

mins to engage in politics and acts of subversion, such as to cause the derailment of trains.

To all of you to whom these remarks apply, I give you one month to put your house in order - otherwise I shall have to intervene most ruthlessly.

I should like to end my talk with you on a note of great hope and optimism. I spoke to you earlier in this speech about your own candle factory in Kolonyama. This past week history has been made when the first factory in Lesotho, here in Kolonyama, produced its first candles and put them on the market in Lesotho and, what is more, on the market in South Africa. This is a red-letter day for us. I am told that before the end of the year the factory will be producing fancy candles for the overseas market. The necessary equipment for this operation has already been ordered from Hong Kong.

I and my Government are very proud to say that we consider Kolonyama one of the potential development areas in Lesotho. We have started by establishing the candle factory. Very soon we will have a tarred road link-up between Leribe and Maseru, passing Kolonyama. By February next year the telephone services will have been modernised. By September of next year we hope to have ESCOM power available at Kolonyama and we are at present investigating the water supply position so that we can take more industry to you here.

You, the people of Kolonyama, have much to look forward to, and I have great confidence in wishing you all

KHOTSO! PULA! NALA!

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.