



UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

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GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS.

No. R. 59.] [15 Januarie 1960.

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE TOELATING
VAN STUDENTE TOT, BEHEER OOR
STUDENTE AAN, EN DIE ONTSLAG VAN
STUDENTE UIT DIE UNIVERSITEITSKOL-
LEGE VAN ZOELOELAND.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by paragraaf (i)
van subartikel (1) van artikel *ses-en-dertig* van die Wet
op Uitbreiding van Universiteitsopleiding, 1959 (Wet No.
45 van 1959), vaardig ek, WILLEM ADRIAAN MAREE,
Minister van Bantoe-onderwys, hiermee die regulasies oor-
komstig die bygaande Bylae uit.

W. A. MAREE,
Minister van Bantoe-onderwys.

BYLAE.

TOELATING.

1. Elke student moet die gelde betaal wat die Minister van tyd tot tyd bepaal.
2. Elke student moet 'n registrasievorm invul, onderteken en hom onderwerp aan alle reëls en regulasies van die Universiteitskollege.
3. Elke voornemende student moet, tesame met sy aansoek om toelating, getuigskrifte van goeie gedrag tot bevrediging van die kollege-outeiteite voorlê.
4. Studente moet aan die begin van elke semester by die opening van die Universiteitskollege teenwoordig wees.
5. Toelating van 'n student tot die inrigting kan geweier word.
6. Elke nuwe student moet die Matrikulasiesertifikaat of Matrikulasievystellingsertifikaat, of enige ander sertifikaat wat as toelatingsvereistes vir 'n besondere kursus dien, aan die Registrateur toon voor 30 Mei van die jaar waarin die student vir die eerste maal tot daardie kursus toegelaat word.
7. By sy aankoms of so gou doenlik daarna moet 'n student hom by die Registrateur aanmeld. Geen persoon mag sonder verlof van die Registrateur lesings bywoon voordat hy geregistreer is nie of 'n koshuis of eet-saal gebruik voordat huisvesting aan hom toegewys of vir hom goedgekeur is nie.
8. Alle studente moet die lesings gereeld bywoon en die vereiste werk in die laboratoriums verrig. Studente wat afwesigheidsverlof wil hê, moet vooraf daarom aansoek doen by die betrokke dosent.
9. Alle studente moet by toelating 'n mediese sertifikaat voorlê wat vir die Registrateur aanneemlik is.

A-7130701

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU EDUCATION.

No. R. 59.] [15 January 1960.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE ADMISSION
TO, CONTROL AT AND DISCHARGE OF
STUDENTS FROM THE UNIVERSITY COL-
LEGE OF ZULULAND.

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by
paragraph (i) of sub-section (1) of section *thirty-six* of
the Extension of University Education Act, 1959 (Act
No. 45 of 1959), I, WILLEM ADRIAAN MAREE, Minister of
Bantu Education, hereby make the regulations in
accordance with the accompanying Schedule.

W. A. MAREE,
Minister of Bantu Education.

SCHEDULE.

ADMISSION:

1. Every student shall pay such fees as are determined by the Minister from time to time.
2. Every student shall complete and sign a registration form, binding himself to observe all the rules and regulations of the University College.
3. Every intending student shall submit, together with his application for admission, testimonials of good conduct to the satisfaction of the College authorities.
4. Students shall be present at the beginning of each semester for the opening of the University College.
5. Admission of a student to the institution may be refused.
6. Every new student shall produce to the Registrar the Matriculation Certificate, Exemption from Matriculation Certificate or any other certificate which serves as an entrance requirement for a particular course before the 30th May of the year in which such student is admitted in respect of that course for the first time.
7. On arrival or as soon as possible thereafter a student shall report to the Registrar. No person may, without the permission of the Registrar, attend lectures before being registered or make use of a hostel or dining-hall or without having accommodation allocated to or approved for him.
8. All students shall attend lectures regularly and carry out the prescribed work in the laboratories. Students requiring leave of absence shall apply therefor to the lecturer concerned in advance.
9. All students shall, on admission, furnish a medical certificate acceptable to the Registrar.

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BEHEERMAATREËLS.

10. Studente mag nie die Kollege terrein verlaat sonder die toestemming van die Koshuissuperintendent of 'n verteenwoordiger behoorlik daartoe gemagtig deur die Rektor nie.

11. Geen student mag na 11-uur namiddag sonder die toestemming van die Rektor of sy gemagtigde verteenwoordiger buitekant sy koshuiseenheid beweeg nie.

12. Sonder die skriftelike toestemming van die Rektor of sy behoorlik gemagtigde verteenwoordiger mag geen student buitekant die Kollege terrein oornag nie.

13. 'n Student mag nie 'n besoeker sonder die verlof van die Koshuissuperintendent in 'n koshuis toelaat nie.

14. Enige studente-organisasie of organisasiewerk waarby studente betrokke is, is onderworpe aan die voorafgaande goedkeuring van die Rektor.

15. Geen vergaderings mag op die Kollege terrein gehou word, sonder die toestemming van die Rektor nie. Goedgekeurde studentekomitees kan ooreenkomstig die bepalings van die betrokke liggaam se konstitusie vergader.

16. Die besit, gebruik of lewering van alkoholiese drank deur studente is verbode.

17. Geen tydskrif, publikasie of pamflet waarvoor studente ten volle of ten dele verantwoordelik is, mag versprei word sonder die goedkeuring van die Rektor na raadpleging van die Adviserende Senaat en die Senaat nie.

18. Geen persverklaring mag deur of namens die studente uitgereik word sonder die toestemming van die Rektor nie.

19. Die besit van motorvoertuie deur studente op die Kollege terrein is onderhewig aan goedkeuring deur die Rektor, op aanbeveling van die Koshuissuperintendent.

20. Skade aan Kollege-eiendom kan van die betrokke student of studente verhaal word.

21. Studente moet vir die duur van die Julievakansie en vir die duur van die vakansie aan die einde van die akademiese jaar die Kollege verlaat. Gedurende kort vakansietye kan studente toegelaat word om in die Kollegekoshuise aan te bly teen betaling van die gelde wat bepaal word.

22. Geen kollektelyste mag op die terrein van die Kollege rondgestuur word sonder die toestemming van die Rektor nie.

23. Studente is onderworpe aan die besonderde reëls wat vir bepaalde gedeeltes van die terrein en gebou van die Universiteitskollege geld. Eetsaalreëls en koshuise reëls moet streng nagekom word.

24. Behoudens die bepalings van regulasie 27 mag vroulike studente nie na 7-uur namiddag, sonder die toestemming van die matrone, buite hul koshuise beweeg nie.

25. Manlike studente mag nie in die kamers vir vroulike studente besoek aflê nie, en mag die koshuise vir vroulike studente nie binnegaan sonder die toestemming van die matrone nie.

26. Vroulike studente mag nie koshuise vir mans binnegaan nie.

27. Die matrone van 'n koshuis kan, met die goedkeuring van die Koshuissuperintendent, reëls maak met betrekking tot huishoudelike aangeleenthede. Dié reëls moet op skrif gestel en op die kennisgewingsbord aangebring word nadat dit deur die Registrateur goedgekeur en onderteken is.

ONTSLAG.

28. Die Rektor kan na oorlegpleging met die Adviserende Senaat en die Senaat 'n student wat na die oordeel van die Rektor, hierdie regulasies of enigeen daarvan oortree of hom aan wangedrag skuldig maak, skors of hom ontslaan en daarna moet die Rektor so gou moontlik verslag aan die Raad doen.

29. In die geval van ernstige onreëlmatighede wat, volgens sy oordeel onmiddellike optrede verg, kan die Rektor na goeddunke optree en moet hy daarna so gou doenlik aan die Raad verslag doen.

MEASURES FOR CONTROL.

10. Students may not leave the College precincts without permission from the Hostel Superintendent or a representative duly authorised by the Rector.

11. Without the approval of the Rector or his authorised representative no student may move outside his hostel unit after 11 p.m.

12. Except with the written permission of the Rector or his duly authorised representative no student may spend a night outside the precincts of the College.

13. A student may not admit a visitor to a hostel without permission from the Hostel Superintendent.

14. Any student organisation or organisation work in which students are concerned is subject to the prior approval of the Rector.

15. No meetings may be held on the grounds of the College without permission from the Rector. Approved student committees may meet in accordance with the rules of the constitution of the body concerned.

16. Possession, use or supplying of alcoholic drink by students is forbidden.

17. No magazine, publication or pamphlet for which students are wholly or partly responsible may be circulated without the permission of the Rector after consultation with the Advisory Senate and the Senate.

18. No statement may be given to the press by or on behalf of the students without the Rector's permission.

19. The possession of motor vehicles by students on the College grounds is subject to approval by the Rector on the recommendation of the Hostel Superintendent.

20. Damage to College property is recoverable from the student or students concerned.

21. Students must leave the College for the duration of the July vacation and for the duration of the vacation at the end of the academic year. Students may be permitted to remain in the college hostels during the short vacations on payment of such fees as may be decided.

22. No collection lists may be circulated in the precincts of the College without permission from the Rector.

23. Students are subject to any special rules pertaining to particular portions of the grounds and buildings of the University College. Dining-hall rules and hostel rules shall be strictly observed.

24. Except for the provisions in regulation 27 women students may not, except with the permission of the matron, leave their hostels after 7 p.m.

25. Men students may not visit women students in their rooms and may not enter the hostels for women students without permission from the matron.

26. Women students may not enter hostels for men.

27. The matron of a hostel may, with the approval of the Hostel Superintendent, make rules for domestic matters. Such rules shall be in writing and shall be placed on the notice-board after they have been approved and signed by the Registrar.

DISCHARGE.

28. The Rector may, after consultation with the Advisory Senate and the Senate, suspend or discharge a student who, in the opinion of the Rector, infringes these regulations or any particular regulation or is guilty of misconduct and any such action shall be reported by the Rector to the Council as soon as possible thereafter.

29. In case of serious irregularity which in the opinion of the Rector justifies immediate action he may, in his discretion, take action and shall as soon as possible thereafter report to the Council.

DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID.

No. R. 58.]

[15 Januarie 1960.]

DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE GENEESKUNDIGE EN
TANDHEELKUNDIGE RAAD.

REËLS AANGAANDE DIE REGISTRASIE VAN SPESIALITEITE VAN GENEESHERE EN TANDARTSE, DIE VEREISTES WAARAAN VOLDOEN MOET WORD ALVORENS HULLE SPESIALITEITE GEREGISTREER KAN WORD, DIE VOORWAARDES WAT ENIGE PERSOON VAN SODANIGE VEREISTES VRYSTEL, EN DIE VOORWAARDES BETREFFENDE DIE BEHEER VAN PRAKTYKE VAN GENEESHERE EN TANDARTSE WIE SE SPESIALITEITE GEREGISTREER IS.

Die Minister van Gesondheid het in die uitoefening van die bevoegdheid hom verleen by subartikel (4) van artikel vier-en-negentig van die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), soos gewysig, sy goedkeuring geheg aan die vervanging deur die volgende reëls, opgestel deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Geneeskundige en Tandheelkundige Raad ingevolge paragraaf (r) van subartikel (2) van genoemde artikel van die reëls afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 129 van 27 Januarie 1956, soos gewysig:—

WOORDBEPALINGE.

1. In hierdie reëls beteken „die Wet”, die Wet op Geneeshere, Tandartse en Aptekers, 1928 (Wet No. 13 van 1928), soos gewysig, en enige uitdrukking waarvan ’n betekenis in die Wet geheg is, het dieselfde betekenis wanneer dit in hierdie reëls gebruik word.

2. In hierdie reëls tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

- „spesialiteit”, een van die afdelings van die geneeskunde of tandheelkunde;
- „spesialis”, ’n geneesheer of tandarts wie se spesialiteit of spesialiteite geregistreer is ingevolge artikel drie-en-dertig van die Wet en wat sy praktyk tot sodanige spesialiteit of spesialiteite beperk;
- „mediese spesialis”, ’n geneesheer wie se spesialiteit geregistreer is;
- „tandheelkundige spesialis”, ’n tandarts wie se spesialiteit geregistreer is;
- „algemene mediese praktisyn”, ’n geneesheer wat nie as ’n spesialis geregistreer is nie;
- „algemene tandheelkundige praktisyn”, ’n tandarts wat nie as ’n spesialis geregistreer is nie.

ALGEMENE REËLS BETREFFENDE ALLE SPESIALITEITE.

3. Die volgende spesialiteite is ingevolge artikel drie-en-dertig van die Wet registreerbaar:—

(a) GENEESHERE.

Spesialiteit.	Benaming.
Chirurgie.....	Spesialis-chirurg.
Geneeskunde.....	Spesialis-internis.
Obstetrie en ginekologie of verloskunde en vrouesiektes	Spesialis-obstetriks en ginekoloog of spesialis in die verloskunde en vrouesiektes.
Narkose.....	Spesialis-narkotiseur.
Dermatologie of huidsiektes.....	Spesialis-dermatoloog of spesialis in huidsiektes.
Neurologie of siektes van die senuweestelsel	Spesialis-neuroloog of spesialis in siektes van die senuweestelsel.
Neuro-chirurgie of chirurgie van die senuweestelsel	Spesialis-neurochirurg, of spesialis in die chirurgie van die senuweestelsel.
Oftalmologie of oogsiektes.....	Spesialis-oftalmoloog of spesialis in oogsiektes.
Ort opedie.....	Spesialis-ortopedis.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

No. R. 58.]

[15 January 1960.]

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL AND DENTAL COUNCIL.

RULES REGARDING THE REGISTRATION OF THE SPECIALITIES OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND DENTISTS, THE REQUIREMENTS TO BE SATISFIED BEFORE THEIR SPECIALITIES CAN BE REGISTERED, THE CONDITIONS WHICH SHALL EXEMPT ANY PERSON FROM SUCH REQUIREMENTS AND THE CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE PRACTICE OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND DENTISTS WHOSE SPECIALITIES HAVE BEEN REGISTERED.

The Minister of Health, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (4) of section ninety-four of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), as amended, has approved of the substitution of the following rules made by the South African Medical and Dental Council under paragraph (r) of sub-section (2) of the said section for the rules published under Government Notice No. 129 of 27th January, 1956, as amended:—

DEFINITIONS.

1. In these rules “the Act” means the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act, 1928 (Act No. 13 of 1928), as amended, and any expression to which a meaning has been ascribed in the Act shall, when used in these rules, bear the same meaning.

2. In these rules unless inconsistent with the context—

“speciality” means one of the branches of medicine or dentistry set out in rule 3;

“specialist” means a medical practitioner or dentist whose speciality or specialities have been registered under section thirty-three of the Act and who confines his practice to such speciality or specialities;

“medical specialist” means a medical practitioner whose speciality has been registered;

“dental specialist” means a dentist whose speciality has been registered;

“general medical practitioner” means a medical practitioner not registered as a specialist;

“general dental practitioner” means a dentist not registered as a specialist.

GENERAL RULES RELATING TO ALL SPECIALITIES.

3. The following specialities shall be registrable in terms of section thirty-three of the Act:—

(a) MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Speciality.	Designation.
Surgery.....	Specialist Surgeon.
Medicine.....	Specialist Physician.
Obstetrics and Gynaecology or Midwifery and Diseases of Women	Specialists Obstetrician and Gynaecologist or Specialist in Midwifery and Diseases of Women.
Anaesthetics.....	Specialist Anaesthetist.
Dermatology or Diseases of the Skin	Specialist Dermatologist or Specialist in Diseases of the Skin.
Neurology or Diseases of the Nervous System	Specialist Neurologist or Specialist in Diseases of the Nervous System.
Neuro-Surgery or Surgery of the Nervous System	Specialist Neuro-Surgeon or Specialist in Neuro-Surgery.
Ophthalmology or Diseases of the Eye	Specialist Ophthalmologist or Specialist in Diseases of the Eye.
Orthopaedics.....	Specialist Orthopaedist.

Otorinolaringologie of oor-, neus- en keelsiektes	Spesialis - otorinolaringoloog of spesialis in oor-, neus- en keelsiektes.
Patologie.....	Spesialis-patoloog.
Pediatrie of kindersiektes.....	Spesialis-pediater of spesialis in kindersiektes.
Fisiese geneeskunde.....	Spesialis in die fisiese geneeskunde.
Plastiese chirurgie.....	Spesialis-plastiekchirurg.
Psigiatrie of sielsiektes.....	Spesialis-psigiater of spesialis in sielsiektes.
Diagnostiese radiologie.....	Spesialis in die diagnostiese radiologie.
Terapeutiese radiologie.....	Spesialis in die terapeutiese radiologie.
Torako-chirurgie.....	Spesialis-torakochirurg.
Urologie of siektes van die geslags-urinstelsel	Spesialis-uroloog of spesialis in siektes van die geslags-urinstelsel.
Venerologie of veneriese siektes.....	Spesialis-veneroloog of spesialis in veneriese siektes.

(b) TANDARTSE

Spesialiteit.	Benaming.
Ortodonsie.....	Spesialis-ortodontis.
Kaak-, gesigs- en mondchirurgie.....	Spesialis in die kaak-, gesigs en mondchirurgie.

4. 'n Geneesheer of tandarts mag nie meer as een spesialiteit teenoor sy naam geregistreer hê nie, of meer as een spesialiteit tegelyk beoefen nie, behalwe in die volgende gevalle waar die saamgekoppelde spesialiteite as verwante spesialiteite beskou word, en 'n geneesheer of tandarts (wat voldoen het aan die vereistes wat hieronder vasgestel is) kan een of beide van sodanige spesialiteite laat registreer, en in beide praktiseer:—

Spesialiteit.	Benaming.
Dermatologie of huidsiektes.....	Spesialis-dermatoloog of spesialis in huidsiektes.
Venerologie of veneriese siektes.....	Spesialis-veneroloog of spesialis in veneriese siektes.
Neurologie of siektes van die senuweestelsel	Spesialis-neuroloog of spesialis in siektes van die senuweestelsel.
Psigiatrie of sielsiektes.....	Spesialis-psigiater of spesialis in sielsiektes.
Diagnostiese radiologie.....	Spesialis in die diagnostiese radiologie.
Terapeutiese radiologie.....	Spesialis in die terapeutiese radiologie.

VEREISTES VIR DIE REGISTRASIE VAN 'N SPESIALITEIT DEUR 'N GENEESHEER.

5. Van 'n geneesheer wat sy spesialiteit in die register wil laat inskryf, word vereis—

- dat hy 'n hoër kwalifikasie in die vorm van 'n graad of diploma wat in verband staan met die betrokke spesialiteit besit; die standaard van sodanige graad of diploma moet vir die Raad aanneemlik wees;
- dat hy bewys aan die Raad lewer dat 'n tydperk van minstens ses jaar verstryk het sedert hy 'n kwalifikasie behaal het wat hom, ingevolge die regulasies opgestel kragtens die bepalings van artikel twee-en-twintig van die Wet, die reg verleen op registrasie as 'n geneesheer of 'n „inwonende geneesheer”, of, ingevolge die regulasies opgestel kragtens die bepalings van artikel vyf-en-twintig van die Wet, as 'n intern;

OPMERKING.—Die jaar wat 'n geneesheer diens doen as „inwonende geneesheer” of intern kan een van die ses jaar wees wat hierbo genoem word.

- dat hy bewys aan die Raad voorlê dat sedert registrasie as 'n geneesheer hy minstens 2 jaar ondervinding opgedoen het in een van die afdelings van geneeskunde, met dien verstande dat gedurende dié tydperk hy minstens twaalf maande ondervinding opgedoen het in een of 'n kombinasie van die volgende:—

- Algemene praktyk.
- Algemene geneeskunde.
- Algemene chirurgie.

(Bovermelde voorbehoudbepaling is nie van toepassing in die geval van geneesheer wat in die patologie opgelei word nie.)

Otorhinolaryngologie or Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat	Specialist Otorhinolaryngologist or Specialist in Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.
Pathology.....	Specialist Pathologist.
Pediatrics or Diseases of Children.....	Specialist Pediatrician or Specialist in Diseases of Children.
Physical Medicine.....	Specialist in Physical Medicine.
Plastic Surgery.....	Specialist Plastic Surgeon.
Psychiatry or Mental Disorders.....	Specialist Psychiatrist or Specialist in Mental Disorders.
Diagnostic Radiology.....	Specialist Diagnostic Radiologist.
Therapeutic Radiology.....	Specialist Therapeutic Radiologist.
Thoracic Surgery.....	Specialist Thoracic Surgeon.
Urology or Diseases of the Genito-urinary System	Specialist Urologist or Specialist in Genito-urinary Diseases.
Venereology or Venereal Diseases.....	Specialist Venereologist or Specialist in Venereal Diseases.

(b) DENTISTS.

Speciality.	Designation.
Orthodontics.....	Specialist Orthodontist.
Maxillo-facial and Oral Surgery.....	Specialist Maxillo-facial and Oral Surgeon.

4. A medical practitioner or dentist may not have more than one speciality registered against his name or practise more than one speciality simultaneously except in the following cases in which the specialities bracketed together shall be regarded as associated specialities and a medical practitioner or dentist (on compliance with the conditions hereinafter laid down) may have one or both such specialities registered and may practise both:—

Speciality.	Designation.
Dermatology or Diseases of the Skin	Specialist Dermatologist or Specialist in Diseases of the Skin.
Venereology or Venereal Diseases..	Specialist Venereologist or Specialist in Venereal Diseases.
Neurology or Diseases of the Nervous System	Specialist Neurologist or Specialist in Diseases of the Nervous System.
Psychiatry or Mental Disorders.....	Specialist Psychiatrist or Specialist in Mental Disorders.
Diagnostic Radiology.....	Specialist Diagnostic Radiologist.
Therapeutic Radiology.....	Specialist Therapeutic Radiologist.

REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION OF A SPECIALITY BY A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

5. A medical practitioner who desires to have his speciality entered in the register shall be required—

- to hold a higher qualification in the form of a degree or diploma related to the speciality concerned; such degree or diploma to be of a standard acceptable to the Council;
- to submit proof to the Council that a period of at least six years has elapsed after obtaining a qualification which entitled him to registration as a medical practitioner or a “resident medical officer” in terms of the regulations framed under the provisions of section twenty-two of the Act or as an intern in terms of the regulations framed under the provisions of section twenty-five of the Act;

NOTE.—The year which a practitioner served as a “resident medical officer” or an intern may be one of the six years referred to above.

- to submit proof to the Council that, subsequent to having registered as a medical practitioner, he has spent at least 2 years in the practice of one of the branches of medicine, with the proviso that at least twelve months of this period shall have been spent in one of, or a combination of the following:—

- General practice.
- General medicine.
- General surgery.

(Medical practitioners training in pathology are exempted from the requirement of the above-mentioned proviso.)

Opmerkings by reël 5 (c).

Opmerking (1).—Dit is wenslik dat hierdie ondervinding voor die kliniese ondervinding in die betrokke spesialiteit, voorgeskryf in paragraaf (d) hieronder, opgedoen word.

Opmerking (2).—Werk verrig gedurende die eerste jaar na kwalifisering as geneesheer, d.i. gedurende die internjaar, word nie gereken as ondervinding ingevolge die bepalings van reël 5 (c) nie.

Opmerking (3).—Met uitsondering van werk verrig as *locum tenens* in algemene praktyk, sal tydperke van minder as 3 maande nie erken word ingevolge die bepaling van reël 5 (c) nie, behalwe waar 'n persoon 'n korter tydperk nodig het vir voltooiing van die voorgeskrewe ondervinding van vier-en-twintig maande.

(d) dat hy aan die volgende bykomende spesifieke vereistes voldoen het in die spesialiteit wat hy teenoor sy naam wil laat registreer—

- (i) in die spesialiteite geneeskunde, chirurgie, obstetrie en ginekologie, narkose, dermatologie, neurologie, neuro-chirurgie, oftalmologie, ortopedie, otorinolaringologie, pediatrie, fisiese geneeskunde, plastiese chirurgie, psigiatrie, diagnostiese radiologie, terapeutiese radiologie, torako-chirurgie, urologie, venerologie—dat hy drie jaar bevredigende kliniese ondervinding opgedoen het in 'n kliniese betrekking onder die beheer van die afdeling in 'n opleidingshospitaal;
- (ii) in die spesialiteit patologie—dat hy drie jaar bevredigende ondervinding opgedoen het in al die vakke van die algemene patologie in 'n opleidingsinrigting of universiteit wat deur die Raad erken word.

Opmerkings by reël 5 (d).

Opmerking (1).—Ondervinding in 'n hospitaal of hospitale, gedurende die eerste twee jare na kwalifisering as geneesheer, sal nie aanneemlik wees vir die vereistes van reël 5 (d) nie.

Opmerking (2).—Ondervinding van minder as ses maande in 'n hospitaal of inrigting word nie beskou as bevredigende ondervinding soos in reël 5 (d) voorgeskryf nie, behalwe waar 'n persoon 'n korter tydperk nodig het om die voorgeskrewe ses-en-dertig maande opleiding te voltooi.

Opmerking (3).—Indien 'n geneesheer twee jaar bevredigende ondervinding in sy spesialiteit in 'n goedgekeurde hospitaal of inrigting opgedoen het, kan hy vir hoogstens twaalf maande spesialiteitsopleiding erkenning ontvang (of indien minder as twee jaar maar minstens ses maande ondervinding, dan 'n proporsionele vrystelling, met dien verstande dat die totale vrystelling nie twaalf maande te bowe gaan nie).

Opmerking (4).—Erkenning kan verleen word vir algemene praktyk en sal afhang van die kwaliteit en soort algemene praktyk wat beoefen is, mits sodanige praktyk vir 'n tydperk van minstens agt jaar beoefen is. (Hierdie opmerking is nie van toepassing op die spesialiteit patologie nie.)

Opmerking (5).—Totale erkenning verleen ingevolge Opmerkings (3) en (4) hierbo mag nie meer as twaalfmaande wees nie en die minimum ondervinding onder die beheer van die departement in 'n opleidingshospitaal moet twee jaar wees.

Opmerking (6).—Indien 'n geneesheer in die dermatologie sowel as in die venerologie wil spesialiseer, word die tydperke gespesifiseer in die reël wat die vereistes vir kliniese spesialiteitsondervinding in dermatologie en venerologie voorskryf, twee jaar elk, 'n totaal dus van vier jaar; met dien verstande dat die totale tydperk in 'n opleidingshospitaal deurgebring, minstens drie jaar moet wees.

Opmerking (7).—Indien 'n geneesheer in beide die neurologie en die psigiatrie wil spesialiseer, word die totale tydperk van kliniese spesialiteitsopleiding vyf jaar, met 'n minimum van twee jaar ondervinding in elke spesialiteit.

Notes to Rule 5 (c).

Note (1).—It is desirable that this experience be obtained before the clinical experience in the relevant speciality prescribed in paragraph (d) hereunder.

Note (2).—Work performed during the first year after qualification, i.e. during the intern year, is not recognised as experience under 5 (c).

Note (3).—Periods of less than 3 months (with the exception of work as *locum tenens* in general practice) will not be recognised under 5 (c), except where a person needs a lesser period for completion of the prescribed experience of 24 months.

(d) to satisfy the following additional specific requirements in the speciality which he wishes to have registered against his name:—

- (i) In the specialities medicine, surgery; obstetrics and gynaecology; anaesthetics; dermatology, neurology; neuro-surgery; ophthalmology; orthopaedics; otorhinolaryngology; pediatrics; physical medicine; plastic surgery; psychiatry; diagnostic radiology; therapeutic radiology; thoracic surgery; urology; venereology—that he has had three years' satisfactory clinical experience as the holder of a clinical appointment under the control of the department in a teaching hospital;
- (ii) in the speciality pathology—that he has had three years' satisfactory experience in a teaching institution or university recognised by the Council in all the subjects of general pathology.

Notes to Rule 5 (d).

Note (1).—Experience in a hospital, or hospitals, during the first two years after qualification will not be acceptable towards the requirements of rule 5 (d), above.

Note (2).—Experience at a hospital or institution of less than six months duration will not be regarded as satisfactory experience as prescribed under rule 5 (d), except where a person needs a lesser period for completion of the prescribed training of thirty-six months.

Note (3).—If a practitioner has had two years' satisfactory experience in his speciality (in an approved hospital or institution, he may be given a maximum credit of twelve months' specialistic training (or if less than two years' experience, but not less than six months' experience, a proportionate exemption, provided that the total exemption does not exceed twelve months).

Note (4).—Credit may be given for general practice depending on the quality and type of general practice done, provided such practice was done for a period of at least eight years. (This note is not applicable to the speciality pathology.)

Note (5).—Total credit accorded in terms of Notes (3) and (4) above may not exceed twelve months, and the minimum time which shall be spent under the control of the department in a teaching hospital shall be two years.

Note (6).—Where a medical practitioner wishes to specialise in both dermatology and venereology the periods specified under the rule prescribing clinical specialistic experience in dermatology and venereology each become two years making a total of four years; provided that the total period spent in a teaching hospital shall not be less than three years.

Note (7).—Where a medical practitioner wishes to specialise in both neurology and psychiatry, the total period of clinical specialistic training becomes five years with a minimum of two years' experience in each speciality.

Opmerking (8).—In die spesialiteit psigiatrie moet kliniese ondervinding, ingevolge die bovermelde reëls, 'n minimum tydperk van twaalf maande ondervinding in 'n sielsiekehospitaal insluit, waarvan minstens ses maande in 'n sielsiekehospitaal wat ook 'n opleidingshospitaal is, moet wees; in geval van werk gedoen in 'n sielsiekehospitaal wat nie ook 'n opleidingshospitaal is nie, is die bepalings van Opmerking (3) hierbo, van toepassing.

Opmerking (9).—Indien 'n praktisyn in beide die diagnostiese radiologie en die terapeutiese radiologie wil spesialiseer, word die totale tydperk van kliniese spesialiteitsopleiding vyf jaar, met 'n minimum van twee jaar ondervinding in elke spesialiteit.

6. Ondanks andersluidende bepalings in hierdie reëls, is die Raad geregtig om die spesialiteit van 'n geneesheer wat nie ten volle aan die vereistes van hierdie reëls voldoen nie, te registreer indien die Raad na behoorlike ondersoek daarvan oortuig is dat sodanige geneesheer bevoeg is om as spesialis te praktiseer.

VEREISTES VIR DIE REGISTRASIE VAN 'N SPESIALITEIT DEUR 'N TANDARTS.

7. Van 'n tandarts wat sy spesialiteit in die register wil laat inskryf en wat nie sodanige spesialiteit voor die afkondiging van hierdie reëls beoefen het nie, word vereis dat hy 'n graad of diploma moet besit wat tot tevredenheid van die Raad 'n standaard van professionele opleiding in verband met die betrokke spesialiteit toon wat hoër is as dié wat vir die registrasie as 'n tandarts voorgeskryf is, en dat hy die volgende dokumentêre bewyse aan die Raad voorleë:—

- (a) Dat hy vir 'n tydperk van minstens vyf jaar in besit was van 'n registreerbare kwalifikasie; en
- (b) dat hy minstens twee jaar van hierdie tydperk die algemene praktyk beoefen het, of in plaas daarvan sodanige ander ondervinding opgedoen het as wat die Raad van tyd tot tyd mag bepaal;
- (c) dat hy of twee jaar voltyds, of 'n langer tydperk deelyds wat dieselfde voorgeskrewe kursus behels, aan 'n erkende universiteit, tandheelkundige skool, hospitaal of soortgelyke inrigting of departement deurgebring het, wat bevredigende geleentheid bied vir die studie van die besondere spesialiteit.

VERWYDERING VAN DIE NAAM VAN 'N SPESIALITEIT UIT DIE REGISTER.

8. 'n Geneesheer of tandarts kan op skriftelike versoek die naam van sy spesialiteit van die register van geneeshere of tandartse, na gelang van die geval, laat verwyder.

VOORWAARDES BETREFFENDE DIE REGULERING VAN SPESIALITEITSPRAKTYK.

9. 'n Geneesheer of tandarts wie se spesialiteit deur die Raad geregistreer is, moet sy praktyk beperk tot die spesialiteit of verwante spesialiteite wat teenoor sy naam geregistreer is, en die behoud van die betrokke spesialiteit of spesialiteite teenoor sy naam in die register hang daarvan af of hy dit doen; met dien verstande dat dit die plig van 'n spesialis is om sodanige ander ondersoeke wat gewoonlik deur algemene praktisyns uitgevoer word, sonder enige bykomende koste uit te voer, en met dien verstande verder dat 'n geneesheer of 'n tandarts wie se spesialiteit geregistreer is, nie gelde mag vorder vir ondersoeke of prosedures wat eintlik onder ander spesialiteite val nie.

10. 'n Spesialis mag nie in vennootskap praktiseer met 'n algemene praktisyn of met 'n spesialis wat 'n ander spesialiteit praktiseer nie.

11. 'n Spesialis mag nie 'n pasiënt van 'n ander praktisyn, hetsy hy 'n spesialis of 'n algemene praktisyn is, oorneem nie behalwe met die toestemming van die betrokke praktisyn. Sodanige toestemming mag nie onredelikerwys teruggehou word nie.

12. 'n Spesialis mag nie tuisbesoeke aflê nie behalwe op versoek of met die toestemming van 'n algemene praktisyn.

Note (8).—In the speciality psychiatry, clinical experience in terms of the above rules shall include a minimum of twelve months' experience in a mental hospital of which at least six months must be in a mental hospital which is also a teaching hospital; in the case of work done in a mental hospital which is not also a teaching hospital, the provisions of Note (3) above, will apply.

Note (9).—Where a practitioner wishes to specialise in both diagnostic radiology and therapeutic radiology the total period of clinical specialistic training becomes five years, with a minimum of two years' experience in each speciality.

6. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these rules contained, it shall be lawful for the Council to register the speciality of a medical practitioner who has not fully complied with the requirements of these rules, if the Council, after due enquiry, is satisfied that such medical practitioner is competent to practise as a specialist.

REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION OF A SPECIALITY BY A DENTIST.

7. A dentist who desires to have his speciality inserted in the register, and who was not practising such speciality prior to the promulgation of these rules, shall be required to hold a degree or diploma indicating to the satisfaction of the Council a standard of professional education related to the speciality concerned higher than that prescribed for registration as a dentist, and to submit documentary proof to the Council as follows:—

- (a) That he has held a registrable qualification for a period of at least five years; and
- (b) that he has spent at least two of these years in general practice, or in lieu thereof has obtained such other experience as the Council may from time to time determine;
- (c) that he has spent either two years full-time, or longer part-time period covering the same prescribed course, in a recognised university, dental school, hospital, or similar institution or department which provides satisfactory opportunity for the study of the particular speciality.

REMOVAL OF THE NAME OF A SPECIALITY FROM THE REGISTER.

8. A medical practitioner or dentist may on written request, have the name of his speciality removed from the register of medical practitioners or dentists, as the case may be.

CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE PRACTICE OF SPECIALISTS.

9. A medical practitioner or dentist whose speciality has been registered by the Council shall confine his practice to the speciality or associated specialities registered against his name and the retention of that speciality or those specialities in the register against his name shall be contingent on his doing so; provided, however, that it shall be incumbent on a specialist to perform without extra charge, such other examinations as are usually performed by general practitioners, and provided further that a medical practitioner or dentist whose speciality has been registered shall not charge for examinations or procedures which properly fall under other specialities.

10. A specialist shall not practise in partnership with a general practitioner or with a specialist practising some other speciality.

11. A specialist shall not take over a patient from another practitioner, whether he be a specialist or a general practitioner, except with the consent of the practitioner concerned. Such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

12. A specialist shall not do domiciliary visiting except when requested to do so by or with the consent of a general practitioner.

13. 'n Spesialis kan enigeen behandel wat regstreeks na hom gaan vir raadpleging.

14. 'n Spesialis wat deur 'n pasiënt geraadpleeg word of wat 'n pasiënt behandel, moet alle redelike maatreëls tref om die samewerking te verseker van die pasiënt se algemene mediese praktisyn of tandarts (d.w.s. algemene tandheelkundige praktisyn), na gelang van die geval.

OPMERKING.—Niks in hierdie reëls mag in enige opsig inbreuk maak op die gebruike etiese standaarde met betrekking tot 'n toestand van nood nie.

13. A specialist may treat any person who may come to him direct for consultation.

14. A specialist who is consulted by a patient, or who treats a patient, shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the collaboration of the patient's general medical practitioner or dentist (meaning general practitioner), as the case may be.

NOTE.—Nothing in these rules contained shall interfere in any way with the usual ethical standards relating to emergency.

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