

BUITENGEWONE



EXTRAORDINARY

STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

REGULASIEKOERANT No. 999

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2 AUGUST

[No. 2139.]

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika.

No. R. 211, 1968.

INWERKINGTREDING VAN DIE WET OP
GEESTESWETENSKAPLIKE NAVORSING, 1968.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 17 van
die Wet op Geesteswetenskaplike Navorsing (Wet No. 23
van 1968), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van
genoemde Wet op 1 April 1969 in werking tree.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Twee-en-
twintigste dag van Julie Eenduisend Negehoenderd Agt-en-
sestig.

J. J. FOUCHÉ,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade.
J. DE KLERK.

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic
of South Africa.

No. R. 211, 1968.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE HUMAN SCIENCES
RESEARCH ACT, 1968.

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by
section 17 of the Human Sciences Research Act, 1968
(Act No. 23 of 1968), I hereby declare that the provisions
of the said Act shall come into operation on 1 April
1969.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of
South Africa at Pretoria on this Twenty-second day of
July, One thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-eight.

J. J. FOUCHÉ,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council.
J. DE KLERK.

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS.

DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID.

No. R. 1329. 2 Augustus 1968.

WET OP VAKLEERLINGE, 1944,
SOOS GEWYSIG.

NATIONALE VAKLEERLINGSKAPKOMITEE VIR
DIE BOUNYWERHEID.—INTREKKING EN VOOR-
SKRYWING VAN LEERVOORWAARDES.

Ek, Marais Viljoen, Minister van Arbeid, verklaar
hierby kragtens artikel 16 (4) *ter* van bogemelde Wet dat
die bepalings van Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 842
van 10 Mei 1968 behoudens onderstaande verbeterings in
werking tree met ingang van die datum van publikasie
van hierdie kennisgewing:—

In die Engelse Teks.

(A) Vervang in—

(1) paragraaf (b) (i)—

(a) onder die opskrif „Districts A” die woord „Le-
tabe” deur die woord „Letaba” en die woorde „the
area within a 15-mile radius of General Post Office,

A—31041

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

No. R. 1329. 2 August 1968.

APPRENTICESHIP ACT, 1944, AS AMENDED.

NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE FOR
THE BUILDING INDUSTRY. — WITHDRAWAL
AND PRESCRIPTION OF CONDITIONS OF
APPRENTICESHIP.

I, Marais Viljoen, Minister of Labour, hereby, in
terms of section 16 (4) *ter* of the above-mentioned Act,
declare that the provisions of Government Notice No.
R. 842 of 10 May 1968 shall come into operation as
from the date of publication of this notice, subject to the
following corrections:—

In the English Text.

(A) Substitute in—

((1) paragraph (b) (i)—

(a) under the heading „Districts A”, the word
„Letaba” for the word „Letabe” and the words „the
area within a 15-mile radius from the General Post

1—2139

Bloemfontein, the areas within a 10-mile radius of General Post Offices, Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom, and the areas within a 20-mile radius of General Post Office, Vereeniging, and the Welkom Railway Station" deur die woorde „the area within a 15-mile radius from the General Post Office, Bloemfontein, the areas within a 10-mile radius from the General Post Offices, Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom, and the areas within a 20-mile radius from the General Post Office, Vereeniging, and the Welkom Railway Station”;

(b) onder die opskrif „Districts B” die woord „Pietermaritzburg” deur die woord „Pietermaritzburg”;

(c) onder die opskrif „TRADES” die woorde „Letter Cutting and Decorating” deur die woorde „Letter Cutting and Stone Decorating”;

(2) klousule 3 (a) (2) (i) (aa) die woord „required” deur die woord „registered”;

(3) klousule 3 (e) die woord „of” waar dit die eerste keer voorkom, deur die woord „or”;

(4) klousule 4 (4) die woord „emploser” deur die woord „employer”;

(5) die Bylae van klousule 8—

(a) die woord „or” in kolom B van item 1 deur die woord „of”;

(b) die woord „knowledge” waar dit onder die opskrif „First year” in kolom A van item 3 voorkom, deur die woord „knowledge”;

(c) die woord „trying” waar dit onder die opskrif „First year” in kolom A van item 4 voorkom, deur die woord „truing”;

(d) die woord „pneumatic” waar dit onder die opskrif „Thereafter” in kolom A van item 8 voorkom, deur die woord „pneumatic”;

(e) die woord „of” waar dit die derde keer onder die opskrif „Thereafter” in kolom A van item 14 voorkom, deur die woord „or”.

(B) Voeg in—

(1) die woord „which” tussen die woorde „of” en „the” waar hulle die eerste keer in paragraaf (b) (ii) voorkom;

(2) die woord „he” tussen die woorde „which” en „is” in klousule 6 (a).

(C) Skrap die komma na die woord „making” waar dit onder die opskrif „First year” in kolom A van item 12 van die Bylae van klousule 8 voorkom.

In die Afrikaanse Tekst.

(A) Vervang in—

(1) klousule (4) (e) die syfer „1” waar dit in die laaste reël voorkom, deur die woord „een”;

(2) klousule 6 (b) die woord „gelykwaardigr” deur die woord „gelykwaardige”;

(3) klousule 8 die tweede paragraaf deur die volgende:—

„Die praktiese opleiding van ’n vakleerling wie se kontrak geregistreer is voor die datum waarop hierdie leervoorwaardes voorgeskryf is of wat in die ambag *Elektrotegniese draadwerker* ingeboek is, moet binne 4 jaar voltooi word ten einde die vakleerling in staat te stel om gedurende sy vyfde jaar hersienings- en onafhanklike werk te doen. Sodanige opleiding moet

Office, Bloemfontein, the areas within a 10-mile radius from the General Post Offices, Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom, and the areas within a 20-mile radius from the General Post Office, Vereeniging, and the Welkom Railway Station” for the words “the area within a 15-mile radius of General Post Office, Bloemfontein, the areas within a 10-mile radius of General Post Offices, Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom, and the areas within a 20-mile radius of General Post Office, Vereeniging, and the Welkom Railway Station”;

(b) under the heading “Districts B”, the word “Pietermaritzburg” for the word “Pietermaritzburg”;

(c) under the heading “TRADES”, the words “Letter Cutting and Stone Decorating” for the words “Letter Cutting and Decorating”;

(2) clause 3 (a) (2) (i) (aa) the word “registered” for the word “required”;

(3) clause 3 (e) the word “or” for the word “of” where it occurs for the first time;

(4) clause 4 (4) the word “employer” for the word “emploser”;

(5) the Schedule to clause 8—

(a) the word “of” for the word “or” in Column B of item 1;

(b) the word “knowledge” for the word “knowledge” where it occurs under the heading “First year” in Column A of item 3;

(c) the word “truing” for the word “trying” where it occurs under the heading “First year” in Column A of item 4;

(d) the word “pneumatic” for the word “pneumatic” where it occurs under the heading “Thereafter” in Column A of item 8;

(e) the word “or” for the word “of” where it occurs for the third time under the heading “Thereafter” in Column A of item 14.

(B) Insert—

(1) the word “which” between the words “of” and “the” where they occur for the first time in paragraph (b) (ii);

(2) the word “he” between the words “which” and “is” in clause 6 (a).

(C) Delete the comma after the word “making” where it occurs under the heading “First year” in Column A of item 12 of the Schedule to clause 8.

In the Afrikaans Text.

(A) Substitute in—

(1) clause 4 (e) the word “een” for the figure “1” where it occurs in the last line;

(2) clause 6 (b) the word “gelykwaardige” for the word “gelykwaardigr”;

(3) clause 8 the following for the second paragraph:—

“Die praktiese opleiding van ’n vakleerling wie se kontrak geregistreer is voor die datum waarop hierdie leervoorwaardes voorgeskryf is of wat in die ambag *Elektrotegniese draadwerker* ingeboek is, moet binne 4 jaar voltooi word ten einde die vakleerling in staat te stel om gedurende sy vyfde jaar hersienings- en onafhanklike werk te doen. Sodanige opleiding moet

in die geval van 'n vakleerling (uitgesonderd 'n vakleerling in die ambag *Elektrotegniese draadwerker*) wie se kontrak na gemelde datum geregistreer is, binne 3½ jaar voltooi word ten einde hom in staat te stel om gedurende die laaste ses maande van sy vierde jaar hersienings- en onafhanklike werk te doen.”;

(4) die Bylae van klousule 8—

(a) die woord „hervoude” waar dit in kolom B van item 15 voorkom, deur die woord „herboude”;

(b) die woord „veer” waar dit onder die opskrif „*Daarna*” in kolom A van item 16 voorkom, deur die woord „veer”;

(c) die woord „onderdele” waar dit onder die opskrif „*Eerste jaar*” in kolom A van item 17 voorkom, deur die woord „onderlae”;

(d) die woorde „hout werk” en „invoer” waar hulle onder die opskrif „*Daarna*” in kolom A van item 20 voorkom, onderskeidelik deur die woorde „houtwerk” en „uitvoer”;

(e) die woorde „saalsneemasjiene” en „metaalletters” waar hulle onder die opskrif „*Daarna*” in kolom A van item 21 voorkom, onderskeidelik deur die woorde „saalsmeemasjiene” en „metaalletters”.

(B) Skrap in—

(1) klousule 6 (a) die woord „kwalifiserende”;

(2) die Bylae van klousule 8—

(a) die woord „of” waar dit die tweede keer onder die opskrif „*Daarna*” in kolom A van item 6 voorkom;

(b) die woord „met” waar dit die eerste keer in kolom B van item 15 voorkom.

(C) Hernommer die laaste subklousule van klousule 6 sodat dit „(e)” word.

M. VILJOEN,
Minister van Arbeid.

No. R. 1330.

2 Augustus 1968.

WET OP VAKLEERLINGE, 1944,
SOOS GEWYSIG.

NASIONALE VAKLEERLINGSKAPKOMITEE VIR DIE BOUNYWERHEID.—INDIENSNEMING EN BEEINDIGING VAN DIENSTE VAN MINDERJARIGES IN AANGEWSE AMBAGTE.

Ek, Marais Viljoen, Minister van Arbeid, handelende kragtens die bepalings van artikel 19 van bogemelde Wet, trek hierby Goewermentskennisgewings No. 2377 van 28 Desember 1956, No. 1485 van 18 September 1959, No. 766 van 26 Mei 1961 en No. R. 1491 van 25 September 1964 in en verklaar dat, met ingang van die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing—

(a) die bepalings van subartikel (2) van genoemde artikel van toepassing is ten opsigte van al die aangewese ambagte in die volgende gedeeltes van die regsgebied van bogenoemde Komitee:—

(i) Die *landdrostdistrikte* Albany, Bellville, Kaap, Kimberley, King William's Town, Oos-Londen, Paarl, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth, Simonstad, Somerset-Wes, Stellenbosch, Strand, Uitenhage, Wellington, Worcester en Wynberg;

in die geval van 'n vakleerling (uitgesonderd 'n vakleerling in die ambag *Elektrotegniese draadwerker*) wie se kontrak na die gemelde datum geregistreer is, binne 3½ jaar voltooi word ten einde hom in staat te stel om gedurende die laaste ses maande van sy vierde jaar hersienings- en onafhanklike werk te doen.”;

(4) the Schedule to clause 8—

(a) the word “herboude” for the word “hervoude” where it occurs in Column B of item 15;

(b) the word “veer” for the word “veeer” where it occurs under the heading “*Daarna*” in Column A of item 16;

(c) the word “onderlae” for the word “onderdele” where it occurs under the heading “*Eerste jaar*” in Column A of item 17;

(d) the words “houtwerk” and “uitvoer” for the words “hout werk” and “invoer”, respectively, where they occur under the heading “*Daarna*” in Column A of item 20;

(e) the words “saalsmeemasjiene” and “metaalletters” for the words “saalsneemasjiene” and “metaalletters”, respectively, where they occur under the heading “*Daarna*” in Column A of item 21.

(B) Delete in—

(1) clause 6 (a) the word “kwalifiserende”;

(2) the Schedule to clause 8—

(a) the word “of” where it occurs for the second time under the heading “*Daarna*” in Column A of item 6;

(b) the word “met” where it occurs for the first time in Column B of item 15.

(C) Renumber the last subclause of clause 6 to read “(e)”.

M. VILJOEN,
Minister of Labour.

No. R. 1330.

2 August 1968.

APPRENTICESHIP ACT, 1944,
AS AMENDED.

NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.—ENGAGEMENT AND TERMINATION OF SERVICES OF MINORS IN DESIGNATED TRADES.

I, Marais Viljoen, Minister of Labour, acting in terms of section 19 of the above-mentioned Act, hereby withdraw Government Notices No. 2377 of 28 December 1956, No. 1485 of 18 September 1959, No. 766 of 26 May 1961 and No. R. 1491 of 25 September 1964 and declare that with effect from the date of publication of this notice—

(a) the provisions of subsection (2) of the said section shall apply in respect of all designated trades in the following portions of the area of jurisdiction of the above-mentioned Committee:—

(i) The *Magisterial Districts* of Albany, Bellville, Cape, East London, Kimberley, King William's Town, Paarl, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth, Simonstown, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Strand, Uitenhage, Wellington, Worcester and Wynberg;

(ii) die *munisipale gebied* van Kroonstad en Queens-town; en

(iii) die *gebied* binne 'n straal van 15 myl vanaf die Hoofposkantoor, Bloemfontein;

(b) die bepalinge van subartikel (3) van genoemde artikel van toepassing is—

(i) ten opsigte van al die aangewese ambagte in die volgende gedeeltes van die regsgebied van genoemde Komitee:—

(aa) Die *landdrosdistrikte* Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Camperdown, Dannhauser, Dundee, Durban, Estcourt, Germiston, Glencoe, Heidelberg (Transvaal), Inanda, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Kliprivier, Krugersdorp, Letaba, Lions River, Newcastle, New Hanover, Nigel, Oberholzer, Pietersburg, Pinetown, Potgietersrus, Pretoria (uitgesonderd die myngebied Premiermyn), Randfontein, Richmond (Natal), Roodepoort, Soutpansberg, Springs, Utrecht, Vryheid, Westonaria en daardie gedeelte van die landdrosdistrik Mooirivier wat voor die publikasie van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1259 van 21 Augustus 1964 in die landdrosdistrikte Estcourt en Lions River geval het;

(bb) die *munisipale gebiede* van Bothaville, Brits, Bultfontein, Middelburg (Transvaal), Nelspruit, Rustenburg, Theunissen, Ventersburg, Wesselsbron en Witbank; en

(cc) die *gebiede* binne 'n straal van 10 myl vanaf die Hoofposkantoor, Klerksdorp en Potchefstroom, en die *gebiede* binne 'n straal van 20 myl vanaf die Hoofposkantoor, Vereeniging, en die spoorwegstasie Welkom;

(ii) ten opsigte van die aangewese ambag *Elektrotegniese draadwerker* in die res van die provinsie Transvaal.

M. VILJOEN,
Minister van Arbeid.

(ii) the *Municipal Areas* of Kroonstad and Queens-town; and

(iii) the *area* within a 15-mile radius from the General Post Office, Bloemfontein;

(b) the provisions of subsection (3) of the said section shall apply—

(i) in respect of all designated trades in the following portions of the area of jurisdiction of the said Committee:—

(aa) The *Magisterial Districts* of Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Camperdown, Dannhauser, Dundee, Durban, Estcourt, Germiston, Glencoe, Heidelberg (Transvaal), Inanda, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Kliprivier, Krugersdorp, Letaba, Lions River, Newcastle, New Hanover, Nigel, Oberholzer, Pietersburg, Pinetown, Potgietersrus, Pretoria (excluding the mining area of Premier Mine), Randfontein, Richmond (Natal), Roodepoort, Soutpansberg, Springs, Utrecht, Vryheid, Westonaria and that portion of the Magisterial District of Mooi River which prior to the publication of Government Notice No. 1259 of 21 August 1964 fell within the Magisterial Districts of Estcourt and Lions River;

(bb) the *Municipal Areas* of Bothaville, Brits, Bultfontein, Middelburg (Transvaal), Nelspruit, Rustenburg, Theunissen, Ventersburg, Wesselsbron and Witbank; and

(cc) the *areas* within a 10 mile radius from the General Post Offices, Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom, and the *areas* within a 20 mile radius from the General Post Office, Vereeniging, and the Welkom Railway Station;

(ii) in respect of the designated trade *Electrical Wireman* in the remainder of the Province of Transvaal.

M. VILJOEN,
Minister of Labour.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID.

No. R. 1300. 2 Augustus 1968.

DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE GENEESKUNDIGE EN TANDHEELKUNDIGE RAAD.

WYSIGING VAN DIE REËLS BETREFFENDE DIE REGISTRASIE VAN ADDISIONELE KWALIFIKASIES.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het kragtens artikel 94 (4) van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), soos gewysig, sy goedkeuring gegee aan onderstaande wysiging van die reëls wat die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad kragtens artikel 94 (2) (h) van die Wet opgestel het en wat by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1691 van 30 Oktober 1964, soos gewysig, afgekondig is:—

Deur die toevoeging van die volgende verdere kwalifikasie onder die opskrif:—

(a) Geneeshere.

Eksaminerende liggaam.	Kwalifikasie.	Afkorting vir registrasie.
Universiteit van die Witwatersrand	Doktor in die Wysbegeerte (Geneeskunde)	Ph.D. (Med.) Univ. Rand.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

No. R. 1300.

2 August 1968.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL AND DENTAL COUNCIL.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES REGARDING THE REGISTRATION OF ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

The Minister of Health has, in terms of section 94 (4) of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), as amended, approved the following amendment of the rules made by the South African Medical and Dental Council under section 94 (2) (h) of the Act and published under Government Notice No. R. 1691, dated 30 October 1964, as amended:—

By the addition of the following further qualification under the heading:—

(a) Medical practitioners.

Examining authority.	Qualification.	Abbreviation for registration.
University of the Witwatersrand	Doctor of Philosophy (Medicine)	Ph.D. (Med.) Univ. Rand.

No. R. 1301.

2 Augustus 1968.

DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE GENEESKUNDIGE EN
TANDHEELKUNDIGE RAAD.REËLS BETREFFENDE DIE VOORWAARDES
WAAROP GEREĞISTREERDE DIAGNOSTIESE
RADIOGRAFISTE HULLE BEROEP MAG UIT-
OEFEN.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 94 (4) van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), soos gewysig, sy goedkeuring geheg aan die volgende wysiging van die reëls deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad opgestel kragtens artikel 94 (2) (k) van genoemde Wet en afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1721 van 30 Oktober 1964:—

Deur in reël 1 (a) na die woord „geneesheer” die woorde „of in ’n geval waar mondtoestande betrokke is, onder die leiding en beheer van ’n geregistreerde tandarts;” in te voeg.

No. R. 1302.

2 Augustus 1968.

DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE GENEESKUNDIGE EN
TANDHEELKUNDIGE RAAD.REËLS BETREFFENDE DIE VOORWAARDES
WAAROP GEREĞISTREERDE SPRAAKTERA-
PEUTE OF GEREĞISTREERDE SPRAAKTERA-
PEUTE EN OUDIOLOË OF GEREĞISTREERDE
OUDIOLOË HULLE BEROEP MAG UITOEFEN.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 94 (4) van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), soos gewysig, sy goedkeuring geheg aan die volgende wysiging van die reëls deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad opgestel kragtens artikel 94 (2) (k) van genoemde Wet en afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1729 van 30 Oktober 1964, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 352 van 15 Maart 1968:—

Deur in reël 1 (a) na die woord „geneesheer” die woorde „of in ’n geval waar mondtoestande betrokke is, onder die leiding en beheer van ’n geregistreerde tandarts;” in te voeg.

No. R. 1303.

2 Augustus 1968.

DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE GENEESKUNDIGE EN
TANDHEELKUNDIGE RAAD.REËLS BETREFFENDE DIE VOORWAARDES
WAAROP GEREĞISTREERDE GENEESKUNDIGE
TEGNOLOË HULLE BEROEP MAG UITOEFEN.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 94 (4) van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), soos gewysig, sy goedkeuring geheg aan die volgende wysiging van die reëls deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad opgestel kragtens artikel 94 (2) (k) van genoemde Wet en afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1706 van 30 Oktober 1964:—

Deur in reël 1 (a) na die woord „onderneem” die woord „nie”, en na die woord „geneesheer” die woorde „of in ’n geval waar mondtoestande betrokke is, onder ’n geregistreerde tandarts;” in te voeg.

No. R. 1301.

2 August 1968.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL AND DENTAL
COUNCIL.RULES REGARDING THE CONDITIONS UNDER
WHICH REGISTERED DIAGNOSTIC RADIO-
GRAPHERS MAY CARRY ON THEIR CALLING.

The Minister of Health has, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by section 94 (4) of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), as amended, approved the following amendment to the rules made by the South African Medical and Dental Council under section 94 (2) (k) of the said Act and published under Government Notice No. R. 1721, dated 30 October 1964:—

By the insertion in rule 1 (a) after the word “practitioner” of the words “or in a case where oral conditions are concerned under the direction and control of a registered dentist;”.

No. R. 1302.

2 August 1968.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL AND DENTAL
COUNCIL.RULES REGARDING THE CONDITIONS UNDER
WHICH REGISTERED SPEECH THERAPISTS OR
REGISTERED SPEECH THERAPISTS AND AUDI-
OLOGISTS OR REGISTERED AUDIOLOGISTS
MAY CARRY ON THEIR CALLING.

The Minister of Health has, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by section 94 (4) of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), as amended, approved the following amendment to the rules made by the South African Medical and Dental Council under section 94 (2) (k) of the said Act and published under Government Notice No. R. 1729, dated 30 October 1964, as amended by Government Notice No. R. 352, dated 15 March 1968:—

By the insertion in rule 1 (a) after the word “practitioner” of the words “or in a case where oral conditions are concerned under the direction and control of a registered dentist;”.

No. R. 1303.

2 August 1968.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL AND DENTAL
COUNCIL.RULES REGARDING THE CONDITIONS UNDER
WHICH REGISTERED MEDICAL TECHNOLO-
GISTS MAY CARRY ON THEIR CALLING.

The Minister of Health has, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by section 94 (4) of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), as amended, approved the following amendment to the rules made by the South African Medical and Dental Council under section 94 (2) (k) of the said Act and published under Government Notice No. R. 1706, dated 30 October 1964:—

By the insertion in rule 1 (a) after the word “practitioner” of the words “or in a case where oral conditions are concerned under a registered dentist;”.

No. R. 1304. 2 Augustus 1968.
DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE GENEESKUNDIGE EN
TANDHEELKUNDIGE RAAD.

REÛLS BETREFFENDE DIE VOORWAARDES
WAAROP GEREÛSTREERDE SIELKUNDIGES
HULLE BEROEP MAG UITOEFEN.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 94 (4) van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), soos gewysig, sy goedkeuring geheg aan die volgende wysiging van die reëls deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad opgestel kragtens artikel 94 (2) (k) van genoemde Wet en afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1727 van 30 Oktober 1964:—

Deur in reël 1 (a) na die woord „geneesheer” die woorde „of ’n geregistreerde tandarts” in te voeg.

No. R. 1305. 2 Augustus 1968.
DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE GENEESKUNDIGE EN
TANDHEELKUNDIGE RAAD.

REÛLS BETREFFENDE DIE VOORWAARDES
WAAROP GEREÛSTREERDE FISIOTERAPEUTE
HULLE BEROEP MAG UITOEFEN.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 94 (4) van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), soos gewysig, sy goedkeuring geheg aan die volgende wysiging van die reëls deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad opgestel kragtens artikel 94 (2) (k) van genoemde Wet en afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1703 van 30 Oktober 1964:—

Deur in reël 1 (a) die woord „tandarts” deur die woorde „in ’n geval waar mondtoestande betrokke is, onder die leiding en beheer van ’n geregistreerde tandarts;” te vervang.

No. R. 1331. 2 Augustus 1968.
DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE GENEESKUNDIGE EN
TANDHEELKUNDIGE RAAD.

WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES BETREFFENDE
DIE GRADE, DIPLOMAS OF SERTIFIKATE WAT
GENEESHERE EN TANDARTSE REG OP REGI-
STRASIE GEE.

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikels 22 en 23 van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), soos gewysig, gelees met artikel 94 (1) van genoemde Wet, en na oorweging van ’n aanbeveling van die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad, die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1689 van 30 Oktober 1964, soos gewysig, verder te wysig:—

Deur onder die opskrif „Nieu-Seeland” die volgende kwalifikasie by regulasie 5 te voeg:—

Universiteit of eksaminerende liggaam en kwalifikasie.—
Universiteit van Otago—Baccalaureus in Tandheelkunde.
Afkorting vir registrasie.—B.D.S. Univ. Otago.

No. R. 1304. 2 August-1968.
THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL AND DENTAL
COUNCIL.

RULES REGARDING THE CONDITIONS UNDER
WHICH REGISTERED PSYCHOLOGISTS MAY
CARRY ON THEIR CALLING.

The Minister of Health has, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by section 94 (4) of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), as amended, approved the following amendment to the rules made by the South African Medical and Dental Council under section 94 (2) (k) of the said Act and published under Government Notice No. R. 1727, dated 30 October 1964:—

By the insertion in rule 1 (a) after the word “practitioner” of the words “or a registered dentist”.

No. R. 1305. 2 August 1968.
THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL AND DENTAL
COUNCIL.

RULES REGARDING THE CONDITIONS UNDER
WHICH REGISTERED PHYSIOTHERAPISTS MAY
CARRY ON THEIR CALLING.

The Minister of Health has, in the exercise of the powers vested in him by section 94 (4) of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), as amended, approved the following amendment to the rules made by the South African Medical and Dental Council under section 94 (2) (k) of the said Act and published under Government Notice No. R. 1703, dated 30 October 1964:—

By the substitution in rule 1 (a) for the word “dentist” of the words “in a case where oral conditions are concerned under the direction and control of a registered dentist;”.

No. R. 1331 2 August 1968.
THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL AND DENTAL
COUNCIL.

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS REGARDING
THE DEGREES, DIPLOMAS OR CERTIFICATES
ENTITLING MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND
DENTISTS TO REGISTRATION.

The State President has been pleased, under the powers vested in him by sections 22 and 23 of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), as amended, read with section 94 (1) of the said Act, and after consideration of a recommendation by the South African Medical and Dental Council, further to amend the regulations published under Government Notice No. R. 1689, dated 30 October 1964, as amended:—

By the addition to regulation 5 under the heading “New Zealand” of the following qualifications:—

University or examining authority and qualification.—
University of Otago—Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

Abbreviation for registration.—B.D.S. Univ. Otago.

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-EKONOMIE EN -BEMARKING.

No. R. 1328. 2 Augustus 1968.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE SITRUSSKEMA.

INTREKKING VAN SPESIALE HEFFING.

Ooreenkomstig artikel 79 (1) (a) van die Bemarkingswet, 1968 (No. 59 van 1968), maak ek, Dirk Cornelis Hermanus Uys, Minister van Landbou, hierby bekend dat die Sitrusraad genoem in artikel 3 van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sitruskema, afgekondig by Proklamasie No. R. 121 van 1964, soos gewysig, kragtens die bevoegdhede hom verleen ingevolge artikel 18 (1) van genoemde Skema, met my goedkeuring en met ingang van die datum van publikasie hiervan, die spesiale heffing van 1 sent per sakkie afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 646 van 5 Mei 1967, ingetrek het.

D. C. H. UYS,
Minister van Landbou.

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU-TEGNIJSE DIENSTE.

No. R. 1299. 2 Augustus 1968.

REGULASIES TER BESTRYDING EN VOOR- KOMING VAN DIE VERSPREIDING VAN SEKERE INSEKTEPLAE WAT NAALDHOUT AANVAL.

Die Staatspresident het kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel twee-en-dertig van die Boswet, 1941 (Wet No. 13 van 1941), soos gewysig, die volgende regulasies gemaak ter vervanging van die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 658 van 15 September 1961.

1. In hierdie regulasies het enige woord waaraan 'n betekenis in die Boswet, 1941, geheg is, wanneer dit gebruik word, daardie betekenis en beteken—

„Afdeling”, die Hoof, Afdeling Plantplaagbeheer van die Departement van Landbou-tegniese Dienste, of sy naaste verteenwoordiger met betrekking tot die betrokke geproklameerde gebied;

„geproklameerde gebied”, enige gebied bestaande uit enigeen van die volgende landdrosdistrikte: Alfred, Alexandria, Bathurst, Bellville, Bizana, Bredasdorp, Caledon, Camperdown, Ceres, Durban, Estcourt, Hopefield, Humansdorp, Impendhle, Inanda, Ixopo, Kaapstad, King William's Town, Komgha, Laer-Tugela, Laer-Umfolozi, Laingsburg, Lionsrivier, Malmesbury, Montagu, Moorreesburg, Mtunzini, Ndwedwe, New Hanover, Oos-Londen, Paarl, Peddie, Pietermaritzburg, Piketberg, Pine-town, Port Elizabeth, Port Shepstone, Richmond (Natal), Robertson, Simonstad, Somerset-Wes, Stellenbosch, Swellendam, Tulbagh, Uitenhage, Umlazi, Umzinto, Wellington, Worcester, Wynberg;

„Departement”, die Departement van Landbou-tegniese Dienste;

„eiendom”, enige Staatsbos, private bos of ander grond, of enige gebou of enige depot of plek wat gebruik word of bedoel is vir die bewaring, stapeling, droging of bewerking van naaldhout;

„insek”, die Europese houtkewer (*Hylotrupes bajulus*), die boktor (*Oxypleurus nodieri*) en die Wes-Indiese termiet (*Cryptotermes brevis*);

„lewende stadium”, die volwasse stadium, die eier en die onvolwasse (larwê-, papie- of nimf-) stadium;

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND MARKETING.

No. R. 1328. 2 August 1968.

SOUTH AFRICAN CITRUS SCHEME.

WITHDRAWAL OF SPECIAL LEVY.

In terms of section 79 (1) (a) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (No. 59 of 1968), I, Dirk Cornelis Hermanus Uys, Minister of Agriculture, do hereby make known that the Citrus Board referred to in section 3 of the South African Citrus Scheme, published by Proclamation No. R. 121 of 1964, as amended, has under the powers vested in it in terms of section 18 (1) of the said Scheme, with my approval and with effect from the date of publication hereof, withdrawn the special levy of 1 cent per pocket published by Government Notice No. R. 646 of 5 May 1967.

D. C. H. UYS,
Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL SERVICES.

No. R. 1299. 2 August 1968.

REGULATIONS FOR COMBATING AND PREVEN- TING THE SPREAD OF CERTAIN INSECT PESTS AFFECTING SOFTWOOD.

The State President has, under the powers vested in him by section thirty-two of the Forest Act, 1941 (Act No. 13 of 1941), as amended, made the following regulations in substitution for the regulations published by Government Notice No. 658 of the 15th September 1961.

1. In these regulations any word to which a meaning has been assigned in the Forest Act, 1941, bears when used that meaning and—

“proclaimed area” means any area comprising any one of the following Magisterial Districts: Alfred, Alexandria, Bathurst, Bellville, Bizana, Bredasdorp, Caledon, Camperdown, Cape Town, Ceres, Durban, East London, Estcourt, Hopefield, Humansdorp, Impendhle, Inanda, Ixopo, King William's Town, Komgha, Laingsburg, Lions River, Lower Tugela, Lower Umfolozi, Malmesbury, Montagu, Moorreesburg, Mtunzini, Ndwedwe, New Hanover, Paarl, Peddie, Pietermaritzburg, Piketberg, Pine-town, Port Elizabeth, Port Shepstone, Richmond (Natal), Robertson, Simonstown, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Swellendam, Tulbagh, Uitenhage, Umlazi, Umzinto, Wellington, Worcester, Wynberg;

“Department” means the Department of Agricultural Technical Services;

“Division” means the Chief, Division of Plant Pest Control of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, or in relation to the proclaimed area in question, his nearest representative;

“insect”, means the European house borer (*Hylotrupes bajulus*), the longhorned beetle (*Oxypleurus nodieri*) and the West Indian termite (*Cryptotermes brevis*);

“live stage”, the adult stage, the egg and the immature (larval, pupal or nymph) stage;

“Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture;

“preservative” means any preservative specified in Schedule A hereto;

„loofhout”, alle hout vervat in bome van die loofhout (of hardehout) tipes, hetsy staande, omgeval of afgekap en alle loofhout, hetsy in die Republiek geproduseer of ingevoer en hetsy gesaag, gekloof, gekap of geskaaf of op enige ander wyse bewerk of verwerk;

„naaldhout”, alle hout vervat in bome van die naaldhout- (of „sagtehout”) tipes, hetsy staande, omgeval of afgekap, en alle naaldhout, hetsy in die Republiek geproduseer of ingevoer, en hetsy gesaag, gekloof, gekap of geskaaf of op enige ander wyse bewerk of verwerk;

„tweedehandse naaldhout”, alle naaldhout wat herwin word of herwin mag word uit die sloping van geboue, bouwerk, toebehore van geboue of bouwerk of uit enige houer of kratwerk wat nie meer vir die oorspronklike doel waarvoor dit vervaardig is, gebruik word nie;

„Minister”, die Minister van Landbou;

„verduursamingsmiddel”, enige verduursamingsmiddel in Bylae A hiervan gespesifiseer;

„verduursamingsinstallasie”, is enige installasie wat gebruik word vir die verduursaming van naaldhout wat bestem is vir die geproklameerde gebied om gebruik te word vir die doeleindes genoem in paragraaf (a) van regulasie 3, hetsy die verduursamingsinstallasie binne of buite genoemde gebied geleë is.

2. Iedereen wat die eienaar is of in besit of beheer is van enige eiendom binne die Republiek waarin of waarop daar enige naaldhout of loofhout is, hetsy in die ru- of verwerkte stadium, of wat deel uitmaak van enige gebou of bouwerk, of waarin of waarop daar enige boom is wat deur insekte in enige lewende stadium aangeval word of daarmee besmet is, moet onmiddellik sodanige feit skriftelik aanmeld by die Afdeling of by enige ander beamppte van die Departement.

3. Tensy die Afdeling skriftelik verlof verleen het, mag niemand—

(a) binne 'n geproklameerde gebied enige naaldhout verkoop of op 'n ander wyse wegdoen of gebruik of laat gebruik vir of in verband met die oprigting, herstel of onderhoud van enige gebou of bouwerk insluitende loodse, pakhuse, skure, stalle, buitegeboue en garages nie, tensy sodanige naaldhout met 'n verduursamingsmiddel wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaard goedgekeur is en in Bylae A hiervan gespesifiseer word, teen insekte behandel is volgens 'n metode in Bylae B hiervan voorgeskryf en ooreenkomstig die vereiste voorgeskryf in laasgenoemde Bylae: Met dien verstande dat meublement of ander eenhede wat 'n vaste deel van die betrokke gebou of bouwerk uitmaak en waarmee klere of voedsel in aanraking mag kom, van behandeling vrygestel is; of

(b) uit of binne 'n geproklameerde gebied—

(i) enige naaldhout wat deur insekte in enige lewende stadium aangeval kan word, verwyder of laat verwyder nie; of

(ii) enige tweedehandse naaldhout verwyder of laat verwyder nie, tensy sodanige naaldhout soos voornoem teen insekte behandel is; of

(c) enige naaldhout uit enige plek in die Republiek wat buite enige geproklameerde gebied geleë is, na enige plek binne 'n geproklameerde gebied inbring of laat inbring nie, tensy sodanige naaldhout teen insekte behandel is soos voornoem, of tensy sodanige naaldhout versend word na 'n erkende verduursamingsinstallasie binne 'n geproklameerde gebied om soos voornoem behandel te word en daarna aldus behandel word voordat dit deur enige persoon gebruik word of op enige wyse aan enige persoon weggedoen word; of

“property” means any State forest, private forest, or other land, or any building or any depot or place used or intended for storing, stacking, seasoning or working of softwood;

“hardwood” means all wood contained in trees of the broad leaf species or hardwood types, whether standing, fallen or felled, and all hardwood, whether sawn, split, hewn or planed or otherwise fashioned or processed;

“softwood” means all softwood contained in trees of the coniferous species or the softwood types, whether standing, fallen or felled, and all softwood, whether produced in or imported into the Republic, and whether sawn, split, hewn or planed or otherwise fashioned or processed;

“second-hand softwood” means all softwood which is salvaged, or may be salvaged, from the demolition of buildings, structures, fittings of buildings or structures, or from any container or crating which is no longer used for the original purpose for which it was manufactured;

“preservation plant” is any plant which is used for the preservation of softwood designated for the proclaimed area, to be used for the purposes set out in paragraph (a) of regulation 3, whether the preservation plant is situated in or outside the said area.

2. Any person who is the owner or in possession or control of any property within the Republic in or upon which there is any softwood or hardwood, either in its raw or manufactured state, or forming part of any buildings or structure, or any tree, which is attacked by or infested with insects in any live stage, shall immediately report such fact in writing to the Division or to any other officer of the Department.

3. Unless written permission has been granted by the Division, no person shall—

(a) within a proclaimed area, sell or otherwise dispose of or use or cause to be used any softwood for or in connection with the erection, repair or maintenance of any building or structure including sheds, stores, barns, stables, outhouses and garages, unless such softwood has been treated against insects with a preservative approved by the South African Bureau of Standards and specified in Schedule A hereto by a method prescribed in Schedule B hereto and in accordance with the requirements prescribed in the lastmentioned Schedule: Provided that furniture or other units forming a fixture of the building or structure in question and with which clothing or food may come in contact, shall be exempted from treatment; or

(b) move or cause to be moved from or within a proclaimed area—

(i) any softwood attacked by insects in any live stage; or

(ii) any softwood, which is second-hand softwood, unless such softwood has been treated against insects as aforesaid; or

(c) introduce or cause to be introduced any softwood from any place in the Republic outside a proclaimed area to any place within a proclaimed area, unless such softwood has been treated against insects as aforesaid, or unless such softwood is consigned to a recognised preservation plant within a proclaimed area to be treated as aforesaid and is thereupon so treated before being used by any person or disposed of in any way to any person; or

(d) enige naalldhout wat deur insekte in enige lewende stadium aangeval word of daarmee besmet is, wegdoen of laat wegdoen of uit enige gebou of bouwerk genoem in paragraaf (a) van regulasie 3 verwyder of laat verwyder nie: Met dien verstande dat hierdie verbod nie van toepassing is op sodanige naalldhout wat bestem is om onmiddellik deur verbranding vernietig te word nie, of op sodanige naalldhout wat geïdentifiseer kan word en aan 'n goedgekeurde verduursamingsinstallasie vir onmiddellike behandeling toegewys is nie, mits die goedkeuring van die Afdeling vir die verwydering vir sodanige vernietiging of behandeling verkry is; of

(e) enige loofhout (ingeslote tweedehandse loofhout) wat deur insekte in enige lewende stadium besmet is, uit of binne 'n geproklameerde gebied verwyder of laat verwyder nie, verkoop of op enige ander wyse wegdoen of gebruik vir of in verband met die oprigting, herstel of onderhoud van enige gebou of bouwerk insluitende loodse, skure, stalle, buitegeboue of garages nie: Met dien verstande dat sodanige loofhout op onkoste van die eienaar onderwerp sal word aan behandeling of vernietiging soos deur die Afdeling voorgeskryf.

4. Wanneer enige persoon enige naalldhout behandel het met die doel om sodanige naalldhout bestand te maak teen aanvalle van insekte of om enige lewende stadium van die insek in sodanige naalldhout uit te roei, moet hy op versoek van—

(a) die persoon wat sodanige naalldhout gebruik of voornemens is om dit te gebruik vir enigeen van die doeleindes genoem in paragraaf (a) van regulasie 3; of

(b) die eienaar van enige bouwerk, of enige toebehore van of in sodanige bouwerk, vir of in verband met die oprigting, herstel, of onderhoud waarvan sodanige naalldhout gebruik gaan word of gebruik is of behandel is in 'n geproklameerde gebied; of

(c) enige beampte van die Departement;

skriftelik aan sodanige persoon volle besonderhede verstrek van die verduursamingsmiddels gebruik en die metodes toegepas om sodanige naalldhout te behandel.

5. (a) Die Afdeling moet voor of op 1 September van elke jaar skriftelik in kennis gestel word van alle verduursamingsinstallasies wat in gebruik is. In die geval van nuutopgerigte verduursamingsinstallasies moet die Afdeling egter skriftelik in kennis gestel word voordat hulle in gebruik geneem word.

(b) Die ontwerp en konstruksie van behandelingsinstallasies wat gebruik word vir die toediening van verduursamingsmiddels in Bylae A hiervan gespesifiseer en volgens 'n metode in Bylae B hiervan voorgeskryf, moet deur die Afdeling goedgekeur word.

(c) Alle drukverduursamingsinstallasies moet voorsien wees van die normale standaardtoerusting sowel as van druktydregistreerders van 'n tipe wat die Afdeling goedgekeur het. Die druktydkaarte op elkeen waarvan die besonderhede afsonderlik aangegee is van alle ladings wat in die installasies behandel is, moet op enige redelike tyd daarna aan die Afdeling beskikbaar gestel word vir inspeksie.

6. Wanneer daar na die mening van die Minister buitengewone omstandighede is, kan hy, behoudens die voorwaardes en vir die tydperk wat hy mag bepaal, enige persoon vrystel van enigeen van of al die bepalings van hierdie regulasies.

7. Enige beampte van die Departement kan by die vervulling van sy pligte op enige redelike tyd enige eiendom betree waarin of waarop daar werklik of vermoedelik naalldhout is, of werklik of vermoedelik verduursamings-

(d) dispose of or cause to be disposed of, or remove or cause to be removed from any building or structure referred to in paragraph (a) of regulation 3; any softwood attacked by or infested with insects in any live stage: Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to such softwood intended for immediate destruction by burning, nor to softwood which is identifiable and is assigned to an approved preservation plant for immediate treatment, if the approval of the Division has been obtained for the removal for the purpose of such destruction or treatment; or

(e) move or caused to be moved from or within a proclaimed area any hardwood (including second-hand hardwood) which is infested with insects in any living stage, or sell or dispose of or use or cause to be used any such hardwood for or in connection with the erection, repair or maintenance of any building or structure including sheds, stores, barns, stables, out-houses and garages: Provided that such hardwood will be treated or be destroyed at the owner's expense in a manner prescribed by the Division.

4. Whenever any person has treated any softwood for the purpose of rendering such softwood immune to attack by insects or for the purpose of eradicating any live stage of the insect in such softwood, he shall on demand by—

(a) the person intending to use or using such softwood for any of the purposes referred to in paragraph (a) or regulation 3; or

(b) the owner of any structure, or any fitting thereof or therein, for or in connection with the erection, repair or maintenance of which such softwood is to be used or has been used, or, has been treated in a proclaimed area; or

(c) any officer of the Department;

furnish such a person with full particulars in writing regarding the preservatives used and the methods applied in so treating such softwood.

5. (a) The Division must be informed in writing before or on 1 September of each year of all preservation plants which are in use. However, in the case of newly erected preservation plants the Division must be informed in writing before they are put in use.

(b) The design and construction of preservation plants used for the application of preservatives specified in Schedule A hereto by a method prescribed in Schedule B hereto must be approved by the Division.

(c) All preservation plants shall have fitted, in addition to the normal standard equipment, pressure-time recorders of a type approved by the Division. The pressure-time charts on each of which the details of charges put through the plants are shown separately, shall at any reasonable time thereafter be made available for inspection to the Division.

6. Whenever in the opinion of the Minister exceptional circumstances exist, he may, subject to such conditions and for such period as he may determine, exempt any person from any or all of the provisions of these regulations.

7. Any officer of the Department may at any reasonable hour for the performance of his duty enter upon any property in or upon which there is or is suspected to be softwood or preservatives used for rendering softwood

middels is wat gebruik word om naaldhout teen besmetting of aanvalle deur insekte bestand te maak, en kan sodanige naaldhout of verduursamingsmiddels ondersoek en inspekteer, asook die metodes waarvolgens sodanige verduursamingsmiddels toegedien word en kan die monstres daarvan neem wat hy nodig ag, en kan van enige persoon die inligting eis wat sodanige persoon kan verstrek in verband met sodanige naaldhout of verduursamingsmiddels of die metodes waarvolgens sodanige verduursamingsmiddels toegedien word.

8. Iedereen wat—

(a) enige verbod opgelê of vereistes voorgeskryf by hierdie regulasies, of 'n voorwaarde vervat in 'n vrystelling uitgereik kragtens regulasie 6, oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen; of

(b) enigiemand by die uitoefening van enige bevoegdheid kragtens hierdie regulasies aan hom verleen, teengaan of verhinder, of opsetlik weier om die inligting te verstrek wat ingevolge regulasie 4 of 7 van hom vereis word; is skuldig aan 'n misdryf en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens 50 rand of, by wanbetaling, met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande.

BYLAE A.

Verduursamingsmiddels.

Die verduursamingsmiddels word in die volgende klasse ingedeel:—

1. *Klas A.*

Kreosoot- en kreosootbrandoliemengsels.

Hierdie verduursamingsmiddels moet voldoen aan die volgende spesifikasies wat by die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde, Pretoria, verkrygbaar is:—

S.A.B.S. 538-1956: Hoëtemperatuurkreosoot vir houtverduursaming.

S.A.B.S. 539-1956: Lae- en mediumtemperatuurkreosoot vir houtverduursaming.

S.A.B.S. 590/4-1957: Houtverduursamingsmiddels met 'n basis van kreosoot.

Verduursamingsmiddels van hierdie klas is kreosoot wat uit koolteerdistillate bestaan en is nievetend en by normale temperature nie maklik ontvlambaar nie. Naaldhout wat met hierdie verduursamingsmiddels geïmpregneer is, kan 'n tyd lank na impregnering nie geverf word nie. Hulle het 'n kenmerkende geur wat deur sekere voedselsoorte opgeneem kan word. Hulle is slegs geskik vir buitegebruik en vir alle werk in kontak met die grond.

2. *Klas B.*

Suurkuprichromaat.

Koperchromarsenaat.

Sinkchloried.

Hierdie verduursamingsmiddels moet voldoen aan die volgende spesifikasies wat by die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde, Pretoria, verkrygbaar is:—

S.A.B.S. 673-1959: Koperchromarsenaat.

S.A.B.S. 43-1949: Suurkuprichromaat vir houtverduursaming.

S.A.B.S. 39-1949: Sinkchloried vir houtverduursaming.

Hierdie klas verduursamingsmiddels bestaan uit afsonderlike soute of 'n samestelling van soute wat in water opgelos is om 'n oplossing sonder neerslag te gee. In die algemeen is dit die beste om hulle te gebruik vir die behandeling van naaldhout wat onderdak gehou sal word of teen verwerking beskerm sal word deur middel van verf

immune to infestation or attack by insects and may examine and inspect such softwood or preservatives as well as the methods by which such preservatives are applied, and may take such samples thereof as he may deem necessary, and may demand from any person such information as he may be able to give in connection with such softwood or preservatives or the methods by which such preservatives are applied.

8. Any person who—

(a) contravenes or fails to comply with any prohibition imposed or requirements prescribed by these regulations, or a condition contained in an exemption issued in terms of regulation 6; or

(b) obstructs or interferes with anybody in the exercise of any powers vested in him by virtue of these regulations or wilfully refuses to furnish such information as may be demanded of him in terms of regulations 4 or 7; shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 50 rand or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

SCHEDULE A.

Preservatives.

The preservatives are divided into the following classes:—

1. *Class A.*

Creosotes and creosote fuel oil mixtures.

These preservatives shall conform to the following specifications which are obtainable from the South African Bureau of Standards, Pretoria:—

S.A.B.S. 538-1956: High temperature wood preserving creosote.

S.A.B.S. 539-1956: Low and medium temperature wood preserving creosote.

S.A.B.S. 590/4-1957: Wood preservatives with a creosote basis.

Preservatives of this class are creosote consisting of distillates of coal tar and are not corrosive or readily inflammable at normal temperatures. It is not possible to paint softwood impregnated with these preservatives for some time after impregnation. They have a characteristic odour which can be acquired by certain foodstuffs. They are only suitable for exterior use and for work in contact with the ground.

2. *Class B.*

Acids-cupric-chromate.

Copper-chrome-arsenate.

Zinc chloride.

These preservatives shall conform to the following specifications which are obtainable from the South African Bureau of Standards, Pretoria:—

S.A.B.S. 673-1959: Copper-chrome-arsenate.

S.A.B.S. 43-1949: Acid-cupric-chromate for timber preservation.

S.A.B.S. 39-1949: Zinc chloride for timber preservation.

This class of preservative consists of a single salt or a combination of salts dissolved in water to give a solution free from deposit. In general they are best used for treating softwood which will be kept under cover or which will be protected from weathering by means of painting or other covering. Some may, however, be used for treating soft-

of ander bedekking. Sommige mag wel gebruik word vir die behandeling van naaldhout, soos heiningpale, wat met die grond in aanraking kom. Dié wat koper bevat, is besonder geskik vir die behandeling van koeltoringhortjies, marineheipale en boumateriaal. Hulle is nie ontvlambaar nie, maar sommige van hulle vreet op metaal in. Naaldhout wat met hulle geïmpregneer is, kan gevef of gebeits word wanneer dit droog is. Hoewel hulle meesal kleurloos is, moet hulle met die grootste versigtigheid gebruik word op naaldhout wat met voedselware in aanraking sal kom aangesien sommige van hulle giftig is. Impregnering van naaldhout met hierdie tipe verduursamingsmiddels kan veranderings in afmetings en vorm veroorsaak. Hulle is in die algemeen nie vir die behandeling van afgewerkte artikels geskik nie.

3. Klas C.

Kopernaftenaat.

Pentachloorfenol.

Sinknaftenaat plus pentachloorfenol.

Tetrachloornaftaleen plus pentachloorfenol.

Sinknaftenaat.

Hierdie verduursamingsmiddels moet voldoen aan die volgende spesifikasies wat by die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde, Pretoria, verkrygbaar is:—

S.A.B.S. 38-1956: Metaalnaftenaat vir houtverduursaming.

S.A.B.S. 42-1956: Pentachloorfenol vir houtverduursaming.

S.A.B.S. 565-1956: Pentachloorfenol-sinknaftenaat vir houtverduursaming.

S.A.B.S. 579-1956: Vaste Tetrachloornaftaleen en Tetrachloornaftaleen-pentachloorfenol houtverduursamingsmiddel.

Hierdie klas bestaan uit verduursamingsmiddels wat in 'n vlugtige olie opgelos is. Die daaropvolgende oplossings is bestand teen uitloging en is geskik vir beide binne- en buitegebruik. Hulle vlek gewoonlik nie die naaldhout nie en naaldhout wat met hulle geïmpregneer is, kan na ongeveer 30 dae gevef word. Naaldhoutsoorte wat hoogs absorberend is, vereis 'n langer „drogingsperiode” voordat hulle bevredigend gevef kan word. Die oplosmiddels wat gebruik word, is ontvlambaar en daar moet by die gebruik en opberging van hierdie verduursamingsmiddels versigtig te werk gegaan word. Hoewel sommige daarvan reukloos is, moet hulle nie op naaldhout gebruik word wat moontlik met voedselware in aanraking kan kom nie. Dis onnodig om die naaldhout vir herdroging na impregnering met hierdie verduursamingsmiddels te stapel, behalwe in die geval van naaldhoutsoorte wat hoogs absorberend is en veral dié wat vir vloerblokkies gebruik word.

Geen veranderings in afmetings of vorm word deur die impregnering van naaldhout met verduursamingsmiddels Klas C veroorsaak nie. Weens die olierigheid van die oplosmiddel in Klas C-verduursamingsmiddels, is hout wat pas daarmee behandel is nie geskik vir gebruik as bekisting vir betonwerk voordat die oplosmiddel feitlik verdamp het nie.

BYLAE B.

Metodes.

1. Die metodes is soos volg:—

(a) *Warm/koue ooptenkproses.*—In hierdie proses word die naaldhout heeltemal ondergedompel in die vloeistof, wat dan verwarm word tot 'n temperatuur digby die maksimum vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens vier uur. Die maksimum temperatuur vir elke tipe verduursamingsmid-

wood such as fence posts, which come in contact with the ground. In particular, those containing copper, find their best application in the treatment of cooling tower louvres, marine piling and building material. They are non-flammable, but some are corrosive to metals. Softwood impregnated with them can be painted or stained when dry. Although mostly colourless, they should be used with the greatest caution on softwood which will come into contact with foodstuffs as some of them are poisonous. Changes in dimensions or shape may result from impregnation of softwood with this type of preservative. They are generally not suitable for the treatment of “finished” products.

3. Class C.

Copper naphthenate.

Pentachlorophenol.

Pentachlorophenol plus zinc naphthenate.

Zinc naphthenate.

These preservatives shall conform to the following specifications which are obtainable from the South African Bureau of Standards, Pretoria:—

S.A.B.S. 38-1956: Metallic naphthenates for timber preservation.

S.A.B.S. 42-1956: Pentachlorophenol for timber preservation.

S.A.B.S. 565-1956: Pentachlorophenol-zinc naphthenate timber preservative.

S.A.B.S. 579-1956: Solid Tetrachloronaphthalene and Tetrachloronaphthalene-pentachlorophenol timber preservative.

This class consists of preservatives dissolved in a volatile oil. The subsequent solutions are resistant to leaching and are suitable for both inside and outside use. They are usually non-staining and softwood impregnated with them can be painted after approximately 30 days. Highly absorbent softwood require longer to “dry” out before they can be satisfactorily painted. The solvents used are inflammable and care is necessary in the use and storage of these preservatives. Although some are odourless they should not be used on softwood which is likely to come in contact with foodstuffs. Except in cases of highly absorbent softwoods and especially those used for parquet flooring it is not necessary to stack the softwood for redrying after impregnation with these preservatives.

No change in dimensions or shape results from the impregnation of softwood with Class C preservatives. However, because of the oily nature of the solvent in Class C preservatives, and until it has virtually evaporated wood freshly treated with them is not suitable for shuttering for concreting purposes.

SCHEDULE B.

Methods.

1. The methods are as follows:—

(a) *Hot/cold open tank process.*—In this process the softwood is completely submerged in the liquid which is then heated to a temperature near the maximum for a period up to four hours. The maximum temperatures for each type of preservative are given in Table I hereto.

del word in Tabel I hiervan aangegee. Die maksimum temperatuur en die onderdompelingstyd hang af van die tipe verduursamingsmiddel wat gebruik word en van die naaldhout se vatbaarheid vir chemiese impregnering. Nadat die materiaal vir die vereiste tydperk by die maksimum temperatuur ondergedompel is, word die vloeistof toegelaat om tot lugtemperatuur af te koel. Daar moet gesorg word dat die materiaal dwarsdeur die proses heeltemal ondergedompel is. 'n Skoon diepte van ses duim bokant die lading is gewoonlik voldoende om bevredigende indompeling te verseker. Enige materiaal wat gedurende die proses blootgestel was, moet weer geïmpregneer word. Goeie indringing en absorpsie (terughouding) kan met hierdie metode verkry word met verduursamingsmiddels van Klasse A en B. Hierdie proses, wat 'n uitstekende plaasvervanger vir die drukproses is, kan vir alle verduursamingsmiddels uitgesonderd dié van die Klas C tipe gebruik word.

(b) *Volseldrukproses*.—Die naaldhout word in 'n druk-silinder geplaas. Die silinderdeure word verseël en 'n voorlopige vakuum op die lading aangebring. Hierdie vakuum, wat gewoonlik gevoer word tot 'n vakuum gelyk aan 22 duim kwik by gemiddelde seevlak, word vir 15 tot 60 minute gehandhaaf.

Sonder om lug in te laat, word die silinder dan heeltemal met verduursamingsmiddel gevul en daarna word nog verduursamingsmiddel ingeforseer om die vereiste druk op te bou. Die druk word gewoonlik by 120 tot 200 pond per vierkante duim gehou totdat die vereiste absorpsie (terughouding) bereik word.

Die temperatuur van die verduursamingsmiddel word gewoonlik gehou by ongeveer die maksimum wat toegelaat word (sien Tabel I hiervan). Wanneer die vereiste hoeveelheid verduursamingsmiddel deur die naaldhout geabsorbeer is, word die druk opgehef en die verduursamingsmiddel uit die silinder gedreineer. 'n Finale vakuumequivalent van 22 duim kwik by gemiddelde seevlak kan vir 15 tot 60 minute gehandhaaf word ten einde die oppervlak van die naaldhout te „droog”.

Hierdie proses kan met enige verduursamingsmiddel gebruik word.

(c) *Leëseldrukproses*.—Die naaldhout word in 'n druk-silinder geplaas. Die silinderdeure word verseël en lug word ingeforseer totdat die vereiste druk verkry word. Die lugdrukke wat gewoonlik toegepas word, wissel gewoonlik van 20 tot 75 pond per vierkante duim. Nadat die voorlopige lugdruk verkry is, word die verduursamingsmiddel, na verwarming tot ongeveer die maksimum temperatuur (sien Tabel I hiervan), in die silinder ingelaat. Onderwyl die vloeistof die silinder binnegaan, vervang die verplaasde lug die verduursamingsmiddel teen dieselfde druk in 'n gelykmakende of „reuping”-tenk, of die verplaasde lug kan toegelaat word om geleidelik uit die silinder te ontsnap teen so 'n tempo dat die druk in die silinder konstant bly. Wanneer die silinder met verduursamingsmiddel gevul is, word die druk verhoog deur nog verduursamingsmiddel daarin te forseer, en word die druk gewoonlik by 120 tot 200 pond per vierkante duim gehou totdat die bruto absorpsie voldoende is om die vereiste netto terughouding te gee. Wanneer die vereiste absorpsie plaasgevind het, word die verduursamingsmiddel uit die silinder gedreineer om 'n finale vakuum van ongeveer 22 duim kwik aangewend en gehandhaaf vir 15 tot 60 minute of totdat die oortollige verduursamingsmiddel uit die naaldhout verwyder is.

Hierdie proses kan met enige verduursamingsmiddel gebruik word.

The maximum temperature and the period of immersion depend on the type of preservative used and on the amenability of the softwood to chemical impregnation. After the material has been submerged at the maximum temperature for the required period, the liquid is allowed to cool to atmospheric temperature. Care must be taken that the material is completely submerged throughout the process. A clear depth of six inches above the top of the charge is usually sufficient to ensure proper submersion. Any material which has become exposed during the process has to be reimpregnated. Good penetration and absorption (retention) can be obtained by this method with preservatives of Classes A and B. This process, which is an excellent substitute for the pressure processes, can be used for all preservatives except those of the Class C type.

(b) *Full-cell pressure process*.—The softwood is placed in a pressure cylinder. The cylinder doors are sealed and a preliminary vacuum is drawn on the charge. This vacuum, which is usually carried to an equivalent of 22 inches of mercury at mean sea level, is maintained for from 15 to 60 minutes, without admitting air, the cylinder is then completely filled with preservative, after which additional preservative is forced in to build up to required pressure. The pressure is usually maintained at from 120 to 200 lb per square inch until the desired absorption (retention) is attained. The temperature of the preservative, is usually maintained at about the maximum permitted (see Table I hereto). When the required amount of preservative has been absorbed by the softwood, the pressure is released, and the preservative is drained from the cylinder. In order to “dry” the surface of the softwood, a final vacuum equivalent of 22 inches of mercury at means sea level may be maintained for from 15 to 60 minutes. This process can be used with any preservative.

(c) *Empty-cell pressure process*.—The softwood is placed in a pressure cylinder. The cylinder doors are sealed, and air is forced in until the desired pressure is attained. The air pressures normally used range from 20 to 75 lb per square inch. After the preliminary air pressure has been attained, the preservative, heated to about maximum temperature (see Table I hereto), is admitted to the cylinder. While the liquid is entering the cylinder the displaced air interchanges with preservative in an equalizing or “reuping tank”, at the same pressure or the displaced air may be allowed to escape gradually from the cylinder at such a rate that the pressure in the cylinder remains constant. When the cylinder has been filled with preservative, the pressure is raised by forcing in additional preservative, and is maintained usually at from 120 to 200 lb per square inch until the gross absorption is sufficient to give the required net retention. When the desired absorption has taken place, the preservative is drained from the cylinder and a final vacuum of about 22 inches of mercury applied and maintained from 15 to 60 minutes or until the surplus preservative has been removed from the softwood. This process can be used with any preservative.

(d) *Laedrukproses*.—Die naaldhout word in die silinder geplaas. Die silinderdeure word verseël en die silinder word heeltemal met verduursamingsmiddel gevul, waarna nog verduursamingsmiddel ingelaat word om die vereiste druk op te bou. Die druk word op van 0 tot 25 pond per vierkante duim gehandhaaf totdat die vereiste absorpsie (terughouding) bereik is, wat tot 45 minute kan duur. Wanneer die vereiste hoeveelheid verduursamingsmiddel deur die lading geabsorbeer is, word die druk opgehef en die verduursamingsmiddel uit die silinder gedreineer. Wanneer die Afdeling hom daartoe gelas moet die eienaar of persoon in besit of beheer van 'n behandelingsinstallasie die nodige toebehore aanbring om 'n vakuumequivalent van ongeveer 22 duim kwik by gemiddelde seevlak te trek. Om die oppervlak van die behandelde hout te „droog” kan 'n vakuumequivalent van ongeveer 22 duim kwik vir 15 tot 60 minute gehandhaaf word.

Die verduursamingsmiddel word gewoonlik by lugtemperatuur gehou. Hierdie proses is veral geskik vir die aanwending van Klas C verduursamingsmiddels op afgewerkte produkte soos vloerblokkies, vloerstroke en deur- en vensterraamwerk. Die voordeel van hierdie proses is dat dit met ligte en goedkoop uitrusting uitgevoer kan word. Gewoonlik is lae druk vir 'n kort tydjie aangewend nodig wanneer Klas C verduursamingsmiddels gebruik word.

Dit kan ook bevredigend op boumateriaal toegepas word deur eenvoudig die tydperk onder druk te verleng totdat die gespesifiseerde netto terughouding bevredigend is. By die gebruik van Klas B verduursamingsmiddels in die laedruksilinder vir die naaldhoutsoorte wat meer vatbaar is vir impregnering, bv. S.A. den, moet 'n minimum druk van 75 pond gebruik word, en hierdie druk moet gehandhaaf word totdat die gewenste absorpsie (terughouding) bereik is, wat tot 60 minute of langer kan duur. Indien warm oplossings gebruik word, sal baie vinniger en deegliker resultate verkry word, maar die maksimum temperatuur vir afsonderlike verduursamingsmiddels mag nie hoër wees as dié wat in Tabel I hiervan bepaal word nie. 'n Aanvanklike vakuüm, voordat druk op die lading toegepas word, word sterk aanbeveel. Hierdie voorlopige vakuüm moet gevoer word tot 'n vakuumequivalent van ongeveer 22 duim by gemiddelde seevlak en ongeveer 15 minute lank gehandhaaf word.

Voggehalte van Naaldhout by Impregnering.

2. Naaldhout wat nat is, kan nie voldoende met 'n verduursamingsoplossing geïmpregneer word nie. Om hierdie rede en omdat naaldhout wat in 'n nat toestand geïmpregneer is, later geneig is om te bars en sodoende ongeïmpregneerde naaldhout blootstel, mag geen plank, klein hout of ander bouhout met sy kleinste maat minder as een en 'n half duim 'n gemiddelde voggehalte van meer as 17 persent hê nie, en mag geen stuk swaarder bouhout, rond of bewerk 'n gemiddelde voggehalte van meer as 25 persent hê nie. In materiaal met albei dwarsdeursnede groter as ses duim, mag die buitenste drie duim 'n gemiddelde voggehalte van hoogstens 25 persent hê. Die voggehalte is die hoeveelheid vog in die naaldhout uitgedruk as 'n persentasie van die oonddrooggewig daarvan. Hoewel hierdie voggehaltes die maksimums toelaatbaar vir hout voor impregnering verteenwoordig, voldoen hulle nie noodwendig aan die vereistes vir behoorlik gedroogde hout nie.

Indringing in Kernhout.

3. Daar moet op gelet word dat net die splinthout ten volle deur verduursamingsvloestowwe binnegedring kan word. Normaalweg ontvang kernhout, selfs onder drukimpregnering, nouliks meer as 'n oppervlaklaag, behalwe op die kopsvlak. Spesiale metodes is beskikbaar om die indringing in kernhout te verhoog. Die plaaslike denne-bome bestaan geheel en al of hoofsaaklik uit splinthout.

(d) *Low pressure process*.—The softwood is placed in the cylinder. The cylinder doors are sealed and the cylinder is filled completely with preservative, after which additional preservative is introduced to build up the required pressure. The pressure is maintained at from 0-25 lb per square inch until the desired absorption (retention) is attained, which may take up to 45 minutes. When the required amount of preservative has been absorbed by the charge, the pressure is released and the preservative is drained from the cylinder. If ordered by the Division to do so the owner or person in possession or control of the pressure plant, shall install the necessary equipment for drawing a vacuum equivalent of approximately 22 in. of mercury at sea level. In order to “dry” the surface of the treated wood, a vacuum equivalent of approximately 22 in. of mercury at sea level for 15 to 60 minutes may be maintained.

The preservative is usually maintained at atmospheric temperature. This process is especially suitable for the application of Class C preservatives to finished products such as flooring strips, floorblocks, door and window framing. The advantage of this process is that it can be carried out with light and inexpensive equipment. Normally, low pressures applied for a short time, are necessary when using Class C preservatives. It can also be satisfactorily applied to structural material merely by increasing the pressure period until the specified net retentions have been satisfied. Using Class B preservatives in the low pressure cylinder, for the species more amendable to impregnation, e.g. S.A. Pine, a minimum pressure of 75 lb must be used, and this pressure must be maintained until the desired absorption (retention) is attained, which may take up to 60 minutes or more. Much more rapid and efficient results will be attained if hot solutions are used, but maximum temperatures for individual preservatives must not exceed those laid down in Table I hereto. An initial vacuum before pressure is applied to the charge, is strongly recommended. This preliminary vacuum should be carried to an equivalent of approximately 22 inches of mercury at mean sea level and maintained for approximately 15 minutes.

Moisture Content of Softwood at Time of Impregnation.

2. Wet softwood cannot be adequately impregnated with a preservative solution. For this reason, and due to the fact that softwood impregnated in the wet state is subsequently liable to check or split and expose unimpregnated softwood, no board, scantling, or other building timber with its smallest dimensions less than one-and-a-half inches should have an average moisture content of more than 17 per cent, and no piece of heavier structural softwood, in the round or dressed, an average moisture of more than 25 per cent. In material with both cross-sectional dimensions greater than six inches, the outer three inches shall have an average moisture content of not more than 25 per cent. The moisture content is the amount of moisture in the softwood expressed as a percentage of its oven-dry weight. Although these moisture contents represent the maxima allowable for softwood prior to impregnation, they do not necessarily satisfy the requirements for properly seasoned softwood.

Penetration of Heartwood.

3. It should be noted that it is only the sapwood which can be fully penetrated by preservative liquids. Normally heartwood, even under pressure impregnation, receives little more than a surface coating except on the end grain. Special methods are available for increasing penetration in heartwood. The local pines consist wholly or mainly of sapwood.

Konsentrasiepersentasies, Maksimum Temperature, Minimum Indringing en Absorpsies (Terughouding) van Verduursamingsmiddels.

4. Die konsentrasiepersentasie, maksimum temperature, minimum indringings en absorpsies (terughoudings), van verduursamingsmiddels wat van toepassing is ten opsigte van die behandeling van naaldhout ten einde bevredigende resultate te verseker met enige klas of tipe verduursamingmiddels, word in Tabel I hiervan aangegee.

Verwerking van Naaldhout.

5. Dit is van die allergrootste belang dat voorverwerking van naaldhout geskied voor en nie na impregnering met 'n verduursamingsmiddel nie. Wat naaldhout van groot formaat betref moet die geïmpregneerde naaldhout nie verminder word tot kleiner deursneemate nie tensy sodanige kleiner gedeeltes van die oorspronklike naaldhout weer onder druk geïmpregneer word voordat dit van die hand gesit of gebruik word. Waar geïmpregneerde naaldhout gesaag moet word, soos by normale boubedrywighede, moet die saagpunte of oppervlakte met 'n goedgekeurde houtverduursamingsmiddel bstryk word ten einde die onbehandelde kernhout van die naaldhout wat aldus blootgestel word, te beskerm.

Toepassing van Prosesse en Gebruik van Verduursamingsmiddels vir Vernaamste Toestande of Diensgroepe.

6. Die prosesse wat toegepas en die klasse verduursamingsmiddel wat gebruik moet word vir die vernaamste toestande of diensgroepe ten opsigte van die behandeling van naaldhout, is in Tabel II hiervan vervat.

Concentration Percentage, Maximum Temperatures, Minimum Penetrations and Absorptions (Retentions) of Preservatives.

4. The concentration percentages, maximum temperatures, minimum penetration and absorptions (retentions) of preservatives which shall apply in regard to the treatment of softwood with a view to ensuring satisfactory results with any class or type of preservative are set out in Table I hereto.

Fabrication of Softwood.

5. It is of cardinal importance that prefabrication of softwood be carried out before and not after preservative impregnation. Where large dimensions are concerned, the impregnated softwood may not be reduced to smaller cross-sectional dimensions unless such fractions of the original softwood are pressure impregnated before being disposed of or used. Where impregnated softwood must be cut as in normal building operations, the cut ends or surfaces must be coated with an approved wood preservative to protect the untreated heartwood of the softwood so exposed.

Application of Processes and Use of Preservatives under Main Conditions of Groups of Service.

6. The process which shall be applied and the classes of preservatives which shall be used, under the main conditions of groups of service, with regard to the treatment of softwood are set out in Table II hereto.

TABEL I.
KONSENTRASIEPERSENTASIE, MAKSIMUM TEMPERATURE, MINIMUM INDRINGING EN ABSORPSIES (TERUGHOUDINGS) VAN VERDUURSAMINGSMIDDELS.

Klas verduursamingsmiddel.*	Tipe verduursamingsmiddel.	No. van spesifikasie.	Konsentrasiepersentasie.	Maksimum temperatuur (grade Fahrenheit).	Minimum indringing van alle buite-oppervlakte van splinthout in volume persent.	Minimum gemiddelde absorpsie (terughouding) van kreosoot of verduursamingsmiddelverbinding in pond per kubieke voet naaldhout, bereken op die hele lading, vereis om te voldoen aan toestande genoem in groepe 1 tot 4 in Tabel II.*			
						1.	2.	3.	4.
A.	Hoë temperatuurkreosoot vir houtverduursaming	S.A.B.S. 538-1956..	100	200	85	8·00	—	—	—
A.	Hoë temperatuurkreosoot vir houtverduursaming	S.A.B.S. 538-1956..	100	200	75	—	4·50	—	—
A.	Lae- en mediumtemperatuurkreosoot vir houtverduursaming	S.A.B.S. 539-1956..	100	200	85	8·00	—	—	—
A.	Lae- en mediumtemperatuurkreosoot vir houtverduursaming	S.A.B.S. 539-1956..	100	200	75	—	4·50	—	—
A.	Houtverduursamingsmiddels met 'n kreosootbasis	S.A.B.S. 590/4-1957	100	200	85	8·00	—	—	—
A.	Houtverduursamingsmiddels met 'n kreosootbasis	S.A.B.S. 590/4-1957	100	200	75	—	4·50	—	—
B.	Koperchromarsenaat.....	S.A.B.S. 673-1959..	2-4	100	75	—	0·45	0·40	0·35
B.	Suurkuprichromaat.....	S.A.B.S. 43-1949...	3-5	100	75	—	0·50	0·45	0·40
B.	Sinkchloried†.....	S.A.B.S. 39-1949...	3-5	200	75	—	1·00	0·85	0·75
C.	Sinknaftenaat‡.....	S.A.B.S. 38-1956...	5·0	100	75	—	0·50	0·50	0·45
C.	Kopernaftenaat.....	S.A.B.S. 38-1956...	5·0	100	75	—	0·40	0·40	0·30
C.	Pentachloorfenol.....	S.A.B.S. 42-1956..	5·0	100	75	—	0·30	0·30	0·25
C.	Oplosmiddel, indringmiddel, plastiseerder		95·0						
C.	Pentachloorfenol.....	S.A.B.S. 565-1956.	2·5	100	75	—	0·40	0·40	0·30
C.	Sinknaftenaat.....		3·0						
C.	Oplosmiddel§.....	S.A.B.S. 579-1956.	94·5	100	75	—	0·40	0·40	0·30
C.	Tetrachloornaftaleen.....		3·5						
C.	Tentachloorfenol.....	S.A.B.S. 579-1956.	2·0	100	75	—	0·40	0·40	0·30
C.	Oplosmiddel§.....		94·5						

* Die name van nuwe goedgekeurde naaldhoutverduursamingsmiddels kan van tyd tot tyd deur middel van die *Staatskoerant* by die lys van goedgekeurde verduursamingsmiddels gevoeg word.

† As die versadigingspunt bereik word voordat die gespesifiseerde minimum terughouding verkry is, moet die gespesifiseerde druk in die geval van drukprosesse nog 15 minute gehandhaaf word. Netto terughoudings gespesifiseer vir Klas B naaldhoutverduursamingsmiddels is gebaseer op anhidriese soute.

‡ Nie aanbeveel vir gebruik teen ondergrondse termiete nie.

§ Na gelang van die oplosmiddel wat gebruik word, kan dit nodig wees om 'n plastiseermiddel te gebruik om die uitslaan van chemikalië (poeiervorming) teen te werk.

TABLE I.

CONCENTRATION PERCENTAGES, MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES, MINIMUM PENETRATIONS AND ABSORPTIONS (RETENTIONS) OF PRESERVATIVES.

Class of preservative.*	Type of preservative.	No. of specification.	Concentration (Percentage).	Maximum temperature (degrees F).	Minimum penetration from all outside surfaces of sapwood in volume (per cent)	Minimum average absorption (retention) of creosote or preservative compound in pounds per cubic foot of soft wood, calculated on the whole load, required to meet conditions as set out in Groups 1 to 4 in Tabel II.†			
						1.	2.	3.	4.
A.	High temperatures wood preserving creosote	S.A.B.S. 538-1956..	100	200	85	8.00	—	—	—
A.	High temperature wood preserving creosote	S.A.B.S. 538-1956..	100	200	75	—	4.50	—	—
A.	Low and medium temperature wood preserving creosote	S.A.B.S. 539-1956..	100	200	85	8.00	—	—	—
A.	Low and medium temperature wood preserving creosote	S.A.B.S. 539-1956..	100	200	75	—	4.50	—	—
A.	Wood preservatives with a creosote basis	S.A.B.S. 590/4-1957	100	200	85	8.00	—	—	—
A.	Wood preservatives with a creosote basis	S.A.B.S. 590/4-1957	100	200	75	—	4.50	—	—
B.	Copper-chrome-arsenate.....	S.A.B.S. 673-1959..	2-4	100	75	—	0.45	0.40	0.35
B.	Acid-cupric-chromate.....	S.A.B.S. 43-1949...	3-5	100	75	—	0.50	0.45	0.40
B.	Zinc chloride‡.....	S.A.B.S. 39-1949...	3-5	200	75	—	1.00	0.85	0.75
C.	Zinc naphthenate‡.....	S.A.B.S. 38-1956...	5.0	100	75	—	0.50	0.50	0.45
C.	Copper naphthenate.....	S.A.B.S. 38-1956...	5.0	100	75	—	0.40	0.40	0.30
C.	Pentachlorophenol.....	S.A.B.S. 42-1956..	5.0	100	75	—	0.30	0.30	0.25
C.	Solvent, penetrant, plasticiser.....		95.0						
C.	Pentachlorophenol.....	S.A.B.S. 565-1956.	2.5	100	75	—	0.40	0.40	0.30
C.	Zinc naphthenate.....		3.0						
C.	Solvents.....	S.A.B.S. 579-1956.	94.5	100	75	—	0.40	0.40	0.30
C.	Tetrachloronaphthalene.....		3.5						
C.	Pentachlorophenol.....		2.0						
C.	Solvents.....		94.5						

* From time to time the names of newly approved preservatives may be added to the list of approved preservatives through the medium of the *Government Gazette*.

† If refusal point is reached before specified minimum retentions are obtained, then in the case of pressure processes, the specified pressure shall be maintained for a further 15 minutes. Netto retentions specified for Class B softwood preservatives are based on anhydrous salts.

‡ Not recommended for use against subterranean termites.

§ Depending upon the solvent used, it may be necessary to use a plasticiser to prevent the crystallisation of chemicals (blooming).

TABEL II.

PROSESSE EN VERDUURSAMINGSMIDDELS TEN OP SIGTE VAN VERNAAMSTE TOESTANDE OF DIENSGROEPE.

Groep.	Gebruik van naaldhout.	Verduursamingsmiddels.	Proses.	Minimum absorpsie (terughouding).
1	Naaldhout in regstreekse aanraking met die grond of met vogtige fondamente, of naaldhout wat onder besonder ongunstige toestande gebruik word, bv. telefoon- en kraglynpale, dwarslêers, brug- en omheiningshout	Vir alle soorte naaldhout: Klas A-preserveermiddels	Druk, of warm/koue ooptenk	Tabel I.
2	Naaldhout wat nie regstreeks met die grond in aanraking kom nie, behalwe pale vir minder permanente omheinings, maar wat aan verwerking en uitloging blootgestel mag wees en wat na impregnering nie gevef sal word nie, bv. balke en vloerbalke naby nat grond, buitemure (waterslagplanke) en verandapale	Vir alle soorte naaldhout: Klas A- of Klas C- en sekere preserveermiddels, Klas B	*Druk, of warm/koue ooptenk	Tabel I.
3	Naaldhout wat nie regstreeks met die grond in aanraking kom nie, maar aan wind en weer blootgestel is, en wat na impregnering meestal gevef gehou sal word, bv. waterslagplanke, relings en kennisgewingborde	Vir alle soorte naaldhout: Klas B- of Klas C-preserveermiddels	*Druk, of warm/koue ooptenk	Tabel I.
4	Naaldhout vir binnewerk en hout wat op droë plekke gebruik word, bv. vloerplanke, steunbalke, skrynwerk, vloerlyste en dakhout	Vir alle soorte naaldhout: Klas B- of Klas C-preserveermiddels	*Druk, of warm/koue ooptenk	Tabel I.

* Die warm/koue ooptenkproses moet nie toegepas word wanneer verduursamingsmiddels, klas C, gebruik word nie.

Opmerking.—Verduursamingsmiddels, Klas B, is in die algemeen nie geskik vir die behandeling van gemasjineerde (afgewerkte) naaldhoutprodukte nie. Weens die olierigheid van die oplosmiddel in Klas C-verduursamingsmiddels, is naaldhout wat pas daarmee behandel is, nie geskik vir gebruik as bekisting vir betonwerk voordat die oplosmiddel feitlik verdamp het nie.

TABLE II.
PROCESSES AND PRESERVATIVES IN RESPECT OF MAIN CONDITIONS OR GROUPS OF SERVICE.

Group.	Use of softwood.	Preservative.	Process.	Minimum absorption (retention).
1	Softwood in direct contact with the ground or with damp foundations, of softwood used under particularly adverse conditions, e.g. telephone and electric transmission poles, sleepers, bridge and fencing timber	For all species of softwood: Class A preservatives	Pressure or hot/cold open tank	Table I.
2	Softwood not in direct contact with the ground except poles for less permanent fences, but which will not be painted after impregnation, e.g. beams and joints of floors near wet ground, outside walls (weather boarding) and veranda poles	For all species of softwood: Class A or Class C and certain Class B preservatives	*Pressure or hot/cold open tank	Table I.
3	Softwood not in direct contact with the ground but exposed to the weather, and which generally will be painted after impregnation, e.g. weather boarding, rails and notice boards (see last paragraph of clause 2 of Schedule A)	For all species of softwood: Class B or Class C preservatives	*Pressure or hot/cold open tank	Table I.
4	Softwood for interior work and softwood used on dry places, e.g. flooring, joints, joinery, skirting, roof timber	For all species of softwood: Class B or Class C preservatives	*Pressure or hot/cold open tank	Table I.

* The hot/cold tank process shall not be applied when preservatives of Class C are used.

Note.—Class "B" preservatives are generally not suitable for the treatment of machined (finished) soft wood products. Because of the oily nature of the solvent of Class C preservatives, and until the solvent has virtually all evaporated soft wood freshly treated with them is not suitable for shuttering for concreting purposes.

No. R. 1327.

2 Augustus 1968.

WET OP DIERESIEKTES EN -PARASIEDE, 1956 (WET No. 13 VAN 1956).—WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 27 van die Wet op Dieresyktes en -parasiete, 1956 (Wet No. 13 van 1956), het die Minister van Landbou Aanhangel G van die Vaste Regulasies gepubliseer in die Bylae tot Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1531 van 4 Oktober 1963 vervang met Aanhangel G vervat in die Bylae hierby.

BYLAE.

AANHANGSEL G.

SKADEVERGOEDING.

DEEL A.

DIERE (UITGESONDERD DIERE WAT BY AANKOMS IN DIE REPUBLIEK SIEK IS) VAN KANT GEMAAK OMDAT HULLE BESMET OF VERMOEDELIK BESMET IS MET SIEKTE, OF DEUR 'N STAATSVEEARTS VIR DIAGNOSE GESLAG OF VIR WAARNEMING OF BEHANDELING TERUGGEHOU.

Beeste.

Sestig persent van waardasie, met 'n maksimum vergoeding van R90 per dier of, in die geval van 'n stamboekdier, R600.

Diere van die perdefamilie.

Sestig persent van waardasie, met 'n maksimum vergoeding van R60 per dier of, in die geval van 'n stamboekdier, R600.

Skape en bokke.

Sestig persent van waardasie, met 'n maksimum vergoeding van R20 per dier of, in die geval van 'n stoetdier, R225.

Varke.

Sestig persent van waardasie, met 'n maksimum vergoeding van R20 per dier of, in die geval van 'n stamboekdier, R60.

No. R. 1327.

2 August 1968.

ANIMAL DISEASES AND PARASITES ACT, 1956 (ACT No. 13 OF 1956).—AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS.

Under the powers vested in him by section 27 of the Animal Diseases and Parasites Act, 1956 (Act No. 13 of 1956), the Minister of Agriculture has substituted Annexure G in the Schedule hereto for Annexure G of the Standing Regulations published in the Schedule to Government Notice No. R. 1531 of the 4th October 1963.

SCHEDULE.

ANNEXURE G.

COMPENSATION.

PART A.

ANIMALS (OTHER THAN ANIMALS DISEASED AT THE TIME OF THEIR ENTRY INTO THE REPUBLIC) DESTROYED BECAUSE INFECTED OR SUSPECTED OF BEING INFECTED WITH DISEASE, OR SLAUGHTERED BY A STATE VETERINARIAN FOR DIAGNOSIS OR RESERVED FOR OBSERVATION OR TREATMENT.

Cattle.

Sixty per cent of valuation, with a maximum compensation of R90 per animal, or in the case of a pedigree animal, R600.

Equines.

Sixty per cent of valuation, with a maximum compensation of R60 per animal, or in the case of a pedigree animal, R600.

Sheep and goats.

Sixty per cent of valuation, with a maximum compensation of R20 per animal, or in the case of a stud animal, R225.

Swine.

Sixty per cent of valuation, with a maximum compensation of R20 per animal, or in the case of a pedigree animal, R60.

Pluimvee, voëls en konyne.

Sestig persent van waardasie, met 'n maksimum vergoeding van R2 stuk.

Honde en katte.

Sestig persent van waardasie, met 'n maksimum vergoeding R3 per dier of in die geval van 'n stamboekdier, R25.

DEEL B.

KONTAK- EN ANDER DIERE WAT VAN KANT GEMAAK IS OM BINNEKOMS OF VERSPREIDING VAN SIEKTE TE VOORKOM.

Beeste.

Tagtig persent van waardasie, met 'n maksimum vergoeding van R120 per dier, of, in die geval van 'n stamboekdier, R800.

Diere van die perdefamilie.

Tagtig persent van waardasie, met 'n maksimum vergoeding van R80 per dier of, in die geval van 'n stamboekdier, R800.

Skape en bokke.

Tagtig persent van waardasie, met 'n maksimum vergoeding van R25 per dier, of, in die geval van 'n stoetdier, R300.

Varke.

Tagtig persent van waardasie, met 'n maksimum vergoeding van R25 per dier of, in die geval van 'n stamboekdier, R80.

Pluimvee, voëls en konyne.

Tagtig persent van waardasie, met 'n maksimum vergoeding van R2.50 stuk.

Honde en katte.

Tagtig persent van waardasie, met 'n maksimum vergoeding van R4 per dier, of in die geval van 'n stamboekdier, R30.

DEEL C.

BESMETLIKE DINGE WETIGLIK INGEBRING OF IN REPUBLIEK INGEKOM EN VERNIETIG OM BINNEKOMS VAN SIEKTE OF PARASIETE TE VOORKOM.

Helfte van waardasie.

DEEL D.

BESMETLIKE DINGE BINNE REPUBLIEK GEVIND EN VERNIETIG OM VERSPREIDING VAN SIEKTE OF PARASIETE TE VOORKOM.

Helfte van waardasie.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERDEDIGING.

No. R. 1322.

2 Augustus 1968.

WYSIGING VAN DIE ALGEMENE REGULASIES VIR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG EN DIE RESERWE.

Die Staatspresident het kragtens artikel 87 (1) van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No. 44 van 1957), die Algemene Regulasies vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag en die Reserve afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1223 van 20 Augustus 1965, soos volg gewysig:—

Die Algemene Regulasies vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag en die Reserve word hierby gewysig deur in Hoofstuk XIX die woorde „Veggeneraal”, „Veldkornet” en „Assistent-veldkornet” waar dit ook al voor-

Poultry, birds and rabbits.

Sixty per cent of valuation, with a maximum compensation of R2 per head.

Dogs and cats.

Sixty per cent of valuation, with a maximum compensation of R3 per animal, or in the case of a pedigree animal, R25.

PART B.

CONTACT AND OTHER ANIMALS DESTROYED TO PREVENT THE ENTRY OR SPREAD OF DISEASE.

Cattle.

Eighty per cent of valuation, with a maximum compensation of R120 per animal, or in the case of a pedigree animal, R800.

Equines.

Eighty per cent of valuation, with a maximum compensation of R80 per animal, or in the case of a pedigree animal, R800.

Sheep and goats.

Eighty per cent of valuation, with a maximum compensation of R25 per animal, or in the case of a stud animal, R300.

Swine.

Eighty per cent of valuation, with a maximum compensation of R25 per animal, or in the case of a pedigree animal, R80.

Poultry, birds and rabbits.

Eighty per cent of valuation with a maximum compensation of R2.50 per head.

Dogs and cats.

Eighty per cent of valuation, with a maximum compensation of R4 per animal, or in the case of a pedigree animal, R30.

PART C.

INFECTIOUS THINGS LAWFULLY INTRODUCED OR COME INTO THE REPUBLIC AND DESTROYED TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF DISEASE OR PARASITES.

One-half of valuation.

PART D.

INFECTIOUS THINGS FOUND WITHIN THE REPUBLIC AND DESTROYED TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASE OR PARASITES.

One-half of valuation.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

No. R. 1322.

2 August 1968.

AMENDMENT TO THE GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE AND THE RESERVE.

The State President has, in terms of section 87 (1) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957), amended the General Regulations for the South African Defence Force and the Reserve promulgated under Government Notice No. R. 1223 of 20 August 1965, as follows:—

The General Regulations for the South African Defence Force and the Reserve are hereby amended by the substitution for the words “Combat General”, “Field Cornet”

kom, onderskeidelik, deur die woorde „Generaal-majoor”, „Luitenant” en „Tweede Luitenant”, te vervang.

Wysigingstrokie No. 5.

No. R. 1323.

2 Augustus 1968.

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES VIR DIE STAANDE MAG.

Die Staatspresident het kragtens artikel 87 (1) van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No. 44 van 1957), die Regulasies vir die Staande Mag afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 171 van 26 Januarie 1923, soos volg gewysig:—

Die Regulasies vir die Staande Mag word hierby gewysig deur—

(a) in Hoofstuk I tot en met Hoofstuk XVII die woorde „Veggeneraal”, „Veldkornet” en „Assistent-veldkornet” waar dit ook al voorkom, onderskeidelik, deur die woorde „Generaal-majoor”, „Luitenant” en „Tweede Luitenant” te vervang;

(b) in regulasie 8 van Hoofstuk I paragrafe (e) en (f) te skrap.

Wysigingstrokie No. 349.

No. R. 1324.

2 Augustus 1968.

WYSIGING VAN DIE BURGERMAGREGULASIES.

Die Staatspresident het kragtens artikel 87 (1) van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No. 44 van 1957), die Burgermag regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1031 van 25 Junie 1926, soos volg gewysig:—

Die Burgermagregulasies word hierby gewysig deur—

(a) in Hoofstuk I tot en met Hoofstuk XVIII die woorde „Veggeneraal”, „Veldkornet” en „Assistent-veldkornet” waar dit ook al voorkom, onderskeidelik, deur die woorde „Generaal-majoor”, „Luitenant” en „Tweede Luitenant”, te vervang;

(b) in regulasie 5 van Hoofstuk I paragrafe (e) en (f) te skrap.

Wysigingstrokie No. 201.

No. R. 1325.

2 Augustus 1968.

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES VIR DIE RESERWE VAN OFFISIERS.

Die Staatspresident het kragtens artikel 87 (1) van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No. 44 van 1957), die Regulasies vir die Reserwe van Offisiere, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 760 van 6 Mei 1927, soos volg gewysig:—

Regulasie 36 van die Regulasies vir die Reserwe van Offisiere word hierby gewysig deur in subregulasie (1) die woorde „Veggeneraal”, „Veldkornet” en „Assistent-veldkornet”, onderskeidelik, deur die woorde „Generaal-majoor”, „Luitenant” en „Tweede Luitenant” te vervang.

Wysigingstrokie No. 37.

and “Assistant Field Cornet” of the words “Major General”, “Lieutenant” and “Second Lieutenant”, respectively, wherever they occur in Chapter XIX.

Amendment Slip No. 5.

No. R. 1323.

2 August 1968.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS FOR THE PERMANENT FORCE.

The State President has, in terms of section 87 (1) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957), amended the Regulations for the Permanent Force promulgated under Government Notice No. 171 of 26 January 1923, as follows:—

The Regulations for the Permanent Force are hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the words “Combat General”, “Field Cornet” and “Assistant Field Cornet” of the words “Major General”, “Lieutenant” and “Second Lieutenant”, respectively, wherever they occur in Chapter I up to and including Chapter XVII;

(b) by the deletion of paragraphs (e) and (f) in regulation 8 of Chapter I.

Amendment Slip No. 349.

No. R. 1324.

2 August 1968.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CITIZEN FORCE REGULATIONS.

The State President has, in terms of section 87 (1) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957), amended the Citizen Force Regulations promulgated under Government Notice No. 1031 of 25 June 1926, as follows:—

The Citizen Force Regulations are hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for the words “Combat General”, “Field Cornet” and “Assistant Field Cornet” of the words “Major General”, “Lieutenant” and “Second Lieutenant”, respectively, wherever they occur in Chapter I up to and including Chapter XVIII;

(b) by the deletion of paragraphs (e) and (f) in regulation 5 of Chapter I.

Amendment Slip No. 201.

No. R. 1325.

2 August 1968.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS FOR THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The State President has, in terms of section 87 (1) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957), amended the Regulations for the Reserve of Officers promulgated under Government Notice No. 760 of 6 May 1927, as follows:—

Regulation 36 of the Regulations for the Reserve of Officers is hereby amended by the substitution in subregulation (1) for the words “Combat General”, “Field Cornet” and “Assistant Field Cornet” of the words “Major General”, “Lieutenant” and “Second Lieutenant”, respectively, wherever they occur.

Amendment Slip No. 37.

No. R. 1326.

2 Augustus 1968.

WYSIGING VAN DIE KADETKORPSREGULASIES.

Die Staatspresident het kragtens artikel 87 (1) van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet No. 44 van 1957), die Kadetkorporegulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 1754 van 21 November 1958, soos volg gewysig:—

Regulasies 1 (2) (a) en 43 (1) (b) van die Kadetkorporegulasies word hierby gewysig deur in elk van daardie regulasies die woorde „Veldkornet” en „Assistent-veldkornet” waar dit ook al voorkom, onderskeidelik, deur die woorde „Luitenant” en „Tweede Luitenant” te vervang.

Wysigingsstrokie No. 9.

No. R. 1326.

2 August 1968.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CADET CORPS REGULATIONS.

The State President has, in terms of section 87 (1) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No. 44 of 1957), amended the Cadet Corps Regulations promulgated under Government Notice No. 1754 of 21 November 1958, as follows:—

Regulations 1 (2) (a) and 43 (1) (b) of the Cadet Corps Regulations are hereby amended by the substitution, in each of the said regulations, for the words “Field Cornet” and “Assistant Field Cornet” of the words “Lieutenant” and “Second Lieutenant”, respectively, wherever they occur.

Amendment Slip No. 9.

INHOUD

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