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# Control and Treatment of Syphilitic Natives.

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CIRCULAR No. 1.

C.S.O. 3/18524.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
PRETORIA, TRANSVAAL,  
15th January, 1910.

TO ALL MAGISTRATES, SUB-NATIVE COMMISSIONERS, PASS OFFICERS (FOR NATIVES),  
DISTRICT SURGEONS, AND MEDICAL OFFICERS APPOINTED TO VACCINATE  
NATIVES IN LABOUR DISTRICTS, AND URBAN AREAS.

## Control and Treatment of Syphilitic Natives.

1. The Colonial Secretary desires that the special anti-syphilitic measures taken during 1909 under the instructions contained in my Circular No. 4 of the 15th April, 1909, should be continued for this year 1910, and supplemented, so far as natives are concerned, by the introduction of a regular system providing for the detection of syphilis in natives upon their initial registration at pass offices, and by correlating the system of treatment by district surgeons with an organized method of securing treatment for special cases at the Rietfontein Lazaretto, Johannesburg.

2. As from the 1st January, 1910, the existing pass system controlled by municipal councils within their respective areas of jurisdiction in non-labour districts has been altered by the operation of the Urban Areas Native Pass Act, No. 18 of 1909. That Act abolishes the factor of municipal control altogether, and places the whole administration of the pass system in the hands of the central Government. It does not, however, in any way affect the pass system in labour districts.

The new Act empowers the Government to cause natives employed or residing in Urban Areas not only to be vaccinated, but also to be medically examined in connexion with the issue of passes [see section 4 (*d*)]. As regards vaccination, therefore, the new Act brings the system into line with the present vaccination system in labour districts.

For the new regulations framed under this Act, dealing with the vaccination and medical examination of natives, see Government Notice No. 1373 of 1909, reprinted in Annexure 1 to this circular, together with instructions issued from this office in connexion with those regulations.

Annexure 1*a* contains revised regulations in respect of vaccination in labour districts.

3. The system which the Colonial Secretary desires to establish in 1910 may be considered under the main heads of Detection and Treatment; thus:—

(1) *Detection of the Disease*

- (a) in connexion with the pass system;
- (b) by district surgeons making special tours of examination.

(2) *Treatment of the Disease*

- (a) by a course of treatment at special institutions;
- (b) by issue of medicines for application at home.

4. The methods of detection and treatment which are referred to in (1) (*b*) and (2) (*b*) respectively are those already prescribed by Circular No. 4 of the 15th April, 1909 (*vide* Annexure 3), and have been in operation with a considerable degree of success in country districts since the date of issue of that circular. They are only in suspense temporarily.

Under the Urban Areas Regulations it will now be possible in towns outside labour districts to supplement those methods of detection by examining natives for the disease in connexion either with their initial registration at pass offices, or with a periodical muster for medical inspection of all natives in an urban area.

5. In explaining the extended system which will operate for the year 1910, it is desirable to deal separately with (A) the Rand and (B) other districts as follows:—

(A) THE RAND.

*Central Labour District of Johannesburg.*

(1) The medical officer at the Chief Pass Office, Market Street, Johannesburg, will examine all natives submitted to him by the Chief Pass Officer, primarily for vaccination, but also with special regard to the detection of syphilis. Any case of syphilis which he discovers will be notified by him to the pass officer on a prescribed form (Annexure 2). For every certificate thus delivered by him to the pass officer the medical officer will be paid 2s. 6d.

(2) Any private employer of a native (male or female) who suspects that such native has syphilis may take him or her to the Police Surgery, Von Brandis Square, for free examination by the district surgeon at 10 o'clock in the morning of any weekday.\* If the district surgeon finds that the native is syphilitic he will certify to that effect on a prescribed form (Annexure 2) to the Chief Pass Officer, Central Pass Office, and will deliver the native and the certificate to the police orderly. The orderly will cause the native and the certificate to be delivered to the Chief Pass Officer at the Central Pass Office. For every certificate signed by him the district surgeon will be paid the sum of 2s. 6d.

(3) Any police officer who has reason to suppose that a native (male or female) is affected with syphilis will cause such native to be taken to the district surgeon at the Police Surgery, Von Brandis Square, at 10 o'clock in the morning of any weekday.\* The disposal of such native, if found to be syphilitic, will be as under (2) above.

(4) The compound manager of any mine who is informed by the mine doctor of the existence of a syphilitic mine native domiciled in the Transvaal, may have such native treated free by Government, provided that he obtains from the mine doctor a certificate on a prescribed form (Annexure 2), and provided that he releases the native from his contract of service and delivers him, with the certificate, to the Chief Pass Officer, Central Pass Office.

For every certificate thus signed by him the mine doctor will be paid 2s. 6d.

(5) The Chief Pass Officer at the Central Pass Office having received natives and certificates from the public vaccinator, the police, or mine managers, will detain the natives in the Compound Isolation Hospital until such time as they can be sent to Rietfontein Lazaretto by wagon, or on foot in charge of a native constable if they are able so to travel. The Chief Pass Officer will post all notification certificates received by him on the day of their receipt to the Assistant Colonial Secretary, Pretoria.

(6) On the request of the Chief Pass Officer, the Medical Superintendent, Rietfontein Lazaretto, will supply transport for removal of syphilitics from the Pass Office to the Lazaretto.

*Labour Districts of Krugersdorp, Boksburg, Benoni, and Springs.*

(7) The methods prescribed for the labour district of Johannesburg will hold good, except that

- (i) as regards (2), police officers or private employers will take natives suspected of syphilis to the medical officer at the pass office during the hours of his attendance there. These hours should be arranged by the magistrate, and notified to the public by notices at the pass office and at the magistrate's office;
- (ii) as regards (4), compound managers may deliver natives certified to be suffering from syphilis to the Medical Superintendent, Rietfontein Lazaretto, direct, instead of to the Central Pass Office; notification certificate (Annexure 2) must accompany each native thus sent direct to Rietfontein;
- (iii) as regards (5), pass officers will cause all natives certified to be suffering from syphilis to be transferred, with their certificates, to the Central Pass Office once a day.

The scheme for the Rand is shown graphically in Annexure 4.

\* No male native can be *compelled* to submit to medical examination for the purpose of detecting syphilis, except in Urban Areas to which the Urban Areas Pass Regulations apply, nor can a female native be *compelled* to undergo medical examination in any area or district.

## (B) OTHER DISTRICTS.

(1) The methods prescribed by Circular No. 4 of 15th April, 1909, which is now revised, reprinted, and attached hereto as Annexure 3, will be applied upon instructions received from the Colonial Secretary's Office.

(2) In addition the following system will operate in connexion with the pass system at Pretoria, Barberton, Heidelberg, Klerksdorp, Middelburg, Pietersburg, Potchefstroom, Rayton, Standerton, Vereeniging, Volksrust, and Witbank:—

- (a) The district surgeon or another medical practitioner specially appointed will examine all natives submitted to him by the pass officer, and pay special regard to the detection of syphilis. Any case of syphilis which he discovers will be notified by him to the pass officer on a prescribed form (Annexure 2). For every certificate thus delivered by him to the pass officer the district surgeon will be paid 2s. 6d.
- (b) The pass officer will arrange if necessary for the affected native to be discharged from his employment, and thereafter report to the magistrate, who will take steps to have the native sent to the Rietfontein Lazaretto, unless the magistrate can send the native back to his kraal and make efficient arrangements with the district surgeon for the proper treatment of the disease there.
- (c) The pass officer will forward weekly to the Assistant Colonial Secretary, Pretoria, all notification certificates of syphilitics dealt with by him, and endorse on the back of each certificate a note of the measures which have been taken or are being arranged to treat the case.

(3) The instructions in the preceding section (2) are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to such serious cases as the district surgeon may find in the course of his tours under section (1), but it is as a rule most undesirable to remove natives *compulsorily* from their homes and send them to special institutions. In every case where removal is necessary, whether voluntary or compulsory, the district surgeon will report to the magistrate and the latter will make the necessary arrangements.

The scheme for Other Districts is shown graphically in Annexure 5.

6. Payment for notifying cases of syphilis under the foregoing paragraphs will be made to district surgeons, medical officers, and mine doctors by the Assistant Colonial Secretary monthly on claims to be submitted to him by the 15th of the next month. Such claims should quote the number and date of each notification certificate, and will be paid only when certificates bearing the same number and date have reached the Assistant Colonial Secretary.

7. All officers to whom this circular is addressed will be good enough to acknowledge receipt.

H. R. M. BOURNE,  
Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

## ANNEXURE I.

## REGULATIONS UNDER THE URBAN AREAS NATIVE PASS ACT, 1909.

In these regulations, unless inconsistent with the context, the meanings assigned in section *two* of the Urban Areas Native Pass Act, 1909, to expressions in that Act shall be assigned to those expressions in these regulations ;

“ employer ” shall mean any person who hires or contracts with a native for the performance of any work or service, and in the case of a firm or company shall mean the responsible manager thereof, or, if there be no manager, then the person registered as responsible for the control, management, or direction thereof, and in the case of the civil or military services shall mean the officer responsible for the control and management of the native employed ;

“ magistrate ” shall mean a resident magistrate, an assistant resident magistrate, a sub-native commissioner, a resident justice of the peace, or any officer acting under proper authority in any such capacity ;

“ medical officer ” shall mean a registered medical practitioner appointed by the Colonial Secretary to conduct the medical examination of and to vaccinate natives in an urban area ;

“ pass office ” shall mean any place in an urban area appointed by the Native Affairs Department for the issue to natives of passes in that area ;

“ pass officer ” shall mean any person employed by or under the authority of the Native Affairs Department who has authority to issue passes to natives in an urban area ;

“ service contract ” shall mean the form prescribed in Annexure “ A ” to these regulations for the record of the agreement of service between a native and his employer.

## PART I.

*Service Contracts and Passes.*

1. Every native entering an urban area for the purpose of working shall report himself at the pass office within twenty-four hours after his arrival in such urban area, and upon producing his travelling pass to the pass officer shall be provided with a pass to seek work in such urban area for a period not exceeding six days ; this pass shall be in the form prescribed in Annexure “ B ”.

If he fails to find an employer within the period specified on such pass he shall, within twenty-four hours of the expiration thereof, immediately report himself at the pass office, and the pass officer shall at his discretion either renew such pass for a period not exceeding six days or shall issue to such native a travelling pass to proceed elsewhere.

2. Every native entering an urban area for the purpose of making a short visit or of transacting business shall report at the nearest pass office within twenty-four hours after his arrival in such urban area, and shall produce his travelling pass or permit to the pass officer, and shall inform him of the object of his visit. The pass officer may issue to such native, free of charge and available for a period not exceeding one month, a pass in the form prescribed in Annexure “ C ”.

Upon the expiration of such pass the native shall report within twenty-four hours at the pass office, and the pass officer may renew the pass or may endorse or issue a travelling pass to enable the native to leave the urban area.

3. Whenever any person engages any native, or introduces any native to an urban area with the intention of employing such native, he shall within twenty-four hours of engaging or introducing such native take or send such native to a pass office, and shall furnish the pass officer with full and correct information necessary for the completion of a service contract.

The pass officer, with the assent of the native, shall then complete and register a service contract in the form prescribed in Annexure “ A ”, unless as a result of medical examination the pass officer is prohibited in terms of section *eighteen* from registering a service contract in respect of that native.

The service contract shall be registered free of charge, and shall in any court of law be *prima facie* evidence of the facts recorded thereon.

4. The service contract shall be retained by the employer during the term of the native's service, but shall upon the termination thereof be returned to the native with the true date of discharge, and the signature of the employer filled in with ink in the spaces set apart for that purpose.

5. Every service contract registered under these regulations shall be deemed a contract of service between the native and his employer, and any native so registered shall be guilty of an offence if he

- (a) leaves the service of his employer with intent to desert before the term of his service contract with his employer expires ; or
- (b) fails or refuses without lawful cause to commence the service at the stipulated time ; or
- (c) without leave or other lawful cause absents himself from his employer's premises or other place proper for the performance of his work ; or
- (d) unfits himself for the proper performance of his work by becoming intoxicated ; or
- (e) neglects to perform any work which it was his duty to have performed, or carelessly or improperly performs the same, or refuses to obey any lawful command of his employer or of any person placed in authority over him, or by any wilful breach or neglect of duty does any act tending to the immediate loss, damage, or serious risk of any property placed by his employer in his charge, or uses any abusive language to his employer or to any person placed in authority over him.

The magistrate may, if the employer so desire, make an order directing any native convicted under this section, after having satisfied the sentence imposed upon him, to return to work and complete the term of his contract.

6. Whenever any native is registered as aforesaid he shall obtain a monthly pass in the form prescribed in Annexure " D ". This monthly pass shall be carried by the native, and shall be renewed monthly and paid for by him at the rate of one shilling per month, payable in advance ; provided that no such pass shall be renewable for more than one month at a time.

7. Any native who has lost his monthly pass shall forthwith apply to the pass officer for a duplicate, and on proof of identity the pass officer shall issue a duplicate pass on payment by the native of a fee of one shilling.

8. Every native who desires to be a daily labourer or to follow any occupation or calling by which he is not under any contract of service shall apply to the pass officer, who may furnish such native with a service contract which shall be filed at the pass office. Such native shall then take out a monthly pass and shall renew such monthly pass and shall pay the fees thereon as provided in sections *six* and *seven*. The pass officer may at any time order such native to find regular employment, and such native shall thereupon comply with the next succeeding regulation.

9. Every native in an urban area on being discharged from the service of his employer shall report at the pass office within twenty-four hours, and shall obtain a pass to seek work as provided in section *one*, or shall have his service contract endorsed by the pass officer to enable him to leave such urban area.

10. In an urban area all natives attending school shall carry a school pass in the form prescribed in Annexure " E ", which may be issued by a pass officer upon written application from the school authorities. This school pass shall be issued free of charge, and shall be available for the period specified thereon.

11. Any native coming within the following list of exemptions shall not be required to be registered or take out any passes as hereinbefore provided :—

- (a) Natives duly enrolled as members of the Transvaal Police or the Criminal Investigation Department while they remain members of those departments.
- (b) Prison warders or messengers, while in the service of the Government, provided that such messengers are in possession of a certificate from the head of the department to which they belong.
- (c) Natives in lawful possession of a valid letter of exemption issued under the Coloured Persons Exemption Proclamation, No. 35 of 1901, or of a valid registration certificate issued under Ordinance No. 28 of 1902.
- (d) Natives residing on the premises of a European employer beyond the limits of an urban area who produce a permit or note from any such employer to the effect that they are sent within the urban area upon the service of such employer. Such permit or note shall not be available for a longer period than ten days from the date of issue.
- (e) Natives to whom the magistrate issues a permit free of charge authorizing them to remain in the urban area on account of old age, chronic disease, or other cause which prevents them from working. Such permit shall state the period during which a native is so permitted to remain in the urban area.

12. The pass officer may issue passes for natives to be in the public streets between the hours of 9 p.m. and 4 a.m., which passes shall be in the form prescribed in Annexure " F ". Any employer may issue a written pass or certificate authorizing a native in his employ to be in the public streets between the said hours.

13. Every native in an urban area shall be bound to produce his pass on demand to any police constable or other authorized official, and any native having no pass or whose pass is expired or is invalid or of no force or effect under these regulations, or who neglects or refuses to produce his pass when called upon to do so may forthwith be arrested by such police constable or other authorized official without a warrant, and such native shall be guilty of an offence.

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PART II.

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*Medical Examination and Vaccination.*

14. Every native employed or residing in an urban area shall be medically examined and vaccinated at such times and places as the magistrate may appoint, and shall present himself at the time and place appointed upon notification given by the magistrate. Such notification shall include a stamped and signed endorsement (in the form prescribed in Annexure "G") on any pass, permit, or certificate issued under these regulations. Any such endorsement made on such pass, permit, or certificate shall be cancelled by the medical officer when the examination has been held.

15. Before completing a service contract for a native to be employed in an urban area for which a medical officer is appointed under these regulations, the pass officer shall cause the native to be examined by the medical officer.

16. If the native is found to be healthy, the medical officer

(a) if satisfied that the native has been successfully vaccinated within a period of five years, shall endorse the form of contract of service in respect of that native with the words "Passed healthy and vaccinated", adding the date and his signature to that endorsement;

(b) if not so satisfied, shall thereupon vaccinate the native and thereafter endorse, date, and sign the form of contract in manner above provided.

17. If the native is found to be suffering from syphilis in any form, or from tuberculosis in an infective stage, the medical officer shall notify the pass officer to that effect and the pass officer shall thereupon take such steps to have the native treated for the disease as the magistrate may direct; but if the native is found to be suffering from tuberculosis in a non-infective stage, or from any other ailment, and the medical officer is of opinion that the native may be employed in an urban area without danger to the public health, then the medical officer may pass the native as healthy and endorse his form of contract to that effect in the manner hereinbefore provided.

18. In any urban area for which a medical officer is appointed under these regulations, no service contract shall be registered by the pass officer in respect of any native who has not been examined by the medical officer, and "passed healthy and vaccinated" in the manner hereinbefore provided.

19. If the service contract of a native registered in an urban area is not endorsed "Passed healthy and vaccinated", as provided in section *sixteen*, or if such endorsement is more than three months old, the employer of that native may make written request to the pass officer that the native employed by him be medically examined. The magistrate, on transmission to him by the pass officer of such written request, may make such arrangements for the medical examination and vaccination of that native as he may deem convenient and necessary.

20. If upon medical examination made in pursuance of the foregoing section or otherwise a native is found to be suffering from syphilis or from tuberculosis or any other ailment or disease, in such a form as to be dangerous to public health, the native's contract of service with his employer shall forthwith terminate, and the pass officer shall take such steps to have the native treated for the disease as the magistrate may direct.

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PART III.

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*General.*

21. Any native in an urban area shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations who

- (a) fails to report at a pass office within twenty-four hours after entering such area;
- (b) fails to take out a pass as required by section *one*;
- (c) fails to renew his monthly pass within six days of its expiry;
- (d) remains in such area longer than twenty-four hours after his pass has been endorsed or travelling pass issued to leave such area;
- (e) issues any pass to any other native;
- (f) is in possession of or makes use of any pass belonging to another native;
- (g) refuses, or neglects to appear for medical examination or vaccination at the time and place appointed, or refuses to submit to medical examination or vaccination in manner by these regulations provided.

22. Any person shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations who
- (a) harbours any native who is not in his employ ;
  - (b) engages a native who is not in possession of a pass to seek work ;
  - (c) fails to register any native engaged by him as required to by section *three* of these regulations ;
  - (d) fails to report within six days the death or desertion of any native in his employ ;
  - (e) causes himself to be registered as the employer of any native unless it is his bona fide intention to employ such native, or withholds from any native his contract of service at any time when the native is not or has ceased to be in the employ of such person ;
  - (f) forges, imitates, alters, defaces, destroys, or mutilates any pass ;
  - (g) unlawfully withholds any native's pass from the native or from a pass officer or from the police ;
  - (h) makes any unauthorized entry, alteration, name, or mark on any pass, or writes thereon with the purpose of misleading any pass officer, the police, or other person ;
  - (i) wrongfully issues any pass, certificate, permit, or note purporting to be a pass, certificate, permit, or note which an employer of a native is authorized to issue under these regulations ;
  - (j) prevents, hinders, or dissuades a native from presenting himself for medical examination or vaccination when such native is required under these regulations so to present himself ;
  - (k) coerces any native into not complying with the provisions of these regulations or into frustrating otherwise the provisions thereof.

23. Any person guilty of an offence against these regulations shall upon conviction before a magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding a fine of £10, or in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, or to such imprisonment without the option of a fine.

(Annexures "A" to "G" to the above Regulations are not printed.)

INSTRUCTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE REGULATIONS UNDER THE URBAN AREAS NATIVE PASS ACT, 1909.

CIRCULAR No. 27 (Amended).  
C.S.O. 18523.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
PRETORIA, TRANSVAAL,  
14th December, 1909.

TO ALL RESIDENT MAGISTRATES, DETACHED ASSISTANT RESIDENT MAGISTRATES, SUB-NATIVE COMMISSIONERS, AND RESIDENT JUSTICES OF THE PEACE STATIONED AT TOWNS CONSTITUTED AN URBAN AREA UNDER THE URBAN AREAS NATIVE PASS ACT, 1909.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION AND VACCINATION OF NATIVES IN URBAN AREAS.

I am to invite attention to the provisions of the Urban Areas Native Pass Act, 1909, and the regulations made thereunder. The latter appear in the *Gazette* issue of the 10th instant, under Government Notice No. 1373 of 1909. The Act and the regulations will be published in pamphlet form, and copies of this pamphlet will be supplied to you in due course.

2. It should be noted that the regulations allow for urban areas to which medical officers are appointed, and for urban areas to which no medical officers are appointed. The urban area of ..... is in the former category.

3. The following notes on those regulations dealing with medical examination and vaccination are issued for your guidance, and that of all officers concerned.

- (a) *Regulation 14*.—In an urban area where a medical officer is appointed, the great majority of natives will have been examined and vaccinated upon registration of their service contracts under regulations 15 and 16. To that class of area this regulation will serve mainly for natives exempted from carrying monthly passes. In other urban areas it should be used for mustering all natives periodically for medical examination and such vaccination as is necessary.
- (b) This regulation also admits of a medical officer requesting the pass officer to cause a native whom he has just vaccinated to present himself again for examination to see whether the vaccination has "taken" successfully.



(c) *Regulations 15, 16, 17, and 18.*—These four regulations deal expressly with those urban areas for which a medical officer is appointed, but the following remarks may be taken to apply to any medical examination made under the regulations, whether before registration of a service contract or otherwise :—

- (i) The native must be required to strip for medical examination in order that a thorough examination may be made, especially with a view to the detection of syphilis and tuberculosis.
- (ii) Care should be taken to conduct the examination under conditions which ensure privacy, and avoid as far as possible offending anybody's sense of decency.
- (iii) The term "suffering from syphilis in any form" in regulation 17 should for the purpose of that regulation be taken to mean syphilis in an active stage.
- (iv) The terms "infective stage" and "non-infective stage" in regulation 17 should be taken to mean respectively the stage when there are discharges containing or likely to contain tubercle bacilli and the stage when such discharges are absent and not likely to occur while the native is employed in the urban area.
- (v) The phrase occurring in regulation 17, "such steps to have the native treated for the disease as the magistrate may direct" offers the magistrate full latitude. If the disease be syphilis the native will be treated compulsorily under article 36 of Law 12 of 1895, and special instructions on this point will shortly be issued\*; if infective tuberculosis, the magistrate should arrange that the native return home at Government expense. If a native is suffering from any other infectious or contagious disease notifiable by law or bye-law, the attention of the municipal council should be directed to the matter. If a native is suffering from any other illness or injury and requires treatment, the magistrate will cause the native to be treated for such sickness or injury as circumstances may require.

(d) *Regulation 19.*—In urban areas, when a medical officer is appointed, there will probably be rare cases only when an employer asks for further medical examination, and any such request can easily be met. In other urban areas the magistrate should arrange periodically, say once a quarter, for natives to be mustered for medical examination and vaccination. If this be generally known it is not probable that many employers will demand special examination under this regulation. The magistrate must arrange with the district surgeon for these casual examinations.

4. Separate and special instructions have been issued to magistrates of urban areas for which a medical officer is appointed under the regulations. In other urban areas the district surgeon will be required to perform the medical examination and vaccination of natives. When natives are mustered on the magistrate's directions for medical examination, the district surgeon will be allowed a fee of 10s. 6d. an hour for the examination and vaccination under the usual conditions.

5. When medical examinations are held or vaccination performed otherwise than upon initial registration of a service contract, that is under regulations 14 or 19, the medical officer will not be in a position to endorse the service contract "Passed healthy and vaccinated", because that document is in possession of the employer. The medical officer will therefore so stamp and endorse the native's current pass and the pass officer will note the fact of such endorsement in his registers.

6. Vaccination returns will be furnished to this office by the district surgeon in the usual manner.

7. You are requested to furnish the district surgeon and pass officer of the ..... urban area with copies of this Circular, and to notify me that you have done so, and are making any arrangements which may be necessary. On any points arising out of the Pass Regulations which do not directly concern the sections dealing with medical examination and vaccination you should address the Secretary for Native Affairs.

H. R. M. BOURNE,  
*Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.*

\* *Vide* Circular 1, dated 15th January, 1910.

## ANNEXURE 1a

## REGULATIONS FOR THE VACCINATION OF NATIVES IN LABOUR DISTRICTS.

*(Made under Transvaal Proclamation No. 23 of 1901.)*

In these regulations :—

“ employer ” shall mean any person who hires or contracts with a native for the performance of any work or service, and in the case of a firm or company shall mean the responsible manager thereof, or, if there be no manager, then the person registered as responsible for the control, management, or direction thereof, and in the case of the civil or military services shall mean the officer responsible for the control and management of the native employed.

“ medical officer ” shall mean a registered medical practitioner appointed by the Colonial Secretary to vaccinate natives in a labour district.

“ pass office ” shall mean any place in a labour district appointed for the issue to natives of passes in that district.

“ pass officer ” shall mean any person employed by or under the authority of the Native Affairs Department who has authority to issue passes to natives in a labour district.

“ vaccination station ” shall mean :

(a) any pass office in a labour district ;

(b) any Government Native Labour Bureau in a labour district to which a medical officer is appointed ;

(c) the compound of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association in Johannesburg.

1. Every native employed in a labour district shall attend at such vaccination station and at such time as a pass officer may direct by notice in writing (in the form prescribed in Annexure “ A ”)\* endorsed on any pass issued under the Pass Regulations and such notice shall be signed and dated by the pass officer. Any such endorsement made on the pass shall be cancelled by the medical officer when the native has been passed as vaccinated.

2. Before registering any contract upon a passport for a native to be employed in a labour district the pass officer may cause the native to be examined by a medical officer.

3. If the medical officer is satisfied that the native has been vaccinated in such manner that he is likely to be immune from smallpox for a period of two years, he shall endorse the passport of that native with the words “ passed vaccinated ” adding the date and his signature to that endorsement.

If the medical officer is not so satisfied, he shall thereupon vaccinate the native, endorsing, dating, and signing the pass in manner above provided.

4. Every employer in a labour district who retains a medical practitioner to attend persons in his employ may when requested thereto by the pass officer cause all natives in his employ to be medically examined by such medical practitioner and to have vaccinated those natives in his employ, who have not been so vaccinated, in such manner that they are likely to be immune from smallpox for a period of two years. The medical practitioner carrying out such examination and vaccination shall endorse (in the manner provided in the last preceding regulation) the passport of every native so examined.

5. Every employer who does not so retain a medical practitioner and every employer who fails to cause the natives in his employ to be examined and vaccinated as in the preceding regulations provided shall when so required by the pass officer cause his natives to appear at an appointed vaccination station at a stated time or times for the purpose of examination and vaccination, if necessary, by the medical officer.

6. A medical officer or any registered medical practitioner thereto appointed by the Colonial Secretary may upon the written authority of the magistrate at reasonable times medically examine with a view to ascertaining their state of vaccination the natives of any employer and may for that purpose enter upon any premises with a view to making that examination.

7. (1) Any employer who neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of these regulations or who prevents, hinders or dissuades any native or other person in his employ from complying with the same or who hinders or obstructs any medical officer or other medical practitioner from examining and vaccinating natives under the said provisions, shall be guilty of an offence and upon conviction before a court of resident magistrate shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding six weeks or to both such fine and imprisonment, and to a further fine of five pounds or seven days imprisonment with or without hard labour for every day during which he continues such offence.

(2) Any native who neglects or refuses to present himself for medical examination and vaccination when called upon to do so under these regulations or who refuses to submit to the medical examination and vaccination provided for in these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and upon conviction before a competent court shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding one month or to both such fine and imprisonment.

\* Not printed.

NOTIFICATION OF SYPHILIS IN A NATIVE.

(C.S.O. Circular No. 1, 1910.)

No.....

No.....

Place .....  
Date of Examination.....  
Particulars of Syphilitic Affection.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
Native's Kraal Name.....  
.....  
Name known by.....  
.....  
Age (in years).....  
Chief or Headman.....  
.....  
Tribal Domicile.....  
.....  
District.....  
Service Contract or Passport No.....

Labour District  
Urban Area of (1).....  
(2).....191..

To the Pass Officer at (3).....

I, the undersigned, a registered medical practitioner, certify that I have this day examined the native whose name appears below and found him to be suffering from syphilis, as follows:—(4).....

Native's kraal name.....  
Name known by.....  
Age (in years).....  
Chief or Headman.....  
Tribal domicile.....  
District .....  
Service Contract or Passport No.....  
Signature of Certifying Practitioner.....  
Address .....

(1) Insert name of Labour District or Urban Area.  
(2) Insert date.  
(3) Insert name of Pass Office. Where mine doctors are authorized to send syphilitic natives direct to Rietfontein this certificate must be furnished to the Medical Superintendent, Rietfontein Hospitals.  
(4) Primary, secondary, or tertiary, with data as to parts of body affected and extent of disease.  
NOTE: 2s. 6d. is paid for each certificate in which ALL the details asked for are given.

ANNEXURE 2.

## ANNEXURE 3.

CIRCULAR No. 4 (*Revised C.S.O. 16/11721, 1910*).COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
PRETORIA, TRANSVAAL.*Originally issued 15th April, 1909.  
Revised and issued January, 1910.*

TO ALL RESIDENT MAGISTRATES, DETACHED ASSISTANT RESIDENT MAGISTRATES, DISTRICT SURGEONS, AND ADDITIONAL DISTRICT SURGEONS.

## SPECIAL ANTI-SYPHILITIC MEASURES.

1. In order to arrest the spread of the disease of syphilis which is prevalent, especially among natives, in varying degrees in the different districts, the Government has decided to adopt the special measures herein set forth. The Colonial Secretary desires all magistrates and Government officers (including district surgeons) working under them to exert unremitting attention and care to this important subject, and to use every endeavour to achieve the result of which these measures are the object, viz., the discovery and successful treatment of the greatest possible number of cases of the disease.

2. Medicines will be supplied for free issue to syphilitics by district surgeons in all districts, with the exception of certain remote districts where no district surgeon is easily available (e.g. Schoonoord, Hamans Kraal, Graskop, Pokwani, and Shewass).

In the districts mentioned, medicines will be supplied for issue to natives by native sub-commissioners with the instructions for their use as given in Annexure A.

3. Each district surgeon will be supplied by this office with the requisite quantity of potassium iodide and in addition with a mercurial compound or preparation. As to the selection of the latter *vide* Annexure B.

4. Magistrates must cause information to be thoroughly disseminated throughout their districts—especially among the natives—that the district surgeon will treat without charge (to the patients) all cases of syphilis which present themselves to him for treatment. This applies to indigent white persons as well as to natives.

This treatment, it should be explained, is quite painless, and involves the application of internal and external remedies which the patient can effect at home, the remedies and full instructions how to use them being supplied by the district surgeon free of charge.

5. In addition to the treatment of syphilitics presenting themselves voluntarily for treatment in the town where the district surgeon resides, magistrates will, *on instructions from this office*, arrange for district surgeons to make visits to such native locations, stads, kraals, or other places as may be indicated, for the purpose of medically inspecting the residents and detecting cases of syphilis. All syphilitics thus found will be at once supplied with the necessary medicines, and may be required to attend at the seat of magistracy for further treatment in cases where the district surgeon considers further treatment necessary, or the district surgeon may send out further supplies of medicines to the cases which he considers require further treatment (and cannot come into him for it without great inconvenience) if he can make adequate arrangements with the police or otherwise to that end.

6. While bearing in mind that the object of these measures will be better attained by enlisting the sympathy and gaining the confidence of the people whom it is intended to benefit (and conversely that the employment of harsh and exacting methods will cause these measures to be looked upon with fear or disfavour, leading to concealment of the disease and their evasion), all Government officers concerned in carrying out anti-syphilitic measures should remember that there are wide statutory powers contained in article *thirty-six* of Law 12 of 1895, the Contagious Diseases Law, and should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the provisions of that article, especially sub-sections (a) and (b) thereof. Those sub-sections lay down the principles that it is the duty of every person to be treated by a doctor for the disease, and that it is the duty of certain persons, including native headmen, to report all cases of the disease.

7. Appended to this circular (Annexure C) are instructions for the guidance of magistrates and district surgeons dealing with the payment of fees to the latter for services rendered under the authority of this circular.

8. Magistrates should not fail to keep in close touch with their district surgeons on the working and effect of these instructions, and should invariably draw my attention to any points calling for special remark in connexion therewith.

H. R. M. BOURNE,  
*Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.*

## ANNEXURE A.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING MEDICINE FOR SYPHILIS.

(Prepared for the guidance of sub-native commissioners in issuing medicine to natives in those districts where a district surgeon is not easily available.)

1. In the packet of medicine are—
  - (a) Mercury ointment ;
  - (b) Potassium iodide ;
  - (c) A china pot which holds 1 oz. of potassium iodide and will serve as a measure when dispensing that drug ;
  - (d) Ointment boxes (or pots).
2. Keep the mercury ointment in a cool place, and the bottle (or jar) of potassium iodide closed and in a dry place.
3. When a native comes for medicine tell him to go and find a clean empty bottle (whisky bottle size).
4. Into this bottle put 1 oz. of potassium iodide, and fill it up with clean water ; the drug will rapidly dissolve and form an iodide solution.
5. Fill an ointment box (or pot) with mercury ointment ; if short of boxes use an empty match-box.
6. *When the syphilitic is a child about two years or under in age.*—Tell the parent to take a piece of the ointment about as large as a full-sized pea, and rub this into thin healthy skin of the belly or one of the flanks. The rubbing should be done every second day, selecting a different rubbing place each time. one flank one time, the belly the next time, and so on. The rubbing must be done thoroughly with the bare hand until all traces of greasiness on the skin has disappeared ; in cold weather it should be done in the sunshine or before a fire. The rubbing should be stopped if diarrhoea sets in, but should be resumed when that ceases. No iodide should be given.
7. *When the syphilitic is a child between two and twelve years old.*—Similar rubbing every second day with ointment as described in section 6. Iodide solution should be given ; one teaspoonful should be drunk morning and evening. The rubbing should be stopped if the teeth become tender on biting or if diarrhoea sets in, but it should be resumed when these symptoms subside.
8. *When the syphilitic is a person aged about twelve years and upwards.*—Rubbing of ointment into thin skin of groins or inner sides of arms or thighs as described in section 6, but the quantity used each time should be equal in amount to two full-sized peas. Iodide solution should be given ; one tablespoonful should be drunk morning and evening. Warn patients about tenderness of teeth and diarrhoea as mentioned in section 7.
9. Warn all patients against rubbing in all the ointment at one sitting, and against drinking the whole bottleful of medicine at one draught with the mistaken idea of expediting the cure.
10. Explain to all patients that one bottle of medicine and one pot of ointment will not cure them ; the treatment must be continued until all signs of the disease have gone ; it may then be stopped (in fact natives will themselves stop treatment), but should be resumed if signs of the disease reappear.

F. ARNOLD,

*Medical Officer of Health for the Transvaal.*

## ANNEXURE B.

## ANTI-SYPHILITIC MEDICINE.

*Mercurial Preparations.*

1. The Medical Officer of Health for the Transvaal thinks it desirable that mercurial ointment (*Unguentum hydrargyri*) should be chiefly used so far as its use is practicable and commends itself to each district surgeon.
2. In addition to this ointment, mercury perchloride (in solid form for the making of liquor hydrargyri perchloride) can be supplied.
3. If specially desired, one form of mercury for intramuscular injection will also be supplied.
4. Dressings and ointment for application to sores will only be supplied on special application being made for same. It is considered that in the majority of instances dressings will be misapplied by natives, and therefore wasted, and that ointment given for wounds is likely to be confused with the *Unguentum hydrargyri*.
5. Magistrates will please consult district surgeons and indicate their requirements both as to the kind and quantity of mercury preparations desired, also the quantity of potassium iodide,

## SPECIAL ANTI-SYPHILITIC MEASURES.

*Instructions as to payment of special fees to district surgeons.*

1. Under paragraph 4 of Circular No. 4 of 1909 a fee of 2s. 6d. will be paid to a district surgeon for every occasion on which he

(a) attends and supplies the medicine provided by Government to each new case of syphilis ;

(b) subsequently attends upon a syphilitic patient ;

provided that in no case can a fee be claimed for examining and attending upon the same patient more often than once in *fourteen* days.

Where syphilitic patients reside away from easy access to the district surgeon, the supply of medicine issued should suffice to last the patient for as long a period as possible.

2. Under paragraph 5 of Circular No. 4 of 1909 a district surgeon will be paid the fees prescribed under the foregoing section, and in addition will be allowed a special fee for a medical inspection at the rate of 10s. 6d. an hour or part of an hour for the time actually spent in the medical examination of the inhabitants of a location, stad, or kraal, but the medical inspection fee shall not exceed £3. 3s. for any one day. The time and detention allowances prescribed by sections 18 and 19 of the District Surgeons Regulations (Revised), 1909, will also be paid in accordance with the provisions of those regulations.

3. (i) Claims for fees under paragraph 5 of this circular will be submitted monthly through the magistrate on the usual form (C.S.O. No. 206), but on sheets separate from claims for other district surgeons' services. Each case of syphilis should be numbered separately, and the name, sex, age, and address given with each new case.

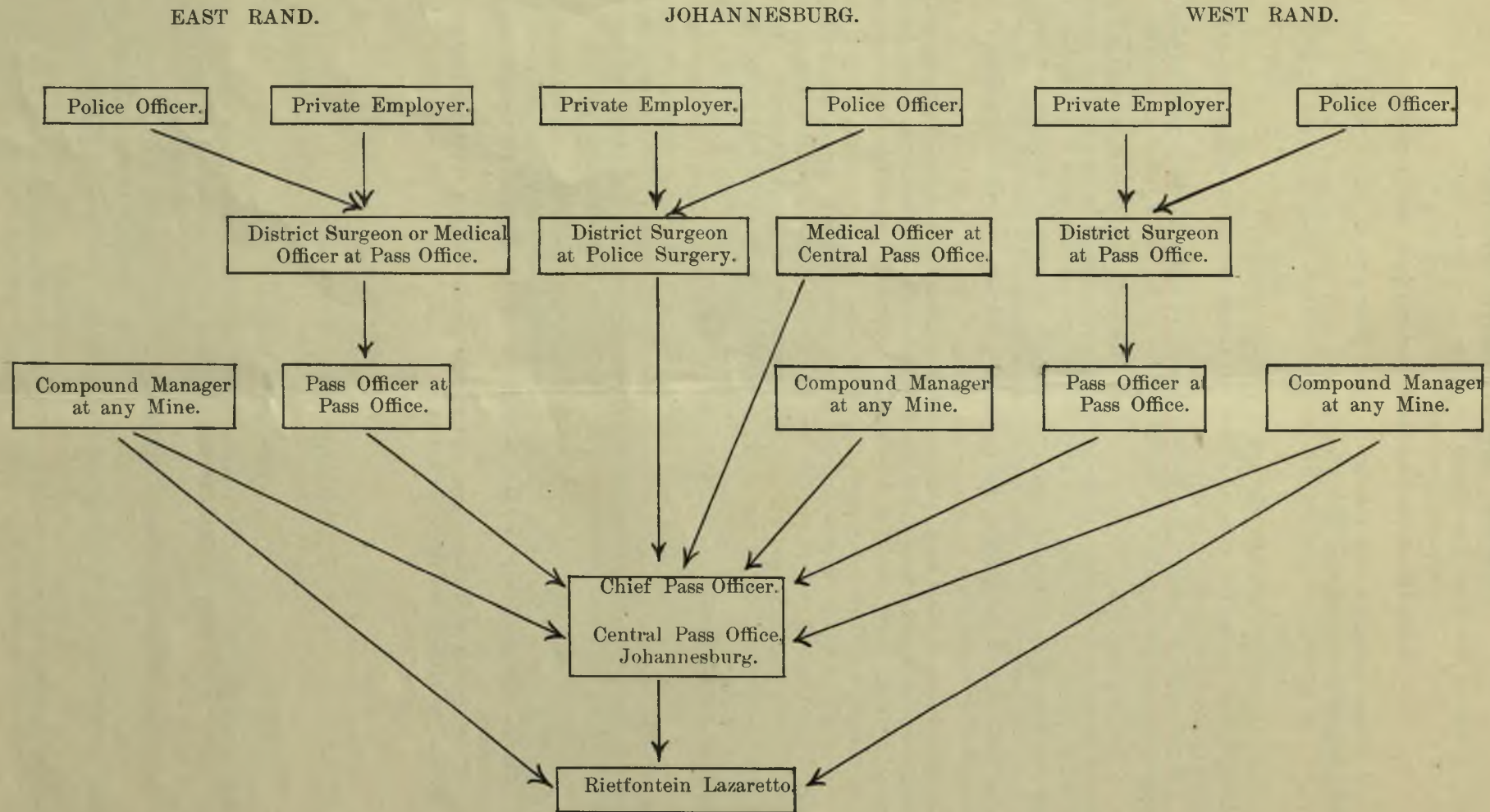
(ii) Claims for fees and travelling and detention allowances under paragraph 6 of the circular should be submitted as soon as possible after the visit has been completed, but otherwise will be rendered in the same form and give the same particulars as laid down above. A report on the inspection tour should, however, invariably be attached, describing the work performed, the number of persons examined, the prevalence or otherwise of syphilis and any other disease, also such other medical or sanitary details as may come under notice.

4. A district surgeon must keep a careful record of the name, address (including the tribe, chief, or headmen of a kraal), age, and sex of every syphilitic treated by him, with medical particulars of the case, its treatment and results, in order to facilitate the compilation of such reports and statistics as may be called for from time to time by the Colonial Secretary.

5. District surgeons in the Witwatersrand and Pretoria who draw an annual salary in lieu of the tariff fees, etc., prescribed under the District Surgeons Regulations (Revised), 1909, should note that the fees prescribed in these instructions will be payable to them in addition to the annual salary.

Where cases are examined and sent to Rietfontein without supplying medicine the fee of 2s. 6d. may be claimed for the examination.

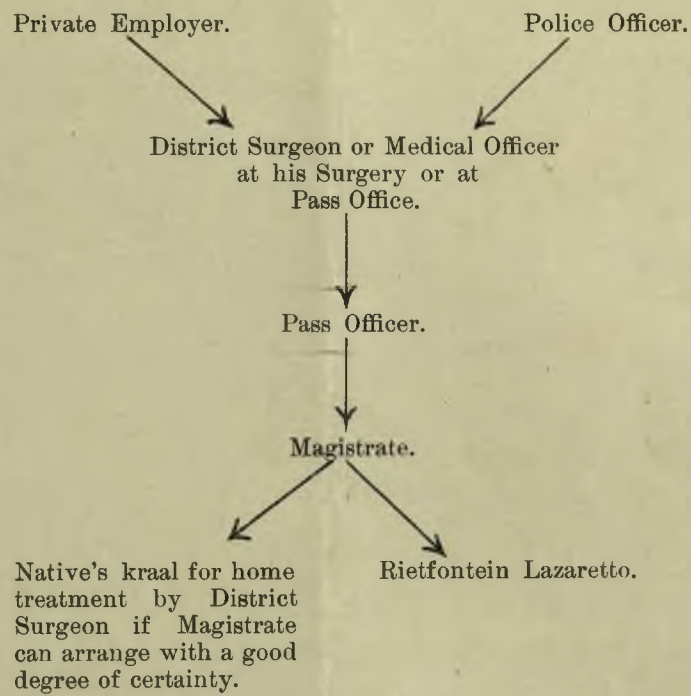
Annexure 4.



*Annexure 5.*

## ALL DISTRICTS

OTHER THAN THE LABOUR DISTRICTS OF JOHANNESBURG, KRUGERSDORP, BOKSBURG,  
BENONI, AND SPRINGS.





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