THE BASUTOLAND PRISON RULES, 1957

Interpretation.

1. In these rules, in addition to the words and expressions defined in the principal law, the following words and expressions shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning respectively assigned to each as follows:

"legal adviser" means, in relation to a prisoner, such prisoner's advocate or attorney, and includes a clerk authorised by such prisoner's attorney to interview such prisoner;

"principal law" means the Basutoland Prison Proclamation, 1957;

"special rules" means the rules contained in Part B.

PART A.—GENERAL RULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Application of Part A.

2. The rules in this Part apply to all classes of prisoners except in so far as they are inconsistent with the special rules.

Purposes of Training.

3. The object of the training and treatment accorded to convicted prisoners, and to persons detained in juvenile training centres, shall be to establish in them the will to lead a good and useful life on discharge, and to fit them to lead such a life. In particular, in the case of persons detained in juvenile training centres, such object shall be to keep them under discipline appropriate to persons of their ages and descriptions, and to give them such training and instruction as will lead to their reformation and to the prevention of crime.

Prisons.

4. Every prison shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of the principal law, of these rules, and of such standing or other orders as may be given from time to time.

Reception.

5. Every prisoner shall be interviewed as soon as possible after his reception, and shall be classified according to his age, character, class and previous history.

Classification.

6. In order to prevent contamination as far as possible, and to facilitate training, prisoners shall be classified in such manner as the Director shall prescribe.

Privileges.

7. The Director may establish at every prison, appropriate systems of privileges for different classes of prisoners, and different methods of training, in order to foster good conduct and training.
Cells.

8. (1) No cell shall be used for the confinement of a prisoner, unless the Director and a medical officer have certified that its size, lighting, heating, ventilation and fittings are sufficient to keep the prisoner in good health, and that it enables the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer.

(2) A certificate given under this rule in respect of any cell, may limit the period during which a prisoner may be separately confined therein, and the number of hours a day during which a prisoner may be employed therein.

(3) The certificate shall identify the cell to which it relates, by a number or mark, and such number or mark shall be shown on the cell in a conspicuous position. If the number or mark is changed without the consent of the Director, the certificate shall cease to have effect.

(4) The certificate shall specify the maximum number of prisoners which may be confined in such cell at any one time. The number so specified shall not be exceeded without the authority of the Director, or if the Director is not immediately available, of the District Commissioner.

(5) If the Director is of the opinion that a cell no longer complies with the conditions of the certificate given under this rule in respect of such cell, he may withdraw such certificate.

(6) If the certificate relating to any cell is cancelled, such cell shall not be used for the confinement of prisoners until a fresh certificate has been issued.

(7) In the prison in Maseru a special cell or cells shall be provided for the temporary confinement of refractory or violent prisoners. In every other prison, such cell or cells may, in the discretion of the Director, be provided.

Beds and Bedding.

9. Every prisoner shall be provided with a separate bed, or bed board, or sleeping mat, according to his classification, and with separate bedding adequate for warmth and health.

Women's Accommodation.

10. (1) In a prison for both men and women, the whole of that part of the premises allocated to women shall be entirely separate from that allocated to men, and shall be secured by means of locks different from those used in the men's prison.

(2) The keys of premises allocated to women shall be under the control of female officers, and no male officer shall enter the premises except on duty and in the company of a female officer.

Search.

11. (1) Every prisoner shall be searched when taken into custody by an officer, on reception into prison, and at such subsequent times as may be directed, and all unauthorised articles shall be taken from him.
(2) Searches of prisoners shall be conducted in as seemly a manner as is consistent with the need to discover concealed articles.

(3) No prisoner shall be stripped and searched in the sight of another prisoner.

(4) Only officers of the same sex as the prisoner shall search such prisoner.

Retention of Property.

12. (1) All money, clothing or other effects belonging to a prisoner, which he is not allowed to retain, shall be placed in the custody of the gaoler, who shall keep an inventory thereof, which shall be signed or marked by the prisoner.

(2) All money belonging to prisoners shall, after particulars thereof have been entered in the inventory prescribed in sub-rule (1), be paid into the suspense account of the District Commissioner for the district in which the prisoner is situated. The District Commissioner's receipt for such money shall be kept in safe custody by the gaoler.

Recording of Particulars.

13. There shall be recorded in such manner as the Director may prescribe, upon reception and from time to time as prescribed, the name, age, height, weight, particular marks, and such other measurements and particulars as may be required, of every prisoner.

Photographs.

14. A prisoner may be photographed on reception and subsequently, but no copy of the photograph shall be given to any person who is not entitled to receive it.

Baths.

15. Every prisoner shall, on the day of his reception, take a bath, unless exempted by the officer in charge or medical officer.

Medical Examination.

16. Every prisoner shall, on the day of his reception, be separately examined by the medical officer, who shall record the state of the prisoner's health and such other particulars as he may be directed to record. When a prisoner is received too late to be examined on the day of his reception, or when the medical officer is not available, he shall be examined as soon as possible, and in any case within forty-eight hours after his reception.

Babies.

17. Subject to such conditions as the Director may determine, a woman prisoner may have her baby with her in prison during the normal period of lactation for women of such prisoner's class or race, and for longer if required in special circumstances. The baby may be supplied with clothing and necessities of life at the public expense.
Providing and Explaining Information.

18. (1) Arrangements shall be made to ensure that every prisoner, on his reception, is given full information—

(a) about the rules governing the treatment of prisoners of his class;
(b) about any other regulations of which he should have knowledge; and
(c) about the disciplinary requirements of the prison.

(2) The gaoler shall personally ensure as soon as possible after reception, and in any case within twenty-four hours after reception, that every prisoner has been given the information referred to in sub-rule (1), and understands both his rights and his obligations.

Custody during Removal, etc.

19. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), if the Director has ordered that a prisoner be taken to any place, such prisoner shall, while outside the prison, be kept in the custody of officers.

(2) A prisoner directed to be brought before a court may, while outside the prison, be kept in the custody of members of the Basutoland Mounted Police.

Precautions during Removal of Prisoners.

20. When prisoners are being moved to or from prison, proper safeguards shall be adopted to protect them from insult or curiosity, and to prevent communication between prisoners and other persons.

Final Interview with Gaoler.

21. Every prisoner shall, before discharge or removal to another prison, be interviewed by the gaoler.

Final Interview with Medical Officer.

22. (1) Every prisoner discharged or removed to another prison, shall be examined by the medical officer. The interval of time between such examination and such discharge or removal, shall be as short as may be possible in the circumstances.

(2) No prisoner shall be removed to another prison unless the medical officer has certified that he is fit to be so removed.

(3) If a prisoner is due for discharge, and he is suffering from any acute or dangerous illness, he shall not be sent out of prison until it is, in the opinion of the medical officer, safe to send him out, unless such prisoner refuses to stay in prison.

Return of Clothes.

23. On the discharge of a prisoner, his own clothes shall be returned to him, unless it has been found necessary to destroy them or otherwise to dispose of them, in which case proper clothing shall be provided.
Record of Deaths.

24. The medical officer shall keep a record of the death of any prisoner, containing the following particulars:—
   (a) the time at which the deceased was taken ill;
   (b) when the illness was first notified to the medical officer;
   (c) the nature of the illness;
   (d) when the prisoner died;
   (e) an account of the external appearance of the deceased's body;
   (f) full particulars of any post mortem examination, if held;
   (g) any special observations which appear to the medical officer to be relevant or required.

Inquests.

25. The gaoler shall give immediate notice of the death of any prisoner, to the District Commissioner having jurisdiction under the Basutoland Inquests Proclamation, 1954, and also to the Director and the member of the police force in charge of the nearest police station.

General Principles of Discipline and Control.

26. Rules 27 to 53, for Discipline and Control, shall be applied in accordance with the principles contained in this rule, due allowance being made for differences in character and response to discipline in different types of prisoners:—
   (i) Discipline and order shall be maintained with firmness, but with no more restriction than is required for safe custody and well ordered community life;
   (ii) in their control of prisoners, officers shall seek to influence them through their own example and leadership, and to enlist their willing co-operation; and
   (iii) the treatment of prisoners shall at all times be such as to encourage their self-respect and sense of personal responsibility.

Supervision.

27. (1) The Director shall, either himself or by his officers, visit all prisons and examine the state of the buildings, the conduct of officers, the treatment and conduct of prisoners, and all other matters concerning the management of prisons, and shall ensure that the provisions of the principal law and of these rules are duly observed.
   (2) The superintendent, or the gaoler, shall exercise close and constant personal supervision of the whole prison, and shall, daily, visit and inspect all parts of the prison where prisoners are working or accommodated, giving special attention to every prisoner who is a hospital patient.
(3) At least twice a week, during the night, a specially detailed officer shall visit the prison and ensure that it is in a satisfactory state.

**Performance of Gaoler's Duties by Other Persons.**

28. (1) The officer in charge of a prison may appoint any officer to act in place of a gaoler who is absent. During such absence, the officer appointed to act shall perform all the duties and have all the powers of the gaoler.

(2) The officer in charge of a prison may delegate to any officer, such of a gaoler's duties as the Director may from time to time approve.

**Supervision, etc., of Women.**

29. Women prisoners shall be attended only by female officers, and if working under the guidance of a male instructor they shall be supervised by a female officer.

**Custody of Women.**

30. (1) Where part of a prison is set aside for women, a female officer shall be in charge of that part, and all women prisoners shall be under her care and superintendence.

(2) Such female officer shall exercise a close and constant personal supervision over the whole of the women's prison. She shall visit and inspect daily, all parts of the prison where women prisoners are working or accommodated, giving special attention to every woman prisoner who is sick or under restraint or undergoing solitary confinement or spare diet.

(3) At least twice a week, during the night, such female officer shall visit the women's prison and ensure that it is in a satisfactory state.

(4) The officer in charge of a prison may appoint any female officer to act in place of a female officer supervising a women's prison, who is absent. During such absence, the female officer appointed to act shall perform all the duties and have all the powers of the absent female officer.

**Use of Force.**

31. (1) No officer shall use force unnecessarily when dealing with prisoners. If the application of force to a prisoner cannot be avoided, no more force than is necessary shall be used, and an immediate written report shall be made to the Director.

(2) No officer shall deliberately act in a manner calculated to provoke a prisoner.

**Prisoners Not to Hold Disciplinary Posts.**

32. No prisoner shall be employed in any disciplinary capacity, but prisoners carefully selected by the officer in charge may be given positions of responsibility and leadership within such limits as the Director may determine.
Temporary Work in Cell.

33. (1) If at any time it appears to the officer in charge that it is desirable, for the maintenance of good order or discipline, or in the interests of a prisoner, that such prisoner should not work in association with others, the gaoler may be authorised to arrange for such prisoner to work temporarily in a cell or elsewhere and not in association.

(2) The officer in charge shall arrange for such prisoner to resume work in association upon the expiration of one month, unless further authority is given from month to month by the Director.

(3) The officer in charge shall arrange for such prisoner to resume work in association if the medical officer so advises on medical grounds. If the officer in charge considers it to be desirable that such prisoner should, for any other reason, resume work in association, he may in his own discretion make the necessary arrangements.

Remission of Sentence.

34. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding one month, whether by one sentence or by consecutive sentences, shall, by good conduct and industry, become eligible for discharge upon serving two-thirds of his whole sentence.

(2) Nothing contained in this rule shall authorise the reduction of any period of imprisonment to less than thirty-one days.

Offences against Discipline Committed by Prisoners.

35. Reports against prisoners for offences against discipline shall be dealt with only by the Director or an officer in charge, unless otherwise directed under sub-rule (3) of rule 43.

Separation of Reported Prisoners.

36. When a prisoner has been reported for an offence against discipline, the gaoler may order him to be kept apart from other prisoners, pending adjudication on such report.

Information to Reported Prisoners.

37. Before a report against a prisoner, of an offence against discipline, is dealt with, such prisoner shall be informed of the nature of the offence for which he has been reported. No prisoner shall be punished for an offence against discipline until he has had an opportunity of hearing the charge and evidence against him, and of making his defence.

Unauthorised Articles.

38. The gaoler may deprive a prisoner of any unauthorised article found in his cell or in his possession.
39. A prisoner shall be guilty of an offence against discipline if he—

1. disobeys any lawful order of the Director, of an officer in charge, or of any other officer, or if he disobeys any of these rules;
2. treats with disrespect any officer or any person authorised to visit the prison;
3. is idle, careless, or negligent at work, or refuses to work;
4. uses any abusive, insolent, threatening or other improper language;
5. is indecent in language, act, or gesture;
6. commits any assault;
7. communicates in any way, or by any means, with any person with whom he is not authorised to communicate;
8. leaves his cell, or place of work, or other appointed place, without permission;
9. wilfully disfigures or damages any part of the prison, or any property which is not his own;
10. commits any nuisance;
11. has in his cell, or in his possession, any unauthorised article, or attempts to obtain such an article;
12. gives to, or receives from, any person, any unauthorised article;
13. refuses to be medically examined or vaccinated or inoculated, or wilfully obstructs anyone whose duty it is so to examine, vaccinate or inoculate him;
14. fails or refuses to give full and truthful answers to any question put to him by a prison officer, member of a visiting committee, or officer in charge, on prison matters;
15. uses language calculated to cause discontent, insubordination, or excitement among other prisoners;
16. escapes from prison or from lawful custody;
17. mutinies or incites other prisoners to mutiny;
18. commits gross personal violence against an officer;
19. makes repeated and groundless complaints;
20. in any way offends against good order and discipline;
21. being an untried prisoner, sells or transfers to any person any article allowed in the prison for his use.

2. Sub-rule (1) of rule 40 of the Prison Rules is hereby amended by the addition after the word "delay" of the following provision:

"An officer in charge may refrain from adjudicating if he is of opinion that the circumstances might affect, or be taken to affect, his impartiality in the matter, and that it would therefore be improper, or of doubtful propriety, for him to adjudicate. If an officer in charge refrains from adjudicating, or is for any reason unable to adjudicate, or is absent, the Director of Prisons may, in writing, confer on another person the power of an officer in charge to adjudicate in a particular matter or for a specified period. References in these rules to an officer in charge shall, in respect of adjudication, include a person upon whom the Director of Prisons has conferred power under this sub-rule."
Where any offence is also an offence at common law or under any other law, and such officer in charge is of the opinion that such offence, by reason of its gravity, should not be dealt with by him, he may order that the offence be reported to the Basutoland Mounted Police for investigation with a view to public prosecution.

Adjudication and Awards—Ordinary Offences.

41. An officer in charge adjudicating upon any offence against discipline may, if he finds the prisoner guilty, make one or more of the following awards:
(a) Forfeiture of remission of sentence, for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days;
(b) Forfeiture, or postponement, of privileges for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days;
(c) Exclusion from association, or from associated work, for a period not exceeding fourteen days;
(d) Solitary confinement for a period not exceeding three days; or
(e) Spare diet for a period not exceeding three days.

Adjudication, Awards and Review—Escaping and Serious or Repeated Offences.

42. (1) The officer in charge shall, if he himself is not an administrative officer, stop any adjudication which he may have commenced upon—
(a) any offence of escaping or attempting to escape from prison or from lawful custody; or
(b) any serious or repeated offence against discipline, for which such award as he may make under the last preceding rule is, in his opinion insufficient; and shall, without entering any finding or making any award, order that the offence be adjudicated by a magistrate, senior district officer or district officer.

(2) Any officer in charge who is himself an administrative officer, and any magistrate, senior district officer or district officer to whom an adjudication has been removed under sub-rule (1), may, if he finds the prisoner guilty of—
(a) any offence of escaping or attempting to escape from prison or from lawful custody; or
(b) any serious or repeated offence against discipline; make one or more of the following awards—
(i) Forfeiture of remission of sentence;
(ii) Forfeiture, or postponement, of privileges;
(iii) Exclusion from association, or from associated work, for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days;
(iv) Solitary confinement for a period not exceeding fourteen days;
(v) Spare diet for a period not exceeding fifteen days.

(3) If the officer making any award under this rule is not empowered or entitled to hold a subordinate court of the first class, such award shall be subject to review and confirmation by the District Commissioner of the district in which the prison is situate.
Especially Grave Offences.

43. (1) Where a prisoner is reported for—
(a) mutiny or incitement to mutiny; or
(b) gross personal violence to an officer;
the officer in charge shall forthwith report the same to the Director, who shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rules (2) and (3), inquire into the charges and determine thereon in terms of this rule.

(2) If any such offence is also an offence at common law or under any other law, and the Director is of the opinion that it ought, because of its gravity, to be the subject of public prosecution, he may, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), order that the offence be reported to the Basutoland Mounted Police for investigation.

(3) The Resident Commissioner may direct that the functions exercisable by the Director under this rule shall be exercised by a District Commissioner or magistrate appointed in that behalf.

(4) The Director, or such District Commissioner or magistrate, shall inquire into the charges on oath, and may, if he finds the prisoner guilty, make one or more of the awards set out in sub-rule (2) of the last preceding rule, subject to the modification that he may award solitary confinement for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days. If such prisoner is a male, corporal punishment may, subject to the restrictions imposed by section twenty of the principal law, be ordered in addition to or instead of any such awards.

(5) Where an order for the infliction of corporal punishment is made, the order shall specify the number of strokes, and the instrument with which they are to be inflicted. Such order shall be recorded in such manner as the Director may determine.

(6) Any award made under this rule shall be subject to confirmation by the Resident Commissioner. No corporal punishment so awarded shall be inflicted until and unless the award has been confirmed.

(7) The Director, or such District Commissioner or magistrate, may, when making an order for the infliction of corporal punishment, make, as an alternative to be applied if the Resident Commissioner should refuse to confirm such order, awards under sub-rule (2) of rule 42 as modified by sub-rule (4) of this rule. If no such alternative awards were made at the time the order was made, they may be made after such refusal.

Corporal Punishment.

44. (1) All corporal punishment shall be attended by the officer in charge and the medical officer.

(2) The medical officer shall, immediately before the punishment is inflicted, examine the prisoner and satisfy himself that he is both mentally and physically fit to
undergo the punishment. He shall make such recommendations for preventing injury to the prisoner’s health as he may deem necessary, and the officer in charge shall give effect to such recommendation.

(3) The medical officer may, after the infliction of the punishment has begun, recommend that the punishment be stopped and that no further punishment be inflicted, if he deems it necessary so to recommend in order to prevent injury to the prisoner’s health. The officer in charge shall thereupon stop the remainder of the punishment.

(4) The gaoler shall enter in the corporal punishment book, the number of strokes inflicted, and any order to stop punishment which may have been made. The entry shall be countersigned by the officer in charge and by the medical officer.

(5) Every instrument or appliance used for, or in connection with, the infliction of corporal punishment, shall be of a pattern approved by the Resident Commissioner.

(6) No sentence of corporal punishment shall be carried out by instalments.

**Medical Certificate, Visits by Officer in Charge, etc.**

45. (1) Awards and sentences of solitary confinement, corporal punishment or spare diet shall in no case be carried out unless the medical officer has certified that the prisoner is in a fit condition of health to sustain it.

(2) Every prisoner undergoing solitary confinement or subjected to spare diet shall be visited, at least once a day, by the superintendent or gaoler, and by the medical officer whenever possible. If he is undergoing solitary confinement he shall be visited by an officer appointed for that purpose at intervals of not more than three hours during the day.

**Remission and Mitigation of Awards.**

46. (1) A disciplinary award in respect of a prisoner may be remitted or mitigated by the Director.

(2) The authority responsible for a disciplinary award under sub-rules (b) to (e) of rule 41, or paragraphs (ii) to (v) of sub-rule (2) of rule 42, may terminate or mitigate such award at any time during the currency thereof.

**Mechanical Restraints.**

47. (1) Mechanical restraints shall not be used as a punishment, or for any purpose other than safe custody during removal, but may be used on medical grounds by direction of the medical officer, or in the circumstances and under the conditions specified in the following five sub-rules.

(2) A prisoner may be placed under mechanical restraint when it appears necessary to do so in order to prevent him from injuring himself or others, or damaging property, or creating a disturbance. Notice thereof shall forthwith be given to the officer in charge and to the medical officer.
(3) Upon receiving a notice under sub-rule (2), the medical officer shall forthwith inform the gaoler whether he concurs in the order. If the medical officer is absent, the officer in charge may make the necessary decision, subject to confirmation by the medical officer immediately upon his return. If on medical grounds the medical officer does not concur in the order, or does not confirm the decision of the officer in charge, action shall be taken in accordance with any recommendation which the medical officer may make.

(4) No prisoner shall be kept under mechanical restraint for longer than is necessary. Mechanical restraint shall not continue for longer than twenty-four hours, unless the Director or the officer in charge has otherwise ordered, in writing, giving reasons, and specifying the period during which the prisoner is to be kept under such mechanical restraint. Such order shall be preserved by the gaoler as his warrant.

(5) The gaoler shall forthwith record particulars of every case in which mechanical restraint is applied. The officer in charge shall countersign such record and report every such case in writing to the Director.

(6) Mechanical restraint shall be applied only by means of such appliances, and in such manner and under such conditions, as may be approved by the Resident Commissioner.

Temporary Confinement.

48. Special cells may be certified, in the same manner as cells to which rule 8 applies, for the confinement of refractory or violent prisoners. The superintendent or gaoler may order the confinement of any refractory or violent prisoner in such cell, but no prisoner shall be confined therein as a punishment. Any prisoner confined in such cell shall be released therefrom when he ceases to be refractory or violent.

Complaints to be Recorded and Put Forward.

49. (1) Every request by a prisoner to see the Director, a member of the visiting committee, the officer in charge, the medical officer, the superintendent or the gaoler, shall be recorded by the officer to whom it is made and conveyed without delay to the gaoler under special arrangements to be made for the purpose.

(2) The gaoler shall, at a convenient hour every day, except on Sundays and public holidays, hear the applications of all prisoners who have requested to see him. If any prisoner makes a request to see the Director, the officer in charge, the medical officer, or a member of the visiting committee, the gaoler shall transmit such request direct to the officer or person concerned.

Prohibited Articles Generally.

50. No person shall, without authority—

(a) convey into, or throw into, or deposit in, a prison; or

(b) convey or throw out of a prison; or
(c) convey to a prisoner, or deposit in any place with intent that it shall come into the possession of a prisoner; any money, clothing, food, drink, drug, tobacco, letter, paper, book, tool or other article whatever. Anything so conveyed, thrown or deposited may be confiscated by the superintendent or gaoler.

_Drink, Drugs and Tobacco._

51. (1) No prisoner shall be given, or be allowed to have, any intoxicating liquor, unless the medical officer has, subject to the provisions of the Liquor Proclamation, given a written order specifying the quantity to be given or allowed, and the name of the prisoner for whose use such liquor is intended.

(2) No prisoner shall be given, or be allowed to have, any drug, whether habit-forming or not, unless the medical officer has, subject to the provisions of the law relating to the supply, possession and use of drugs and habit-forming drugs, given a written order specifying the quantity to be given or allowed, and the name of the prisoner for whose use such drug or habit-forming drug is intended.

(3) No prisoner shall be allowed to smoke, or possess, any tobacco, except in accordance with such orders as may be given by the superintendent or gaoler with the approval of the Director.

_General Restriction of Admission._

52. (1) All persons and vehicles entering or leaving any prison may be examined and searched.

(2) Any person suspected of—

(a) bringing any prohibited article into the prison; or

(b) carrying out a prohibited article or any property belonging to the prison; or

(c) being in possession of a prohibited article while in the prison; or

(d) being while in the prison, in improper possession of any property belonging to the prison;

shall be stopped, and immediate notice thereof shall be given to the superintendent or gaoler, who may order that such person shall be examined and searched.

(3) If any person is not willing to submit to examination and search, the superintendent or gaoler may refuse him admission to the prison.

(4) If any person, while in the prison, conducts himself improperly, or is not willing to submit to examination and search, the superintendent or gaoler may direct the removal of such person from the prison.

_Visitors Viewing Prisons._

53. (1) The superintendent or gaoler shall not allow any person to view the prison, except as provided by any law or as directed by the Resident Commissioner or the Director.
(2) The gaoler shall ensure that no person authorised to view the prison makes a sketch, takes a photograph, or holds communication with a prisoner, unless such person is authorised to do so by the Resident Commissioner or the Director.

**General Requirement of Work.**

54. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), every prisoner sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour shall be required to do useful work for not more than ten hours a day. As far as may be practicable, at least eight of the ten hours shall be spent in associated or other work outside the cells.

(2) The medical officer may excuse a prisoner from work on medical grounds. No prisoner shall be set to any work unless he has been certified as fit for that type of work by the medical officer.

**Unauthorised Work.**

55. No prisoner shall be set to any type of work not authorised by the Director.

**Recording of Religion.**

56. On the reception of each prisoner, his religious denomination shall be ascertained and recorded, and he shall be treated as a member of the denomination then recorded unless and until he satisfies the officer in charge that he has good grounds for wishing to have the record altered. If such prisoner has no religion, an appropriate entry shall be made.

**Visits by Ministers, and Services.**

57. (1) The Director, officers in charge, and gaolers, shall allow such ministers of religion as may be approved by them, to visit prisoners of their respective denominations.

(2) Every prisoner shall be allowed, in accordance with the arrangements in force in the prison in which he is confined, to attend religious services of his denomination and to be visited by a minister of his denomination.

(3) Every prisoner shall be informed of this rule on his reception.

**Religious Books.**

58. The Scriptures and books of religious observance and instruction recognised for a prisoner’s denomination, and accepted by the Director for use in prisons, shall, as far as may be practicable, be available for the personal use of each prisoner of such denomination.

59. On Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas Day, arrangements shall be made to ensure that only essential work is done by prisoners.

**Study, etc.**

60. (1) The Director may determine what facilities shall be allowed at each prison, to enable prisoners who wish to do so, to improve their education by studying or by practising handicrafts in their leisure time.
Those prisoners who are likely to derive benefit from the use of facilities provided under sub-rule (1), shall be encouraged to make use of them.

**Books, etc., from Outside.**

61. Prisoners may receive books or periodicals from outside the prison, under such conditions as the Director may determine.

**Family Relationship, etc.**

62. (1) Special attention shall be given to the maintenance of such relations between a prisoner and his family as are desirable in the best interests of both.

(2) The officer in charge or gaoler shall, so far as is in his opinion practicable and desirable, encourage and assist prisoners to maintain or establish relations with persons or agencies outside the prison likely to promote the best interests of their families and their own social rehabilitation.

(3) The officer in charge or the gaoler may communicate to a prisoner, or to his family or friends, any matter of importance to such prisoner.

(4) Every prisoner shall be allowed to inform his family of his transfer to another prison.

**Information to Family of Death, etc.**

63. If a prisoner dies or becomes seriously ill, or is certified as mentally defective, or sustains serious injury, the officer in charge or the gaoler shall immediately transmit full information—

(a) to any person married to the prisoner, and whose address is known; or
(b) to the nearest relative of the prisoner, whose address is known; and in addition
(c) to any other person whom the prisoner has requested may be so informed.

**Normal Minimum Provision for Letters and Visits.**

64. (1) Every prisoner shall be allowed—

(a) to write, and to receive, a letter on reception; and
(b) to write, and to receive, a letter once every calendar month thereafter; and
(c) to receive a visit once in every calendar month.

(2) The letters and visits to which a prisoner is entitled under sub-rule (1), shall not be liable to forfeiture under rules 41, 42 and 43.

**Letters and Visits Generally.**

65. (1) The Director may impose such restrictions upon, and supervision over, letters and visits, as he considers necessary for the preservation of discipline and good order, for the prevention of crime and criminal association, and for safeguarding the welfare of individuals. This power shall be exercised subject to the provisions of rule 64, but shall not be affected by anything contained in the nine following rules or in any special rule.
(2) No person shall be allowed to communicate with a prisoner without special authority, except as provided in these rules.

(3) With the exception of letters to or from legal advisers under these rules, every letter to or from a prisoner shall be read by the gaoler or by a responsible officer deputed by him for the purpose. Any such letter may be referred to the Director or the officer in charge, who may also read such letter. The Director, officer in charge or gaoler may impound any such letter if, in his opinion, its contents are objectionable or of inordinate length.

No Weekday or Private Visits.

66. (1) Visits to prisoners shall, except in emergencies, and except as provided in these rules for visits by legal and medical advisers, take place on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, in the sight and hearing of a prison officer.

(2) The Director may allow exceptions to this rule, either generally or in respect of particular prisons.

Deferment in Case of Solitary Confinement.

67. If a prisoner is undergoing solitary confinement when he becomes entitled to a letter or visit under these rules, the same may be deferred, in a gaoler’s discretion, until such confinement has expired.

Additional Letters or Visits as Privilege.

68. The Director may allow such additional letters or visits as he may determine, as a privilege for any prisoner or class of prisoners.

Letter Instead of Visit.

69. The superintendent or gaoler may allow a prisoner to forego any visit to which he may be entitled, and, instead, to write a letter and receive a reply.

Discretionary Letters and Visits.

70. The officer in charge may, in his discretion, allow a prisoner to write and receive special letters, and to have special visits, for any purpose, likely, in the opinion of the officer in charge, to promote the best interests of the prisoner or of his family, either during his imprisonment or after his discharge.

Visits by Police.

71. Any member of the Basutoland Mounted Police may visit any prisoner who is willing to see him, on production of an order issued by a senior or subordinate officer of the Basutoland Mounted Police. Any such visit shall be in addition to those allowed under these rules.

Visiting Persons Imprisoned in Default of Payment.

72. A person who has been committed to prison in default of payment of money which he is required to pay under any conviction or order, shall be allowed to have interviews with his friends on any day at any reasonable hour, or to communicate by letter with them, for the purpose of arranging payment of such money and his consequent release.
Visits by Legal Adviser.

73. (1) The legal adviser of a prisoner who is party to civil or criminal legal proceedings, shall be allowed reasonable facilities to interview the prisoner concerning such proceedings, in the sight, but not in the hearing, of an officer.

(2) The legal adviser of a prisoner may, with the permission of the Director, interview the prisoner with reference to any other legal business, in the sight and hearing of an officer.

Special Purpose Visits Not to be Forfeited.

74. The visits for special purposes, to which rules 72 and 73 refer, shall be additional to the visits allowed under any other rule, and shall not be liable to forfeiture under rules 41, 42 and 43.

Hospital Accommodation.

75. If medical treatment and care is not provided for sick prisoners in a Government hospital, a suitable part of the prison shall be equipped, furnished and staffed by suitably trained officers, in a manner providing proper medical care and treatment for sick prisoners.

Medical Officer.—General Duties.

76. The medical officer shall have the care of the mental and physical health of the prisoners. He shall regularly visit every sick prisoner, every prisoner who complains that he is ill, and every other prisoner to whose physical or mental condition his attention is specially directed.

Sick Prisoners.—Attendance and Consultations.

77. (1) Every officer who forms the opinion that the physical or mental health of a prisoner deserves special notice and care, shall report such opinion to the officer in charge or the gaoler, even if such prisoner does not complain. The officer in charge or the gaoler shall bring such case to the notice of the medical officer without delay. The medical officer shall attend to such prisoner as soon as possible.

(2) The medical officer may, at his discretion, call into consultation another medical practitioner. Before any serious operation is performed upon a prisoner, the medical officer shall consult a second medical practitioner, unless in his opinion it is essential that the operation be performed immediately, or unless a second medical practitioner is not immediately available.

(3) If the medical officer consults another medical practitioner, or performs a serious operation without consulting a second medical practitioner, under this rule, he shall report such matter in writing to the Director.

Duty to Report Matters of Medical Concern.

78. The medical officer shall report to the officer in charge any matter which appears to him to require the consideration of the Director on medical grounds. The officer in charge shall send such report to the Director.
Report on Danger to Health, etc.

79. If the medical officer has reason to believe—
   (a) that a prisoner's mental or physical health is likely to be injuriously affected by continued imprisonment or by any conditions of imprisonment; or
   (b) that the life of a prisoner will be endangered by imprisonment; or
   (c) that a sick prisoner will not survive his sentence or is totally or permanently unfit for imprisonment;

he shall, without delay, report the case in writing to the officer in charge, making such recommendations as he thinks fit. The officer in charge shall send such report and recommendations to the Director forthwith.

Recommendations on Diet, etc.

80. If the medical officer thinks it necessary to draw attention to the condition of any prisoner on medical grounds, he shall make a written report to the officer in charge, making such recommendations as he thinks necessary, for the alteration of the diet or treatment of the prisoner, for his separation from other prisoners, or for the supply to him of additional clothing, bedding or other articles. The officer in charge shall direct the gaoler to carry such recommendations into effect as far as may be practicable.

Suicidal Prisoners.

81. If the medical officer has reason to believe that any prisoner has suicidal intentions, he shall report to the officer in charge, who shall, without delay, direct that such prisoner be specially observed at frequent intervals.

Painful Tests.

82. The medical officer shall not apply any painful test to a prisoner for the purpose of detecting malingering, or for any other purpose, without the permission of the Director or of the visiting committee.

Serious Illness.

83. The medical officer shall give notice to the gaoler when a prisoner appears to be seriously ill. The gaoler shall notify the officer in charge and a minister of the religious denomination to which such prisoner belongs.

Supervision of Hygiene.

84. The medical officer shall supervise the hygiene of the prison and of the prisoners, including arrangements for cleanliness, sanitation, heating, lighting and ventilation, and shall advise the gaoler thereon. For this purpose the medical officer of the Maseru prison shall inspect such prison daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, and medical officers of other prisons shall inspect such prisons weekly.

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Washing, Shaving and Hair Cutting.

85. Arrangements shall be made for every prisoner to wash at times set aside for the purpose, and for men to shave or be shaved and to have their hair cut as required, unless excused or prohibited on medical or other grounds. The hair of a prisoner may, in the case of a man, be cut as short as may be necessary for good appearance, but in the case of a woman it shall not be cut without her consent. In either case the medical officer may give such directions for the cutting of hair as may be necessary for the eradication of vermin, the prevention or cure of disease, or the removal of dirt.

Toilet Articles.

86. Prisoners may be provided, on admission, with such toilet articles as are necessary for health and cleanliness. Arrangements shall be made for the replacement of such articles when necessary.

Exercise to be Regular.

87. (1) Prisoners who are not engaged in outdoor work shall be given one hour's exercise in the open air every day, weather permitting. In special circumstances the Director may authorise the reduction of such daily period to half an hour.
(2) Prisoners of suitable age and physical condition shall be permitted to engage in organised sport under strict control during some part of the daily exercise period wherever possible.
(3) The medical officer may modify the exercise of a prisoner, or excuse a prisoner from exercise, on medical grounds.

Quality of Food.

88. The food provided for prisoners shall be in accordance with the Annexure to these rules, and of a nutritional value adequate for health and strength, wholesome and well prepared.

Inspection of Food.

89. The medical officer shall regularly inspect the food, cooked and uncooked, provided for the prisoners. He shall report to the officer in charge on the state and quality of the food, and on any deficiency in the quantity, or defect in the quality, of the drinking water.

No Private Food.

90. No prisoner shall be allowed to have any food other than the normal prison diet prescribed in the Annexure, unless otherwise ordered by the Director on medical or other grounds.

Quantity of Food.

91. No prisoner shall have less food than is provided in the normal prison diet prescribed in the Annexure, except—
(a) as provided under rules 41, 42 and 43 or any other law; or
(b) on the written recommendation of the medical officer in the case of a prisoner who persistently wastes his food; or
(c) on medical grounds by direction of the medical officer.

No Private Clothing.

92. Every prisoner shall be provided with an outfit of clothing adequate for warmth and health, in accordance with a scale approved by the Director. Every prisoner shall wear such clothing and no other, save when attending court as an appellant or petitioner or witness, in which case the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 111 shall apply.

Protective Clothing.

93. The clothing provided shall, where necessary, include suitable protective clothing for use at work.

PART B.—SPECIAL RULES FOR PARTICULAR CLASSES OF PRISONERS.

DIVISION 1 OF PART B.—UNTRIED PRISONERS.

Application of Rules to Untried Prisoners.

94. (1) This Division of Part B applies to persons, herein called "untried prisoners", committed to prison in any of the following circumstances:—
(a) on committal for trial by the High Court;
(b) pending, or in the course of, the hearing of any charge or indictment before any court;
(c) prohibited immigrants not under sentence but on committal to await deportation;
(d) persons apprehended in terms of the Public Safety Proclamation or under any other law relating to deportation, and not under sentence but on committal to await deportation;
(e) on committal to await extradition, or to await return to any place under the Fugitive Offenders Act, Act, 1881;
(f) on committal of a witness to prison in terms of sections sixty-four, sixty-six, seventy, seventy-one, one hundred and ninety-six, one hundred and ninety-seven, or one hundred and ninety-eight, of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation;
(g) on committal to prison under any law relating to insolvency, for the time being in force in the Territory.
(2) If any of the circumstances specified in sub-rule (1) becomes applicable to a person who is already a convicted prisoner rules 106 and 107 shall apply to him as if he were an untried prisoner.

Separation of Untried Prisoners.

95. Untried prisoners shall, as far as possible, be kept apart from convicted prisoners.
Association of Untried Prisoners.

96. Restrictions on the association of untried prisoners shall be limited to the minimum necessary to prevent contamination or conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice.

Food of Untried Prisoners.

97. An untried prisoner may be supplied, at his own expense or at the expense of friends, with food and drink subject to such conditions as the Director may determine.

Clothing of Untried Prisoners.

98. (1) An untried prisoner may wear his own clothing, and may have necessary changes of his own underclothing supplied from time to time, if the same is not required for the purposes of justice and is sufficient and suitable. The medical officer may order the disinfection of such clothing and underclothing.

(2) An untried prisoner who does not wear his own clothing may be required to wear prison dress.

(3) If an untried prisoner is found guilty of the offence under rule 39 of escaping or attempting to escape, the privilege of wearing his own clothes may be forfeited under rules 41 and 42.

Hair Cutting and Shaving of Untried Prisoners.

99. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), the hair of untried prisoners shall not be cut without their consent. Untried men prisoners may be required to shave, but no beard, moustache or the like shall be removed without the wearer’s consent.

(2) The medical officer may give such directions as may be necessary for the eradication of vermin, the prevention or cure of disease, or the removal of dirt, by means of cutting hair or shaving, but hair shall not be cut closer than may be necessary in order to comply with such directions.

Private Medical Attendant of Untried Prisoner.

100. If an untried prisoner wishes to be attended by a registered medical practitioner or dentist, and is able and willing to pay all expenses involved, the Director may, if he is satisfied that there is reasonable ground for the application, allow him to be visited and treated by such practitioner or dentist in consultation with the medical officer.

Private Property of Untried Prisoners.

101. An untried prisoner may apply to the gaoler for permission to have in his room or cell any articles which were in his possession at the time of his arrest. The gaoler may grant such application so far as is consistent with the discipline and good order of the prison, and so far as such articles are not required for the purposes of justice or not suspected to form part of property unlawfully acquired.
Supply of Books, etc., to Untried Prisoners.

102. (1) An untried prisoner may be supplied, at his own expense, with books, newspapers, writing materials, or other things with which to occupy his time, except such as appear to the officer in charge or gaoler to be objectionable.

(2) If it is proved that the privilege allowed by this rule has been abused, it may be withdrawn by the Director, the officer in charge or the gaoler.

Work Not to be Compulsory for Untried Prisoners.

103. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), no untried prisoner shall be required to work in the service or industries of the prison, but may do so with his own consent. If he elects to work at the same labour as is done by prisoners sentenced to hard labour, the date upon which he commenced work shall be noted on the warrant for his detention and brought to the notice of the prosecutor. The prosecutor shall, after verdict and before sentence, inform the court trying such prisoner of such date and of the fact that the prisoner has worked at such labour.

(2) Every untried prisoner shall do such work as may be necessary to keep his cell and its precincts and his bedding clean, and to cleanse his eating and sanitary utensils.

Visits to Untried Prisoners Generally.

104. An untried prisoner may be visited during such hours, and under such restrictions, as the Director may determine.

Visiting Untried Prisoners in Default of Bail.

105. If an untried prisoner is in prison in default of bail, he shall be allowed facilities for the purpose of finding bail, and to have an interview on any day at a reasonable hour, and to communicate with his friends, relations and legal adviser.

Private Medical Adviser to Untried Prisoner.

106. For the purposes of his defence an untried prisoner may receive a visit from a registered medical practitioner selected by him or by his friends or legal adviser, under the same conditions as apply to a visit by his legal adviser.

Letters and Other Facilities for Defence of Untried Prisoners.

107. (1) An untried prisoner shall be allowed all reasonable facilities for the purpose of arranging his defence, including the provision of writing materials, communications by letter with friends, and other correspondence relating thereto.

(2) An untried prisoner may deliver confidential written instructions to his legal adviser. Such instructions shall not be treated as a letter under sub-rule (3) of rule 65, unless the officer in charge or gaoler has reason to suppose that it contains matter not relevant to such instructions.
Forfeiture of Privileges by Untried Prisoners for Offences Against Discipline.

108. Visits or letters required for the purpose of finding bail or preparing a defence shall not be forfeited, but any other privilege allowed to untried prisoners in rules 97, 102 and 107 shall be liable to forfeiture under rules 41, 42 and 43.

Sale, etc., of Articles by Untried Prisoners Forbidden.

109. If it is proved that an untried prisoner has sold or transferred, or has attempted to sell or transfer, an article allowed into the prison for his use, to any person in contravention of sub-rule (21) of rule 39, the provisions of rule 38 shall apply to such article as it applies to an unauthorised article.

Division 2 of Part B.—Appellants, and Petitioners to Courts.

Application of Rules to Appellants and Petitioners.

110. This Division of Part B applies to prisoners who are appellants, or who have petitioned courts. Their application to prisoners who are under sentence of death shall be subject to the special rules applying to such prisoners.

Absence of Appellant or Petitioner from Prison.

111. (1) If an appellant or petitioner to court is in custody, and is to be taken, kept in custody at, or brought back from, any place where he is entitled to be for the purposes of such appeal or petition, he shall be kept in the custody of an officer, or of a member of the Basutoland Mounted Police, while absent from prison.

(2) When an appellant or petitioner to court is absent from prison under this rule, he shall wear his own clothing, or if his own clothing cannot be used he shall wear clothing different from prison dress.

Private Medical Adviser to Appellant or Petitioner.

112. For the purposes of his appeal or petition to court, any prisoner may receive a visit from a registered medical practitioner selected by him or by his friends or legal adviser, under the same conditions as apply to a visit by his legal adviser.

Other Visitors to Appellant or Petitioner.

113. For the purposes of his appeal or petition to court, any prisoner may be visited by any other person.

Letters and Other Facilities for Appeal or Petition.

114. (1) An appellant or petitioner to court may be supplied with so much writing material as the officer in charge or gaoler considers reasonable, for the purpose of preparing his appeal or petition.

(2) An appellant or petitioner to court may write letters to his legal adviser or to other persons, for the purpose of his appeal or petition to court.
(3) An appellant or petitioner may deliver confidential written instructions to his legal adviser. Such instructions shall not be treated as a letter under sub-rule (3) of rule 65, unless the officer in charge or gaoler has reason to suppose that it contains matter not relevant to such instructions.

DIVISION 3 OF PART B.—CONVICTED PRISONERS AWAITING SENTENCE OR REMANDED FOR INQUIRY.

Facilities for Making Representations.

115. (1) A prisoner to whom this rule applies shall, if he so desires, be granted any or all of the facilities which are accorded to appellants and petitioners under rules 112, 113 and 114, for the purpose of preparing any representations to the court before which he is to appear to be sentenced or otherwise dealt with.

(2) This rule applies to persons committed to prison in any of the following circumstances:

(a) Where a court has postponed sentence on a convicted prisoner until a later date; or
(b) on committal by a subordinate court for sentence under section seventy-seven of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation; or
(c) on committal by any court for inquiries into the physical or mental condition of a convicted prisoner, or into the most suitable method of dealing with his case.

DIVISION 4 OF PART B.—YOUNG PRISONERS.

Separation of Young Prisoners.

116. The Director may set aside such prisons or parts of prisons as he may deem fit, for the detention of young prisoners under the age of eighteen years, in order to secure their separation from other classes of prisoners.

DIVISION 5 OF PART B.—MENTALLY DISORDERED PRISONERS.

Medical Examination and Reports.

117. (1) The medical officer shall devote special attention to, and examine regularly with reference to his mental state, any person detained in a prison—

(a) by order of court for observation and report on his mental condition; or
(b) pending an application, or the result of an application, for his certification and removal to an institution under any law relating to mental disorders, for the time being in force in the Territory.

(2) The medical officer shall, at monthly intervals, examine with reference to his mental state, any person detained under the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation or under any other law, at the pleasure of the High Commissioner, by reason of mental disorder.
(3) The medical officer shall record in writing his findings at every examination under sub-rules (1) and (2), and such findings shall be kept in the file of documents relating to that person or prisoner.

(4) The medical officer shall call for any previous reports whenever he conducts an examination under this rule.

**DIVISION 6 OF PART B.—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.**

**Searches where Prisoner Sentenced to Death.**

118. Immediately on his reception, and daily thereafter, every prisoner under sentence of death, and his cell, shall be specially searched. Every article which the gaoler deems to be dangerous, or which in his opinion should not be left in such prisoner's possession, shall be taken from him.

**Separation and Supervision of Prisoners under Sentence of Death.**

119. (1) Prisoners under sentence of death shall be kept apart from all other prisoners.

(2) Every prisoner under sentence of death shall, as far as possible, be confined in a separate cell.

(3) Every prisoner under sentence of death shall be kept by day and by night in the constant charge of one or more prison officers.

(4) No prisoner under sentence of death shall be required to work under the provisions of rule 54.

**Visits to Prisoners under Sentence of Death.**

120. (1) A prisoner under sentence of death may be visited by those of his relations, friends and legal advisers whom he wishes to see, and who are authorised to visit him by order in writing of the Director or officer in charge.

(2) A minister of the religious denomination to which any such prisoner belongs, shall have free access to him, but not more than one such minister may visit any one such prisoner at one and the same time.

(3) A member of the visiting committee, an officer on duty, and the sheriff or a deputy-sheriff, shall have access to a prisoner under sentence of death, but any person not mentioned in this sub-rule and in sub-rules (1) and (2) shall have such access only with the permission of the Director.

(4) All visits to prisoners under sentence of death, including visits by legal advisers or in relation to an appeal, shall, notwithstanding any other provision of these rules, take place in the sight and hearing of an officer.

(5) A prisoner under sentence of death shall be allowed special facilities to correspond with his legal advisers, his relatives, and his friends.
Disposal of Body of Executed Prisoner.

121. If the body of a prisoner who has been executed is not claimed within two hours after execution, it shall be buried as and where the Director shall determine.

Division 7 of Part B.—Civil Prisoners.

Application of Rules to Civil Prisoners and Their Maintenance.

122. (1) This Division of Part B shall apply to persons committed by civil courts to serve any period of civil imprisonment, or to be detained, and who are not subject to special treatment under any of the other Divisions of this Part.

(2) The Director shall fix the rate of the maintenance fee in each case, and the maintenance fee so fixed shall be paid weekly in advance by ten o'clock every Monday morning by the creditor. In default of such payment such prisoner shall forthwith be released.

Association and Separation of Civil Prisoners.

123. (1) Civil prisoners may associate among themselves at such times and in such manner as the Director may determine.

(2) Civil prisoners shall not be allowed to associate with prisoners other than civil prisoners, except as provided by sub-rule (3).

(3) If suitable arrangements cannot be made for the association of civil prisoners because of their small number or for any other reason, the Director or officer in charge may permit any civil prisoner who wishes to do so, to associate with prisoners of such class, at such times, and in such manner, as the Director or officer in charge may determine.

Clothing of Civil Prisoners.

124. (1) A civil prisoner may wear his own clothing, and may have necessary changes of his own underclothing supplied from time to time, if such clothing and underclothing is sufficient and suitable. The medical officer may order the disinfection of such clothing and underclothing.

(2) A civil prisoner who does not wear his own clothing may be required to wear prison dress.

(3) If a civil prisoner is found guilty of the offence under rule 39 of escaping or attempting to escape, the privilege of wearing his own clothes may be forfeited under rules 41 and 42.

Remission in Relation to Civil Prisoners.

125. Rule 34 relating to remission shall not apply to civil prisoners.

Civil Prisoners' Visits and Letters.

126. (1) A civil prisoner may be visited during such hours and under such restrictions as the Director may determine, and may write one letter and receive one letter
each week. The officer in charge, or the visiting committee, may allow additional letters to such reasonable extent as may appear advisable in a special case for special reasons.

(2) The privileges allowed in this rule shall be liable to forfeiture under rules 41, 42 and 43: Provided that notwithstanding any such forfeiture, the writing or receiving of one letter, and one visit, in four weeks shall be allowed.

PART C.—VISITING COMMITTEES AND BOARDS OF MANAGEMENT.

Constitution.

127. The visiting committees and boards of management constituted in pursuance of paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section thirty-one of the principal law, shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

Appointment of Members and Chairman.

128. (1) The members of a visiting committee shall be appointed by the Resident Commissioner with effect from the date of commencement of these rules, and thereafter during January every year.

(2) Boards of management shall consist of the Director and the following other members, who shall be appointed by the Resident Commissioner with effect from the date of commencement of these rules, and thereafter during January every year—

(a) an administrative officer or magistrate; and

(b) one non-official member to be nominated by the Paramount Chief.

(3) If a vacancy occurs in a visiting committee or a board of management, the Resident Commissioner may appoint a member at any time to fill the vacancy.

(4) When appointing a visiting committee or board of management, the Resident Commissioner shall designate one of the members as chairman, and shall, if a casual vacancy occurs in the office of chairman, fill the vacancy as soon as possible.

(5) If insufficient members are available, the Resident Commissioner may appoint one person, by name or by virtue of his office, to exercise the functions of a visiting committee. Any person so appointed shall have, and shall be entitled to exercise, all the functions and powers of a visiting committee and of a chairman of a visiting committee.

Term of Office.

129. Members of visiting committees and boards of management shall hold office until their successors hold their first meeting.
First Meeting.

130. The first meeting each year, of visiting committees and boards of management, shall be held on a day during February to be fixed by the chairman, and shall be held at the prison or centre.

Visits to Prisons and Centres.

131. Members of visiting committees and boards of management shall pay frequent visits to the prisons for which they are appointed, and—

(a) at least one member of a visiting committee or board of management shall visit the prison or centre once in each week; but

(b) if a visiting committee consists of only one member, he shall visit the prison once in each month.

Times of Meetings.

132. (1) A visiting committee shall meet at the prison once every quarter to discharge its functions under these rules, or if the committee resolves, for reasons specified in the resolution, that less frequent meetings are sufficient, the visiting committee shall meet in accordance with such resolution, but not less than twice in one calendar year.

(2) A board of management shall meet at the juvenile training centre once every month to discharge its functions under these rules.

Rota and Quorum.

133. At its first meeting, the committee or board shall arrange a rota of attendance at the prison, and fix a quorum for the purpose of carrying out its duties, and may, at that meeting or at a later meeting, appoint a vice-chairman and a secretary.

Vacancies.

134. The powers of a visiting committee or board of management shall not be affected by vacancies, so long as the quorum for meetings is sufficient.

Minutes.

135. The chairman, vice-chairman or secretary of a visiting committee or board of management, shall keep minutes of its proceedings.

General Functions and Inquiries.

136. The visiting committee or board of management shall co-operate with the Director, the officer in charge and the gaoler in promoting the efficiency of the prison, and shall inquire into any matter specially referred to the committee or board by the Resident Commissioner or by the Director, and report thereon.

Abuses.

137. The committee or board shall bring to the notice of the officer in charge or the Director, all abuses connected with the prison, which come to its knowledge.
Access to Prison.

138. (1) The visiting committee or board of management and all members thereof shall have free access to all parts of the prison and to all prisoners, and may visit such prisoners as they desire, either in their cells or in a room out of sight and hearing of officers.

(2) The visiting committee or board of management shall hear and investigate any application which a prisoner desires to make to them, and shall, if necessary, report the same, with their opinion, to the Director.

Sick Prisoners.

139. The visiting committee or board of management shall attend to any report made to them, to the effect that the mind or body of a prisoner is likely to be injured by the conditions of his imprisonment, and shall communicate their opinion to the Director or to the officer in charge.

Diet.

140. The visiting committee or board of management shall inspect the diet of prisoners, and if they find the quality of the food unsatisfactory, they shall report the matter to the officer in charge and note the same in the visitors' book. The gaoler shall immediately take such steps to deal with such report as may be necessary.

Additional Letters and Visits.

141. The visiting committee or board of management may, in any case of special importance or urgency, allow a prisoner an additional visit or letter, or prolong the period of a visit.

Buildings.

142. The visiting committee or board of management may inquire into the state of the prison buildings. If any repairs or additions appear to them to be necessary, they shall report thereon, with their advice and suggestions, to the Resident Commissioner or the Director.

Reports on Individual Prisoners.

143. The Resident Commissioner may require any visiting committee or board of management to report on the case of any individual prisoner or any class of prisoners and to make recommendations regarding that prisoner or any members of that class of prisoners.

Permissions and Consultations.

144. The visiting committee or board of management shall, before granting any permission which they have power to grant under these rules, satisfy themselves, by consultation with the officer in charge or gaoler, that it can be granted without interfering with the security, good order, and proper government of the prison and the prisoners therein. If after such permission has been granted, its continuance seems likely to cause such interference, or if a prisoner has abused permission granted to him, or has been guilty of misconduct, the committee or board may suspend or withdraw the permission.
Contracts.

145. No member of a visiting committee or board of management shall have any interest in any contract made in respect of a prison for which such committee or board is constituted and appointed.

PART D.—STAFF.

General Obligations of Staff.

146. (1) Every officer shall conform to these rules and to standing orders under rule 155, and shall support the officer in charge and the gaoler in maintaining them.

(2) Every officer shall obey the lawful orders and instructions of the Director, the officer in charge and the gaoler.

(3) Every officer shall at once communicate to the gaoler, or to the officer in charge, any abuses or improprieties which may come to his knowledge.

Prison Officers Always on Duty.

147. Every prison officer shall, for all purposes of these rules, be considered to be always on duty.

Declaration on Enlistment.

148. Every person joining the prison service as a prison officer shall be formally enrolled, and shall make the following declaration before a commissioner of oaths in such manner as he may declare to be most binding on his conscience:

"I, ........................................., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, Her heirs and successors, and I will faithfully serve Her Majesty the Queen, Her heirs and successors, during my service in the Basutoland Prison Service, and will obey all orders of the High Commissioner and of the officers placed over me, and will subject myself to all proclamations, regulations and orders relating to the prison service now in force or which may from time to time be in force.

Signature.

Declared at ....................................

day of .................................... 19......

Before me: ...........................................

Commissioner of Oaths."

Uniform and Equipment.

149. All members of the prison service, other than the Director and superintendents, shall be provided with free uniform and equipment. Such free uniform and equipment shall remain the property of the Basutoland Government.
Political Associations and Trade Unions.

150. It shall not be lawful for any member of the prison service to become, or after the expiration of one month after the commencement of these rules to remain, a member of any political association or of any trade union or of any association having as its objects, or as one of its objects, the control of, or influence on, the pay, pensions or conditions of service of the prison service: Provided that a member of the prison service may become a member of an association the membership of which is, by its constitution, confined solely to members of the prison service in the Territory or members of the prison services of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

Business Transactions.

151. (1) No officer shall, without the authority of the Director, carry out any pecuniary or business transaction with, or on behalf of, a prisoner.

(2) No officer shall, without authority—
(a) bring in or carry out, or attempt to bring in or carry out, any article whatsoever, to or for a prisoner; or
(b) knowingly allow to be brought in or carried out, any article whatsoever, to or for a prisoner; or
(c) deposit any article whatsoever in any place with intent that it shall come into the possession of a prisoner.

Gratuities.

152. No officer shall receive any fee, gratuity, or consideration, other than his emoluments and allowances, in connection with his duty.

Search if Required.

153. Every officer shall submit to being searched in the prison, if called upon by the officer in charge or the gaoler.

Communications to Press, etc.

154. (1) No officer shall, directly or indirectly, make any unauthorised communication to representatives of the press or to other persons, relating to matters which have become known to him in the course of his duty.

(2) No officer shall, without authority, publish any matter, or make any public pronouncement, relating to the administration, or to the inmates, of a prison.

Standing Orders.

155. The Director may, with the approval of the Resident Commissioner, make standing orders not inconsistent with the principal law and these rules, to be obeyed by all officers. Failure to obey or observe any such standing order shall be punishable under sub-rule (4) of rule 156.
PART E.—CODE OF DISCIPLINE FOR OFFICERS.

Offences against Discipline by Officers.

156. Any officer shall be guilty of an offence against discipline, and liable to the disciplinary awards prescribed in rule 163, who—

1. is insubordinate by word or act towards any officer, or officer in charge, whose orders it is his duty to obey;
2. assaults any other member of the prison service;
3. uses obscene, abusive or insulting language to any other member of the prison service;
4. without good and sufficient cause, the burden of proof of which shall lie upon him, fails to carry out any lawful order, whether a standing order, written order, or order by signal or word of mouth;
5. neglects, or without good and sufficient cause, the burden of proof of which shall lie upon him, fails, promptly and diligently to do anything which it is his duty as an officer to do;
6. wilfully permits the escape from custody of any prisoner;
7. by carelessness or neglect contributes to the escape of a prisoner;
8. by carelessness or neglect in the course of his duty contributes to the occurrence of any loss or injury to any person, or damage to any property;
9. is unfit for duty through drinking intoxicating liquor or using habit-forming drugs;
10. smokes, or drinks intoxicating liquor, or uses habit-forming drugs, within the precincts of a prison, or while in charge of prisoners outside a prison, or while on duty at a court;
11. sleeps while at his post, or leaves his post without being properly relieved;
12. fails or refuses to apprehend, or to assist in the apprehension of, any prisoner or officer whom it is his duty to apprehend, or in whose apprehension it is his duty to assist;
13. deliberately acts in a manner likely to provoke a prisoner;
14. in dealing with a prisoner, uses force unnecessarily, or where the use of force cannot be avoided, uses more force than is necessary;
15. knowingly makes any false, misleading or inaccurate statement, either orally or in any official document or book, or signs any such statement, or with intent to deceive, destroys or mutilates any such document or book, or alters or erases any entry therein, whether in connection with his duties as an officer, or as an officer or member of any club or fund connected with a prison or the prison staff;
fails to account for, or to make prompt or true return of, any money or property for which he is responsible, whether in connection with his duties as an officer, or as an officer or member of any club or fund connected with the prison or the prison staff;

(17) divulges any matter which it is his duty to keep secret;

(18) communicates, directly or indirectly, to the press or to any unauthorised person, any matter which may have become known to him in the course of his public duties;

(19) publishes any matter, or makes any public pronouncement, relating to prisons, or prisoners, or the administration of the prison service;

(20) communicates with a prisoner for an improper purpose;

(21) knowingly, and without proper authority, conveys or attempts to convey, any letter or any unauthorised thing, into or out of a prison or to a prisoner, or places it anywhere inside or outside a prison with intent that it shall come into the possession of a prisoner;

(22) knowingly, and without proper authority, discusses his duties or any matters of discipline or prison arrangement, within the hearing of a prisoner;

(23) solicits or receives any unauthorised fee, gratuity or other consideration in connection with his duties as an officer;

(24) improperly uses his position as an officer for his private advantage;

(25) without reasonable excuse, the burden of proof of which shall be upon him, is absent without leave from the prison or area in which he is stationed, or from any parade or place of duty, or is late for any duty or parade;

(26) wilfully or negligently damages or loses any article of clothing or personal equipment with which he has been provided or entrusted, or fails to take proper care thereof;

(27) neglects to report any damage to, or loss of, any article of clothing or personal equipment, however caused;

(28) is knowingly and improperly in possession of public property, or of property belonging to any other member of the prison service, or of property belonging to any prisoner;

(29) engages without authority in any employment other than his duty as an officer;

(30) begins, incites, causes, or joins in, any mutiny, or does not use his utmost endeavours to suppress such mutiny; or being cognisant of any mutiny or intended mutiny does not without delay give information thereof to his superior officer and to all other officers in the vicinity;
(31) acts in a disorderly manner, or in any manner prejudicial to good order and discipline or likely to bring discredit on the prison service.

**Charge Sheet in Offences against Discipline.**

157. (1) A charge against an officer for an offence against discipline shall be entered on a charge sheet as soon as possible after consideration of the statements on which the charge is based.

(2) The charge sheet shall specify the provision of rule 156 under which the charge is made, and shall contain such particulars as will leave the officer in no doubt as to the precise nature of the allegation on which the charge is based.

(3) Where an officer is charged with several offences against discipline, each charge shall be entered as a separate count on the charge sheet.

(4) The charge sheet and one copy thereof shall be handed to the accused officer by the gaoler as soon as possible, together with a list of the names of the witnesses whom it is proposed to call in support of the charge.

(5) The accused officer shall initial and date the original charge sheet handed to him under sub-rule (4), and return it to the gaoler as soon as possible, and in any case not later than the commencement of his tour of duty next following the receipt by him of the charge sheet.

**Plea and Reply to Charge Sheet in Offences against Discipline.**

158. The accused officer shall state in writing upon the charge sheet—

(i) whether he admits or denies the charge; and

(ii) if he so desires, his reply to the charge; and

(iii) the names of any witnesses whom he desires to call at the hearing.

**Hearing of Cases of Offences against Discipline.**

159. The officer in charge shall, as soon as possible, hear the case on oath, and shall take a full record of the proceedings, and the accused officer shall be shown the full record and shall sign it.

**Defence in Cases of Offences against Discipline.**

160. (1) At the hearing the accused officer shall be entitled to hear the case against him, and to have an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses called in support of the case against him, and of giving evidence, calling witnesses, and making representations in his defence.

(2) The accused officer shall conduct his defence personally and may, if he wishes, have the assistance of a friend, who shall be an officer selected by himself from among the members of the staff of the prison at which the accused officer is serving.

4-2386630
Jurisdiction of Officers in Charge Trying Cases of Offences against Discipline

Amendment of Rule 161.

3. Rule 161 of the Prison Rules is hereby amended—

(a) by marking the present rule as sub-rule (1); and

(b) by adding the following sub-rules after sub-rule (1):

"(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sub-rule (1), an officer in charge may refrain from hearing evidence or from continuing to hear evidence in a case of an offence against discipline by an officer, and may refrain from determining the case, if he is of opinion that the circumstances might affect, or be taken to affect, his impartiality in the matter, and that it would therefore be improper, or of doubtful propriety, for him to determine the case. If an officer in charge refrains from determining a case, or is for any reason unable to determine a case or cases, or is absent, the Director of Prisons may, in writing, confer on another person the power of an officer in charge to determine a particular case or to determine cases for a specified period. References in these rules to an officer in charge shall, in respect of the determination of cases, include a person upon whom the Director of Prisons has conferred power under this sub-rule.

(3) Where the charge in a case of an offence against discipline by an officer is also an offence against common law or under any other law, and the officer in charge is of the opinion that the offence, by reason of its gravity, should not be dealt with by him, he may order that the offence be reported to the Basuto-land Mounted Police for investigation with a view to public prosecution, and may stop proceedings against the officer under these rules."

"(vi) that the officer undergo special probation for a period not exceeding twelve months; or

(vii) that the officer be fined an amount not exceeding one-half of such officer's basic salary for one month.

(2) An officer in charge making any award or recommendation specified in sub-rule (1) may, if the offence has resulted in loss of, or deficiency in, Government moneys or property, and the evidence shows that such loss or deficiency arose directly or indirectly from the acts or omissions which formed the subject of the charge, add to such award an order requiring the officer charged to make good the whole or a part of such loss or deficiency, specifying in terms of money the value of such loss or deficiency. The amount specified in any order made under this sub-rule, and the amount of any fine imposed under sub-rule (1), may be recovered by stoppage from the officer's pay."
Ex-Officer Failing to Return Property Issued to Him.

164. If any officer has been dismissed, or has otherwise ceased to be a member of the prison service, and he does not forthwith deliver up, in good order and condition, fair wear and tear excepted, everything which may have been supplied to him for the execution of his duty, or which may be in his custody by virtue thereof, or if he fails to account for his failure to deliver up such property, it shall be lawful for the Director to deduct from any moneys due to such person by the Government, the value of such property: Provided that action under this rule shall not prejudice any civil or criminal proceedings which may be pending, or which may be instituted, against such person in respect of such property.

Entry of Disciplinary Awards in Record of Service.

165. (1) The officer in charge shall enter on the charge sheet any caution, award or recommendation, and any order, made by him under rule 163, and shall show the charge sheet and such entries to the officer, who shall initial the charge sheet. The award or recommendation, and any order, shall be reported to the Director, who shall take the following action:

(a) If the charge is dismissed, or is dealt with by caution under paragraph (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 163, make no entry in the officer's record of service;
(b) if the charge is dealt with by means of an award under paragraph (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 163, record it in the officer's record of service;
(c) if the charge is dealt with by means of a recommendation under paragraph (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 163, make no entry in the officer's record of service, until such recommendation has been confirmed, with or without modifications.

(2) In every case in which an order to make good any loss or deficiency has been made under sub-rule (2) of rule 163, the Director shall record such order in the officer's record of service, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in paragraph (c) of sub-rule (1).

Appeals Against Disciplinary Awards.

166. (1) An officer in whose case a disciplinary award or recommendation has been given, may appeal, in writing, giving his reasons, to the Director against the decision and the award or recommendation and any order made in consequence thereof by the officer in charge. No such appeal shall lie where the charge was dealt with by caution. Such appeal shall be handed to the officer in charge within fourteen days from the date of the award or recommendation, and there shall be no right of appeal after the expiration of the aforesaid fourteen days.
(2) The officer in charge shall forward to the Director, with the appeal, the record of the proceedings taken under rule 159, together with all documentary exhibits received during the proceedings, and his observations on the case. The observations of the officer in charge, and the other documents to be forwarded under this sub-rule, shall be shown to and initialed by the officer, who may, if he so requests, be permitted to make copies of all or any of such documents.

(3) The Director may, after considering the papers forwarded to him under sub-rule (2), allow the appeal and dismiss the charge, or may confirm the disciplinary award or substitute therefor a caution or any award, whether more or less severe, which would have been within the power of the officer in charge to impose, and confirm, vary or reverse any order under rule 163.

(4) In all appeals the Director may, before finally determining the matter, refer the case back to the officer in charge to take further evidence on any matter relevant to the case and specified by the Director.

Offences against Discipline by Officers of Prison Service in Charge of Prisons.

167. Where the officer in charge of a prison is in the prison service, offences against discipline alleged to have been committed by him shall be tried by the Director, who shall in such cases have all the powers and duties of an officer in charge under rules 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 165 and 168, and appeals in such cases shall lie to the Resident Commissioner, who shall have all the powers of the Director under rule 166.

Interdiction of Officers.

168. (1) An officer in charge may interdict instantly from the exercise of the powers and functions of his office, any officer against whom proceedings are being taken, or are about to be taken, under these rules for an offence against discipline, or under any other law for a criminal offence, if in the opinion of such officer in charge the public interest, or the interest of the prison service, requires such interdiction.

(2) Where an officer has been interdicted under sub-rule (1), the officer in charge shall allow such officer to receive such portion of the emoluments of his office, not being less than one-half, as the officer in charge shall think fit.

(3) The officer in charge shall report immediately to the Director the fact of, and the reasons for, such interdiction, and particulars of any order relating to the payment of emoluments to the officer interdicted. Upon receiving such report the Director shall give instructions confirming such order or altering it to such extent, not being to less than half of the emoluments of such officer, as the Director shall think fit.
(4) If such officer is found not guilty of the charge against him, he shall receive, in respect of the period of interdiction, the emoluments which he would, but for the interdiction, have received, less the amount of any sums paid to him in respect of that period. Nothing in this sub-rule shall affect the right of the Director to enforce the recovery of any public moneys due from the officer.

(5) An officer under interdict shall report as and when directed.

(6) An officer under interdict shall be available for duty if required, and shall not absent himself overnight from his normal place of residence without the gaoler's permission.

Consideration of Recommendations in Disciplinary Cases.

169. (1) Any recommendation made under paragraph (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 163, shall be subject to confirmation, and shall, subject to the provisions of this rule, be dealt with in the manner laid down in Colonial Regulations and in General Orders of the High Commissioner governing the public service of the Territory.

(2) An officer in respect of whom a recommendation has been made under paragraph (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 163, may submit a written statement setting forth any mitigating circumstances which he wishes to have taken into consideration. Such statement shall be submitted and considered together with the record of proceedings.

(3) The Resident Commissioner may, on considering a recommendation made under paragraph (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 163, order a rehearing or further inquiry by a person or persons nominated by him. At such rehearing or further inquiry the procedure, and the powers and duties of the person or persons so nominated, shall be those prescribed by rules 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 165, 166 and 167, but the accused officer, with the consent of such nominated person or persons, may be represented by an advocate or attorney.

Communication of Decisions to Officer, and Entry of Decisions on Officer's Record of Service.

170. (1) The officer in charge shall, upon receiving any decision on appeal, or any decision on any recommendation, supply a copy of the communication conveying such decision, to the officer.

(2) The decision shall be entered in the officer's record of service, subject to the following modifications:

(a) If the decision is that an award be set aside, any entry which may have been made in the officer's record of service shall be expunged;

(b) If the decision is that an award or recommendation be altered to a caution, the entry relating to the former award shall be expunged;

(c) If the decision is that an award or recommendation be altered to an award other than a caution, any entry which may have been made in the officer's record of service shall be altered accordingly; and
(d) if any order to make good any loss or deficiency, made under sub-rule (2) of rule 163, is confirmed, a note of such confirmation shall be made in the officer's record of service. If such order is varied, the entry in the officer's record of service shall be altered accordingly, and if the order is reversed, any entry relating thereto shall be expunged.

Colonial Regulations and General Orders.

171. Any matter not covered by any provision of Part D or Part F, in relation to officers of the prison service, shall be dealt with in the manner laid down in Colonial Regulations and in General Orders of the High Commissioner governing the public service of the Territory.

PART F.—SUPPLEMENTARY.

Application of Rules.

172. These rules shall apply to all prisons and to all juvenile training centres: Provided that the following shall not apply to juvenile training centres:—

Rule 8, rule 34, paragraph (a) of rule 41, paragraph (i) of sub-rule (2) of rule 42, rule 72, and the whole of Part B.

Short Title and Commencement.

173. These rules may be cited as the Basutoland Prison Rules, 1957, and shall commence upon a date to be fixed by the Resident Commissioner by notice in the Gazette.

ANNEXURE.

SCALE OF DIET FOR PRISONERS.

Diet No. 1.

Per Day.

Salt............................................. 1 oz.
Fresh vegetables, in season.................... \[\frac{1}{4}\] lb.
Mealie meal or kafrir corn meal.................. \[\frac{1}{2}\] lb.
Fat............................................. 1 oz.
For which to be substituted, twice a week, sugar, 1 oz.
Potatoes or beans or peas...................... \[\frac{1}{2}\] lb.
For prisoners who have had three months' continuous detention in prison, the ration shall be increased by the addition of \[\frac{1}{2}\] lb. meat daily, and the ration of potatoes, beans or peas shall be increased to 1 lb per day.

Diet No. 2.

Per Day.

Bread........................................... 1 lb.
Coffee or tea.................................. 1 oz.
Sugar........................................... 4 oz.
Fresh milk (or equivalent in preserved milk)....... 1 pint.
Salt........................................... \[\frac{1}{2}\] oz.
Fresh vegetables................................ 1 lb.
Rice, or potatoes, or dried beans.................. 2 oz.
Drippings..................................... 1 oz.
Fresh meat................................... \[\frac{1}{4}\] lb.
Mealie meal.................................. 2 oz.
SPARE DIET.
Per Day.

For prisoners on diet No. 1—

Mealie meal......................................................... 3 lb.
Water.............................................................. Unlimited.

For prisoners on diet No. 2—

Bread................................................................. 1 lb.
Water.............................................................. Unlimited.

1. Spare diet, when given for more than three days, shall consist, for alternate periods of three days, of:
   (a) Spare diet according to the above table;
   (b) the normal diet prescribed for the prisoner.

2. No task of labour shall be enforced on any one of the days on which bread and water, or mealie meal and water, constitute the sole food supplied to the prisoner, who may, nevertheless, be allowed the option of performing suitable labour in the cell.

3. No prisoner who has been on spare diet shall be placed upon this diet for a fresh offence until an interval has elapsed equal to the period already passed by the prisoner on spare diet.

THE BASUTOLAND PRISON RULES, 1957.

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<td>Entry of disciplinary awards in record of service.</td>
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<td>166</td>
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### PART F.—SUPPLEMENTARY.

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### ANNEXURE.

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<td>Scale of diet for prisoners.</td>
<td></td>
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BASUTOLAND.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 28 of 1957.

(Promulgated 27th September, 1957.)

THE BASUTOLAND PRISON PROCLAMATION AND RULES (COMMENCEMENT) NOTICE, 1957.
(Made under section forty of the Basutoland Prison Proclamation, 1957* and under rule 173 of the Basutoland Prison Rules, 1957 †.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the Resident Commissioner has fixed the 14th day of October, 1957, as the date upon which the Basutoland Prison Proclamation, 1957,* and the Basutoland Prison Rules, 1957,† shall commence.

G. M. HECTOR,
Government Secretary.

The Secretariat,
Maseru, Basutoland,
23rd September, 1957.

* Proclamation 30 of 1957.
† Government Notice No. 27 of 1957.