

all their efforts in regard to both their development and reclamation schemes. Government has no wish to impose on the people anything which is not desired by the people themselves because the policy of my Government, unlike that of the colonial régime, is to do for all the people those things which individually they cannot do themselves. It is those who are governed who must tell those they have voted into power what they wish to be done or not to be done for them.

I am sure you are not going to pretend that you cannot see for yourselves how seriously soil erosion has eaten into both your pastoral and your agricultural lands and unless you, in collaboration with your Government, take immediate steps to arrest this attrition of your soil, you must face the fact that in about twenty or thirty years' time your country will have wasted away to a skeleton of mere rock; for this I fear posterity will lay the blame on nobody but yourselves.

But nevertheless I think it is not too late for us to embark at once on a nation-wide anti-soil-erosion campaign. I, as your Leader and your Prime Minister, have already started, through the Ministry of Agriculture and the Self-Help Programme, to fight against soil erosion throughout the country by means of a large scale tree planting programme, dam building and other such measures, and I am now appealing to the whole nation to join with me and my Government in our fight against this serious problem with which our country is faced. Our plan of action will be to form ourselves into groups - that is, according to our villages within our areas, right throughout the length and breadth of Lesotho- and fight ceaselessly until all the damage caused by soil erosion is eventually repaired

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.