

PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONOURABLE SIR
WALTER FRANCIS HELY-HUTCHINSON,

Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Com-
mander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Colony of the Cape
of Good Hope, and of the Territories and Depen-
dencies thereof, etc., etc., etc.

UNDER and by virtue of the powers and authorities
vested in me by the 11th Section of the Fencing
Law Amendment Act, 1891, I do hereby appoint the 31st
day of January, 1908, as the day upon which the sum
advanced by the Government for and in respect of the
erection of a fence between the farm "Rooidametjes"
and the Mafeking Native Reserve, shall be payable by the
Natives of the said Reserve.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony
of the Cape of Good Hope, this 21st day of January,
1907.

WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON,

Governor.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

E. H. WALTON.

No. 50, 1907.

awarded by the Land Commission, together with the extent of the grants recommended to your Excellency's favourable consideration, as well as Native and Crown Reserves, and the land required for farms which we suggest should be allotted on military tenure along the boundary between the Baralong territory and the South African Republic, the following is the extent of waste Crown Lands that will still remain available for settlement, though as no regular survey has been made these numbers must be looked upon as only approximate:—

- (1.) In the district lying south of Stellaland and bounded on the west by a line drawn from Motito to Tsening, and thence along the crest of the Kuruman Hills to the frontier of Griqualand West, about 1,400 square miles.
- (2.) In the district situated between the north-eastern boundary of Stellaland and the frontier of the South African Republic, about 800 square miles.
- (3.) In the country lying west of Stellaland and the Kuruman Hills the extent of waste land is almost unlimited, but it has been little explored, and its capabilities are not properly known.

37. On reference to the map shewing the Native Reserves in Baralong territory it will be noticed that a belt of land extending from the Ramathlabama Spruit to Lotlakana, and varying from 4 to 6 miles in width has been left between those Reserves and the frontier of the South African Republic.

For the protection of the Border, we consider it advisable to lay out two or three rows of small farms, say of 1,500 morgen each, along the frontier from the Ramathlabama Spruit to the Eye of the Maritsani, except at Rooi Grond and Lotlakana.

The grantees of these Border farms should, in our opinion, hold them under a sort of military tenure.

We would suggest some such conditions as the following:—The grantee to pay an annual quit-rent of 2s. per 100 morgen for his farm, to be liable during three years to be called out at any moment for military service in British Bechuanaland, and constantly to keep himself properly armed, horsed, and equipped, and during that period not to be allowed to sell his farm or to leave the Mafeking District without providing a substitute duly approved by the officer commanding the Bechuanaland Border Police, and to attend a parade at Mafeking once every three months. After the expiration of the three years the title to become saleable, and the holder of it to be no longer liable to any special military obligations.

38. We recommend that the number of farms allotted on the military tenure above described, should be from 40 to 50, and that the grantees should be specially selected from the members of the Bechuanaland Border Police, or, failing a sufficient number of these, from the numerous applicants for farms, who have previously served in Bechuanaland, either during the war of 1878-9, or in the expedition of 1885.

39. Several thousand applications for farms in British Bechuanaland have been filed, but after due consideration we have come to the conclusion that to make free grants of any considerable portion of the waste Crown lands of British Bechuanaland would be to deprive Government unnecessarily of an important and legitimate source of revenue, and we therefore recommend that, except in the case of the border farms already mentioned, the waste Crown lands should as a rule be put up for sale by public auction at an upset price, and on a fixed annual quit-rent of 2s. per 100 morgen, and that facilities should be granted to intending purchasers by allowing the purchase price to be paid by instalments.

We consider it expedient, however, that the right of disposing of waste Crown lands in blocks or otherwise by private contract should in all cases be reserved to the Government.

40. Owing to the limited time at our disposal, which rendered it impossible for the members of the Commission to make any tours west of Honing Vley and Tsening, we are not in a position to make any recommendations regarding those portions of British Bechuanaland which comprise the Kalahari Desert, and the Langberg District.

41. Considering the fact that the Chief Mankoroane has hitherto been in the habit of receiving from traders and other foreigners in his country contributions in the shape of money, groceries, clothing, &c., and also horses, cattle, sheep and goats, as also quit rents for erven, and that he has been in the habit of deriving a considerable revenue from the sale of wood cut in his territory, and has also exercised the right of collecting taxes in money and kind from his own people, and that, though still allowed to exercise the jurisdiction of a Chief under the British Government, he loses all these privileges, we are of opinion that an income of 300*l.* a year for life is the least that



PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY
JENNER SCOBELL,

Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of
the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Senior
Military Officer for the time being in command of
His Majesty's Regular Forces in the Cape Colony
District, Administering the Government of the Colony
of the Cape of Good Hope with its Territories and
Dependencies, etc., etc., etc.

UNDER and by virtue of the powers and authorities
vested in me by the 11th Section of the Fencing Law
Amendment Act, 1891, I do hereby appoint the 20th day of
March, 1911, as the day upon which the sum advanced by
the Government for and in respect of the erection of a fence
between the farm "Duivenhoek" and the Mafeking Native
Reserve, Division of Mafeking, shall be payable by the
Natives of the said Reserve.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under my Hand and the Public Seal of the Colony
of the Cape of Good Hope, this 12th day of March, 1910.

H. SCOBELL, Major-General,
Officer Administering the Government.

By Command of His Excellency the Officer Administering
the Government in Council.

JOHN X. MERRIMAN.

No. 88, 1910.



PROCLAMATION

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Chapter 2

^{Sub-sec}
14 (1) The Governor General may -

Para (a) define the boundaries of the area of any tribe or of location, and from time to time alter the same, and divide existing tribes into one or more parts or amalgamate tribes or parts of tribe into one tribe, or constitute a new tribe, as necessity of the Government of the people-natives, may in his opinion require.

Para (b) whenever he deems it expedient in the General public interest, order the removal of any tribe or portion thereof from any place to any other place within the Union upon such conditions as he may determine. Provided that in the case of tribe objecting to such removal, no such order shall be given unless a resolution approving of the removal has been adopted by both Houses of Parliament.

(c) order the removal of any ~~to~~ native from any place to any other place within the Union, if he is satisfied that ^{such native} ~~Government~~ ^{has been} ~~guilty of any offence~~ ^{as the} ~~General may~~ ^{by regulations} ~~prescribe~~ ^{in this behalf}.
Provided that any authority heretofore

tribes
of removal
of natives

exercised by the Governor General in
any part of Union as supreme chief
of natives shall not be affected
in any way by the provision of this
paragraph.

- (2) any Native who neglects or refuses to comply
with any order under paragraph
(b) ~~of~~ (c) of sub section 1 or with any
conditions

CROWN MANIFEST BANK

LONDON

REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF HAWKERS IN THE SOUTHERN

DISTRICT OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

- Hawker's licence does not confer on the holder thereof any right to trade on any one's ground without the permission of the owner of that ground, and it is for the hawker to obtain from the owner permission to do so.
2. Applications for Hawker's licences must be addressed to the Assistant Resident Magistrate exercising jurisdiction over the area within which it is intended to trade.
3. Applications for Hawker's licences to trade in a Native Reserve must be accompanied by the consent in writing of the Paramount Chief of that Reserve.
4. A Hawker's licence is only available for the area specified thereon, and if the hawker wishes to trade in another area he must first have the licence endorsed by the Assistant Resident Magistrate of that other area, who, in the case of a Native Reserve will, before endorsing the licence, require production of the consent in writing of the Paramount Chief of that Reserve.
5. A Hawker may only deposit goods in a house or hut if he is hawking by pack-animal or pack. In that case he may keep his goods in a house or hut and may pay periodical visits to such house or hut for the purpose of replenishing his pack; but he shall under no circumstances sell from such house or hut without taking out a General Dealer's licence, and will be prosecuted accordingly for any offence against the licencing Regulations.
6. A Hawker taking out a licence to hawk from a wagon or cart must hawk from that vehicle only and not from any house or temporary erection.
7. Suppose a wagon load of goods shall produce such quantity of grain, skins, or other produce as shall necessitate the use of several wagons to transport such goods to the place of storage, no special licence shall be required for the transport so required and used unless sales take place from them en route.
8. No Hawker, whether he be hawking by wagon, cart, pack-animal or pack, shall trade in any village or place at which he may be, as above allowed to carry on his business, for a longer period than 48 hours in any one month reckoned from the date of issue of his licence; nor shall he, at the expiration of the said 48 hours, trade at any spot within five miles of his previous trading site.

(Signed) J. Ellenberger.
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

Assistant Commissioner's Office,

G A B E R O N S.
4th January, 1916.

BEGHUANALAND



PROTECTORATE

No 367

HAWKER'S LICENCE

£

5/-

(NOT TRANSFERABLE.)

Licence is hereby granted to

Malotwane Lehame

to carry on the business or calling of a Hawker, with one vehicle, in the
Marguerite Reserve Portion of the
Bechuanaland Protectorate, for ~~one~~ three months.

To expire on the

30/9/

1922



Brown
for lic.

... anything contained in section three of the
Administration Amendment Act of the Transvaal Act No. 29 of 1907
the appeal from any decision given by the native chief under the
jurisdiction conferred by article four of Law No. 4 of 1885 of the
Transvaal shall in the first instance be to the court of the Native
Commissioner or Sub-Native Commissioner of the area within
of Transvaal. which such native Chief exercise his jurisdiction.

- (2) The Native Commissioner or Native Sub-Commissioner hearing any such appeal shall have power to call for and hear the evidence of any witnesses who appeared before the chief from whose decision the appeal is brought, or any other evidence which he deems desirable, and he shall fully record all evidence so heard by him.
- (3) The provision of section three of the Native Administration Amendment Act 1907 (Transvaal) shall apply to any decision on appeal from a native chief given by a native Commissioner or Sub Native Commissioner under the provision of sub-section (1) of this section.
- (4) The powers conferred by section eight and fourteen of Law No. 4 of 1885 shall be deemed to include powers to make such rules and regulations for the prosecution and hearing of any appeals to the court of Native Commissioner or Sub-Native Commissioner under this section and in respect of fees, costs, charges, witness expenses and all other matters incidental to such appeals.

Appeal from decision of native chief in Bechuanaland to magistrate. (1) The proviso in section thirty three of British Bechuanaland Proclamation No. 2 of 1885 is hereby repealed.

- (2) The appeal provided in the said section from the decision of a native chief to the court composed of the magistrate of the District and of such chief shall lie to the ~~General~~ Court of the Magistrate of the District from whose decision there shall be no further appeal to the Griqualand West Local Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa.
- (3) All such laws and rules as are applicable in respect of appeals in civil or criminal matters to the said local division shall apply in respect of appeals brought under sub-section (2) of this section.

Short title. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Native Chiefs Jurisdiction (Transvaal and Bechuanaland) Act, 1924.

or other Public Water.
the Magistrate, Mafeking, except water required for domestic
purposes and the watering of animals lawfully grazing on the
Reserve.

Application for such permission, which will only be
granted in special circumstances, should be made to the Super-
intendent of Natives, Mafeking, in the first instance.

J.W. Robertson.

MAGISTRATE,

Mafeking, 23rd Feby, 1924.

Mafeking.

KENNISGEWING.

Kennis geskied hiermee dat geen persoon wat vir Diamante
prospekteer in die Molopo Naturelle Reserve mag water neem
uit Riviere, Strome, of Panne of andere publieke water plekke
op die Reserve sonder die geskrewe verlof van die Magistraat,
Mafeking, behalwe water benodig vir huishoudelike doeleindes
en vir diere wat wettiglik op die Reserve wei.

Aansoekvir sulke verlof, wat alleenlik onder
spesiale omstandighede sal toegestaan word, moet in die
eerste plaats aan die Kommissaris vir Naturelle gedaan word.

J.W. Robertson

Magistraat

Mafeking, 23 Februarie, 1924.



CENSUS OR STOCKTAKING OF THE PEOPLE.

A FEW SIMPLE WORDS

Explaining the Census law, which requires everybody, under a penalty of £5 or one month's imprisonment, to give true answers to all questions put to them, FOR FINDING OUT ALL ABOUT THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY WHO WERE ALIVE ON

SUNDAY NIGHT, THE 17th APRIL, 1904.

1. A Census was taken in most parts of the British Empire in April, 1901.
2. It will be taken here in 1904 by persons called "Enumerators," who will call at every house in Town or Country, all over the Colony.
3. In Towns the Enumerator will leave a Census form at nearly every house before the Census day, the 17th April next, and the occupier or person in charge will have to fill it in as best he can. If he cannot do it himself he may get some one else to do it for him.
4. He must have it filled in and signed, ready for the Enumerator, who will call for it on Monday, the 18th April, 1904, or as soon thereafter as possible.
5. Where no form is left at the house, the Enumerator will himself fill up one when he calls on or after the 18th April, 1904.
6. The form is a simple list of all persons who slept or abode in the house on the night of the 17th April, 1904, whether a member of the family, or a lodger, or a visitor, or servant, &c., and also a list of live stock kept, including horses, cattle, sheep, ostriches, dogs, pigs, poultry and rabbits.
7. The Householder should be prepared himself, and prepare his family and all the other people in his house to give, fully and readily, should he be absent when the Enumerator calls:
 - (1) The NAMES and SURNAMES of every one of them.
 - (2) Their AGES, last birthday, in years, as near as can be.
 - (3) Their PROFESSION, TRADE or OCCUPATION.
 - (4) Their RACE and BIRTHPLACE.
 - (5) Whether able to READ and WRITE.
 - (6) Whether being taught at SCHOOL or at home.
 - (7) Their RELIGION.
 - (8) Whether laid up from SICKNESS or suffering from INFIRMITY.
 - (9) The number of rooms in the house and whether built of stone, brick, or other material.
8. All persons, and especially Farmers, should count their LIVE-STOCK and POULTRY, before the evening of the 17th April, 1904, and make a memorandum of the numbers for the Enumerator.
9. No matter when the Enumerator calls, whether on Monday, the 18th, or on Tuesday, or on some other day, he must be told how things stood on the previous Sunday Night; for the people will be enumerated at the houses where they slept on that night.
10. But if any member of the household is travelling, or camping out, or at work away from home and does not sleep at any house on the Census night, and if he returns home or reaches some other house before the Enumerator calls on the Monday, his name, and any live stock in his charge, must be added to the form or list for his home or such other house as the case may be.
11. If any person has no home, or if, having a home, he was travelling or camping out on the Census night, and did not reach his

home or some other house in time to have his name included in some Census form or list, he should, as soon as may be, attend at the office of some Civil Commissioner, or Field-cornet, or Enumerator, then and there, to fill up, or supply particulars for filling up the form.

APPEAL TO FARMERS.

12. Farmers and others occupying half a morgen of land or more, must find out, and be prepared to tell the Enumerator when he calls, what extent of land they own or occupy, showing the extent under cultivation for each crop separately, and how irrigated, as also a list of agricultural implements and machinery used on their farms, and the quantity of wool, grain, wine, tobacco, &c., produced during the year ended the 31st March, 1904.

13. It will be almost impossible to tell the exact extent of land cultivated. Farmers must, however, give the number of morgen as near as they can. A morgen is about 100 paces square. Half a morgen is 50 by 100 paces, and so on.

14. As the cultivation of the land and the breeding of stock represent together one of the principal sources of wealth of this country, it will easily be conceived that a Census without a full and complete enumeration of the farming industry would be seriously deficient, if not absolutely worthless.

15. The Government is most anxious to have as complete a Census as possible, and to ensure this object the Farmers' cordial co-operation is indispensable.

16. The Farmers should know that if they withhold information, or give in defective returns, their Field-cornets and their Divisions, in which it is well known they take a special pride and interest, will suffer materially in comparison with other parts of the country where the inhabitants come forward with eagerness to make sure that all the people, all the stock, all the houses, and cultivated land, all the crops and produce, and all the agricultural machinery and implements are included in the returns.

17. A man who holds back information and who does not readily assist the Government in this work cannot be looked upon as a true patriot.

18. The figures showing the results will be read with interest all over the world, and it should be our endeavour to give the truest and fullest possible returns and to show as large totals as possible.

19. It is a most difficult thing to enumerate every single person in the country. We can only try to enumerate as many as possible. We are dependent on the people themselves. If they do not come forward with full information, incomplete returns must result.

TO CLERGYMEN, SCHOOL TEACHERS, MANAGERS OF INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

20. It will be your duty, on receipt of the special Census Forms applicable to each of you respectively, to fill up the same in accordance with the instructions on the back thereof.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

21. Employers are enjoined to explain to their clerks and other employés the importance of the Census, and if need be to assist them in filling up the Forms.

22. The PENALTY for not giving or refusing to give true information is a FINE OF £5 OR A MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT. Special care will be taken that the information given will not be used for the gratification of curiosity.

23. ANY OFFICIAL DIVULGING THE CONTENTS OF ANY FORM IS LIABLE TO A HEAVIER PENALTY.

24. Please understand that no part of the Census-taking work will be performed on the Sunday.

P. H. FAURE,
Colonial Secretary.

CENSUS OF VOLKSTELLING.

EENIGE EENVOUDIGE WOORDEN

Om de Census-wet uitleggen, die eischt dat allen, op straffe van £5 boete of een maand gevangenisstraf, ware antwoorden geven op alle vragen die hun worden gedaan OM ALLES TE WETEN TE KOMEN OMTRENT DE INWONERS DER KOLONIE DIE IN LEVEN WAREN OP

ZONDAG NACHT, 17 APRIL, 1904.

1. In de meeste deelen van het Britsche Rijk had een Census plaats in April, 1901.
2. De Census zal hier in 1904 geschieden door personen "Census-ambtenaars" genoemd, die elk huis in dorpen of op het land in de geheele Kolonie zullen bezoeken.
3. In de steden en dorpen waar de Census-ambtenaars een Census-vorm zal laten aan bijna elk huis vóór den dag van den Census, den 17 April, 1904, moet de bewoner of opzichter dien vorm invullen zoo goed als hij kan, of als hij dit niet zelf kan doen, kan hij het door iemand anders laten doen.
4. Hij moet den vorm ingevuld en ondertekend hebben, klaar voor den Census-ambtenaar, die hem op Maandag, 18 April, 1904, of zoo spoedig daarna als mogelijk, zal afhalen.
5. Als er geen vorm aan het huis gelaten is, zal de Census-ambtenaar zelf hem invullen als hij komt.
6. De vorm is een eenvoudige lijst van alle personen die in dat huis in den nacht van 17 April, 1904, geslapen of gewoond hebben, hetzij een lid van het huisgezin, of een logeergast, bezoeker of bediende enz., en ook een lijst van de levende have, insluitende paarden, vee, schapen, struisvogels, honden, varkens, pluimvee en konijnen.
7. De huisheer moet zichzelf en alle andere personen in zijn huis voorbereiden om als hij afwezig is, volledig en gewillig optegeven:—
 - (1) De NAMEN en FAMILIENAMEN van elk hunner.
 - (2) Hunne OUDERDOMMEN op den laatsten geboortedag, in jaren zoo nauwkeurig mogelijk.
 - (3) Hun BEROEP, AMBACHT, of BEZIGHEID.
 - (4) Hun RAS en GEBORTEPLAATS.
 - (5) Of zij kunnen LEZEN en SCHRIJVEN.
 - (6) Of zij in de SCHOOL of te huis onderwezen worden.
 - (7) Hun GÓDSDIENST.
 - (8) Of zij bedlegerig zijn wegens ZIERTE, of aan een of ander LICHAAMSGBREK lijden.
 - (9) Het aantal kamers in het huis en of het van steen, baksteen, of andere materialen gebouwd is.
8. Alle personen, en vooral boeren, moeten hun vee tellen voor den avond van 17 April, en de getallen opschrijven.
9. Als de Census-ambtenaar komt, het zij op Maandag, den 18, of op Dinsdag, of op een anderen dag, moet men hem zeggen wat de toestand van zaken was op den vorigen Zondagavond; want de personen zullen geteld worden in de huizen waar zij in dien nacht geslapen hebben.
10. Maar indien een lid van het huisgezin op reis is of in het veld slaapt of van huis aan werk is, en in den nacht van den Census niet in een huis slaapt, en als hij terugkomt of een ander huis bereikt vóór de Census-ambtenaar op Maandag komt, dan moet zijn naam en het vee onder zijn opzicht vermeld worden in den vorm of lijst voor zijn woonhuis of zoodanig ander huis, naar omstandigheden.
11. Als een persoon geen tehuis heeft, of als hij een tehuis heeft en op reis was of in het veld geslapen heeft in den nacht van den Census, en zijn eigen huis of een ander huis niet bereikt heeft bijtijds om zijn naam opgenomen te krijgen in een Census-vorm of lijst, moet hij, zoo spoedig mogelijk, naar het kantoor van een Civielen Commissaris, of naar een Veldkornet of Census-ambtenaar gaan om, een vorm in te vullen, of de bijzonderheden op te geven waarmee hij moet ingevuld worden.

VERZOEK AAN BOEREN.

12. Boeren en anderen die een halve morgen land of meer bewonen, moeten uitvinden en bereid zijn den Census-ambtenaar, als hij komt, te zeggen hoeveel land zij bezitten of bewonen, de hoeveelheid onder bewerking voor elk gewas afzonderlijk aantoonende, en hoe zij besproeid wordt, en ook een lijst gevende van landbouw-gereedschap en machinerie op hunne plaatsen gebruikt, en de hoeveelheid wol, graan, wijn, tabak enz. gewonnen gedurende het jaar eindigende op 31 Maart, 1904.

13. Het zal bijna onmogelijk zijn de juiste hoeveelheid land dat bewerkt is op te geven. Boeren moeten echter het aantal morgen zoo nauwkeurig mogelijk opgeven. Een morgen is omtrent 100 treden lang en 100 treden breed. Een halve morgen is 50 bij 100 treden, en zoo voort.

14. Daar de landbouw en de veeteelt tezamen een der voornaamste bronnen van den rijkdom van dit land vertegenwoordigen, is het gemakkelijk te begrijpen dat een Census zonder een volledige en komplette opsomming van de boerderij-industrie, hoogst gebrekkig, zoo niet geheel en al nutteloos zou zijn.

15. Het Gouvernement is er zeer op gesteld dat de Census zoo compleet mogelijk zal zijn, en om dit doel te bereiken is de hartelijke samenwerking der boeren onmisbaar.

16. De boeren behooren te weten dat als zij informatie terughouden of onvolledige opgaven inleveren, hunne veldkornetschappen en hunne distrikten, waarop zij, zoo als bekend is, trotsch zijn en waarin zij belangstellen, aanmerkelijk lijden zullen vergeleken met andere deelen van het land waar de inwoners hun best doen om het zeker te maken dat al de personen, al het vee, al de huizen en landerijen, al de gewassen en produkten en al de landbouw-machinerie en gereedschap in de opgaven opgenomen worden.

17. De man die informatie terughoudt en die het Gouvernement in dit werk niet gewillig helpt, kan niet beschouwd worden als een waar patriot.

18. De cijfers de resultaten aantoonende, zullen over de geheele wereld met belangstelling gelezen worden, en wij behooren te trachten de meest ware en zoo volledig mogelijke opgaven te doen om de hoogst mogelijke totalen te verkrijgen.

19. Het is hoogst moeilijk elk persoon in het land te tellen. Wij kunnen slechts trachten zooveel mogelijk te tellen. Wij zijn afhankelijk van de inwoners zelve. Als zij niet volle informatie geven, dan moeten onvolledige opgaven daarvan het gevolg zijn.

AAN PREDIKANTEN, SCHOOLONDERWIJZERS, BESTIERDERS VAN INDUSTRIEELE EN ANDERE INRICHTINGEN.

20. Het zal uw plicht zijn, op ontvangst van de bijzondere Census-vormen, toepasselijk op elk uwer respektievelijk, ze in te vullen volgens de voorschriften op de keerzijde.

BELANGRIJK VOOR ALLEN.

21. Zij die andere personen in hun dienst hebben, worden gelast aan hunne klerken en anderen in hunnen dienst, de belangrijkheid van den Census duidelijk te maken, en indien noodig hen de vormen te helpen invullen.

22. De STRAF voor het niet geven of het weigeren om ware informatie te geven is een BOETE VAN £5 of 6én MAAND GEVANGENISSTRAF. Bijzondere zorg zal er worden gedragen dat de informatie gegeven niet gebruikt zal worden om nieuwsgierigheid te bevredigen.

23. IEDER AMBTENAAR DIE DEN INHOUD VAN EEN VORM PUBLIEK MAAKT, STELT ZICH BLOOT AAN EEN ZWAARDERE STRAF.

24. Let wel dat *geen part van het werk* van Volkstelling op Zondag zal gedaan worden.

P. H. FAURE,

Koloniale Secretaris.

AH.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE AFFAIRS COMMISSION REPORT.

The Native Affairs Department has been disposing of a number of surplus copies of the above report and it was thought that some of the leading Chiefs and Natives might care to have copies of the same.

The enclosed is therefore forwarded to you with the compliments of the Secretary for Native Affairs.

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT,

Pretoria, 13th October, 1919.

Collection Number: A979

Silas T MOLEMA and Solomon T PLAATJE Papers

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