meet this need and you yourselves can bear witness to the fact that - even if still only on a small scale - employment opportunities have already been afforded to some of your brothers who are at present finding employment with both Roberts Construction and French Construction in the building of the tarmac road; there are still others who have found employment with the contractors who are building Government houses both in Maseru and in the districts; and also many more who are employed throughout
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Sethabathaba Fund to meet the cost of higher education. I cannot see any reason why they should not once again apply themselves to the task rather than see this University stagnate - when it should, on the contrary, now be growing from strength to strength, to the extent where it can provide all the facilities necessary for this country's development. The performance of this University deserves such consideration. It has turned out men of standing in the African society of today. To mention but a few, I would name the first pre-independence Prime Minister of Uganda, Mr. Benedict Kiwanuka, who is today the Leader of the Opposition in that country's Parliament; Mr. John Tembo, the Minister of Finance in the Government of Malawi is the product of our University and so is Mr. Masinde Muliro, a Minister in the Republic of Kenya. These men represent praiseworthy achievements for which we must be proud of our University and particularly grateful to those friends of the University who have assisted so far in its establishment and development. The United Kingdom, over and above the grant-in-aid to Lesotho, makes a special contribution towards the maintenance of the University; the Americans and the Canadians have in a number of ways also extended a helping hand. Here I would like to express a special word of thanks to Canada, because the establishment of our University was the direct result of the work of missionaries of Canadian extraction.

Like all emerging countries in Africa, we are faced with many problems. We are no exception to the rule that education needs to be adapted to the changing requirements brought about by development. It will require hard work and great effort - but I am positive that the response of all sectors of the population to this appeal which I and my Government are launching will bear wholesome fruits. We shall then go on to build properly for the future on a clear-cut policy which will lead to success.