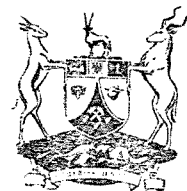


OFFICIAL GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY
OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.



BUITENGEWONE

OFFISIËLE KOERANT

UITGAWE OP GESAG.

VAN SUIDWES-AFRIKA.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

10c Monday, 19th July, 1965

WINDHOEK Maandag, 19 Julie 1965

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Government Notices.

Goewermentskennisgewings.

The following Government Notices are published for general information.

C. F. MARAIS,
Secretary for South West Africa

Administrator's Office,
Windhoek.

Die volgende Goewermentskennisgewings word vir algemene inligting gepubliseer.

C. F. MARAIS,
Sekretaris van Suidwes-Afrika

Kantoor van die Administrateur,
Windhoek.

No. 124.] [19th July, 1965.

The Administrator in the exercise of the powers vested in him by sections *thirty-eight* and *forty-four*, read with sections *thirty-seven* and *forty-one* of the Public Health Act, 1919 (Act 36 of 1919) as applied to the Territory and for this purpose amended by the Public Health Proclamation, 1920 (Proclamation 36 of 1920), has made the following regulations to be in force throughout the Territory of South West Africa in substitution for the regulations promulgated under Government Notice 106 of the 15th July, 1941.

REGULATIONS ON SMALLPOX.

NOTIFICATIONS OF SUSPECTED CASES OF, OR DEATHS FROM, SMALLPOX.

1. (a) Every suspected case of, or death from, smallpox and every case of illness with the symptoms described below shall be reported immediately by the person in charge of a dwelling, premises or farm, where such case or death occurs, or headman of a location, where this takes place, to the local authority and if there is no local authority then to the magistrate or any justice of the peace or any police officer or an officer of the Health Services Branch of the Administration and in the case of a death also to the District or Assistant District Registrar of Births and Deaths and shall furnish the following information:—

- (i) The name, age and sex of the person concerned or of the deceased;
- (ii) the history and symptoms of the case; and
- (iii) the address of the person concerned or, in the case of a death, the place at which the death occurred.

Symptoms. — Illness usually of sudden onset, with shivering, severe headache and backache, often vomiting. Fever occurs early; temperature may go up to 103 F, or more, during the first two or three days, then usually falls. In children illness may commence with convulsions. On the second day there may be drowsiness or delirium, and an initial rash suggestive of scarlatina or measles may ap-

No. 124.] [19 Julie 1965

Die Administrateur het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikels *agt-en-dertig* en *vier-en-veertig*, gelees met artikels *sewe-en-dertig* en *een-en-veertig* van die Volksgezondheidswet 1919 (Wet 36 van 1919) soos toegepas op die Gebied en vir dié doel gewysig by die Publieke Gezondheids Proklamatie 1920 (Proklamasie 36 van 1920) die volgende regulasies gemaak wat van krag is deur die hele Gebied Suidwes-Afrika ter vervanging van dié wat afgekondig is by Goewermentskennisgewing 106 van 15 Julie 1941.

REGULASIES OP POKKIES.

AANGIFTE VAN VERDAGTE GEVALLE VAN, OF STERFGEVALLE AAN, POKKIES.

1. (a) Elke verdagte geval van, of sterfgeval aan, pokkies en elke geval van siekte wat die simptome wat hieronder beskryf word, toon, moet onmiddellik deur die persoon in die beheer van 'n woning, perseel of plaas waar sodanige geval of sterfgeval voorkom, of die hoofman van 'n lokasie waar dit voorkom, gerapporteer word aan die plaaslike owerheid, en as daar geen plaaslike owerheid is nie, dan aan die landdros of 'n vrederegter of polisiebeampte of beampte van die Afdeling Gesondheidsdienste van die Administrasie en 'n sterfgeval ook aan die Distriks- of Assistentdistriksregistrator van Geboortes en Sterfgevallen. Die volgende besonderhede moet verstrek word:—

- (i) Die naam, ouderdom en geslag van die betrokke persoon of van die oorledene;
- (ii) die geskiedenis en simptome van die geval; en
- (iii) die adres van die betrokke persoon of, by 'n sterfgeval, die plek waar die persoon oorlede is.

Simptome.— Die siekte begin gewoonlik skielik, met rillings, swaar hoof- en rugpyn en dikwels vomering. Koors kom in 'n vroeë stadium voor; die temperatuur kan tot 103° F of hoër styg gedurende die eerste twee of drie dae en daarna neem dit gewoonlik af. By kinders kan die siekte met stuiptrekkings begin. Op die tweede dag

pear. This rash is not easily seen on a coloured skin. It has a predilection for the groins, the armpits and the flanks. On the third or fourth day after onset the true smallpox rash appears, usually affecting the parts of the body in the following order — forehead, face, wrists, arms, trunk, and lastly legs. The rash shows as red spots on the first day, as "shotty" pimples on the second day, as vesicles or small watery blisters on the third day, which, during the next days, flatten and turn milky, then yellowish and pustulae, and begin to dry up about the ninth day after first appearance. Sometimes the symptoms are very mild. Fever is slight or absent, and especially in persons vaccinated several years previously the rash may be scanty, perhaps some spots on the forehead and face and a few scattered spots on the trunk and limbs. Sometimes the vesicles or small blebs dry up without becoming pustular. In severe cases the spots on the face are closely set and the pustules may run together (confluent smallpox); in very severe cases the patient may die before the rash develops.

(b) On receipt of the information mentioned in paragraph (a) the local authority or magistrate, as the case may be, shall forthwith report the particulars and circumstances to the Director of Health Services.

NOTIFICATION OF SMALLPOX OR SUSPECTED SMALLPOX BY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

2. Where a case of, or death from, smallpox or a case of illness or death with symptoms, signs or history suggestive of or consistent with smallpox comes to the knowledge of a medical practitioner, such practitioner shall forthwith report the particulars and circumstances to the local authority and, if there is no local authority, then to the magistrate who shall immediately inform the Director of Health Services.

DUTIES OF HOUSEHOLDERS, FARMERS, EMPLOYERS, HEADMEN OF LOCATIONS TO KEEP THEMSELVES INFORMED AS TO OCCURRENCE OF CASES OF ILLNESS.

3. For the purpose of compliance with regulation 1 hereof, it shall be the duty of every owner or occupier of a dwelling, farm or premises and of every headman of a location or head of every household or kraal and of every principal of a school or employer to keep himself at all times informed as to the occurrence of every case of illness with symptoms as described in regulation 1 in such dwelling, farm, premises, location, household, kraal or school, as the case may be. If the illness presents symptoms such as are described in regulation 1, the facts shall be reported immediately in the manner prescribed in the said regulation and the patient shall be kept under supervision pending instructions as to his disposal by the local authority, in whose area the patient is, or by an officer of the health branch of the S.W.A. Administration authorised thereto in writing by the Director of Health Services. In any prosecution under these regulations, it shall be no defence for the accused to plead that he had not been informed or that he was unaware of the occurrence of such illness.

REPORTS TO BE TRANSMITTED WITHOUT DELAY.

4. Every District or Assistant District Registrar of Births and Deaths or Justice of the Peace or member of the police or officer of the Health Services Branch who is informed or knows or has reason to believe that a person is suffering from or has died of smallpox or of an illness suggestive of smallpox shall at once forward by the quickest available means all available information thereon to the local authority in whose area the illness or death has occurred, which shall at once transmit it to the Director of Health Services.

PERSONS HAVING INFORMATION REGARDING SMALLPOX TO FURNISH IT WHEN SO REQUIRED.

5. Every person having information or documentary or other evidence as to illness, recent movements, persons with recently whom in contact or associating, present whereabouts or other matter bearing on the prevention

kan daar slaperigheid of yling voorkom en aanvanklik kan daar uitslag verskyn wat soos skarlakenkoors of masels lyk. Hierdie uitslag kan nie maklik op 'n gekleurde vel bespeur word nie. Die uitslag is eerste in die lieste, die okselholtes en die sye te bespeur. Op die derde of vierde dag nadat die siekte begin het, verskyn die ware pokkiesuitslag eers en tas dit die liggaamsdele in die volgende volgorde aan — voorkop, gesig, polsgewrigte, arms, romp en uiteindelik die bene. Die uitslag lyk soos rooi spikkels op die eerste dag soos „hael"-puisies op die tweede dag, soos lug- of klein waterblasies op die derde dag wat gedurende die daaropvolgende dae plat en melkagtig word, daarna geel en puisie-agtig en vanaf die negende dag ná die eerste verskyning begin opdroog. Soms is die simptome baie lig. Koors is gering of afwesig en veral by persone wat etlike jare vantevore ingeënt is, kan die uitslag yl wees, moontlik net 'n paar kolle op die voorkop en gesig en 'n paar verspreide kolle op die romp en ledemate. Soms droog die lug- of waterblasies op sonder dat hul puisie-agtig word. By ernstige gevalle is die kolle op die gesig dig bymekaar en die puisies kan dan inmekaarloop (ineenlopende pokkies); by baie ernstige gevalle kan die pasiënt sterf voordat die uitslag ontwikkel.

(b) By ontvangs van die inligting genoem in paragraaf (a) moet die plaaslike owerheid of landdros, na gelang dadelik die besonderhede en omstandighede aan die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste rapporteer.

AANGIFTE VAN POKKIES OF VERDAGTE POKKIES DEUR GENEESHEER.

2. Waar daar 'n geval van, of sterfgeval aan, pokkies of 'n siektegeval of 'n sterfgeval met simptome of tekens of 'n geskiedenis wat op pokkies dui, onder die aandag van 'n geneesheer kom, moet hy dadelik die besonderhede en omstandighede aan die plaaslike owerheid rapporteer en indien daar nie 'n plaaslike owerheid is nie, aan die landdros wat dan dadelik die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste, in kennis moet stel.

PLIGTE VAN HUISHOUERS, BOERE, WERKGEWERS, HOOFMANNE VAN LOKASIES OM HULLE OP DIE HOOGTE TE HOU VAN SIEKTEGEVALLE.

3. Vir die deel van nakoming van regulasie 1 is dit die plig van elke eienaar of okkupeerder van 'n woning, plaas of perseel en van elke hoofman van 'n lokasie of hoof van elke huisgesin of kraal en van elke hoof van 'n skool of werkgewer om hom altyd op die hoogte te hou van die voorkoms van enige siektegeval met simptome soos beskryf in regulasie 1 in sodanige woning, plaas, perseel, lokasie, huisgesin, kraal of skool, na gelang van die geval. Indien die simptome beskryf in regulasie 1 by 'n siekte voorkom, moet die feite dadelik gerapporteer word soos in genoemde regulasie voorgeskryf en moet die pasiënt onder toesig gehou word in afwagting van instruksies deur die plaaslike owerheid, in wie se gebied die pasiënt is, of deur 'n beampte van die gesondheidsafdeling van die S.W.A. Administrasie, skriftelik daartoe gemagtig deur die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste, oor wat met hom gedoen moet word. By enige vervolging kragtens hierdie regulasie geld 'n pleidooi van die beskuldigde dat hy nie in kennis gestel is nie of onbewus was van die geval, nie as verweer nie.

AANGIFTE MOET SONDER VERSUIM GESTUUR WORD.

4. Elke Distriks- of Assistent-distriksregistrator van Geboortes en Sterfgevallen of vrederegter of polisie-beampte of beampte van die Afdeling Gesondheidsdienste wat in kennis gestel word of weet of rede het om te glo dat iemand aan pokkies ly of aan pokkies of aan 'n siekte wat vermoedelik pokkies kan wees, oorlede is, moet dadelik met die snelste beskikbare middele alle beskikbare inligting aan die plaaslike owerheid in wie se gebied die siekte of sterfgeval voorgekom het, verstrek, wat dit dadelik aan die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste moet stuur.

PERSONE WAT OOR BESONDERHEDE BETREFFENDE POKKIES BESKIK, MOET DIT VERSTREK WANNEER DIT VEREIS WORD.

5. Elkeen wat oor inligting of dokumentêre of ander bewys beskik in verband met siekte, onlangse bewegings, persone met wie daar aanraking was of verkeer is, huidige verhuifplek of enige ander saak in verband met die

of smallpox in respect of any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from smallpox, shall be bound to furnish or produce it when so required by any duly authorised medical or other officer of the Administration or a local authority.

CASES OF SMALLPOX MAY BE QUARANTINED, REMOVED OR ISOLATED.

6. Any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from smallpox may, after certification to that effect by a medical practitioner, on the order of the local authority or the magistrate, be quarantined or removed to a hospital or place of isolation and there detained.

CASES OR SUSPECTED CASES OF SMALLPOX TO BE ISOLATED AND PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

7. Every person having charge of a case or suspected case of smallpox, which is not under treatment in hospital, shall cause the premises, and the body, clothing, bedding, and personal effects of the patient to be cleaned and kept clean and shall not permit any person, not being a medical or nursing or other necessary attendant, to enter the room of or otherwise come into contact with the patient during his illness or until the disappearance of all scabs and crusts.

"CONTACTS" MAY BE QUARANTINED OR PLACED UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION OR SURVEILLANCE.

8. Any person who has been or is suspected of having been exposed to the infection of smallpox may, on the order of the local authority or the magistrate or an officer of the Health Branch of the S.W.A. Administration, authorised thereto in writing by the Director of Health Services, be quarantined or placed under medical observation or surveillance for a period not exceeding fourteen days after removal from the source of infection.

EVACUATION OF INFECTED DWELLINGS, ETC.

9. The local authority or the magistrate or an officer of the Health Branch of the S.W.A. Administration, authorised thereto in writing by the Director of Health Services may issue an order required that any dwelling or premises in which smallpox or suspected smallpox has occurred shall be vacated and closed, until the buildings and their contents have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the local authority or the magistrate or an officer of the Health Branch of the S.W.A. Administration, authorised thereto in writing by the Director of Health Services.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION IN CONNECTION WITH SMALLPOX AND DISPOSAL OF BODIES.

10. The local authority or the magistrate or an officer of the Health Branch of the S.W.A. Administration, authorised thereto in writing by the Director of Health Services may order the examination by a medical practitioner of any person believed or suspected to be suffering from smallpox, or may cause inquiries to be made regarding any person believed or suspected to have died of smallpox. The magistrate may order that a post-mortem examination of the body of any person believed or suspected to have died of smallpox be made by a medical practitioner, and for this purpose may further order that the body, if already buried, be exhumed. The bodies of persons who have or are believed or suspected to have died of smallpox shall be buried, cremated or disposed of as ordered by the magistrate.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND GATHERINGS MAY BE PROHIBITED.

11. Where deemed necessary for preventing the spread of smallpox the magistrate may, with the approval of the Administrator, issue an order prohibiting the congregation of persons in any public place, the convening or holding of any meeting or assembly or a public gathering of any nature whatsoever.

RESTRICTIONS ON PUBLIC TRAFFIC AND PRECAUTIONS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS LEAVING OR ENTERING INFECTED AREAS.

12. (a) The magistrate may with the prior approval of the Administrator, issue orders regarding the regula-

voorkoming van pokkies ten opsigte van iemand wat aan pokkies ly of wat vermoedelik daaraan ly, is verplig om sodanige inligting bekend te maak of voor te lê wanneer daartoe versoek deur enige behoorlik gemagtigde geneeskundige of ander beamppte van die Administrasie of van 'n plaaslike owerheid.

POKKIESGEVALLE KAN ONDER KWARRANTYN GEPLAAS, VERWYDER OF AFGESONDER WORD.

6. Elkeen wat aan pokkies ly of vermoedelik daaraan ly, kan nadat dit deur 'n geneesheer gesertifiseer is, op las van die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros onder kwarrantyn geplaas word of na 'n hospitaal of plek van afsondering verwyder en daar aangehou word.

POKKIESGEVALLE OF VERDAGTE POKKIESGEVALLE MOET AFGESONDER WORD EN VOORSORGMATREËLS MOET GETREF WORD.

7. Elkeen wat toesig het oor 'n pokkiesgeval of 'n verdagte pokkiesgeval wat nie onder behandeling in 'n hospitaal is nie moet die perseel en die liggaam, klere, beddegoed en persoonlike besittings van die pasiënt laat skoonmaak en laat skoon hou en mag niemand buiten 'n mediese of verpleeg- of ander nodige hulp toelaat om in die vertrek te kom of op enige manier met die pasiënt in aanraking te kom gedurende sy siekte of voordat die rowe verdwyn het nie.

„KONTAKTE" KAN ONDER KWARRANTYN OF GENEESKUNDIGE OBSERVASIE OF BEWAKING GEPLAAS WORD.

8. Elkeen wat aan pokkiesbesmetting blootgestel was of wat vermoedelik aldus blootgestel was, kan, op las van die plaaslike owerheid of landdros of 'n beamppte van die S.W.A. Administrasie, skriftelik daartoe gemagtig deur die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste onder kwarrantyn of onder geneeskundige observasie of bewaking geplaas word vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens veertien dae na verwydering van die bron van besmetting.

ONTRUIMING VAN BESMETTE WONINGS, ENS.

9. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros of 'n beamppte van die gesondheidsafdeling van die S.W.A. Administrasie, skriftelik daartoe gemagtig deur die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste kan 'n bevel uitreik wat vereis dat enige woning of perseel waarin pokkies of verdagte pokkies voorgekom het, ontruim en gesluit word totdat die geboue en die inhoud ontsmet is ter genoeë van die plaaslike owerheid of landdros of 'n beamppte van die gesondheidsafdeling van die S.W.A. Administrasie, skriftelik daartoe gemagtig deur die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste.

GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEK IN VERBAND MET POKKIES EN DIE BESKIKKING OOR LYKE.

10. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros of 'n beamppte van die gesondheidsafdeling van die S.W.A. Administrasie, skriftelik daartoe gemagtig deur die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste kan 'n ondersoek deur 'n geneesheer gelas van iemand wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan pokkies ly, of kan navraag laat doen in verband met iemand wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan pokkies gesterf het. Die landdros kan gelas dat 'n lykskouing deur 'n geneesheer gehou word van die lyk van iemand wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan pokkies gesterf het en kan vir hierdie doel gelas dat 'n lyk wat alreeds begrawe is, weer opgegrawe word. Die lyke van persone wat aan pokkies oorlede is of wat na gemeen of vermoed word, aan pokkies gesterf het, moet begrawe of veras word of beskik word soos die landdros gelas.

OPENBARE VERGADERINGS OF BYEENKOMSTE KAN VERBOD WORD.

11. Wanneer dit nodig geag word ter voorkoming van die verspreiding van pokkies kan die landdros met die goedkeuring van die Administrateur, 'n bevel uitreik wat die samekoms van persone in enige openbare plek, die sameroeping of die hou van enige vergadering of openbare byeenkoms van watter aard ook al verbied.

BEPERKING OP OPENBARE VERVOER EN VOORSORGMATREËLS IN VERBAND MET PERSONE WAT BESMETTE GEBIEDE BINNEKOM OF VERLAAT.

12. (a) Die landdros kan met die vooraf verkreeë goedkeuring van die Administrateur bevale uitreik betreffende

tion or restriction of public traffic of prohibiting or imposing conditions or restrictions (as regards inspection, medical examination, disinfection, or vaccination) on the movements of all persons or of persons of any particular class of description into or out of any area (to be defined in such order) in which smallpox exists or is suspected to exist.

(b) The said order shall be posted up conspicuously at the office of the magistrate for the district; at the office of the local authority at police posts and other convenient places within the area mentioned in the order.

(c) On the issue and notification of the order as aforesaid and during the currency thereof, every owner or occupier or manager or person in charge of a farm, estate, mine, factory, or other premises and every employer shall restrict the movements of or detain such persons and their families on his farm, estate, mine, factory or premises or in his employ: Provided that the magistrate, or the district surgeon, or any state medical officer, or the local authority or any member of the police (if authorised thereto by the magistrate) may issue permits in special cases allowing the movements of such persons.

(d) The withdrawal of the order mentioned in paragraph (a) shall be notified in the same manner as its issue.

(e) The Director of Health Services may, with the approval of the Administrator, issue any order or orders which he deems necessary regarding the regulation or restriction of public traffic or prohibiting or imposing conditions or restrictions (as regards inspection, medical examinations and vaccination) on the movements of all persons or of persons of any particular class or description within, into or out of any area (to be defined in such order) in which smallpox may, in the opinion of the Administrator, be introduced by such movements.

DISINFECTION OF INFECTED PREMISES AND ARTICLES.

13. Any dwelling, premises, or article which is believed or suspected to be contaminated with the infection of smallpox may be disinfected by, or as may be directed by, the local authority.

The owner or occupier of, and every person residing in, such dwelling or premises, and the owner of every such article, shall give any assistance required of him in connection with such disinfection.

No person shall remove or use any such article until it has been disinfected and released under proper authorisation. No article may be destroyed without the prior written authority of the owner or the Secretary for South West Africa or an officer authorised by him.

OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS OF DIRTY OR INSANITARY DWELLINGS MAY BE REQUIRED TO CLEANSE THEM.

14. The local authority or magistrate may give notice to the owner or occupier of any dwelling or premises found to be dirty or insanitary requiring him to cleanse the same within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice, and may likewise specify in such notice any other particular measure required to be carried out.

OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS OF DEFECTIVE OR OVERCROWDED DWELLINGS MAY BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE SUFFICIENT MEANS OF LIGHTING AND VENTILATION AND TO REMEDY OVERCROWDING.

15. The local authority or magistrate may give notice to the owner or occupier of any dwelling which is without sufficient means of admitting light and fresh air, or which is overcrowded, requiring him to carry out any specified alterations for providing forthwith sufficient light and air within a reasonable time or to remedy the overcrowding.

RIGHT OF ENTRY.

16. Any health officer or other State medical officer or district surgeon, any medical officer of health of a local

die reëling of beperking van openbare vervoer of die verbod daarop of die stel van voorwaardes of beperkings (vir sover dit inspeksies, geneeskundige ondersoek, ontsmetting of inenting aangaan) op die bewegings van alle persone of van persone van 'n bepaalde klas of beskrywing wat 'n gebied wat in die bevel omskryf moet word) binnekome of verlaat waar daar pokkies is of waar dit vermoedelik is.

(b) Genoemde bevel moet op 'n opvallende plek by die landdroskantoor van die distrik, by die kantoor van die plaaslike owerheid, by polisieostasies en ander geskikte plekke binne die gebied in die bevel genoem, opgeplak word.

(c) By die uitreiking en bekendmaking van voornoemde bevel en gedurende die geldigheidsduur daarvan moet elke eienaar of okkupeerder of bestuurder of persoon in die beheer van 'n plaas, landgoed, myn, fabriek of ander perseel en elke werkgewer die bewegings van sodanige persone beperk of hulle en hul gesinne op sy plaas, landgoed, myn, fabriek of perseel of in sy diens aanhou. Met dien verstande dat die landdros of die distriksgeneesheer of enige staatsmediesebeampte of die plaaslike owerheid of enige lid van die polisie mag (indien daartoe deur die landdros gemagtig) in spesiale gevalle permitte kan uitreik om die bewegings van sodanige persone toe te laat.

(d) Die intrekking van die bevel genoem in paragraaf (a) moet op dieselfde wyse bekend gemaak word as die uitreiking daarvan.

(e) Die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste kan met die goedkeuring van die Administrateur 'n bevel of bevels uitreik wat hy noodsaaklik ag in verband met die reëling of beperking van openbare vervoer of die verbod daarop of in verband met die stel van voorwaardes of beperkings (vir sover dit inspeksies, geneeskundige ondersoeke en inentings aangaan) op die bewegings van alle persone of van persone van 'n bepaalde klas of beskrywing binne, in of uit enige gebied (wat in die bevel omskryf moet word) waar pokkies voorkom of waar dit verwag word om te wees of waarheen pokkies volgens die mening van die Administrateur deur sodanige bewegings oorgedra kan word.

ONTSMETTING VAN BESMETTE PERSELE EN ARTIKELS.

13. Enige woning, perseel of artikel wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, met pokkies besmet is, kan ontsmet word deur, of op aanwysing van die plaaslike owerheid.

Die eienaar of okkupeerder van, en elkeen woonagtig in, sodanige woning of perseel en die eienaar van enige sodanige artikel moet alle hulp wat van hom verlang word in verband met ontsmetting verleen.

Niemand mag enige sodanige artikel verwyder of gebruik voordat dit ontsmet is en met behoorlike magtiging vrygestel is nie. Geen artikel mag sonder die skriftelike vooraf verkreeë magtiging van die eienaar of die Sekretaris van Suidwes-Afrika of beampte deur hom gemagtig vernietig word nie.

EIENAARS OF OKKUPEERDERS VAN VUIL OF ONSANITÊRE WONINGS KAN VERPLIG WORD OM DIT SKOON TE MAAK.

14. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan aan die eienaar of okkupeerder van enige woning of perseel wat vuil of onsanitêr gevind word, kennis gee dat dit binne 'n redelike tyd, in die kennisgewing gespesifiseer, skoongemaak moet word en kan ook in sodanige kennisgewing enige ander bepaalde vereiste stel.

EIENAARS OF OKKUPEERDERS VAN DEFEKTIEWE OF OORBEWOONDE WONINGS KAN VERPLIG WORD OM VOLDOENDE LIG EN VENTILASIE TE VERSKAF EN OM OORBEWONING TE VERHELP.

15. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n eienaar of okkupeerder van enige woning wat nie voldoende lig en vars lug toelaat nie of wat oorbewoon is, kennis gee om enige gespesifiseerde veranderings binne 'n redelike tydperk aan te bring om genoeg lig en lug toe te laat of om die oorbewoning dadelik te verhelp.

REG VAN TOEGANG.

16. Enige gesondheidsbeampte of ander staatsmediese beampte of distriksgeneesheer, enige geneeskundige

authority, or any justice of the peace, member of the police, or any person duly authorised thereto by the magistrate or local authority or by the Director of Health Services, may at any reasonable hour for the performance of his duty enter any dwelling or premises where inspection in connection with the enforcement of these regulations or with the prevention or eradication of smallpox is necessary.

POWER OF OFFICERS, GUARDS, ETC., TO ENFORCE REQUIREMENTS AND PREVENT CONTRAVENTION.

17. (a) Any magistrate or member of the Police or any person duly authorized thereto by the magistrate or local authority or by the Director of Health Services, is hereby empowered to take any steps necessary to enforce any requirement under, or to prevent any contravention of these regulations, and to arrest without warrant any person who has escaped from detention or isolation under these regulations.

17. (b) Where necessary for the satisfactory combating of smallpox in any region of South West Africa, an officer of the Health Services Branch, authorised thereto in writing by the Director of Health Services, may act in the stead of a magistrate or local authority where they are mentioned in regulation *three, six, eight and nine*, for the first time in regulation *ten* and in regulations *thirteen, fourteen and fifteen* and the officer shall, as soon as possible, inform the authority concerned in whose stead he acted of the measures he has taken on behalf of that authority. (Costs incurred in the carrying out of this regulation shall be defrayed in accordance with section *forty-two* of the Republic Health Proclamation, 1920 (Proclamation 36 of 1920)).

GENERAL PENALTIES.

18. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision or requirement of these regulations or of any order or notice issued thereunder shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties provided in section *forty-five* of the Act.

FURTHER OFFENCES.

19. Any person obstructing any officer or other person in carrying out any duty under these regulations, or failing or refusing to give any information he may lawfully be required to give or knowingly giving false or misleading information, or refusing to be moved or obstructing the removal of any person to a hospital or place of isolation or observation or escaping or attempting to escape or assisting any person to escape or to attempt to escape from any such hospital or place, or occupying or allowing any person to occupy any dwelling or premises legally closed against occupation or use shall be guilty of a contravention of these regulations and liable on conviction to the penalties provided in section *forty-five* of the Act.

NOTES.

1. In the foregoing regulations, in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1919 (Act 36 of 1919) as applied to the Territory and amended for this purpose by the Public Health Proclamation, 1920 (Proclamation 36 of 1920).

“Local authority” means any municipal council or village management board, or other body which is a local authority under section *seven* of the Act; where there is no other local authority, the magistrate, acting under the authority or instructions of the Administrator, is the local authority (section *nine*).

Wherever under these regulations a report is required to be made to, or an order may be issued or other action taken by a local authority, such report may be made to, or such order may be issued or action taken by the medical officer of health of such local authority when duly authorized thereto by and acting on behalf of the local authority;

gesondheidsbeampte van 'n plaaslike owerheid, of enige vrederegter, lid van die polisiemag of iemand behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die landdros of plaaslike owerheid of deur die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste, kan vir die vervulling van sy plig op enige redelike tyd enige woning of perseel betree waar die noodsaaklikheid bestaan vir 'n inspeksie in verband met die toepassing van hierdie regulasies of vir die voorkoming of uitroeiing van pokkies.

BEVOEGDHEID VAN BEAMPTES, WAGTE, ENS. OM VEREISTES AF TE DWING EN OORTREDINGS TE VOORKOM.

17. (a) Enige landdros of lid van die polisiemag of iemand behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die landdros of plaaslike owerheid of deur die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste word hierby gemagtig om enige noodsaaklike maatreeël te tref om die vereistes van hierdie regulasies af te dwing of die oortreding daarvan te voorkom en om enige persoon sonder lasbrief te arresteer wat ontsnap het uit bewaring of afsondering kragtens hierdie regulasies.

(b) Waar nodig ter doeltreffende bestryding van pokke in enige streek in Suidwes-Afrika kan 'n beampte van die Afdeling Gesondheidsdienste skriftelik daartoe gemagtig deur die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste optree namens 'n landdros of plaaslike owerheid waar hul gemeld word in regulasies *drie, ses, agt en nege*, vir die eerste keer in regulasie *tien* en in regulasies *dertien, veertien en vyftien* en moet die beampte so gou moontlik die betrokke owerheid namens wie hy opgetree het in kennis stel van die maatreeëls wat hy namens die betrokke owerheid getref het.

Onkoste aangegaan ter uitvoering van hierdie regulasie word bestry ooreenkomstig artikel *twee-en-veertig* van die Volksgezondheids Proklamatie 1920 (Proklamasie 36 van 1920).

ALGEMENE STRAFBEPALINGS.

18. Elkeen wat hierdie regulasies oortree of wat versuim om aan enige bepaling of vereiste daarvan te voldoen of om enige bevel of kennisgewing daarkragtens uitgereik na te kom, is skuldig aan 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met die strawwe in artikel *vyf-en-veertig* van die wet bepaal.

ANDER MISDRYWE.

19. Elkeen wat enige beampte of ander persoon teengaan by die uitvoering van enige plig ingevolge hierdie regulasies, of wat versuim of weier om enige inligting te verstrek wat wettig van hom vereis kan word of wat bewustelik vals of misleidende inligting gee, of wat weier om verwyder te word of die verwydering van iemand na 'n hospitaal of plek van afsondering of observasie teengaan, of ontsnap of probeer ontsnap, of ander by ontsnapping of 'n poging tot ontsnapping uit enige sodanige hospitaal of plek help, of wat enige woning of perseel, wat wettig teen okkupering of gebruik gesluit is, okkuper of iemand toelaat om dit te okkuper, is skuldig aan 'n oortreding van hierdie regulasies en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met die strawwe in artikel *vyf-en-veertig* van die wet bepaal.

OPMERKINGS.

1. In die voorafgaande regulasies, in ooreenstemming met die Volksgezondheidswet 1919 (Wet 36 van 1919), soos toegepas op die Gebied en vir die doel gewysig by die Publieke Gezondheids Proklamatie 1920 (Proklamasie 36 van 1920), beteken —

„plaaslike owerheid” enige munisipale raad of dorpsbestuur of enige ander liggaam wat 'n plaaslike owerheid is kragtens artikel *sewe* van die wet; waar daar geen ander plaaslike owerheid is nie, is die landdros, handelende op las of volgens die voorskrifte van die Administrateur, die plaaslike owerheid (artikel *nege*).

Waar daar kragtens hierdie regulasies aangifte gedoen moet word by, of 'n bevel uitgereik of ander stappe gedoen moet word deur 'n plaaslike owerheid, kan sodanige aangifte gedoen word by, of sodanige bevel uitgereik of stappe gedoen word deur die geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte van die plaaslike owerheid indien hy behoorlik daartoe gemagtig is deur die plaaslike owerheid en namens hom optree;

“medical observation” means the segregation and detention of persons under medical supervision;

“medical surveillance” means the keeping of a person under medical supervision. (Perhaps under such surveillance may be required by the local authority or any duly authorized officer to remain within a prescribed area or to attend for medical examination at specified places and times.

2. Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1919 (Act 36 of 1919) as applied to the Territory and amended for this purpose by the Public Health Proclamation, 1920 (Proclamation 36 of 1920) the duty of preventing and dealing with an outbreak of smallpox or other infectious disease within the area of a local authority rests upon that authority.

3. The same Act also makes specific provision for the removal to hospital of infected persons, compulsorily if necessary (section *twenty-five*); the duty of a local authority to take necessary measures (section *twenty-six*); the power of a local authority to order or carry out disinfection (section *twenty-seven*); the prohibition under penalty, of exposure of infected persons or things liable to spread disease (section *thirty*); vaccination (sections *ninety to one hundred and ten*).

4. In regard to measures to be taken in connection with smallpox outbreaks which entail expenditure of which the local authority intends to claim part-refund from the State, the local authority should proceed in accordance with the Refund Regulations made under sections *forty-eight, fifty* and *sixty-six* of the Act and the relative circular instructions of the Health Services Branch.

5. In exercising the administrative powers vested in him by these regulations, the magistrate should act after consultation with the district surgeon, and shall, where necessary, first obtain the concurrence of the Director of Health Services.

No. 125.]

[19th July, 1965.

The Administrator in the exercise of the powers vested in him by sections *thirty-six, thirty-eight* and *forty-four*, read with sections *thirty-seven* and *forty-one* of the Public Health Act, 1919 (Act 36 of 1919) as applied to the Territory and for this purpose amended by the Public Health Proclamation, 1920 (Proclamation 36 of 1920) has made the following regulations to be in force throughout the Territory of South West Africa in substitution for the regulations promulgated under schedule A of Government Notice 32 of the 13th February, 1950 and Government Notices 7 and 8 of 1925.

REGULATIONS ON PLAGUE.

NOTIFICATION OF SUSPECTED CASES OF, OR DEATHS FROM, PLAGUE.

1. (a) Every suspected case of, or death from, plague and every case of illness with the symptoms described below shall be reported immediately by the person in charge of a dwelling, premises or farm, where such case or death occurs, or headman of a location, where this takes place, to the local authority and if there is no local authority then to the magistrate or any justice of the peace or any police officer or officer of the Health Services Branch of the Administration and, in the case of a death, also to the District Registrar or Assistant District Registrar of Births and Deaths, and shall furnish the following information:—

- (i) The name, age and sex of the person concerned or of the deceased;
- (ii) the history and symptoms of the case; and
- (iii) the address of the person concerned or, in the case of a death, the place at which the death occurred.

Symptoms:—

- (i) Inflamed and tender swelling, sores or “boils” in the groin, neck, armpit, front of elbow, or behind

„geneeskundige observasie” die afsondering en aanhouding van persone onder geneeskundige toesig;

„geneeskundige bewaking” die hou van persone onder geneeskundige toesig.

Die plaaslike owerheid of enige ander behoorlik gemagtigde beampte kan van persone onder sodanige bewaking vereis om binne 'n voorgeskrewe gebied te bly of om hulle op gespesifiseerde tye en plekke vir geneeskundige ondersoek aan te meld.

2. Ingevolge die bepalings van die Volksgezondheidswet 1919 (Wet 36 van 1919) soos toegepas op die Gebied en vir dié doel gewysig by die Publieke Gezondheids Proklamatie 1920 (Proklamasie 36 van 1920) is dit die plig van 'n plaaslike owerheid om 'n uitbreking van pokkies of ander besmetlike siekte binne sy gebied te voorkom en om daarmee te handel.

3. Dieselfde wet maak ook spesifieke voorsiening vir die verwydering na 'n hospitaal van besmette persone, desnoods gedwonge (artikel *vyf-en-twintig*); die plig van 'n plaaslike owerheid om die nodige maatreëls te tref (artikel *ses-en-twintig*); die bevoegdheid van 'n plaaslike owerheid om ontsmetting te beveel of uit te voer (artikel *sewe-en-twintig*); die verbod, met straf, van die blootstelling van besmette persone of diegene deur wie of waardeur die siekte kan versprei (artikel *dertig*); inenting (artikels *negentig tot honderd-en-tien*).

4. In verband met die maatreëls wat ten opsigte van uitbrekings van pokkies getref moet word en wat uitgawe meebring waarop die plaaslike owerheid van voorneme is om gedeeltelike terugbetaling van die Staat te eis, moet die plaaslike owerheid handel ooreenkomstig die terugbetalingsregulasies uitgevaardig kragtens artikels *agt-en-veertig, vyftig* en *ses-en-sestig* van die wet en die betrokke omsendopdragte van die Afdeling Gesondheidsdienste.

5. By die uitoefening van die administratiewe bevoegdhede aan hom kragtens hierdie regulasies verleen, moet die landdros handel na oorlegpleging met die distriksgeneesheer en moet hy, waar nodig, eers die toestemming van die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste, verkry.

No. 125.]

[19 Julie 1965

Die Administrateur het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikels *ses-en-dertig, agt-en-dertig* en *vier-en-veertig*, gelees met artikels *sewe-en-dertig* en *een-en-veertig* van die Volksgezondheidswet 1919 (Wet 36 van 1919), soos toegepas op die Gebied en vir dié doel gewysig by die Publieke Gezondheidsproklamatie 1920 (Proklamasie 36 van 1920) die volgende regulasies gemaak wat van krag is deur die hele Gebied Suidwes-Afrika ter vervanging van dié afgekondig in bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 32 van 13 Februarie 1950 en in Goewermentskennisgewings 7 en 8 van 1925.

REGULASIES OP PES.

AANGIFTE VAN VERDAGTE GEVALLE VAN, OF STERFGEVALLE AAN, PES.

1. (a) Elke verdagte geval van, of sterfgeval aan, pes en elke geval van siekte wat die simptome wat hieronder beskryf word, toon, moet onmiddellik deur die persoon in die beheer van 'n woning, perseel of plaas waar sodanige geval of sterfgeval voorkom, of die hoofman van 'n lokasie waar dit voorkom, gerapporteer word aan die plaaslike owerheid en as daar geen plaaslike owerheid is nie, dan aan die Landdros of 'n vrederegter, of polisie-beampte of beampte van die Afdeling Gesondheidsdienste van die Administrasie en 'n sterfgeval ook aan die Distriks- of Assistent-distriksregistrator van Geboortes en Sterfgevallen. Die volgende besonderhede moet verstrek word:—

- (i) Die naam, ouderdom en geslag van die betrokke persoon of van die oorledene;
- (ii) die geskiedenis en simptome van die geval; en
- (iii) die adres van die betrokke persoon of, by 'n sterfgeval, die plek waar die persoon oorlede is.

Simptome.

- (i) Swelsels wat ontsteek en gevoelig is; sere of swere in die lies, nek, okselholte, die voorkant

the knee, usually with fever, weakness and a feeling of general illness; or

- (ii) coughing, often with blood-stained spit, with fever, great weakness, and difficulty of breathing, usually with pain in the chest; or
- (iii) sudden severe illness, with high fever and extreme weakness, rapidly becoming worse and ending in delirium and unconsciousness.

(b) On receipt of the information mentioned in paragraph (a) the local authority or the magistrate, as the case may be, shall forthwith report the particulars and circumstances to the Director of Health Services.

NOTIFICATION OF PLAGUE OR SUSPECTED PLAGUE BY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

2. Where a case of or death from plague or a case of illness or death with symptoms, signs or history suggestive of or consistent with plague comes to the knowledge of a medical practitioner, such practitioners shall forthwith report the particulars and circumstances to the local authority and if there is no local authority, then to the magistrate who shall immediately inform the Director of Health Services.

NOTIFICATION OF SUSPICIOUS SICKNESS OR MORTALITY AMONG RODENTS, ETC.

3. Every person becoming aware of any sickness or mortality in rodents, cats or other animals susceptible to plague, not due to poison or other obvious cause, shall forthwith report the particulars to the local authority and if there is no local authority, then to the magistrate, or any justice of the peace or any police officer or an officer of the Health Services Branch of the Administration.

The carcass of any such animal shall, before being removed or touched, be saturated with paraffin or dusted or sprayed with insecticides and put into a screw-top fruit jar, honey jar, tin or other suitable container and kept for examination.

DUTIES OF HOUSEHOLDERS, FARMERS, EMPLOYERS, HEADMEN OF LOCATIONS TO KEEP THEMSELVES INFORMED AS TO OCCURRENCE OF CASES OF ILLNESS.

4. For the purpose of compliance with regulation 1 hereof, it shall be the duty of every owner or occupier of a dwelling, farm or premises and of every headman of a location or head of every household or kraal and of every headman of a location or head of every household or kraal and of every principal of a school or employer to keep himself at all times informed as to the occurrence of every case of illness with symptoms as described in regulation 1 in such dwelling, farm, premises, location, household, kraal or school, as the case may be. If the illness presents symptoms such as are described in regulation 1, the facts shall be reported immediately in the manner prescribed in the said regulation and the patient shall be kept under supervision pending instructions as to his disposal by the local authority in whose area the patient is. In any prosecution under these regulations, it shall be no defence for the accused to plead that he had not been informed or that he was unaware of the occurrence of such illness.

REPORTS TO BE TRANSMITTED WITHOUT DELAY.

5. Every District Registrar or Assistant District Registrar of Births and Deaths or Justice of the Peace or member of the police or officer of the Health Services Branch of the Administration who is informed or knows or has reason to believe that a person is suffering from or has died of plague or of an illness suggestive of plague shall at once forward by the quickest available means all available information thereon to the local authority in whose area the illness or death has occurred, which shall at once transmit to the Director of Health Services.

PERSONS HAVING INFORMATION REGARDING PLAGUE TO FURNISH IT WHEN SO REQUIRED.

6. Every person having information or documentary or other evidence as to illness, recent movements, persons with whom in contact or associating, present whereabouts, or other matter bearing on the prevention of plague in

van die elmboog of agter die knie, gewoonlik met koors, swakheid en 'n gevoel van algemene ongesteldheid; of

- (ii) hoes, dikwels met bloed in die spuug, met koors, uiterste swakheid en swaar asemhaling, gewoonlik met pyn in die bors; of
- (iii) skielike ernstige ongesteldheid, met hoë koors en uiterste swakheid, wat spoedig vererger en uiteindelik lei tot ylhoofdigheid en bewusteloosheid.

(b) By ontvangs van die inligting genoem in paragraaf (a) moet die plaaslike owerheid of landdros na gelang, dadelik die besonderhede en omstandighede aan die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste rapporteer.

AANGIFTE VAN PES OF VERDAGTE PES DEUR GENEESHERE.

2. Waar daar 'n geval van of, sterfgeval aan, pes of 'n siektegeval of 'n sterfgeval met simptome of tekens of 'n geskiedenis wat op pes dui, onder die aandag van 'n geneesheer kom, moet hy dadelik die besonderhede en omstandighede aan die plaaslike owerheid rapporteer en indien daar nie 'n plaaslike owerheid is nie, aan die landdros wat dan dadelik die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste in kennis moet stel.

AANGIFTE VAN VERDAGTE SIEKTE OF VREKTE ONDER KNAAGDIERE, ENS.

3. Elkeen wat siekte of vrekte gewaar onder knaagdieren, katte of ander diere wat vatbaar is vir pes, wat nie aan gif of 'n ander klaarblyklike oorsaak toegeskryf kan word nie, moet dadelik die besonderhede aan die plaaslike owerheid rapporteer en indien daar nie 'n plaaslike owerheid is nie, aan die landdros of enige vrede-regter, enige polisiebeampte of 'n beampte van die Afdeling Gesondheidsdienste van die Administrasie.

Die karkas van enige sodanige dier moet, voordat dit verwyder of aangeraak word, met paraffien deurweek of met insekdodende middels bepoeier of bespuit word en in 'n vrugtefles met 'n skroefkop, 'n heuningfles, 'n blik of ander geskikte houër geplaas en vir ondersoek gehou word.

PLIGTE VAN HUISHOUDERS, BOERE, WERKGEWERS, HOOFMANNE VAN LOKASIES OM HULLE OP DIE HOOGTE TE HOU VAN SIEKTE-GEVALLE.

4. Vir die doel van nakoming van regulasie 1 is dit die plig van elke eienaar of okkupeerder van 'n woning, plaas of perseel en van elke hoofman van 'n lokasie of hoof van elke huisgesin of kraal en van elke hoof van 'n skool of werkgewer om hom altyd op die hoogte te hou van die voorkoms van enige siektegeval met simptome soos beskryf in regulasie 1 in sodanige woning, plaas, perseel, lokasie, huisgesin, kraal of skool, na gelang van die geval. Indien die simptome beskryf in regulasie 1 by 'n siekte voorkom, moet die feite dadelik gerapporteer word soos in genoemde regulasie voorgeskryf en moet die pasiënt onder toesig gehou word in afwagting van instruksies oor wat met hom gedoen moet word deur die plaaslike owerheid in wie se gebied die pasiënt is. By enige vervolging kragtens hierdie regulasies geld 'n pleidooi van die beskuldigde dat hy nie in kennis gestel is nie of onbewus was van die geval nie as verweer nie.

AANGIFTE MOET SONDER VERSUIM GESTUUR WORD.

5. Elke Distriks- of Assistent-distriksregistrateur van Geboortes en Sterfgevallen of vrede-regter, polisiebeampte of beampte van die Afdeling Gesondheidsdienste van die Administrasie wat in kennis gestel word of weet of rede het om te glo dat iemand aan pes ly of aan pes of aan 'n siekte wat vermoedelik pes kan wees, oorlede is, moet dadelik en met die snelste beskikbare middele alle beskikbare inligting aan die plaaslike owerheid in wie se gebied die siekte of sterfgeval voorgekom het, verstrek, wat dit dadelik aan die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste moet stuur.

PERSONE WAT OOR BESONDERHEDE BETREFFENDE PES BESKIK, MOET DIT VERSTREK WANNEER DIT VEREIS WORD.

6. Elkeen wat oor inligting of dokumentêre of ander bewyse beskik in verband met siekte, onlangse bewegings, persone met wie daar aanraking was of verkeer is, huidige verblyfplek of enige ander saak in verband met die

respect of any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague shall be bound to furnish or produce it when so required by any duly authorised medical or other officer of the State or a local authority.

CASES OF PLAGUE MAY BE QUARANTINED, REMOVED OR ISOLATED.

7. Any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from plague may, after certification to that effect by a medical practitioner, on the order of the local authority or the magistrate be quarantined or removed to a hospital or place of isolation and there detained.

CASES OR SUSPECTED CASES OF PLAGUE TO BE ISOLATED AND PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

8. Every person having charge of a case or suspected case of plague which is not under treatment in hospital shall cause the premises, and the body, clothing, bedding, and personal effects of the patient to be cleaned and kept clean and free from fleas and shall not permit any person, not being a medical or nursing or other necessary attendant, to enter the room of or otherwise come into contact with the patient during his illness.

"CONTACTS" MAY BE QUARANTINED OR PLACED UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION OR SURVEILLANCE.

9. Any person who has been or is suspected of having been exposed to the infection of plague may, on the order of the local authority or the magistrate, be quarantined or placed under medical observation or surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the date of last probable exposure to infection.

EVACUATION OF INFECTED DWELLINGS, ETC.

10. The local authority or the magistrate may issue an order requiring that any dwelling or premises in which plague or suspected plague has occurred shall be vacated and closed, until the buildings and their contents have been disinfected, deflead and deratted to the satisfaction of the local authority or the magistrate.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION IN CONNECTION WITH PLAGUE AND DISPOSAL OF BODIES.

11. The local authority or the magistrate may order the examination by a medical practitioner of any person believed or suspected to be suffering from plague, or may cause inquiries to be made regarding any person believed or suspected to have died of plague. The magistrate may order that a post-mortem examination of the body of any person believed or suspected to have died of plague be made by a medical practitioner, and for this purpose may further order that the body, if already buried, be exhumed. The bodies of persons who have or are believed or suspected to have died of plague shall be buried, cremated or disposed of as ordered by the magistrate.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND GATHERINGS MAY BE PROHIBITED.

12. Where deemed necessary for preventing the spread of plague the magistrate may, with the approval of the Administrator, issue an order prohibiting the congregation of persons in any public place, the convening or holding of any meeting or assembly or a public gathering of any nature whatsoever.

RESTRICTIONS ON PUBLIC TRAFFIC AND PRECAUTIONS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS LEAVING OR ENTERING INFECTED AREAS.

13. (a) The magistrate may, with the prior approval of the Administrator, issue orders regarding the regulation or restriction of public traffic or prohibiting or imposing conditions or restrictions (as regards inspection, medical examination or disinfection) on the movements of all persons or of persons of any particular class or description into or out of any area (to be defined in such order) in which plague exists or is suspected to exist.

(b) The said order shall be posted up conspicuously at the office of the magistrate for the district, at the office

voorkoming van pes ten opsigte van iemand wat aan pes ly of wat vermoedelik daaraan ly, is verplig om sodanige inligting bekend te maak of voor te lê wanneer daartoe versoek deur enige behoorlike gemagtigde geneeskundige of ander beampte van die Staat of van 'n plaaslike owerheid.

PESGEVALLE KAN ONDER KWARRANTYN GEPLAAS, VERWYDER OF AFGESONDER WORD.

7. Elkeen wat aan pes ly of vermoedelik daaraan ly, kan nadat dit deur 'n geneesheer gesertifiseer is, op las van die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros onder kwarrantyn geplaas word of na 'n hospitaal of plek van afsondering verwyder en daar aangehou word.

PESGEVALLE OF VERDAGTE PESGEVALLE MOET AFGESONDER WORD EN VOORSORGMATREËLS MOET GETREF WORD.

8. Elkeen wat toesig het oor 'n pesgeval of 'n verdagte pesgeval wat nie onder behandeling in 'n hospitaal is nie moet die perseel en die liggaam, klere, beddegoed en persoonlike besittings van die pasiënt laat skoonmaak en laat skoon en vry van vlooië hou en mag niemand buiten 'n mediese of verpleeg- of ander nodige hulp toelaat om in die vertrek te kom of op enige manier met die pasiënt in aanraking te kom gedurende sy siekte nie.

„KONTAKTE" KAN ONDER KWARRANTYN OF GENEESKUNDIGE OBSERVASIE OF BEWAKING GEPLAAS WORD.

9. Elkeen wat aan pesbesmetting blootgestel was of wat vermoedelik aldus blootgestel was, kan op las van die plaaslike owerheid of landdros onder kwarrantyn of onder geneeskundige observasie of bewaking geplaas word vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses dae na die datum van jongste waarskynlike blootstelling aan besmetting.

ONTRUIMING VAN BESMETTE WONINGS, ENS.

10. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n bevel uitreik wat vereis dat enige woning of perseel waarin pes of verdagte pes voorgekom het ontruim en gesluit word totdat die geboue en die inhoud ontsmet, ontvlooi en rotvry gemaak is ten genoeg van die plaaslike owerheid of landdros.

GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEK IN VERBAND MET PES EN DIE BESKIKKING OOR LYKE.

11. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n ondersoek deur 'n geneesheer gelas van iemand wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan pes ly of kan navraag laat doen in verband met iemand wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan pes gesterf het. Die landdros kan gelas dat 'n lykskouing deur 'n geneesheer gehou word van die lyk van iemand wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan pes gesterf het, en kan vir hierdie doel gelas dat 'n lyk wat alreeds begrawe is, weer opgegrawe word. Die lyke van persone wat aan pes oorlede is of wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan pes gesterf het, moet begrawe of veras word of oor beskik word soos die landdros gelas.

OPENBARE VERGADERINGS OF BYEENKOMSTE KAN VERBOD WORD.

12. Wanneer dit nodig geag word ter voorkoming van die verspreiding van pes kan die landdros met die goedkeuring van die Administrateur, 'n bevel uitreik wat die samekoms van persone in enige openbare plek, die sameroeping of die hou van enige vergadering of openbare byeenkoms van watter aard ook al verbied.

BEPERKING OP OPENBARE VERVOER EN VOORSORGMATREËLS IN VERBAND MET PERSONE WAT BESMETTE GEBIEDE BINNEKOM OF VERLAAT

13. (a) Die landdros kan met die vooraf verkreë goedkeuring van die Administrateur bevel uitreik betreffende die reëling of beperking van openbare vervoer of die verbod daarop of die stel van voorwaardes of beperkings (vir sover dit inspeksies, geneeskundige ondersoek of ontsmetting aangaan) op die bewegings van alle persone of van persone van 'n bepaalde klas of beskrywing wat 'n gebied (wat in die bevel omskryf moet word) binnekom of verlaat waar daar pes is of waar dit vermoedelik is.

(b) Genoemde bevel moet op 'n opvallende plek by die landdroskantoor van die distrik, by die kantoor van die plaaslike owerheid, by polisiepostasies en ander geskikte

of the local authority, at police posts and other convenient places within the area mentioned in the order.

(c) On the issue and notification of the order as aforesaid and during the currency thereof, every owner or occupier or manager or person in charge of a farm, estate, mine, factory, or other premises and every employer shall restrict the movements of or detain such persons and their families on his farm, estate, mine, factory, or premises or in his employ. Provided that the magistrate, or the district surgeon, or any state medical officer, or the local authority or any member of the police (if authorised thereto by the magistrate) may issue permits in special cases allowing the movements of such persons.

(d) The withdrawal of the order mentioned in paragraph (a) shall be notified in the same manner as its issue.

(e) The Director of Health Services may, with the approval of the Administrator, issue any order or orders which he deems necessary regarding the regulation or restriction of public traffic or prohibiting or imposing conditions or restrictions (as regards inspections, medical examination and disinfection), on the movements of all persons or of persons of any particular class or description within, into or out of any area (to be defined in such order), in which plague exists or is expected to exist or into which plague may, in the opinion of the Administrator, be introduced by such movements.

DISINFECTION OF INFECTED PREMISES AND ARTICLES.

14. Any dwelling, premises, store or article which is believed or suspected to be contaminated with the infection of plague may be disinfected by, or as may be directed by, the local authority.

The owner or occupier of, and every person residing in such dwelling or premises, and the owner of every such article, shall give any assistance required of him in connection with such disinfection.

No person shall remove or use any such article until it has been disinfected and released under proper authorisation. No article may be destroyed without the prior written authority of the owner or of the Secretary for South West Africa or an officer authorised by him.

EXTERMINATION OF RODENTS.

15. On the order of the local authority or the magistrate, the owner or occupier of any dwelling, store or other structure, or any premises shall, without delay, cause all rodent holes or runs therein to be effectively stopped and shall further carry out any measures specified in such order for exterminating rodents in such dwelling, store, structure or premises.

PROHIBITION ON REMOVAL OR HANDLING OF PLAGUE INFECTED ARTICLES.

16. The local authority or the magistrate may issue an order prohibiting the removal or handling, pending disinfection to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health of the local authority or a State medical officer of any article, goods or merchandise believed to be plague-infected.

OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS OF DIRTY OR INSANITARY DWELLINGS MAY BE REQUIRED TO CLEAN THE SAME.

17. The local authority or magistrate may give notice to the owner or occupier of any dwelling or premises found to be dirty or insanitary requiring him to cleanse the same within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice, and may likewise specify in such notice any other particular measure required to be carried out.

OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS OF DEFECTIVE OR OVER-CROWDED DWELLINGS MAY BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE SUFFICIENT MEANS OF LIGHTING AND VENTILATION AND TO REMEDY OVER-CROWDING.

18. The local authority or magistrate may give notice to the owner or occupier of any dwelling which is with-

plekke binne die gebied in die bevel genoem, opgeplak word.

(c) By die uitreiking en bekendmaking van voornoemde bevel en gedurende die geldigheidsduur daarvan moet elke eenaar of okkupeerder of bestuurder of persoon in die beheer van 'n plaas, landgoed, myn, fabriek of ander perseel en elke werkgewer die bewegings van sodanige persone beperk of hul en hul gesinne op sy plaas, landgoed, myn, fabriek of perseel of in sy diens aanhou: Met dien verstande dat die landdros of die distriksgeneesheer of enige staatsmediese beampte of die plaaslike owerheid of enige lid van die polisiemag (indien daartoe deur die landdros gemagtig) in spesiale gevalle permitte kan uitreik om die bewegings van sodanige persone toe te laat.

(d) Die intrekking van die bevel genoem in paragraaf (a) moet op dieselfde wyse bekend gemaak word as die uitreiking daarvan.

(e) Die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste kan met die goedkeuring van die Administrateur, 'n bevel of bevels uitreik wat hy noodsaaklik ag in verband met die reëling of beperking van openbare vervoer of die verbod daarop of in verband met die stel van voorwaardes of beperkings (vir sover dit inspeksies, geneeskundige ondersoeke en ontsmetting aangaan) op die bewegings van alle persone of van persone van 'n bepaalde klas of beskrywing binne, in of uit enige gebied (wat in die bevel omskryf moet word) waar pes voorkom of waar dit verwag word om te wees of waarheen pes volgens die mening van die Administrateur deur sodanige bewegings oorgedra kan word.

ONTSMETTING VAN BESMETTE PERSELE EN ARTIKELS.

14. Enige woning, perseel, pakkamer of artikel wat na gemeen of vermoed word, met pes besmet is, kan ontsmet word deur, of op aanwysing van, die plaaslike owerheid.

Die eenaar of okkupeerder van, en elkeen woonagtig in, sodanige woning of perseel en die eenaar van enige sodanige artikel moet alle hulp wat van hom verlang word in verband met sodanige ontsmetting verleen.

Niemand mag enige sodanige artikel verwyder of gebruik voordat dit ontsmet is en met behoorlike magtiging vrygestel is nie. Geen artikel mag sonder die skriftelike vooraf verkreeë magtiging van die eenaar, of die Sekretaris van Suidwes-Afrika of 'n beampte deur hom gemagtig, vernietig word nie.

UITROEIING VAN KNAAGDIERE.

15. Op bevel van die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros moet die eenaar of okkupeerder van enige woning, pakkamer of ander struktuur of enige perseel, sonder versuim alle knaagdiergate of knaagdierinkomplekke daarin doeltreffend toestop en moet verder enige maatreëls, in dié bevel genoem, tref vir die uitroeiing van knaagdiere in sodanige woning, pakkamer gebou of perseel.

VERBOD OP DIE VERWYDERING OF HANTERING VAN PESBESMETTE ARTIKELS.

16. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n bevel uitreik wat die verwydering of hantering van enige artikel, goedere of handelsware wat na gemeen word, pesbesmet is, verbied, voordat dit ten genoë van die geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte van die plaaslike owerheid of van 'n staatsmediese beampte ontsmet is.

EIENAARS OF OKKUPEERDERS VAN VUIL OF ONSANITÊRE WONINGS KAN VERPLIG WORD OM DIT SKOON TE MAAK.

17. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan aan die eenaar of okkupeerder van enige woning of perseel wat vuil of onsanitêr gevind word, kennis gee dat dit binne 'n redelike tyd, in die kennisgewing gespesifiseer, skoongemaak moet word en kan ook in sodanige kennisgewing enige ander bepaalde vereiste stel.

EIENAARS OF OKKUPEERDERS VAN DEFEKTIWE OF OORBEWOONDE WONINGS KAN VERPLIG WORD OM VOLDOENDE LIG EN VENTILASIE TE VERSKAF EN OM OORBEWONING TE VERHELP.

18. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n eenaar of okkupeerder van enige woning wat nie vol-

out sufficient means of admitting light and fresh air, or which is overcrowded, requiring him to carry out any specified alterations for providing sufficient light and air within a reasonable time or to remedy the overcrowding forthwith.

DUTIES OF OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS OF LAND OR PREMISES.

19. The local authority or the magistrate or any medical officer of health or State medical officer may by written notice require the owner or occupier of any land or premises —

- (a) to furnish, within a time specified in such notice all information available to or reasonably procurable by him as to the prevalence and distribution thereon of rodents or other animals susceptible to plague;
- (b) to satisfy the local authority or the magistrate or the medical officer of health or state medical officer that measures have been or are being taken for destroying or reducing rodents or other animals susceptible to plague on such land or premises or to take any reasonable measures for that purpose specified in such notice; and
- (c) to co-operate and assist, either generally or in any particular manner specified in such notice in the carrying out by the local authority of measures for destroying or reducing rodents or other animals susceptible to plague on such land or premises.

RIGHT OF ENTRY.

20. Any health officer or other state medical officer of district surgeon, any medical officer of health of a local authority, or any justice of the peace, member of the police, or any person duly authorised thereto by the magistrate or local authority or by the Director of Health Services may at any reasonable hour for the performance of his duty, enter any dwelling or premises where inspection in connection with the enforcement of these regulations or with the prevention or eradication of plague is necessary.

POWERS OF OFFICERS, GUARDS, ETC., TO ENFORCE REQUIREMENTS AND PREVENT CONTRAVENTION.

21. (a) Any magistrate or member of the police or any person duly authorized thereto by the magistrate or local authority or by the Director of Health Services is hereby empowered to take any steps necessary to enforce any requirement under, or to prevent any contravention of, these regulations, and to arrest without warrant any person who has escaped from detention or isolation under these regulations.

21. (b) Where necessary for the satisfactory combating of plague in any region of South West Africa, an officer of the Health Services Branch, authorised thereto in writing by the Director of Health Services, may act in the stead of a magistrate or local authority where they are mentioned in regulations *four, seven and nineteen*, for the first time in regulation *eleven* and in regulations *fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen* and the officer shall, as soon as possible, inform the authority concerned in whose stead he acted of the measures he has taken on behalf of that authority. Costs incurred in the carrying out of this regulation shall be defrayed in accordance with section *forty-two* of the Public Health Proclamation 1920 (Proclamation 36 of 1920).

GENERAL PENALTIES.

22. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision or requirement of these regulations or of any order or notice issued thereunder shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties provided in section *forty-five* of the Act.

FURTHER OFFENCES.

23. Any person obstructing any officer or person in carrying out any duty under these regulations, or failing

doende lig en vars lug toelaat nie of wat oorbewoon is, kennis gee om enige gespesifiseerde veranderings binne 'n redelike tydperk aan te bring om genoeg lig en lug toe te laat of om die oorbewoning dadelik te verhelp.

PLIGTE VAN EIENAARS OF OKKUPEERDERS VAN GROND OF PERSELE.

19. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros of enige geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte of staatsmediese beampte kan deur skriftelike kennisgewing vereis dat die eienaar of okkupeerder van enige grond of persele —

- (a) binne 'n tydperk in sodanige kennisgewing gespesifiseer, alle beskikbare inligting of inligting wat geredelik deur hom verkrygbaar is, verstrek in verband met die voorkoms en verspreiding daarop van knaagdiere of van ander diere wat vatbaar is vir pes;
- (b) die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros of die geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte of staatsmediese beampte oortuig dat maatreëls getref is of getref word vir die uitroeïing of vermindering van knaagdiere of ander diere wat vatbaar is vir pes op sodanige grond of persele, of alle redelike maatreëls tref vir daardie doel soos gespesifiseer in sodanige kennisgewing; en
- (c) saamwerk en help, hetsy in die algemeen of op enige bepaalde wyse in die kennisgewing gespesifiseer by die uitvoering deur die plaaslike owerheid van maatreëls vir die uitroeïing of vermindering van knaagdiere of ander diere wat vatbaar is vir pes op sodanige grond of persele.

REG VAN TOEGANG.

20. Enige gesondheidsbeampte of ander staatsmediese beampte of distriksgeneesheer, enige geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte van 'n plaaslike owerheid, of enige vrederegter, lid van die polisiemag of iemand behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die landdros of plaaslike owerheid of deur die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste, kan vir die vervulling van sy plig op enige redelike tyd enige woning of perseel betree waar die noodsaaklikheid bestaan vir 'n inspeksie in verband met die toepassing van hierdie regulasies of vir die voorkoming of uitroeïing van pes.

BEVOEGDHEID VAN BEAMPTES, WAGTE, ENS., OM VEREISTES AF TE DWING- EN OORTREDINGS TE VOORKOM.

21. (a) Enige landdros of lid van die polisiemag of iemand behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die landdros of plaaslike owerheid of deur die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste, word hierby gemagtig om enige noodsaaklike maatreël te tref om die vereistes van hierdie regulasies af te dwing of die oortreding daarvan te voorkom en om enige persoon sonder lasbrief te arresteer wat ontsnap het uit bewaring of afsondering kragtens hierdie regulasies.

21. (b) Waar nodig ter doeltreffende bestryding van pes in enige streek in Suidwes-Afrika kan 'n beampte van die Afdeling Gesondheidsdienste skriftelik daartoe gemagtig deur die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste optree namens 'n landdros of plaaslike owerheid waar hul gemeld word in regulasies *vier, sewe en negentien*, vir die eerste keer in regulasie *elf* en in regulasies *veertien, vyftien, sestien, sewentien en agtien* en moet die beampte so gou moontlik die betrokke owerheid namens wie hy opgetree het in kennis stel van die maatreëls wat hy namens die betrokke owerheid getref het.

Onkoste aangegaan ter uitvoering van hierdie regulasie, word bestry ooreenkomstig artikel *twee-en-veertig* van die Volksgezondheids Proklamatie 1920 (Proklamatie 36 van 1920).

ALGEMENE STRAFBEPALINGS.

22. Elkeen wat hierdie regulasies oortree of wat versuim om aan enige bepaling of vereiste daarvan te voldoen of om enige bevel of kennisgewing daarkragtens uitgereik na te kom, is skuldig aan 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met die strawwe in artikel *vyf-en-veertig* van die wet bepaal.

ANDER MISDRYWE.

23. Elkeen wat enige beampte of ander persoon teengaan by die uitvoering van enige plig ingevolge hierdie

or refusing to give any information he may lawfully be required to give or knowingly giving false or misleading information, or refusing to be removed or obstructing the removal of any person to a hospital or place of isolation or observation or escaping or attempting to escape or assisting any person to escape or to attempt to escape from any such hospital or place, or occupying or allowing any person to occupy any dwelling or premises legally closed against occupation or use shall be guilty of a contravention of these regulations and liable on conviction to the penalties provided in section *forty-five* of the Act.

NOTES.

1. In the foregoing regulations, in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1919 (Act 36 of 1919) as applied to the Territory and amended for this purpose by the Public Health Proclamation, 1920 (Proclamation 36 of 1920).

“local authority” means any municipal council or village management Board or other body which is a local authority under section *seven* of the Act; where there is no other local authority, the magistrate, acting under the authority or instructions of the Administrator, is the local authority (section *nine*).

Wherever under these regulations a report is required to be made to, or an order may be issued or other action taken by, a local authority, such report may be made to, or such order may be issued or action taken by, the medical officer of health of such local authority when duly authorized thereto by and acting on behalf of the local authority;

“medical observation” means the segregation and detention of persons under medical supervision;

“medical surveillance” means the keeping of a person under medical supervision.

Persons under such surveillance may be required by the local authority or Director of Health Services or any other duly authorized officer to remain within a prescribed area or to attend for medical examination at specified places and times.

2. Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1919 (Act 36 of 1919), as applied to the Territory and amended for this purpose by the Public Health Proclamation, 1920 (Proclamation 36 of 1920), the duty of preventing and dealing with an outbreak of plague or other infectious disease within the area of a local authority rests upon that authority.

3. The same Act also makes specific provision for the removal to hospital of infected persons, compulsorily if necessary (Section *twenty-five*); the duty of a local authority to take necessary measures (section *twenty-six*); the power of a local authority to order or carry out disinfection (section *twenty-seven*); the prohibition under penalty of exposure of infected persons or things liable to spread the disease (section *thirty*).

4. In regard to measures to be taken in connection with plague outbreaks which entail expenditure of which the local authority intends to claim part-refund from the State, the local authority should proceed in accordance with the Refund Regulations made under sections *forty-eight*, *fifty* and *sixty-six* of the Act and the relative circular instructions of the Health Services Branch.

5. In exercising the administrative powers vested in him by these regulations, the magistrate may act only after consultation with the district surgeon, and shall, where necessary, first obtain the concurrence of the Director of Health Services.

regulasies, of wat versuim of weier om enige inligting te verstrek wat wettig van hom vereis kan word of wat bewustelik vals of misleidende inligting gee, of wat weier om verwyder te word of die verwydering van iemand na 'n hospitaal of plek van afsondering of observasie teengaan, of ontsnap of probeer ontsnap, of ander by ontsnapping of 'n poging tot ontsnapping uit enige sodanige hospitaal of plek help, of wat enige woning of perseel, wat wettig teen okkupering of gebruik gesluit is, okkupeer of iemand toelaat om dit te okkupeer, is skuldig aan 'n oortreding van hierdie regulasies en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met die strawwe in artikel *vyf-en-veertig* van die wet bepaal.

OPMERKINGS.

1. In die voorafgaande regulasies, in ooreenstemming met die Volksgezondheidswet 1919 (Wet 36 van 1919) soos toegepas op die Gebied en vir dié doel gewysig by die Publieke Gezondheids Proklamatie 1920 (Proklamasie 36 van 1920), beteken:—

„plaaslike owerheid” enige munisipale raad of dorpsbestuur of enige ander liggaam wat 'n plaaslike owerheid is kragtens artikel *sewe* van die wet; waar daar geen ander plaaslike owerheid is nie, is die landdros, handelende op las of volgens die voorskrifte van die Administrateur, die plaaslike owerheid (artikel *nege*).

Waar daar kragtens hierdie regulasies aangifte gedoen moet word by, of 'n bevel uitgereik of ander stappe gedoen moet word deur 'n plaaslike owerheid, kan sodanige aangifte gedoen word by, of sodanige bevel uitgereik of stappe gedoen word deur die geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte van die plaaslike owerheid indien hy behoorlik daartoe gemagtig is deur die plaaslike owerheid en namens hom optree;

„geneeskundige observasie” die afsondering en aanhouding van persone onder geneeskundige toesig; „geneeskundige bewaking” die hou van persone onder geneeskundige toesig.

Die plaaslike owerheid of Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste of enige ander behoorlik gemagtigde beampte kan van persone onder sodanige bewaking vereis om binne 'n voorgeskrewe gebied te bly of om hulle op gespesifiseerde tye en plekke vir geneeskundige ondersoek aan te meld.

2. Ingevolge die bepalings van die Volksgezondheidswet 1919 (Wet 36 van 1919) soos toegepas op die Gebied en vir die doel gewysig by die Publieke Gezondheids Proklamatie 1920 (Proklamasie 36 van 1920) is dit die plig van 'n plaaslike owerheid om 'n uitbreking van pes of ander besmetlike siekte binne sy gebied te voorkom en om daarmee te handel.

3. Dieselfde wet maak ook spesifieke voorsiening vir die verwydering na 'n hospitaal van besmette persone, desnoods gedwonge (artikel *vyf-en-twintig*); die plig van 'n plaaslike owerheid om die nodige maatreëls te tref (artikel *ses-en-twintig*); die bevoegdheid van 'n plaaslike owerheid om ontsmetting te beveel of uit te voer (artikel *sewe-en-twintig*); die verbod, met straf, van die blootstelling van besmette persone of dinge waardeur die siekte kan versprei (artikel *dertig*).

4. In verband met die maatreëls wat ten opsigte van uitbrekings van pes getref moet word en wat uitgawe meebring waarop die plaaslike owerheid van voorneme is om gedeeltelik terugbetaling van die Staat te eis moet die plaaslike owerheid handel ooreenkomstig die terugbetalingsregulasies uitgevaardig kragtens artikels *agt-en-veertig*, *vyftig* en *ses-en-sestig* van die wet en die betrokke omsendopdragte van die Afdeling Gesondheidsdienste.

5. By die uitoefening van die administratiewe bevoegdhede aan hom kragtens hierdie regulasies verleen, mag die landdros handel slegs na oorlegpleging met die distriksgeneesheer en moet hy, waar nodig, eers die toestemming van die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste verkry.

No. 126.]

[19th July, 1965.

No. 126.]

[19 Julie 1965

The Administrator in the exercise of the powers vested in him by sections *thirty-eight* and *forty-four*, read with sections *thirty-seven* and *forty-one* of the Public Health Act, 1919 (Act 36 of 1919) as applied to the Territory and for this purpose amended by the Public Health Proclamation, 1920 (Proclamation 36 of 1920), has made the following regulations to be of force throughout the Territory of South West Africa in substitution for the regulations promulgated under schedule A of Government Notice 86 of the 9th July, 1934.

REGULATIONS ON TYPHUS FEVER.

NOTIFICATION OF SUSPECTED CASES OF, OR DEATHS FROM, TYPHUS FEVER.

1. (a) Every suspected case of, or death from, typhus fever and every case of illness with the symptoms described below shall be reported immediately by the person in charge of a dwelling, premises, or farm where such case or death occurs, or headman of a location where this takes place to the local authority and if there is no local authority then to the magistrate or any justice of the peace or any police officer or an officer of the Health Services Branch of the Administration and in the case of a death also to the District or Assistant District Registrar of Births and Deaths, and shall furnish the following information:—

- (i) The name, age and sex of the person concerned or of the deceased;
- (ii) the history and symptoms of the case; and
- (iii) the address of the person concerned or, in the case of a death, the place at which the death occurred.

Symptoms:—

Illness usually of sudden onset, with fever and pains in the head, neck, back and limbs; chilliness, with shivering; expression of face dull and heavy; eyes red and congested; tongue at first dry but soon becomes covered with whitish fur which may later become brownish; rapid and extreme weakness and, later in severe cases, delirium or stupor. (The following symptoms may also be present: Skin rash on body and limbs, usually appearing about the fourth day of illness; coughing, usually with whitish spit, stiffness of the neck; deafness. The disease is infectious, as appears from its occurrence, after an interval of some days, amongst persons living with, or who have been in contact with a previous case).

(b) On receipt of the information mentioned in paragraph (a) the local authority or magistrate, as the case may be, shall forthwith report the particulars and circumstances to the Director of Health Services.

NOTIFICATION OF TYPHUS FEVER OR SUSPECTED TYPHUS FEVER BY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

2. Where a case of or death from typhus fever or a case of illness or death with symptoms, signs or history suggestive of typhus fever comes to the knowledge of a medical practitioner, such practitioner shall forthwith report the particulars and circumstances to the local authority and if there is no local authority then to the magistrate who shall immediately inform the Director of Health Services.

DUTIES OF HOUSEHOLDERS, FARMERS, EMPLOYERS, HEADMAN OF LOCATIONS TO KEEP THEMSELVES INFORMED AS TO OCCURRENCE OF CASES OF ILLNESS.

3. For the purpose of compliance with regulation 1, it shall be the duty of every owner or occupier of a dwelling, farm or premises and of every headman of a location or head of every household or kraal and of every principal of a school or employer to keep himself at all times informed as to the occurrence of every case of illness with symptoms as described in regulation 1 in such dwelling, farm, premises, location, household, kraal or school, as the case may be. If the illness presents symptoms such as are described in regulation 1, the facts shall be reported immediately in the manner prescribed in the said regulation and the patient shall be kept under supervision pending instructions as to his disposal by the local authority in

Die Administrateur het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikels *agt-en-dertig* en *vier-en-veertig*, gelees met artikels *sewe-en-dertig* en *een-en-veertig* van die Volksgezondheidswet 1919 (Wet 36 van 1919) soos toegepas op die Gebied en vir dié doel gewysig by die Publieke Gezondheids Proklamatie 1920, (Proklamasie 36 van 1920), die volgende regulasies gemaak wat van krag is deur die hele Gebied Suidwes-Afrika ter vervanging van dié afgekondig in bylae A van Goewermentskennisgewing 86 van 9 Julie 1934.

REGULASIES OP TIFUSKOORS (VLEKTIFUS).

AANGIFTE VAN VERDAGTE GEVALLE VAN, OF STERFGEVALLE AAN, TIFUSKOORS.

1. (a) Elke verdagte geval van, of sterfgeval aan, tifuskoors en elke geval van siekte wat die simptome wat hieronder beskryf word, toon, moet onmiddellik deur die persoon in beheer van 'n woning, perseel of plaas waar sodanige geval of sterfgeval voorkom, of die hoofman van 'n lokasie waar dit voorkom, gerapporteer word aan die plaaslike owerheid en as daar geen plaaslike owerheid is nie, dan aan die landdros of 'n vrederegter, polisiebeampte of 'n beampte van die Afdeling Gesondheid van die Administrasie en 'n sterfgeval ook aan die Distriks- of Assistent-distriksregistrator van Geboortes en Sterfgevälle. Die volgende besonderhede moet verstrek word:—

- (i) Die naam, ouderdom en geslag van die betrokke persoon of die oorledene;
- (ii) die geskiedenis en simptome van die geval; en
- (iii) die adres van die betrokke persoon of, by 'n sterfgeval, die plek waar die persoon oorlede is.

SIMPTOME.

Die siekte begin gewoonlik skielik met koors en pyn in die kop, nek, rug en ledemate; kouekoors met rillings; gesigsuitdrukking bot en swaar; oë rooi en bloedbelope; tong aanvanklik droog; maar word gou bedek met 'n wit aanpaksel wat later bruinerig kan word; spoedige en uiterste swakheid en later by ernstige gevälle, ylhoofdigheid of bedwelmdheid (die volgende simptome kan ook voorkom: Veluitslag op liggaam en ledemate, wat gewoonlik op die vierde dag van die siekte voorkom; hoes, gewoonlik met witterige spuug; styfheid van die nek; doofheid. Die siekte is oordraagbaar soos blyk uit die voorkoms daarvan, na verloop van 'n paar dae, onder persone wat met 'n vorige geval saamleef of met hom in aanraking was).

(b) By ontvangs van die inligting genoem in paragraaf (a) moet die plaaslike owerheid of landdros, na gelang, dadelik die besonderhede en omstandighede aan die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste rapporteer.

AANGIFTE VAN TIFUSKOORS OF VERDAGTE TIFUSKOORS DEUR GENEESHERE.

2. Waar daar 'n geval van of, sterfgeval aan, tifuskoors of 'n siektegeval of 'n sterfgeval met simptome of tekens of 'n geskiedenis wat op tifuskoors dui, onder die aandag van 'n geneesheer kom, moet hy dadelik die besonderhede en omstandighede aan die plaaslike owerheid rapporteer en indien daar nie 'n plaaslike owerheid is nie, aan die landdros wat dan dadelik die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste in kennis moet stel.

PLIGTE VAN HUISHOUERS, BOERE, WERKGEWERS, HOOFMANNE VAN LOKASIES OM HULLE OP DIE HOOGTE TE HOU VAN SIEKTEGEVALLE.

3. Vir die doel van nakoming van regulasie 1 is dit die plig van elke eienaar of okkupeerder van 'n woning, plaas of perseel en van elke hoofman van 'n lokasie of hoof van elke huisgesin of kraal en van elke hoof van 'n skool of werkgewer om hom altyd op die hoogte te hou van die voorkoms van enige siektegeval met simptome soos beskryf in regulasie 1 in sodanige woning, plaas, perseel, lokasie, huisgesin, kraal of skool, na gelang van die geval. Indien die simptome beskryf in regulasie 1 by 'n siekte voorkom, moet die feite dadelik gerapporteer word soos in genoemde regulasie voorgeskryf en moet die pasiënt onder toesig gehou word in afwagting van instruksie oor wat met hom gedoen moet word deur die plaas-

whose area the patient is. In any prosecution under these regulations it shall be no defence for the accused to plead that he had not been informed or that he was unaware of the occurrence of such illness.

REPORTS TO BE TRANSMITTED WITHOUT DELAY.

4. Every District or Assistant District Registrar of Births and Deaths or justice of the peace or member of the police or an officer of the Health Services Branch who is informed or knows or has reason to believe that a person is suffering from or has died of typhus or of an illness suggestive of typhus shall at once forward by the quickest available means all available information thereon to the local authority in whose area the illness or death has occurred, which shall at once transmit it to the Director of Health Services.

PERSONS HAVING INFORMATION REGARDING TYPHUS FEVER CASES TO FURNISH IT WHEN SO REQUIRED.

5. Every person having information or documentary or other evidence as to illness, recent movements, persons with whom recently in contact or associating, present whereabouts, or any other matter bearing on the prevention of typhus in respect of any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from typhus shall be bound to furnish or produce it when so required by any duly authorised medical or other officer of the State or a local authority.

CASES OF TYPHUS MAY BE QUARANTINED, REMOVED OR ISOLATED.

6. Any person suffering or suspected to be suffering from typhus may, after certification to that effect by a medical practitioner, on the order of the local authority or the magistrate be quarantined or removed to a hospital or place of isolation and there detained.

CASES OR SUSPECTED CASES OF TYPHUS TO BE ISOLATED AND PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

7. Every person having charge of a case or suspected case of typhus which is not under treatment in hospital, shall cause the premises, and the body, clothing, bedding, and personal effects of the patient to be cleaned and kept clean and free from lice, and shall not permit any person, not being a medical or nursing or other necessary attendant, to enter the room of or otherwise come into contact with the patient during his illness.

"CONTACTS" MAY BE QUARANTINED OR PLACED UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION OR SURVEILLANCE.

8. Any person who has been or is suspected of having been exposed to the infection of typhus may, on the order of the local authority or the magistrate, be quarantined or placed under medical observation or surveillance until he has been disinfected and is free from infection.

EVACUATION OF INFECTED DWELLINGS, ETC.

9. The local authority or the magistrate may issue an order requiring that any dwelling or premises in which typhus or suspected typhus has occurred shall be vacated and closed until the buildings and their contents have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the local authority or the magistrate.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION IN CONNECTION WITH TYPHUS FEVER AND DISPOSAL OF BODIES.

10. The local authority or the magistrate may order the examination by a medical practitioner of any person believed or suspected to be suffering from typhus, or may cause inquiries to be made regarding any person believed or suspected to have died of typhus. The magistrate may order that a post-mortem examination of the body of any person believed or suspected to have died of typhus be made by a medical practitioner, and for this purpose may further order that the body, if already buried, be exhumed. The bodies of persons who have or are believed or suspected to have died of typhus shall be buried, cremated or disposed of as may be ordered by the magistrate.

like owerheid in wie se gebied die pasiënt is. By enige vervolging kragtens hierdie regulasies geld 'n pleidooi van die beskuldigde wat hy nie in kennis gestel is nie of onbewus was van die geval, nie as verweer nie.

AANGIFTE MOET SONDER VERSUIM GESTUUR WORD.

4. Elke Distriks- of Assistent-distriksregistrator van Geboortes en Sterfgevalle of vrederegter of polisiebeampte of beampete van die Afdeling Gesondheidsdienste wat in kennis gestel word, of weet of rede het om te glo dat iemand aan tifuskoors ly of aan tifuskoors of aan 'n siekte wat vermoedelik tifuskoors kan wees, oorlede is, moet dadelik en met die snelste beskikbare middele alle beskikbare inligting aan die plaaslike owerheid in wie se gebied die siekte of sterfgeval voorgekom het, verstrek, wat dit dadelik aan die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste moet stuur.

PERSONE WAT OOR BESONDERHEDE BETREFFENDE TIFUSKOORSGEVALLE BESKIK, MOET DIT VERSTREK WANNEER DIT VEREIS WORD.

5. Elkeen wat oor inligting of dokumentêre of ander bewys beskik, in verband met siekte, onlangse bewegings, persone met wie daar aanraking was of verkeer is, huidige verblyfplek of enige ander saak in verband met die voorkoming van tifuskoors ten opsigte van iemand wat aan tifuskoors ly of wat vermoedelik daaraan ly, is verplig om sodanige inligting bekend te maak of voor te lê wanneer daartoe versoek deur enige behoorlik gemagtigde geneeskundige of ander beampte van die Staat of van 'n plaaslike owerheid.

TIFUSKOORSGEVALLE KAN ONDER KWARRANTYN GEPLAAS, VERWYDER OF AFGESONDER WORD.

6. Elkeen wat aan tifuskoors ly of vermoedelik daaraan ly, kan, nadat dit deur 'n geneesheer gesertifiseer is, op las van die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros onder kwarantyn geplaas word of na 'n hospitaal of plek van afsondering verwyder en daar aangehou word.

TIFUSKOORSGEVALLE OF VERDAGTE TIFUSKOORSGEVALLE MOET AFGESONDER WORD EN VOORSORGMATREELS MOET GETREF WORD.

7. Elkeen wat toesig het oor 'n tifuskoorsgeval of 'n verdagte tifuskoorsgeval wat nie onder behandeling in 'n hospitaal is nie moet die perseel en die liggaam, klere, beddegoed en persoonlike besittings van die pasiënt laat skoon maak, laat skoon en vry van luise hou en mag niemand buiten 'n mediese of verpleeg- of ander nodige hulp toelaat om in die vertrek te kom of op enige manier met die pasiënt in aanraking te kom gedurende sy siekte nie.

„KONTAKTE" KAN ONDER KWARRANTYN OF GENEESKUNDIGE OBSERVASIE OF BEWAKING GEPLAAS WORD.

8. Elkeen wat aan tifuskoorsbesmetting blootgestel was of wat vermoedelik aldus blootgestel was, kan op las van die plaaslike owerheid of landdros onder kwarantyn of onder geneeskundige observasie of bewaking geplaas word totdat hy gedisinfecteer en vry van besmetting is.

ONTRUIMING VAN BESMETTE WONINGS, ENS.

9. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n bevel uitreik wat vereis dat enige woning of perseel waarin tifuskoors of verdagte tifuskoors voorgekom het, ontruim en gesluit word totdat die geboue en die inhoud ontsmet is ten genoeg van die plaaslike owerheid of landdros.

GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEK IN VERBAND MET TIFUSKOORS EN DIE BESKIKKING OOR LYKE.

10. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n ondersoek deur 'n geneesheer gelas van iemand wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan tifuskoors ly of kan navraag laat doen in verband met iemand wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan tifuskoors gesterf het. Die landdros kan gelas dat 'n lykskouing deur 'n geneesheer gehou word van die lyk van iemand wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan tifuskoors gesterf het en kan vir hierdie doel gelas dat 'n lyk wat alreeds begrawe is, weer opgegrawe word. Die lyke van persone wat aan tifuskoors oorlede is of wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, aan tifuskoors gesterf het, moet begrawe of veras word of oor beskik word soos die landdros gelas.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND GATHERINGS MAY BE PROHIBITED.

11. Where deemed necessary for preventing the spread of typhus the magistrate may, with the approval of the Administrator, issue an order prohibiting the congregation of persons in any public place the convening or holding of any meeting or assembly, or a public gathering of any nature whatsoever.

RESTRICTIONS ON PUBLIC TRAFFIC AND PRECAUTIONS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS LEAVING OR ENTERING INFECTED AREAS.

12. (a) The magistrate may with the prior approval of the Administrator, issue orders regarding the regulation or restriction of public traffic or prohibiting or imposing conditions or restrictions (as regards inspection, medical examination or disinfection) on the movements of all persons or of persons of any particular class or description into or out of any area (to be defined in such order) in which typhus exists or is suspected to exist.

(b) The said order shall be posted up conspicuously at the office of the magistrate for the district, at the office of the local authority, at police posts and other convenient places within the area mentioned in the order.

(c) On the issue and notification of the order as aforesaid and during the currency thereof, every owner or occupier or manager or person in charge of a farm, estate, mine, factory, or other premises and every employer shall restrict the movements of or detain such persons and their families on his farm, estate, mine, factory or premises or in his employ: provided that the magistrate, or the district surgeon, or any state medical officer, or the local authority or any member of the police (if authorised thereto by the magistrate) may issue permits in special cases allowing the movements of such persons.

(d) The withdrawal of the order mentioned in paragraph (a) shall be notified in the same manner as its issue.

(e) The Director of Health Services may, with the approval of the Administrator, issue any order or orders which he deems necessary regarding the regulation or restriction of public traffic or prohibiting or imposing conditions or restrictions (as regards inspection, medical examination and delousing) on the movements of all persons or of persons of any particular class or description within, into or out of any area (to be defined in such order) in which typhus exists or is expected to exist or into which typhus may, in the opinion of the Administrator, be introduced by such movements.

ALL PERSONS TO KEEP THEMSELVES CLEAN AND FREE FROM LICE.

13. Every person shall be responsible that his body, clothing, dwelling, and personal effects, and the body, clothing, and personal effects of every child under the age of sixteen years in his charge, are kept at all times clean and free from lice, person failing to do so or found to be dirty or lice-infested shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties provided by these regulations. Any person authorized thereto by the local authority or magistrate or by the Director of Health Services, may make any inspection necessary for ascertaining whether these requirements are being complied with, and may detain and place under medical observation or surveillance any person whose body, clothing, or personal effects are found to be dirty or lice-infested.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO UNDERTAKE CLEANSING MEASURES WHERE NECESSARY.

14. The Medical Officer of Health or other duly authorised officer of a local authority may order the cleansing and delousing of all persons or of persons of any particular race or class, together with their personal effects, entering its district from any area where typhus

OPENBARE VERGADERINGS OF BYEENKOMSTE KAN VERBOD WORD.

11. Wanneer dit nodig geag word ter voorkoming van die verspreiding van tifuskoors kan die landdros, met die goedkeuring van die Administrateur, 'n bevel uitreik wat die samekoms van persone in enige openbare plek, die sameroeping of die hou van enige vergadering of openbare byeenkoms van watter aard ook al verbied.

BEPERKING OP OPENBARE VERVOER EN VOORSORGMAATREËLS IN VERBAND MET PERSONE WAT BESMETTE GEBIEDE BINNEKOM OF VERLAAT.

12. (a) Die landdros kan met die vooraf verkreë goedkeuring van die Administrateur bevel uitreik betreffende die reëling of beperking van openbare vervoer of die verbod daarop of die stel van voorwaardes of beperkings (vir sover dit inspeksies, geneeskundige ondersoek of ontsmetting aangaan) op die bewegings van alle persone of van persone van 'n bepaalde klas of beskrywing wat 'n gebied (wat in die bevel omskryf moet word) binnekom of verlaat waar daar tifuskoors is of waar dit vermoedelik is.

(b) Genoemde bevel moet op 'n opvallende plek by die landdroskantoor van die distrik, by die kantoor van die plaaslike owerheid, by polisiestasies en ander geskikte plekke binne die gebied in die bevel genoem, opgeplak word.

(c) By die uitreiking en bekendmaking van voornoemde bevel en gedurende die geldigheidsduur daarvan moet elke eienaar of okkupeerder of bestuurder of persoon in die beheer van 'n plaas, landgoed, myn, fabriek of ander perseel en elke werkgewer die bewegings van sodanige persone beperk of hulle en hul gesinne op sy plaas, landgoed, myn, fabriek of perseel of in sy diens aanhou: Met dien verstande dat die landdros of die distrikgeneesheer of enige staatsmediese beampte of die plaaslike owerheid of enige lid van die polisiemag (indien daartoe deur die landdros gemagtig) in spesiale gevalle permitte kan uitreik om die bewegings van sodanige persone toe te laat.

(d) Die intrekking van die bevel genoem in paragraaf (a) moet op dieselfde wyse bekend gemaak word as die uitreiking daarvan.

(e) Die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste kan met die goedkeuring van die Administrateur, 'n bevel of bevel uitreik wat hy noodsaaklik ag in verband met die reëling of beperking van openbare vervoer of die verbod daarop of in verband met die stel van voorwaardes of beperkings (vir sover dit inspeksie, geneeskundige ondersoek en ontluising aangaan) op die bewegings van alle persone of aan persone van 'n bepaalde klas of beskrywing binne, in of uit enige gebied (wat in die bevel omskryf moet word) waar tifuskoors voorkom of waar dit verwag word om te wees of waarheen tifuskoors volgens die mening van die Administrateur deur sodanige bewegings oorgedra kan word.

ALLE PERSONE MOET HUL SKOON EN VRY VAN LUISE HOU.

13. Elkeen is daarvoor verantwoordelik dat sy liggaam, klere, woning en persoonlike besittings en die liggaam, klere en persoonlike besittings van elke kind onder die ouderdom van sestiën jaar wat onder sy toesig is, ten alle tye skoon en vry van luise gehou word. Elkeen wat versuim om dit te doen of wat vuil en vol luise gevind word, is skuldig aan 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met die strawwe by hierdie regulasies bepaal. Iemand wat daartoe deur die plaaslike owerheid of landdros of deur die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste gemagtig is, kan enige aangewese inspeksie uitvoer om vas te stel of hierdie vereistes nagekom word en kan enige persoon wie se liggaam, klere of persoonlike besittings vuil of vol luise is, aanhou en onder geneeskundige observasie of bewaking plaas.

PLAASLIKE OWERHEDE MOET REINIGINGSMAATREËLS TREF WAAR NODIG.

14. Die geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte of ander behoorlik gemagtigde amptenaar van 'n plaaslike owerheid kan die reiniging en ontluising gelas van alle persone of van persone van enige besondere ras of klas saam met hul persoonlike besittings, wat sy distrik binnekom

fever exists or has recently existed, or of any person whom he considers recently to have been exposed to such infection.

PERSONS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAVING PERSONS RESIDING ON THEIR PREMISES OR IN THEIR AREAS TO PROVIDE CLEANSING FACILITIES.

15. Every owner or occupier of a farm, estate, mine, factory, or other premises having persons residing thereon, and every local authority having persons residing within its area in a town location or in barracks or other premises belonging to or under the control of such local authority, shall provide means and facilities for washing and for the cleansing and delousing of such persons, and of their clothing, personal effects, and dwellings and shall, as far as possible, ensure that such facilities are used and that such persons keep their bodies, clothing, dwellings, and personal effects clean and free from lice.

Where after reasonable notice any person, or any local authority, fails to provide such means and facilities the local authority or the magistrate or, where the local authority itself is in default, the Administrator, may make an order requiring the provision of such means and facilities, and within such time, as specified in such order.

PRECAUTIONS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS TRAVELLING BY RAIL.

16. Any station master, or any officer authorised to act on his behalf may —

- (a) refuse to issue a ticket, or
- (b) refuse to admit to or convey on any train, or
- (c) remove or cause to be removed from any train any person whom he considers to be dirty or lice-infested in body, clothing, or personal effects, or to be for any other reason likely or liable to convey typhus infection, or who has not complied with any order or requirement under these regulations.

DISINFECTION OF INFECTED PREMISES AND ARTICLES.

17. Any dwelling, premises, or article which is lice-infested or is believed or suspected to be typhus-infected, may be disinfected and deloused by, or as may be directed by, the local authority.

The owner or occupier of and every person residing in such dwelling or on such premises, and the owner of every such article, shall give any assistance required of him in connection with such disinfection.

No person shall remove or use any such article without prior authorisation given after it has been disinfected.

No article may be destroyed without the prior written authority of the owner or the Secretary for South West Africa or an officer authorised by him.

OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS OF DIRTY, INSANITARY, OR LICE-INFESTED DWELLINGS MAY BE REQUIRED TO CLEANSE THEM AND FREE THEM FROM LICE.

18. The local authority or magistrate may give notice to the owner or occupier of any dwelling or premises found to be dirty or insanitary or lice-infested requiring him to cleanse the same within a reasonable time to be specified in such notice, and may likewise specify in such notice any other particular measure required to be carried out.

OWNERS OR OCCUPIERS OF DEFECTIVE OR OVERCROWDED DWELLINGS MAY BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE SUFFICIENT MEANS OF LIGHTING AND VENTILATION AND TO REMEDY OVERCROWDING.

19. The local authority or magistrate may give notice to the owner or occupier of any dwelling which is without sufficient means of admitting light and fresh air, or which is overcrowded, requiring him to carry out any specified alterations for providing sufficient light and air within a reasonable time or to remedy the overcrowding forthwith.

uit enige gebied waar tifuskoors voorkom of waar dit onlangs voorgekom het, of van iemand wat hy meen onlangs aan sodanige besmetting blootgestel was.

PERSONE EN PLAASLIKE OWERHEDE OP WIE SE PERSELE OF IN WIE SE GEBIEDE PERSONE WOON, MOET REINIGINGSFASILITEITE VOORSIEN.

15. Elke eienaar of okkupeerder van 'n plaas, landgoed, myn, fabriek of ander persele waarop persone woon en elke plaaslike owerheid in wie se gebied persone woonagtig is in 'n stad, lokasie of in barakke of op ander persele wat aan hom behoort of wat onder beheer van sodanige plaaslike owerheid is, moet middele en fasiliteite verskaf vir die was en die reiniging en die ontluis van sodanige persone en van hul klere, persoonlike besittings en wonings en moet sover as moontlik verseker dat sodanige fasiliteite gebruik word en dat sodanige persone hul liggame, klere, wonings en persoonlike besittings skoon en vry van luise hou.

Waar, na redelike kennisgewing, enige persoon of plaaslike owerheid versuim om sodanige middele en fasiliteite te verskaf, kan die plaaslike owerheid, die landdros, of waar die plaaslike owerheid self in gebreke bly, die Administrateur n bevel uitreik wat die verskaffing gelas van sodanige middele en fasiliteite en binne sodanige tydperk soos in die bevel aangedui word.

VOORSORGMAATREËLS IN VERBAND MET PERSONE WAT PER TREIN REIS.

16. Enige stasiemeester of enige beampte wat gemagtig is om namens hom op te tree, kan —

- (a) weier om 'n reiskaartjie uit te reik aan, of
- (b) toegang tot of vervoer op enige trein weier aan, of
- (c) verwyder of laat verwyder van enige trein.

Enige persoon wat hy as vuil of wie se liggaam, klere of persoonlike besittings hy as vol luise beskou of wat hy om enige ander rede as moontlike draer van tifuskoorsbesmetting beskou of wat nie enige bevel of ver-eiste ingevolge hierdie regulasie nagekom het nie.

ONTSMETTING VAN BESMETTE PERSELE EN ARTIKELS.

17. Enige woning, perseel of artikel wat vol luise is of wat, na gemeen of vermoed word, met tifuskoors besmet is, kan ontsmet en ontluis word deur, of op aanwysing van, die plaaslike owerheid.

Die eienaar of okkupeerder van, en elkeen woonagtig in sodanige woning of perseel en die eienaar van enige sodanige artikel moet alle hulp wat van hom verlang word in verband met ontsmetting verleen.

Niemand mag enige sodanige artikel verwyder of gebruik voordat behoorlike magtiging na ontsmetting verleen is nie.

Geen artikel mag sonder die skriftelike vooraf verkreeë magtiging van die eienaar, of die Sekretaris van Suidwes-Afrika of 'n beampte deur hom gemagtig vernietig word nie.

EIENAARS OF OKKUPEERDERS VAN VUIL OF ONSANITÊRE OF LUIS-BESMETTE WONINGS KAN VERPLIG WORD OM DIT SKOON EN VRY VAN LUISE TE MAAK.

18. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan aan die eienaar of okkupeerder van enige woning of perseel wat vuil of onsanitêr of vol luise gevind word, kennis gee dat dit binne 'n redelike tyd, in die kennisgewing aangedui, skoongemaak moet word en kan ook in sodanige kennisgewing enige ander bepaalde vereiste stel.

EIENAARS OF OKKUPEERDERS VAN DEFEKTE OF OORBEWOONDE WONINGS KAN VERPLIG WORD OM VOLDOENDE LIG EN VENTILASIE TE VERSKAF EN OM OORBEWONING TE VERHELP.

19. Die plaaslike owerheid of die landdros kan 'n eienaar of okkupeerder van enige woning wat nie voldoende lig en vars lug toelaat nie of wat oorbewoon is, kennis gee om enige gespesifiseerde veranderings binne 'n redelike tydperk aan te bring om genoeg lig en lug toe te laat of om die oorbewoning dadelik te verhelp.

RIGHT OF ENTRY.

20. Any health officer or other state medical officer or district surgeon, any medical officer of health of a local authority, or any justice of the peace, member of the police, or any person duly authorized thereto by the magistrate or local authority or by the Director of Health Services, may at any reasonable hour for the proper performance of his duty enter any dwelling or premises where inspection in connection with the enforcement of these regulations or with the prevention or eradication of typhus is necessary.

POWERS OF OFFICERS, GUARDS, ETC., TO ENFORCE REQUIREMENTS AND PREVENT CONTRAVENTION.

21. (a) Any magistrate or member of the police or any person duly authorised thereto by the magistrate or local authority or by the Director of Health Services, is hereby empowered to take any steps necessary to enforce any requirement under, or to prevent any contravention of, these regulations, and to arrest without warrant any person who has escaped from detention or isolation under these regulations.

(b) Where necessary for the satisfactory combating of typhus in any region of South West Africa, an officer of the Health Services Branch, authorised thereto in writing by the Director of Health Services, may act in the stead of a magistrate or local authority where they are mentioned in regulations *six*, *eight* and *nine*, for the first time in regulation *ten* and in regulations *fourteen*, *seventeen*, *eighteen* and *nineteen* and the Officer shall, as soon as possible, inform the authority concerned in whose stead he acted of the measures he has taken on behalf of that authority. Costs incurred in the carrying out of this regulation shall be defrayed in accordance with section *forty-two* of the Public Health Proclamation, 1920 (Proclamation 36 of 1920).

GENERAL PENALTIES.

22. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision or requirement of these regulations or of any order or notice issued thereunder shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to the penalties provided in section *forty-five* of the Act.

FURTHER OFFENCES.

23. Any person obstructing any officer or person in carrying out any duty under these regulations, or failing or refusing to give any information he may lawfully be required to give or knowingly giving false or misleading information, or refusing to be removed or obstructing the removal of any person to a hospital or place of isolation, or observation or escaping or attempting to escape or assisting any person to escape or to attempt to escape from any such hospital or place, or occupying or allowing any person to occupy any dwelling or premises legally closed against occupation or use shall be guilty of a contravention of these regulations and liable on conviction to the penalties provided in section *forty-five* of the Act.

NOTES.

1. In the foregoing regulations, in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1919 (Act 36 of 1919) as applied to the Territory and amended for this purpose by the Public Health Proclamation, 1920 (Proclamation 36 of 1920) —

“Local authority” means any municipal council, village management board, or other body which is a local authority under section *seven* of the Act; where there is no other local authority, the magistrate, acting under the authority on instructions of the Administrator, is the local authority (section *nine*).

Wherever under these regulations a report is required to be made to, or an order may be issued or other action taken by, a local authority, such report may be made to or such order may be issued or action taken by the medical officer of health

REG VAN TOEGANG.

20. Enige gesondheidsbeampte of ander staatsmediese beampte of distriksgeneesheer, enige geneeskundige gesondheidsbeampte van 'n plaaslike owerheid, of enige vrederegter, lid van die polisie of iemand behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die landdros of plaaslike owerheid of deur die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste kan vir die vervulling van sy plig, op enige redelike tyd, enige woning of perseel betree waar die noodsaaklikheid bestaan vir 'n inspeksie in verband met die toepassing van hierdie regulasies of vir die voorkoming of uitroeiing van tifuskoors.

BEVOEGDHEID VAN BEAMPTES, WAGTE, ENS., OM VEREISTES AF TE DWING OM OORTREDINGS TE VOORKOM.

21. (a) Enige landdros of lid van die polisiemag of iemand behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die landdros of plaaslike owerheid of deur die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste word hierby gemagtig om enige noodsaaklike maatreël te tref om die vereistes van hierdie regulasies af te dwing of die oortreding daarvan te voorkom en om enige persoon sonder lasbrief te arresteer wat ontsnap het uit bewaring of afsondering kragtens hierdie regulasies.

(b) Waar nodig ter doeltreffende bestryding van tifus in enige streek in Suidwes-Afrika kan 'n beampte van die Afdeling Gesondheidsdienste skriftelik daartoe gemagtig deur die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste optree namens 'n landdros of plaaslike owerheid waar hul gemeld word in regulasies *ses*, *agt* en *nege*, vir die eerste keer in regulasie *tien* en in regulasies *veertien*, *sewentien*, *agtien* en *negentien*, en moet die beampte so gou moontlik die betrokke owerheid namens wie hy opgetree het in kennis stel van die maatreëls wat hy namens die betrokke owerheid getref het.

Onkoste aangegaan ter uitvoering van hierdie regulasie word bestry ooreenkomstig artikel *twee-en-veertig* van die Volksgezondheids Proklamatie 1920 (Proklamatie 36 van 1920).

ALGEMENE STRAFBEPALINGS.

22. Elkeen wat hierdie regulasies oortree of wat versuim om aan enige bepaling of vereiste daarvan te voldoen of om enige bevel of kennisgewing daarkragtens uitgereik, na te kom, is skuldig aan 'n misdryf en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met die strawwe in artikel *vyf-en-veertig* van die Wet bepaal.

ANDER MISDRYWE.

23. Elkeen wat enige beampte of persoon teengaan by die uitvoering van enige plig ingevolge hierdie regulasies, of wat versuim of weier om enige inligting te verstrek wat wettig van hom vereis kan word of wat bewustelik vals of misleidende inligting gee, of wat weier om verwyder te word of die verwydering van iemand na 'n hospitaal of plek van afsondering of observasie teengaan, of ontsnap of probeer ontsnap of ander by ontsnapping of 'n poging tot ontsnapping uit enige sodanige hospitaal of plek help, of wat enige woning of perseel, wat wettig teen okkupering, of gebruik gesluit is, okkuper of iemand toelaat om dit te okkuper, is skuldig aan 'n oortreding van hierdie regulasies en is by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met die strawwe in artikel *vyf-en-veertig* van die wet bepaal.

OPMERKINGS.

1. In die voorafgaande regulasies, in ooreenstemming met die Volkgezondheidswet 1919 (Wet 36 van 1919) soos toegepas op die Gebied en vir dié doel gewysig by die Publieke Gezondheids Proklamatie 1920, (Proklamatie 36 van 1920), beteken:

„plaaslike owerheid” enige munisipale raad of dorpsbestuur of enige ander liggaam wat 'n plaaslike owerheid is kragtens artikel *sewe* van die wet; waar daar geen ander plaaslike owerheid is nie, is die landdros, handelende op las of volgens die voorskrifte van die Administrateur, die plaaslike owerheid (artikel *nege*). Waar daar kragtens hierdie regulasies aangifte gedoen moet word by, of 'n bevel uitgereik of ander stappe gedoen moet word deur, 'n plaaslike owerheid, kan sodanige aangifte gedoen word by, sodanige bevel uitgereik of stappe gedoen word deur die geneeskundige ge-

of such local authority when duly authorised there-to by and acting on behalf of the local authority;

"medical observation" means the segregation and detention of persons under medical supervision;

"medical surveillance" means the keeping of a person under medical supervision. Persons under such surveillance may be required by the local authority or magistrate or any other duly authorized officer to remain within a prescribed area or to attend for medical examination at specified places and times.

2. Under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1919 (Act 36 of 1919) as applied to the Territory and amended for this purpose by the Public Health Proclamation, 1920 (Proclamation 36 of 1920) the duty of preventing and dealing with an outbreak of typhus or other infectious disease within the area of a local authority rests upon that authority.

3. In regard to measures in connection with typhus outbreaks which entail expenditure of which the local authority intends to claim part-refund from the State, the local authority should proceed in accordance with the Refund Regulations made under sections *forty-eight*, *fifty* and *sixty-six* of the Act and relative circular instructions of the Health Services Branch.

4. In exercising the administrative powers vested in him by these regulations the magistrate may act only after consultation with the district surgeon, and shall, where necessary, first obtain the concurrence of the Director of Health Services.

5. Under Proclamation 85 of 1934 typhus fever was declared to be a formidable epidemic disease for the purpose of the Act.

sondeheidsbeampte van die plaaslike owerheid indien hy behoorlik daartoe gemagtig is deur die plaaslike owerheid en namens hom optree;

„geneeskundige observasie" die afsondering en aanhouding van persone onder geneeskundige toesig;

„geneeskundige bewaking" die hou van persone onder geneeskundige toesig. Die plaaslike owerheid of landdros of enige ander behoorlik gemagtigde beampte kan van persone onder sodanige bewaking vereis om binne 'n voorgeskrewe gebied te bly of om hulle op gespesifiseerde tye en plekke vir geneeskundige ondersoek aan te meld.

2. Ingevolge die bepalings van die Volksgezondheids-wet 1919 (Wet 36 van 1919) soos toegepas op die Gebied en vir dié doel gewysig by die Publieke Gezondheids Proklamatie 1920), is dit die plig van 'n plaaslike owerheid om 'n uitbreking van tifuskoors of ander besmetlike siekte binne sy gebied te voorkom en om daarmee te handel.

3. In verband met die maatreëls wat ten opsigte van uitbrekings van tifuskoors getref moet word en wat uitgawe meebring waarop die plaaslike owerheid van voorneme is om gedeeltelike terugbetaling van die Staat te eis, moet die plaaslike owerheid handel ooreenkomstig die terugbetalingsregulasies uitgevaardig kragtens artikels *agt-en-veertig*, *vyftig* en *ses-en-sestig* van die wet en die betrokke omsendopdragte van die Afdeling Gesondheids-dienste.

4. By die uitoefening van die administratiewe bevoegdhede aan hom kragtens hierdie regulasies verleen, mag die landdros handel slegs na oorlegpleging met die distrikgeneesheer en moet hy, waar nodig eers die toestemming van die Direkteur van Gesondheidsdienste verkry.

5. Ingevolge Proklamasie 85 van 1934 is tifuskoors vir die toepassing van die Wet tot 'n gedugte epidemiese siekte verklaar.

