

he would not be able to cross. He was badly in need of funds for the coming elections but unless he publicly apologised, Chief Jonathan said he would do nothing for him.

The Prime Minister then referred to the 8 students whom Mokhehle had sent to Central Africa for training. These were now stranded in Livingstone. If Mokhehle agreed to discuss the issue with him, something could be done. He said although the BCP did not like the Republic, it was imperative they co-operated because Lesotho was an enclave; there was no outlet except through the Republic. Mokhehle's policy was not a wise one in spite of his education. A wise leader saw to it that his followers fell into no mishap. No member of the BNP could be dismissed from his job. The BCP were being kicked out and would continue to be dismissed from their jobs. That was not Leabua's fault but the type of politics they were adhering to that brought upon them all the troubles.

The Prime Minister concluded by appealing to teachers, chiefs and civil servants to respect the elected Government; if they did not, they would no longer be paid from public funds. He quoted instances in African states where chieftainship had disintegrated because chiefs had not respected Government elections by the people. He advised chiefs not to deprive people of their lands, especially widows. The Committee investigating into grievances of the people about land was going on with its work and as soon as it had finished, law would be enacted. He also warned chiefs against placing their sons over existing headmen in their own rights.