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Wet No. 7, 1935 (Unie).]

WET

OM MAG TE VERLEEN TOT UITVOERING VAN DIE INTERNASIONALE KONVENSIE VIR GESONDHEIDSBEHEER VAN LUGVAART EN OM VERDERE VOORSIENING TE MAAK TER BESKERMING VAN DIE OPENBARE GESONDHEID IN DIE UNIE.

DIT WORD BEPAAL deur Sy Majesteit die Koning, die Senaat en die Volksraad van die Unie van Suid-Afrika, as volg:—

1. Die Internasionale Konvensie ter vasstelling by onderlinge ooreenkomste tussen die Moondhede en State wat daardie Konvensie onderteken het van sekere gelykvormige reëls met betrekking tot gesondheidsbeheer van lugvaart, word hiermee geratificeer en bekragtig. 'n Vertaling van die Konvensie is in die Bylae by hierdie Wet opgeneem.

2. Die Goewerneur-generaal kan—

- (a) enige vliegveld in die Unie aanwys as 'n gesondheids-vliegveld, en sulke ander handelings verrig as hy nodig of wenslik mag ag om gevolg te gee aan die bepalings van die Konvensie of enige regulasies wat ooreenkomstig paragraaf (c) toegepas is op lugvaart wat tot die Unie beperk is;
- (b) al die nodige doen om ten behoeve van die Unie enige wysigings in of aanvullings van die Konvensie wat van tyd tot tyd aangebring mag word, te ratificeer of te laat ratificeer: Met die verstande dat afskrifte van alle wysigings of aanvullings aldus geratificeer, indien die Parlement dan in sitting is, binne veertien dae na ratifikasie, en indien die Parlement nie dan in sitting is nie, binne veertien dae na die aanvang van die eersvolgende sitting, in albei Huise van die Parlement ter Tafel gelê word; en
- (c) by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant* enige regulasies kragtens artikel drie uitgevaardig, met sodanige wysigings en aanvullings as hy nodig of wenslik mag ag, toepas op lugvaart wat tot die Unie beperk is.

3. (1) Die Goewerneur-generaal kan regulasies uitgevaardig—

- (a) om gevolg te gee aan enige bepaling van die Konvensie waarvoor wetgewing in die Unie nodig is; en
 - (b) wat gelde opleë en voorsiening maak vir die verhaal van uitgawes behoort in verband met gesondheidsbeheer van lugvaart.
- (2) Enige regulasies kragtens hierdie artikel uitgevaardig kan strawwe voorskryf vir enige oortreding daarvan of verzuim om daaraan te voldoen, n.l. gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande tesame met 'n boete van hoogstens tweehonderd pond asook die wyse waarop sodanige strawwe uitgevoer moet word.

4. Dit word beskou dat 'n oortreding kragtens enige regulasie, uitgevaardig ingevolge hierdie Wet, met betrekking tot die jurisdiksie van 'n hof wat die oortreding in verhoor moet neem begaan is op die plek waar die beskuldigde hom mag bevind.

5. Hierdie Wet en die regulasies ingevolge daarvan uitgevaardig is ook van toepassing—

- (a) in die mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika en die hawe en nedersetting Walvisbaai; en
- (b) op lugvaartuie en vliegvelde wat behoort aan of in gebruik is van die Unieregering, behalwe in sover as wat sulke lugvaartuie of vliegvelde deur die Uniemagte uitsluitend vir marine- of militêre doeleindes gebruik word: Met die verstande dat die Goewerneur-generaal by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant* enige bepaling van hierdie Wet of die regulasies ingevolge daarvan uitgevaardig, met of sonder wysiging of aanvulling, op lugvaartuie of vliegvelde wat aldus gebruik word, van toepassing kan maak.

Act No. 7, 1935 (Union).]

ACT

TO ENABLE EFFECT TO BE GIVEN TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SANITARY CONTROL OF AERIAL NAVIGATION AND TO MAKE FURTHER PROVISION FOR SAFEGUARDING THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE UNION.

BE IT ENACTED by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, as follows:—

1. The International Convention for determining by a common agreement between the Powers and States signatory to that Convention, certain uniform rules with respect to the sanitary control of aerial navigation, is hereby ratified and confirmed. A translation of the Convention is set out in the Schedule to this Act.

2. The Governor-General may—

- (a) designate any aerodrome in the Union as a sanitary aerodrome, and do such other acts as he may deem necessary or expedient for giving effect to the terms of the Convention or any regulations which have in terms of paragraph (c) been applied to aerial navigation limited to the Union;
- (b) do all things necessary to ratify or cause to be ratified on behalf of the Union any amendments of or additions to the Convention which may from time to time be made: Provided that copies of any amendments or additions so ratified shall be laid upon the Tables of both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after their ratification if Parliament is then in session or, if Parliament is not then in session, within fourteen days after the commencement of its next ensuing session; and
- (c) by proclamation in the *Gazette* apply any regulations made under section three, with such modifications and additions as he may deem necessary or expedient, to aerial navigation limited to the Union.

3. (1) The Governor-General may make regulations—

- (a) to give effect to any provision of the Convention requiring legislation in the Union; and
 - (b) imposing fees, and providing for the recovery of expenditure incurred, in connection with the sanitary control of aerial navigation.
- (2) Any regulations made under this section may prescribe penalties for any contravention thereof or failure to comply therewith not exceeding imprisonment for a period of six months together with a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds, and the mode of enforcing such penalties.

4. An offence under any regulation made under this Act shall, with regard to the jurisdiction of a court to try the offence be deemed to have been committed in any place where the accused happens to be.

5. This Act and the regulations made thereunder shall apply also—

- (a) in the mandated territory of South West Africa and the port and settlement of Walvis Bay; and
- (b) to aircraft and aerodromes belonging to or in use by the Union Government, except in so far as such aircraft or aerodromes are used exclusively for naval or military purposes by the Union forces: Provided that the Governor-General may, by proclamation in the *Gazette*, apply any provision of this Act or the regulations made thereunder, with or without modification or addition, to any aircraft or aerodromes so used.

6. In hierdie Wet en die regulasies ingevolge daarvan uitgevaardig, tensy dit met die samehang in stryd is, beteken—

„vliegfeld” enige bepaalde en beperkte grond- of waterterrein of enige gebou, geheel of gedeeltelik gebruik vir die land of vertrek van lugvaartuie;

„Konvensie” die Internasionale Gesondheidskonvensie vir Lugvaart geteken in Den Haag op die twaalfde dag van April, eenduisend negehonderd drie-en-dertig, en enige wysiging van of aanvulling tot genoemde Konvensie geratificeer kragtens paragraaf (b) van artikel twee; en

„Unie” ook die mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika en die hawe en nedersetting Walvisbaai.

7. Hierdie Wet word genoem die Lugvaartgesondheidswet, 1935, en tree in werking op 'n datum wat deur die Goewerneur-generaal by proklamasie in die *Staatskoerant* vasgestel moet word.*

BYLAE.

(Vertaling.)

INTERNASIONALE GESONDHEIDSKONVENSIË VIR LUGVAART.

Den Haag, 12 April 1933.

Met die oog op die regulering van die gesondheidskontrole van die lugvaart,

het die ondergetekendes, gevolmagtigdes van die Hoë Kontrakterende Partye, met volle bevoegdheide in goeie en behoorlike vorm bevind,

ooreengekom aangaande die volgende artikels:—

DEEL I.—*Algemens Bepalings.*

ARTIKEL 1.

Vir die doel van hierdie Konvensie aanvaar die Hoë Kontrakterende Partye onderstaande omskrywings:—

I.—Die woord *vliegtuig* sluit in enige masjiene wat in die atmosfeer gedra kan word weens die reaksies van die lug, en wat vir lugverkeer bedoel is.

Die onderhawige Konvensie is alleen van toepassing op vliegtuie—

(1) waarvan die plek van vertrek en plek van uiteindelijke landing in verskillende gebiede geleë is;

(2) wat, hoewel die plek van vertrek en plek van uiteindelijke landing in dieselfde gebied geleë is, 'n intermedieë landing in 'n ander gebied doen;

(3) wat, sonder om te land, oor meer as een gebied vlieg; of hierdie gebiede onder die soewereiniteit, suzeriniteit, mandaat of gesag van dieselfde Moondheid of van verskillende Moondhede geplaas is.

II.—Die woorde *geoutoriseerde vliegfeld* beteken 'n doean- of ander vliegfeld spesiaal as sodanig aangewys deur die bevoegde gesag van die Staat waarin dit geleë is, waarop vliegtuie vir die eerste keer, by aankoms in die gebied, kan land, of waarvandaan hulle, wanneer hulle 'n gebied verlaat, kan vertrek.

III.—Die woord *gesondheidsvliegfeld* beteken 'n geoutoriseerde vliegfeld georganiseer en toegerus ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van Artikel 5 van die onderhawige Konvensie en wat as sodanig deur enige bevoegde gesag van die land aangewys is.

IV.—Die woord *bemannig* sluit in iedereen wat aan boord werksaam is in verband met die vlug of veiligheid van die vlug van die vliegtuig of wat op enige manier aan boord in verband met die vliegtuig, die passasiers of die lading werksaam is.

V.—Die woorde *plaaslike gebied* beteken 'n duidelik omskrewe streek, soos 'n provinsie, 'n goewerment, 'n distrik, 'n departement, 'n kanton, 'n eiland, 'n kommune, 'n dorp, 'n buurt van 'n dorp, 'n dorpie, 'n hawe, 'n groep, ens., wat ook al die omvang en bevolking van sodanige streke mag wees. 'n Vliegfeld kan, onderworpe aan die voorwaardes vasgestel in Artikel 8 van die onderhawige Konvensie, 'n plaaslike gebied uitmaak.

VI.—Die woord *observasie* beteken die afsondering van persone in 'n geskikte plek.

* Datum van Invoering — 15 Junie 1935. Sien U.P. 116/1935.

6. In this Act and the regulations made thereunder, unless the context otherwise requires—

“aerodrome” means any definite and limited ground or water area or any building used either wholly or in part for the landing or departure of aircraft;

“Convention” means the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation signed at The Hague on the twelfth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, and any amendment of or addition to the said Convention ratified under paragraph (b) of section two; and

“Union” includes the mandated territory of South West Africa and the port and settlement of Walvis Bay.

7. This Act shall be known as the Aviation Health Act, 1935, and shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Governor-General by proclamation in the *Gazette*.*

SCHEDULE.

[Translation.]

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The Hague, April 12th, 1933.

WITH a view to the regulation of the sanitary control of aerial navigation,

the undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties, furnished with full powers found in good and due form,

have agreed on the following articles:—

PART I.—*General Provisions.*

ARTICLE 1.

For the purposes of this Convention the High Contracting Parties adopt the following definitions:—

I.—The word *aircraft* includes any machine which can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air, and is intended for aerial navigation.

The present Convention applies only to aircraft—

(1) of which the place of departure and place of final landing are situated in different territories;

(2) which, although the place of departure and place of final landing are situated on the same territory, make an intermediate landing on a different territory;

(3) which fly without landing over more than one territory; whether these territories are placed under the sovereignty, suzerainty, mandate or authority of the same Power or of different Powers.

II.—The words *authorized aerodrome* denote a customs or other aerodrome, specially designated as such by the competent authority of the State in which it is situated, on which aircraft may make their first landing on entering a territory, or from which they may depart on leaving a territory.

III.—The words *sanitary aerodrome* denote an authorized aerodrome organized and equipped in accordance with the terms of Article 5 of the present Convention, and designated as such by any competent authority of the country.

IV.—The word *crew* includes any person having duties on board in connexion with the flying or the safety of the flight of the aircraft or employed on board in any way in the service of the aircraft, the passengers or the cargo.

V.—The words *local area* denote a well-defined area, such as a province, a government, a district, a department, a canton, an island, a commune, a town, a quarter of a town, a village, a port, an agglomeration, etc., whatever may be the extent and population of such areas. Subject to the conditions laid down in Article 8 of the present Convention, an aerodrome may constitute a local area.

VI.—The word *observation* means the isolation of persons in a suitable place.

* Date of Commencement — 15th June, 1935. Vide U.P. No. 116/1935.

Die woord *toesig* beteken dat persone nie afgesonder is nie, dat hulle hul vry mag beweeg, maar dat hulle by die gesondheidsoutoriteite van die onderskeie plekke van hul bestemming aangegee is en onderworpe is aan 'n geneeskundige ondersoek om hul gesondheidstoestand te bepaal.

VII.—Die woord *dag* beteken 'n tydperk van 24 uur.

ARTIKEL 2.

Alles wat in die onderhawige Konvensie in verband staan met vliegvelde moet verstaan word as van toepassing *mutatis mutandis* op plekke vir die landing op water van watervliegtuie en dergelike vaartuie.

Afdeling I.—*Vliegvelde in die algemeen en hul Personeel.*

ARTIKEL 3.

Elke Hoë Kontrakterende Party onderneem om op sy geoutoriseerde vliegvelde 'n gesondheidsorganisasie daar te stel geskik vir die teenswoordige vereistes van profilakse wat ten minste moet bestaan uit definitiewe reëlings vir die dienste van 'n mediese praktisyn op sulke tye as wat nodig mag wees vir die geneeskundige ondersoek soos deur die onderhawige Konvensie bedoel.

ARTIKEL 4.

Dit berus by elke Hoë Kontrakterende Party, met inagneming van die gevaar van besmetlike siektes waaraan sy gebied blootgestel mag wees, om te besluit om gesondheidsvliegvelde daar te stel of nie, en watter geoutoriseerde vliegvelde vir die doel uitgekies moet word.

ARTIKEL 5.

Die gesondheidsvliegveld moet te allen tyde tot sy beskikking hê—

- (a) 'n georganiseerde geneeskundige diens met minstens een geneeskundige beampte en een of meer gesondheidsinspekteurs met dien verstande dat hierdie personeel nie noodwendig altyd op die vliegveld aanwesig moet wees nie;
- (b) 'n plek vir geneeskundige inspeksie;
- (c) uitrusting vir die neem en versending van verdagte materiaal vir ondersoek in 'n laboratorium indien sodanige ondersoek nie op die plek gedoen kan word nie;
- (d) fasiliteite, in die geval van die noodsaaklikheid vir die afsondering, vervoer en versorging van die siekes, vir die afsondering van kontakte afsonderlik van die siekes en vir die uitvoering van enige ander profilaktiese maatreëls in geskikte persele hetsy op die vliegveld of in die nabyheid daarvan;
- (e) apparaat nodig vir ontsmetting, uitroeiing van insekte en van rotte indien nodig, sowel as enige ander maatreëls vasgestel in die onderhawige Konvensie.

Die vliegveld moet voorsien wees van 'n voldoende toevoer van gesonde drinkwater en van 'n behoorlike en veilige stelsel vir die verwydering van ontlastings en vuilgoed en die verwydering van afvalwater.

Die vliegveld moet vir sover moontlik teen rotte beskerm wees.

ARTIKEL 6.

Die geneeskundige beampte van die gesondheidsvliegveld moet 'n beampte wees van, of goedgekeur wees deur die bevoegde gesondheidsoutoriteit.

ARTIKEL 7.

Elke Hoë Kontrakterende Party moet, of aan die Office International d'Hygiène publique of die Internasionale Kommissie vir Lugverkeer (wat aan mekaar die gegewens aldus ontvang, sal meedeel) 'n lys van sy gesondheidsvliegvelde verskaf, sodat dit tot die kennis van die ander Hoë Kontrakterende Partye gebring kan word. Die mededeling moet, in die geval van elke vliegveld, besonderhede insluit betreffende sy ligging, sy gesondheidsuitrusting en -personeel.

Aangifte by die Office International d'Hygiène publique soos in hierdie Artikel bepaal, sowel as in Artikels 8, 37, 40, 58, 59 en 60 van die onderhawige Konvensie, kan, in die geval van daardie Hoë Kontrakterende Partye wat hulle aangesluit het by die Pan-Amerikaanse Gesondheidskode, geskied deur bemiddeling van die Pan-Amerikaanse Gesondheidsburo.

ARTIKEL 8.

Sodat 'n gesondheidsvliegveld as 'n plaaslike gebied vir die aangifte van besmetlike siektes en vir ander doeleindes aangewys kan word, soos by die onderhawige Konvensie bepaal, moet dit so georganiseer wees dat—

The word *surveillance* means that persons are not isolated, that they may move about freely, but that they are notified to the sanitary authorities of the several places whither they are bound and are subjected to a medical examination with a view to establishing their state of health.

VII.—The word *day* means an interval of 24 hours.

ARTICLE 2.

Whatever relates in the present Convention to aerodromes is to be understood as applying *mutatis mutandis* to places for the landing on water of hydroplanes and similar craft.

Section I.—*Aerodromes in general and their Staff.*

ARTICLE 3.

Each High Contracting Party undertakes to provide on his authorized aerodromes a sanitary organization adapted to the current needs of prophylaxis, which as a minimum shall consist of definite arrangements to ensure the attendance of a medical practitioner, at such times as may be necessary, for the medical examinations contemplated by the present Convention.

ARTICLE 4.

It rests with each High Contracting Party, taking into account the risks of infectious disease to which his territory may be exposed, to decide whether or not to establish sanitary aerodromes and which authorized aerodromes shall be selected for this purpose.

ARTICLE 5.

The sanitary aerodrome shall at all times have at its disposal—

- (a) an organized medical service with one medical officer at least and one or more sanitary inspectors, it being understood that this staff will not necessarily be in permanent attendance at the aerodrome;
- (b) a place for medical inspection;
- (c) equipment for taking and despatching suspected material for examination in a laboratory, if such examination cannot be made on the spot;
- (d) facilities, in the case of necessity for the isolation, transport and care of the sick, for the isolation of contacts separately from the sick and for carrying out any other prophylactic measure in suitable premises either within the aerodrome or in proximity to it;
- (e) apparatus necessary for carrying out disinfection, disinsectisation and deratisation if required, as well as any other measures laid down in the present Convention.

The aerodrome shall be provided with a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water, and with a proper and safe system for the disposal of excreta and refuse, and for the removal of waste water.

The aerodrome shall, as far as possible, be protected from rats.

ARTICLE 6.

The medical officer of the sanitary aerodrome shall be an official of or approved by, the competent sanitary authority.

ARTICLE 7.

Each High Contracting Party shall communicate, either to the Office International d'Hygiène publique or to the International Commission for Air Navigation (which will transmit to each other the information thus received) a list of his sanitary aerodromes, in order that it may be brought to the knowledge of the other High Contracting Parties. The communication shall include, in the case of each aerodrome, details as to its situation, its sanitary equipment and its sanitary staff.

The notification to the Office International d'Hygiène publique provided for in the present Article, as well as in Articles 8, 37, 40, 58, 59 and 60 of the present Convention may, in the case of those High Contracting Parties who have adhered to the Pan-American Sanitary Code, be made through the intermediary of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau.

ARTICLE 8.

In order that a sanitary aerodrome may be designated as a local area for the purpose of notification of infectious diseases and for other purposes as provided by the present Convention it must be so organized that—

- (1) die in- en uitgaan van enigeen onder toesig van kontrole van die bevoegde outoriteit is;
- (2) in die geval van 'n siekte in Artikel 18 van hierdie Konvensie gespesifiseer, in die omliggende gebied voorkom, toegang tot die vliegveld langs enige ander weg as die lug aan persone wat verdag word besmet te wees, verbode is, en middele ter bevrediging van die bevoegde outoriteit toegepas word om te voorkom dat persone wat op die vliegveld woon of daardeur gaan aan die gevaar van besmetting blootgestel word, hetsy deur aanraking met persone van buite of op enige ander manier.

Sodat 'n geoutoriseerde vliegveld wat nie 'n gesondheids-vliegveld is nie op dergelike wyse as 'n plaaslike gebied aangewys kan word, is dit bowendien nodig dat dit topografies so geleë moet wees dat alle waarskynlike gevaar van besmetting van buite uitgesluit is.

Die Hoë Kontrakterende Partye moet by die Office International d'Hygiène publique aangifte doen van vliegvelde wat tot plaaslike gebiede, ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van die onderhawige Artikel verklaar is, en die Office International d'Hygiène publique sal die aangifte aan die ander Hoë Kontrakterende Partye en aan die Internasionale Kommissie vir Lugverkeer meedeel.

Afdeling II.—*Gesondheidsdokumente vir Vliegtuie.*

ARTIKEL 9.

Ondergenoemde aantekenings moet gemaak word in die reis-logboek onder die opskrif „Opmerkings“:—

- (1) Enige feite met betrekking tot die openbare gesondheid wat tydens die reis op die vliegtuig voorgekom het.
- (2) Enige gesondheidsmaatreëls waaraan die vliegtuig voor sy vertrek of op die plekke waar hy aandoen, ingevolge die onderhawige Konvensie, onderwerp is.
- (3) Besonderhede betreffende die voorkoms in die land vanwaar die vliegtuig vertrek van enige van die besmetlike siektes in Deel III van die onderhawige Konvensie genoem. Hierdie aantekening word gemaak om die geneeskundige ondersoek wat passasiers wat by vliegvalde in ander gebiede arriveer moontlik moet ondergaan, te vergemaklik.

Vir hierdie doel moet die Regering van enige nie-besmette land waarin een van die genoemde siektes sy verskyning maak, behalwe die ander middels waardeur dit alreeds van hom vereis word om ander lande van die uitbreking van sulke siektes en hul aard in kennis te stel, die nodige besonderhede aan die bevoegde outoriteite van elk van sy geoutoriseerde vliegvelde meedeel. Laasgenoemdes moet die informasie inskryf in die reis-logboek van enige vliegtuig wat die vliegveld gedurende 'n tydperk van vyftien dae vanaf die datum waarop berig vir die eerste maal ontvang is, verlaat.

Dit word nie van vliegtuie vereis om gesondheidsertifikate te hê nie. Die aantekenings wat in die reis-logboek ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van hierdie Artikel gemaak word, moet deur die bevoegde outoriteit van die vliegveld kosteloos geverifieer en gesertifiseer word.

Afdeling III.—*Handelsware en Pos.*

ARTIKEL 10.

Behalwe die maatreëls voorgeskryf in Artikels 25, 29, 33, 42, 44, 47, 49 en 51 van die onderhawige Konvensie, kan handelsware in vliegtuie onderworpe wees aan die wette van die land ten opsigte van maatreëls wat toegepas moet word op handelsware wat deur enige middel van vervoer, hoegenaamd, ingevoer word.

ARTIKEL 11.

Briewe en korrespondensie, drukwerk, boeke, nuusblaaie, besigheidsdokumente, pospakkette en enigiets wat per pos gestuur word, is nie aan enige gesondheidsmaatreëls onderworpe nie tensy hulle artikels bevat wat binne die bepalinge van Artikel 33 van die onderhawige Konvensie, val.

DEEL II.—*Gesondheidsregulasies Algemeen van Toepassing.*

ARTIKEL 12.

In die geval van gesondheids- of geoutoriseerde vliegvelde, het die geneeskundige beamppte aan die vliegveld verbonde die reg om, of voor die vertrek of na die landing van vliegtuie, oor te gaan tot die inspeksie van die gesondheids-toestand van passasiers en bemanning wanneer ook al omstandighede hierdie maatreël regverdig.

Hierdie besoek, egter, moet so 'n verhouding tot die ander gewone administratiewe en doeane-werksaamhede gereël word dat enige oponthoud van of bemoeiing met die voortsetting van die reis vermy word. Hierdie inspeksie word kosteloos gedoen. Die reg van die Sanitary and Maritime Quarantine Board van Egipte om, ooreenkomstig sy besondere bevoegdhede, regte te hef, word voorbehou.

- (1) the entry and exit of any persons are under the supervision and control of the competent authority;
- (2) in the case of a disease specified in Article 18 of this Convention occurring in the surrounding territory, access to the aerodrome by any route other than the air is forbidden to persons suspected of being infected, and measures are applied to the satisfaction of the competent authority with a view to preventing persons who are resident in or passing through the aerodrome from being exposed to the risk of infection, either by contact with persons from outside or by any other means.

In order that an authorized aerodrome which is not a sanitary aerodrome may similarly be designated a local area, it is necessary in addition that it shall be so situated, topographically, as to be beyond all probable risk of infection from without.

The High Contracting Parties shall notify to the Office International d'Hygiène publique aerodromes which have been constituted local areas in accordance with terms of the present Article and the Office International d'Hygiène publique will communicate the notification to the other High Contracting Parties and to the International Commission for Air Navigation.

Section II.—*Aircraft Sanitary Documents.*

ARTICLE 9.

The following entries shall be made in the journey log book under the heading "Observations":—

- (1) Any facts relevant to public health which have arisen on the aircraft in course of the voyage.
- (2) Any sanitary measures undergone by the aircraft before departure or at places of call, in application of the present Convention.
- (3) Information concerning the appearance in the country from which the aircraft is departing of any of the infectious diseases mentioned in Part III of the present Convention. This entry is made with a view to facilitating the medical examination which passengers arriving at aerodromes in another territory may be required to undergo.

For this purpose the Government of any non-infected country in which one of the said diseases makes its appearance shall, in addition to other means by which it is already required to inform other countries of the outbreak of such diseases and of their nature, transmit the necessary information to the competent authorities of each of its authorized aerodromes. The latter shall enter the information in the journey log of any aircraft leaving the aerodrome during a period of fifteen days from the date on which the information was first received.

Aircraft shall not be required to carry bills of health. The entries made in the journey log book in accordance with the terms of this Article shall be verified and certified free of charge by the competent authority of the aerodrome.

Section III.—*Merchandise and Mails.*

ARTICLE 10.

In addition to the measures prescribed in Articles 25, 29, 33, 42, 44, 47, 49 and 51 of the present Convention, merchandise in aircraft may be subject to the laws of the country as regards measures to be applied to merchandise imported by whatever means of transport.

ARTICLE 11.

Letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, newspapers, business documents, postal packages and anything sent by post shall not be subject to any sanitary measure unless they contain articles coming within the terms of Article 33 of the present Convention.

PART II.—*Sanitary Regulations generally Applicable.*

ARTICLE 12.

In the case of sanitary or authorized aerodromes, the medical officer attached to the aerodrome has the right, either before the departure or after the landing of aircraft, to proceed to inspect the sanitary condition of passengers and crew whenever circumstances justify this measure.

This visit should, however, be so arranged in relation to the other ordinary administrative and customs operations as to avoid any delay or interference with the continuation of the voyage. No fees shall be charged for this inspection. Reservation is made of the right of the Sanitary and Maritime Quarantine Board of Egypt to levy dues in accordance with its special powers.

ARTIKEL 13.

Die bevoegde outoriteit van enige vliegveld kan, op advies van die geneeskundige beampte aan die vliegveld verbonde, belet dat enige persoon met tekens van besmetlike siekte aan boord gaan, behalwe in die geval van die vervoer van siekes in vliegtuie spesiaal daarvoor aangewys.

By ontstentenis van 'n geneeskundige beampte kan die bevoegde outoriteit van die vliegveld die vertrek van sulke persone vertraag totdat die advies van 'n dokter ingewin is.

ARTIKEL 14.

Vliegtuie in vlug word verbied om enigiets wat die uitbreking van besmetlike siekte kan veroorsaak, uit te gooi of te laat val.

ARTIKEL 15.

As die gesagvoerder van die vliegtuig 'n sieke wens af te laai, moet hy, vir sover dit vir hom moontlik is, die vliegveld van aankoms vroegtydig, voor landing, in kennis stel.

ARTIKEL 16.

Indien daar aan boord van 'n vliegtuig 'n geval van besmetlike siekte is behoorlik deur die geneeskundige beampte aan die vliegveld verbonde geverifieer, en wat nie 'n siekte is in Deel III van die onderhawige Konvensie gespesifiseer nie, is die gewone maatreëls wat van krag is in die land waarin die vliegveld geleë is van toepassing. Die sieke kan geland word en, indien die bevoegde gesondheidsoutoriteit dit wenslik ag, in 'n geskikte plek afgesonder word; die ander passasiers en die bemanning het die reg om, na geneeskundige inspeksie, en, indien nodig, die uitvoering van gepaste gesondheidsmaatreëls, die reis voort te sit.

Sodanige van hierdie gesondheidsmaatreëls as wat op die vliegveld uitgevoer kan word moet so in verhouding tot die administratiewe en doeanewerksaamhede gereël word dat die vliegtuig so min as moontlik vertraag word.

ARTIKEL 17.

Behalwe soos uitdruklik in die onderhawige Konvensie voorsiening voor gemaak is, is vliegtuie van gesondheidsformaliteite op die vliegvelde beide waar hulle aandoen en van die eindbestemming, vrygestel.

DEEL III.—*Gesondheidsregulasies van toepassing in die geval van seker Siektes.*

ARTIKEL 18.

Die siektes wat die onderwerp vorm van die besondere maatreëls in hierdie Deel van die onderhawige Konvensie voorgeskryf, is pes, cholera, geelkoors, tifuskoors en pokkies.

ARTIKEL 19.

Vir die doel van die onderhawige Konvensie word die inkubasietydperk bereken as 6 dae in die geval van pes, 5 dae in die geval van cholera, 6 dae in die geval van geelkoors, 12 dae in die geval van tifuskoors, en 14 dae in die geval van pokkies.

ARTIKEL 20.

Die hoofgesondheidsoutoriteite moet aan die gesondheids- en geoutoriseerde vliegvelde van hul respektiewe lande alle besonderhede aanstuur soos vervat in die epidemiologiese aangiftes en mededelings van die Office International d'Hygiène publique (en die Regional Bureaux waarmee hy ooreenkomste vir die doel aangegaan het) ingevolge die bepalinge van die Internasionale Sanitêre Konvensie van 21 Junie 1926* wat die uitoefening van gesondheidskontrole op daardie vliegvelde mag raak.

ARTIKEL 21.

Die maatreëls in hierdie Deel van die Konvensie voorgeskryf word beskou as vormende 'n maksimum binne die perke waarvan die Hoë Kontrakterende Partye die prosedure wat op vliegtuie toegepas kan word, kan reël.

Elke Hoë Kontrakterende Party moet self beslis of maatreëls, binne die perke van die onderhawige Konvensie, op vliegtuie wat aankom van 'n vreemde plaaslike gebied of vliegveld toegepas behoort te word.

In hierdie verband moet ten volle rekening gehou word met informasie ontvang en maatreëls reeds toegepas ooreenkomstig Artikel 54 van die onderhawige Konvensie.

ARTICLE 13.

The competent authority of any aerodrome may, on the advice of the medical officer attached to the aerodrome, prohibit the embarkation of persons with symptoms of infectious disease, except in the case of the transport of sick persons by aircraft specially allocated for the purpose.

In the absence of a medical officer the competent authority of the aerodrome may defer the departure of such persons until the advice of a doctor has been obtained.

ARTICLE 14.

Aircraft in flight are forbidden to throw or let fall matter capable of producing an outbreak of infectious disease.

ARTICLE 15.

If the commander of the aircraft wishes to disembark a sick person he shall, so far as he is able, notify the aerodrome of arrival in good time before landing.

ARTICLE 16.

If there is on board an aircraft a case of infectious disease duly verified by the medical officer attached to the aerodrome, not being a disease specified in Part III of the present Convention, the usual measures in force in the country in which the aerodrome is situated shall be applied. The sick person may be landed and, if the competent sanitary authority considers it desirable, isolated in a suitable place; the other passengers and the crew shall have the right to continue the voyage after medical inspection, and, if necessary, the carrying out of the appropriate sanitary measures.

Such of these sanitary measures as can be carried out at the aerodrome shall be so arranged in relation to the administrative and customs operations that the aircraft may be detained as short a time as possible.

ARTICLE 17.

Except as expressly provided for in the present Convention, aircraft shall be exempt from sanitary formalities at the aerodromes both of call and of final destination.

PART III.—*Sanitary Regulations applicable in the case of certain Diseases.*

ARTICLE 18.

The diseases which are the subject of the special measures prescribed by this Part of the Convention are plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus and smallpox.

ARTICLE 19.

For the purposes of the present Convention the period of incubation is reckoned as 6 days in the case of plague, 5 days in the case of cholera, 6 days in the case of yellow fever, 12 days in the case of typhus, and 14 days in the case of smallpox.

ARTICLE 20.

The chief health authorities shall transmit to the sanitary and authorized aerodromes of their respective countries all information contained in the epidemiological notifications and communications received from the Office International d'Hygiène publique (and the Regional Bureaux with which it has made agreements for this purpose) in execution of the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention of the 21st June, 1926,* which may affect the exercise of sanitary control in those aerodromes.

ARTICLE 21.

The measures prescribed in this Part of the Convention shall be regarded as constituting a maximum within the limits of which High Contracting Parties may regulate the procedure which may be applied to aircraft.

It is for each High Contracting Party to determine whether measures should be applied, within the limits of the present Convention, to arrivals from a foreign local area or aerodrome.

In this respect information received and measures already applied shall, in accordance with Article 54 of the present Convention, be taken into the fullest possible account.

* Cmd. 3207.

* Cmd. 3207.

ARTIKEL 22.

Vir die doel van Deel III van die onderhawige Konvensie word 'n plaaslike gebied beskou as besmet te wees wanneer die kondisies in die Internasionale Gesondheidskonvensie van 21 Junie 1926 gespesifiseer, daarop van toepassing is. †

Hoofstuk 1.—*Maatreëls van toepassing in die geval van Pes, Cholera, Tifuskoors en Pokkies.*

Afdeling I.—*Maatreëls by Vertrek.*

ARTIKEL 23.

Die maatreëls van toepassing by vertrek van vliegtuie van 'n plaaslike gebied wat met een van die siektes in hierdie Hoofstuk genoem besmet is, is die volgende:—

- (1) Deeglike reiniging van die vliegtuig, vernaamlik die dele wat maklik besmet kan raak.
- (2) Geneeskundige inspeksie van passasiers en bemanning.
- (3) Uitsluiting van enigeen wat tekens van een van die betrokke siektes vertoon; sowel as van persone wat so nou in aanraking met die siekte kom dat hulle as gevolg daarvan die besmetting van hierdie siektes kan oordra.
- (4) Inspeksie van persoonlike besittings, wat aangeneem word alleen as dit in 'n redelike toestand van sindelikeid is.
- (5) In die geval van pes, uitroeiing van rotte indien daar enige rede is om te vermoed dat rotte aan boord is.
- (6) In die geval van tifuskoors, uitroeiing van insekte, beperk tot die persone wat, na geneeskundige inspeksie beskou word dat hulle die besmetting kan oordra, en tot hul besittings.

Die dokumente van die vliegtuig moet ooreenkomstig die vereistes van Artikel 9 aangeteken word.

Afdeling II.—*Maatreëls by Aankoms.*

ARTIKEL 24.

Al kom vliegtuie van 'n plaaslike gebied besmet met een van die siektes waarop hierdie Hoofstuk van toepassing is, kan hulle op enige geoutoriseerde vliegveld land. Nietemin het elke Hoë Kontrakterende Party, indien epidemiologiese toestande dit vereis, die reg om te vereis dat vliegtuie wat van besondere plaaslike gebiede kom, op voorgeskrewe gesondheids- of geoutoriseerde vliegveld land, waarby rekening gehou word met die geografiese ligging van dergelike vliegveld en van die roetes wat die vliegtuie volg, sodat die lugvaart nie belemmer word nie.

Die enigste maatreëls wat, indien nodig, getref kan word op geoutoriseerde vliegveld wat nie ook gesondheidsvliegveld is nie, is die geneeskundige inspeksie van passasiers en bemanning en die landing en afsondering van die siekes. Passasiers en bemanning mag hulle nie buite die perke begewe nie wat deur die vliegveldoutoriteit voorgeskryf is, behalwe met die toestemming van die besoekende geneeskundige beampte. Hierdie beperking kan steeds aan die vliegtuig by elke landingsplek opgelê word totdat dit 'n gesondheidsvliegveld bereik, waar dit onderworpe sal wees aan die maatreëls in hierdie Hoofstuk vasgestel.

ARTIKEL 25.

Dit word, by landing, van die gesagvoerder van die vliegtuig vereis dat hy hom tot beskikking van die gesondheidsoutoriteite sal stel ten einde te antwoord op alle versoeke om informasie betreffende openbare gesondheid wat aan hom deur die bevoegde diens gerig word, en om die vliegtuigdokumente vir insae voor te lê.

Indien 'n vliegtuig, by aankoms in 'n gebied elders as op 'n gesondheids- of geoutoriseerde vliegveld land, moet die gesagvoerder van die vliegtuig, indien die vliegtuig van 'n besmette plaaslike gebied kom of self besmet is, die naaste plaaslike outoriteit dienooreenkomstig in kennis stel, en laasgenoemde moet sulke maatreëls tref as wat onder die omstandighede paslik is op grondslag van die algemene beginsels waarop hierdie Konvensie gebaseer is, en moet hy, indien moontlik vir die vliegtuig 'n gesondheidsvliegveld aanwys. Geen vrag sal afgelaai word nie en geen passasier of lid van die bemanning mag die omgewing van die vliegtuig sonder toestemming van die gesondheidsoutoriteit verlaat nie.

† Ooreenkomstig die bepalinge van die Internasionale Gesondheidskonvensie van 21 Junie 1926, Artikel 10, en die eerste paragraaf van Artikel 11, word 'n plaaslike gebied onder die volgende omstandighede beskou as besmet met een van die betrokke siektes: Vir pes en geelkoors wanneer die eerste geval as 'n nie-ingevoerde herken, gerapporteer word; vir cholera wanneer dit 'n foyer vorm—d.w.s., wanneer die voorkoms van nuwe gevalle buite die onmiddellike omgewing van die eerste gevalle bewys dat die verspreiding van die siekte nie beperk was tot die plek waar dit begin het nie; vir tifuskoors en pokkies, wanneer hulle in epidemiese vorm voorkom.

ARTICLE 22.

For the purpose of Part III of the present Convention a local area is considered to be infected when the conditions specified in the International Sanitary Convention of the 21st June, 1926, are applicable to it. †

Chapter 1.—*Measures applicable in the Case of Plague, Cholera, Typhus and Smallpox.*

Section I.—*Measures on Departure.*

ARTICLE 23.

The measures to be applied on the departure of aircraft from a local area infected by one of the diseases mentioned in this Chapter are the following:—

- (1) Thorough cleansing of the aircraft, especially the parts liable to be contaminated.
- (2) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.
- (3) Exclusion of any person showing symptoms of one of the diseases in question; as well as of persons in such close relation with the sick as to render them liable to transmit the infection of these diseases.
- (4) Inspection of personal effects, which shall only be accepted if in a reasonable state of cleanliness.
- (5) In the case of plague, deratisation if there is any reason to suspect the presence of rats on board.
- (6) In the case of typhus, disinsectisation, limited to persons, who, after medical inspection, are considered as likely to convey infection, and to their effects.

The aircraft's papers shall be annotated in accordance with the requirements of Article 9.

Section II.—*Measures on Arrival.*

ARTICLE 24.

Aircraft, even when coming from a local area infected by one of the diseases to which this Chapter applies, may land at any authorized aerodrome. Nevertheless, each High Contracting Party, if epidemiological conditions demand such action, has the right to require aircraft coming from particular local areas to land at prescribed sanitary or authorized aerodromes, account being taken of the geographical position of those aerodromes and of the routes followed by the aircraft, in such a manner as not to hamper aerial navigation.

The only measures which, if necessary, may be taken at authorized aerodromes which are not also sanitary aerodromes, are the medical inspection of crew and passengers and the landing and isolation of the sick. Passengers and crew may not move beyond the limits prescribed by the aerodrome authority except with the permission of the visiting medical officer. This restriction may continue to be imposed on the aircraft at each landing place until it arrives at a sanitary aerodrome, where it will be subject to the measures laid down in this Chapter.

ARTICLE 25.

The commander of the aircraft is required, on landing, to place himself at the disposal of the sanitary authority, to answer all requests for information affecting public health which are made to him by the competent service, and to produce the aircraft's papers for examination.

Should an aircraft, on entering a territory, land elsewhere than on a sanitary or authorized aerodrome, the commander of the aircraft shall, if the aircraft comes from an infected local area or is itself infected, notify the nearest local authority to this effect, and the latter shall take such measures as are appropriate to the circumstances, being guided by the general principles on which the present Convention is based, and shall, if possible, direct the aircraft to a sanitary aerodrome. No cargo shall be unloaded and no passenger or member of the crew shall leave the vicinity of the aircraft without the permission of the competent sanitary authority.

† According to the terms of the International Sanitary Convention of the 21st June, 1926, Article 10, and the first paragraph of Article 11, a local area is considered "infected" by one of the diseases in question in the following circumstances: For plague and yellow fever when the first case recognized as non-imported is reported; for cholera when forming a foyer—that is, when the occurrence of new cases outside the immediate surroundings of the first cases proves that the spread of the disease has not been confined to the place where it began; for typhus and smallpox when they appear in epidemic form.

ARTIKEL 26.

By die toepassing van die onderhawige Konvensie mag toesig nie deur observasie vervang word nie behalwe—

- (a) onder omstandighede waar dit nie prakties sou wees om 'n voldoende mate van deeglike toesig te handhaaf nie; of
- (b) as die risiko van invoer van besmetting in die land as buitengewoon ernstig beskou word; of
- (c) as die persoon wat aan toesig onderhewig sou wees nie voldoende gesondheidswaarborges kan verskaf nie.

Persone onder observasie of toesig moet hulle aan enige ondersoek wat die bevoegde gesondheidsoutoriteite nodig mag ag, onderwerp.

(A)—*Pes*.

ARTIKEL 27.

Indien geen geval van pes aan boord voorgekom het nie is die enigste maatreëls wat voorgeskryf kan word—

- (1) geneeskundige inspeksie van passasiers en bemanning;
- (2) uitroeiing van rotte en insekte, indien in buitengewone omstandighede hierdie handelings nodig geag word, en indien hulle nie op die vliegveld van vertrek uitgevoer is nie;
- (3) die bemanning en passasiers kan onderwerp word aan 'n tydperk van toesig van hoogstens ses dae vanaf die datum waarop die vliegtuig die besmette plaaslike gebied verlaat het.

ARTIKEL 28.

Indien daar aan boord 'n duidelike of verdagde geval van pes is, is die volgende maatreëls van toepassing:—

- (1) Geneeskundige inspeksie.
- (2) Die sieke moet onmiddellik afgelaai en afgesonder word.
- (3) Alle persone wat in aanraking met die sieke was en die van wie die gesondheidsoutoriteite rede het om as verdag te beskou, moet onder toesig kom vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses dae vanaf die datum van aankoms van die vliegtuig.
- (4) Persoonlike besittings, linne en enige ander artikels wat volgens die mening van die gesondheidsoutoriteite besmet is, moet van insekte vry gemaak, en indien nodig, ontsmet word.
- (5) Enige gedeeltes van die vliegtuig wat verdag word besmet te wees moet van insekte vry gemaak word.
- (6) Die gesondheidsoutoriteite kan die uitroeiing van rotte in buitengewone gevalle uitvoer as daar enige rede is om die aanwesigheid van rotte aan boord te vermoed en indien dit nie by die vertrek uitgevoer is nie.

ARTIKEL 29.

Indien die gesondheidsoutoriteit meen dat handelsware afkomstig van 'n gebied wat met pes besmet is rotte of vlooië herberg, moet dergelike handelsware nie, behalwe met die nodige voorsorgsmaatreëls gelos word nie.

(B)—*Cholera*.

ARTIKEL 30.

Indien geen geval van cholera aan boord voorgekom het nie, is die enigste maatreëls wat voorgeskryf kan word—

- (1) geneeskundige inspeksie van passasiers en bemanning;
- (2) toesig oor passasiers en bemanning vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens vyf dae vanaf die datum waarop die vliegtuig die besmette plaaslike gebied verlaat het.

ARTIKEL 31.

Indien 'n siektegeval wat kliniese tekens van cholera vertoon aan boord gedurende die reis voorkom, is die vliegtuig op die plekke wat hy aandoen of by aankoms, aan die volgende prosedure onderworpe:—

- (1) Geneeskundige inspeksie.
- (2) Die sieke moet onmiddellik afgelaai en afgesonder word.
- (3) Die bemanning en passasiers moet vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens vyf dae vanaf die datum van aankoms van die vliegtuig, onder toesig gehou word.
- (4) Persoonlike besittings, linne en alle ander artikels wat volgens die mening van die gesondheidsoutoriteit besmet is, moet ontsmet word.
- (5) Die gedeeltes van die vliegtuig waarin die siekes was of waarvan dit beskou word dat hulle moontlik besmet kon geraak het, moet ontsmet word.
- (6) Wanneer die drinkwater aan boord as verdag beskou word, moet dit ontsmet en indien uitvoerbaar uitgetap en na ontsmetting van die houër, deur gesonde water vervang word.

ARTICLE 26.

In the application of the present Convention, surveillance may not be replaced by observation except—

- (a) in circumstances in which it would not be practicable to carry out surveillance with sufficient thoroughness; or
- (b) if the risk of the introduction of infection into the country is considered to be exceptionally serious; or
- (c) if the person who would be subject to surveillance cannot furnish adequate sanitary guarantees.

Persons under observation or surveillance shall submit themselves to any examination which the competent sanitary authority may consider necessary.

(A)—*Plague*.

ARTICLE 27.

If there has not been a case of plague on board, the only measures which may be prescribed are—

- (1) medical inspection of passengers and crew;
- (2) deratisation and disinsectisation if in exceptional cases these operations are considered necessary, and if they have not been carried out at the aerodrome of departure;
- (3) the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the date on which the aircraft left the infected local area.

ARTICLE 28.

If there is on board a recognized or suspected case of plague, the following measures are applicable:—

- (1) Medical inspection.
- (2) The sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated.
- (3) All persons who have been in contact with the sick, and those whom the sanitary authority has reason to consider suspect, shall be subject to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the date of arrival of the aircraft.
- (4) Personal effects, linen and any other articles which in the opinion of the sanitary authority are infected, shall be disinsectised and, if necessary, disinfected.
- (5) Any parts of the aircraft which are suspected of being infected shall be disinsectised;
- (6) The sanitary authority may carry out deratisation in exceptional cases if there is any reason to suspect the presence of rats on board and if the operation was not carried out on departure.

ARTICLE 29.

If the sanitary authority considers that merchandise coming from an area infected with plague may harbour rats or fleas, such merchandise shall not be discharged except with the necessary precautions.

(B)—*Cholera*.

ARTICLE 30.

If there has not been a case of cholera on board, the only measures which may be prescribed are—

- (1) medical inspection of passengers and crew;
- (2) surveillance of passengers and crew for a period not exceeding five days from the date on which the aircraft left the infected local area.

ARTICLE 31.

If a case of disease presenting clinical signs of cholera appears on board during the voyage, the aircraft shall be subject, at places of call or on arrival, to the following procedure:—

- (1) Medical inspection.
- (2) The sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated.
- (3) The crew and passengers shall be kept under surveillance for a period not exceeding five days from the date of arrival of the aircraft.
- (4) Personal effects, linen and all other articles which in the opinion of the sanitary authority are infected, shall be disinfected.
- (5) The parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by the sick or which are regarded as liable to have been infected, shall be disinfected.
- (6) When the drinking water on board is considered suspect, it shall be disinfected, and if practicable emptied out and replaced, after the disinfection of the container, by wholesome water.

In lande waar die ondersoek vir die ontdekking van draers van die cholera-vibrio vir die inwoners voorgeskryf is, moet persone wat per vliegtuig aankom en wat in die land wil bly, hulle onderwerp aan die verpligtings wat aan die inwoners opgelê is.

ARTIKEL 32.

Persone wat bewys kan lewer dat hulle teen cholera binne minder as ses maande en meer as ses dae ingeënt is, kan alleen aan toesig onderwerp word.

Bewys bestaan uit 'n skriftelike sertifikaat onderteken deur 'n dokter wie se naamtekening amptelik bekragtig moet wees; by gebreke van sulke bekragtiging, moet die sertifikaat mede-onderteken word deur of (a) die geneeskundige beampte aan 'n gesondheidsvliegveld verbonde of (b) 'n ander persoon as die persoon wat die inenting doen wat gemagtig is om die aansoek om 'n paspoort ingevolge die regulasies van die land as getuie te teken.

ARTIKEL 33.

Die aflaaï van vliegtuie van die volgende vars voedsels kan verbied word: vis, skulpviss, vrugte en groente, afkomstig van 'n plaaslike gebied wat met cholera besmet is.

(C)—*Tifuskoors.*

ARTIKEL 34.

(a) Indien daar geen geval van tifuskoors aan boord voorgekom het nie, word geen gesondheidsmaatreëls uitgevoer nie, behalwe die wat in Artikel 52 van die onderhawige Konvensie vir persone wat binne 12 dae 'n plaaslike gebied verlaat het waar tifuskoors epidemies is, voorgeskryf is.

(b) Die volgende maatreëls is van toepassing as daar 'n geval van tifuskoors aan boord is:—

- (1) Geneeskundige inspeksie.
- (2) Die sieke moet onmiddellik afgelaai, afgesonder en ontluis word.
- (3) Enigeen wat verdag word luise te herberg of dat hy aan besmetting blootgestel was, moet ook ontluis word, en kan aan toesig onderwerp word vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens 12 dae gereken vanaf die datum van ontluising.
- (4) Linne, persoonlike besittings, en ander artikels wat die gesondheidsoutoriteite as besmet ag, moet van insekte vry gemaak word.
- (5) Die gedeeltes van 'n vliegtuig wat geokkupeer is deur persone wat aan tifuskoors ly en wat die gesondheidsoutoriteit as besmet ag, moet van insekte vry gemaak word.

(D)—*Pokkies.*

ARTIKEL 35.

(a) Indien daar geen geval van pokkies aan boord voorgekom het nie, word geen gesondheidsmaatreëls uitgevoer nie behalwe in die geval van persone wat binne 14 dae 'n plaaslike gebied verlaat het waar pokkies epidemies is, en wat, volgens die mening van die gesondheidsoutoriteit nie in voldoende mate onvatbaar gemaak is nie. Sulke persone kan met voorbehoud van die bepalinge van Artikel 52, onderwerp word aan inenting of toesig, of aan inenting gevolg deur toesig, waarvan die tydperk hoogstens 14 dae vanaf die datum van aankoms van die vliegtuig mag wees.

(b) Die volgende maatreëls is van toepassing indien daar 'n geval van pokkies aan boord is:—

- (1) Geneeskundige inspeksie.
- (2) Die sieke moet onmiddellik afgelaai, en afgesonder word.
- (3) Indien daar rede is om te vermoed dat ander persone aan besmetting blootgestel was en wat, volgens die mening van die gesondheidsoutoriteit nie in 'n voldoende mate onvatbaar gemaak is nie, kan hulle onderwerp word aan die maatreëls wat in paragraaf (a) van hierdie Artikel voorgeskryf is.
- (4) Linne, persoonlike besittings, en ander artikels waarvan die gesondheidsoutoriteite ag dat hulle onlangs besmet geraak het, moet ontsmet word.
- (5) Die gedeeltes van 'n vliegtuig waarin persone was wat aan pokkies ly en wat die gesondheidsoutoriteite as besmet ag, moet ontsmet word.

Vir die doeleindes van hierdie Artikel word persone as onvatbaar beskou (a) as hulle bewys van 'n vorige aanval van pokkies kan lewer, of dat hulle binne minder as drie jaar en meer as twaalf dae tevore geënt is, of (b) as hulle lokale tekens van 'n vroeë reaksie wat 'n voldoende mate van onvatbaarheid bewys, kan toon. Behalwe in gevalle waar hierdie tekens aanwesig is, moet skriftelik gesertifiseerde bewyse van 'n dokter gelewer word, bekragtig soos in die tweede paragraaf van Artikel 32 voorgeskryf.

In countries in which investigation for the defection of carriers of the cholera vibrio is prescribed for the inhabitants, persons arriving by aircraft who wish to remain in the country shall submit to the obligations imposed on the inhabitants.

ARTICLE 32.

Persons producing proof that they have been vaccinated against cholera within less than six months and more than six days, may be subjected to surveillance only.

Proof shall consist of a written certificate signed by a doctor, whose signature shall be officially authenticated; failing such authentication, the certificate shall be countersigned by either (a) the medical officer attached to a sanitary aerodrome or (b) a person, other than the person performing the vaccination, who is authorized to witness an application for a passport under the regulations of the country.

ARTICLE 33.

The unloading from aircraft of the following fresh foods may be prohibited: fish, shellfish, fruit and vegetables, coming from a local area infected with cholera.

(C)—*Typhus.*

ARTICLE 34.

(a) If there has not been a case of typhus on board, no sanitary measure may be carried out save those prescribed in Article 52 of the present Convention for persons who have within 12 days left a local area where typhus is epidemic.

(b) The following measures are applicable if there is a case of typhus on board:—

- (1) Medical inspection.
- (2) The sick shall be immediately disembarked, isolated and deloused.
- (3) Any person suspected of harbouring lice or of having been exposed to infection shall also be deloused, and may be subjected to surveillance for a period not exceeding 12 days, reckoned from the date of delousing.
- (4) Linen, personal effects, and other articles which the sanitary authority considers to be infected shall be disinfected.
- (5) The parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from typhus and which the sanitary authority considers to be infected shall be disinfected.

(D)—*Smallpox.*

ARTICLE 35.

(a) If there has not been a case of smallpox on board no sanitary measure may be carried out save in the case of persons who have within 14 days left a local area where smallpox is epidemic and who, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, are not sufficiently immunized. Such persons may be subjected, without prejudice to the terms of Article 52, to vaccination, or to surveillance, or to vaccination followed by surveillance, the period of which shall not exceed 14 days from the date of arrival of the aircraft.

(b) The following measures are applicable if there is a case of smallpox on board:—

- (1) Medical inspection.
- (2) The sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated.
- (3) Other persons who there is reason to believe have been exposed to infection and who, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, are not sufficiently immunized may be subjected to the measures prescribed in paragraph (a) of this Article.
- (4) Linen, personal effects, and other articles which the sanitary authority considers to have been recently infected, shall be disinfected.
- (5) The parts of the aircraft which have been occupied by persons suffering from smallpox and which the sanitary authority considers to be infected shall be disinfected.

For the purposes of this Article persons shall be considered immune (a) if they can produce proof of a previous attack of smallpox, or if they have been vaccinated within less than three years and more than 12 days, or (b) if they show local signs of early reaction attesting an adequate immunity. Apart from cases where these signs are present, proof shall be afforded by a written certificate of a doctor, authenticated in the manner prescribed in the second paragraph of Article 32.

Hoofstuk II.—Maatreëls van toepassing in die geval van Geelkoors.

Afdeling I.—Algemene Bepalings.

ARTIKEL 36.

In gebiede waar gemeen word dat geelkoors endemies is, moet die Hoë Kontrakterende Partye die nodige stappe doen om vas te stel of geelkoors in hul gebied bestaan in 'n vorm wat, hoewel nie klinies herkenbaar nie, deur biologiese ondersoek aan die lig gebring mag word.

ARTIKEL 37.

Afgesien van die aangifte van gevalle van en omstandighede wat betref duidelike gevalle van geelkoors soos in Artikels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 en 8 van die Internasionale Gesondheidskonvensie van 21 Junie 1926 vasgestel, onderneem elke Hoë Kontrakterende Party om onmiddellik die ander Hoë Kontrakterende Partye en terselfdertyd die Office International d'Hygiène publique (direk of indirek deur die Regional Bureaux met wie hy 'n ooreenkoms met hierdie doel getref het) in kennis te stel van die ontdekking in sy gebied van die werklike voorkoms van geelkoors in bogenoemde vorm.

Afdeling II.—Bepalings betreffende streke waarin Geelkoors voorgekom het of in 'n endemiese vorm aanwesig is.

ARTIKEL 38.

Nieteenstaande Artikel 4 van die onderhawige Konvensie en onderworpe aan die bepaling van Artikel 46 hierna, word elke vliegveld wat vliegtuie ontvang waarop Artikel 1, I, tweede paragraaf, van toepassing is, en wat binne 'n streek geleë is, d.w.s., 'n gedeelte van 'n gebied waarin geelkoors in 'n klinies of biologies herkenbare vorm voorkom, 'n gesondheidsvliegveld soos in die onderhawige Konvensie bepaal, en bowendien moet dit:—

- (1) op 'n voldoende afstand geleë wees van die naaste bewoonde sentrum;
- (2) voorsien wees van inrigtings vir 'n watertoevoer wat volkome teen muskiete beskerm is en so vry as moontlik van muskiete gehou word deur stelselmatige maatreëls vir die onderdrukking van broei-plekke en die vernietiging van die insekte in alle stadiums van ontwikkeling;
- (3) voorsien is van muskietproef-wonings vir die bemannings van vliegtuie en vir die personeel van die vliegveld;
- (4) voorsien is van 'n muskietproef woning waarin die passasiers akkommodasie of hospitaalbehandeling kan verskaf word wanneer dit nodig is om die maatreëls in Artikels 42 en 44 hieronder gespesifiseer, toe te pas.

ARTIKEL 39.

Indien in die geweste waar geelkoors voorgekom het of in endemiese vorm bestaan daar nie reeds 'n vliegveld is wat aan die voorwaardes in die voorgaande Artikel gespesifiseer voldoen nie, moet alle lugvaart van hierdie streek na enige ander gebied gestaak word totdat so'n vliegveld opgerig is.

ARTIKEL 40.

Elke vliegveld opgerig en uitgerus ooreenkomstig die bepaling van Artikel 38 sal 'n *anti-amaril-vliegveld* genoem en as 'n afsonderlike plaaslike gebied beskou word. Die oprigting van so 'n vliegveld moet deur die Hoë Kontrakterende Party binne wie se gebied dit geleë is aan die ander Hoë Kontrakterende Partye bekendgemaak word, en of aan die Office International d'Hygiène publique of aan die Internasionale Kommissie vir Lugvaart, ooreenkomstig die bepaling van Artikel 7. Na hierdie kennisgewing sal die verklaring dat geelkoors in 'n aangrensende dorp of dorpie, of in 'n ander plaaslike gebied aanwesig is, nie op die vliegveld van toepassing wees nie, en die vliegveld sal nie as besmet verklaar word nie, tensy geelkoors voorkom onder die persone wat daarop woon.

ARTIKEL 41.

Indien 'n anti-amaril-vliegveld 'n besmette plaaslike gebied word, word die lugvaart van daardie vliegveld na enige ander gebied gestaak totdat maatreëls getref is om dit van besmetting vry te maak en daar geen gevaar meer vir die verspreiding van geelkoors is nie.

ARTIKEL 42.

Wanneer die anti-amaril-vliegveld nie besmet is nie maar geelkoors nog in die streek voorkom, moet die volgende maatreëls by vertrek getref word, of in elk geval so laat moontlik voor die vertrek van 'n vliegtuig:—

- (1) Inspeksie van die vliegtuig en die lading om seker te maak dat hulle geen muskiete herberg nie, en, indien nodig, vernietiging van insekte daarin. 'n Aantekening van hierdie inspeksie en enige genome maatreëls moet in die reis-logboek gemaak word.

Chapter II.—Measures applicable in the case of Yellow Fever.

Section I.—General Provisions.

ARTICLE 36.

In territories where endemicity of yellow fever is suspected, the High Contracting Parties shall take the necessary steps to ascertain whether yellow fever exists in their territory in a form which, though not clinically recognizable, might be revealed by biological examination.

ARTICLE 37.

Independently of the notification of cases of and circumstances relating to recognized cases of yellow fever as laid down in Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 of the International Sanitary Convention of the 21st June, 1926, each High Contracting Party undertakes to notify immediately to the other High Contracting Parties and at the same time to the Office International d'Hygiène publique (either directly or indirectly through the Regional Bureaux with which it has made agreements for this purpose), the discovery in his territory of the actual existence of yellow fever in the above-mentioned form.

Section II.—Provisions concerning regions in which Yellow Fever has occurred or exists in an endemic form.

ARTICLE 38.

Notwithstanding Article 4 of the present Convention, and subject to the terms of Article 46 hereafter, every aerodrome which receives aircraft to which Article 1, I, second paragraph, applies, and which is situated in a region, that is to say a part of a territory, in which yellow fever exists in a form clinically or biologically recognizable, shall become a sanitary aerodrome as defined in the present Convention, and in addition, shall be—

- (1) Situated at an adequate distance from the nearest inhabited centre.
- (2) Provided with arrangements for a water supply completely protected against mosquitoes and kept as free as possible from mosquitoes by systematic measures for the suppression of breeding places and the destruction of the insects in all stages of development.
- (3) Provided with mosquito-proof dwellings for the crews of aircraft and for the staff of the aerodrome.
- (4) Provided with a mosquito-proof dwelling in which passengers can be accommodated or hospitalized when it is necessary to apply the measures specified in Articles 42 and 44 below.

ARTICLE 39.

If, in the region where yellow fever has occurred or exists in an endemic form, there is not already an aerodrome fulfilling the conditions specified in the preceding Article, all aerial navigation from this region to any other territory shall be suspended until such an aerodrome shall have been established.

ARTICLE 40.

Every aerodrome established and equipped in accordance with the provisions of Article 38 above shall be called an *anti-amaril aerodrome*, and shall be deemed to be a separate local area. The creation of such an aerodrome shall be notified by the High Contracting Party in whose territory it is situated to the other High Contracting Parties, and either to the Office International d'Hygiène publique or to the International Commission for Aerial Navigation, under the conditions laid down in Article 7. Consequent on this notification, the declaration of the presence of yellow fever in an adjacent town or village, or in another local area, shall not apply to the aerodrome, and the aerodrome shall not be declared infected unless yellow fever occurs among the persons residing therein.

ARTICLE 41.

If an anti-amaril aerodrome becomes an infected local area, aerial navigation from that aerodrome to any other territory shall be discontinued until all measures have been taken to free it from infection, and all risk of the spread of yellow fever has ceased.

ARTICLE 42.

Where the anti-amaril aerodrome is not infected, but yellow fever exists in the region, the following measures shall be taken on the departure, or in any event as late as possible before the departure, of an aircraft:—

- (1) Inspection of the aircraft and cargo to ensure that they do not contain mosquitoes, and if necessary, disinsectisation. A record of this inspection and any action taken shall be entered in the journey log-book.

- (2) Geneeskundige ondersoek van passasiers en bemanning; die wat vermoedelik aan geelkoors ly, of by wie dit behoorlik vasgestel is dat hulle aan die besmetting met geelkoors blootgestel was, sal onder observasie moet bly of binne die omtrek van die vliegveld of elders, onder voorwaardes deur die gesondheidsoutoriteit goedgekeur, totdat ses dae verstryk het na die laaste dag waarop hulle aan besmetting blootgestel was.
- (3) Die name van die passasiers en die bemanning moet in die reis-logboek ingeskrywe word tesame met die besonderhede betreffende hul blootstelling aan besmetting, en die tydperk en voorwaardes van die observasie waaraan hulle voor die vertrek onderwerp is.

ARTIKEL 43.

Vliegtuie in transitu wat nie van 'n streek kom waar daar geelkoors is nie en wat op 'n anti-amaryl-vliegveld land om voorrade in te neem, word by vertrek van daardie vliegveld van die voorgeskrewe gesondheidsmaatreëls vrygestel. Gedurende die reis van die reis is hulle nie onderworpe aan die bepalings van hierdie Hoofstuk nie, mits die feit dat hulle by 'n anti-amaryl-vliegveld uitsluitlik vir die inneeem van voorrade aangedoen het, in die reis-logboek aangeteken is.

ARTIKEL 44.

Vliegtuie waarop Artikel 1, I, tweede paragraaf van die onderhawige Konvensie van toepassing is, wat tussen twee streke vlieg waar daar geelkoors is, moet in hierdie streke van 'n anti-amaryl-vliegveld vertrek en op so 'n vliegveld land. Passasiers, bemanning en lading mag nie, behalwe op 'n anti-amaryl-vliegveld, afgelaai of opgeneem word nie.

Gedurende die reis tussen hierdie vliegvelde kan vliegtuie, met die doel om voorrade in te neem, op enige vliegveld land wat nie geleë is binne 'n streek waar daar geelkoors is nie.

Die volgende is die maatreëls wat getref moet word by aankoms op 'n anti-amaryl-vliegveld:—

- (1) Inspeksie van die vliegtuig en lading om seker te maak dat hulle geen muskiete herberg nie, en indien nodig, vernietiging van insekte daarin.
- (2) Geneeskundige ondersoek van passasiers en bemanning om te bepaal of hulle nie simptome van geelkoors vertoon nie.

Indien vermoed word dat iemand aan geelkoors ly of indien dit nie tot bevrediging van die gesondheidsoutoriteit van die vliegveld van aankoms bewys is dat 'n tydperk van ses dae verstryk het sedert die persoon aan moontlike besmetting blootgestel was nie, kan so 'n persoon aan observasie onderwerp word of binne die grense van die vliegveld of elders, onder voorwaardes deur die gesondheidsoutoriteit goedgekeur, vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses dae gereken vanaf die laaste dag waarop die persoon besmet kon geraak het.

ARTIKEL 45.

Wanneer vliegtuie van 'n anti-amaryl-vliegveld vertrek het waar daar geelkoors is en in 'n streek aankom waar daar geen geelkoors is nie, is hulle onderworpe aan die bepalings van Afdelings III en IV hieronder.

ARTIKEL 46.

Vir die doeleindes van plaaslike lugverkeer word dit nie beskou dat enigiets in hierdie afdeling die Regerings van aangrensende gebiede waarin geelkoors aangetref word of endemies bestaan, belet om onderling vliegvelde wat nie anti-amaryl-vliegvelde is nie, uitsluitlik vir die lugverkeer tussen sulke gebiede op te rig en te gebruik.

Afdeling III.—*Bepalings ten opsigte van Gebiede of Streke waar daar geen Geelkoors is nie, maar waar daar moontlik toestande is wat sy ontwikkeling moontlik maak.*

ARTIKEL 47.

In gebiede of streke waar daar geen geelkoors is nie, maar waar daar toestande mag wees wat sy ontwikkeling moontlik maak, is die volgende die maatreëls wat getref moet word by die aankoms van vliegtuie op 'n gesondheidsvliegveld:—

- (1) Inspeksie van vliegtuie en lading om seker te maak dat hulle geen muskiete herberg nie en, indien nodig, vernietiging van insekte daarin.
- (2) Geneeskundige ondersoek van passasiers en bemanning om te bepaal of hulle nie simptome van geelkoors vertoon nie.

Indien vermoed word dat iemand aan geelkoors ly, of indien dit nie tot bevrediging van die gesondheidsoutoriteit van die vliegveld bewys is dat 'n tydperk van ses dae verstryk het sedert die persoon aan moontlike besmetting blootgestel was nie, kan hy aan observasie onderwerp word of binne die grense van die vliegveld of elders, onder voorwaardes deur die gesondheidsoutoriteit goedgekeur, vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses dae gereken vanaf die laaste dag waarop die persoon besmet kon geraak het.

- (2) Medical inspection of passengers and crew; those who are suspected of suffering from yellow fever, or in whose case it has been duly established that they have been exposed to the infection of yellow fever, shall be required to remain under observation either within the precincts of the aerodrome or elsewhere, under conditions approved by the sanitary authority, until six days have elapsed since the last day on which they were exposed to infection.

- (3) The names of the passengers and crew shall be entered in the journey log-book, together with the relevant information with regard to their exposure to infection, and the period and conditions of the observation which they have undergone prior to departure.

ARTICLE 43.

Aircraft in transit, not coming from a region in which yellow fever exists, and landing for the purpose of taking in supplies in an anti-amaryl aerodrome, shall be exempt from the prescribed sanitary measures on leaving that aerodrome. In the further course of the voyage they shall not be subject to the provisions of this Chapter provided that the fact that they have called at an anti-amaryl aerodrome for the sole purpose of taking in supplies is entered in the journey log-book.

ARTICLE 44.

Aircraft to which Article 1, I, second paragraph, of the present Convention applies, flying between two regions where yellow fever exists must depart from and land at an anti-amaryl aerodrome in these regions. Passengers, crew and cargo shall not be disembarked or embarked except at an anti-amaryl aerodrome.

During the voyage between these aerodromes aircraft may land for the purpose of taking in supplies in any aerodrome not situated within a region where yellow fever exists.

The measures to be taken on arrival at the anti-amaryl aerodrome are the following:—

- (1) Inspection of the aircraft and cargo to ensure that they do not contain mosquitoes, and, if necessary, disinsectisation.
- (2) Medical examination of passengers and crew to ascertain that they are free from symptoms of yellow fever.

If a person is suspected to be suffering from yellow fever, or if it has not been established to the satisfaction of the sanitary authority of the aerodrome of arrival that a person has completed a period of six days since possible exposure to infection, he may be subjected to observation either within the precincts of the aerodrome or elsewhere, under conditions approved by the sanitary authority, for a period not exceeding six days reckoned from the last day on which that person could have been infected.

ARTICLE 45.

Aircraft having departed from an anti-amaryl aerodrome in a region where yellow fever exists and arriving at a region where yellow fever does not exist, shall be subject to the provisions of Sections III and IV below.

ARTICLE 46.

For the purposes of local aerial navigation, nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the Governments of neighbouring territories in which yellow fever is found or exists endemically from establishing or employing, by mutual agreement, aerodromes which are not anti-amaryl aerodromes, for the needs of aerial navigation exclusively between these territories.

Section III.—*Provision in respect of Territories or Regions in which Yellow Fever does not exist, but in which there may be conditions which permit of its development.*

ARTICLE 47.

In territories or regions where yellow fever does not exist, but where there may be conditions which permit of its development, the measures which may be taken on the arrival of an aircraft at a sanitary aerodrome are the following:—

- (1) Inspection of aircraft and cargo to ensure that they do not contain mosquitoes, and, if necessary, disinsectisation.
- (2) Medical examination of passengers and crew to ascertain that they are free from symptoms of yellow fever.

If a person is suspected to be suffering from yellow fever or if it has not been established to the satisfaction of the sanitary authority of the aerodrome that a person has completed a period of six days since possible exposure to infection, he may be subjected to observation either within the precincts of the aerodrome or elsewhere, under conditions approved by the sanitary authority, for a period not exceeding six days reckoned from the last day on which that person could have been infected.

ARTIKEL 48.

Die Hoë Kontrakterende Partye onderneem om, behalwe in buitengewone omstandighede wat geregverdig sal moet wees, geen gesondheidsredes aan te voer om die landing van vliegtuie afkomstig uit streke waar daar geelkoors is te belet in die gebiede waarna in Artikel 47 verwys word nie, mits die bepalings van Afdeling II van hierdie Hoofstuk, veral die bepalings betreffende die maatreëls wat by vertrek getref moet word, aldaar uitgevoer word.

ARTIKEL 49.

Nogtans kan die Hoë Kontrakterende Partye besondere gesondheidsvliegvelde aanwys as dié waarop vliegtuie van gebiede waar geelkoors bestaan, vir die aflaai van passasiers, bemanning of lading, moet land.

Afdeling IV.—Bepalings ten opsigte van Gebiede of Streke waar toestande nie die ontwikkeling van Geelkoors moontlik maak nie.

ARTIKEL 50.

In gebiede of streke waar toestande sodanig is dat geelkoors nie kan ontwikkel nie, kan vliegtuie wat van streke kom waar daar geelkoors is, op enige gesondheids- of geoutoriseerde vliegveld land.

ARTIKEL 51

Die maatreëls wat by aankoms getref moet word is die volgende:—

- (1) Inspeksie van die vliegtuig en bemanning om seker te maak dat hulle geen muskiete herberg nie, en, indien nodig, vernietiging van insekte.
- (2) Geneeskundige ondersoek van passasiers en bemanning.

Hoofstuk III.—Algemene Bepalings.

ARTIKEL 52.

Persone wat per vliegtuig in die gebied van enige van die Hoë Kontrakterende Partye aankom en wat blootgestel was aan die gevaar van besmetting met een van die siektes in Artikel 18 van die onderhawige Konvensie genoem, en wat binne die inkubasietydperk verkeer, kan, onderworp aan die bepalings van Hoofstuk II van hierdie Deel, aan toetsing onderwerp word totdat daardie tydperk verstryk het.

In die geval van cholera en pokkies is die bepalings van Artikels 32 en 35 betreffende onvatbare persone ewe van toepassing op optrede ingevolge hierdie Artikel.

ARTIKEL 53.

Diegene wat by aankoms op 'n vliegveld ingevolge hierdie Deel beskou word as onderworpe aan toetsing tot verstryking van die inkubasietydperk van die siekte, kan nogtans die reis voortsit op voorwaarde dat die feit by die outoriteite van die daaropvolgende landingsplekke en van die plek van aankoms aangegee word, of deur middel van 'n aantekening in die reis-logboek soos in Artikel 9 van die onderhawige Konvensie bepaal, of op 'n ander manier wat voldoende is om te verseker dat hulle aan geneeskundige ondersoek op enige daaropvolgende vliegveld op die roete onderwerp kan word.

Diegene wat ingevolge die bepalings van Artikels 26, 44 (vierde paragraaf) en 47 (tweede paragraaf) van hierdie Konvensie aan observasie onderwerp kan word, sal nie voordat die inkubasietydperk verstryk het toegelaat word om die reis voort te sit nie, behalwe—in die geval van siektes uitgesonderd geelkoors—met die toestemming van die gesondheidsoutoriteite van die plek van hul bestemming.

ARTIKEL 54.

By die toepassing van gesondheidsmaatreëls op 'n vliegtuig wat kom van 'n besmette plaaslike gebied, moet die gesondheidsoutoriteit van elke vliegveld, sover moontlik, rekening hou met alle maatreëls wat reeds op die vliegtuig op 'n ander buitelandse gesondheidsvliegveld of in dieselfde land toegepas is en wat behoorlik in die reis-logboek in Artikel 9 van die onderhawige Konvensie genoem, aangeteken is.

Vliegtuie wat van 'n besmette plaaslike gebied kom en reeds onderwerp is aan bevredigende gesondheidsmaatreëls, sal nie vir 'n tweede keer by aankoms op 'n ander vliegveld aan hierdie maatreëls onderwerp word nie, hetsy laasgenoemde aan dieselfde land behoort of nie, mits geen daaropvolgende voorval plaasgevind het wat die toepassing van die betrokke gesondheidsmaatreëls noodsaaklik maak nie, en mits die vliegtuig nie by 'n besmette vliegveld behalwe vir die inneem van brandstof aangedoen het nie.

ARTIKEL 55.

Die vliegveldoutoriteit wat die gesondheidsmaatreëls toepas, moet steeds, wanneer daarom gevra word, kosteloos aan die gesagvoerder van die vliegtuig, of enige ander belanghebbende persoon, 'n sertifikaat verstrek waarop die aard van die maatreëls die metodes toegepas, die gedeeltes van die vliegtuig behandel en die rede waarom die maatreëls toegepas is, gespesifiseer word.

ARTICLE 48.

The High Contracting Parties undertake, save in exceptional circumstances which will require to be justified, not to invoke sanitary reasons for prohibiting the landing in the territories referred to in Article 47 of aircraft coming from regions where yellow fever exists, provided that the provisions of Section II of this Chapter, particularly those concerning the measures to be taken on departure, are observed there.

ARTICLE 49.

Nevertheless, the High Contracting Parties may designate particular sanitary aerodromes as those at which aircraft from territories where yellow fever exists shall land for the purpose of disembarking passengers, crew or cargo.

Section IV.—Provisions in respect of Territories or regions where the conditions do not permit of the development of Yellow Fever.

ARTICLE 50.

In territories or regions where the conditions do not permit of the development of yellow fever, aircraft coming from regions where yellow fever exists may land on any sanitary or authorized aerodrome.

ARTICLE 51.

The measures to be taken on arrival are the following:—

- (1) Inspection of the aircraft and cargo to ensure that they do not contain mosquitoes, and, if necessary, disinsection.
- (2) Medical inspection of passengers and crew.

Chapter III.—General Provisions.

ARTICLE 52.

Persons who arrive in aircraft in the territory of any High Contracting Party and who have been exposed to risk of infection by one of the diseases referred to in Article 18 of the present Convention, and who are within the period of incubation, may, subject to the provisions of Chapter II of this Part, be subjected to surveillance until the termination of that period.

In the case of cholera and smallpox, the provisions of Articles 32 and 35 relating to immunized persons apply equally to action under this Article.

ARTICLE 53.

Persons who, on arrival at an aerodrome, are considered under the terms of this Part liable to surveillance up to the expiration of the period of incubation of the disease, may nevertheless continue the voyage on condition that the fact is notified to the authorities of subsequent landing places and of the place of arrival, either by means of an entry in the journey log-book as prescribed in Article 9 of the present Convention, or by some other method sufficient to secure that they can be subjected to medical inspection in any subsequent aerodrome on the route.

Persons who are liable to observation under the terms of Articles 26, 44 (fourth paragraph) and 47 (second paragraph) of this Convention shall not be authorized until the expiration of the period of incubation to continue their voyage, except—in the case of diseases other than yellow fever—with the approval of the sanitary authorities of the place of their destination.

ARTICLE 54.

In applying sanitary measures to an aircraft coming from an infected local area, the sanitary authority of every aerodrome shall, to the greatest possible extent, take into account all measures which have already been applied to the aircraft in another sanitary aerodrome abroad or in the same country, and which are duly noted in the journey log-book referred to in Article 9 of the present Convention.

Aircraft coming from an infected local area which have already been subjected to satisfactory sanitary measures shall not be subjected to these measures a second time on arrival at another aerodrome, whether the latter belongs to the same country or not, provided no subsequent incident has occurred which calls for the application of the sanitary measures in question, and that the aircraft has not called at an infected aerodrome except to take in fuel.

ARTICLE 55.

The aerodrome authority applying sanitary measures shall, whenever requested, furnish free of charge to the commander of the aircraft, or any other interested person, a certificate specifying the nature of the measures, the methods employed, the parts of the aircraft treated, and the reason why the measures have been applied.

Die outoriteit moet ook op versoek en kosteloos aan passasiers wat aankom per vliegtuig waarin 'n geval van een van die besmetlike siektes in Artikel 18 genoem, voorgekom het, 'n sertifikaat uitreik wat die datum van hul aankoms en die maatreëls waaraan hulle en hul baggage onderwerp is, aangegee word.

ARTIKEL 56.

Behalwe soos uitdruklik in die onderhawige Konvensie bepaal, moet vliegtuie nie weens gesondheidsredes opgehou word nie.

Indien 'n vliegtuig deur iemand geokkupeer is wat aan pes, cholera, geelkoors, tifuskoors of pokkies ly, moet sy aanhouding beperk word tot die tydperk wat absoluut noodsaaklik is vir onderwerping aan die voorbehoedemaatreëls van toepassing op die vliegtuig in die geval van elke siekte in die onderhawige Konvensie genoem.

ARTIKEL 57.

Onderworpe aan die bepalings van Hoofstuk II van die onderhawige Konvensie, en veral die van Artikel 47, kan enige vliegtuig wat hom nie aan die maatreëls ingevolge die bepalings van die onderhawige Konvensie deur die vliegveld-outoriteite voorgeskrywe wil onderwerp nie, sy reis voortsit. Dit mag egter nie op 'n ander vliegveld van dieselfde land behalwe met die doel om voorrade in te neem, land nie.

'n Vliegtuig sal toegelaat word om goedere te land op voorwaarde dat dit afgesonderd word, en dat die goedere indien nodig, onderwerp word aan die maatreëls in Artikel 10 van die onderhawige Konvensie neergelê.

Vliegtuie sal ook toegelaat word om passasiers, op hul versoek, te land, op voorwaarde dat sulke passasiers hulle aan die maatreëls deur die gesondheidsoutoriteit voorgeskrywe, onderwerp.

Vliegtuie kan ook brandstof, vernuwings, voedsel en water inneem, solank hulle afgesonderd is.

DEEL IV.—*Finale Bepalings.*

ARTIKEL 58.

Enige twee of meer Hoë Kontrakterende Partye het die reg om onderling op grondslag van die beginsels van die onderhawige Konvensie, besondere ooreenkomste te tref betreffende besondere gesondheidsmaatreëls in verband met lugvaart, veral ten opsigte van die toepassing binne hul gebiede van Hoofstuk II van Deel III.

Hierdie ooreenkomste sowel as dié waarna in Artikel 46 verwys word, moet, sodra hulle in werking tree, bekendgemaak word of aan die Office International d'Hygiène publique of aan die Internasionale Kommissie vir Lugvaart, ingevolge die bepalings neergelê in Artikel 7.

ARTIKEL 59.

Die Hoë Kontrakterende Partye kom ooreen om die sienswyse in te win van die Permanente Komitee van die Office International d'Hygiène publique, voordat op enige ander manier handelend opgetree word, indien daar enige verskil tussen hulle mag ontstaan betreffende die vertolking van die onderhawige Konvensie.

ARTIKEL 60.

Sonder om afbreuk te doen aan die bepalings van die laaste paragraaf van Artikel 12, onderneem die Hoë Kontrakterende Partye om dieselfde tariewe van koste toe te pas op vliegtuie van ander Hoë Kontrakterende Partye wat op hul eie nasionale vliegtuie vir gesondheidswerksaamhede op hul vliegvelde toegepas word.

Hierdie tariewe moet so redelik moontlik wees, en moet of aan die Office International d'Hygiène publique of aan die Internasionale Kommissie vir Lugvaart, soos in Artikel 7 neergelê, bekendgemaak word.

ARTIKEL 61.

Enige Hoë Kontrakterende Party wat wens om wysigings in die onderhawige Konvensie aan te bring, moet sy voorstelle aan die Nederlandse Regering rig. Laasgenoemde sal die Office International d'Hygiène publique in kennis stel, wat, indien hy dit goedvind, 'n protokol sal opstel om die Konvensie te wysig en dit aan die Nederlandse Regering sal deurstuur.

Die Nederlandse Regering sal onder 'n gedateerde omsendbrief die inhoud van genoemde protokol aan die ander Hoë Kontrakterende Partye meedeel en hulle vra of hulle die voorgestelde wysigings aanvaar. Die aanvaarding deur 'n Hoë Kontrakterende Party van hierdie wysigings sal afgelei word of uit sy uitdruklike goedkeuring aan die Nederlandse Regering meegedeel of uit die feit dat hy nie aan laasgenoemde binne twaalf maande vanaf die datum van die omsendbrief waarna hierbo verwys word, van enige besware kennis gegee het nie.

The authority shall also issue, on demand and without charge, to passengers arriving by an aircraft in which a case of one of the infectious diseases referred to in Article 18 has occurred, a certificate showing the date of their arrival and the measures to which they and their luggage have been subjected.

ARTICLE 56.

Save as expressly provided in the present Convention, aircraft shall not be detained for sanitary reasons.

If an aircraft has been occupied by a person suffering from plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox, its detention shall be limited to the period strictly necessary for it to undergo the prophylactic measures applicable to the aircraft in the case of each disease referred to in the present Convention.

ARTICLE 57.

Subject to the provisions of Chapter II of the present Convention, and particularly those of Article 47, any aircraft which does not wish to submit to the measures prescribed by the aerodrome authority in virtue of the provisions of the present Convention, is at liberty to continue its voyage. It may not, however, land in another aerodrome of the same country except for the purpose of taking in supplies.

An aircraft shall be permitted to land goods on condition that it is isolated and that the goods are subjected, if necessary, to the measures laid down in Article 10 of the present Convention.

Aircraft shall also be permitted to disembark passengers at their request, on condition that such passengers submit to the measures prescribed by the sanitary authority.

Aircraft may also take in fuel, replacements, food and water while remaining in isolation.

PART IV.—*Final Provisions.*

ARTICLE 58.

Any two or more High Contracting Parties have the right to conclude between themselves, on the basis of the principles of the present Convention special agreements relating to particular points concerning aerial sanitary measures notably as regards the application within their territories of Chapter II of Part III.

These agreements, as well as those referred to in Article 46, shall be notified as soon as they come into force either to the Office International d'Hygiène publique or to the International Commission for Air Navigation, under the conditions laid down in Article 7.

ARTICLE 59.

The High Contracting Parties agree to seek the opinion of the Permanent Committee of the Office International d'Hygiène publique, before having recourse to any other procedure, should any disagreement arise between them as to the interpretation of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 60.

Without prejudice to the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 12, High Contracting Parties undertake to apply the same tariff of charges to the aircraft of other High Contracting Parties as they apply to their own national aircraft for sanitary operations in their aerodromes.

This tariff shall be as moderate as possible, and shall be notified either to the Office International d'Hygiène publique or to the International Commission for air Navigation under the conditions laid down in Article 7.

ARTICLE 61.

Any High Contracting Party which desires to introduce modifications in the present Convention shall communicate his proposals to the Government of the Netherlands. The latter will inform the Office International d'Hygiène publique, which, if it thinks fit, will prepare a protocol amending the Convention, and will transmit it to the Government of the Netherlands.

The Government of the Netherlands will submit by dated circular letter the text of the said protocol to the Governments of the other High Contracting Parties, asking them if they accept the proposed modifications. The accession of a High Contracting Party to these modifications will result either from explicit approval given to the Government of the Netherlands or from the fact that he refrains from notifying the latter of any objections within twelve months from the date of the circular letter above referred to.

Wanneer die getal uitdruklike of stilswyende aanvaardings minstens twee-derdes verteenwoordig van die Hoë Kontrakterende Partye, sal die Nederlandse Regering die feit, deur middel van 'n amptelike stuk, bevestig, wat aan die Office International d'Hygiène publique en aan die Regering van al die Hoë Kontrakterende Partye meegedeel sal word. Die protokol sal tussen die Hoë Kontrakterende Partye in die amptelike stuk genoem in werking tree ses maande na die datum van die amptelike stuk. Die onderhawige Konvensie sal steeds ongewysig op die ander Hoë Kontrakterende Partye van toepassing wees totdat hulle die protokol goedgekeur het.

ARTIKEL 62.

Die onderhawige Konvensie sal vandag se datum dra en kan binne een jaar vanaf hierdie datum onderteken word.

ARTIKEL 63.

Die onderhawige Konvensie moet bekragtig word en die bekragtigings moet so spoedig moontlik by die Nederlandse Regering ingehandig word.

Sodra tien bekragtigings ingedien is sal die Nederlandse Regering 'n amptelike stuk opstel en kopieë daarvan aan die Regerings van die Hoë Kontrakterende Partye en aan die Office International d'Hygiène publique stuur. Hierdie Konvensie sal in werking tree op die honderd-en-twintigste dag na die datum van genoemde amptelike stuk.

Elke daaropvolgende indiening van bekragtiging moet deur 'n amptelike stuk ooreenkomstig die prosedure hierbo aangedui opgestel en bekendgemaak word. Hierdie Konvensie sal ten opsigte van elke Hoë Kontrakterende Party in werking tree op die honderd-en-twintigste dag na die datum van die amptelike stuk wat die indiening van sy bekragtiging bevestig.

ARTIKEL 64.

Lande wat nie die onderhawige Konvensie onderteken het nie, sal toegelaat word om te eniger tyd na die datum van die amptelike stuk wat die indiening van die eerste tien bekragtigings aanteken, toe te tree.

Elke toetreding moet geskied deur middel van 'n kennisgewing deur diplomatieke kanale gerig aan die Nederlandse Regering. Laasgenoemde sal die toetredingsdokument in sy argief bewaar en onmiddellik die Regerings van al die lande wat partye is by die Konvensie, sowel as die Office International d'Hygiène publique terselfdertyd in kennis stel van die datum van indiening van die toetredingsdokument. Elke toetreding kom honderd-en-twintig dae na daardie datum in werking.

ARTIKEL 65.

Enige Hoë Kontrakterende Party kan tydens sy ondertekening, bekragtiging of toetreding verklaar dat sy aanvaarding van hierdie Konvensie nie enige of al sy kolonies, protektorate, oorseese gebiede, of gebiede onder sy suweriniteit of mandaat bind nie. In so 'n geval sal die onderhawige Konvensie nie op enige gebiede in sulke verklaring genoem van toepassing wees nie.

Enige Hoë Kontrakterende Party kan op enige datum daarna die Nederlandse Regering in kennis stel dat hy verlang dat die onderhawige Konvensie van toepassing sal wees op enige van of al sy gebiede wat genoem is in 'n verklaring ingevolge voorafgaande paragraaf. In so 'n geval sal die Konvensie van toepassing wees op al die gebiede in so 'n kennisgewing genoem op die honderd-en-twintigste dag vanaf die datum waarop die kennisgewing in die argief van die Nederlandse Regering gedeponeer is.

Enige Hoë Kontrakterende Party kan insgelyks te eniger tyd na verstryking van die tydperk genoem in Artikel 66 verklaar dat hy verlang dat die onderhawige Konvensie nie langer van toepassing sal wees op enige van of al sy kolonies, protektorate, oorseese gebiede, of gebiede onder sy suweriniteit of mandaat. In so 'n geval sal die Konvensie een jaar na die datum van deponering van hierdie verklaring in die argief van die Nederlandse Regering, nie meer op die gebiede in die verklaring genoem, van toepassing wees nie.

Die Nederlandse Regering moet die Regerings van alle lande wat partye is by die onderhawige Konvensie, sowel as die Office International d'Hygiène publique in kennis stel betreffende die bekendmakings en verklarings ingevolge bogenoemde bepalings, en hulle terselfdertyd verwittig van die datum van deponering in sy argief.

ARTIKEL 66.

Die Regering van elke land wat partye is by die onderhawige Konvensie, kan te eniger tyd na die Konvensie vir daardie land vir vyf jaar van krag was, dit opse deur 'n skriftelike bekendmaking deur diplomatieke kanale gerig aan die Nederlandse Regering. Laasgenoemde sal dan die akte van opsegging in sy argief deponeer. Hy moet onmiddellik die Regerings van al die lande wat partye is by die Kon-

When the number of expressed or tacit accessions represents at least two-thirds of the Governments of the High Contracting Parties, the Government of the Netherlands will certify the fact by means of a *procès-verbal* which it will communicate to the Office International d'Hygiène publique and to the Governments of all the High Contracting Parties. The protocol will enter into force between the High Contracting Parties mentioned in the said *procès-verbal* after a period of six months from the date of the *procès-verbal*. The present Convention will continue to be applied without modification by the other High Contracting Parties until such time as they shall have acceded to the protocol.

ARTICLE 62.

The present Convention shall bear to-day's date and may be signed within one year from this date.

ARTICLE 63.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the Netherlands as soon as possible.

As soon as ten ratifications have been deposited the Government of the Netherlands will draw up a *procès-verbal* and transmit copies of the *procès-verbal* to the Governments of the High Contracting Parties and to the Office International d'Hygiène publique. This Convention shall come into force on the hundred and twentieth day after the date of the said *procès-verbal*.

Each subsequent deposit of ratification will be notified by a *procès-verbal* prepared and communicated according to the procedure indicated above. This Convention shall come into force in regard to each of the High Contracting Parties on the hundred and twentieth day following the date of the *procès-verbal* attesting the deposit of his ratification.

ARTICLE 64.

Countries which have not signed the present Convention shall be allowed to accede to it at any time after the date of the *procès-verbal* recording the deposit of the first ten ratifications.

Each accession shall be effected by a notification through the diplomatic channel addressed to the Government of the Netherlands. The latter will deposit the document of accession in its archives and will forthwith inform the Governments of all the countries participating in the Convention, as well as the Office International d'Hygiène publique, informing them at the same time of the date of the deposit of the accession. Each accession shall come into force on the hundred and twentieth day from that date.

ARTICLE 65.

Any High Contracting Party may declare at the time of his signature, ratification or accession, that his acceptance of this Convention does not bind any or all of his colonies, protectorates, territories beyond the sea, or territories under his suzerainty or mandate. In that event the present Convention shall not apply to any territories named in such declaration.

Any High Contracting Party may give notice to the Government of the Netherlands at any subsequent date that he desires that the present Convention shall apply to any or all of his territories which have been made the subject of a declaration under the preceding paragraph. In that case, the Convention shall apply to all the territories named in such notice on the hundred and twentieth day from the date of the deposit of the notification in the archives of the Government of the Netherlands.

Any High Contracting Party may likewise declare at any time after the expiration of the period mentioned in Article 66 that he desires that the present Convention shall cease to apply to any or all of his colonies, protectorates, territories beyond the sea, or territories under his suzerainty or mandate. The Convention shall in that case cease to apply to the territories named in such declaration one year after the date of deposit of this declaration in the archives of the Government of the Netherlands.

The Government of the Netherlands will inform the Governments of all countries participating in the present Convention, as well as the Office International d'Hygiène publique, of the notifications and declarations made in pursuance of the above provisions, informing them at the same time of the date of their deposit in its archives.

ARTICLE 66.

The Government of each country participating in the present Convention, may, at any time after the Convention has been in force for that country for five years, denounce it by notification in writing addressed to the Government of the Netherlands through the diplomatic channel. The latter will deposit the act of denunciation in its archives. It will forthwith inform the Governments of all the countries

vensie sowel as die Office International d'Hygiène publique daarvan in kennis stel, en hulle terselfdertyd verwittig van die datum van so 'n deponering; elke opsegging tree een jaar na daardie datum in werking.

ARTIKEL 67.

Die ondertekening van die onderhawige Konvensie sal nie met enige voorbehoed geskied wat nie vooraf deur die Hoë Kontrakterende Partye wat reeds ondertekenaars is, goedgekeur is nie. Bowendien kan bekragtigings of toetredings nie aanvaar word indien hulle gepaard gaan met voorbehoude wat nie vooraf deur al die lande wat partye is by die Konvensie, goedgekeur is nie.

Ingevolge waarvan die onderskeie Gevolmagtigdes die onderhawige Konvensie onderteken het.

Voltrek te Den Haag, op hede die twaalfde dag van April, Eenduisend Negehonderd Drie-en-dertig, op één kopie wat in die argief van die Nederlandse Regering gedeponeer sal bly en waarvan kopieë, as korrek gesertifiseer, deur diplomatieke kanale aan elke Hoë Kontrakterende Party gestuur sal word.

participating in the Convention as well as the Office International d'Hygiène publique, and will at the same time notify them of the date of such deposit; each denunciation will come into force one year after that date.

ARTICLE 67.

The signature of the present Convention shall not be accompanied by any reservation which has not previously been approved by the High Contracting Parties who are already signatories. Moreover, ratifications or accessions cannot be accepted if they are accompanied by reservations which have not previously been approved by all the countries participating in the Convention.

In virtue of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

Done at the Hague this twelfth day of April, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-three, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the Netherlands and of which copies, certified as correct, shall be transmitted through the diplomatic channel to each of the High Contracting Parties.

Goewermentskennisgewings.

Government Notices.

Die volgende Goewermentskennisgewings word vir algemene inligting gepubliseer.

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

Kantoor van die Administrateur,
Windhoek,

No. 485 (Unie).]

[25 Maart 1938.

Dit het Sy Eksellensie die Goewerneur-generaal behaag om, kragtens die bevoegdheide hom verleen by artikel drie van die Lugvaartgesondheidswet, 1935 (Wet No. 7 van 1935) onderstaande regulasies te maak om van krag te wees met ingang van die datum van bekendmaking hiervan:—

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE GESONDHEIDSINSPEKSIE VAN VLIEGTUIG WAT DIE UNIE BINNEKOM OF VERLAAT EN GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEK VAN BEMANNING EN PASSASIERE.

Gesondheidsinspeksie.

1. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van paragrafe (2) en (3) hiervan, moet die loods of persoon in bevel van 'n vliegtuig wat die Unie van buite sy grense binnekom, sy eerste landing in die Unie op 'n doeanevliegvelde doen.

(2) Die loods of enige persoon in bevel van 'n vliegtuig wat die Unie binnekom vanuit Afrikaanse gebiede wes van 35° oostelike lengtegraad en noord van 5° suiderbreedte en wes van 33° oostelike lengtegraad en noord van 13° suiderbreedte, of wat bestaan uit enige gedeelte van die Belgiese-Kongo of Angola wat nie binne genoemde grade lengtegraad of suiderbreedte val nie, kan toegelaat word om, indien nodig, by 'n doeanevliegvelde brandstof in te neem en moet daarna met die vliegtuig regstreeks na 'n gesondheidsvliegvelde gaan.

(3) Die loods of persoon in bevel van enige sodanige vliegtuig wat te Pietersburg vanuit enige gebied in voorafgaande paragraaf genoem, land, is nie verplig om die binnekom te Pietersburg te rapporteer nie, ingevolge regulasie No. 265 van die Lugvaartregulasies, gepubliseer by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1441, gedateer 4 Oktober 1935, maar sodanige loods of persoon en elke lid van sy bemanning en alle passasiers wat aan boord sodanige vliegtuig gegaan het toe hy sodanige gebied verlaat het of wat, nadat hy sodanige gebied verlaat het op plekke aan boord gegaan het wat nie binne enige sodanige gebied val nie, en wat binne ses dae voor die datum waarop hulle aan boord gegaan het in enige sodanige gebied was, moet by herwattig van die reis regstreeks na die Randse lughawe vir 'n geneeskundige ondersoek van bemanning en passasiers gaan en om landingsverlof te verkry.

The following Government Notices are published for general information.

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

Office of the Administrator,
Windhoek,

No. 485 (Union).]

[25th March, 1938.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section three of the Aviation Health Act, 1935 (Act No. 7 of 1935), to make the following regulations with effect from the date of publication hereof:—

REGULATIONS RE HEALTH INSPECTION OF AIRCRAFT ENTERING OR LEAVING THE UNION AND MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CREW AND PASSENGERS.

Health Inspection.

1. (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) hereof, the pilot or person in charge of any aircraft entering the Union from beyond the borders of the Union shall make his first landing in the Union at a customs aerodrome.

(2) The pilot or any person in charge of any aircraft entering the Union from African territories west of longitude 35° E. and north of latitude 5° S. and west of longitude 33° E. and north of latitude 13° S. or comprising any part of the Belgian Congo or Angola not falling within the said degrees of longitude and latitude may be permitted to refuel, if necessary, at a customs aerodrome and shall thereafter proceed with the aircraft direct to a sanitary aerodrome.

(3) The pilot or person in charge of any such aircraft landing at Pietersburg from any territory mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not be required to make report inwards at Pietersburg, in terms of regulation 265 of the Air Navigation Regulations, published under Government Notice No. 1441, dated the fourth day of October, 1935, but such pilot or person and every member of his crew and all passengers who may have embarked on such aircraft upon his leaving such territory, or who may, after he left such territory, have embarked at points not within any such territory, and who had been in any such territory within six days prior to the date of such embarkation, shall upon resumption of the journey, proceed direct to the Rand Airport for the medical examination of the crew and passengers and the granting of pratique.

(4) Geen persoon wat te Lourenco Marques van 'n vliegboot land, mag die Unie binnekom nie as hy minder dan ses dae voor sy binnekoms in die Unie in enige gebied was wat in paragraaf (2) vermeld word, tensy—

- (a) hy per vliegtuig regstreeks na die Randse lughawe of per vliegboot na Durban gaan; of
- (b) hy aan die immigrasie-beampte te Komatipoort 'n geneeskundige sertifikaat van geskiktheid toon, in 'n vorm soos deur die Minister goedgekeur, en deur 'n verantwoordelike amptenaar van die Regering van Mosambiek uitgereik.

(5) Dit word nie geag dat enige persoon die bepalings van paragraaf (1), (2), (3) of (4) (a), na gelang van die geval, oortree het nie as hy bewys dat weens ongeluk, ongunstige weer of ander onvermybare omstandighede dit onmoontlik was vir die vliegtuig wat hom vervoer om sy eerste landing op 'n doeane-vliegveld te maak, of om regstreeks na 'n gesondheidsvliegveld, die Randse lughawe of Durban-baai, na gelang van die geval, te gaan.

(6) (a) Indien, as gevolg van ongeluk of ongunstige weer of om hoegenaamd enige ander rede, enige loods of persoon in bevel van enige vliegtuig—

- (i) versuim om sy eerste landing op 'n doeane-vliegveld te maak soos by paragraaf (1) vereis; of
- (ii) versuim om regstreeks na 'n gesondheidsvliegveld te gaan soos by paragraaf (2) vereis; of
- (iii) versuim om regstreeks na die Randse lughawe te gaan soos in paragraaf (3) vereis,

moet sodanige loods of persoon, en alle ander persone op sodanige vliegtuig, as die vliegtuig op enige plek land ingeval van 'n versuim soos in subparagraaf (i) vermeld, of op enige plek behalwe 'n doeane-vliegveld in geval van 'n versuim soos in subparagraaf (ii) of (iii) vermeld, en nie onmiddellik na 'n doeane-vliegveld gaan nie, hulle so gou doenlik na landing by die naaste distriksgeneesheer of ander staats-geneeskundige beampte aanmeld.

(b) Indien, as gevolg van ongeluk of ongunstige weer of om hoegenaamd enige ander rede, enige persoon versuim om regstreeks na die Randse lughawe of na Durban te gaan, soos by paragraaf (4) (a) vereis, moet hy as die vliegtuig op enige ander plek as 'n doeane-vliegveld land en nie onmiddellik na 'n doeane-vliegveld gaan nie, hom so gou doenlik na landing by die naaste distriksgeneesheer of ander staats-geneeskundige beampte aanmeld.

(c) Sodanige geneesheer of beampte het, waar enige persoon hom ingevolge subparagraaf (a) of (b) aanmeld, of waar vasgestel is dat enige persoon hom aldus by hom behoort aan te gemeld het, dieselfde bevoegdheid ten opsigte van die persone in sodanige vliegtuig vervoer as wat 'n beampte waarna in regulasie 2 verwys is, sou gehad het kragtens daardie regulasie as die vliegtuig op 'n vliegveld geland het, en die bepalings van genoemde regulasie is van toepassing ten opsigte van enige persoon of dier in sodanige vliegtuig vervoer.

2. (1) Enige loods of persoon in bevel van 'n vliegtuig wat die Unie van buite sy grense binnekom, is, tesame met die vliegtuig, die bemanning en passasiers, by sy eerste landing op 'n doeane-vliegveld en ook by sy eerste landing op 'n gesondheidsvliegveld in die Unie, op sodanige vliegveld onderworpe aan inspeksie en die toestaan van landingsverlof deur 'n beampte wat behoorlik daartoe deur die Minister van Volksgeondheid of die Administrateur van die Mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika, na gelang van die geval, gemagtig is.

(2) Enige persoon in paragraaf (1) van hierdie regulasie vermeld en enige dier in sodanige vliegtuig vervoer, kan by sodanige vliegveld deur sodanige beampte vir spesiale geneeskundige of veeartsenykundige ondersoek aangehou word en geen sodanige persoon moet enige daad doen waardeur hy met enige ander persoon wat nie op sodanige vliegtuig vervoer word, behalwe sodanige beampte, in aanraking sal kom, of die vliegveld verlaat nie, en geen persoon wat nie op sodanige vliegtuig vervoer word, moet enige daad doen waardeur hy met die vliegtuig of enige persoon of dier wat daarop vervoer word, in aanraking sal kom nie, tensy hy daartoe deur sodanige beampte gemagtig is.

Loods en Bemanning moet inligting verstrek wat op die openbare gesondheid betrekking het.

3. Die loods of persoon in bevel van enige vliegtuig wat die Unie van buite die Unie se grense binnekom, moet die beampte wat behoorlik daartoe aangestel is deur die Minister van Volksgeondheid of die Administrateur van die Mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika, na gelang van die geval, en die distriksgeneesheer of ander staats-geneeskundige beampte vir doeleindes van regulasie 1 (6), antwoord op alle versoeke om inligting in verband met die name en adresse en bestemming van alle persone wat vervoer word en die plek

(4) No person disembarking at Lourenco Marques from a flying-boat shall enter the Union, if he has less than six days before his entry into the Union been in any territory referred to in paragraph (2), unless—

- (a) he proceeds by air direct to the Rand Airport or by flying-boat to Durban; or
- (b) he produces to the immigration officer at Komatipoort a medical certificate of fitness in a form approved by the Minister, issued by a duly authorised officer of the Government of Mozambique.

(5) Any person shall be deemed not to have contravened the provisions of paragraph (1), (2), (3) or (4) (a), as the case may be, if he proves that accident, stress of weather or other unavoidable circumstances prevented the aircraft carrying him from making its first landing at a customs aerodrome or from proceeding direct to a sanitary aerodrome, the Rand Airport or Durban Bay, as the case may be.

(6) (a) If by reason of accident or stress of weather or for any other reason whatsoever any pilot or person in charge of any aircraft—

- (i) fails to make his first landing at a customs aerodrome as required by paragraph (1); or
- (ii) fails to proceed direct to a sanitary aerodrome as required by paragraph (2); or
- (iii) fails to proceed direct to the Rand Airport as required by paragraph (3),

such pilot or person, and all other persons on such aircraft shall if the aircraft lands at any place in the case of a failure referred to in sub-paragraph (i), or at any place other than a customs aerodrome in the case of a failure referred to in sub-paragraph (ii) or (iii), and does not proceed forthwith to a customs aerodrome, report as soon as may be after landing to the nearest district surgeon or other government medical officer.

(b) If by reason of accident or stress of weather or for any other reason whatsoever any person fails to proceed direct to the Rand Airport or to Durban as required by paragraph (4) (a), he shall, if the aircraft lands at any place other than a customs aerodrome and does not proceed forthwith to a customs aerodrome, report as soon as may be after landing to the nearest district surgeon or other government medical officer.

(c) Such surgeon or officer shall, upon any report being made to him under sub-paragraph (a) or (b), or upon ascertaining that any person should so have reported to him, have the same powers in respect of the persons carried on such aircraft as an officer referred to in regulation 2 would have had under that regulation if the aircraft had landed at an aerodrome, and the provisions of the said regulation shall apply in respect of any person or animal carried on such aircraft.

2. (1) Any pilot or person in charge of any aircraft entering the Union from beyond the borders of the Union shall, together with the aircraft, the crew and passengers, at his first landing at a customs aerodrome and also at his first landing at a sanitary aerodrome in the Union, be subject to inspection and the granting of pratique at such aerodrome by an officer duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Public Health or the Administrator of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, as the case may be.

(2) Any person referred to in paragraph (1) of this regulation and any animal carried in such aircraft may, at such aerodrome be detained by such officer for special medical or veterinary examination and no such person shall do any act whereby he is brought into contact with any person not carried on such aircraft other than such officer, or leave the aerodrome, and no person not carried on such aircraft shall do any act whereby he is brought into contact with the aircraft or any person or animal carried thereon unless he has been authorised thereto by such officer.

Pilot and Crew to Furnish Information of a Public Health Nature.

3. The pilot or person in charge of every aircraft entering the Union from beyond the borders of the Union shall answer to the officer duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Public Health or the Administrator of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, as the case may be, and to the district surgeon or other government medical officer for the purposes of regulation 1 (6), all requests for information which are made to him in connection with the names and addresses at destination of all persons carried and the place

waar en die datum waarop elkeen aan boord geneem is en of enige van hulle in enige gebied, waarna in regulasie 1 (2) verwys is, gedurende die ses dae voor hulle aan boord gegaan het, was, al dan nie; en moet ook sy logboek vir die reis vir inspeksie voorlê en, op versoek van sodanige beampte, distriksgeneesheer of geneeskundige beampte enige inligting verstrek wat op die openbare gesondheid van persone, diere, goedere of dinge aan boord betrekking het. Enige persoon op sodanige vliegtuig moet eweneens enige inligting verstrek wat sodanige beampte, distriksgeneesheer of geneeskundige beampte aangaande sy eie gesondheid verlang.

Aansteeklike Siektes.

4. (1) Enige persoon wat die Unie per vliegtuig van buite die grense van die Unie binnekom, wat, na mening van die beampte behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Minister van Volksgesondheid of die Administrateur van die Mandaatgebied van Suidwes-Afrika, na gelang van die geval, of van 'n distriksgeneesheer of ander staats-geneeskundige beampte wat optree ingevolge regulasie 1 (6), aan 'n aansteeklike siekte ly of wat sodanige beampte, distriksgeneesheer of geneeskundige beampte vermoed aan sodanige siekte ly, of wat, na mening van sodanige beampte, distriksgeneesheer of geneeskundige beampte, moontlik blootgestel kon gewees het aan—

- (a) besmetting deur cholera gedurende die voorafgaande vyf dae; of
- (b) besmetting deur pes of geelkoors gedurende die voorafgaande ses dae; of
- (c) besmetting deur tifus gedurende die voorafgaande twaalf dae; of
- (d) besmetting deur pokkies binne die voorafgaande veertien dae,

kan, onderworpe aan die bepaling van die Lugvaartgesondheidswet, 1935 (No. 7 van 1935), ingevolge die Volksgesondheidswette van die Unie wat dan van krag is, behandel word.

(2) Enige dier wat in die Unie geland is en wat, na ondersoek ingevolge regulasie 1 (6) of 2 (2), bevind word aan 'n aansteeklike siekte te ly of wat redelik vermoed kan word 'n draer van besmetting te wees, kan, op instruksies deur die Minister van Landbou en Bosbou of die Administrateur van die Mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika, na gelang van die geval, sonder vergoeding vernietig word, of kan onder kwarantyn vir sodanige periode van hoogstens ses maande as genoemde Minister of Administrateur nodig ag, gehou word.

(3) Enige vliegtuig wat die Unie van buite die grense van die Unie binnekom, kan, op instruksies van die beampte waarna in paragraaf (1) van regulasie 2 verwys is, sodanig kiem-, rot- en insektevry gemaak word as genoemde beampte dit nodig mag ag om die openbare gesondheid te beskerm.

(4) (a) Enige uitgawe in verband met enige maatreëls wat ingevolge hierdie regulasie ten opsigte van enige persoon toegepas word, word op sodanige persoon verhaal of, indien hy versuim om binne tien dae na 'n skriftelike vordering aan hom gerig is, te betaal, op die eienaar van die vliegtuig waarop hy vervoer is, en enige uitgawe in verband met enige maatreël wat ten opsigte van sodanige vliegtuig en goedere of artikels wat daarin vervoer word, toegepas is, word op die eienaar daarvan verhaal.

(b) Enige uitgawe in verband met diere wat onder kwarantyn geplaas is, word op die eienaar van die diere verhaal, of as hy versuim om binne tien dae na 'n skriftelike vordering aan hom gerig is, te betaal, op die eienaar van die vliegtuig.

Vereistes in verband met verbode Immigrante wat siek is.

5. Wanneer 'n loods of persoon in bevel van 'n vliegtuig wat die Unie van buite die grense van die Unie binnekom, 'n persoon land wat afgesonder of in 'n hospitaal behandel moet word en wat, na ondersoek deur 'n immigrasiebeampte ingevolge die Immigrasiewette van die Unie wat dan van krag is, nie die nodige magtiging verkry het om die Unie binne te kom nie, moet die beampte wat behoorlik daartoe gemagtig is deur die Minister van Volksgesondheid of die Administrateur van die Mandaatgebied van Suidwes-Afrika, na gelang van die geval, of die distriksgeneesheer of ander staats-geneeskundige beampte wat optree ingevolge regulasie 1 (6), die immigrasiebeampte onmiddellik in kennis stel van die naam van sodanige persoon, die naam van die vliegtuig waarmee hy aangekom het en die plek waar hy afgesonder of behandel word, en moet ook die plaaslike outoriteit en die geneeskundige of ander beampte aan die hoof van die hospitaal of plek van afsondering of behandeling in kennis stel van die naam van die vliegtuig waarmee sodanige persoon aangekom het, en die naam en adres van die eienaar of agent van sodanige vliegtuig, asook van die feit dat sodanige persoon nie ingevolge die Immigrasiewette gemagtig is om die Unie binne te kom nie, en dat hy nie ontslaan of vrygelaat moet word tot tyd en wyl hy deur die immigrasiebeampte gemagtig is om die Unie binne te kom nie. Alle

where and the date on which each was taken on board, and whether or not any of them had been in any territory referred to in regulation No. 1 (2), during the six days prior to embarkation; and shall also produce his journey logbook for inspection and, on request by such officer, district surgeon or medical officer, furnish any other information of a public health nature in his possession regarding persons, animals, articles or things on board. Every person on such aircraft shall similarly furnish any information of a public health nature concerning himself that may be required by such officer, district surgeon or medical officer.

Infectious Diseases.

4. (1) Any person entering the Union by aircraft from beyond the borders of the Union who, in the opinion of the officer duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Public Health or the Administrator of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, as the case may be, or of a district surgeon or other government medical officer acting under regulation No. 1 (6), is suffering from an infectious disease or whom such officer, district surgeon or medical officer suspects to be suffering from such a disease, or who, in the opinion of such officer, district surgeon or medical officer, is likely to have been exposed to—

- (a) the infection of cholera within the preceding five days, or
- (b) the infection of plague or yellow fever within the preceding six days, or
- (c) the infection of typhus within the preceding twelve days, or
- (d) the infection of smallpox within the preceding fourteen days,

may, subject to the provisions of the Aviation Health Act, 1935 (Act No. 7 of 1935), be dealt with under the public health laws of the Union for the time being in force.

(2) Any animal landed in the Union and which, after examination under regulation 1 (6) or 2 (2), is found to be suffering from any infectious disease, or may reasonably be suspected of being a carrier of infection may, upon instructions issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry or the Administrator of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, as the case may be, be destroyed without compensation, or be kept in quarantine for such period, not exceeding six months, as may be deemed necessary by the said Minister or Administrator.

(3) Every aircraft entering the Union from beyond the borders of the Union may upon instructions by the officer referred to in paragraph (1) of regulation 2, be subjected to such disinfection, deratization or disinsectization, as the said officer may deem necessary to protect the public health.

(4) (a) Any expenditure in connection with any measures taken under these regulations in respect of any person shall be recoverable from such person or, if he fails to pay within ten days after written demand has been made from him, from the owner of the aircraft upon which he was carried and any expenditure in connection with any measures taken in respect of such aircraft and goods or articles conveyed therein shall be recoverable from the owner thereof.

(b) Any expenditure in connection with the quarantining of animals shall be recoverable from the owner of the animals or, if he fails to pay within ten days after written demand has been made from him, from the owner of the aircraft.

Requirements in Connection with Prohibited Immigrants who are Ill.

5. Whenever a pilot or person in charge of an aircraft entering the Union from beyond the borders of the Union lands a person who is to be isolated or treated in hospital and who has not been granted authority to enter the Union after examination by an immigration officer under the immigration laws of the Union for the time being in force, the officer duly authorised thereto by the Minister of Public Health or the Administrator of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, as the case may be, or the district surgeon or other government medical officer acting under regulation 1 (6), shall immediately inform the immigration officer of the name of such person, the name of the aircraft by which he arrived and the place of isolation or treatment, and shall also notify the local authority and the medical or other officer in charge of the hospital or place of isolation or treatment of the name of the aircraft by which such person arrived and the name and address of the owner or agent of that aircraft and that such person has not been authorised under the immigration laws to enter the Union and must not be discharged or released from detention until authorised by the immigration

uitgawes in verband met die aanhouding en onderhoud (insluitende uitgawes vir bewaking en identifikasie) van sodanige persoon tot tyd en wyl hy toegelaat is om die Unie binne te kom, word op die eienaar of agent van sodanige vliegtuig verhaal, tensy sodanige persoon dit binne tien dae nadat 'n skriftelike vordering aan hom gerig is, self betaal.

Gesondheidsinspeksie van Vertrekkende Vliegtuie.

6. Die Minister van Volksgesondheid of die Administrateur van die Mandaatgebied Suidwes-Afrika, na gelang van die geval kan reël vir die inspeksie en ondersoek deur 'n beampte, behoorlik daartoe gemagtig, van die vliegtuig en van persone, diere, goedere of dinge wat vir vervoer daarmee bestem is, voordat dit die Unie vir ander gebiede verlaat.

Strafbepalings.

7. Enige persoon wat enige bepaling van hierdie regulasies of enige instruksies, bevel of versoek wettiglik uitgereik of gedoen oortree of versuim om dit na te kom, of wat versuim of weier om enige inligting te verstrek wat wettiglik van hom vereis kan word deur enige persoon, of wat vals of misleidende informasie, wetende dat dit vals of misleitend is, aan enige sodanige persoon verstrekk, is by skuldbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens tweehonderd pond (£200) of met gevangenisstraf sonder die keuse van 'n boete vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses maande, of met beide sodanige boete en gevangenisstraf.

8. Die regulasies by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 958 van 5 Julie 1935 gepubliseer, word hierby herroep.

officer to enter the Union. All expenses in connection with the detention and maintenance (including expenses of escort and identification) of such person until permitted to enter the Union shall, unless paid by such person within ten days after written demand has been made therefor, be recoverable from the owner or agent of the aircraft.

Health Inspection of Departing Aircraft.

6. The Minister of Public Health or the Administrator of the Mandated Territory of South West Africa as the case may be, may arrange for the inspection and examination by an officer duly authorised thereto of aircraft and of persons, animals, articles or things intended to be conveyed thereby, before leaving the Union for abroad.

Penalties for Contravention.

7. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of these regulations or any instruction, order or requirement lawfully issued or made thereunder or who fails or refuses to give any information which he is lawfully required by any person to give or who gives to any such person false or misleading information knowing it to be false or misleading shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds (£200) or to imprisonment without the option of a fine for a period not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

8. The regulations published under Government Notice No. 958 of the 5th July, 1935, are hereby repealed.

No. 105.]

[15 Julie 1938.

Dit het die Administrateur behaag om aan die ondergenoemde persoon die pligte toe te wys van Assistent Immigrasie-beampte op die plek teenoor sy naam aangegee, met ingang vanaf 1 April 1938, ter uitvoering van die "Proklamatie tot Regeling van Immigrasie, 1924":—

JACOBUS HERCULES JANSE VAN RENSBURG
te Walvisbaai.

No. 105.]

[15th July, 1938.

The Administrator has been pleased to assign to the undermentioned person the duties of Assistant Immigration Officer at the place set opposite his name, with effect from the 1st April, 1938, for the purpose of the Immigration Regulation Proclamation, 1924:—

JACOBUS HERCULES JANSE VAN RENSBURG
at Walvis Bay.

No. 106.]

[14 Julie 1938.

JAARLIKSE REGISTRASIE VAN KIESERS, 1938.

Vir die doel van die jaarlikse registrasie van kiesers in die Gebied gelas en beveel ek hierby, ingevolge en kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by paragrawe drie en vier-entwintig van die Bylae tot "De Zuidwest-Afrika Konstitusie Wet 1925" (Wet No. 42 van 1925), dat elke persoon genoem in die eerste en tweede kolom van die aangehegte Bylae, hierby aangestel word en aangestel is om in en vir die kiesafdeling, waarvan die naam in die derde kolom van genoemde Bylae naas die naam van elk sodanige persoon verskyn, 'n alfabetiese voorlopige lys van al die persone, wat bevoeg is om as kiesers geregistreer te word en wat *bona fide* in sodanige kiesafdeling woonagtig is, op te stel.

Verder gelas en beveel ek dat die datum vir die aanvang van die opstelling van elk sodanige alfabetiese lys die eerste dag van Augustus 1938, en die datum van die voltooiing van elk sodanige lys die dertigste dag van September 1938 moet wees.

Gedateer te Windhoek op hede die 14de dag van Julie 1938.

D. G. CONRADIE,
Administrateur.

BYLAE. / SCHEDULE.

Naam van Registrasiebeampte. Name of Registering Officer.	Beskrywing en Adres van Registrasiebeampte. Description and address of Registering Officer.	Naam van Kiesafdeling waarvoor Registrasiebeampte aangestel is om op te tree. Name of Electoral Division for which Registering Officer is appointed to act.
Hendrik Petrus van Niekerk	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Mariental. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Mariental.	Gibeon
Abraham Izak Louw	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Gobabis. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Gobabis.	Gobabis.
Dirk Johannes van Niekerk Groenewald	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Grootfontein. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Grootfontein.	Grootfontein.
Jan Harm Labuschagne D'Alton	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Keetmanshoop. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Keetmanshoop.	Keetmanshoop.

No. 106.]

[14th July, 1938.

ANNUAL REGISTRATION OF VOTERS, 1938.

For the purpose of the annual registration of voters in the Territory, I do hereby, under and by virtue of the powers in me vested by paragraphs three and twenty-four of the Schedule to the South West Africa Constitution Act, 1925 (Act No. 42 of 1925), enjoin and direct that every person described in the first and second columns of the Schedule annexed hereto shall be and is hereby appointed to make out in and for the electoral division the name of which is set opposite to the name of each such person in the third column of the said Schedule, an alphabetical provisional list of all persons who are qualified to be registered as voters and who are *bona fide* residing in such electoral division.

I do further enjoin and direct that the date of the commencement of the framing of every such alphabetical list shall be the first day of August, 1938, and the date of completion of every such list shall be the thirtieth day of September, 1938.

Dated at Windhoek, this 14th day of July, 1938.

D. G. CONRADIE,
Administrator.

Leslie Dean Thompson	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Luderitz. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Luderitz.	Luderitz
Daniel Jacobus Lambrechts	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Okahandja. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Okahandja.	Okahandja.
Adrianus Louis Cornelius Lambrechts	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Otjiwarongo. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Otjiwarongo.	Otjiwarongo
Hendrik Petrus van Niekerk	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Mariental. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Mariental.	Stampriet
Johannes Gerhardus van Schalkwyk	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Swakopmund. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Swakopmund.	Swakopmund
Stephanus Jacobus Kempen	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Warmbad. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Warmbad.	Warmbad
Jacobus Wynand Schabort van Niekerk	Assistent Magistraat, Windhoek. Assistant Magistrate, Windhoek.	Windhoek Distrik Windhoek District
Jacobus Wynand Schabort van Niekerk	Assistent Magistraat, Windhoek. Assistant Magistrate, Windhoek.	Windhoek Sentraal Windhoek Central.

No. 107.]

[14 Julie 1938. No. 107.]

[14th July, 1938.

REGISTRASIE VAN KIESERS, 1938.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS, 1938.

Ingevolge paragraaf drie van die Bylae tot "De Zuid-west-Afrika Konstitutie Wet 1925" (Wet No. 42 van 1925), word hierby aan die inwoners van die kiesafdelings, in die eerste kolom van die aangehegte Bylae genoem, bekendgemaak dat elke Registrasiebeampte, wat in die tweede en derde kolom van die gesegde Bylae genoem is, op die eerste dag van Augustus 1938, sal begin om, ooreenkomstig die bepaling van paragraaf vier-en-twintig van die Bylae van die voornoemde Wet, in en vir die kiesafdelings wat naas die naam van elk sodanige Registrasiebeampte verskyn, 'n alfabetiese voorlopige lys op te stel van al die persone wat geregtig is daarop om by verkiesings van lede vir die Wetgewende Vergadering te stem.

Ten einde die lyste so volledig moontlik te kan opstel en om die weglating van bevoegde persone uit die lyste te voorkom, word al die persone, wat aanspraak maak dat hulle geregtig is om hul name in die betrokke lyste te laat opneem, versoek om of hul aansprake by die betrokke Registrasiebeamptes in te dien, of te verneem of hul name op genoemde lys geplaas is, op of voor die datum wat vir die voltooiing van sodanige lyste bepaal is, t.w. die dertigste dag van September, 1938.

In terms of paragraph three of the Schedule to the South West Africa Constitution Act, 1925 (Act No. 42 of 1925), notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Electoral Divisions named in the first column of the Schedule annexed hereto, that every Registering Officer described in the second and third columns of the said Schedule will commence on the first day of August, 1938, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph twenty-four of the Schedule to the said Act, to make out in and for the Electoral Division set opposite to the name of each such Registering Officer, an alphabetical provisional list of all persons entitled to vote at elections of members for the Legislative Assembly.

In order to secure the most complete lists possible and to prevent danger of exclusion of qualified persons from the lists, all persons claiming to be entitled to have their names placed on the respective lists are invited either to send in their claims to the respective Registering Officers, or to ascertain whether their names have been placed on the said list on or before the date fixed for the completion of such lists viz. the thirtieth day of September, 1938.

BYLAE. / SCHEDULE.

Naam van Kiesafdeling. Name of Electoral Division.	Naam van Registrasiebeampte. Name of Registering Officer.	Beskrywing en Adres van Registrasiebeampte. Description and address of Registering Officer.
Gibeon.	Hendrik Petrus van Niekerk	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Mariental. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Mariental.
Gobabis.	Abraham Izak Louw	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Gobabis. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Gobabis.
Grootfontein.	Dirk Johannes van Niekerk Groenewald	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Grootfontein. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Grootfontein.
Keetmanshoop.	Jan Harm Labuschagne D'Alton	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Keetmanshoop. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Keetmanshoop.
Luderitz.	Leslie Dean Thompson	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Luderitz. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Luderitz.
Okahandja.	Daniel Jacobus Lambrechts	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Okahandja. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Okahandja.
Otjiwarongo.	Adrianus Louis Cornelius Lambrechts	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Otjiwarongo. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Otjiwarongo.
Stampriet.	Hendrik Petrus van Niekerk	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Mariental. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Mariental.
Swakopmund.	Johannes Gerhardus van Schalkwyk	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Swakopmund. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Swakopmund.
Warmbad.	Stephanus Jacobus Kempen	Klerk, Magistraatskantoor, Warmbad. Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Warmbad.
Windhoek Distrik. Windhoek District	Jacobus Wynand Schabort van Niekerk	Assistent Magistraat, Windhoek. Assistant Magistrate, Windhoek.
Windhoek Sentraal. Windhoek Central.	Jacobus Wynand Schabort van Niekerk	Assistent Magistraat, Windhoek. Assistant Magistrate, Windhoek.

No. 108.]

[15 Julie 1938. No. 108.]

[15th July, 1938.

HUWELIKSAMTENARE: BENOEMING TOT.

Dit het die Administrateur behaag om, ooreenkomstig artikel vyf, subartikel (1) van "De Huweliksvoltrekkings Proklamatie 1920" (Proklamasie No. 31 van 1920), die volgende aanstellings tot Huweliksamptenare goed te keur:—

- (1) HENDRIK STEPHANUS VAN DER WALT, Spesiale Vrederegter te Maltahohe, met ingang vanaf 13 Junie 1938.
- (2) STANLEY CHATFIELD ALLEN, van die Magistraatskantoor, Grootfontein, vir die voltrekking van 'n huwelik te Grootfontein op 1 Julie 1938.
- (3) ALEXANDER FRIEDRICH VON BUCHENRÖDER KNOBEL, van die Magistraatskantoor, Swakopmund, vir die voltrekking van 'n huwelik te Swakopmund op 1 Julie 1938.

MARRIAGE OFFICERS: APPOINTMENT AS.

The Administrator has been pleased, in terms of section five, sub-section (1), of the Solemnization of Marriages Proclamation, 1920 (Proclamation No. 31 of 1920), to approve of the following appointments as Marriage Officers—

- (1) HENDRIK STEPHANUS VAN DER WALT, Special Justice of the Peace, Maltahohe, with effect from the 13th June, 1938.
- (2) STANLEY CHATFIELD ALLEN, of the Magistrate's Office, Grootfontein, for the solemnization of a marriage at Grootfontein on the 1st July, 1938.
- (3) ALEXANDER FRIEDRICH VON BUCHENRÖDER KNOBEL, of the Magistrate's Office, Swakopmund, for the solemnization of a marriage at Swakopmund on the 1st July, 1938.

No. 109.]

[15 Julie 1938.

Die volgende aanstellings as Klerke van die Hof en Assistent Klerk van die Hof is goedgekeur:—

As Klerke van die Hof:

MALTAHOHE: HENDRIK STEPHANUS VAN DER WALT, met ingang vanaf 13 Junie 1938, in die plek van Mnr. C. D. Spamer.

OUTJO: JACOBUS JOHANNES HUGO MALHERBE, met ingang vanaf 27 Junie 1938, gedurende die afwesigheid van Mnr. Johl op verlof.

GOBABIS: ABRAHAM IZAK LOUW, met ingang vanaf 8 Julie 1938, in die plek van Mnr. J. E. N. van den Bosch.

As Assistent Klerk van die Hof:

PRETORIUS: KAREL WILLEM VAN DER POST, met ingang vanaf 22 Junie 1938, in die plek van Sersant A. S. J. Auret.

No. 109.]

[15th July, 1938.

The following appointments as Clerks of the Court and Assistant Clerk of the Court have been approved:—

As Clerks of the Court:

MALTAHOHE: HENDRIK STEPHANUS VAN DER WALT, with effect from the 13th June, 1938, vice Mr. C. D. Spamer.

OUTJO: JACOBUS JOHANNES HUGO MALHERBE, with effect from the 27th June, 1938, during the absence of Mr. Johl on leave.

GOBABIS: ABRAHAM IZAK LOUW, with effect from the 8th July, 1938, vice Mr. J. E. N. van den Bosch.

As Assistant Clerk of the Court:

PRETORIUS: KAREL WILLEM VAN DER POST, with effect from the 22nd June, 1938, vice Sergt. A. J. S. Auret.

Algemene Kennisgewings.

General Notices.

(No. 43 van/of 1938.)

BANKEOPGAWE, MEI 1938, INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 7 VAN PROKLAMASIE No. 29 van 1930, DIE BANKE-PROKLAMASIE 1930.

BANKS' STATEMENT, MAY, 1938, IN TERMS OF SECTION 7 OF PROCLAMATION NO. 29 OF 1930, THE BANKS PROCLAMATION, 1930.

BANK	Verpligtings teenoor die Publiek in Suidwes-Afrika Liabilities to the Public in S.W. Africa				Kontant Geldreserwes in S.W.-Afrika Cash Reserves in South West Africa				Voorskotte en Diskontos in Suidwes-Afrika Advances and Discounts in South West Africa.	
	Opvorderbare Demand	Tyd Time	Banknote uitgereik in en betaal. in die Gebied S.W.-Afrika in omloop. Bank notes issued in and payable in the Territory of S.W. Africa in circulation.	TOTAAL TOTAL	Gemunte Goud Gold Coin	Pasmunt Subsidiary Coin	Note van die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwe-bank. South Africa Reserve Bank Notes	Note van ander Banke wat in S.W.-Afrika uitgereik is. Notes of other Banks S.W. Africa issue.	Voorskotte Advances	Diskontos Discounts
The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited	£ 517,496	£ 41,483	£ 148,465	£ 707,444	£ 1,856	£ 13,209	£ 1,947	£ 42,150	£ 518,850	£ 91,392
Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) .	£ 358,229	£ 69,999	£ 127,243	£ 555,471	£ 88	£ 5,093	£ 1,050	£ 28,234	£ 308,839	

(No. 44 van 1938.)

(No. 44 of 1938.)

Die volgende besonderhede in verband met die registrasie van Maatskappye word vir algemene informasie gepubliseer.

The following particulars in regard to the registration of Companies are published for general information.

H. F. DOWLING,
Registrateur van Maatskappye.

H. F. DOWLING,
Registrar of Companies

Registrasiekantoor vir Maatskappye,
Windhoek, 4 Julie 1938.

Companies Registration Office,
Windhoek, 4th July, 1938.

MAATSKAPPYE GEREGETREER. — COMPANIES REGISTERED.

No.	Naam van Maatskappy Name of Company.	Adres/Address.	Datum van Registrasie Date of Registration	Kapitaal — Capital
199	Progress Studios (Proprietary) Limited.	Office Messrs. Shar & Bloch, Kaiser Street, Windhoek	3 . 6 . 1938	£ 100 —
200	Harries and Ludewig (Proprietary) Limited.	Windhoek	22 . 6 . 1938	£ 5000 —
201	Woermann-Linie South West (Proprietary) Limited.	Walvisbay	28 . 6 . 1938	£ 1000 —

KENNISGEWING VAN VERMEERDERING VAN KAPITAAL. — NOTICE OF INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

No.	Naam van Maatskappy. Name of Company.	Adres Address	Datum van Registrasie. Date of Registration.	Bedrag van Vermeerdering. Amount of Increase.
182	Budd & Schepers (Proprietary) Limited.	Otjiwarongo	2 . 7 . 1938	£ 2050 —

(No. 45 van 1938.)

(No. 45 of 1938.)

Die volgende regulasies opgestel deur die Munisipale Raad van Karibib ingevolge die bepalings van artikel twee van die "Avondklok Regulaties Proklamasie 1922" (Proklamasie No. 33 van 1922), soos gewysig deur die Aandklok Regulaties Proklamasie Wysigingsproklamasie 1928 (Proklamasie No. 19 van 1928), word hiermee vir algemene inligting gepubliseer.

The following regulations made by the Council of the Municipality of Karibib under the provisions of section two of the Curfew Regulations Proclamation, 1922 (Proclamation No. 33 of 1922), as amended by the Curfew Regulations Proclamation Amendment Proclamation, 1928 (Proclamation No. 19 of 1928), are hereby published for general information.

MUNISIPALITEIT KARIBIB.

MUNICIPALITY OF KARIBIB.

AANDKLOK-REGULASIES.

CURFEW REGULATIONS.

1. By uitlegging van hierdie regulasies het die volgende uitdrukkings die betekenis wat hierin respektieflik aan hulle gegee is, nl.:-

- (a) "Raad" beteken die Munisipale Raad Karibib.
- (b) "Munisipale Gebied" beteken die gebied onder die heer van die Raad.

2. Geen naturel mag tussen die ure van 9 n.m. en 4 v.m. sonder 'n skriftelike pas of sertifikaat van

- (a) sy werkgewer, of
- (b) 'n magistraat, assistent-magistraat, polisiebeampte, amptenaar van naturellesake, superintendent van 'n munisipale naturellelokasie, onderoffisier wat bevel voer oor 'n polisiepos, of
- (c) 'n persoon behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Raad, in enige straat, openbare plek of deurgang binne die Munisipale Gebied, behalwe die gedeeltes daarvan wat as 'n Naturellelokasie gereserveer is, wees nie.

Sodanige pas of sertifikaat moet die datum van uitreiking daarvan dra en is geldig alleenlik vir die tydperk beginnende om 9 n.m. op sodanige datum en eindigende om 4 v.m. op die volgende dag.

3. Hierdie regulasies is nie van toepassing nie op enige naturel wat by die Raad in diens is, en wat tussen die ure van 9 n.m. en 4 v.m. met werk vir die Raad besig is.

1. In the construction of these regulations the following terms shall have the meanings herein respectively assigned to them, namely:

- (a) "Council" shall mean the Council of the Municipality of Karibib.
- (b) "Municipal Area" shall mean the area under the jurisdiction of the Council.

2. No Native shall be in any street, public place or thoroughfare within the Municipal Area, exclusive of those portions thereof set aside as a Native Location, between the hours of 9 p.m. and 4 a.m. without a written pass or certificate from:

- (a) his employer, or
- (b) a Magistrate, Assistant Magistrate, Police Officer, Native Affairs Official, Superintendent of a Municipal Native Location, non-commissioned officer in charge of a police post, or
- (c) a person duly authorised thereto by the Council.

Such pass or certificate shall bear the date of issue thereof and shall be valid only for the period commencing at 9 p.m. on such date and ending at 4 a.m. on the following day.

3. These regulations shall not apply to any Native who is in the employ of the Council and engaged upon work for the Council between the hours of 9 p.m. and 4 a.m.

TENDER.

(No. 2 van 1938.)

Tenders word gevra vir die oprigting van regeringskantore te Gobabis, ooreenkomstig die planne en spesifikasies wat van die kantoor van die Direkteur van Werke, Windhoek, Inspekteur van Werke, Departement van Werke, Keetmanshoop, en die Magistraat te Gobabis verkrybaar is.

Applikasies vir planne, ens., moet vergesel wees van 'n deposito van twee ghienies wat teruggestuur sal word aan *bona fide*-tenderaars, wanneer die planne en spesifikasies teruggestuur word. Versëelde tenders moet op die voorgeskrewe formulier, tesame met die name van twee borge soos vereis, ingedien word. Tenders met die opskrif "Tender vir oprigting van Regeringskantore te Gobabis", moet aan die Sekretaris van die Suidwes-Afrika-Tenderraad, Regeringsgebou, Windhoek, gerig word en moet hom nie later as 12 uur middag, op 4 Augustus 1938, bereik nie.

Die Raad is nie verplig om die laagste of enige tender aan te neem nie.

Enige tenders wat na bovermelde tyd ontvang word, sal nie in aanmerking geneem word nie.

(No. 2 of 1938.)

Tenders are invited for the erection of Public Offices, Gobabis, in accordance with plans and specifications which can be obtained from the office of the Director of Works, Windhoek, Inspector of Works, Works Department, Keetmanshoop, and Magistrate, Gobabis.

Applications for plans, etc., must be accompanied by a deposit of two guineas, which will be refunded to *bona fide* tenderers when the plans and specifications are returned. Sealed tenders should be submitted on the prescribed form, together with the names of two sureties as required. Tenders must be addressed to the Secretary, S.W.A. Tender Board, Government Buildings, Windhoek, endorsed "Tender for Public Offices Gobabis", and must reach him not later than 12 noon on the 4th August, 1938.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any tender received after the prescribed time will not be considered.

Advertensies.

ADVERTISING IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

1. The *Official Gazette* will be published on the 1st and 15th day of each month; in the event of either of those days falling on a Sunday or Public Holiday, the *Gazette* will be published on the next succeeding working day.

2. Advertisements for insertion in the *Gazette* must be delivered at the office of the Secretary for South West Africa (Room 46, Government Buildings, Windhoek) in the languages in which they are to be published, not later than 4.30 p.m. on the *ninth* day before the date of publication of the *Gazette* in which they are to be inserted.

3. Advertisements will be inserted in the *Gazette* after the official matter or in a supplement to the *Gazette* at the discretion of the Secretary.

4. Advertensies word in die *Offisiële Koerant* gepubliseer in die Engelse, Afrikaanse en Duitse tale; die nodige vertalinge moet deur die adverteerder of sy agent gelewer word. Dit moet onthou word dat die Duitse teks van die *Offisiële Koerant* slegs 'n vertaling is, en nie die geoutoriseerde uitgawe is nie.

5. Slegs wetsadvertensies word aangeneem vir publikasie in die *Offisiële Koerant*, en hulle is onderworpe aan die goedkeuring van die Sekretaris vir Suidwes-Afrika, wat die aanneming of verdere publikasie van 'n advertensie mag weier.

6. Advertensies moet sover as moontlik op die masjien geskryf wees. Die manuskrip van advertensies moet slegs op een kant van die papier geskryf word, en alle name moet duidelik wees; ingeval 'n naam ingevolge onduidelike handskrif foutief gedruk word, dan kan die advertensies slegs dan weer gedruk word as die koste van 'n nuwe opneming betaal word.

7. Die jaarlikse intekengeld vir die *Offisiële Koerant* is 20/-, posvry in hierdie Gebied en die Unie van Suid-Afrika, verkrygbaar van die here John Meinert, Bpk., Posbus 56, Windhoek. Posgeld moet vooruit betaal word deur oorsese intekenaars. Enkele eksemplare van die *Offisiële Koerant* is verkrygbaar of van die here John Meinert, Bpk., Posbus 56, Windhoek, of van die Sekretaris vir Suidwes-Afrika, teen die prys van 1/- per eksemplaar.

8. Die koste vir die opname van advertensies, behalwe die kennisgewings, wat in die volgende paragraaf genoem is, is teen die tarief van 7/6 per duim enkel kolom, en 15/- per duim dubbel kolom, herhalings teen half prys. (Gedeeltes van 'n duim moet as 'n volle duim bereken word.)

9. Kennisgewings aan krediteure en debiteure in die boedels van oorlede persone, en kennisgewings van eksekuteurs betreffende likwidasierekenings, wat vir inspeksie lê, word in skedule-vorm gepubliseer teen 12/- per boedel.

10. Geen advertensie sal geplaas word nie, tensy die koste vooruit betaal is. Tjeks, wissels, pos- of geldorders moet betaalbaar gemaak word aan die Sekretaris vir Suidwes-Afrika.

Advertisements.

ADVERTEER IN DIE OFFISIËLE KOERANT VAN SUIDWES-AFRIKA.

1. Die *Offisiële Koerant* sal op die 1ste en 15de van elke maand verskyn; ingeval een van hierdie dae op 'n Sondag of Publieke Feesdag val, dan verskyn die *Offisiële Koerant* op die eersvolgende werkdag.

2. Advertensies wat in die *Offisiële Koerant* geplaas moet word moet in die taal waarin hulle sal verskyn ingehandig word aan die kantoor van die Sekretaris vir Suidwes-Afrika (Kamer 46, Regerings-Geboue, Windhoek), nie later as 4.30 n.m. op die neënde dag voor die datum van verskyning van die *Offisiële Koerant* waarin die advertensies moet geplaas word nie.

3. Advertensies word in die *Offisiële Koerant* geplaas agter die offisiële gedeelte, of in 'n ekstra blad van die *Koerant*, soos die Sekretaris mag goedvind.

4. Advertisements will be published in the *Official Gazette* in the English, Dutch or German languages; the necessary translations must be furnished by the advertiser or his agent. It should be borne in mind however, that the German version of the *Gazette* is a translation only and not the authorised issue.

5. Only legal advertisements are accepted for publication in the *Official Gazette*, and are subject to the approval of the Secretary for South West Africa, who can refuse to accept or decline further publication of any advertisement.

6. Advertisements should as far as possible be typewritten. Manuscript of advertisements should be written on one side of the paper only, and all proper names plainly inscribed; in the event of any name being incorrectly printed as a result of indistinct writing, the advertisement can only be republished on payment of the cost of another insertion.

7. The Subscription for the *Official Gazette* is 20/- per annum, post free in this Territory and the Union of South Africa obtainable from Messrs. John Meinert Ltd., Box 56, Windhoek. Postage must be prepaid by Overseas subscribers. Single copies of the *Gazette* may be obtained either from Messrs. John Meinert Ltd., Box 56, Windhoek, or from the Secretary for South West Africa at the price of 1/- per copy.

8. The charge for the insertion of advertisements other than the notices mentioned in the succeeding paragraph is at the rate of 7/6 per inch single column and 15/- per inch double column, repeats half price. (Fractions of an inch to be reckoned an inch.)

9. Notices to Creditors and Debtors in the estates of deceased persons and notices of executors concerning liquidation accounts lying for inspection, are published in schedule form at 12/- per estate.

10. No advertisement will be inserted unless the charge is prepaid. Cheques, drafts, postal orders or money orders must be made payable to the Secretary for South West Africa.

KENNISGEWING AAN SKULDEISERS EN SKULDENAARS. BOEDEL VAN OORLEDE PERSONE. Artikel 46, Wet No. 24 van 1913, soos toegepas op Suidwes-Afrika.

Skuldeisers en skuldenaars in die Boedels wat vermeld is in bygaande Bylae word versoek om hul vorderings in te lewer en hul skulde te betaal by die kantore van die betrokke Eksekuteurs binne die gemelde tydperke, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND DEBTORS. ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS. Section 46, Act No. 24 of 1913, as applied to South West Africa.

Creditors and Debtors in the Estates specified in the annexed Schedule are called upon to lodge their claims with and pay their debts to the Executors concerned within the stated periods calculated from the date of publication hereof.

BYLAE/SCHEDULE.

Boedel No. Estate No.	BOEDEL VAN WYLE E S T A T E L A T E	Binne 'n tydperk van Within a period of	Naam en Adres van Eksekuteur of gemagtigde Agent Name and Address of Executor or authorized Agent
2032	Eliza Kalebe	30 days	John L. G. Bell, Box 43, Windhoek
2224	Robert Zechy King	6 months	Mrs. H. L. King, Miltiades, P. O. Outjo
2232	Frans Johannes Smit, Teacher of Windhoek	30 days	Bell & Fraser, Box 43, Windhoe'
2233	Walther Schuebler	30 days	Mrs. G. H. Schuebler, Box 37, Tsumeb
2237	Michael Jousia de Kock Baartman	30 days	Hester Jacoba Baartman, Executrix Testamentary, c/o Messrs. Lorentz & Bone, Acme Bldgs., Kaiser St., Windhoek, Box 85
2231	Johan David Gerhardus Burger, en nagelate eggenote Maria Magarita Burger, gebore Schreuder	30 daë	Alec E. Rissik, Prokureur vir Eksekutriese Testamentêr, Bus 90, Keetmanshoop

KENNISGEWING DEUR EKSEKUTEURS BETREFFENDE LIKWIDASIE-REKENINGS TER INSAGE. Artikel 68, Wet No. 24 van 1913, soos toegepas op Suidwes-Afrika.

Kennisgewing geskied hiermee dat duplikate van die Administrasie- en Distribusierekenings in die boedels vermeld in die navolgende Bylae, ter insage van al die persone, wat daarin belang het, op die kantore van die Meester en die Magistraat, soos vermeld, gedurende 'n tydperk van drie weke (of langer indien spesiaal vermeld) vanaf vermelde datums, of vanaf datum van publikasie hiervan, watter datum die laatste mag wees, sal lê. As geen beswaar daarteen by die Meester binne die vermelde tydperk ingedien word nie, sal die betrokke eksekuteurs oorgaan tot uitbetaling ooreenkomstig vermelde rekenings.

NOTICE BY EXECUTORS CONCERNING LIQUIDATION ACCOUNTS LYING FOR INSPECTION: Section 68, Act No. 24 of 1913, as applied to South West Africa.

Notice is hereby given that copies of the Administration and Distribution Accounts in the Estates specified in the attached Schedule will be open for the inspection of all persons interested therein for a period of 21 days (or longer if specially stated) from the dates specified, or from the date of publication hereof, whichever may be later, and at the Offices of the Master and Magistrate as stated. Should no objection thereto be lodged with the Master during the period of inspection the Executors concerned will proceed to make payments in accordance therewith.

BYLAE.—SCHEDULE.

Boedel No. Estate No.	BOEDEL VAN WYLE E S T A T E L A T E	Beskrywing van Rekening Description of Account	Datum Tydperk Date Period	Kantoor van die Office of the		Naam en adres v. eksekuteur of gemagtigde Agent Name and Address of Executor or autoriz. Agent
				Meester Master	Magistraat Magistrate	
1961	Dirk Jacobus Coetzee	Eerste en Finale	15/7/38 vir 21 daë	Windhoek	Rehoboth	Mrs. B. M. Coetzee, Judea Oost, P.K. Uhlen- horst, Distr. Rehoboth
2204	Hendrik Stephanus Smit, en oorblyw. eggenote Charlotta Aletta Smit, gebore Bredenkamp	Eerste en Finale Likw.- en Distr.- Rekening		Windhoek		Mevrau C. A. Smit, Box 153, Windhoek