



English Edition

# Official Gazette

of the

## Protectorate of South West Africa

in Military Occupation of the Union Forces

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Windhuk, 13th August, 1915

No. 1

The following Proclamations, issued as indicated, are re-published for general information:

No. 1] [28th April, 1915.

**Proclamation issued at Aus by Major General, the Hon. J. C. Smuts, K. C., General Officer Commanding, Southern Forces, dated 28th April 1915.**

WHEREAS the Defence Forces of the Union of South Africa are now in occupation of the Southern portion of German South West Africa up to the latitude of GIBEON, and it is considered necessary to control all access to or egress from such territory:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, the undersigned, Major General, the Honourable Jan Christian Smuts, K. C., General Officer Commanding the Southern Army, Union Defence Forces, do hereby proclaim and make known that no person or persons other than members of the Union Defence Forces in uniform will be permitted to enter or leave that territory, and that no livestock or other movable property shall be moved across the border into the Union of South Africa without in either case the written authority of one of the duly authorised officers referred to hereunder.

Any person contravening the provisions of this Proclamation shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year, or to a fine not exceeding One hundred pounds sterling (£ 100), or to both such fine and imprisonment.

The officers hereby authorised to issue permits are the Provost Marshals and Lootmasters appointed in the said territory or their representatives.

No. 2] [12th May, 1915.

**Proclamation issued at Windhuk by General the Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Forces of the Union of South Africa in the Field, dated 12th May, 1915:**

WHEREAS the forces of the Union of South Africa under my command have conquered and now occupy the greater portion of the developed part of the territory known as German South West Africa, in-

cluding the capital, principal towns, both seaports and all railways except one light line to the North from Onguati, of the said territory, and, whereas for the further successful prosecution of the campaign against the armed forces of the enemy remaining in the field it is necessary to take such measures as will expedite the defeat of the said forces of the enemy and as will tend to the pacification of and maintenance of order in the portion of German South West Africa above mentioned as conquered and occupied by the forces under my command, I hereby proclaim that Martial Law, as such law is understood and administered in British Territory, shall be established in the conquered and occupied territory aforesaid and as described in the schedule attached to this Proclamation, from the 12th May 1915, being the date of the occupation of Windhuk by the forces under my command, and until such date as may be decided by competent authority.

The Civil and Military authorities of German South West Africa, despite the virtual loss of all that territory, have elected to continue a struggle, of which humanly speaking the end is plain, involving as it does the defeat of the German Forces remaining in the field.

While it is possible fully to appreciate the spirit which prompts such resistance, it must be realised that the decision will entail much misery and distress to the civil population.

The consequences of their decision have no doubt received full consideration by those who have resolved upon their line of action.

It is not the desire of the Union Government to add to the distress of the civil population, and all individuals who remain within the limits of the territory described in the attached schedule and comply strictly with the regulations which will from time to time be published under Martial Law, may confidently rely upon the best protection which the Officers and Troops under my command can afford them.

It is accordingly the intention if possible to allow the civilian inhabitants to remain in their houses and attend to their business.

If, however, the presence of the civil population at any time proves to be an advantage to the enemy

or a hindrance to my own plans I shall immediately cause to be removed to such place or places, as may be deemed expedient the whole or any part of the said population.

It is a matter for much regret that the Commander of the German forces has seen fit to countenance a flagrant breach of the Hague Convention by allowing the poisoning of water and that he has stated his intention of continuing to sanction this practice.

I reserve to myself the right at any time to exact reprisals on such scale and in such manner as may seem to me most fitting. Any damage which may result in consequence of such reprisals will be solely attributable to the Commander of the German Forces.

While every breach of the regulations which may be published under Martial Law will be punished with rigour, the civilian inhabitants may rely upon all possible consideration being extended to them provided their conduct merits such treatment.

#### SCHEDULE.

The whole territory, known as German South West Africa, excluding that portion thereof, as lies to the north of the railway line running from Swakopmund to Onguati, thence along the railway line to Karibib and Okahandja and thence along latitude 22 to the eastern boundary of said territory, it being understood that in this area are included such towns or portions of towns situate to the north of the said railway line, but which lie on or immediately adjoin the said railway line and are presently occupied by the Union Forces in the field.

No. 3

8th June, 1915.

#### Proclamation issued by General Botha at Karibib, on 8th June, 1915.

WHEREAS by Governor's notice dated 8th August, 1914, published in the Official Gazette of German South West Africa, provision was made for the issue of a Government (local) paper currency;

AND WHEREAS this paper currency was issued mainly to facilitate the conduct of operations against the Forces of the Union of South Africa, and is still being availed of for that purpose;

NOW, THEREFORE, I do hereby proclaim and make known that in the conquered and occupied territory as defined in the Schedule to my Proclamation issued at Windhuk on the twelfth day of May, 1915, the paper currency aforesaid is deemed not to be legal tender and consequently is valueless as a medium of exchange; and I do further proclaim and make known that the Government of the Union of South Africa repudiates any obligation or responsibility for the redemption or payment of such of the paper currency aforesaid as has been, or may hereafter be, put into circulation.

As and when areas of this country are added to the conquered and occupied territory as defined in the Schedule to my Proclamation of the twelfth May, 1915, aforesaid, the provisions of this Proclamation shall be construed as applying also to such added areas.

No. 4

9th June, 1915.

#### Proclamation issued by General Botha, at Karibib, on 9th June, 1915.

WHEREAS it has come to my notice that certain of the inhabitants of the conquered and occupied territory, as defined in the schedule to my procla-

mation issued at Windhuk on the twelfth day of May 1915, have in their hands Government property, for which either no payment or an insufficient payment has been made;

NOW THEREFORE I do hereby proclaim and make known as follows:

1. That in the case of all Government property acquired by the inhabitants aforesaid, no rights of ownership in such property will be acknowledged until satisfactory proof has been submitted that they have paid full market value therefor;

2. That the proper officers of the forces under my command have been authorised and directed to take all steps necessary for establishing the ownership in such property, for the recovering of property which may prove to have been unlawfully acquired, and for the punishment of guilty persons or persons who may refuse to give all the assistance in their power towards the accomplishment of the objects of this my proclamation.

No. 5

9th July, 1915.

#### Proclamation issued by General Botha, at Otavifontein, on 9th July, 1915.

WHEREAS the forces of the Union of South Africa (hereinafter termed the Union) under my command have conquered and now occupy the whole of the territory known as German South West Africa (hereinafter termed the Protectorate) and the resistance of the Protectorate troops of the said territory against the said Forces of the Union has to-day been terminated by the formal surrender of the said Protectorate troops on terms which have been signed by myself on behalf of the Government of the Union of South Africa on the one part, and by His Excellency the Imperial Governor of German South West Africa and the Commander of the said Protectorate troops on the other part, and whereas, it is necessary during the ensuing period of military occupation of the Protectorate by the Forces of the Union to take such measures as will tend to the maintenance of order in and to the effective control of the Protectorate, NOW, THEREFORE, I hereby proclaim and make known that Martial Law as such law is understood and administered in British Territory shall be established throughout the Protectorate from the 9th day of July, 1915, being the date of the formal surrender aforesaid, until such date as may be decided by competent authority.

It is the desire of the Government of the Union that normal conditions shall be resumed in the Protectorate as far as those conditions are possible, and the inhabitants of the Protectorate may rely upon full consideration being shown to them, provided that they on their part render to the authorities all assistance in their power to give effect to the regulations which will be published in the general interest under Martial Law from time to time.

Upon all ranks of the Troops of the Union in occupation, to whom a task of much responsibility is entrusted, I enjoin the necessity for a firm, tactful and considerate performance of their highly important duties.

No. 6

16th July, 1915.

#### Proclamation issued by General Botha, at Windhuk, on 16th July, 1915.

WHEREAS the Forces of the Union of South Africa under my command have conquered and now occupied the territory known as German South West Africa, and whereas it is necessary to make provision for the importation of goods into the said territory:

NOW, THEREFORE, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and make known that the importation of goods aforesaid shall be permitted subject to the following conditions, viz:

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this proclamation, customs duties shall be paid on all goods imported into the said territory. Those duties shall, for the present, and until further provision is made, be in accordance with and subject to the tariff fixed in respect of the Union of South Africa, and set out in Union Act No. 26 of 1911, as amended by Act No. 22 of 1915, and the Customs Laws and Regulations in force in the Union of South Africa shall, until further provision is made, *mutatis mutandis*, have force and effect throughout and in respect of the said territory.
2. Goods which are grown, produced, or manufactured in the Union of South Africa, shall, when imported into the said territory, be free of Customs duty.
3. In the case of goods imported through the Union of South Africa into the said territory, Customs duties, as aforesaid, shall be paid to the Collectors of Customs in the Union.
4. Goods shall be imported by sea into the said territory only through the Ports of Walvis Bay and Luderitzbucht, and by land into the said territory only by rail.
5. Goods imported from or through the Union of South Africa shall be accompanied by a copy of Export Form No. 41 as set out in the Schedule to the Union regulations published under Union Government Notice No. 1094 of 1913, and such copy shall be handed by the importer, in the case of goods brought by sea, to the officer of customs at the Port of Entry, and in the case of goods brought by rail, to the Station Master at the place of destination.

No. 7]

[16th July, 1915:

**Proclamation issued by General Botha, at Windhuk, on 16 July, 1915.**

WHEREAS since the occupation of the territory known as German South West Africa by the Forces of the Union of South Africa, the Notes of the German Reichskassen or of the Berlin Reichsbank have not been accepted or recognised in any way by the Union Government, and whereas it is considered necessary to define and prescribe conditions under which such Notes may now be accepted in Government Offices in the Protectorate of South West Africa in Military occupation of the said Forces:

NOW, THEREFORE, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and make known:

a) that the said Notes may, until further notice, be accepted in Government Offices in the said Protectorate at a rate of discount which will approximate as nearly as may be to the rate current from time to time in neutral countries, and

b) that the said rate shall, until varied by the authority of the Military Governor of the said Protectorate, be fixed at **twentyfive per cent.**

No. 8]

[18th July, 1915:

**Proclamation issued by General Botha, at Swakopmund, on 18th July, 1915.**

WHEREAS it has come to my notice that since the occupation by the Union Forces of the territory known as German South West Africa certain persons have attempted to obtain concessions of mineral trading, or other rights from the coloured and native inhabitants of the said territory; and, whereas it is contrary to the welfare and interests of such inhabitants that concessions of this character should be validated or recognised in any way;

NOW THEREFORE, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and make known that any steps to obtain such concessions which may have been taken by any person since the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Germany, or which may hereafter be taken, shall be and are hereby declared to be invalid, and that there shall be no recourse in law for the recovery of any money or other valuable consideration which shall or may have been paid, granted, or promised by or on behalf of any such person to or for the use, advantage, or benefit of any coloured or native inhabitant in respect of any such concession.

Any infringement of the provisions of this Proclamation shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding One thousand pounds sterling (£ 1,000) or by imprisonment not exceeding five years with or without hard labour, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

No. 9]

[18th July, 1915:

**Proclamation issued by General Botha, at Swakopmund, on 18th July, 1915.**

WHEREAS there is reason to believe that in the Protectorate of South West Africa in the military occupation of the Union Forces, prospecting and digging for diamonds has been and is being carried on in contravention of General Orders issued by the Minister of Defence; and whereas, there is reason to believe that trading and dealing in such diamonds is being carried on in the said Protectorate:

NOW, THEREFORE, I do hereby declare, proclaim, and make known that from and after the date of this Proclamation, any person found in the said Protectorate

1. in possession of any rough or uncut diamond which has not been registered with the Provost Marshal or other officer for the time being appointed to register diamonds,
2. searching, prospecting, digging, or mining for diamonds,
3. trading in, buying, selling, or dealing in any way in rough or uncut diamonds,

shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be subject, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding One thousand pounds sterling (£ 1000) or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and imprisonment, and any Court pronouncing sentence for any infringement of the provisions of this Proclamation may further order that any diamonds, in respect of which conviction is made, shall be forfeited to the Crown.

AND, I do further declare, proclaim, and make known that on and after the date of this Proclamation, the registration of rough or uncut diamonds in the said Protectorate shall cease, except in cases where it can be shown to the satisfaction of the

Provost Marshal or other officer duly appointed for the registration of rough or uncut diamonds, that the person in possession of any such diamonds was unable owing to circumstances beyond his control.

to effect such registration before the date of this Proclamation, and that such diamonds were obtained by him in a bona fide manner.

## Government Notices.

The following Government Notices are published for general information. Those marked with an asterisk (\*) have already been issued in poster form on the dates indicated at the head of each notice.

E. H. L. GORGES  
Chief Civil Secretary.

Government Buildings,  
Windhuk, 13th August, 1915.

\*No. 1,

19th July, 1915.

### Martial Law Regulations.

**Entry of persons into, and departure of persons from, the Protectorate of South West Africa, and the removal of vehicles and/or livestock across the borders of the Protectorate.**

Regulations prescribing the conditions under which persons may enter or leave this Protectorate, and under which vehicles and/or livestock may be removed across the borders of the Protectorate, issued under Martial Law by, and with the approval of the Military Governor of the Protectorate.

1. No person, not being a member of the Union Forces in Military occupation of the Protectorate of South West Africa on duty, or a Government official travelling on the public service, shall be permitted to enter or leave the Protectorate unless he is in possession of a permit issued as is in these regulations prescribed.

2. No person, not being a member of the said Forces on duty, or a Government official acting under proper authority, shall be permitted to move any vehicle and/or livestock across the borders of the Protectorate, unless he is in possession of a permit issued as is in these regulations prescribed, in which an accurate description of the vehicle and/or livestock shall be set forth.

3. Applications for permission to enter or leave the Protectorate or to remove any vehicle and/or livestock across the borders of the Protectorate shall, in all instances, be addressed to the Permit Officer Windhuk, by whom, or under whose direction only, all permits shall be issued. Every applicant shall state his name, age, nationality, occupation, address, and the purpose for which it is desired to enter or leave the Protectorate, and shall furnish references if called upon to do so, and in the case of the removal of any vehicle and/or livestock shall supply similar particulars together with a full description of the vehicle and/or livestock it is proposed to remove, and the purpose for which removal is sought, and shall furnish the name and address of the owner of the same, the place from and the route by which removal is intended, and the name and address of the person to whom the vehicle and/or livestock are being sent.

4. When a permit has been issued the owner of the same shall, at all times, when called upon by any Customs Officer, Member of the Union Forces or Railway Official on duty, produce the same for inspection. In the case of the removal of any vehicle and/or livestock by road, the holder of the permit shall observe any instructions as to the route to be followed which may be issued to him by any member of the Union Forces on duty.

5. The entry and departure of persons, vehicles, and/or livestock shall not be permitted except at the Port of Luderitzbucht, and via the Port of Walvis Bay, and at such places on the border between the Protectorate and the Union of South Africa as may be indicated in the permit.

6. Any person who alters, counterfeits, or substitutes any permit, or who infringes any provision of these regulations, or who without a permit enters or leaves or attempts to enter or leave the Protectorate, or who, without a permit, removes or is responsible for the removal of any vehicle and/or livestock across the borders of the Protectorate, shall be guilty of an offence, and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding One hundred pounds, sterling (£ 100), or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment; and in the case of a person who has entered the Protectorate in contravention of these regulations, to removal therefrom either before or after any such conviction, or during or at the expiry of any sentence imposed on him.

### Repatriation of German Subjects.

\*No. 2,

19. July, 1915.

It is notified for general information that the Union Government is prepared to permit voluntary repatriation to Germany of persons falling in any of the undermentioned classes, viz:

1. The wives and children (excluding males of military age) of
  - a) German Officers on Parole in this Protectorate,
  - b) German reservists resident in this Protectorate.
2. The wives and children (excluding males of military age) of all officers and other ranks of the Active Troops of the German Forces interned in this Protectorate.
3. All civilians of German nationality (excluding males of military age) who, upon the occupation of this Protectorate by the Union Forces, were found and now remain herein.

Applications for repatriation should be addressed by letter to the Permit Officer, Windhuk. Applicants should state specifically whether they are prepared to accept repatriation, either at their own expense, or in the alternative, if the journey to a Netherlands Port is defrayed for them.

Full particulars should be furnished with each application, giving applicant's address and occupation, and stating whether applicant is male or female. The age of each child accompanying applicant, and in the case of males, proof that they are not of military age, should also be supplied.

### Martial Law Regulations.

\*No 3;

30th July, 1915.

Regulations (No. 7, 8 and 9) issued under Martial Law by and with the approval of the Military Governor.

7. Every officer of the German Military Forces of this Protectorate, who, in terms of the articles of surrender signed on the 9th July, 1915, has been

permitted to retain his arms, is hereby required to surrender all ammunition in his possession to the nearest officer of the South African Mounted Riflemen.

8. Officers of the Active Troops of the said Protectorate now on parole, whilst permitted to wear their swords, are not allowed to carry any fire-arms, and such fire-arms as they may have in their possession should be kept in their homes.

9. Officers of the Reserve on parole and other ranks of the Reserve are not permitted to wear military uniform.

\* No. 4. [9th August, 1915.

### Martial Law Regulations.

Regulations (Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14), which are issued under Martial Law by and with the approval of the Military Governor of the Protectorate of South West Africa.

The local Regulations issued under Martial Law at Windhuk on the 12th May and at other towns in the Protectorate by the local Military authorities since the occupation of South West Africa by the Union Forces are hereby cancelled.

### Surrender of Property by Persons who are not the bona fide Owners thereof.

10. Every person in this Protectorate, who is in possession of, or has in his custody or care, any livestock, vehicle, or other property of any kind whatsoever, which belonged to, or was in the charge of, the late German Colonial Government, or any livestock or vehicle of which he is not the bona fide owner shall, before the 15th day of September 1915, declare to the Officer Commanding the South African Mounted Riflemen in the locality at or near which such person resides, the nature of such property, and shall on being instructed thereto by such Officer surrender the same without further delay as such Officer may direct. In respect of Government property so surrendered, a receipt shall be given by such Officer to the person surrendering the same.

Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Regulation will render himself liable to prosecution for theft.

### Regulation regarding the Sale and Supply of Intoxicating Liquor applicable to the whole Protectorate.

11. (a) After the hour of 9 o'clock pm., intoxicating liquor shall not be sold or supplied in any hotel, bar, or other premises, licensed for the sale of such liquor.

(b) Intoxicating liquor shall not be sold or supplied on Sundays, except at licensed hotels to persons bona fide partaking of meals therein.

(c) Intoxicating liquor shall not be sold or supplied for the use of any coloured or native inhabitant.

(d) Any person contravening any provision of this Regulation shall be guilty of an offence, and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds sterling (£ 50), or in default of payment to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, and shall further be liable to the cancellation of his licence and the closing of his premises.

### Regulation concerning the Arrival and Departure of persons in the Towns of Windhuk, Lüderitzbucht, Karibib, Grootfontein and Tsumeb.

12. (a) No person, not being a member of the Union Forces in military occupation of this Protectorate, nor a Government Official in the service of the Protectorate, shall leave the towns of Windhuk (within which is included the suburb of Klein Windhuk, and all residences within a radius of eight kilometres from the Post Office in the said town of Windhuk), Lüderitzbucht, Karibib, Grootfontein or Tsumeb, without a permit issued as is herein provided, authorising the departure of such person; and every person, not being such a person as is exempted from the provisions of this Regulation, arriving in any of the said towns shall, within twenty four hours of such arrival, report his arrival to the prescribed Officer.

In the case of persons whose business may take them constantly to and from the towns of Windhuk, Karibib, Grootfontein or Tsumeb, the prescribed Officer is empowered to issue permits which will be valid for a fixed period.

Permits shall be issued and reports of arrival made to the following Officers at the places indicated, viz: — At WINDHUK, the Provost Marshal; at LUDERITZBUCHT, KARIBIB, GROOTFONTEIN and TSUMEB the Assistant Provost Marshal.

(b) Any person contravening any provision of this Regulation shall be guilty of an offence, and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Ten pounds Sterling (£ 10), or in default of payment to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding one month or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(c) Nothing in this Regulation contained shall be deemed to alter or modify in any way the regulations dealing with the carrying of passes by natives.

### Regulation regarding the Censorship of Telegrams, Letters, &c. and the Requirements connected therewith.

13. All telegrams, letters and postal packages, circulating in the Protectorate for destinations herein or beyond the borders of the Protectorate shall be liable to censorship.

All letters sent by members of the public in the Protectorate shall be legibly written and shall contain the name and address of the person sending or writing the same. Letters which do not comply with this requirement shall be liable to confiscation.

Letters shall be confined to business matters or to domestic or private affairs, and shall be expressed as briefly as possible. References to the recent hostilities in the Protectorate, or to the progress of the war in Europe such as are calculated to cause unrest, apprehension or excitement, are forbidden.

### Regulation regarding the Spreading of false Reports.

14. Any person who spreads false reports or circulates rumours of an alarmist or misleading nature or who commits or incites to the commission of any act calculated to interfere with or prejudice in any way the peace, order and good government of the Protectorate, shall be guilty of an offence and will render himself liable to be dealt with under Martial law.

No. 5] [9th August, 1915.

**Martial Law Regulation.**

Regulation No. 15 which is issued under Martial Law by and with the approval of the Military Governor of the Protectorate of South West Africa.

**Regulation regarding the possession of Firearms and Ammunition.**

15. No person shall have in his custody or possession any fire-arm or ammunition, without a permit to retain the same, issued by the Provost Marshal at Windhuk or by the Officer Commanding, South African Mounted Riflemen, in the area in which such person is resident.

The inhabitants in the Protectorate are required to declare all fire-arms and ammunition in their custody or possession to the proper officer as indicated above, within the following times, namely:

„A“. Persons residing in towns in the Protectorate, before 12 noon on the 11th August, 1915;

„B“. Persons residing outside towns before 12 noon on the 18th August, 1915.

Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Regulation shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Fifty Pounds (£ 50) sterling, or in default of payment to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Nothing in this regulation shall apply in the case of military fire-arms which any member of the German forces of the Protectorate has been permitted to retain in terms of the Articles of Surrender, signed on the 9th July, 1915.

No. 6] [11th August, 1915.

**Appointment of Military Magistrate Windhuk.**

It is notified for general information that the Military Governor of the Protectorate in virtue of the powers exercised by him under Martial Law, has appointed THEODOOR LORENTZ, Esquire, Lieutenant, Hunt's Scouts, to act as Military Magistrate for the town and district of Windhuk, with effect from the 28th July, 1915, with jurisdiction in respect of offences committed within the said town and district to which no higher punishments are applicable than a fine not exceeding fifty pounds sterling (£ 50), or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

No. 7] [11th August, 1915.

**Rewards for the Recovery of hidden Munitions.**

It is notified that rewards according to results will be paid to members of the public who furnish information leading to the recovery of munitions of war, which, it is reported, are secreted at different localities in the Protectorate.

No. 8] [12th August, 1915.

**Restoration to its owners of Livestock at present in the custody of the Union Forces in Military Occupation of the Protectorate.**

Any person who claims to have lost livestock during the course of military operations in the Pro-

tectorate, and who has reason to believe that such livestock may now be in the custody of the Union Forces on concentration stock farms may make application to the Officer Commanding the South African Mounted Riflemen in the district in which he resides for permission to visit any such place at which livestock has been concentrated by the Union Forces, and upon receiving such permission may proceed thereto, and personally inspect such livestock. Upon identifying such livestock to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the same the person concerned will be permitted to remove the same after signing a declaration in duplicate in the form annexed hereto. It should be particularly noted that the Military Government of the Protectorate disclaims all liability or responsibility in regard to losses of stock, or the non-return thereof to its rightful owner.

**DECLARATION.**

Name of Declarant . . . . .

Address . . . . .

Occupation . . . . .

Particulars of Stock (Brands, if any, to be specified):

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

I declare that

(a) I have received from . . . . .

..... the livestock detailed above, which, when I last saw the same, was pastured on the farm . . . . .

(b) the same is my bona fide property.

(c) I recognise that the delivery of the said livestock to me or my representative, and my acknowledgment thereof, shall not per se be a recognition on the part of the Military Government of the Protectorate to my ownership therein, nor a conveyance to me of any better title in and to the said stock than that which I may have had or claimed prior to the same having been taken into the custody of the Union Forces.

(d) I understand that all responsibility in regard to the legal ownership of the said livestock as between myself and any third party is specially disclaimed by the said Military Government.

Declarant.

Stock delivered and declaration signed in my presence.

at . . . . . date . . . . .

Lootmaster, or other Officer in charge of stock.