



Republic of Namibia
Annotated Statutes

Police Offences Proclamation 27 of 1920

(OG 33)

came into force on date of publication: 1 July 1920

This Proclamation was modified and applied to the Rehoboth Gebiet by the Police Offences (Rehoboth Gebiet) Proclamation Proc. 5 of 1937 (OG 702), which came into force on its date of publication: 1 March 1937. Proclamation 5 of 1937, which appears at the end of this document, appears to serve as an independent variation on Proclamation 27 of 1920.

as amended by

Trespass Ordinance 3 of 1962 (OG 2390)

came into force on date of publication: 30 March 1962

Police Offences Proclamation Amendment Ordinance 15 of 1962 (OG 2409)

came into force on date of publication: 19 June 1962

Prohibition of Disguises Act 16 of 1969 (RSA) (RSA GG 2316)

came into force in South Africa and South West Africa
on date of publication: 26 March 1969

Combating of Immoral Practices Act 21 of 1980 (OG 4310)

came into force on date of publication: 31 October 1980

PROCLAMATION

[This Proclamation has no long title.
The date of signature appears at the bottom of the Proclamation.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

[The provisions in this Proclamation have no headings.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the suppression and punishment of certain offences

NOW THEREFORE under and by virtue of the powers in me vested I do hereby declare, proclaim and make known as follows:-

[Punctuation is reproduced throughout as it appears in the *Official Gazette*.]

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Ord. 125 of 1962 amends the Proclamation throughout to substitute "Territory" for "Protectorate", except in section 1 of the Proclamation.]

1. All laws and regulations, and especially Martial Law Regulations, 19 and 35, now in force in the Protectorate and inconsistent with or repugnant to this Proclamation shall be and are hereby repealed but such repeal shall not affect any things done, offences committed or proceedings commenced or pending under and by virtue of or against any of the said repealed laws or regulations.
2. In the construction of this Proclamation "Local Authority" shall mean:-
The council of any Municipality;
The magistrate residing in any town or village not being a Municipality.

[superscription indicating PART I deleted by Ord. 15 of 1962]

3.

[section 3 deleted by Ord. 15 of 1962]

4.

[section 4 deleted by Ord. 15 of 1962]

5. Any person guilty of any of the following offences, omissions or neglects shall, on conviction, in respect of each act or offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, or in default of payment, to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding thirty days, unless such penalty be sooner paid:

- (1) Washing in, or in any manner defiling or polluting, the water of any public stream or watercourse.

- (2)

[subsection (2) deleted by Ord. 15 of 1962]

- (3) Wantonly or mischievously ringing any public bell, or making any noise or disturbance in the streets, throwing stones or other missiles, removing signboards or other property from the premises of the owner, or mischief of a like nature.

- (4) Wantonly irritating any cattle, horses, or other animals whether attached to vehicles or not, or unnecessarily clapping wagon-whips in any public street or place.

- (5) Making a fire in any street, thoroughfare, or public place, or letting off fireworks without leave of the local authority.

- (6) Riding a horse or driving a vehicle upon any footpath or sidewalk.

- (7) Wilfully or by any neglectful act depriving any person of the water to which such person is entitled.

- (8) Unlawfully diverting or appropriating the water to which any other person is entitled.

- (9) Throwing any glass, filth, dirt, rubbish or offensive matter upon any public street, lane or public place, or in any dam, or reservoir, or watercourse, or fountain, or in any other place than such as may have been appointed for that purpose by the local authority.

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- (10) Encumbering any public street, footway, or carriage-road, or obstructing the free passage along the same by means of any wagon, cart or other thing whatsoever.
- (11) Wilfully or neglectfully breaking up, injuring or damaging any dam or public watercourse, or any public street, footway, carriage-road, or thoroughfare.
- (12) Cutting down, removing, destroying or injuring any wood, tree, or shrub upon any commonage without special permission from the local authority.
- (13) Destroying, damaging, or injuring any tree or shrub growing in or along any public street, or in any public place.
- (14) Furiously driving any vehicle, horse, or cattle, or furiously riding any animal in or through any public street, lane or thoroughfare.
- (15) Discharging firearms or airguns in any street or thoroughfare, without leave of the local authority, or unless in the discharge of some duty, or in obedience to some lawful command; or using catapults.
- (16) Driving or leaving any vehicle drawn by oxen or donkeys in any public street or thoroughfare without a leader, or leaving any vehicle drawn by horses or mules standing in any street or thoroughfare without a person at the head of the leaders.
- (17) Swearing or making use of obscene, abusive, insulting, or threatening language, or shouting or screaming to the annoyance of the inhabitants in any street, road, or public place.
- (18) Singing any obscene song or ballad, or writing, drawing, exposing to view or exhibiting any indecent or obscene word, figure, or representation in any public street or place.
- (19) Burning any straw, shavings or other materials upon any footway, carriage-road, or open or public place.
- (20) Leaving any inflammable material or matter in any public shed or place, or on any open space near any building, without having first obtained the permission of the local authority.
- (21) Drawing or trailing any sledge, timber, or other heavy material upon any footway or carriage-road to the injury of such footway or carriage-road.
- (22) Allowing any night-soil or other offensive matter to be spilt or cast into or upon any road, street, footway or public place.
- (23) Allowing the drippings of the eaves of any house to fall upon any public footway.
- (24) Placing any placard or other document, writing or painting on, or otherwise defacing any house, building, wall, fence, lamp-post, or gate, without the consent of the owner or occupier thereof.
- (25) Neglecting to clean all private yards, ways, passages, or avenues, by which neglect a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise is caused.
- (26) Playing any game to the annoyance of any person in any public place.

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- (27) Committing any nuisance in any street, or within view of any dwelling-house, whereby public decency may be offended.
- (28) Suffering to be at large any unmuzzled ferocious dog.

6.

[section 6 substituted by Ord. 15 of 1962 and deleted by Act 21 of 1980]

[superscription indicating PART II deleted by Ord. 15 of 1962]

7.

[section 7 deleted by Ord. 15 of 1962]

8. Any person guilty of any of the following acts or offences, shall upon conviction in respect of each act or offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, or in default of payment to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months, unless such penalty be sooner paid:
- (1) Any driver of any vehicle injuring any property by negligence or driving on the wrong side of the road:
 - (2) Any driver of any vehicle being away from his horse or cattle so as to be unable to have the full control of them:
 - (3) Driving any vehicle or riding any animal, and when meeting any other vehicle or animal being ridden not keeping on the left or near side of the road or street, or when passing any other vehicle or animal going in the same direction, not going or passing or not allowing any person desirous so to do to pass when practicable on the right or off side of such other vehicle or animal being ridden.
 - (4) Leaving upon any street, public road or thoroughfare any stone, timber, bricks, or other thing, calculated to damage or endanger any animal or vehicle ridden or driven thereon.
 - (5) Any driver of a public vehicle or vehicle plying for hire for the conveyance of passengers wilfully delaying on the road, using any abusive or insulting language to any passenger, or by reason of intoxication, negligence or other misconduct, endangering the safety or property of any passenger or other person, or demanding or exacting more than the proper fare due from any passenger.
 - (6) Leaving upon any public road or thoroughfare any vehicle without any horse or animal harnessed thereto, unless in consequence of some accident having occurred.
 - (7) Having any timber, iron, or boards laid across any vehicle going along any public road so that either end projects more than two foot beyond the wheels or sides of such vehicle.
 - (8) Slaughtering or skinning any beast upon any public road or thoroughfare, or leaving any dead beast on any such road or thoroughfare.

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- (9) Setting or urging or permitting any dog or other animal to attack or worry any person, horse or other animal, or by ill-usage or negligence in driving any cattle causing any damage or hurt to be done by such cattle.
- (10) Wilfully breaking any pane of glass in any building.
- (11) Wilfully breaking or extinguishing or injuring any lamp, or damaging any lamp-post.
- (12)

[subsection (12) deleted by Ord. 3 of 1962]

- (13) In any street or open place betting or playing at any game for a wager or stake, or playing at or with any table or instrument of gaming.

9. Any person guilty of any of the following acts or offences shall upon conviction in respect of each act or offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or in default of payment to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months, unless such penalty be sooner paid: or either to such penalty or such imprisonment, that is to say:

- (1) Any person having in his custody or possession without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall be on such person) any pick-lock, key, crow, or other implement of housebreaking.

(2)

[subsection (2) deleted by Act 16 of 1969]

(3)

[subsection (3) deleted by Ord. 3 of 1962]

- (4) Any person found by night armed with any gun, pistol, sword, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon or instrument with a criminal intent, or who being thereto required shall not assign a valid and satisfactory reason for being so armed.

- (5) Any person who shall resist, or incite, or aid, or encourage any person to resist, and any person who shall hinder or disturb any constable, policeman, or officer of any local authority in the execution of his duty.

10. Any person drunk in any street, road, lane, or public place, in or near any shop, store, hotel, or canteen, and any person guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour in any such place as aforesaid, or in any police office or police station-house, shall upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, and in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour, and with or without spare diet for any period not exceeding fourteen days, and in case of a second or subsequent conviction, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour and with or without spare diet for any period not exceeding thirty days unless the fine in any case be sooner paid: provided that if it be proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that any person found guilty of contravening this section, has been during the twelve months preceding such finding four times convicted of drunkenness by a competent court, then it shall be lawful for such magistrate to inflict a punishment of imprisonment with hard labour for any period not exceeding twelve months.

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11. (1) Any person who shall use any threatening, abusive, or insulting words or behaviour with intent provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned, in any street, road, public place, or licensed public house, shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding three pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour, and with or without spare diet, for any term not exceeding thirty days, unless such penalty be sooner paid; and such person may further be required to find sureties to keep the peace for such period, not exceeding three months, as the Court, before which such person is tried may deem necessary.
- (2) Every person who shall without provocation and on any land not in the possession of such person use any threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace might reasonably be occasioned, shall, upon conviction be liable to the penalties laid down in sub-section (1) of this section, and may be required to find sureties as there laid down.

[proviso to subsection (2) deleted by Ord. 15 of 1962]

12. Every person who shall, in any port of this Territory, knowingly purchase, or take in exchange from any seamen or other person, not being the owner or master of any vessel, anything belonging to such vessel lying in such port, or any part of the cargo of any such vessel, or any stores or articles belonging to the same, shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the trial of such person for any other crime of which, but for the issue of this Proclamation, he would have been guilty.
13. If any seaman belonging to any vessel lying in any port of this Territory, or if any other person shall take away or remove from any such vessel any boat attached or belonging to the same without having obtained permission so to do from the master or some officer of the said vessel, such seaman or other person shall, (although such taking or removal may not have been with intent to steal) upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months.

[superscription indicating PART III deleted by Ord. 15 of 1962]

14.

[section 14 deleted by Ord. 15 of 1962]

15. (1) Any owner or occupier of any premises, situate in any town or village or any person in charge of any such premises who shall permit the accumulation of manure, dung offal, soil, filth or other unwholesome or noxious matter in such a manner that the breeding of flies takes place therein or any other nuisance arises therefrom shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds sterling and a further fine not exceeding forty shillings for every day after conviction during which such nuisance continues; or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one month in respect of every fine imposed unless the fine be sooner paid.
- (2) Any Government medical officer or sanitary inspector or member of the police force may from time to time visit or inspect any premises for the purpose of ascertaining if the same be kept clean.

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16. Any policeman of the rank of sergeant or above such rank or any other member of the police force who may be thereto authorised by any such sergeant or member of the police of higher rank, may from time to time and at all times as often as they shall have reasonable or probable ground for suspecting that any person licensed to sell wines and spirituous liquors, is selling liquors at unlawful hours or on prohibited days, demand admittance into the premises of such dealer for the purpose of examining the same; and if such dealer shall wilfully and intentionally refuse to admit any such police officer, or policeman, after being informed of his official character, or if such dealer shall make any unnecessary delay in admitting the person so demanding admittance as aforesaid, such dealer shall upon conviction be liable for such offence to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, or in default of payment to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months, unless such penalty be sooner paid.
17. Any of the persons in the last preceding section mentioned and empowered for the purpose therein stated, may demand admittance into any lodging or other house, or into any apartment in any house, not being a licensed house, in case there shall be reasonable or probable cause for suspecting either from the fact that persons are seen coming out therefrom in a state of intoxication, or from any other fact of a like nature, or from private information given, that spirituous or other liquors are being sold therein, for the purpose of examining the same, and if the occupier of any such house or apartment shall wilfully or intentionally refuse to admit any such person as aforesaid (after such person has stated his official character), or if such occupier shall make any unnecessary delay in admitting such person as aforesaid, such occupier shall be liable upon conviction for such offence to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, or in default of payment to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding three months, unless such fine be sooner paid.
18. Any officer or member of any police force may stop any person who shall be found at any time between sunset and sunrise carrying or transporting any bundle or parcel or generally any goods of any description, and to interrogate such person; and if such person shall not account satisfactorily for the possession of the goods or articles so being carried or transported, or if there shall be reasonable grounds for suspecting that such goods or articles have been criminally procured, then such officer or member may convey such goods or articles and the person carrying or transporting the same to any prison or police station, and detain such person in custody until the next sitting of the Court of the magistrate, who shall enquire into the circumstances and make such order, or give such direction as to him shall seem fit and proper.
19. If any person shall without the consent of the owner or occupier of any landed property, burn any stubble, grass, trees, or herbage thereon, or if any person shall leave any fire which he may have lighted or used in the open air before the same be thoroughly extinguished, he shall be liable upon conviction to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for every such offence, or to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding six months, unless such penalty be sooner paid, or to both such penalty and such imprisonment: provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exempt such person from prosecution for any other crime or offence for which but for the provisions of this section he would have been liable, but no person shall be twice prosecuted in respect of the same act or offence.
20. All monies arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures under this Proclamation shall, when recovered, be paid into the public revenue of the Territory: provided that it shall be competent for the Court before which any person shall be convicted to award any amount not exceeding one half of the amount of any such money recovered to any informer or person prosecuting.

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21. This Proclamation shall be known and may be cited for all purposes as the “Police Offences Proclamation, 1920.”

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my hand at Windhuk this 28th day of May, 1920.

E. H. L. GORGES,
Administrator.

Police Offences (Rehoboth Gebiet) Proclamation 5 of 1937

(OG 702)

came into force on date of publication: 1 March 1937

PROCLAMATION

By HIS HONOUR DAVID GIDEON CONRADIE,
ADMINISTRATOR OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

[This Proclamation has no long title.
The date of signature appears at the bottom of the Proclamation.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

[The provisions in this Proclamation have no headings.]

WHEREAS by paragraph four of the Agreement concluded between the Administrator of South West Africa and the Kapitein of the Rehoboth Community and the Members of the Raad of the said Community, which said Agreement was ratified and confirmed by Proclamation of the Administrator dated the twenty-eighth day of September, 1923 (Proclamation No. 28 of 1923) it was agreed, inter alia, that the Administrator, after consultation with the Raad of the aforesaid Rehoboth Community, should possess the power to legislate for the territory referred to in the Agreement as the Gebiet and to extend thereto the operation of any law in force within the Territory of South West Africa, if he considered such legislation or extension expedient or desirable in the interests of either the Territory of South West Africa or the Gebiet;

AND WHEREAS by section one of the Rehoboth Affairs Proclamation, 1924 (Proclamation No. 31 of 1924), it was provided that, from and after the taking effect thereof, the Raad should cease to function within the Gebiet, and that all and several the powers, functions and duties vested by law in the Raad should vest in the Magistrate of the District of Rehoboth;

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AND WHEREAS, after consultation with the Magistrate of the District of Rehoboth, the Administrator considers it expedient and desirable in the interests of the Gebiet to extend to the Gebiet, with modifications required by the conditions existing in the Gebiet, certain of the provisions contained in the Police Offences Proclamation, 1920 (Proclamation No. 27 of 1920);

NOW THEREFORE, under and by virtue of the powers in me vested, I do hereby proclaim, declare and make known as follows:-

1. The provisions of this proclamation shall be of full force and effect in the Territory referred to as the Gebiet in the Agreement contained in the Schedule to the Proclamation of the Administrator dated the twenty-eighth day of September, 1923 (Proclamation No. 28 of 1923) as amended by section *fourteen* of the Rehoboth Gebiet Affairs Proclamation 1928 (Proclamation No. 9 of 1928).
2. Any person shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month,
 - (1) if he indecently exposes his person or appears in any public road or public place without such articles of clothing as decency requires;
or
 - (2) if he commits any nuisance in any public road, or within view of any dwelling house, whereby public decency may be offended;
or
 - (3) if he in any public road or public place, swears or makes use of obscene, abusive, insulting or threatening language or shouts or screams in such a manner as to be a source of public annoyance;
or
 - (4) if he sings any obscene song or ballad or writes, draws, exposes to view or exhibits any indecent or obscene word, figure, or representation in any public road or place;
or
 - (5) if on any public road, or public place he makes a fire, or lets off fireworks without the permission of the Magistrate previously had and obtained;
or
 - (6) if he discharges firearms or airguns in any public street without the permission of the Magistrate previously had and obtained, or unless in the discharge of some duty, or in obedience to some lawful command;
or
 - (7) if he wantonly irritates any cattle, horses or other animals whether attached to vehicles or not, or unnecessarily claps any wagon whip in a public road or place;
or
 - (8) if he furiously drives any vehicle, horse or cattle or furiously rides any animal in or through any public road;
or
 - (9) if he injures any property by driving any vehicle negligently;
or
 - (10) if he drives or leaves any vehicle drawn by oxen in any public road without a person at the head of the leaders, or leaves any vehicle drawn by horses, mules or donkeys standing in any public street without a person in control of the reins or at the head of the leaders;
or
 - (11) if he wantonly or mischievously rings any public bell or makes any noise or disturbance in the streets, or recklessly or carelessly throws a stone or other missile or uses a catapult to the danger or damage of person or property, or wilfully breaks

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a pane of glass in any building, or removes a signboard or other property from the premises of the owner or commits any other misdemeanour of a similar nature;

or

(12) if he wilfully or by any neglectful act deprives any person of the water to which such person is entitled;

or

(13) if he unlawfully diverts or appropriates the water to which any other person is entitled;

or

(14) if he throws any glass, filth, dirt, rubbish or offensive matter upon any public road or public place or in any dam or reservoir or watercourse or fountain, or in any other place than such as may have been appointed for that purpose by the Magistrate;

or

(15) if he neglects to keep clean and inoffensive any private yard, way, passage, avenue, enclosure or premises in his possession or under his control;

or

(16) if he leaves upon any public road any stone, timber, bricks or other thing, calculated to damage or endanger any animal or vehicle ridden or driven thereon;

or

(17) if he wilfully or negligently breaks up, injures or damages any dam or public watercourse, or any public road or footway;

or

(18) if he suffers to be at large any unmuzzled, ferocious dog;

or

(19) if he wilfully trespasses in any place and neglects or refuses to leave such place after being warned to do so by the owner or occupier, or any person authorised by or on behalf of the owner or occupier.

3. Any person shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months;

(1) if he has in his custody or possession without lawful excuse (the onus of proving such excuse being on such person) any picklock, key, crow, or other implement of housebreaking;

or

(2) if he is found by night, having his face blackened, or being otherwise dressed or disguised, in such a manner as to show criminal intent, unless he is able to disprove such intent;

or

(3) if he is, found by night without lawful excuse (the onus of proving such excuse being on such person) in or upon any dwelling-house, warehouse, coachhouse, stable, cellar or outhouse, or in any enclosed yard, garden, or area;

or

(4) if he is found by night armed with any firearm, knife, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon, unless he is able to prove that he was not so armed with any criminal intent;

or

(5) if he resists, or incites or aids or encourages any person to resist, or hinders or disturbs any police officer in the execution of his duty.

4. Any person who is found drunk in any public street, or public place or in or near any shop, store, hotel or canteen; or who is guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour in any such place as aforesaid or in any police office or police stationhouse; shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour, and with or without spare diet, for any period

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not exceeding fourteen days, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour and with or without spare diet for any period not exceeding thirty days, provided that if it be proved that any person found guilty of contravening this section, has been during the twelve months preceding such finding four times convicted of drunkenness by a competent Court, then it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to inflict a punishment of imprisonment with hard labour for any period not exceeding twelve months, notwithstanding anything contained in the Magistrates' Courts Proclamation 1935 (Proclamation No. 31 of 1935).

[The Magistrates' Court Proclamation 31 of 1935 was repealed, with the exception of the Second Schedule (rules), by the Magistrate's Courts Ordinance 29 of 1963 (OG 2499), which was repealed in turn by the RSA Magistrates' Courts Amendment Act 53 of 1970 (RSA GG 2826) which made the RSA Magistrates' Courts Act 32 of 1944 applicable to SWA. Schedule 2 contained rules of the magistrate's courts and is no longer relevant (if it is still in force); the current Rules of Magistrates' Courts are contained in RSA GN R.1108 of 21 June 1968, as amended.]

5. Any person who shall use any threatening, abusive or insulting words or conduct himself in a threatening or insulting manner with intent to provoke a breach of the peace or in such a manner that a breach of the peace may be occasioned, in any public road or public place, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month; and such person may further be required to find sureties to keep the peace for such period not exceeding three months, as the Court before which such person is tried may deem necessary.
6. (1) Any Government Medical Officer or sanitary inspector or member of the police force may from time to time visit or inspect any premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether such premises are kept clean and inoffensive.
- (2) Any policeman of or above the rank of sergeant or any other police officer who is authorised thereto by any such sergeant or other officer of superior rank, may from time to time and at all times as often as they shall have reasonable or probable ground for suspecting that any person licensed to sell liquor in terms of the Liquor Licensing Proclamation 1920 (Proclamation No. 6 of 1920) as amended from time to time, is selling liquor at unlawful hours or on prohibited days, demand admittance into the premises of such licensee for the purpose of examining the same; and if such licensee shall wilfully refuse to admit any such police officer, or shall make any unnecessary delay in admitting him, such licensee shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

[The Liquor Licensing Proclamation 6 of 1920 was repealed by the Liquor Ordinance 2 of 1969, which was replaced by the Liquor Act 6 of 1998. The Liquor Act 6 of 1998 now governs the sale of liquor in Namibia.]

7. In this Proclamation,

“Magistrate” means the Magistrate of Rehoboth, or anybody acting on his behalf.

“Public road” means:-

- (a) Any road declared or recognised as such under the provisions of any law.
- (b) Any other road, street, lane or thoroughfare which the public have the right to use, or have used without hindrance for a period of at least twelve months.

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“Public place” shall include any hotel, bar, canteen or public house, and any other place to which the public have access, whether on payment or otherwise.

8. This proclamation may be cited for all purposes as the Police Offences (Rehoboth Gebiet) Proclamation, 1937.

GOD SAVE THE KING

Given under my hand and seal at Windhoek this 16th day of January, 1937.

D. G. CONRADIE,
Administrator.