



OFFICIAL GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY

of South West Africa.

Published by Authority.

—
BUITENGEWONE

OFFISIËLE KOERANT

van Suidwes-Afrika.

Uitgegeef op gesag.

1/- Saturday, 6th April, 1935. WINDHOEK Saterdag, 6 April 1935. No. 608

The following Draft Ordinance which will be introduced during the First Session of the Third Legislative Assembly is published for general information.

F. P. COURTNEY CLARKE,
Secretary for South West Africa.

Administrator's Office,
Windhoek,

Die volgende Ontwerpordonnansie, wat gedurende die Eerste Sessie van die Derde Wetgewende Vergadering voorgelê sal word, word vir algemene informasie gepubliseer.

F. P. COURTNEY CLARKE,
Sekretaris vir Suidwes-Afrika.

Kantoor van die Administrateur,
Windhoek.

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Bladsy</i>
Stock Theft Law Amendment Ordinance, 1935	. 9352	Veediefstal Wet Wysigingsordonnansie 1935	. 9352

DRAFT ORDINANCE

To provide for the amendment of the law relating to the theft of stock and produce.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Legislative Assembly for the Territory of South West Africa as follows:—

1. In this Ordinance —

“produce” means the whole or any part of any skins, hides, or horns of stock, any wool, mohair or ostrich feathers;

“public sale” means a sale effected —

- (a) on any public market, or
- (b) by any shopkeeper during the hours when his shop may by any law in force remain open for the transaction of business, or
- (c) at a public auction by a duly licensed auctioneer or a person acting as auctioneer who, according to law, is exempted from taking out an auctioneer's licence, or
- (d) in pursuance of an order of a competent court;

“stock” means any horse, mule or ass; any bull, cow, ox, heifer or calf; any sheep, goat, pig or poultry; any domesticated ostrich; and domesticated game or the carcass or portion of the carcass of any such stock;

“sufficient fence” when applied to wire fences means a fence of not fewer than four wires and not less than three feet six inches high; in other cases any fence, wall or hedge through which no stock could pass without breaking same, or any natural boundary through or across which no sheep would ordinarily pass.

2. A person who is found in possession of stock or produce in regard to which there is reasonable suspicion that the same has been stolen and is unable to give a satisfactory account of such possession shall be guilty of an offence.

3. A person who in any manner, otherwise than at a public sale, acquires or receives into his possession from any other person stolen stock or stolen produce without having reasonable cause, proof of which shall be on such first mentioned person, or believing at the time of such acquisition or receipt, that such stock or produce was the property of the person from whom he received it or that such person was duly authorized by the owner thereof to deal with it or dispose of it shall be guilty of an offence.

4. (1) A person who in any manner enters any land enclosed on all sides with a sufficient fence or any kraal with intent to steal any stock or produce on such land or in such kraal, shall be guilty of an offence;

(2) When a person is charged with a contravention of sub-section (1) of this section the onus shall be on him to prove that he had no intention to steal any such stock or produce, unless he was found proceeding along a road or thoroughfare traversing such land.

5. (1) A person who is charged with the theft of stock or produce may be found guilty of —

ONTWERPORDONNANSIE

Om voorsiening te maak vir die wysiging van die wet met betrekking tot diefstal van vee en produkte.

DIT WORD VERORDEN deur die Wetgewende Vergadering van die Gebied Suidwes-Afrika as volg:—

1. In hierdie Wet beteken —

“Produkte” heel of stukke, velle, huide of horings van vee, asook wol, bokhaar en volstruis-vee.

“Publieke Verkoop” ’n verkoop gesluit —

- (a) op ’n openbare mark, of
- (b) deur ’n winkelier gedurende die ure waarin sy winkel volgens enige bestaande wet vir besigheidstransaksies mag oop bly, of
- (c) op ’n publieke veiling deur ’n wettig gelisensieerde afslaer of ’n persoon wat ageer as afslaer wat volgens wet, vrygestel is van ’n afslaerslisensie uit te neem, of
- (d) ingevolge ’n bevel van ’n bevoegde Hof.

“Vee” ’n perd, muil of donkie, ’n bul, koei, os, vers of kalf; ’n skaap, bok, vark of pluimvee; ’n makvolstruis; makgemaakte wild of die karkas of gedeelte van die karkas van sodanige vee.

“Voldoende omheining”, wanneer dit betrekking het op draadheining, ’n heining van nie minder as vier drade en nie minder as drie voet ses duim hoog nie; in andergevallen, elke heining, muur of boomheining waardeer vee nie kan gaan sonder om dit te verbreek nie, of ’n natuurlike begrensing waardeur of waaroor ’n skaap gewoonlik nie sal gaan nie.

2. Iemand wat in die besit gevind word van vee, ten aansien waarvan daar redelike suspisie bestaan dat dit gesteel is, en nie in staat is om bevredigende rekenskap van sodanige besit te gee nie, sal aan ’n oortreding skuldig wees.

3. Iemand wat op enige wyse, behalwe by wyse van ’n publieke verkoop, van iemand anders gesteelde vee, of gesteelde produkte verkry of in sy besit neem, sonder redelike grond te hê, die bewyslas waarvan op eersgenoemde persoon sal rus, om ten tyde van sodanige verkryging of ontvangs te glo, dat sodanige vee of produkte die eiendom was van die persoon van wie hy dit ontvang het; of dat sodanige persoon behoorlik deur die eienaar gemagtig was om daarvoor te beskik, of om dit van die hand te sit, sal aan ’n oortreding skuldig wees.

4. (1) Iemand wat op enige wyse grond wat rondom met ’n voldoende heining ingekamp is, of ’n kraal betree, met die voorneme om vee of produkte op sodanige grond, of in sodanige kraal te steel, sal aan ’n oortreding skuldig wees.

(2) Wanneer ’n persoon aangekla staan van ’n oortreding van Subartikel (1) van hierdie artikel, sal die bewyslas op hom rus om te bewys dat hy geen voorneme gehad het om sodanige vee of produkte te steel nie, tensy hy langs ’n pad of deurgang, wat deur sodanige grond loop, gevind was.

5. (1) Iemand wat aangekla staan weens diefstal van vee of produkte, kan skuldig bevind word vir:—

- (a) the theft of or an attempt to commit the theft of such stock or produce; or
- (b) receiving such stock or produce knowing the same to have been stolen; or
- (c) inciting, instigating, commanding or procuring another person
 - (1) to steal such stock or produce; and
 - (2) to receive such stock or produce;
 or
- (d) knowingly disposing of, or knowingly assisting in the disposal of, stock or produce, which has been stolen or which has been received with knowledge of it having been stolen; or
- (e) contravening section *two* or *three* of this Ordinance.

(2) A person charged with the theft of stock or produce belonging to a particular person may be found guilty of any of the offences mentioned in the preceding sub-section, notwithstanding the fact that the prosecution has failed to prove that such stock or produce actually did belong to such particular person.

6. A person who for purposes of trade makes or accepts delivery between the hours of sunset and sunrise of any stock or produce sold or purchased or otherwise disposed of or acquired by him in any other manner than at a public sale shall be guilty of an offence.

7. (1) In addition to any powers of arrest conferred by any other law, any person may, without warrant, arrest any other person upon reasonable suspicion that such other person has committed the offence mentioned in section *two* or *four* of this Ordinance.

(2) Whenever any Justice of the Peace, member of the police force, or owner, lessee or occupier of land reasonably suspects that any person has in or under any receptacle or covering, or in or upon any vehicle any stolen stock or produce, such Justice of the Peace, member of the police force, owner, lessee or occupier may without warrant search such receptacle or vehicle and remove such covering, and if he thereupon finds any stock or produce which he reasonably suspects to have been stolen he may without warrant arrest such person and shall as soon as possible convey him and the stock or produce so found to a police station or charge office.

8. (1) A person who, under colour of this Ordinance, wrongfully and maliciously or without probable cause arrests any other person or effects any search shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) In any charge under this section the onus of proof that the arrest or search which is the subject of the charge was not wrongful and malicious or without probable cause shall be upon the accused.

(3) Nothing in this section contained shall be construed as taking away or diminishing any civil right or liability in respect of a wrongful or malicious arrest.

9. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law relating to Magistrates' Courts or in any other law, such courts shall have special jurisdiction in cases of a conviction for the offences (a), (b), (c) or (d) mentioned in section *five* of this Ordinance, to impose —

- (a) on a first conviction (i) imprisonment for any period not exceeding eighteen months or (ii) imprisonment with spare diet or solitary confinement, or both, for any period not exceeding three months, or (iii) whipping not exceeding ten strokes in number, or (iv) both such whipping and imprisonment for any period not exceeding eighteen months, or (v) a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds, or (vi) both such fine and imprisonment for a period not exceeding eighteen months;
- (b) on a second or subsequent conviction (i) imprisonment for any period not exceeding two and a half years, or (ii) whipping not exceeding fifteen strokes in number, or (iii) both such whipping and such imprisonment.

10. A person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Ordinance for which no penalty is otherwise provided shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment not exceeding one year or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

- (a) diefstal of poging tot diefstal van sodanige vee of produkte; of
- (b) ontvangs van sodanige vee of produkte, met voorkennis dat dit gesteel is; of
- (c) die aansporing, aanhitsing, bevel of beweeg van iemand anders om
 - (i) sodanige vee of produkte te steel; of
 - (ii) sodanige vee of produkte te ontvang;
 of
- (d) dat hy met voorkennis vee of produkte, wat gesteel is, of ontvang is, met voorkennis dat dit gesteel is, van die hand gesit het of gehelp het van die hand sit; of
- (e) oortreding van artikels *twee* of *drie* van hierdie Ordonnansie.

(2) Iemand wat aangekla staan weens diefstal van vee of produkte wat aan 'n bepaalde persoon behoort kan skuldig gevind word aan enigeen van die oortredinge in die voorafgaande subartikel genoem, nieteenstaande die feit dat die Kroon nie daarin geslaag het om te bewys dat sodanige vee of produkte aan sodanige bepaalde persoon behoort nie.

6. Iemand wat tussen die ure van sonsopgang en sonsopgang, vir handelsdoeleindes, enige vee of produkte wat anders dan op 'n publieke verkoop deur hom verkoop, gekoop of andersins van die hand gesit of aangeskaf is, aflewer of ontvang sal aan 'n oortreding skuldig wees.

7. (1) Behalwe die magte van arrestasie deur enige ander wet verleen kan enigiemand, sonder lasbrief, 'n ander persoon arresteer op redelike suspisie dat sodanige ander persoon die oortredinge in artikels *twee* of *vier* van hierdie Ordonnansie vermeld begaan het.

(2) Wanneer enige Vrederegter, lid van die polisiemag, of 'n eienaar huurder of bewoner van grond redelike suspisie het dat enige persoon in of enige bak of bedekking of in of op enige rytuig gesteelde vee of produkte het, kan sodanige Vrederegter, lid van die polisiemag, eienaar, huurder of bewoner sodanige bak of rytuig sonder lasbrief ondersoek en sodanige bedekking verwyder en as hy daarop enige vee of produkte vind wat hy redelikerwyse kan dink dat dit gesteel kan wees, kan hy sodanige persoon sonder lasbrief arresteer en moet hy hom, tesame met die vee of produkte aldus gevind, so spoedig moontlik na 'n polisiepos of aanklagskantoor vervoer.

8. (1) Iemand wat onder voorwensel van hierdie Ordonnansie, onregmatiglik en kwaadwilliglik, of sonder waarskynlike gronde, iemand anders arresteer of 'n ondersoek onderneem sal aan 'n oortreding skuldig wees.

(2) By 'n aanklag ingevolge hierdie artikel sal die bewyslas, dat die arrestasie of die ondersoek nie onregmatig en kwaadwillig of sonder waarskynlike gronde was nie, op die beskuldigde rus.

(3) Geen bepaling van hierdie artikel sal enige siviele reg of verpligting met betrekking tot 'n onregmatige of kwaadwillige arrestasie vernietig of inkort nie.

9. Nieteenstaande enige teenstrydige bepalinge in enige wet met betrekking tot Magistraatshowe, of enige ander wet, sal sodanige howe spesiale jurisdiksie hê om in geval van 'n skuldigbevinding vir die oortredinge (a), (b), (c) of (d), in artikel *vyf* van hierdie Ordonnansie genoem die volgende strawwe op te lê:—

- (a) By die eerste veroordeling (i) gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens 18 maande, of (ii) gevangenisstraf met ryswater of selstraf of albei vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande, of (iii) lyfstraf van nie meer as tien houe nie, of (iv) beide sodanige lyfstraf en gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens agtien maande, of (v) 'n boete van nie honderd pond te bowe gaande nie, of (vi) beide sodanige boete en gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens agtien maande;
- (b) by 'n tweede of later veroordeling (i) gevangenisstraf vir enige tydperk van hoogstens twee en 'n half jaar, of (ii) lyfstraf van nie meer as vyftien houe nie, of (iii) beide sodanige lyfstraf en sodanige gevangenisstraf.

10. Iemand wat enige bepaling van hierdie Ordonnansie waarvan andersins geen straf bepaal is nie, oortree, sal op skuldigbevinding onderhewig wees aan 'n boetestraaf van hoogstens honderd pond of gevangenisstraf van hoogstens een jaar, of beide sodanige boetestraaf en sodanige gevangenisstraf.

11. (1) In all cases of a conviction for the offences (a), (b), (c), or (d) mentioned in section five of this Ordinance in which —

- (a) the court is satisfied that the stock or produce which forms the subject matter of the charge is the property of some particular person;
- (b) such stock or produce has not been recovered, or, if recovered, is worth less than its market value at the time of the theft; and
- (c) the owner of such stock or produce does not apply under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act, 1917 (Act No. 31 of 1917 of the Parliament of the Union of South Africa as amended and applied to the Territory of South West Africa by the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation, 1919) (Proclamation No. 20 of 1919), for compensation,

the court shall, in addition to any sentence which it may impose, impose on the person so convicted a fine not exceeding the full market value of such stock or produce at the time when the theft was committed if the said stock or produce, or portion thereof, has been recovered, a fine not exceeding the difference between the market value of the said stock or produce when the theft was committed and its value when recovered and in default of payment at the expiration of the sentence, imprisonment for a further period not exceeding twelve months.

(2) Should more than one person be convicted of the theft of the same stock or produce the payment of such fine shall be a liability to all such persons jointly and severally and payment of any portion thereof by or on behalf of any one such person shall absolve the other such person or persons from liability to the extent of such portion.

(3) Such fine may be recovered in the manner provided by section three hundred and forty-six of the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act, 1917, applied as aforesaid and any amount so recovered shall be paid to the owner of the stolen stock or produce subject to the said owner giving security de restituyendo in case the judgment of the said court be reversed on appeal or review.

(4) No such fine shall be imposed upon a person under the age of sixteen years.

12. In regard to such communally occupied native reserves as the Administrator may from time to time by notice in the Gazette prescribe, it is provided as follows:—

- (1) the head of any native kraal or werf shall be responsible for the value and damages of any stolen stock, the spoor of which is traced to such kraal or werf.
- (2) The owner, or the representative of the owner of any stolen stock, the spoor of which has become lost or obliterated shall have the right of search for any traces of such stock in any hut, kraal, werf, enclosure or lands in that neighbourhood and any person refusing to permit such search shall be responsible for the value of the stock stolen.
- (3) When the owner, or the representative of the owner of any stock is on the spoor of such stock, it shall be lawful for such person to demand from the persons living in the neighbourhood all reasonable assistance in following up such spoor, and whoever neglects or refuses to give such assistance, and by such neglect or refusal causes the loss or obliteration of such spoor, or whoever by wilful obstruction or malice causes the obliteration or loss of such spoor, shall be liable for the value of the stock stolen.
- (4) When such spoor cannot be traced to any specific kraal or kraals, werf or werven, but is lost or becomes obliterated on any lands, then the responsibility for the value of such stolen stock shall devolve upon the heads of the kraals or werven adjacent to and surrounding the spot where such spoor has been lost or obliterated; and for the purpose of compensating the owner of such stolen stock, it shall be lawful for any competent court so to fix such responsibility by an assessment not exceeding two head of cattle (or their money value), to be by such court levied on each kraal or werf, to make up the whole value, or as near as possible the whole value, of the stolen stock.

11. (1) In alle gevalle van veroordeling vir die oortredinge (a), (b), (c) en (d) in Artikel vyf van hierdie Ordonnansie genoem waarin —

- (a) die Hof oortuig is dat die vee of produkte waaroor die aanklag gaan die eiendom is van een of ander bepaalde persoon;
- (b) sodanige vee of produkte nie terug gekry is nie, of indien teruggekry, minder werd is dan die markswaarde ten tyde van die diefstal daarvan; en
- (c) die eienaar van die vee of produkte nie ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van die Kriminele Prosedure en Bewyslewerings Wet 1917 (Wet No. 31 van 1917 van die Parlement van die Unie van Suid-Afrika soos geamendeer en op die Gebied Suidwes-Afrika toegepas deur die Kriminele Prosedure en Bewyslevering Proklamasie, 1919, (Proklamasie No. 20 van 1919) vir kompensasie aansoek doen nie;

moet die Hof, behalwe enige vonnis wat dit mag vel, sodanige persoon 'n boete oplê van nie hoër as die markswaarde van sodanige vee of produkte ten tyde van die diefstal, as die gesegde vee of produkte nie teruggekry is nie, of ingeval die gesegde vee of produkte, of gedeelte daarvan terug gekry is, 'n boete, nie hoër as die verskil tussen die markswaarde van genoemde vee of produkte ten tyde van die diefstal en die waarde daarvan ten tyde van die terugkrying en by wanbetaling op verstryking van die vonnis, gevangenisstraf vir 'n verder tydperk van nie twaalf maande te bowegaande nie.

(2) Ingeval meer dan een persoon veroordeel geword is vir diefstal van dieselfde vee of produkte, sal die betaling van sodanige boete 'n gesamentlike en afsonderlike verpligting van al sodanige persone wees en betaling van enige gedeelte daarvan deur of ten behoeve van enig sodanige persoon sal enige ander sodanige persoon of persone van verantwoordelikheid, tot die bedrag van sodanige gedeelte, onthef.

(3) Sodanige boete kan verhaal word op die wyse soos bepaal deur artikel driehonderd ses-en-veertig van die Kriminele Prosedure en Bewyslewerings Wet 1917, toegepas so as gemeld en enige bedrag aldus verhaal moet aan die eienaar van die gesteelde vee of produkte oorbetal word mits egter die gesegde eienaar sekuriteite *de restituyendo* stel vir die geval dat die vonnis van die voornoemde Hof op appel of hersiening vernietig word.

(4) Geen sodanige boete sal 'n persoon onder die ouderdom van sestien jare opgelê word nie.

12. Met betrekking tot sodanige gemeenskaplike bewoonde natuurlike reservate as wat die Administrateur van tyd tot tyd deur kennisgewing in die *Offisiële Koerant* mag bepaal, sal die volgende bepalinge van krag wees:—

- (1) Die hoof van enige natuurlike kraal of lokasie sal verantwoordelik wees vir die waarde van, en skadevergoeding met betrekking tot gesteelde vee, die spore waarvan tot by of in sodanige kraal of lokasie gevolg word.
- (2) Die eienaar, of die verteenwoordiger van die eienaar, van gesteelde vee, waarvan die spoor verlore of tot niet gegaan het, sal geregtig wees om te soek vir enige spore van sodanige vee in enige hut, kraal, lokasie, omheining of op enige grond in daardie omgewing en enigiemand wat weier om sodanige nasporing toe te laat sal verantwoordelik wees vir die waarde van sodanige gesteelde vee.
- (3) Wanneer die eienaar of die verteenwoordiger van die eienaar, van vee op die spoor van sodanige vee is, sal so iemand geregtig wees om van mense wat in die omgewing woon alle redelike hulp by die opvolging van sodanige spoor te verlang, en enigiemand wat versuim of weier om sodanige hulp te verleen en deur sodanige versuim of weiering die verlies of vernietiging van sodanige spoor veroorsaak, of enigiemand wat deur moedswillige obstruksie of kwaadwilligheid die vernietiging of verlies van sodanige spoor veroorsaak, sal verantwoordelik wees vir die waarde van die gesteelde vee.
- (4) Wanneer sodanige spoor nie na enige bepaalde kraal, of krale, lokasie of lokasies gevolg kan word nie, maar op enige grond verlore of vernietig raak, val die verantwoordelikheid vir die waarde van sodanige gesteelde vee op die hoofde van die aangrensende en omliggende krale of lokasies waar die spoor verlore gegaan of vernietig geraak het, en met die oog op die kompensasie van die eienaar van sodanige gesteelde vee sal enige bevoegde hof geregtig wees om sodanige verantwoordelikheid so te vestig, deur middel van 'n heffing van nie meer as twee beeste (of hulle geldwaarde) deur sodanige hof teen elke kraal of lokasie opgelê te word nie, om op te maak vir die hele waarde, of so na as moontlik die hele waarde, van die gesteelde vee.

- (5) Whenever a spoor is traced to, or within, the confines of any locality occupied by any kraal or kraals or werf or werven, or to or within any area occupied by any community or section of a tribe, if the persons occupying such kraal or kraals or werf or werven, or locality, or constituting such community or such section of a tribe, without lawful excuse, neglect or refuse to take over and follow up such spoor, they shall be responsible for the value of the stolen stock whose spoor shall have been so traced, and shall be compelled to make good such value to the owner in like manner as is provided for with reference to "lost spoor" cases in the preceding sub-section.
- (6) Whoever fraudulently and with intent to injure another shall create any spoor shall be guilty of an offence.
- (7) It shall be lawful for any competent court whenever any claim is made against any person or persons in respect of the spoor traced to any kraal or werf or locality, upon request of the owner of the stock stolen, or of any person authorised by such owner to enquire summarily and without pleading, but in the presence of the heads of the kraals or werven upon whom responsibility is sought to be attached, into the circumstances of the case, and the value of the stock alleged to have been stolen, together with the damage which the owner or owners shall have sustained through the loss, or the cost of search or other endeavour to recover the same, and to give judgment in favour of such owner as hereinbefore provided.
13. The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply in every case where an accused is indicted, summoned or charged in respect of the theft of stock or produce, notwithstanding the fact that this Ordinance be not referred to in such indictment, summons or charge.
14. Proclamation No. 5 of 1920 (the Stock Theft Repression Proclamation, 1920) is hereby repealed.
15. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as The Stock Theft Law Amendment Ordinance, 1935.
- (5) Wanneer 'n spoor gevolg word tot by, of binne die perke van enige omtrek deur enige kraal of krale, lokasie of lokasies beslaan, of tot by of binne 'n area deur enige gemeenskap of deel van 'n stam bewoon en die persone wat sodanige kraal of krale, werf of werwe, of omtrek bewoon of wat sodanige gemeenskap of deel van 'n stam vorm versuim of weier, sonder wettige rede, om sodanige spoor oor te neem en op te volg, sal hulle verantwoordelik wees vir die waarde van die gesteelde vee waarvan die spoor aldus gevolg is, en hulle sal verplig wees om sodanige waarde, op dieselfde wyse as in die voorafgaande sub-artikel bepaal word met betrekking tot "verlore spoor" gevalle, aan die eienaar te vergoed.
- (6) Enigiemand wat bedrieglikerwyse en met die doel om 'n ander te benadeel 'n spoor maak, sal aan 'n oortreding skuldig wees.
- (7) Wanneer 'n eis teen enige persoon, of persone gelê word in verband met die spoor wat tot by enige kraal, lokasie of omgewing gevolg is sal enige bevoegde hof op versoek van die eienaar van gesteelde vee of iemand deur sodanige eienaar gemagtig, geregtig wees om summêr en sonder pleidooie, maar in teenwoordigheid van die hoofde van krale of lokasies op wie dit voorgestel word om die verantwoordelijkheid te vestig, die omstandighede van die saak te ondersoek en die waarde van die beweerde gesteelde vee asook die skade wat die eienaar of eienare mag gely het, na te gaan, of om deur middel van nasoeking of ander pogings dit terug te kry en om vonnis ooreenkomstig voorafgaande bepalings ten gunste van sodanige eienaar te gee.
13. Die bepalinge van hierdie Ordonnansie sal van toepassing wees in ieder geval waar die beskuldigde aangekla of gedagvaar word of beskuldig staan in verband met die diefstal van vee of produkte, nieteenstaande die feit dat daarnie in sodanige aanklag, dagvaring of beskuldiging na die Ordonnansie verwys word nie.
14. Proklamasie No. 5 van 1920 (De Veediefstal Onderdrukkings Proklamatie 1920) word hiermee herroep.
15. Hierdie Ordonnansie kan vir alle doeleindes aangehaal word as die Veediefstal Wet Wysigings Ordonnansie 1935.