

above the political set-up and occupying an elevated and dignified position of his own - unaffected by political intrigues and manoeuvres - is His Majesty the King, who is the constitutional Head of the State. Below him are the twenty-two Principal and Ward Chiefs, the Chiefs and Headmen, who are the arms of Government and the paid servants of Government. The civil servants of different categories are expected to serve and not to obstruct those who have put them in their places. Each has been placed by the nation in the position which he deserves, regardless of personal preferences or dissatisfaction. Whether we like it or not, we are bound to accept this final verdict. We are on the road to constitutional advancement and there is no going back.

Lesotho's Independence came and we celebrated it on 4th October, 1966. The first anniversary of our independence was celebrated on 4th October, 1967, and we are now on the brink of the second anniversary this coming 4th October. There is no turning back. This must be clear to all.

Here, I am reminded of the saying that "a deed done, a word said and an opportunity lost can never be regained". How relevant is this saying to our present political realities.

The nation has elected me to lead it on and forward into the new and exciting era that is dawning in Africa and in the world at large. The era of economic co-operation and interdependence for the common good of all nations cannot be delayed; nor can Lesotho afford the luxury of standing aside and bemoaning the 1965 election debacle of Mr. Mokhehle and those of his reactionary Chiefs who in their faulty imagination bemoan the power alleged to have been taken from them - whereas sovereignty emanates from the people, who have used it as they saw fit.

I would like to declare most emphatically that Lesotho's economy shall not stagnate as Mr. Mokhehle and his cohorts so desire. Rather than allow our nation to stagnate in sympathy with the Opposition's election defeat, the proper thing would be to consign them to where they rightly belong - namely, the limbo of oblivion. For the rest of us, all that is essential is to unite in our great task of nation-building and the achievement of rapid economic development. We owe it to our children and to ourselves to develop all the resources of Lesotho. Fostering will curse our bones should we fail in this task.

A political contest is like a horse race. Only one horse can win - thus, only one Party can win and only one Party can win and only one Party can form a government. The rest have to be content to form the combined Opposition in Parliament. As it is the electorate who gave the mandate to the Leader of the Party in power to form a government, the Prime Minister exercises.....

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.