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CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

FIFTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31/12/62



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CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

FIFTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31/12/62

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FIFTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

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Introductory Letter

YOUR WORSHIP THE MAYOR

and MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA,

I have the honour to present the Fifty-Ninth Annual Health Report of the City of Pretoria.

I am pleased to report that health conditions throughout the year have been satisfactory.

The European population is now 164,500 which is an increase of 3,300. The Bantu population has increased by 5,850 to 193,250. Asiatics have increased by 150 to 7,750 and the Eurafican population has remained static.

There is practically no change in the European birth rate but there is a big increase in the Bantu birth rate from 38.54 to 45.44. As I have mentioned in previous reports, we have for a long time been trying to get more accurate birth registration and I think that this increase from year to year in the birth rate amongst the Bantu really only means that we are at last succeeding in getting most of the births registered. This figure of 45.44 is probably very nearly correct.

Death rates for Europeans show an increase from 6.39 to 7.20 and for Bantus from 12.48 to 12.62.

Infantile mortality rates amongst Europeans has increased from 26.08 to 28.45, and it has decreased amongst the Bantu from 112.42 to 92.12. This is the lowest figure which we have ever recorded for Bantus. The next lowest figure was in 1960 when the rate was 101.50. The actual rate would probably be still lower if the births and deaths notifications were more accurately recorded.

Amongst Europeans, heart disease still remains the biggest cause of death. The total number of deaths from this illness increased from 306 to 329 which gives a somewhat increased rate of from 1.90 last year to 2.00 per 1,000 population.

There is also an increase in the number of deaths from cancer from 115 to 131. Here too, the rate has increased from 0.71 per 1,000 population last year to 0.80. Cancer still remains our second highest cause of death.

Amongst non-Europeans the largest number of deaths is again due to respiratory diseases, from which there were 255 deaths this year as compared to 241 last year. The next highest was 154 deaths from heart disease.

I am very pleased to record that there has been an appreciable decrease in motor accidents from 36 to 24 amongst Europeans and from 51 to 41 amongst non-Europeans. There has been an extensive road safety campaign conducted throughout the Republic of South Africa and this must have had some effect on bringing down this rate. It is hoped that this unnecessary daily toll of deaths will be reduced still further. This will surely happen if drivers of motor vehicles will become less selfish and realise their responsibility.

Tuberculosis still remains our most serious infectious disease. This year there is a slight increase amongst the number of European cases notified from 21 to 30 and there has been a still further increase amongst non-Europeans from 716 last year to 758. I again wish to emphasise that his increase should not be interpreted to mean an actual increase in the incidence; it is really because we have been in a position through our mass miniature apparatus and other means, to extend our search for cases.

The number of Diphtheria cases amongst Europeans has increased from 12 last year to 29 this year and amongst non-Europeans from 32 to 47. Nearly all the children who contracted the illness had not been immunised, and although the Department has active immunisation clinics as can be seen from the report, the position is still very unsatisfactory and we are continually trying to impress upon the public the importance of immunisation. We can only hope that we will be able to achieve a state of adequate protection through our educational drive.

So far we have maintained the low incidence level of Poliomyelitis. This has been the experience throughout the Republic and follows the pattern of other countries where active immunisation has been practised on a large scale especially with the orally administered live attenuated Poliomyelitis vaccine.

Like others, I too think that the lowering of the incidence is attributable to the efficacy of the vaccine, and it would seem that if sufficiently large numbers were immunised, we should be able to keep the incidence of Poliomyelitis at a minimum.

However, without wishing to discredit the efficacy of the vaccine or to minimise the importance of getting all susceptible persons protected, we must always remember that epidemiology has in the past shown strange phenomena. Sometimes illnesses have disappeared or become less and at other times they have risen to epidemic proportions, for no apparent reason.

The Council's housing activities have been maintained throughout the year and a full report is again submitted.

I thank your Worship and Members of the City Council for the assistance extended to me and to the Health Department.

I am also grateful for the assistance rendered by the public, Heads and sub-heads of other Departments. I wish to record my appreciation of the whole-hearted co-operation received from the Press at all times. They gave publicity to all important health measures in the City and have in no small way helped to establish good relationship between the department and the public as well as to bring to the notice of the public many important health matters.

I am deeply grateful to members of my own staff, who have worked with me so loyally and with such enthusiasm.

H. NELSON,
Medical Officer of Health

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1962

MEDICAL OFFICERS

H. NELSON, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H. D.T.M., F.R.S.H.	Medical Officer of Health.
R. E. W. DICKS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
A. PIJPER, M.D., D.Sc.	Consulting Pathologist.
J. L. van H. van RHYN, M.D., Ch.B., D.M.R.	Radiologist (Part-time).
A. T. B. H. BODENSTAB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.	Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital and Medical Officer in Charge Venereal Diseases.
T. ABBOTT, M.B., Ch.B.	Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Services.
A. A. E. DE KLERK, M.B., Ch.B.	Medical Officer (Child and Maternal Health Services).
E. H. WELSH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer.
E. F. COETZER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer.
H. S. C. MALAN, M.B., Ch.B.	Medical Officer.
J. T. Janse van RENSBURG, M.B., Ch.B.	Medical Officer.

VETERINARY SURGEONS

W. J. WHEELER, B.V.Sc.	Veterinary Officer (Manager Abattoir).
P. J. UYS, B.V.Sc.	Veterinary Officer.
S. V. O'BRIEN, B.V.Sc. (Hon.)	Assistant Veterinary Officer.

CHEMIST AND ANALYSTS

N. P. LE M. NICOLLE, B.Sc., M.S.A., Chem. Inst. A.M. Inst. S.P.	Chief Chemist and Manager Sewerage Purifi- cation Works.
H. M. MURRAY, B.Sc. (Appl. & Ind. Chem.) M.S.A. Chem. I.	Assistant Chief Chemist and Assistant Mana- ger Sewerage Purification Works.
H. P. OOSTHUIZEN, B.Sc.	Chemist.
J. H. DE LANGE, B.Sc.	Chemist.
H. H. E. SCHROEDER, B.Sc.	Chemist.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS

W. J. ENGELBRECHT	Lab. Asst. Grade I.
A. J. DE VILLIERS	Lab. Asst. Grade III.
J. A. BEZUIDENHOUT	Lab. Asst.
K. RODE	Lab. Asst.
Miss P. CHEMALY	Typist Clerk.

HEALTH INSPECTORIAL STAFF

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J. S. R. MARAIS, Certs. R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods, Trop. Hyg., M.Inst. P.H.	Assistant Chief Health Inspector.
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 C. F. G. DIEDERICKS
 C. F. E. COETZER

Disinfecting Officer and Clinic Assistant:

C. J. DREYER.

Rodent and Mosquito Eradicators:

J. P. SCHOLTZ.
 L. J. DE LANGE.
 A. L. NEL.
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 E. MABIZELA, Cert. Midwife.
 E. J. M. Shihlane, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 G. BIDLI, Cert. Midwife.
 F. E. SIBIYA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 H. M. MOTSETE, Cert. Midwife.
 M. MATJOKANA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 T. N. NGOBESE, Cert. S.A. Medical Council (Gen.)
 E. C. B. NTSHINGA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.) Health Visitor and School Nurse.

NON-EUROPEAN NURSING ASSISTANT

ALICE NKOSI.
 L. G. N. MATHOA, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 N. Laka, Certs. S.A. Medical Council (Aux. & Midwif.)

NON-EUROPEAN CLINIC ORDERLIES

JACOB MOHOHLO	HENRY SATHEKGE
JOSEPH MONTOEDI	P. D. C. MAKUENA

NON-EUROPEAN CLINIC CLERK

B. R. MANYOROLA.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE ATTENDANTS

EIGHT EUROPEANS

FOUR NON-EUROPEANS

POUNDMASTER

L. J. BOTHA.

CARETAKER

P. J. YZEL.

CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

Chapter I

PART I CLIMATIC AND OTHER DATA

CLIMATIC DATA

Latitude: 25 degrees, 44 minutes, 3 seconds South.

Longitude: 1 hour, 52 minutes, 48 seconds East.

Mean Altitude: 4,480 feet.

Temperature: (Statistics kindly supplied by the Director, Weather Bureau, Pretoria).

1962	Air Temperatures (°C)				Mean Relative Humidity at		Rainfall	
	Mean Max. °C	Mean Min. °C	Highest Reading of Max. °C	Lowest Reading of Min. °C	8 a.m. %	2 p.m. %	mm.	Days
January	29.2	16.1	33.1	12.3	69	44	92.8	13
February	28.4	16.1	31.6	11.8	72	47	147.2	8
March	27.1	13.7	31.3	10.8	74	42	71.7	11
April	23.5	10.1	26.8	5.4	69	42	54.5	7
May	21.1	5.0	24.4	-0.9	72	33	2.0	1
June	20.6	1.8	24.5	-3.5	63	21	0	0
July	19.8	2.1	22.0	-1.0	70	26	0	0
August	22.3	4.9	26.8	-1.7	57	23	22.0	2
September	27.6	9.5	32.1	3.0	50	22	2.0	1
October	28.6	13.3	34.6	7.4	54	30	34.6	10
November	26.4	14.5	33.3	11.5	69	51	159.3	19
December	28.3	15.6	32.1	13.0	68	41	56.8	15

AREA OF MUNICIPALITY

The area of Pretoria and suburbs, inclusive of Town Lands, is 70.73 square miles. The town is built on and between three parallel ranges of quartzite hills running East and West, the soil in the valleys being largely shale.

ANNUAL RATEABLE VALUES AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1962

(a) Half-year ending 30.6.1962:

Rate: Land 2.5 cent per R per year

Improvements .52083 cent per R per year

	Valuation		Rate Imposed	
	Land R	Improvements R	Land R	Improvements R
Rateable	87,106,200	205,394,820	1,088,827	534,880
Unrateable	49,054,600	54,196,950	556,590	141,087
TOTALS	R 136,260,800	259,591,770	1,645,417	675,967

(b) Half-year ending 31.12.1962:

Rate: Land 2.4 cent per R per year

Improvements .528 cent per R per year

	Valuation		Rate Imposed	
	Land R	Improvements R	Land R	Improvements R
Rateable	105,826,672	210,595,835	1,269,920	555,973
Unrateable	49,474,858	54,436,840	593,698	143,713
TOTALS	R 155,301,530	265,032,675	1,863,618	699,686

PART 2 VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION

European	164,500
Bantu	193,250
Asiatic	7,750
Eurafrican	4,900

The population figures, with the exception of that for Bantus, are an estimate as at 31st December, 1962, and have been supplied by the Department of Census and Statistics, to whom we are grateful for statistical information willingly given whenever it is sought.

The Bantu population estimated at 193,250 includes residents of the new Bantu location, Mamelodi (Vlakfontein). This location, although not within the Municipal area, is wholly under the jurisdiction and control of the Pretoria City Council. All the figures and vital statistics for Bantus shown in this report, include Mamelodi, which, in accordance with advice received from the State Health Department, should be regarded as part and parcel of the Municipal area of the City of Pretoria.

The principal vital statistics for the year under review corrected for outward transfers are:—

	European	Bantu	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non-European	All Races
Population	164,500	193,250	7,750	4,900	205,900	370,400
Birth Rates	25.43	45.44	25.29	35.31	44.44	35.99
Death Rates	7.20	12.62	5.81	12.45	12.36	10.07
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births	28.45	92.12	66.33	52.02	90.81	71.25
Percentage of illegitimate to live births	1.86	42.12	2.55	19.08	40.84	28.61
Death rate from Tuberculo- sis (Pulmonary) per 1,000 population	0.01	0.26	0.13	0.61	0.26	0.15
Death rate from Tuberculo- sis all forms, per 1,000 population	0.01	0.26	0.13	0.61	0.26	0.15

BIRTHS

The following births were registered in Pretoria during the year (figures for 1961 in brackets):—

	European	Bantu	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non-European	All Races
Local births	4,183 (4,102)	8,782 (7,223)	196 (191)	173 (117)	9,151 (7,531)	13,334 (11,633)
Births where mothers not residents of Pretoria	2,342 (2,215)	1,149 (896)	43 (30)	37 (35)	1,229 (961)	3,571 (3,176)
Illegitimate births (included in local births)	78 (54)	3,699 (3,019)	5 (3)	33 (23)	3,737 (3,045)	3,815 (3,099)
Stillbirths	30 (31)	242 (232)	5 (4)	2 (1)	249 (237)	279 (268)

BIRTH RATES

European	25.43	(25.45)
Bantu	45.44	(38.54)
Asiatic	25.29	(25.13)
Eurafrican	35.31	(23.88)
All non-Europeans	44.44	(37.67)
All Races	35.99	(32.22)

Rates of Natural increase, being the excess of births over deaths in proportion to population are as follows:—

European	18.23	(19.06)
Asiatic	19.48	(20.39)
Eurafrican	22.86	(12.04)

Rates for Bantus are not given because of the inaccurate notification of Bantu births.

DEATHS

(Figures for 1961 in brackets)

	European	Bantu	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non-European	All Races
Local Deaths (all ages)....	1,184 (1,030)	2,439 (2,339)	45 (36)	61 (58)	2,545 (2,433)	3,729 (3,463)
Deaths of persons not being local residents.	714 (696)	1,106 (1,205)	61 (12)	3 (49)	1,170 (1,266)	1,884 (1,962)

The "non-local" deaths occurred at:—

	Pretoria and other Hospitals	Mental Hospital	Leper Institution	Prison	Visitors
European.	631 (634)	63 (49)	2 (—)	— (1)	18 (12)
Non-European.	993 (1,159)	46 (12)	11 (1)	118 (91)	2 (3)

DEATH RATES

European.	7.20	(6.39)
Bantu.	12.62	(12.48)
Asiatic.	5.81	(4.74)
Eurafrican.	12.45	(11.84)
All Non-Europeans.	12.36	(12.17)
Total all races.	10.07	(9.59)

INFANTILE MORTALITY

(Figures for 1961 in brackets)

	European	Bantu	Asiatic	Eurafrican	Total Non-European	All Races
Local deaths.	119 (107)	809 (812)	13 (6)	9 (15)	831 (833)	950 (940)
Deaths of infants whose mothers had come to the city for confinement or infants who were brought in suffering from the ill- ness which caused death	74 (84)	185 (263)	1 (3)	10 (7)	196 (273)	270 (357)
	193 (191)	994 (1,075)	14 (9)	19 (22)	1,027 (1,106)	1,220 (1,297)

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES

European.	28.45	(26.08)
Bantu.	92.12	(112.42)
All non-Europeans.	90.81	(110.61)
All races.	71.25	(80.80)

TABLE OF INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR ALL RACES SINCE 1926-1927

Year	European	Bantu	All non-European	Total All Races
1926-1927.	48.48	385.51	315.31	137.49
1936-1937.	52.66	450.24	269.49	99.42
1946-1947.	25.90	235.16	178.27	53.78
1947-1948.	33.16	138.78	127.30	52.78
1948-1949.	33.65	203.06	170.77	60.97
1949-1950.	32.34	181.97	165.83	92.97
1950-1951.	28.98	151.51	136.93	77.94
1951-1952.	30.26	136.86	133.91	80.53
1952-1953.	28.14	113.94	108.70	66.21
1953-1954.	35.57	129.98	124.07	76.92
1954-1955.	29.67	121.09	115.79	71.61
1956.	21.31	170.25	164.37	96.37
1957.	27.56	116.51	112.44	80.81
1958.	24.64	113.48	111.46	78.11
1959.	24.94	117.07	115.94	82.08
1960.	26.99	101.50	110.30	71.62
1961.	26.08	112.42	110.61	80.80
1962.	28.45	92.12	90.81	71.25

Rates for Asiatics and Eurafricans are not given as the numbers are too small for rate calculation to be of any value.

The causes of infantile deaths in Europeans were as follows:—

	1962	1961
Malnutrition.....	— (Rate —)	— (Rate —)
Congenital Causes.....	10 (Rate 2.39)	12 (Rate 2.93)
Diarrhoeal Diseases.....	5 (Rate 1.19)	7 (Rate 1.73)
Bronchitis and Pneumonia...	15 (Rate 3.59)	12 (Rate 2.93)
Infectious Diseases.....	6 (Rate 1.43)	1 (Rate 0.25)
Other Causes.....	10 (Rate 2.39)	17 (Rate 4.14)
Prematurity.....	54 (Rate 12.91)	46 (Rate 11.21)
Injury at Birth.....	7 (Rate 1.67)	3 (Rate 0.73)
Atelectasis.....	12 (Rate 2.87)	9 (Rate 2.19)
Total European Infant Deaths	<u>119</u>	<u>107</u>

The causes of infantile deaths in non-Europeans were as follows:—

	1962	1961
Congenital Causes.....	17	11
Diarrhoeal Diseases.....	213	207
Bronchitis and Pneumonia.....	262	241
Infectious Diseases.....	15	8
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).....	1	4
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	3	—
Other causes.....	110	131
Prematurity.....	137	115
Injury at birth.....	30	35
Malnutrition.....	16	32
Atelectasis.....	27	28
	<u>831</u>	<u>812</u>

The table given hereunder indicates the number of non-European births and infant deaths during the year under review in the various non-European residential areas:

Bantu:

Mamelodi Location		Atteridgeville Location		Hercules Area		Town	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
2,379	273	2,982	243	2,990	256	431	37
(1,621)	(332)	(2,127)	(203)	(3,020)	(222)	(455)	(55)

Asiatics:

Asiatic Location		Hercules Area		Town	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
126	11	35	1	35	1

Eurafricans:

Cape Location		Hercules Area		Town		Eersterus and Derdepoort	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
79	2	63	6	9	—	22	1

Causes of death at age 1 and under 5 years for various races:—

Europeans:

Sixteen deaths were recorded under this age group:—

Diphtheria.....	2
Meningitis.....	1
Cancer of the Bones.....	1
Cancer of the Prostate.....	1
Measles.....	1
Birth injury.....	1
Acute Myocarditis.....	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	2
Accidental poisoning (gasses).....	4
Accidents — firearms.....	1
Accidents — burns.....	1

Bantu:

Six hundred and thirty-five deaths were recorded under this age group:—

Chronic Nephritis	1
Bacillary Dysentery	1
Diphtheria	3
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	8
Tuberculosis (other forms)	13
Measles	14
Cancer, unspecified organs	1
Malnutrition	61
Pellagra	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1
Diseases of the Skin	1
Broncho Pneumonia and Bronchitis	230
Pulmonary Emphysema	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	197
Diseases of the Liver	1
Accidents: Other	3
Burns	8
Homicide	1
Unknown and unspecified causes	86
Meningitis, other forms	3
	635

Asiatics:

Three deaths were recorded in this age group:—

Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	1
Broncho Pneumonia	1
Meningitis, other forms	1
	3

Eurafricans:

Five deaths were recorded in this age group:—

Diphtheria	1
Broncho Pneumonia	1
Other unknown causes	3
	5

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN PERSONS FIVE YEARS AND OVER

The principal causes of death were:—

		Europeans Yearly Average for 5 years	Non-Europeans Yearly Average for 5 years	
Cancer	131	117.8	55	55.6
Heart Disease	329	304.8	154	121.4
Bronchitis and Pneumonia (all forms) ..	146	109.4	255	209.4
Influenza	—	0.2	1	0.6
Typhoid Fever	—	0.2	1	1.6
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	2	3.0	45	37.6
Tuberculosis (other forms)	—	0.2	8	4.6
Diabetes	14	8.4	7	4.4
Apoplexy	78	67.6	53	40.4
Disease of Kidneys	48	43.6	43	27.0
Disease of Arteries	43	39.4	15	11.0
Disease of Liver and Gall Bladder	16	12.4	22	10.0
Diseases of Pregnancy and the Puerperal state	1	1.0	4	4.8
Old Age	23	20.6	19	15.6
Suicide	24	26.6	13	8.0
Accidents	59	62.0	90	75.0
Other infectious diseases	12	7.4	13	12.0
Other causes	123	122.4	258	220.2

DETAILS OF CAUSES OF DEATH: FIVE YEARS AND OVER
(In all the following tables the figures for 1961 are shown in brackets)

1. CANCER:

Europeans 131. Death rate 0.80 per 1,000 population.

Site of disease:

Buccal cavity and pharynx	1	(4)
Other Digestive organs and Peritoneum	11	(8)
Respiratory tract (lung)	21	(10)
Uterus	11	(8)
Other Female genital organs	1	(1)
Breast	5	(9)
Male and female urinary organs	4	(3)
Brain and other parts of the nervous system	5	(5)
Rectum	3	(3)
Mediastinum	1	(—)
Bones	4	(6)
Other and unspecified organs	9	(15)
Oesophagus	2	(1)
Stomach and duodenum	24	(14)
Liver	9	(9)
Pancreas	7	(7)
Larynx	—	(1)
Prostate	10	(9)
Ovaries	—	(—)
Skin	3	(2)
	<u>131</u>	<u>(115)</u>

Death Age:

Under:—

40 years	40—50	50—60	60—70	70—80	Over 80	Total
7 (8)	16 (14)	36 (30)	24 (22)	25 (24)	23 (17)	131 (115)

Non-Europeans:

Site of Disease:—

Bantu:

Buccal cavity and pharynx	1	(—)
Other digestive organs and Peritoneum	—	(4)
Lung	7	(6)
Uterus	9	(3)
Breast	2	(2)
Stomach and Duodenum	4	(5)
Male and female urinary organs	1	(2)
Female Genital Organs	—	(1)
Skin	—	(1)
Bones	1	(2)
Other and unspecified organs	4	(9)
Tumours of brain and other parts of nervous system	1	(2)
Oesophagus	7	(11)
Rectum	—	(2)
Liver	11	(13)
Prostate	1	(2)

Asiatics:

Prostate	—	(1)
Stomach	—	(1)
Uterus	—	(1)

Eurafrican:

Skin	—	(1)
Oesophagus	1	(—)
Male and Female urinary organs	1	(—)
Stomach and Duodenum	3	(—)
Lung	1	(—)
Other and unspecified organs	—	(1)
Breast	—	(1)
	<u>55</u>	<u>(71)</u>

2. DISEASES OF THE HEART:

Death rate per 1,000 European population 2.00 (1.90)
 Europeans 329 (306)
 Non-Europeans 154 (141)
 [Bantu 135 (124), Asiatics 8 (13), Eurafricans 11 (4)]

3. BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA:

Europeans 146 (93)
 Non-Europeans 255 (241)
 [Bantu 239 (225), Asiatics 5 (7), Eurafricans 11(9)]

4. INFLUENZA:

Europeans — (—)
 Non-Europeans 1 (—)
 [Bantu 1 (—)]

5. TYPHOID FEVER:

Europeans — (—)
 Non-Europeans 1 (1)
 [Bantu 1 (1)]

6. TUBERCULOSIS:

Europeans 2 (—)
 Non-Europeans 53 (47)
 [Bantu 49 (44), Eurafricans 3 (3), Asiatics 1 (—)]

7. DIABETES:

Europeans 14 (6)
 Non-Europeans 7 (5)
 [Bantu 6 (4), Asiatics 1 (1)]

8. APOPLEXY:

Europeans 78 (65)
 Non-Europeans 53 (48)
 [Bantu 50 (44), Asiatics 1 (1), Eurafricans 2 (3),

9. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS:

Europeans 48 (54)
 Non-Europeans 43 (35)
 [Bantu 39 (31), Asiatics 1 (—), Eurafricans 3 (4)]

10. DISEASES OF ARTERIES:

Europeans 43 (36)
 Non-Europeans 15 (13)
 [Bantu 14 (11), Eurafricans 1 (2)]

11. DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND GALL BLADDER:

Europeans 16 (8)
 Non-Europeans 22 (14)
 [Bantu 21 (14), Eurafricans 1 (—)]

12. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERAL STATE:

Europeans 1 (—)
 Non-Europeans 4 (5)
 [Bantu 4 (5)]

13. OLD AGE:

Europeans 23 (13)
 Non-Europeans 19 (5)
 [Bantu 17 (5), Asiatics 2 (—)]

14. SUICIDE:

Europeans 24 (35)
 Non-Europeans 13 (9)
 [Bantu 12 (9), Eurafricans 1 (—)]

15. HOMICIDE:

	Europeans	Bantu	Asiatics	Eurafricans
By Firearms.....	— (1)	2 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
By cutting or piercing instruments.....	1 (—)	49 (35)	— (—)	— (—)
By other specified means.....	5 (—)	11 (9)	— (—)	— (—)

16. ACCIDENTS:

Europeans 59 (71)
 Non-Europeans 90 (99)
 [Bantu 87 (96), Asiatics 1 (1), Eurafricans 2 (2)]

	Europeans	Bantu	Asiatics	Eurafricans
On Railways.....	— (1)	10 (7)	— (—)	— (—)
By Motor, road vehicles (excluding motor cycles).....	24 (36)	41 (51)	— (—)	2 (1)
By motor cycles.....	3 (3)	— (4)	— (—)	— (—)
By Venemous animals.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Pedal Cycles.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Road Transport (not motor).....	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Burns (not conflagration).....	1 (6)	5 (5)	1 (—)	— (—)
By mechanical suffocation.....	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Drowning.....	1 (2)	2 (5)	— (—)	— (1)
By Fall.....	3 (4)	3 (5)	— (—)	— (—)
By Conflagration.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Anaesthetic.....	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Poisonous gases.....	— (—)	2 (6)	— (—)	— (—)
By cutting or piercing instruments.....	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By Poisoning (not gas).....	— (1)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By machinery.....	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By firearms.....	6 (3)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Accidents due to electric currents.....	4 (2)	1 (3)	— (—)	— (—)
Other and unspecified accidents.....	15 (11)	19 (9)	— (1)	— (—)
By lightning.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	59 (71)	87 (96)	1 (1)	2 (2)

Chapter II

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

GENERAL:

All figures for last year (1st January to 31st December, 1961) are shown in brackets. For tables showing district distribution, age incidence and seasonal distribution, see end of report.

This report should be read in conjunction with the section dealing with the Infectious Diseases Hospital in Chapter III.

One thousand four hundred and eighty (1,480) cases of notifiable disease were reported during the year. This is an increase of 115 on last years figures. In some of the diseases there was a slight but insignificant increase in incidence, but Tuberculosis accounted for the greater part; there being 102 more cases reported this year than last year.

In order to assess the incidence and consider methods for the control of Kwashiorkor it was made notifiable by the State Health Department during September of this year. Notifications of this disease also account for some of the increased notifications.

One of the main weapons in combating Kwashiorkor is education of the public, and as by far the greatest number of cases occur in Bantu, they are most in need of enlightenment. As the Bantu does not easily take to propaganda in the form of pamphlets, posters etc., the need for personnel specially trained in Health Education is becoming increasingly necessary. Should such personnel be employed they would not only help in controlling this disease but their field could be widened to improve many other aspects of health of which the Bantu, are at present ignorant.

There were no epidemics, but Tuberculosis still remains the greatest problem in the control of all Infectious Diseases. Much is already being done, but until the socio-economic and educational standard of the Bantu reaches a higher level or unless we discover some more miraculous weapon in the control of Tuberculosis, it will take a long time to reduce the incidence to minimal proportions.

TUBERCULOSIS:

The number of notifications for Europeans remain reasonably constant again, there being 4 more cases reported than last year, but in non-Europeans there is a considerable drop in the increase of the incidence as compared with previous years. In 1961 there was an increase of 249 over 1960 figures whereas 1962 showed only an increase of 88 compared with 1961.

TUBERCULOSIS VITAL STATISTICS:

The following tables, A, B and B1 show the total number of notifications for the year, classified in the various races and sexes, together with the respective incidence rates for local cases only, and comparative tables of notifications, together with incidence rates for the years 1947 to 1962 for Europeans and non-Europeans respectively.

TABLE A.
NOTIFICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1962.

Race	Sex	Local cases			Imported cases			Local and imported cases			Incidence rate per 1,000 population (local)		
		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	All Forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	All Forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	All Forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	All Forms
Europeans.....	M	21	3	24	8	—	8	29	3	32	.128	.018	.146
	F	5	1	6	—	2	2	5	3	8	.03	.006	.036
TOTAL.....		26	4	30	8	2	10	34	6	40	.158	.024	.182
Eurafricans.....	M	17	1	18	4	—	4	21	1	22	3.47	.204	3.674
	F	6	—	6	2	—	2	8	—	8	1.224	—	1.224
TOTAL.....		23	1	24	6	—	6	29	1	30	4.694	.204	4.898
Asiatics.....	M	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	.387	—	.387
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	.129	—	.129
TOTAL.....		4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	.516	—	.516
Bantus.....	M	358	81	439	145	21	166	503	102	605	1.852	.419	2.271
	F	221	70	291	81	14	95	300	14	386	1.144	.362	1.506
TOTAL.....		579	151	730	226	35	261	803	116	991	2.996	.781	3.777
All Non-Europeans.....	M	378	82	460	149	21	170	527	103	630	1.836	.398	2.234
	F	228	70	298	83	14	97	309	84	395	1.107	.34	1.447
TOTAL.....		606	152	758	232	35	267	836	187	1,025	2.943	.738	3.681
All races.....	M	399	85	484	157	21	178	556	106	662	1.077	.229	1.306
	F	233	71	304	83	16	99	314	87	403	.629	.192	.821
TOTAL.....		632	156	788	240	37	277	870	193	1,065	1.706	.421	2.127

AGE GROUPS

The following tables C and C1 show the incidence of Tuberculosis in age groups for Europeans and non-Europeans respectively, over the past 11 years, together with the percentage of the total cases in each group:

TABLE C
EUROPEANS: LOCAL AND IMPORTED

	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-20		21-40		41 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1952.....	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	14	12	15	8	31	23
1953.....	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	9	14	16	6	29	22
1954.....	1	—	3	—	3	1	—	3	6	10	16	8	39	22
1955.....	2	1	—	4	3	2	5	—	10	11	17	8	37	26
1956.....	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	1	3	13	26	6	22	23
1957.....	—	—	3	—	1	3	4	2	10	13	19	4	37	22
1958.....	—	—	2	3	3	2	3	1	11	4	26	6	45	16
1959.....	—	—	4	2	1	3	—	4	12	7	21	5	38	20
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications—														
1959.....	0%		10%		7%		7%		32%		44%			
1960.....	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	10	6	19	16
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications—														
1960.....	0%		5%		5%		5%		39%		46%			
1961.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	9	5	16	3	26	10
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications—														
1961.....	0%		3%		0%		3%		40%		54%			
1962.....	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	6	3	22	4	32	8
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications—														
1962.....	0%		2%		5%		5%		23%		65%			

TABLE C1
NON-EUROPEANS (LOCAL AND IMPORTED)

	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-20		21-40		41 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1952.....	5	5	21	20	6	15	27	26	103	80	62	16	224	162
1953.....	4	4	18	14	10	6	14	16	82	58	67	18	195	116
1954.....	11	3	31	39	11	12	20	24	82	75	121	47	276	200
1955.....	11	7	37	33	24	17	21	36	98	93	133	41	324	227
1956.....	13	6	45	38	25	78	23	40	112	91	81	24	299	227
1957.....	12	2	36	47	24	25	28	28	119	102	134	34	350	238
1958.....	7	11	51	46	33	34	41	46	136	107	175	38	442	282
1959.....	10	8	49	62	25	21	34	50	158	106	132	47	408	284
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications—														
1959.....	2%		14%		6%		13%		38%		36%			
1960.....	13	17	57	58	18	23	25	37	146	107	141	36	401	278
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications—														
1960.....	5%		17%		6%		9%		37%		26%			
1961.....	28	18	83	97	33	44	43	44	183	138	167	49	537	390
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications—														
1961.....	5%		19%		8%		9%		35%		24%			
1962.....	28	18	104	78	33	46	38	54	213	134	214	65	630	395
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications—														
1962.....	4%		18%		8%		9%		34%		27%			

FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS

The various forms in which the disease occurred during the year are shown in the following table:—

TABLE D

	Local			Imported			Grand Total
	European	Bantu	Total	European	Bantu	Total	
Pulmonary.....	26	610	636	10	236	246	882
Primary Complex.....	2	100	102	—	14	14	116
Miliary.....	1	13	14	—	6	6	20
Meningeal.....	1	17	18	—	2	2	20
Glands.....	—	11	11	—	7	7	18
Joints.....	—	5	5	—	2	2	7
Bronchiectasis.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL.....	30	758	788	10	267	277	1,065

SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION

The sources from which notification were received were as follows:—

As in previous years a large majority of cases notified are discovered by our Tuberculosis clinics.

TABLE E

	Local		Imported		Total
	Europeans	Bantus	Europeans	Bantus	
Tuberculosis clinics.....	21 (18)	509 (421)	6 (10)	105 (61)	641 (510)
General Hospital.....	1 (—)	110 (109)	— (—)	26 (5)	137 (114)
Isolation Hospital.....	1 (—)	66 (58)	— (1)	111 (118)	178 (177)
Private Practitioners.....	4 (1)	3 (15)	— (1)	1 (1)	8 (18)
Weskoppies Hospital.....	— (1)	3 (13)	— (—)	2 (1)	5 (15)
Prisons Department.....	— (1)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Registrar of Births and Deaths.....	1 (—)	38 (34)	— (1)	9 (9)	48 (44)
Westfort Hospital.....	— (—)	7 (—)	— (—)	5 (—)	12 (—)
Other Sources.....	2 (1)	21 (66)	4 (2)	8 (16)	35 (85)
TOTAL.....	30 (21)	758 (716)	10 (15)	267 (211)	1,065 (963)

HOSPITALISATION

The number of new and old cases admitted to Sanatoria during the year as well as the distribution to the various hospitals (figures for 1961 in brackets) are reflected in the following tables:—

	Europeans				Non-Europeans				Total
	Local		Imported		Local		Imported		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Cases notified and admitted during 1962..	18 (12)	1 (5)	2 (—)	1 (—)	251(245)	141(95)	38 (27)	27 (24)	479(408)
Cases notified prior to 1962 and admitted during 1962.....	4 (5)	— (7)	1 (—)	— (—)	163 (84)	41 (46)	4 (14)	6 (11)	219(167)
TOTAL.....	22 (17)	1 (12)	3 (—)	1 (—)	414(329)	182(141)	42 (41)	33 (35)	698(575)

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES TO VARIOUS HOSPITALS:

Institutions	Europeans		Non-Europeans		Europeans Total	Non- Europeans Total	Grand Total
	M	F	M	F			
Knights Chest.....	— (—)	— (—)	117 (77)	125 (88)	— (—)	242 (165)	242 (165)
S.A.N.T.A. Pretoria...	— (—)	— (—)	133 (120)	42 (58)	— (—)	175 (178)	175 (178)
Zonderwater.....	— (—)	— (—)	113 (112)	— (—)	— (—)	113 (112)	113 (112)
Rietfontein.....	16 (14)	1 (7)	40 (28)	30 (16)	17 (21)	70 (44)	87 (65)
East Rand Chest.....	— (—)	— (—)	5 (8)	5 (8)	— (—)	10 (16)	10 (16)
S.A.N.T.A. Modder B...	— (—)	— (—)	25 (8)	8 (2)	— (—)	33 (10)	33 (10)
Oak Tree Chest.....	6 (3)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	6 (4)	— (—)	6 (4)
Randfontein South....	— (—)	— (—)	8 (—)	3 (1)	— (—)	11 (1)	11 (1)
Groothoek.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (2)	— (1)	— (—)	— (3)	— (3)
Witbank S.A.N.T.A....	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (—)	— (—)	2 (1)	2 (1)
Rose Chest.....	— (—)	— (—)	11 (14)	1 (2)	— (—)	12 (16)	12 (16)
King George V.....	2 (—)	1 (4)	— (—)	— (—)	3 (4)	— (—)	3 (4)
Meintjies Tuberculosis Settlement.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)
Baragwanath.....	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	2 (—)
Nelspoort Sanatorium..	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
TOTAL.....	25 (17)	2 (12)	455 (370)	216 (176)	27 (29)	671 (546)	698 (575)

CONTACT SPREAD:

The following table shows the number of cases who gave histories of being contacts of known cases or of having Tuberculosis in their families or both.

Contact of known cases	Familial history	Contacts and familial history	Total
27 (19)	224 (301)	8 (6)	259 (326)

These cases were discovered through home visiting by the nursing staff, by the regular clinics and by outpatient and X-ray services, as reflected in the following table:—

CLINICS, OUTPATIENT AND X-RAY SERVICES:

	Number of patients under control	Home visits by nursing staff	Attendances at clinics and medical examinations		X-ray Examinations					
					Cases		Suspected cases		Total	
			Cases	Con- tacts	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.
Europeans.....	203	1,288	452	265	249	6	42	48	11	238
Non-Europeans—										
Mamelodi.....	1,063	3,664	3,175	2,951	1,010	79	234	313	115	1,764
Atteridgeville.....	903	3,779	2,430	3,624	1,095	47	204	251	96	1,961
Lady Selborne.....	401	2,298	1,344	1,784	654	28	111	139	56	972
Central Clinic Compound.....	300	787	746	166	425	29	278	307	8	351
TOTAL.....	2,870	11,816	8,147	8,790	3,433	189	869	1,058	286	5,286

At each of the three Bantu Clinics, Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, Lady Selbourne, a European Sister and two Bantu staff nurses are in attendance; one Sister and a Staff Nurse in part-time capacity at the Compound clinic, and one European sister at the European clinic.

The X-ray services are performed by a European technical assistant and a Bantu clerk. One European doctor is in charge of Tuberculosis services.

By mass miniature X-ray 13,624 chest X-rays were taken. The figure for the previous year was 8,916. Of the 13,624 X-rays taken 4,034 (1,070) were in respect of private enterprises. Of these 94 were found to suffer from Tuberculosis.

Where routine X-ray screening of staff is requested by private enterprises, the Department grants this service at a nominal fee of 20c per plate. It is pleasing to note that more and more private enterprises are becoming conscious of the desirability of having members of the staff screened.

TABLE/F.

MORTALITY 1962: (OLD AND NEW CASES).

RACE	Sex	Local cases			Imported cases			Local and imported cases			Death rate per 1,000 population (local only)			POPULATION
		Pulmonary Tubercu- losis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tubercu- losis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tubercu- losis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tubercu- losis	Other forms	All forms	
Europeans.....	M	2	1	3	—	1	1	2	2	4	.012	.006	.018	164,500
	V	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
TOTAL.....		2	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	5	.012	.006	.018	
Eurafricans.....	M	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	3	.4	—	.4	4,900
	V	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	.2	.2	
TOTAL.....		2	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	4	.4	.2	.6	
Asiatics.....	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	.129	—	.129	7,750
	V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL.....		1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	.129	—	.129	
Bantus.....	M	68	22	90	17	4	4	21	26	111	.352	.114	.466	193,250
	V	32	8	40	8	1	1	9	9	49	.166	.041	.207	
TOTAL.....		100	30	130	25	5	5	30	35	160	.518	.155	.673	
All non-Europeans.....	M	71	22	93	18	4	4	22	26	115	.345	.106	.451	205,900
	V	32	9	41	8	1	1	9	10	50	.155	.044	.199	
TOTAL.....		103	31	134	26	5	5	31	36	165	.5	.15	.65	
All Races.....	M	73	23	96	18	5	5	23	28	119	.197	.062	.259	370,400
	V	32	9	41	9	1	1	10	10	51	.086	.024	.110	
TOTAL.....		105	32	137	27	6	6	33	38	170	.283	.086	.369	

The other X-rays were:—

Cases X-rayed for the first time with mass miniature unit	405	(493)
Suspect cases	767	(550)
Contacts	3,008	(2,935)
Control X-rays	5,410	(3,868)

DEATHS:

It is unfortunate that a large number of cases, particularly amongst non-Europeans, are not reported until the disease is too far advanced. A considerable number are also only notified at death.

The total deaths occurring during the year were as follows:—

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Cases notified during 1962 and who also died during 1962	2 (2)	96 (89)	98 (91)
Cases notified prior to 1962 but who died during 1962	3 (2)	69 (47)	72 (49)
Total deaths during 1962	5 (4)	165 (136)	170 (140)

Table F shows Tuberculosis mortality in races and sexes together with death rates for the respective groups.

													TABLE F		
	1960		1961		1962		All forms								
	Pulmo- nary	Other forms	Pulmo- nary	Other forms	Pulmo- nary	Other forms	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
Europeans.....	.051	.013	.018	.006	.018	.012	.049	.076	.061	.04	.058	.064	.024	.03	
Non-Europeans...	.443	.119	.535	.155	.626	.175	.649	.477	.442	.645	.68	.552	.68	.801	
All Races.....	.266	.068	.301	.086	.356	.103	.308	.276	.25	.369	.405	.334	.387	.459	

It is observed that the death rate for non-Europeans for some unknown reason, has shown a considerable increase on last years figure.

AGE GROUPS:

The following table shows deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in various age groups:—

	0-1		1-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		50 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	Europeans		Non-Europeans		TOTAL		Europeans		Non-Europeans		TOTAL		Europeans		Non-Europeans		TOTAL		Europeans	
Europeans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
Non-Europeans	5	7	5	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	10	14	18	6	16	5	31	5	89	40
TOTAL	5	7	5	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	10	14	18	6	16	5	33	6	91	41

Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis and deaths in Tuberculosis sufferers who died from other causes are shown in the following table:—

	Europeans		Non-Europeans		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Miliary Tuberculosis	—	—	4	4	8
Cardio Respiratory Failure	—	—	3	1	4
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	13	3	16
Diabetes	—	—	—	1	1
Encephalitis	—	—	1	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia	1	—	2	—	3
Tuberculosis Primary Complex	—	—	1	—	1
Coronary Trombosis	1	—	—	—	1
Adenitis	—	—	—	1	1
Murdered	—	—	1	—	1
Accidents	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	2	—	26	10	38

The stages at which death occurred in cases notified during the year were as follows:—

	Europeans	Non-Europeans		Total	Percentage of total Deaths %
	M	M	F		
Deaths prior to notification	1	37	16	54	55
Died within 1 month of notification . . .	—	17	9	26	27
Died within 1–3 months of notification . .	1	6	4	11	11
Died within 3–6 months of notification . .	—	2	—	2	2
Died within 6–12 months of notification . .	—	2	4	6	5
TOTAL	2	64	33	99	

It is, as reported last year, disturbing to note that 55 per cent of the cases who were notified and who died during 1962, were only discovered and reported at death.

The 26 deaths which occurred within one month of notification were patients who only came to our clinics when the disease was so advanced that treatment was of little avail.

There is again a very marked drop in mortality amongst cases who received treatment for periods longer than one month after notification.

It is also observed again that in non-Europeans the male deaths exceed by far the female deaths. We think this is because the male is usually the bread-winner of the family and does not present himself for examination, because he is likely to lose a days pay if he stays away from work to attend the clinic. If he happens to be suffering from Tuberculosis, his condition deteriorates until he is no longer able to work, and only then does he seek medical advice, when treatment becomes very difficult.

It has often been found that secondary cases are the first to be discovered and only on looking for the source of infection is it found to be the male adult breadwinner who had failed to seek medical advice as stated above.

TYPHOID FEVER:

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local cases	1 (4)	25 (16)	26 (20)
Imported cases	12 (11)	49 (41)	61 (52)
Incidence Rate per 100,000 (local cases) . .	.6 (2.4)	12.14 (8.0)	7.01 (5.5)
Deaths in local cases	— (—)	— (3)	— (3)

Of the 25 non-Europeans notified, one was a Eurafican and twenty-four were Bantus.

It is pleasing to report that no deaths were recorded.

All the patients were removed to the Isolation Wards for treatment.

Three secondary infections were recorded. All these cases occurred in a dwelling from which a recent previous case had been reported.

There was no milk-borne outbreak.

In tracing the sources of infection, 16 suspects were tested for the possible carrier state. The report of blood specimens of 2 were Vi (+). Typhoid bacilli were, however not grown from repeated stool and urine cultures.

Tests carried out for Typhoid Carrier State:

	Number of persons Vi-tested	Blood found Vi positive	Stool and Urine found positive
Typhoid Fever investigations	16 (6)	2 (1)	— (—)
Prospective employees at Dairies	69 (264)	10 (27)	— (—)
Other food handlers	60 (67)	4 (5)	— (—)

Typhoid Carrier Camp

Non-European dairy employees, employees at the Municipal Waterworks, other non-Europeans employed in the handling of foodstuffs and persons connected with a case of Typhoid Fever are regularly examined by the Department. Males who are Vi-positive are immediately employed by the Council and housed in the Typhoid Carrier Camp, which consists of six huts with the necessary cooking and ablution facilities. Here they undergo regular stool and urine examination and are kept under control.

Number of inmates in Typhoid Carrier Camp on 1st January, 1962	6
Number of cases admitted during the year	4
	10
Number discharged during the year	2
Still in camp on 31st December, 1962	8

Imported Cases

Of the imported cases, twelve (3 Europeans and 9 Bantu) were Pretoria residents who contracted the disease outside the Pretoria Municipal area. The balance, 49 cases (9 Europeans and 40 Bantu) were patients admitted direct to hospital from outside the Municipal area.

POLIOMYELITIS:

The number of cases notified during the year were as follows:—

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local cases	— (2)	1 (1)	1 (3)
Imported cases	2 (1)	2 (2)	4 (3)
Incidence rates per 100,000 population			
(local cases)	— (1.2)	.48 (0.5)	.269 (0.8)
Deaths in local cases	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

The local case, a Bantu of 9 months, had paralysis of the right leg with paresis (weakening of the muscles) of the left leg. He was admitted to the Isolation Wards for treatment and has shown a marked degree of recovery.

Type 1 Poliomyelitis virus was isolated from his stools. He had never been immunised previously.

Imported Cases

Two of the imported cases were Europeans and two were Bantus. All were admitted direct to the Isolation Wards from outside the Municipal area.

General

Like last year the incidence of Poliomyelitis, remains extremely low. We conducted a successful immunisation campaign during 1961, and have held regular weekly clinics for immunisation of both Europeans and non-Europeans. We hope and think that the reduction in the incidence has resulted from this, but time alone will give the ultimate answer.

This sudden drop in incidence, however, must not be taken for granted. We must not lose sight of the fact that before Poliomyelitis occurred in epidemic form, i.e. the years prior to 1954, the incidence increased every 3 to 4 years, dropping to minimal proportions during the in between years. The rise and fall of the incidence may therefore have been part and parcel of a natural and expected epidemiological sequence.

As I said before, we will only really be able to judge the effectiveness of the vaccine after a sufficiently long period of years have elapsed, and then only if the rate of immunisation is maintained.

Although regular immunisation clinics are conducted for the public, and although continued propaganda is made for immunisation, insufficient numbers of children are at present being immunised to maintain a sufficiently high level of immunity.

The following table shows the number of doses of Poliomyelitis vaccine administered to the public during the year:—

	3-5	6-11	1-4	5-6	7-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	Preg- nant women over 29 yrs.	Immi- grant 30-39 yrs.	Total
	mths.	mths.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.			
Europeans	1,791	3,359	2,015	209	68	61	36	769	139	34	8,481
Asiatics	97	137	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345
Eurafricans	101	147	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	354
Bantu	1,780	2,807	2,080	125	23	—	—	—	—	—	6,815
Total	3,769	6,450	4,312	334	91	61	36	769	139	34	15,995

It will be seen from the above table that in Europeans 5,150 doses were administered to children between the ages of 3 and 11 months during the year. If it is presumed that each child was given the routine 3 doses it would mean that 1,717 persons were fully immunised. In non-Europeans again for the same age group 5,069 doses were administered which on the same basis of calculation, represents 1,689 children fully immunised.

Our statistics however show that 4,183 Europeans and 8,531 non-Europeans were born during the year. This means that 2,466 out of a total of 4,183 European children and 6,842 out of a total of 8,531 non-European children were never immunised. In actual fact the number of unimmunised or partly immunised persons would be higher, as there are no doubt some that have not completed the course of three doses.

These facts are disturbing and much remains to be done in order to get a greater percentage of the susceptible public immunised.

It is worthwhile repeating what I said about immunisations against Poliomyelitis in my Annual Report last year, namely we know only too well that once a disease reaches minimal proportions the public becomes apathetic and neglectful about immunisation, and it is this very apathy and neglect that has to be continually and definitely combatted.

There is one important factor which we must always bear in mind in connection with mass immunisation against Poliomyelitis with the live attenuated virus; it will eliminate or reduce to a minimum the virulent viruses of Poliomyelitis from the general population. This is all to the good because by so doing it will eliminate Poliomyelitis. But it will also reduce the number of people in the general population who would normally develop natural immunity, as the normal presence of the virus in the general population will disappear because these viruses are killed in the intestinal tract of persons immunised with live viruses and are not excreted. And so, in a few years time, in a properly immunised population, we will have very little natural immunity. This makes it incumbent on us to ensure that all newly born children are immunised when they are about three months old. If this is not done, we might find ourselves with a new young highly susceptible population which might lead to disastrous results if there were to be an outbreak of Poliomyelitis. If we are going to use this immunising agent, and I say we must, then it also becomes our duty to ensure that all newly born children are similarly protected.

Although by continual propaganda a reasonable amount of success in this direction could be attained, I feel so strongly about this that I have recommended to the Advisory Committee on Virology to the Minister of Health, that immunisation of children with this vaccine be made compulsory.

SCARLET FEVER:

The cases reported were as follows:—

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local cases	54 (61)	— (1)	54 (62)
Imported cases	7 (4)	— (—)	7 (4)

Local cases

As before the disease remains mild with rarely any complications.

Two of the cases were adults, 35 were scholars and 17 children of pre-school age. Twenty-six were males and 28 females. Six of the cases were admitted to the Isolation Wards, 4 to the Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte and 44 were isolated and treated at home.

There were 10 secondary cases. All the secondary cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported.

Imported Cases

Three of the cases were Pretoria residents who contracted the disease outside the Pretoria Municipal area. The balance, 4 cases, were patients admitted direct to hospital from outside the Municipal area.

DIPHTHERIA:

The cases notified during the year were as follows:—

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local cases	29 (12)	47 (32)	76 (44)
Imported cases	6 (9)	67 (72)	73 (81)
Deaths in local cases	6 (—)	5 (4)	11 (4)
Incidence rates per 100,000 population (local cases)	18.2 (7.4)	22.3 (16.0)	20.5 (12.1)

Local Cases

The non-European cases were 3 Eurafricans and 44 Bantu. Three of the cases were adults, 18 were scholars and 55 were children of pre-school age. Twenty-six were males and 50 were females. Seventy-five of the cases were removed to the Isolation Wards for treatment and 1 was isolated and treated at home.

Eleven of the cases (6 Europeans and 5 Bantu) unfortunately died. Only one of these cases, a European, had previously been immunised. This child was admitted in a moribund condition. Three secondary cases (2 Eurafricans and 1 Bantu) were reported. All the secondary cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported.

Sixty-seven (24 Europeans, 2 Eurafricans and 41 Bantus) had never been immunised, but 9 (5 Europeans and 4 Bantus) had been immunised previously. Eight had the disease in a mild form only, but one had a severe attack and unfortunately died.

The number of persons inoculated against Diphtheria at the Departments clinics over the past 12 years, together with the number of cases occurring during the same period are shown in the following table:—

	Europeans		Non-Europeans	
	Immunised	Number of cases	Immunised	Number of cases
1952.....	604	32	1,291	14
1953.....	972	27	316	23
1954.....	3,216	98	590	26
1955.....	431	52	280	38
1956.....	989	26	3,345	57
1957.....	1,062	10	1,023	49
1958.....	1,123	18	1,174	63
1959.....	1,452	13	1,410	73
1960.....	1,411	22	1,486	61
1961.....	1,259	12	1,728	32
1962.....	2,427	30	2,224	46

Note

The large number of European children immunised during 1954, was because of the increased incidence of Diphtheria in Europeans during that year which resulted in a more ready response to our propaganda campaign at that time. The large number of non-Europeans immunised during 1956 was a result of an intensive immunisation campaign carried out in the Mamelodi Location.

It is pleasing to note that the number of Europeans immunised during the year under review is approximately twice the number immunised during the previous year. This is because the public following on the three phases of the Poliomyelitis immunisation campaigns conducted during 1961, are still "immunisation" conscious. This has had the effect of drawing the public to the Department's clinics. Once they come for Poliomyelitis immunisation they are offered Diphtheria immunisations at the same time. The numbers immunised are still not satisfactory.

There has been a similar increase in the number of non-Europeans immunised, but the numbers of persons immunised 2,224 compared with the number of births during the year, 9,151 indicates that a large percentage of the non-European children remain unimmunised.

Imported cases

Of the imported cases, one was a Pretoria resident who contracted the disease outside the Municipal area. The balance, 72 cases, were patients admitted direct to hospital from outside the Municipal area.

SMALLPOX:

During May, two Smallpox cases, two Bantu children of 8 and 5 years from the Mamelodi Bantu residential area, were reported. On investigation it was found that they had contracted the disease while visiting relatives in the Northern Transvaal. The patients were removed to Rietfontein hospital near Johannesburg on the day of discovery, where the diagnosis was confirmed. Both patients had the disease in a mild form and recovered completely.

Both cases had attended one of our clinics where a baby clinic was in course. The names and addresses of the persons who attended the clinic that day were obtained and all the contacts in the houses where they lived, were vaccinated during the following two days. As a result, 188 houses were visited and 1,034 contacts vaccinated.

Simultaneously five vaccination teams consisting of Health Inspectors, assisted by non-European officials of the non-European Affairs Department, vaccinated residents occupying houses in the vicinity of the dwellings where the cases occurred. Four thousand five hundred and one (4,501) contacts were vaccinated in this way. Seven hundred and seventy nine scholars and staff attending a school in the area were also vaccinated.

Hereunder is a summary of the vaccinations:—

Clinic contacts vaccinated.....	1,034
Residents in vicinity of the infected dwelling vaccinated.....	4,501
Scholars and staff at a school nearby vaccinated.....	779
Staff at non-European Affairs Department vaccinated.....	62
	6,376

No further cases occurred.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION CAMPAIGN:

A series of Smallpox cases occurred in England during December, 1961, and early January, 1962. As a result, the public began to think of vaccination and the dangers of not being adequately protected against this disease.

The number of vaccinations done at the weekly clinic at the Department suddenly rose from an average of 40 to over 300. This, coupled with the fact that two cases of Smallpox, one in Pietersburg and one in Meadowlands near Johannesburg, had been reported over the week-end 20th-21st January, resulted in our decision to conduct a Smallpox vaccination campaign.

On the 25th January the campaign was started. Two days per week, Mondays and Thursdays were set aside for immunising the European public at the Department. Vaccinations were done from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Vaccination stations were also opened on the Municipal market for non-Europeans in the city centre and domestic and other employees on 25th January, as well as in the various non-European residential areas as from the 30th January. The market centre was open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mondays to Fridays and those in the non-European residential areas on Mondays and Fridays from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

All possible publicity was given to the campaign through articles in the press and through broadcasts on general, regional and Bantu news services.

On the first day of the campaign, 9,105 Europeans and 1,225 non-Europeans were vaccinated.

As many requests were made by private enterprises for the Department to vaccinate members of their staff at their place of employment, a mobile team of two inspectors visited various factories and commercial undertakings.

Health Inspectors assisted by Health Visitors, carried out the vaccinations on Europeans and Health Inspectors, assisted by non-Europeans from the Non-European Affairs Department did vaccinations at centres in the non-European areas.

The response by the public, both European and non-European, was good, and as diminishing numbers were vaccinated, certain of the vaccination stations were closed until on the 8th March the campaign ended.

The results achieved are shown in the undermentioned table:—

Europeans vaccinated.....	37,299
Non-Europeans vaccinated.....	92,128
Total vaccinated.....	<u>129,427</u>

Only two cases (both Bantus) of generalised vaccinia were recorded.
No cases of post vaccination encephalitis were reported.

ROUTINE VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX:

One thousand nine hundred and forty seven (1,947) Europeans and 1,829 non-Europeans were vaccinated at Municipal clinics during the year, details of which are given below.

Europeans:

Age Groups	Primary vaccination		Re-vaccination		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
0-13 months.....	283 (481)	343 (454)	17 (8)	15 (4)	658 (947)
13 mths.-6 years.....	470 (401)	395 (417)	55 (26)	37 (23)	957 (867)
Scholars.....	72 (134)	108 (114)	55 (37)	28 (48)	263 (333)
Adults.....	19 (9)	42 (18)	2 (16)	6 (27)	69 (70)
TOTAL.....	844(1,025)	888(1,003)	129 (87)	86 (102)	1,947(2,217)

Non-Europeans:

Age Groups	Primary vaccination		Re-vaccination		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
0-13 months.....	641 (850)	624 (852)	23 (9)	28 (4)	1,316(1,715)
13 mths-6 yrs.....	1961 (171)	189 (94)	25 (5)	22 (2)	432 (272)
Scholars.....	14 (339)	13 (323)	11 (—)	13 (1)	51 (663)
Adults.....	3 (—)	1 (—)	21 (—)	5 (—)	30 (—)
TOTAL.....	854(1,360)	827(1,269)	80 (14)	68 (7)	1,829(2,650)

KWASHIORKOR:

As stated earlier in the report, this disease was only made notifiable during September of this year.

In order to bring it to the notice of the general practitioners, articles were inserted in the press and the "News Letter" of the Northern Transvaal Branch of the Medical Association of South Africa.

In spite of this, however, cases were not being notified. This difficulty has now, however, been overcome and notifications for next year may give a reasonably true reflection of the incidence of this disease. The number of notifications quoted in the following schedules, for reasons stated above, do not reflect a true figure for the four months September to December, 1962.

Seventy-two (72) cases, all Bantus, were reported during this period.

Distribution:

Lady Selborne Bantu area	12
Saulsville Bantu area	12
Atteridgeville Bantu area	18
Mamelodi Bantu area	27
Western suburbs	1
TOTAL	72

AGE GROUPS IN SEXES

	0-1 yrs.	1-2 yrs.	2-3 yrs.	3-4 yrs.	4-5 yrs.	5-6 yrs.	6-7 yrs.	Over 7 yrs.	Total
Males	14	15	6	1	3	1	—	1	41
Females	6	15	5	3	1	—	1	—	31
TOTAL ...	20	30	11	4	4	1	1	1	72

Fifty-two of the cases were notified by the Municipal clinics, 12 by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, 5 by the General Hospital and 3 by the Lady Selborne Health Centre.

STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

During the year a total of 159 cases of this disease in mothers and newborn babies were notified.

One hundred and thirty three (133) of the patients were Europeans and 26 non-Europeans.

The distribution of the cases, together with the number of confinements in each maternity home or group, and the percentage of mothers and babies who showed signs of infection after parturition, are shown in the following tables:—

Europeans.

	Number of Infections	Number of confinements	Percentage of confinements infected %
Hospital A	15	1,333	1.1
Hospital B	49	2,584	1.8
Hospital C	44	1,760	2.5
Hospital D	8	—	—
Midwives	17	469	3.6

The high rate for cases attended by midwives might possibly be due to conditions in private homes, where, facilities for the control of the infection are not so good, and where visiting and contact by possible carriers are not controlled to the same extent as in a hospital.

Non-Europeans.

	Number of Infections	Number of confinements	Percentage of confinements infected %
Hospital E	16	6,059	0.2
Hospital F	9	1,595	0.5
Midwives	1	?	?

The above figures for non-Europeans are extremely low and are not reliable as it is considered that many cases are never discovered, for the following reasons:—

1. Expansion in Mamelodi and Saulsville townships have increased to such an extent, and the distances to be covered on foot on bad roads by the existing non-European Clinic nurses are so great, that only a small percentage of home visits are actually done.
2. Clinic attendances at the above clinics have increased to such an extent that the non-European Clinic Nurses have very little time left for home visiting.
3. The rate of admissions to the Holy Cross Nursing Home in Lady Selborne township, is so high that most of the patients are discharged on the third day after parturition. Many of these cases are from new extensions to Saulsville township.

Most cases are discovered by Health Visitors on their routine visits to newborn babies, usually 14 days after birth when the mothers and babies are at home again. Amongst other routine matters, mothers are questioned on the possible presence of Staphylococcal lesions. Where necessary, swabs are immediately taken and any abnormal condition is reported.

The sites of infection, in the 159 cases reported, were as follows:—

	cases
Discharging eyes	52
Breast abscesses	46
Skin lesions (boils, pustules or septic rashes)	46
Septic umbilicus	9
Septic finger nails	3
Caesarian wounds septic	3
TOTAL	159

In 76 of the cases, diagnostic swabs were taken. Sixty-five (65) of these showed Coagulase (+) Staphylococcus and 3 Coagulase (—) Staphylococcus, to be present. In eight cases no growth was found. Swabs were not taken from the balance of the cases (83), as the lesions had been treated and had already healed by the time the Health Visitor made her visit. From the clinical history, however, the lesions were considered to be Staphylococcal.

Apart from the above (159) cases, ninety-four (94) suspect cases were found not to be of Staphylococcal origin, for the following reason. Ten (10) because of extended incubation periods which could not be linked up with the confinement of the newborn infant. Sixty-one (61) were notified as staphylococcal eye infections, but proved to be negative for staphylococci on bacteriological examination. The balance, 23 cases, gave vague clinical symptoms, which showed some doubt as to the infection being of staphylococcal origin and in some cases, the swabs taken, showed no growth. The conditions described in these 23 cases were as follows:—

Swollen breasts, lumps in breasts, inflamed and painful breasts	5	Boils	1
Umbilicus Moist	3	Abscess in neck	1
Skin rashes	9	Abscess in nose	1
Caesarian wound inflamed	2	Breast abscess	1

Swabs taken in seven of the above cases produced no growth. Where no growth was obtained, repeat swabs were taken if the infection had not healed.

Other infections found in nine of the "no cases" were as follows:—

Diplococcus pneumonia	4
Alpha Haemolytic Streptococcus	3
E. coli	1
Bacillus subtilis	1

Fifteen (15) of the patients gave information that either relatives or friends, who had visited them during the puerperium, had histories of boils or suppurating skin lesions.

Sensitivity tests were also carried out on cases of Coagulase (+) Staphylococcus to assist in the treatment of the patients.

The number of Coagulase (+) swabs which showed insensitivity to the various anti-bacterial agents were as follows:—

To Polymixen	71	To Chloramphenicol	18
To Penicillin	61	To Erythromycin	5
To Tetracyclin	36	To Colistin	5
To Oxitetracline	35	To Amphotericin	5
To Chlorotetracycline	25	To Novobiocin	4
To Streptomycin	—	To Kanamycin	4

Supervision of persons practising midwifery in the Municipal area, other than medical practitioners, is carried out by the Inspector of Midwives. Her duties include routine inspections of maternity homes under our control. On these inspections the staff at the maternity homes are consulted and advised in the control of this infection.

When the disease first became notifiable, as was expected, some opposition was experienced in some hospitals, but it is pleasing to note that those difficulties have now been overcome and there is friendly co-operation between hospital staff, medical practitioners and officials of this Department.

Some of the improvements effected in maternity homes since the disease became notifiable, are given hereunder:—

1. Hospital questionnaires now include questions on the possible presence of Staphylococcal infections in the patient or her family. Where positive cases are found, they are immediately quarantined on admission. The hospital staff immediately advises the Department of this and we can conduct investigations in good time.
2. Provision of individual clinical thermometers for each patient.
3. The use of Gill soap for washing and bathing infants, as well as the use of Dessicord and Kalacide dusting powders for both mothers and babies.
4. The general use of Quaturge for various cleaning operations.
5. The conveyance of soiled linen in closed bags through the hospital.

6. The sorting of clean linen in passages and not in the wards.
7. The provision of covered receptacles in the wards for the temporary storage of soiled napkins and other linen.
8. The use of disposable paper masks by members of hospital staff.
9. The complete separation of clean and soiled linen in laundries at the hospitals.
10. The provision of suitable sleeping accommodation for night staff. It was found in one hospital that staff brought blankets from their homes and slept during their "off period" in the mattress store.
11. The provision of plastic covers to all mattresses.
12. The routine repeated taking and examination of nose and throat swabs of members of the hospital staff. Positive reactors are treated with Naceptin.

The Department's control programme includes some requirements which are costly and it may take some time before everything is done. Considerable progress has however already been made, and it is hoped that in the not too distant future all possible effective measures will be carried out to keep this infection under control.

Recently a consultant Bacteriologist, who is interested in the control of this infection in hospitals, offered his services to the Department, free of charge. This would include visits to maternity homes once a fortnight during which time he would lecture to the staff, guide them in their purchases of materials for control of infection, undertake bacteriological survey of blankets, environment and laundry, and in general help the hospital staff to help themselves in reducing the incidence of this infection. Such a service would be a great help in backing up other control measures advocated.

It is obvious, with the high rate of nasal carriers, there always will be cases occurring in mothers and newborn babies, but our efforts for control are based in the belief that the spread of infection in maternity homes, can be controlled by a high standard of nursing and asepsis and that possible epidemics may, in this way, be avoided.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local cases	5 (—)	3 (1)	8 (1)
Imported cases	— (2)	4 (1)	4 (3)

The non-European local cases were all Bantus. Seven of the cases were removed to hospital for treatment, and one remained untreated at home. This patient was only discovered and notified at death. Five of the patients unfortunately died. They all arrived at the hospital in a moribund state or very seriously ill.

All the imported cases were patients admitted direct to hospital from outside the Municipal area.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED.

	Local		Imported	
	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Europeans	Non-Europeans
Malaria	— (—)	— (—)	— (3)	1 (—)
Erysipelas	1 (4)	1 (—)	2 (1)	— (—)
Puerperal Sepsis	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Encephalitis	4 (2)	3 (4)	7 (3)	2 (—)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Leprosy	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)
Anthrax	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Trachoma	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Insecticidal Poisoning	1 (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)

Chapter III

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

This hospital, an institution of 90 beds, is the property of the City Council of Pretoria and is situated in the grounds of the Pretoria General Hospital.

The European pavilions, which are entirely separate from the non-European section can accommodate 50 patients, while the non-European pavilions have 40 beds. There is no separate accommodation for Asiatic or Coloured patients, but when possible they are nursed in private, single or double-bedded wards.

The non-European Section is staffed entirely by Bantu nurses, with an occasional Eurafrican nurse who is taking her training at the Pretoria General Hospital.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Pretoria Hospital Board supplies all nursing staff, dispensing requirements, X-ray facilities, rations, linen and laundering, steam, light and water, together with certain specified costs of maintenance of buildings and equipment.

The City Council in return pays a fixed sum per patient per day for those patients for which it accepts financial responsibility. This sum is revised at intervals by arrangement when rising costs warrant it.

In addition by mutual agreement, the Specialist Staff of the General Hospital is available for consultation at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, while the City Council's Medical Officers provide a twenty-four hour infectious diseases consultation service which is used and appreciated particularly by the staff of the casualty and admissions section of the General Hospital.

AREAS SERVED.

These include the Pretoria Municipal area, its Peri-Urban areas and the Northern Transvaal, but patients are accepted from any other area which happens to be having difficulty in accommodating its own patients during, for example, an epidemic period.

AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS.

Pretoria City Council provides its own infectious diseases ambulance service. The Peri-Urban Areas Health Board does the same, while other local authorities send their patients in by rail, taxi or ambulance as the occasion demands.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL: STATISTICS

N.B.—Comparative figures are given in brackets and relate to the twelve-month period January 1st, 1961, to December 31st, 1961.

TOTAL ADMISSIONS.

Nine-hundred-and-thirty-five (839) patients of which 265 (160) were Europeans and 670 (679) non-Europeans, were admitted.

The area distribution was:—

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans	186 (84)	79 (76)
Non-Europeans	398 (410)	272 (269)

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

Four (4) patients were admitted this year. Of these one (1) was a European and 3 (3) non-Europeans. None of these patients had been immunised and from all of them Type I Poliomyelitis virus was isolated.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans	0 (1)	1 (0)
Non-Europeans	1 (1)	2 (2)

Seasonal incidence of all cases.

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
0 (1)	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)

FINAL RESULTS.

The only European patient as well as one of the non-Europeans had slight residual paralysis in one leg each. The other two non-Europeans left hospital completely recovered.

DIPHTHERIA.

There was a sharp increase in the number of local cases this year. This increase in Europeans was practically confined to the north-western suburbs. The number of non-European cases admitted from outside Pretoria was practically the same as last year.

One-hundred and forty-one (115) patients were admitted during the year, of which 34 (23) were Europeans and 107 (118) were non Europeans. Two local cases, both nurses, one European and the other non-European were regarded as temporary carriers of the diphtheria bacillus.

Distribution.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	29 (11)	5 (12)
Non-Europeans.....	43 (29)	64 (63)

Of the patients admitted 54.8% (66.1%) were children of five years or under five years of age.

Europeans.—Eight cases did not survive. Of these five had to have tracheostomy operations performed and two had "bullneck" attacks. One of these "bullneck" cases developed, over a period of fifty-one days, just about every possible complication of diphtheria. One other case of "bullneck" diphtheria recovered.

Non-Europeans.—Seventeen cases died and of these six had "bullneck" attacks. Altogether twelve cases of "bullneck" diphtheria were admitted. A total of five tracheostomy operations had to be performed on non-Europeans—All of them recovered. One case with peripheral neuritis and drop-foot is still under treatment in hospital.

Seasonal Distribution.

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
20 (5)	9 (7)	17 (10)	19 (18)	15 (23)	10 (11)	12 (6)	12 (2)	8 (6)	5 (3)	9 (12)	5 (12)

The non-European distribution in Pretoria locations was Mamelodi 12 (13) cases, Lady Selborne 12 (8), Atteridgeville-Saulsville 12 (3), Cape Location 2 (1) and Asiatic Bazaar 0 (0). Five (5) non-European children were admitted from European residential suburbs.

TYPHOID FEVER:

The total number of cases treated was 86 (64) of which 13 (12) were Europeans and 73 (52) were non-Europeans.

All Europeans made uneventful recoveries.

Of the non-European cases one died; an elderly male who succumbed to an overwhelming toxæmia. Four cases developed a post-typhoid fever psychosis but all of them recovered.

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	3 (3)	10 (9)
Non-Europeans.....	33 (17)	40 (35)

Seasonal Distribution:

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
17 (15)	6 (10)	13 (4)	2 (3)	3 (0)	4 (5)	1 (2)	4 (6)	5 (1)	10 (4)	9 (10)	12 (4)

The non-European distribution in Pretoria locations was: Mamelodi 17 (6), Lady Selborne 6 (2), Atteridgeville Nil (0), Saulsville 1 (1), and the remaining 9 (8) cases were scattered indiscriminately through the City.

SCARLET FEVER:

Eleven European cases were admitted.

Distribution:

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	8 (7)	3 (2)
Non-Europeans.....	0 (2)	0 (0)

One child was admitted with burns and surgical scarlet fever, whilst another was admitted with a complicating arthritis of the knee. Two children developed scarlet fever whilst they were in the General hospital for other conditions. The other cases were admitted from hotels, school or other hostels or from homes where the circumstances were such as to warrant admission.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS:

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are not usually accommodated at the Isolation Hospital, but during the year it was necessary to accept a number of cases for one or two days whilst arrangements were made for their admission to various sanatoria. A number of patients who arrived at the General Hospital in a dying condition had also to be admitted.

Distribution:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other areas</i>
Europeans	9 (4)	0 (0)
Non-Europeans	138 (111)	81 (79)

Of the European patients that were not transferred to Sanatoria one elderly patient died of a Cor-pulmonale, one was treated for a severe acute attack of asthma, another had to have a blood transfusion and an acute attack of Cordiac failure necessitated the admission of another.

Of the non-European patients, 14 died, before arrangements could be made for their transfer to Sanatoria. One non-European was admitted with a fractured femur and another for an appendectomy operation.

Note.—For hospitalisation of Tuberculosis cases generally, see section under Tuberculosis.

GERMAN MEASLES:

Forty-seven of the local cases that were admitted were members of the nursing staff of the Pretoria General hospital. The other cases were admitted for conditions unrelated to their attack of German measles.

No non-European cases were admitted.

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other areas</i>
Europeans	56 (1)	8 (2)
Non-Europeans	0 (0)	0 (0)

There were no deaths.

MEASLES:

Measles is not a notifiable disease in Pretoria, and the cases admitted are only a fraction of the number of children actually attacked.

A total of 57 (13) Europeans and 160 (194) non-Europeans was admitted.

Distribution:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other areas</i>
Europeans	33 (11)	24 (2)
Non-Europeans	115 (148)	45 (46)

Four of the European cases died: Two of Encephalitis, one of a broncho-pneumonia and congenital heart disease and the other, an elderly female, of a pneumonia complicated by marked obesity with hypoventilation.

Three children admitted with severe Salicylate intoxication fortunately recovered.

One other somewhat unusual case was a child that developed a severe generalised herpes simplex, but fortunately recovered after a stormy illness.

Thirteen non-European children with measles died. Apart from Broncho-pneumonia, gastro-enteritis and Kwashiorkor were the main complicating factors contributing to their death.

WHOOPING COUGH:

Eleven (10) Europeans and 13 (40) non-Europeans were admitted. With the exception of one European and two non-European children, all cases admitted were under four years of age.

Distribution:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other areas</i>
Europeans	8 (6)	3 (4)
Non-Europeans	11 (23)	2 (17)

One European child, aged 11 years, died of a severe concussion which required a tracheostomy in addition to the attack of Whooping Cough.

There were no deaths amongst the non-Europeans. One six year old child developed Encephalitis, but made a complete recovery.

EPIDEMIC PAROTITIS (MUMPS):

Three (5) Europeans and nil (1) non-Europeans were admitted.
There were no deaths.

Distribution:

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	1 (3)	2 (2)
Non-Europeans.....	nil (1)	nil (0)

Two of the cases were admitted with orchitis and Encephalitis. The other was suspected to be suffering from Encephalitis, but this proved not to be the case. All three made uneventful recoveries.

MENINGITIS: MENINGOCOCCAL AND OTHER TYPES:

A total of ten cases was admitted. Of the European cases three suffered from Meningococcal, one from Pneumococcal and the other from Influenzal meningitis. Two of the Meningococcal cases died a few hours after admission. The Pneumococcal case was an 8 months old infant who also died.

Of the non-European cases four suffered from Meningococcal and one from Pneumococcal meningitis. All of them recovered.

Distribution:

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	3 (3)	2 (3)
Non-Europeans.....	2 (1)	3 (1)

CHICKENPOX:

Ten (13) Europeans and 13 (11) non-Europeans were admitted.

With the exception of one non-European infant who died of a broncho-pneumonia a few hours after admission, all other cases recovered.

Distribution:

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	7 (8)	3 (5)
Non-Europeans.....	11 (11)	2 (0)

Amongst the cases admitted there were two children from Places of Safety, and also one European and one non-European probationer nurse. The other patients were admitted for complications not directly referable to their Chickenpox infections.

OTHER ADMISSIONS:

Cases of leprosy are normally admitted to the Government Leprosarium at Westfort near Pretoria, but whenever any cases there require major surgical operations they are admitted to our Isolation Hospital. Two (4) Europeans and 16 (13) non-Europeans were admitted for such purposes during the year under review.

Other Europeans admitted were two cases of Erysipelas, one Anthrax, one Puerperal sepsis, one Vaccinia with Impetigo, two Meningo-encephalitis and one Guillain-Barré syndrome which had to be placed on an intermittent positive pressure respirator.

Three non-European cases with generalised Vaccinia, one with Erysipelas and another with a Cocksackie virus infection were also admitted.

Three Europeans and three non-Europeans had to be admitted as lodgers. These were all cases where breast-fed infants were concerned and no alternative arrangements could be made.

OBSERVATION CASES:

Thirty-four (41) Europeans and 53 (66) non-Europeans sent in for observation were found not to be suffering from an infectious disease. Most of them were sent in as possible Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever or Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases.

Two middle-aged European females died. One was admitted as a suspected Pulmonary Tuberculosis but was found to be suffering from Addison's Disease complicated by a bronchial Carcinoma. The other was admitted as a suspect case of diphtheria but was found to suffer from Agranulocytosis.

Two elderly non-European male patients also died. Both were admitted as suspect cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and both died of Carcinoma: The one of a bronchial Carcinoma and the other with secondary carcinomatous lesions in the lung. The primary site could not be established.

Distribution

	Pretoria	Other areas
Europeans.....	21 (14)	13 (27)
Non-Europeans.....	21 (48)	32 (18)

The following table summarises the number of cases treated, their race and distribution:—

Disease	Europeans		Non-Europeans	
	Pretoria	Other areas	Pretoria	Other areas
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.....	0 (1)	1 (0)	1 (1)	2 (2)
Diphtheria.....	28 (11)	5 (12)	42 (29)	64 (63)
Diphtheria Carriers.....	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)
Typhoid Fever.....	3 (3)	10 (9)	33 (17)	40 (35)
Scarlet Fever.....	8 (7)	3 (2)	0 (2)	0 (0)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	9 (4)	0 (0)	138 (111)	81 (79)
Measles.....	33 (11)	24 (2)	115 (148)	45 (46)
German Measles.....	56 (1)	8 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Whooping Cough.....	8 (6)	3 (4)	11 (23)	2 (17)
Mumps.....	1 (3)	2 (2)	0 (1)	0 (0)
Meningitis—all types.....	3 (3)	2 (3)	2 (1)	3 (1)
Chickenpox.....	7 (8)	3 (5)	11 (11)	2 (0)
Veneral Diseases.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (2)
Other Admissions.....	8 (12)	5 (8)	23 (15)	1 (6)
Observation cases.....	21 (14)	13 (27)	21 (48)	32 (18)
TOTALS.....	186 (84)	79 (76)	398 (410)	272 (269)

Chapter IV E VENERAL DISEASES

NOTE.—Comparative figures are given in brackets and relate to the twelve-month period January 1st, 1961, to December 31st, 1961.

The majority of clinics for venereal diseases are held in the Special Diseases Clinic building situated in the grounds of the Pretoria General Hospital.

EUROPEAN SERVICES:

Four sessions a week are held, two for females and two for males, including a session for males in the late afternoon after working hours.

The staff who also carry out other duties, consists of a Medical Officer, sister and a male clinic clerk. All European sessions are conducted by the Medical Officer in charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The following table shows the number of cases attending during the year:—

Diagnosis	New cases		Attendances — New and old cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis.....	2 (1)	0 (0)	11 (11)	0 (0)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	5 (3)	0 (0)	31 (36)	0 (0)
Secondary Syphilis.....	0 (1)	4 (4)	0 (6)	17 (32)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (1)
Latent Syphilis.....	2 (2)	11 (6)	9 (10)	27 (22)
Neoru-Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis (under one year)....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis (over one year).....	0 (0)	0 (5)	0 (0)	0 (19)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	9 (7)	15 (15)	51 (64)	44 (74)

Diagnosis	New cases		Attendances — New and old cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gonorrhoea.....	25 (34)	0 (3)	108 (134)	11 (11)
Ulous Molle.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Vulvo Vaginitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)
Venereal Warts.....	2 (0)	0 (1)	5 (0)	0 (1)
Non-specific Urethritis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (8)	0 (0)
Non-Venereal.....	39 (40)	18 (45)	99 (87)	48 (70)
GRAND TOTAL.....	75 (81)	33 (64)	267 (293)	103 (157)

NON-EUROPEAN SERVICES:

The clinics for non-Europeans are held at various centres. The main clinics, by far the largest, are conducted as previously explained, at the Special Diseases Clinic in the Pretoria Hospital grounds. Sessions are also held at Atteridgeville- and Mamelodi Poly-clinics.

The staff at the Central Clinic is the same as for Europeans with the addition of two part-time non-European orderlies and a non-European nurse.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Isolation Hospital conducts all four sessions at the Central Clinic, while the sessions at the other centres are conducted by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health. There is thus a total of six sessions a week for non-Europeans in Pretoria, and two centres in the Bantu residential areas, at which patients may present themselves daily for treatment (excluding Saturdays and Sundays). Sessions last approximately an hour and a half while the early evening sessions at the Central Clinic last two hours.

Tracing of contacts of non-Europeans attending the Central Clinic which caters to a large extent for domestic servants removed from their normal family circle, is often impossible because of the casual nature of the association, the number of exposures with different partners, and the difficulty of obtaining any sort of an address. An appreciable number of patients however respond to our request to advise their contacts themselves to attend the clinics.

At the Poly-clinics in the Bantu residential areas we have been much more successful, primarily because some of the factors mentioned in the preceding paragraph do not operate to the same extent in these areas.

Absenteeism or interruption of a course of treatment is not a great problem, as the Bantu, once he has started the treatment, is only too willing to report until cured. When he does become an absentee, it is often by force of circumstances, not by choice.

The following tables show the number of patients who attended the various clinics during the year under review:—

CENTRAL OR MAIN CLINIC

Diagnosis	New cases		Attendances — New and old cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis.....	25 (29)	0 (0)	162 (187)	0 (0)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	284 (231)	18 (19)	1,154 (1,087)	94 (130)
Secondary Syphilis.....	132 (108)	219 (166)	486 (472)	1,071 (933)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	6 (4)	2 (2)	53 (46)	24 (20)
Latent Syphilis.....	128 (149)	210 (192)	787 (905)	417 (467)
Neuro-Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 year).....	2 (1)	6 (3)	6 (9)	30 (27)
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 year).....	1 (2)	0 (2)	3 (15)	0 (10)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	578 (524)	455 (384)	2,651 (2,721)	1,636 (1,587)

Diagnosis	New cases		Attendances — New and old cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gonorrhoea.....	854 (881)	22 (13)	3,791 (3,850)	68 (73)
G. C. Vulvo Vaginitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Venereal Warts.....	22 (24)	6 (7)	94 (104)	21 (29)
Non-Specific Urethritis.....	0 (3)	0 (0)	15 (78)	0 (0)
Non-Venereal.....	413 (267)	69 (44)	1,126 (958)	211 (125)
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,867 (1,699)	552 (448)	7,662 (7,648)	1,936 (1,814)

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more venereal diseases.....	155 (191)	1 (8)
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	153 (244)	104 (110)
Number of cases discharged as fully cured.....	826 (727)	84 (60)

MAMELODI POLYCLINIC

Diagnosis	New cases		Attendances — New and old cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis.....	0 (1)	0 (1)	6 (6)	2 (5)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	12 (17)	3 (5)	46 (65)	34 (44)
Secondary Syphilis.....	5 (16)	52 (56)	24 (61)	328 (339)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (4)	0 (0)
Latent Syphilis.....	7 (4)	209 (256)	59 (55)	545 (459)
Congenital Syphilis under 1 year.....	1 (2)	2 (1)	2 (11)	3 (2)
Congenital Syphilis over 1 year.....	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	9 (0)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	25 (40)	267 (319)	137 (202)	921 (849)
Gonorrhoea.....	22 (32)	4 (7)	94 (129)	32 (19)
Non-Venereal.....	2 (4)	21 (12)	2 (20)	60 (33)
Venereal Warts.....	0 (1)	1 (0)	0 (15)	8 (7)
GRAND TOTAL.....	49 (77)	293 (338)	233 (366)	1,021 (908)

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases.....	2 (1)	0 (2)
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	3 (8)	28 (26)
Number of cases discharged as finally cured.....	13 (23)	27 (8)

ATTERIDGEVILLE POLYCLINIC

Diagnosis	New cases		Attendances — New and old cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis.....	0 (1)	0 (0)	6 (5)	4 (2)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	7 (4)	2 (3)	48 (46)	13 (14)
Secondary Syphilis.....	5 (4)	64 (24)	37 (24)	473 (158)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	1 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	4 (17)
Latent Syphilis.....	9 (5)	245 (250)	122 (40)	525 (541)
Neuro-Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis under 1 year.....	3 (6)	1 (2)	14 (32)	2 (60)
Congenital Syphilis over 1 year.....	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (4)	1 (8)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	25 (20)	312 (281)	227 (151)	1,022 (800)
Gonorrhoea.....	13 (16)	4 (4)	79 (61)	21 (20)
Venereal Warts.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (3)	0 (0)
Non-Venereal.....	1 (1)	6 (0)	2 (2)	25 (1)
GRAND TOTAL.....	39 (37)	322 (285)	308 (217)	1,068 (821)

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases.....	1 (1)	0 (1)
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	3 (5)	25 (24)
Number of cases discharged as finally cured.....	7 (7)	21 (17)

ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS:

Serological tests for Syphilis are done on all women attending the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinics. Normally, those requiring treatment receive it at the Ante-Natal clinics, unless there are special circumstances, diagnostic or other, which demand their being referred to the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

After confinement these cases and their infants are followed up at the Venereal Diseases Clinics.

The following tables show the number of Ante-Natal cases treated for Syphilis at the various clinics:—

EUROPEAN:

	1-3 months	Stage of Pregnancy 4-6 months	7-9 months
Number of pregnant women submitted to seriological test.....	172 (167)	221 (177)	69 (40)
Number of positive or doubtful reactors.....	5 (2)	1 (0)	2 (0)
Number of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Number undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

NON-EUROPEAN:

ATTERIDGEVILLE CLINIC

Number of pregnant women submitted to seriological test.....	291 (243)	1,489 (1,384)	691 (648)
Number of positive or doubtful reactors.....	24 (22)	122 (133)	70 (47)
Number of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	0 (1)	7 (22)	1 (16)
Number undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	18 (18)	98 (75)	54 (31)

COMPOUND CLINIC:

Number of pregnant women submitted to seriological test.....	225 (201)	791 (649)	338 (476)
Number of positive or doubtful reactors.....	26 (19)	108 (73)	32 (60)
Number of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	1 (0)	18 (1)	4 (0)
Number undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	7 (7)	52 (35)	15 (33)

MAMELODI CLINIC:

Number of pregnant women submitted to seriological test.....	202 (228)	976 (1,183)	508 (411)
Number of positive or doubtful reactors.....	26 (42)	84 (139)	40 (34)
Number of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	2 (3)	42 (57)	16 (14)
Number undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	15 (39)	70 (90)	20 (23)
Number undergoing a 2nd or 3rd course of treatment during pregnancy.....	4 (2)	12 (0)	7 (0)

Chapter V

CHILD WELFARE ACTIVITIES

This section of the work is concerned with preventive care of the expectant mother and the pre-school child for all races. The preventive care covers physical, mental and emotional aspects.

The work is done by two full-time Medical Officers for Maternal and Child Welfare, with the assistance of four full-time clinical Medical Officers and two part-time doctors.

During the year, the Senior Health Visitor, Sr. Pretorius, who had been on this staff for 29 years, retired on pension, and this vacancy was filled by Sr. Murray, the Senior Health Visitor. Two vacancies, therefore, arose, one of which was filled. The other post is still vacant, so that 21 Health Visitors were on the staff during the year.

The non-European staff now totals 39, as compared with 35 last year. This increase is because of the appointment of two midwives and two Bantu clinical assistants. Provision was also made during the year for the appointment of two Bantu male clerks to help at Mamelodi. These clerks will do the clerical work like drawing and filing cards and many other clerical duties which, up to now, took up a great deal of the time of qualified nurses.

As the result of the shift of population to Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Mamelodi, we still have a continuous increase in attendances at all clinics. Because of this, most of the Child Welfare nurses have had to be kept at the clinics for most of the day. The number of home visits in regard to child welfare work, that is visits to new births, investigations into stillbirths and deaths, have therefore not been as frequent as we would have liked. This was especially so at Saulsville. To rectify this, application for additional staff is being made.

Although Saulsville is considered as part of Atteridgeville, we find it easier for our own administrative work to treat it as a separate entity.

The total number of houses for the area Atteridgeville/Saulsville at the end of this year was 9,776, and the population 62,800.

The 468 additional houses which were unoccupied in the Saulsville area as mentioned in last year's report, have now been occupied. This fact, together with the increase in the volume of ante-natal clinic attendances, will call for the appointment of at least two additional midwives.

The clinic at Mamelodi has, as in the past, continued to serve mainly patients from Mamelodi West. The population for this area is now 56,858 and the number of houses is 8,432.

As was reported last year, the establishment of a clinic for Mamelodi East has been investigated; plans were drawn up and submitted to the State Health Department for approval.

If a new clinic is built at Mamelodi East, it will mean the appointment of a full complement of staff for this area.

PREMISES:

There has been no change in the facilities for European clinic services during this year. Building operation at the Blackwood Villa Site is still in progress, and we are looking forward to the completion of these premises, but this will take at least another three years, as it is part of a very large scheme involving a few million Rand.

Attendances at the 29th Avenue, Villieria Clinic, where two rooms are rented to us by the S.A. Vroue Federasie, remain high, which shows the need for our services in this area. Other European clinics are still conducted in unsatisfactory premises, such as schoolrooms, etc.

GENERAL:

Investigations into Staphylococcal infections, which were undertaken by our Health Visitors in conjunction with the Infectious Diseases Officer and his staff, are being continued, and valuable information will result from this. A special report about this is included in the Infectious Diseases section of this report.

The most dramatic re-orientation and progress in the field of child welfare work has been brought about since the publication of John Bowlby's work "Mental Health and Maternal Care". This work has had a great influence on the trend of our work in Pretoria during the last ten years.

The importance of caring for the emotional needs of the child is becoming more and more evident in our daily work at the clinics. Many cases are seen weekly, where the baby or child presents problems which cannot be traced to organic sources. These are cases where there is a disturbed mother/child relationship, which eventually gives rise to behaviour problems or mental ill-health.

A Municipal Child Welfare Clinic is often the first to come into contact with such cases, since the Health Visitors and medical staff see many hundreds of these babies during the first month after birth.

For prevention and adequate treatment of such problems, early diagnosis is essential, and for this reason a Municipal Child Welfare Department can play a most important role.

Since we have no staff specially trained in psychiatric work, the least we can do at present (and this is not enough), is to give more time to the individual mother in order to help her to be relieved of pent-up emotions and problems, which can afterwards, as the result of suppression, be harmful to both child and mother.

We are holding special sessions for such cases once per week at our Central clinic where mothers can come and discuss their problems at ease and unhurried.

We have been very fortunate in having the assistance of the Child Guidance Clinics at the University of Pretoria and Weskoppies Mental Hospital, to which we can refer cases.

The local Mental Health Society has also given us assistance in cases with psychological problems during the pre-natal period. For all these services we are grateful.

At all these clinics, however, adequate staff remains a problem.

There is also the practical difficulty of referring mothers and children with problems from one clinic to another. The ideal set-up would be to have these problems seen to and dealt with on the same premises at the time when the mother comes for her first interview.

The creation of State subsidised posts for psychiatric trained personnel at Municipal Child Welfare Clinics is a pertinent issue of national importance.

GOVERNMENT SKIMMED MILK POWDER SCHEME:

More details can now be given about this scheme which was started for the Pretoria Municipal area on the 14th November, 1961, and of which only brief mention was made in our report last year.

It was decided to include only three of our areas as an experiment, namely Hercules, Saulsville and the Compound. We calculated that we would need for these three areas, skimmed milk powder as follows:—

Hercules	400 lbs per month.
Saulsville	1,000 lbs per month.
Compound	200 lbs per month.

An excellent spray dried milk powder, packed in carton boxes of 24 x 1 lb cellophane packets, was delivered to us by 'Nasionale Suiwel Korp.', Heilbron, at 14c per lb. Of this amount the Government subsidised 9c per lb. We have never had any difficulty or delay in obtaining the powdered milk at the specified times and places.

At the end of the six months' trial, we were informed by the State Health Department that it was their intention to extend the scheme to local authorities throughout the Republic, but that the subsidy would be reduced, from 9c to 5c per lb of milk.

The City Council of Pretoria regarded the skimmed milk powder as a "food" and it was felt that it was therefore not a local authority's responsibility. However, it was eventually resolved to continue with the scheme.

It was decided that every endeavour must be made not to hand out the milk powder free of charge, but to try and recover at least part of the cost, where possible. In most cases we have had no difficulty in selling the milk powder at either 2½c, 5c and even 10c per lb.

In order to report adequately on the progress and development of this scheme, we should deal separately with each of the three areas, since each has a different type of population.

HERCULES

This is a European area where, in some parts, socio-economic conditions are unsatisfactory. Ignorance, irresponsibility and lack of background account in many ways for unemployment, financial stress and malnutrition amongst the children. The need to introduce extra protein in the diet is essential here. We have come across many children in this area who do not even know what milk looks like.

Although it was originally decided to include only children in the 6 months to 2½ years group, it became evident that young babies had to be considered too and we have several cases where the Health Visitors gave it to babies a few weeks old. Similarly, children up to 5 years have been included.

There are many instances in this area where more than one member in a family is getting 1 lb of milk powder per week. It has been interesting to note how these who get the milk soon show a definite weight gain and general overall improvement. In several other cases where only one member of the family was getting the product, we found that there is a tendency to share it with other members of the family, in spite of the fact that we have emphasised it to be of "medicinal value". In such cases the weight gain and general improvement has not been as evident and definite.

In spite of what has been said in regard to the socio-economic conditions, the Health Visitor working in this area, is convinced that the skimmed milk powder must not be given free of charge. This Health Visitor has worked in the area for years and is intimately familiar with practically every family set-up. She feels it will be psychologically and morally wrong not to charge something. Thus far she has had no difficulty in obtaining 5c per lb during the pilot study. After that she has charged 10c and obtained it from several families.

We have had little difficulty in this area, as it was used as a bottle feed. In some cases where the mothers, despite the Health Visitor's instructions, gave the powder as a sole bottle feed, children have done better than the older ones in the family who we knew were fed on black tea and mealie meal gruel.

We were very satisfied with the result in those children taking part in the pilot study. But if we quote a few cases which serve as a good cross sectional example of what we have to deal with in Hercules, it will be understood why we felt the need for more inexpensive yet good food for more people in this area — children and adults alike.

At present we have 100 children at Hercules receiving the skimmed milk powder regularly per week, and hereunder is a report on some of the cases:—

Case A:

The father of this family is more often than not in prison. There are six children in the family. The mother gets an allowance from Social Welfare of R31.00 per month. House rent R2.40 per month. water and lights R2.95 per month.

Two of these children were put on to skimmed milk powder in November, 1961. The child aged 4 years gained weight from 26 lb to 31 lb, and the baby of 10 months gained from 20 lb to 26 lb. To this family skimmed milk powder proved to be a salvation.

Case B:

The father of this family is an epileptic and is paid R16.00 per week by the Sheltered Employment.

Board and lodging is R20.00 per month.

Two children were put on to skimmed milk powder, and the baby aged 6 months was one of the cases where the Health Visitor gave the skimmed milk powder as a complement to breast feeding. The elder one of 18 months gained weight from 20 lb to 26 lb. The baby gained from 6 lb to 15 lb.

Case C:

This family has an income of R52.00 per month.

House rent R20.00 per month, light and water is extra.

All three children, aged 4½ years, 2 years and 1 year, were put on to skimmed milk powder, and the baby was given skimmed milk powder as a complement from the age of six weeks. Weight gains were as follows:—

4½ years old: from 25 lbs. 6 oz. to 34 lb.

2 years old: from 21 lbs. 1 oz. to 29 lb.

Baby gained weight from 8 lb. to 19 lb.

Case D:

In this family the husband is estranged from the wife and pays her an allowance of R10.00 per week when he feels like it. He has been in gaol several times for neglecting this duty. The mother has to pay board and lodging of R20.00 for herself and two children. Both these children, aged 4½ years and 1 year, were put on the skimmed milk powder. The 4½ year old gained weight from 34 lbs. to 40 lbs. Baby gained from 13 lbs. to 25 lbs.

Case E:

In this family there are 6 children, with an income of R90.00 per month.

House rent is R10.00 per month, water and light R4.00 per month.

Four of the children were put on to skimmed milk powder. Weight gains were as follows:—

The 6 year old gained from 38 lb to 43 lb.

The 4 year old gained from 34½ lb to 43 lb.

The 1½ year old gained from 11 lb to 23½ lb.

The baby of 6 months gained from 5 lb 8 oz. to 12 lb.

Case F:

The father of this family has an income of R16.00 per week.

He works irregularly. There are 13 children.

House rent R12.80 per month, water and lights R2.25 per month.

Four children were put on skimmed milk powder and the weight gains were as follows:—

The 6 year old gained from 32 lb to 48 lb.

The 4 year old gained from 30 lb to 40 lb.

The 2 year old gained from 18 lb to 25 lb.

The baby gained from 12 lb to 15 lb 10z.

Apart from the positive weight gain, there was a dramatic general improvement in these children, with the absence of repeated concurrent infections, such as upper respiratory tract infection, diarrhoea, etc.

Previously most of the cases quoted were seen practically every week or two weeks at our Sick Baby Clinic, suffering from one or other infection, with unsatisfactory response to treatment.

For the past nine months, the absence of attendance of these cases for concurrent infection at the Sick Baby Clinic has been dramatic. These factors, together with the obvious good results in those cases quoted, bear out what has been said about the need for an inexpensive yet good food in overcoming the food shortage amongst the Hercules inhabitants.

During September, 1962, a product, "Pronutro" was offered to us at 8½c per lb. This is a food which can be consumed by all the members of the family.

Investigations were started in Durban some years ago to develop a nutritionally inexpensive cooked, ready to eat, high protein food. The outcome of this was the marketing of Pronutro. This consists of skimmed milk powder, processed full fat peanut and soya beans, fish flour, food yeast, wheat germ, whey powder, bone meal with added iron, iodised salt, B. vitamins, Vitamin A and sugar. Pronutro contains 22 per cent of proteins and provides 120 calories per ounce.

We did not use Pronutro to replace skimmed milk powder, but did also not object to giving it to members of those families partaking in our skimmed milk powder scheme. This project has gained ground and we find that in spite of the fact that in many families it is not bought regularly, the benefit to the recipients is evident. Many of the children receiving the skimmed milk powder are therefore, at times, also getting Pronutro in addition.

The supply of Pronutro at the Hercules clinic is not incurring any extra expense to the Council.

It is a voluntary undertaking and is organised by the Health Visitor. Although this product is not handed out free, apart from the nutritional benefit to the recipients, the scheme is also of marked educational and financial value to the people of Hercules.

COMPOUND:

This clinic serves a mixed population of Bantu, Coloured and Indian. We have recorded different observations in regard to each of these groups.

A. Bantu:

The Bantus attending the Compound Clinic have always been irregular in their attendances and more often than not bring their babies to clinic late, that is, mostly over nine months of age. There are probably many reasons for this, but one important factor is that many of the Bantus attending here are Peri-Urban and cannot always afford the necessary bus or train fares. In most cases when the babies are brought at this late stage, they already show signs of general malnutrition, Pellagra or Kwashiorkor. Most of the Bantu cases selected for inclusion in this scheme have shown definite signs of malnutrition. It has been interesting to note that the Bantu mothers themselves observed the change in the children after the addition of skimmed milk powder to the diet, and many have come back to ask for more.

As a result of this, the attendances for the Bantus have been fairly regular. We have noted that these cases showed an almost immediate gain in weight of anything from 8 to 12 oz. during the first three to four weeks. After that, although the gain slowed down, there was a general improvement and a definite lack of concurrent infections.

In a few cases, we have had more than one child in a family getting skimmed milk powder.

B. Coloured:

During the first few months of the baby's life, the Coloured mother is a "clinic-minded" person and attendances for this period are regular. Since many of these mothers are factory workers, we have noticed that soon after their return to the factory, the children attend the clinic irregularly, and show a general deterioration. For this reason we have included our Cape Coloured babies in the skimmed milk powder project at the time when the mother is still at home and the babies do not yet show definite signs of malnutrition.

Because of the high incidence of tuberculosis, poor housing, often unemployment of the father due to irresponsibility, we gave skimmed milk powder to these babies prophylactically.

In a few cases we reverted from the usual scheme and gave 2 lb for two weeks. The reason for this being that as a result of reshifting of the population, several families have moved to Derdepoort, where no clinic facilities exist and the distance to the Compound creates a problem.

Our six months pilot scheme included many children from the Coloured Creche. Most of these children are illegitimate old clinic babies and the mother works to support the child. These children are all in need of extra high protein.

During the pilot study, attendances for Coloureds were fairly regular, but at the end of the six months, a large percentage of those included, had moved to Derdepoort. This resulted in smaller and irregular attendances.

C. Asiatics:

It has always been difficult to educate the Indian mother in Pretoria to accept Western ideas of infant feeding. In spite of the fact that there are many cases of Indian children in need of this extra milk, it has thus far been difficult to get the mothers to appreciate this fact. Their attendances have been most irregular and disheartening.

Another factor prevailing amongst Indian mothers is that they use skimmed milk powder as a bottle feed to supplement any other feed. Indian babies are kept on the bottle for a long time, and it is not unusual to find three children in the same family on the bottle, e.g. a baby, an infant and a toddler.

It has not been easy to get mothers to contribute financially at the Compound Clinic. The Health Visitor supplies the product at 2½c and 5c per lb. However, she has been advised to act on her own initiative and if need be, to supply free of charge. If she is to charge more than 5c per lb, the attendances will certainly come down.

Because of the reshifting of population and all the other factors mentioned in connection with those attending the Compound Clinic, it has happened that we have a surplus of skimmed milk powder on hand, in spite of the fact that had attendances been regular, our calculated 200 lb per month could easily have been absorbed.

Because of many cases of poverty at Mamelodi, it is our intention to distribute this surplus to patients attending the clinic there.

SAULSVILLE:

This is a Bantu clinic. The Medical Officer working here has included babies from 18 months to 5 years. She thinks that up to 18 months, most of the babies are breastfed and not in need of this complementary protein. Here again there are several families where more than two members of the family are included. Most of these families are large with six or more children.

Case selection here is based on:—

- (a) Underweight or no weight gain over several weeks in the absence of diseased conditions.
- (b) Clinical evidence of malnutrition.
- (c) Family background, that is low income, large family.

The Medical Officer reported that during the first two months of the scheme, no definite change was noticeable, but during these two months there was an epidemic of gastro-enteritis, and measles in Saulsville, and this may account for the slow progress initially. Since that time improvement in weight gain and general condition has become evident.

It is the experience of the staff at this clinic that the mothers have noticed the improvement in the children and that they have come back regularly asking not only that the supply of skimmed milk powder be continued, but also that other members of the family should be included.

During the pilot study, milk powder was sold at 2½c to 5c per lb which the majority paid. There was, however, a small percentage that had to be given free milk powder. At the conclusion of the study, when it became necessary that all milk should be paid for, it became more difficult and attendances have been dropping somewhat.

Originally, there were 500 children on the register for the pilot scheme, but at present only an average of 160 to 190 attend regularly per week. Those attending regularly have all shown very definite and positive results towards improvement.

Apart from weight gain, most satisfactory changes have been noticed in regard to the absence of infections. A few cases are quoted to show the results.

1. *Johannes*: Aged 3 years, one of a family of ten. Has always been very sickly. He had extensive skin lesions and failed to gain weight. Since he has been put on to skimmed milk powder, his skin condition has cleared up, and he has gained weight from 29 lbs. to 34 lbs.

2. *Jabolisiwe*: Aged 1 year, six in the family. This child was on mealie meal porridge (pap) with vegetables, only occasionally on Sundays. She had skin lesions and failed to gain weight. Since she has taken skimmed milk powder, her skin has become normal and she has gained weight from 16 lbs. 14 oz. to 21 lbs. 9 oz.

3. *Stanford*: Aged 3 years. Stanford showed extensive skin lesions and failed to gain weight in spite of all efforts. Since skimmed milk powder was given, his general health and skin condition has improved remarkably and his weight increased from 28 lbs. 4 oz. to 33 lbs. 8 oz.

4. *Bevin*: Aged 4 years. One of a family of six. This case is similar to Stanford's. Since feeding with skimmed milk powder, he has improved and gained weight from 32 lbs. 6 oz. to 37 lbs. 4 oz.

5. *Elsie*: Aged 1 year. One of a family of eight. Failure to gain weight. Since taking skimmed milk powder has gained weight from 15 lbs. 13 oz. to 23 lbs. 7½ oz.

6. *Jeremiah*: Aged 3 years. Failed to gain weight in spite of all our efforts at the clinic. He had repeated concurrent infections and skin lesions, but since skimmed milk powder was given, he has improved and has gained weight from 31 lbs. to 40 lbs.

7. *Pappas*: Aged 6 months. This baby came to clinic and was on Lactogen and mealie meal porridge. The Lactogen was too weak in its reconstituted form. He was kept on skimmed milk powder together with pap. He has increased in weight from 16 lbs. 7 oz. to 20 lbs. 13 oz.

One problem at Saulsville was tendency amongst the working mothers to supplement breast-feeding by skimmed milk powder. The staff does not wish to encourage this, because it is felt that it will interfere with breastfeeding habits amongst the Bantu mothers.

ATTERIDGEVILLE.

We started handing out skimmed milk powder at the Atteridgeville Clinic in February 1962, and have 100 patients on the list. They vary from 4 months to 5 years. Here we have made the following observations. Ten per cent came only once and never again, so that no return about them can be given.

Forty per cent attended very regularly for one to two months, and then stopped. During the time they attended, these children showed all the improvements which were so evident at the other clinics.

Twenty per cent came regularly and are still coming regularly, and here the improvement and progress is dramatic.

Five per cent came fairly regularly, but in spite of this they showed practically no improvement. Home visits were done and showed that this was the type of case that would never benefit in spite of attendances, because they take the milk home, use it haphazardly and do not adhere to the instructions given at the clinic.

Twenty-five per cent came irregularly, and showed definite improvement. But when improvement was evident to the mothers, they stayed away and it appeared that they interpreted the significance of improvement in the same light as medical treatment to a sick person — once recovery is evident, medicine is no longer needed.

This attitude is disheartening to the staff, but it is possible that with education this difficulty will disappear.

The Health Visitor here has had little trouble in obtaining 2½c to 5c per lb. for the milk powder. In several instances there are more than one child in the same family on skimmed milk powder.

As a result of the abovementioned difficulties, we have accumulated stocks at Saulsville and Atteridgeville. This will also be distributed to patients attending Mamelodi Clinic.

General

No actual survey has been made of the number of Kwashiorkor and Pellagra cases in the Municipal area of Pretoria. The number of cases of Kwashiorkor notified since it became notifiable on 14th September 1962 and an analysis thereof, is referred to elsewhere in this report.

In Mamelodi, Pellagra is prevalent amongst all age groups. Most of these are very severe.

In our European Hercules area, in spite of socio-economic stress and what has been said in this connection, we see little or no Kwashiorkor and no case has been notified from this area. However, it is distressing to see the large number of children suffering from severe Marasmus.

During the time we conducted this skimmed milk project, it has so far not been necessary to employ additional staff. If this scheme should continue, which we hope it will, then it will become necessary to think of additional assistance.

All staff members, that is the Medical Officers and Health Visitors, involved in this scheme, are convinced that the scheme should not be discontinued. Although it has entailed some reorganisation, it has actually made the work easier, as it is easier to cope with patients who are not undernourished or malnourished.

The skimmed milk powder has been used as a reconstituted milk in soup, but has been found most popular by adding it in its dry form to porridge.

Results obtained locally as well as elsewhere, substantiate the fact that combatting Kwashiorkor by supplying skimmed milk, is a most important preventive measure in our public health work.

Prof. J. D. L. Hansen, Associate Professor Child Health, University of Cape Town, addressing the 20th Annual Health Congress of the Institute of Public Health, held at East London in October 1962, demonstrated this view very clearly.

Amongst other things he said:—

"The results achieved in public health in this country have been immense and it can be said that it is the safest country in Africa to live in as far as epidemic, tropical and contagious diseases are concerned. However, mortality and morbidity rates, particularly of children, remain disturbingly high amongst certain large sections of the population — too high for a country as well developed as our own. It has become clearly apparent that disorders of nutrition are important underlying causes of these high rates and that there is in this field immediate and urgent challenge to public health workers.

Protein deficiency, with or without calorie deficiency, is at present by far the most prevalent, widespread and grave nutritional disorder to be found in the Republic."

Furthermore, in reply to a question concerning the cost of subsidised milk, this speaker felt that the cost of hospitalisation (R10.00 per day) of children suffering from nutritional and related disorders was greater than any milk subsidy scheme for the needy group would be. The average stay in hospital for a child with Kwashiorkor was 30 days which meant a cost of R300.00 to the Provincial Treasury. Ten Rand supplied sufficient milk protein for one child for one year. This was a prime example of the importance of preventative health as offered to curative health services.

EUROPEAN CLINIC SERVICES

Home visits by health visitors:
(Figures for 1961 in brackets).

1962	First visits	Subsequent visits	No. of sick children visited	Total visits
3,956	(4,075)	3,681	(6,917)	1,092 (1,120)
				8,876 (11,923)

Details of Clinic Attendances:
(Figures for 1961 in brackets).

	First attendances	Re-attendances	Seen by doctor
Central (Tuesday).....	23 (76)	740 (642)	770 (829)
Central (Wednesday).....	147 (151)	1,101 (882)	
Central (Friday).....	160 (146)	1,004 (953)	
Bloed Street.....	82 (63)	835 (651)	
West End.....	148 (169)	1,678 (1,680)	490 (508)
Proclamation Hill.....	59 (44)	858 (900)	64 (71)
Iscor.....	54 (62)	511 (585)	
Gezina.....	38 (78)	452 (547)	
Villieria (Wednesday).....	133 (169)	1,738 (1,785)	493 (426)
Villieria (Thursday).....	89 (82)	925 (887)	
Wonderboom South.....	59 (62)	470 (533)	
Mayville.....	74 (81)	495 (443)	
Capital Park.....	69 (65)	614 (512)	
Hatfield.....	41 (32)	501 (379)	
New Muckleneuk.....	87 (72)	1,035 (935)	
Sunnyside (Tuesday).....	152 (128)	1,824 (1,591)	
Sunnyside (Wednesday).....	116 (123)	1,560 (1,588)	
Riviera.....	61 (64)	764 (866)	91 (71)
Salvokop.....	13 (30)	495 (455)	
Danville.....	87 (41)	934 (857)	479 (401)
Defence Reserve.....	13 (10)	382 (209)	
Arcadia.....	101 (97)	919 (927)	
Showgrounds.....	19 (19)	376 (501)	
Hercules.....	210 (220)	3,899 (3,602)	1,367 (1,309)
Booysens.....	56 (68)	783 (822)	
Mountain View.....	146 (136)	1,700 (1,982)	
Pretoria Gardens.....	99 (117)	1,104 (1,116)	
Rietfontein North.....	39 (41)	388 (518)	
Voortrekker Road.....	29 (52)	199 (288)	
Pierneef Street.....	62 (71)	714 (636)	
Brooklyn.....	89 (67)	987 (870)	

Little change is reflected in these figures as compared with those of last year.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

(Figures for 1961 in brackets).

	Central	Danville	Hercules	Total
No. of new cases.....	234 (222)	62 (46)	166 (160)	462 (428)
Total attendances.....	1,296 (1,343)	391 (302)	1,137 (1,189)	2,826 (2,834)

The total attendances here are more or less the same as for last year.

Relaxing exercises continue at the Central Clinic and it has reached the stage where they will certainly never be discontinued.

DENTAL CLINIC.

(Figures for 1961 in brackets)

No. of cases who attended the Dental Clinic..... 26 (67)

There is a decline in the number of patients attending the Dental Clinic. This is very discouraging and there is no explanation for this other than disinterest on the part of the public. It is disappointing to see that even amongst Europeans prejudice, through ignorance, in spite of constant propaganda, still exists.

IMMUNISATION.

(Figures for 1961 in brackets).

No. of cases fully immunised against Diphtheria 2,427 (1,259)

No. of cases fully immunised against Whooping Cough..... 1,953 (1,138)

There was an increase in the attendance during this year. This is encouraging, particularly as there has been no epidemic to stimulate this re-action on the part of the public.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Details in regard to Poliomyelitis immunisation is given elsewhere in this report.

MIDWIFERY SUPERVISION.

(Figures for 1961 in brackets).

No. of midwifery bags inspected.....	56	(54)
No. of visits to midwives.....	46	(25)
No. of visits to midwifery cases.....	—	(—)
No. of visits to maternity homes.	79	(56)

Supervision of all persons, other than medical practitioners and midwives of the Provincial Hospitals, practising midwifery in the Municipal area, is undertaken by the Supervisor of Midwives attached to this section, in accordance with the Regulations under Section 18b of the Public Health Amendment Act No. 15 of 1928.

At present there are no untrained midwives practising in the Pretoria Municipal area, and according to regulations pertaining to prescribed areas, no more will be allowed to do so in future.

The supervision undertaken by the Inspectress, includes private midwives, both European and Non-European, private maternity homes, of which there are four — two European and two Non-European, and Non-European Municipal midwives.

OLD AGE HOMES.

(Figures for 1961 in brackets).

No. of visits to Old Age Homes —.....	49	(27)
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Inspection of Old Age Homes is undertaken by the Inspectress doing maternity homes in conjunction with the health inspectorial staff. A great deal more has to be done to get old aged homes properly established, controlled and conducted, and until this is done in conjunction with other authorities, conditions in many places where the aged are accommodated, will remain unsatisfactory. Lack of the necessary legislation, especially for the control of the many privately owned "homes", call for special investigation. The institutions conducted by charitable organisations are all very good.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

Two nursery schools and one creche were regularly inspected by a Medical Officer and supervised by a Health Visitor.

NON-EUROPEAN STATISTICS

Non-European clinic services are conducted at Atteridgeville, Compound, Saulsville and Mamelodi.

The investigation into Staphylococcal infection amongst Non-Europeans is proceeding and special aspects in this connection will be reported on under the "Infectious Diseases Section".

Investigations into stillbirths and deaths of children under the age of 5 years is continuing, but the findings are far from accurate, because of unreliable information given by mothers or relatives of stillborn and deceased children.

Unfortunately, many stillbirths and deaths still only come to our notice anything from six months to a year later, and in many of these instances, the family concerned has moved elsewhere to an unknown address. In spite of all this, we feel that these investigations must be continued because eventually it will help us to get more adequate statistics.

HOME VISITS.

(Figures for 1961 in brackets).

	Bantu	Compound Asiatics	Eurafricans	Atteridgeville Bantu	Saulsville Bantu	Mamelodi Bantu
First visits to newly born infants.....	— (—)	147 (169)	93 (77)	933 (1,220)	855 (1,220)	1,290 (1,162)
Subsequent visits.....	— (—)	891 (1,146)	1,062 (1,026)	3,066 (2,553)	893 (431)	448 (444)
Visits to sick children.....	— (—)	134 (105)	27 (35)	4 (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)
No. of sick children visited.....	— (—)	114 (90)	26 (32)	— (1)	— (—)	2 (2)

At the Compound Clinic there are no more home visits for Bantus because the entire population has been removed to one or other of the Bantu townships.

Home visits for Asiatics and Euraficans are more or less constant, in spite of the shift of a certain percentage of the population to Laudium and Eersterust.

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES.

(Figures in brackets for 1961).

	Bantu	Compound Asiatics	Eurafricans	Atteridgeville Bantu	Saulsville Bantu	Mamelodi Bantu
First attendances....	316 (456)	180 (112)	112 (125)	1,502 (914)	2,250 (1,897)	2,562 (2,706)
Re-attendances.....	1,778 (1,508)	2,435 (1,702)	2,583 (2,596)	24,519 (15,994)	23,733 (18,298)	23,367 (14,169)
Seen by doctor.....	800 (462)	1,057 (506)	809 (552)	7,960 (3,765)	7,916 (4,795)	8,172 (5,367)

Attendances for first and re-visits of all races at the Compound show very little change. For those cases seen by the doctor there is an appreciable increase.

At Atteridgeville there is an overall increase for all attendances, because of the increase in population.

Attendances at Saulsville also show an overall increase.

At Mamelodi the figures show very little difference.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

(Figures for 1961 in brackets).

	Compound		Atteridgeville	Saulsville	Mamelodi
	Bantus	Eurafricans and Asiatics	Bantus	Bantus	Bantus
No. of new cases reporting at clinic....	1,070 (1,207)	175 (163)	1,360 (996)	1,787 (1,428)	1,737 (1,894)
No. of attendances....	4,090 (4,661)	1,561 (1,103)	6,592 (5,618)	8,435 (7,413)	9,278 (9,733)

Little change is reflected in these figures.

CONFINEMENTS DONE BY MIDWIVES.

(Figures for 1961 in brackets).

Atteridgeville	Saulsville	Mamelodi
338 (253)	196 (227)	157 (106)

IMMUNISATION.

(Figures for 1961 in brackets).

No. of cases immunised against Diphtheria.....	2,224	(1,728)
No. of cases immunised against Whooping Cough.....	2,051	(1,475)

The increase in number of attendances here, although not remarkable, is encouraging.

Chapter VI**PRETORIA DENTAL CLINICS**

For the period 1st April 1961 to the 31st March 1962.

1. The Pretoria Dental Clinic is managed by a Board of Control consisting of representatives from the City Council, the Transvaal Provincial Administration, the Northern Transvaal Branch of the Dental Association of South Africa and the State Health Department.

2. GRANT-IN-AID.

The Department of Hospital Services grant has been increased to R27,920 per annum. The City Council of Pretoria's grant is R7,800 and the Department of Health contributes R6,200.

3. SCHOOL SERVICES.

62 schools with 35,042 scholars were inspected.

4. STATISTICS.

EXTRACTIONS FILLINGS

Year	EXTRACTIONS				FILLINGS										Dentures Completed	Other Treatment											
	New Patients	Revisits	TOTAL	Examinations	Decid.	Permanent	TOTAL	Amal.	Synthetic	TOTAL	Inlays	Polishes	Temp. Fillings	Silver Nitrate			Pulpotomies	Pulp Cappings	Rc. Canal Fillings	TOTAL	Prophylaxis	X-Rays	Therapeutics	Crowns	Bridges		
European School Children	1959-60	7,466	9,025	16,491	8,108			6,642		17,396								212	165							1,896	
	1960-61			14,755	5,803			5,900		15,993								849	101							1,750	
	1961-62	5,132	12,423	17,546	5,629	3,909	2,069	5,978	14,717	852	15,569	231	158	1,207	361	181	657	153	991	80	107	139	2	1	35	7	
European Pre-School	1959-60	73	106	179	73			90			199							1	5							125	
	1960-61			181	92			121			100							3	7							58	
	1961-62	160	309	469	172	203	5	208	301	3	304			16	65	2	11	1	14	1	1	2					
Ante- and Post Natal	1959-60	87	183	270	93			128			330							2	34							34	
	1960-61			260	101			146			295							16	30							72	
	1961-62	75	179	254	73	5	144	149	160	53	213	21	4	20	1	7	3	11	14	9	12	1			2		
TOTALS...	1961-62	5,367	12,911	18,278	5,874	4,117	2,218	6,335	15,178	908	16,086	252	162	1,243	426	184	675	157	1,016	95	117	153	3	1	37	7	
N.-European Pre-School	1959-60	311	38	349	122			267			22															33	
	1960-61			238	99			234			21															20	
	1961-62	119		119	9	161	1	162																		1	
N.E. School Children	1959-60	2,242	530	2,772	563			2,171			570									1						41	
	1960-61			1,621	389			1,693			62															21	
	1961-62	1,016		1,016	65	838	367	1,205																			
Non-European Adults	1959-60	6,559	1,259	7,818	518			8,937			30															96	
	1960-61			6,011	322			7,377			4									1						34	
	1961-62	5,343		5,343	140	13	6,326	6,339																		10	
Non-European TOTALS	1961-62	6,478		6,478	214	1,012	6,694	7,706																		1	
GRAND TOTALS	11,845	12,911	24,756	6,088	5,129	8,912	14,041	15,178	908	16,086	252	162	1,243	426	184	675	157	1,016	95	117	153	3	1	37	9		
Orthodontics Clinic		Total Visits	Examinations	Models Cast	Number of X-rays	Classification	New Appliances Inserted	Other Treatment	Adjustment of Appliances	Total																	
1961-62.....		1,728	541	197	359	47	88	28	1,118	2,378																	

Chapter VII

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

A total of 875 such medical examinations were conducted by medical officers in the Health Department. The figure includes medical examinations of persons entering the Municipal Service, special medical examination under the Workmen's Compensation Act or for Pension Fund or other purposes.

Chapter VIII

ABATTOIR ACTIVITIES

STAFF.

The establishment is as follows:

Manager — Dr. W. J. Wheeler.
 Chief Clerk — A. G. B. Pattison.
 Typist/Clerk — Miss. J. H. J. Meyer.
 Supervising Meat Inspector — D. C. van Coller
 Senior Meat Inspector — L. G. Hechter.
 Meat Inspectors — Seven.
 Superintendent By-products & Refrigeration Plant — B. de Lange.
 Fitter & Turner — One
 Workshop Assistant — One
 Senior Machine & Boiler Attendants — Three.
 Machine & Boiler Attendants — Five.
 Yard Foreman — One.
 Yard Assistant Gr. I — One.
 Yard Assistant Gr. II — One.
 Cleaners/Checkers — Three.
 Cleaners — Two.
 Total Europeans — 31.
 Non-Europeans — 42.

During the year permission was obtained to employ two more Meat Inspectors. When these posts are filled it is hoped that it will seldom be necessary to draw upon staff from the Health Department to relieve at the Abattoir.

SUPPLIES OF STOCK.

Despite the severe drought throughout the supply area sufficient numbers of stock of suitable quality arrived. This achievement by farmers demonstrates the improvement in farming methods adopted and bodes well for livestock farming in the future.

Due to conditions existing at the Johannesburg Abattoir the Department of Veterinary Services diverted pigs from the quarantine areas to this abattoir so that many pigs from the "open" areas have had to be refused entry due to overcrowding at Pretoria.

Supplies of poultry are very erratic and most birds received are of poor quality.

With the free entry of dressed poultry into the city area and the establishment of a private abattoir there is little likelihood of the Municipal Abattoirs development to any extent in the near future.

When the supply of cattle towards the end of the year lessened because of the drought the Meat Control Board removed the quota's imposed on Livestock Agents. This measure will, however, again be adopted should excessive influx of stock threaten.

The increase in numbers of stock slaughtered has been maintained putting still further pressure on overloaded facilities.

NEW ABATTOIR.

The Commission of Enquiry into Abattoir and Allied Facilities has not reported yet even though it was requested to issue an interim report about conditions at Pretoria if it considered this necessary.

There is still therefore very little prospect of vacating the present premises within the next ten years.

It is therefore imperative that extensions and alterations to present facilities be undertaken without delay.

With this end in view, discussions with the Meat Control Board are again in progress.

During the year extensions were made to the sheep and cattle kraals so that sufficient lairage for all species to house at least a three day's kill is available.

BY-PRODUCTS MANUFACTURE.

The quality of by-products manufactured was maintained at the prescribed standards despite the defects in the factory.

Lowered production of bloodmeal was due to better drying which gave improvement in quality.

Better extraction of fat, which is difficult to achieve under present conditions, would improve the quality of the carcase meal.

Although the price to the public of blood- and carcase meal was increased after the lifting of price control in 1959 it was felt that a more realistic price would be obtained by selling portion of the products by tender and this price to apply to the whole production. A substantial increase in selling price was obtained in this way.

The contract price for the purchase of fat is still very low.

Despite the increase in price, the demand for carcase meal still far outstrips production.

DISEASES ENCOUNTERED.

Condemnation of beef again was caused mainly by Cysticercosis (measles) and by bruising. The percentage of infection with measles has risen above 9 per cent, a figure which is alarming. Bruising of stock sent by rail is at times extensive, especially if the condition of the stock is poor and cattle not dehorned. The large amount of meat condemned for gangrene is mainly as a result of horn wounds.

Besnoitiosis (Elephant Hide Disease) is still encountered from the Bushveld Area where farmers are attempting to eliminate the disease by early diagnosis and slaughter.

Tuberculosis is found sporadically in bovines where localised lesions in the lungs are seen mainly.

In pigs the percentage of infection with measles is slightly lower than during the previous year, probably due to the arrival of a comparatively smaller number of pigs from the Bantu areas.

The incidence of Tuberculosis in pigs was also lower, probably for the same reason. Lesions here are to a great extent confined to the glands of the throat.

In sheep Caseous Lymphadenitis causes most condemnations while many livers are destroyed because of infestation with the tapeworm *Stilesia Hepatica*. Many sheep are lost in the pens from Transit Intoxication, although emergency slaughter allows many to be salvaged.

Conditions leading to condemnation of slaughtered poultry are mainly malignant growths and peritonitis.

GENERAL.

Some measly carcases are still frozen under supervision at private cold storages as space at the abattoirs is insufficient.

Two groups of students were trained during the year for the Meat and Foods certificate while three groups of Veterinary students undertook their vocational training at this institution.

Veterinary post mortem inspection of certain pigs from the University Farm and from the Pig Testing Station is still being undertaken.

Specimens of organs and parasites for certain institutions are still collected and advice on stock diseases to farmers given.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY to 31/12/62.

	Animals Slaughtered		
	1960	1961	1962
Bulls.....	993	792	1,324
Cows.....	19,084	15,089	20,252
Oxen.....	62,801	73,025	67,921
Total Beef.....	82,878	88,906	89,497
Calves.....	4,924	5,058	5,770
Sheep.....	183,995	216,173	221,760
Goats.....	239	236	675
Pigs.....	32,981	32,934	33,731
Total.....	305,017	343,307	351,433

INCREASE OF 46,416 ANIMALS SINCE 1960.

(FIVE YEARS) INCREASE OF 127,864 ANIMALS
SINCE 1957.

	Equines	
	1961	1962
Donkeys.....	462	299
Horses.....	782	795
Mules.....	31	18
	1,275	1,112

	Poultry	
	1961	1962
Fowls.....	26,122	22,872
Ducks.....	4,097	4,284
Pigeons.....	62	14
Turkeys.....	1,973	1,620
Geese.....	94	255
Chickens.....	6,089	1,413
Rabbits.....	109	52
	38,546	30,510

BEEF—MUTTON—PORK—VEAL CARCASSES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED

	Beef	Veal	Mutton & Goats	Pork
Carcasses.....	2,394	335	641	865
Heads.....	745	—	—	47
Hearts.....	227	—	—	6
Intestines.....	3,085	—	166,328	—
Kidneys.....	1,039	—	—	—
Livers.....	12,544	—	81,373	1,744
Lungs.....	2,088	—	5,102	—
Plucks.....	1,400	—	15,229	36
Quarters.....	215	—	836	4
Spleens.....	201	—	—	—
Tails.....	369	—	—	—
Tongues.....	843	—	—	8
Tripes.....	727	—	129	—
Udders.....	7,029	—	—	—
Viscera.....	1,621	—	390	—

TOTAL CONDEMNATIONS

	1961	1962
Cattle.....	2.470%	2.674%
Sheep.....	.282%	.289%
Calves.....	4.132%	5.805%
Pigs.....	2.896%	2.564%

CYSTICERCOSIS (MEASLES)

	1961 Total Affected	Total Condemned	Total treated in cold storage
Cattle.....	7,140 or 8.030%	1,533 or 1.725%	5,607 or 6.305%
Pigs.....	890 or 2.702%	779 or 2.365%	111 or 0.337%
	1962		
Cattle.....	8,289 or 9.261%	1,676 or 1.872%	6,613 or 7.389%
Pigs.....	744 or 2.205%	659 or 1.954%	85 or 0.251%

ORGANS OF CARCASSES INFECTED WITH CYSTICERCOSIS TREATED IN COLD STORAGE AT MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

Hearts	Livers	Tails	Tongues	Heads
6,447	5,012	6,471	1,421	6,155

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS

	1961 Number affected	Number Generalised	Number localised
Cattle.....	80 or 0.089%	22 or 0.065%	58 or 0.024%
Pigs.....	159 or 0.482%	56 or 0.170%	103 or 0.312%
Calves.....	1 or 0.019%	—	—
	1962		
Cattle.....	108 or 0.120%	35 or 0.039%	73 or 0.081%
Pigs.....	126 or 0.373%	58 or 0.171%	68 or 0.202%
Calves.....	4 or 0.069%	4 or 0.069%	—

IMPORTED MEAT TREATED IN COLD STORAGE AT MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

- 6 Beef Carcasses (Measles).
- 1 Heart.
- 4 Heads.
- 3 Tongues.
- 1 Tail.

IMPORTED MEAT TREATED IN COLD STORAGE OTHER THAN AT MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR (MEASLES)

- 66 Beef Carcasses.
- 48 Hearts.
- 48 Tongues.
- 38 Livers.
- 2 Portk Carcasses.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEASLY CARCASSES AND ORGANS TREATED IN COLD STORAGES OTHER THAN AT MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

- 2961 Beef Carcasses.
- 5022 Tongues.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEASLY CARCASSES TREATED IN COLD STORAGE AT MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

3652 Beef Carcasses.
85 Pork Carcasses.

INSPECTIONS OF COLD STORAGE (MEASLY CARCASSES)

Inspections carried out: 574
Contraventions dealt with: 20
Intimations given: 15
Notices served: 5

TOTAL NUMBER OF BLOODSMEARS EXAMINED

Total number of dead animals in trucks and pens.....	356
Total number of dead animals received from outside for destruction:.....	Nil
Total.....	<u>356</u>

Number of Bloodsmears examined:	Cattle.....	26
	Sheep.....	283
	Pigs.....	46
	Equines.....	1
		<u>356</u>

EQUINES SLAUGHTERED

Donkeys	Mules	Horses
299	18	795

DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES ETC. WERE CONDEMNED.

DISEASE	Beef C/S	Beef Qrts.	Veal	Mutton and Goat	Pork	Horse	Mule	Donkeys
Actinomycosis.....	11 Aff.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Besnoitiosis.....	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cas. Lymphadenitis.....	—	—	—	186	—	—	—	—
Cas. Lymph. Affected.....	—	—	—	7,819 (834 Qrts.)	—	—	—	—
Carcinoma.....	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Enteritis.....	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Emaciation.....	49	—	115	79	16	—	—	—
Emphysema.....	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Def. Bleeding.....	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Ext. Bruising.....	269	94	5	12	26	—	—	—
Ext. Bruising Lbs.....	—	85,819	—	2 Qrts	4 Qrts. 839	—	—	—
Erysipelas.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Decomposition.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Icterus.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gangrene.....	69	25	2	7	37	—	—	—
Fever.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Immaturity.....	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	—
Follicular Mange.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Jaundice.....	6	—	2	25	7	—	—	—
Malignant Tumours.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund.....	11	—	4	297	3	—	—	—
Mult. Abscesses.....	40	48	2	5	25	—	—	—
Mult. Abscesses (Qrts.).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mult. Haemorrhages.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Navil-ill.....	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema.....	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Onchocerciasis.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pus Contamination.....	8	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis.....	14	—	—	3	13	—	—	—
Pleuritis.....	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petechiae.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pleurisy & Peritonitis.....	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redwater.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarcosporidiosis.....	18	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tenuicollis Cysts.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Septic Pericarditis.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Nephritis.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Mastitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic Metritis.....	20	—	—	8	2	—	—	—
Septic Pneumonia.....	1	—	9	13	5	—	—	—
Uraemia.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (Cysticercosis).....	1,676	—	2	—	659	—	—	—
Tuberculosis.....	35	—	4	—	58	—	—	—

POULTRY CONDEMNED

Fowls	Ducks	Turkeys
131	2	6

DISEASES FOR WHICH POULTRY WERE CONDEMNED

	Fowls	Ducks	Turkeys
Peritonitis.....	19	—	—
Gangrene.....	1	—	1
Malignant Growths.....	32	—	3
Enteritis.....	2	—	—
Cysts.....	1	—	—
Abscesses.....	1	—	—
Tuberculosis.....	1	—	—
Dead in Pens.....	74	2	2
Total Number Condemned.....	<u>131</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

BY-PRODUCTS SOLD FOR YEAR ENDED 31/12/62.

	Tons	lbs.
Carcase Meal.....	476	958
Blood Meal.....	328	53
Feathers.....	—	948
Pig Bristle.....	—	8,518
Fat.....	192	1,036

Chapter IX

HEALTH INSPECTORATE ACTIVITIES

Very satisfactory progress has been maintained in slum elimination in European areas.

On the other hand, grossly insanitary conditions in the Asiatic Bazaar and in the Cape Location have in no way been relieved by the establishment of Laudium and Eersterus for the rehousing of Indian and Coloured communities respectively. The cleaning up of these two areas as soon as possible is essential. Good progress has been made in the clearing of Lady Selborne and Claremont. The removal of Bantu from these areas and subsequent demolition of numerous slum dwellings has gone far towards eradicating a serious health menace.

Continued development of the Hercules area has made sewerage of this part of the city an urgent necessity. This also applies to the Mamelodi Bantu Township where sanitary conditions are deteriorating because of the absence of water-borne sewerage. The development of these areas is so intense that the pail system with a few vacuum tanks can no longer be regarded as adequate.

The City has remained singularly free of gross insect infestations. Complaints have been received from time to time of minor invasions of flies and mosquitos and occasionally of fleas or cockroaches. These complaints were intensively investigated and immediate steps for eradication were taken.

Generally, the environmental hygienic standard of the city has remained most satisfactory.

During the year it was again necessary to second health inspectors to the Abattoir because of the shortage of meat inspectors. In this way relief was provided to the inspectors to the Abattoir because of the shortage of meat inspectors. In this way relief was provided to the extent of 424 man-days.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS BY THE HEALTH INSPECTORATE

The following is a summary of the inspections made by District Health Inspectors, slum and housing, infectious diseases, food, pest control and non-European areas sections during the year. (Figures for previous year in brackets).

Total inspections made.....	106,054	(95,127)
Nuisances dealt with.....	34,173	(31,806)
Nuisances abated.....	32,267	(30,743)
Complaints dealt with.....	3,575	(3,173)
Licence applications dealt with.....	5,034	(4,295)
Samples of water taken (bacteriological and chemical).....	303	(379)
Samples of foodstuffs taken (not including milk)....	530	(574)
Visits of enquiry re infectious diseases.....	2,648	(2,374)

Matters referred to other Departments.

City Engineer	292
Non-European Affairs Department.....	1,387
Chief Licence Officer.....	147
Director of Parks and Recreation.....	51
Electrical Engineer.....	305
Chief Traffic Officer.....	5
Chief Fire Officer.....	2
Chief Housing Manager.....	18

Detailed accounts of the activities of all sections as summarised above are given in the following pages of this section of the report.

PROSECUTIONS.

The following is an analysis of the prosecutions and the results thereof instituted by the Department during the year:—

Nature of offence	Total Number of Prose- cutions	Number found guilty	Number found not guilty	Withdrawn	Cautioned and discharged	Fines Imposed
Occupation of outbuildings	2	2	—	—	—	R12.00
Obstructing ventilation in dwellings	2	2	—	—	1	R2.00
Non segregation of sexes in dwelling	1	1	—	—	1	—
Permitting overcrowding in dwelling	1	1	—	—	1	—
Failing to comply with Slums order	2	1	—	1	—	R20.00
Failing to maintain premises in sound structural condition	9	7	—	2	—	R62.00
Premises being used for purposes not approved by Council	1	—	—	1	—	—
Permitting cooking in bedrooms	2	2	—	—	—	R27.00
Insufficient bathroom accommodation	2	2	—	—	—	R27.00
Excess preservative in "Boerewors"	5	5	—	—	—	R24.00
Preservative in minced meat	1	1	—	—	—	R10.00
Selling "Boerewors" containing less than 90 per cent lean meat	2	2	—	—	—	R6.00
Bakery products not protected during delivery ..	5	5	—	—	—	R34.00
Exposing unsound food for sale	1	1	—	—	—	R10.00
Exposing food to contamination	5	5	—	—	—	R38.00
Defective refrigerator in Butchershop	1	1	—	—	—	R4.00
Failing to comply with statutory notice	14	11	—	3	3	R78.00
Keeping fowls without permit	2	1	—	1	—	R1.00
Failing to provide builders latrines	4	4	—	—	—	R28.00
Failing to destroy vermin on premises	1	1	—	—	—	R10.00
Added water to milk	19	16	—	3	3	R186.00
Introducing milk without permit	4	4	—	—	—	R16.00
Selling milk without licence	2	1	1	—	—	R10.00
Placed pasteurised milk in final containers at place other than pasteurisation plant	1	1	—	—	—	R30.00
Failing to keep dairy in clean state	1	1	—	—	—	R20.00
Selling pasteurised milk which had not been maintained at a temperature of 50°F or less	1	1	—	—	—	R20.00
Being a licensee of a dairy and not being clean in his person	1	1	—	—	—	R20.00
TOTAL	92	80	1	11	9	R675.00

PROSECUTIONS WITHDRAWN.

- 1 Withdrawn on instructions from Management Committee.
- 1 Error in sampling.
- 1 Accused obtained Building Society loan to comply with this Departments requirements.
- 1 Sworn statement produced by accused that out-buildings were not used for sleeping purposes.
- 2 Premises demolished.
- 1 Error in person been charged. Accused was not the producer of the alleged adulterated milk.
- 1 Complied with all requirements before case was heard.
- 1 Premises concerned were sold.
- 1 Accused complied with all requirements and court suggested case be withdrawn.
- 1 Bereavement in family at time of offence. Accused not present on farm at the time.

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Licensed Premises.

The following is a list of premises and the number of each which were licensed during the year. The premises were all inspected at regular intervals and where necessary appropriate action was taken to remedy any unsatisfactory conditions:

	Europeans	Non- Europeans
Bakers and Confectioners (Including Depots).....	32	2
Billiard Saloons.....	7	2
Bio Operators.....	32	9
Bioscope Tearooms.....	2	—
Boarding and Lodging Houses.....	216	—
Brickburners.....	1	—
Butchers.....	153	45
Cobblers.....	49	20
Cycle Dealers.....	80	51
Dairies.....	95	14
Dry Cleaning Receiving Depots.....	93	19
Fellmongers.....	1	—
Fishfriers.....	4	—
Fishmongers.....	47	2

Fresh Produce Dealers.....	480	189
Fumigators.....	2	—
Hairdressers.....	156	25
Hawkers & Pedlars.....	73	341
Hotels.....	30	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers.....	2	—
Ice Cream Vendors.....	20	1
Laundries & Dry Cleaners.....	39	6
Market Stalls.....	18	37
Milk Producers.....	384	—
Milk shops.....	235	31
Millers.....	4	—
Mineral Water Dealers.....	180	27
Mineral Water Manufacturers.....	5	—
Motor Vehicle Attendants.....	16	—
Native Eating Houses.....	6	31
Pawnbrokers.....	1	—
Pintables and Jukeboxes.....	122	7
Poulterers.....	37	—
Provision Dealers.....	441	288
Provision Factories.....	14	2
Public Halls & Places of Entertainment.....	22	1
Quarries.....	1	—
Restaurants & Tea rooms.....	316	89
Second-hand Dealers.....	80	4
Tanneries.....	1	—
Theatres (Including 1 Drive-In).....	10	3
Turkish Baths.....	1	—
Undertakers.....	5	5
Woodsawyers.....	4	—
Workshops.....	253	5

Building Plans.

The following table summarises the plans examined during the twelve months ended 31st December 1962:

Month	Number of Plans First submission	Number of Plans Re- submission	Preliminary Plans	Plans submitted by Architects	Plans for Locations	Total
January.....	68	37	—	—	18	123
February.....	100	15	1	—	25	141
March.....	115	19	—	—	51	185
April.....	116	5	—	—	24	145
May.....	129	17	—	—	36	182
June.....	87	25	—	2	36	150
July.....	108	18	1	—	41	168
August.....	151	32	—	—	64	247
September.....	137	15	1	—	27	180
October.....	142	27	—	—	41	210
November.....	103	17	—	—	29	149
December.....	90	18	—	—	33	141
	1,346	245	3	2	425	2,021

Early morning and evening inspections.

The District Health Inspectors are required to carry out early morning inspections at least once per month and, in addition, inspections are carried out during the evening or at night as and when required.

It is part of the normal function of inspectors in the food section in particular to carry out inspections during lunch periods, early evenings and during the night.

The following table indicates the types of premises inspected and the number of "extra hour" inspections carried out during the year:—

Type of Inspections	Total No. of Inspections	Found Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory intimations or notices served
Butcher shops.....	764	642	122
Native Eating Houses.....	39	22	17
Restaurants.....	333	238	95
Food deliveries.....	240	212	28
Dairy Depots.....	129	129	30
Hotels.....	32	27	5
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	52	36	16
Bakeries.....	19	17	2
Fish Mongers.....	11	9	2
Food Factories.....	3	3	—
Laundries.....	7	6	1
Miscellaneous.....	43	35	8
	1,702	1,376	326

Food Section (various premises):

Night inspections.....	124	120	4
Lunch-hour inspections.....	278	220	58
Early-morning inspections.....	30	26	4
	<u>2,134</u>	<u>1,742</u>	<u>392</u>

The following table summarises the inspections carried out and the action taken by the District Health Inspectors during the year ended 31st December 1962:—

Nuisances dealt with.....	19,064
Notices complied with.....	1,775
Intimations complied with.....	16,865
Notices served.....	2,163
Intimations given.....	16,901
Nuisances re-inspected.....	7,328
Complaints dealt with.....	2,873
Cyanide fumigations.....	281
Building Comp. slips.....	41
Licence applications.....	4,194
Stables.....	173
Butcher shops.....	5,164
Fishmongers.....	1,135
Bakehouses.....	627
Restaurants and Tearooms.....	6,566
Boarding and lodging houses.....	907
Grocery and Provision stores.....	4,118
Fruit and Vegetable stores.....	3,430
Factories.....	1,006
Hairdressers Saloons.....	894
Dairy Depots & Milk Stores.....	1,631
Miscellaneous inspections.....	3,426
Matters referred to other departments.....	704
House to house inspections.....	9,320
Night inspections.....	11
Early morning inspections.....	1,290
Total inspections.....	<u>55,119</u>

Pest Control by District Health Inspectors.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the District Health Inspectors in regard to rodent, fly and mosquito control during the year:—

RODENTS.

1. Complaints investigated.....	355
2. Premises inspected and advice given.....	3,211
3. Notices and intimations to use traps or poison.....	1,256
4. Notices served requiring rodent proofing of premises.....	97
5. Notices served under 3 & 4 above, complied with.....	178
6. Existing buildings made rodentproof.....	203
7. New rodentproof buildings completed.....	73
8. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	
9. Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed.....	1,081
10. No. of rodents seen killed or reported killed.....	2,246
11. Ratproof animal food bins provided.....	137
12. Matters referred to Pest Control.....	1
13. Matters concerning rodent control referred to other departments.....	2

MOSQUITOS.

1. Complaints investigated.....	134
2. Inspections made.....	1,571
3. Notices and intimations given.....	490
4. Notices served under (3) above complied with.....	115
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	
6. Breeding places eliminated.....	391
7. Advice given re mosquito control.....	725
8. Types of mosquito found.....	Culex

FLIES.

1. Complaints investigated.....	119
2. Inspections made.....	1,217
3. Notices and intimations given.....	425
4. Notices served under (3) above complied with.....	76
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	
6. Breeding places eliminated.....	311
7. Advice given re fly control.....	645

FOOD SECTION

This section is responsible for ensuring the hygienic production, handling and distribution of foodstuffs. This entailed frequent visits to all types of food premises throughout the city and in the non-European areas falling under the jurisdiction of the Pretoria City Council.

Regular samples were taken of public water supplies, both at their sources and at different points throughout the reticulation system.

The water in the eight swimming baths and paddling pools was regularly sampled and tested to ensure the efficient functioning of the purification plants.

The appended tables indicate the types of food samples taken for bacterial and/or chemical analyses during the year.

When any sample of food was found to be below the required standard, the seller was either warned or prosecuted.

Large quantities of foodstuffs, details of which are given hereunder, were surrendered to the department or were seized as unfit for human consumption, and were condemned and destroyed. Excellent co-operation between food vendors and the department was maintained throughout the year. This resulted in very few warnings to vendors for unsound foodstuffs found exposed for sale or stored on the premises.

A Health Inspector was in daily attendance at the early morning market where large quantities of foodstuffs were seized and condemned as unfit for human consumption. Details are furnished in the tables hereunder.

The inspection of restaurants, hotels, boarding houses and other food vendors during meal hours whilst food was being prepared and served, was continued. A total of 83 hours was spent on such early morning, lunch hour and night inspections.

Special attention was given to the handling of prepared foods, the washing of utensils, cutlery and crockery and the personal cleanliness of the personnel concerned.

Samples of water were taken from private boreholes within the municipal area. Where the water was found to be suspect, the owners were required to connect up to the municipal water mains.

On the whole the preparation, handling and storage of foodstuffs was satisfactory, but there has always been room for improvement. It demands our constant vigilance.

As mentioned special early morning, lunch hour and night inspections were carried out. The following is a detailed table of this work:—

Contraventions dealt with.....	66
Notices served.....	1
Intimations and advice given.....	65
Contraventions abated.....	65

Inspections carried out.

Re-inspections.....	1
Restaurants and tearooms.....	241
Licensed hotels.....	13
Private hotels and boarding houses.....	29
Confectioners.....	42
Bakeries.....	60
Dairies and milk depots.....	22
Food deliveries.....	24
Total No. of inspections.....	<u>432</u>

The following table is an analysis of the times of the day during which special inspections were carried out:—

	No.	Satisfactory	Not quite satisfactory and unsatisfactory
Night inspections.....	124	120	4
Lunch hour inspections.....	278	220	58
Early morning inspections.....	30	26	4

A total of 164 consignments of foodstuffs (other than those seized on the morning market) was surrendered or seized and the following were condemned as unfit for human consumption and were destroyed:—

Jam.....	2,793 lbs.
Meat.....	} ----- 14,544 tins.
Fish.....	
Fruit.....	
Vegetables.....	
Milk.....	
Miscellaneous tin foods	} ----- 2,386 jars and bottles
Mayonnaise.....	
Pickles.....	
Sandwich spreads.....	
Extracts.....	
Fruit Squashes.....	
Cream.....	28 gallons
Fruit.....	11 packets.
Fruit.....	609 lbs.
Poultry.....	704 lbs.
Sausages.....	7 lbs.
Cheese.....	75 lbs.
Cereals.....	227 packets.
Cereals.....	885 lbs.
Confectionery.....	1,431 packets.
Confectionery.....	1,095 lbs.
Fresh fish.....	196 packets.
Fresh fish.....	157 lbs.
Salt.....	16 lbs.
Biltong.....	2 oz.
Boerwors.....	52 lbs.
Cake mixture.....	103 lbs.
Cooking fats and butter.....	35 lbs.
Coffee.....	12 lbs.
Sugar.....	197 lbs.
Meat.....	1,007 lbs.
Custard.....	1 lbs.
Curry.....	7 lbs.
Soup.....	7 packets.
Soup.....	94 lbs.
Spices.....	10 packets.
Spices.....	190 lbs.
Vegetables.....	128 packets.
Vegetables.....	194 lbs.
Ice-cream.....	2 containers.

In all five warnings were issued in respect of infringements of statutes and regulations dealing with foodstuffs.

The following food and water samples were taken for chemical and bacteriological analysis:—

CHEMICAL.

Nature of article	No. of samples	No. Satisfactory	No. unsatisfactory
Ice-Cream.....	161	149	12
Boerwors.....	95	81	14
Mince Meat.....	29	25	4
Cheese.....	7	7	—
Polony.....	40	40	—
Pork Sausages.....	4	4	—
Vienna Sausages.....	29	27	2

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

	No. of samples	No. Satisfactory	No. unsatisfactory
Ice-cream.....	165	143	22

Forty-six warnings were issued and eight prosecutions instituted in connection with the samples which did not conform to the Food, Drug and Disinfectants Act and other regulations dealing with foodstuffs.

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLIES. BACTERIOLOGICAL.

	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Total
Rietvlei Waterworks.			
(After filtration but before chlorination).....	2	6	8
Witkoppies Bridge.			
This stream flows into Rietvlei dam and is being carefully watched to prevent any gross pollution of the dam.	—	9	9
Fountains.			
(a) Upper Springs (before chlorination).....	7	6	13
(b) Lower Springs (before chlorination).....	7	6	13
(c) Mixed water (after chlorination, includes water from Fountains, Rietvlei and Grootfontein).....	9	—	9
The springs at the various Fountains yield nearly 6,350,000 gallons a day and the water is chlorinated as a routine measure.			
Taps in city.			
In various parts of city.....	4	—	4
Other Municipal Supplies.			
(a) Mamelodi storage tanks.....	37	4	41
(b) Municipal baths.....	36	—	36
(c) Municipal paddling pools.....	11	—	11
(d) Rooiwal.....	29	5	34
(e) Municipal Quarry (Bon Accord).....	15	7	22
Rand Water Board.			
Taken from main supply pipe.....	14	—	14
On private premises.			
Boreholes.....	16	6	22
Action was taken requiring owners of suspect boreholes to connect to Municipal water mains.			
Sewage effluent pumped to Power Station Dam.			
(a) After filtration and chlorination at Sewage works.....	1	9	10
(b) After filtration and chlorination at Power Station dam.....	1	9	10
The water is sewage effluent which is filtered and chlorinated and pumped to the Power Station for cooling purposes and Pretoria West Golf Course for irrigation. It is not used for swimming or domestic purposes, but the standard which is referred to is the same as that required for drinking water.			

	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Total
CHEMICAL			
(a) Municipal Swimming Baths.....	28	8	36
(b) Municipal Paddling Pools.....	11	—	11

MUNICIPAL MARKET.

Daily inspections of all produce on the early morning market were carried out and the follow-
ing quantities of foodstuffs were condemned and destroyed during the year:—

Fruit and Vegetables.			
Boxes large.....	4,657	Heaps.....	8
Bundles.....	61	Sugar bags.....	811
Crates.....	908	Trays.....	96
Carton boxes.....	24	Grain bags.....	493
Small lots.....	2	Paper bags.....	25
Pockets.....	13,259		
Dressed poultry.		Guinea fowl.	
No. examined.....	6,422	No. examined.....	211
No. condemned.....	—	No. condemned.....	1
Percentage condemned.....	Nil	Percentage condemned.....	.474%
Live poultry.		Hares.	
No. examined.....	7	No. examined.....	3
No. condemned.....	—	No. condemned.....	3
Percentage condemned.....	Nil	Percentage condemned.....	100%
Game Antelope.		Springhare.	
No. examined.....	708	No. examined.....	1
No. condemned.....	21	No. condemned.....	1
Percentage condemned.....	2.966%	Percentage condemned.....	100%

Game Birds (dead).		Turkeys.	
No. examined.....	44	No. examined.....	7
No. condemned.....	—	No. condemned.....	—
Percentage condemned.....	Nil	Percentage condemned.....	Nil

The following table shows the number of classified inspections carried out by Inspectors of the Food Section:—

Contraventions dealt with.....	2,982
Contraventions abated.....	2,817
Notices served.....	165
Intimations given.....	2,817
Re-inspected.....	705
Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	184
Licence applications dealt with.....	201
Inspection of butcher shops.....	408
Inspection of fishmongers shops.....	139
Inspection of bakehouses.....	242
Inspection of confectioners' shops.....	91
Inspection of restaurants and tearooms.....	1,292
Inspection of native eating houses.....	306
Inspection of fruit and vegetable stores.....	3,218
Inspection of milk shops and milk depots.....	67
Inspection of other food stores.....	1,228
Inspection of mineral water factories.....	4
Inspection of other food factories.....	597
Inspection of morning market.....	305
Miscellaneous inspections.....	626
Night inspections.....	24
Lunch hour inspections.....	277
Samples taken.....	899
Hotel and boarding house inspections.....	1,002
	<u>11,815</u>

PEST CONTROL SECTION.

Mosquito Control Measures.

Routine clearing of vegetation from all spruits within the municipal area was carried out as well as of uncanalised portions of the Apies river, the main irrigation furrow in Innesdale and dams at Eloffs Estates.

Anti-larval spraying of all spruits, dams, irrigation furrows, quarries South of the Voortrekker Monument as well as those east of the Leper Institution, swampy areas and seepage furrows was carried out at weekly intervals from January to the first week in May and resumed from the end of September to the end of December.

Isolated cases of mosquito breeding were found in the vicinity of Skinners Court and Innesdale area during winter months of July and August. These breeding places were thoroughly sprayed and breeding eliminated.

Three hundred and twenty gallons of D.D.T. emulsion larvicide were used. After being diluted to correct strength this amounted to approximately 95,700 gallons larvicide sprayed.

The Market Gardeners on the Eloff Estates gave their full co-operation and there was no reluctance to pay the required nominal charges for effective anti-mosquito measures on their farms. Seven hundred and seventy four (774) holes and depressions which formed potential mosquito breeding places were filled and levelled.

There was extensive mosquito breeding in the experimental maturation and oxidation ponds at the central sewerage works during November and December. After discussions with authorities from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, who are carrying out experiments in ponding of sewerage, it was agreed that certain mosquito control measures be carried out.

The banks of some of these ponds were at times heavily overgrown with grass and weeds at water level which made conditions for mosquito breeding most favourable. This was brought to the notice of the C.S.I.R. and the vegetation was cleared. Spraying of the maturation ponds with a larvicide could not be done as it was thought that larvicide would destroy other aquatic fauna which were necessary for maturation and oxidation of sewage in the "ponding" process.

Regular inspections were carried out and after effective control measures were adopted mosquito breeding was reduced to a minimum.

During the year the Pest Control Section and the District Health Inspectors investigated 138 complaints in regard to mosquito breeding and as a result 1,604 inspections were carried out and 490 written or verbal warnings were given.

Rodents.

Two European rodent eradicators maintained rodent control work in all municipal buildings, Stores, Parks, Sports fields, Central and Rooiwal sewage disposal works, Rietvlei Waterworks, Bon Accord Quarries, Fountains valley, all Municipal buildings at Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, Saulsville and Lady Selborne non-European townships.

Rodent bait containing "Warfarin" as its active ingredient was the main method of eradication used, and by checking bait points regularly, and ensuring that sufficient bait was available to rodents at all times, it was possible to control infestations satisfactorily, 19,345 poison baits were set, of which 9,765 were "taken" and 1,452 rodents are known to have been destroyed on Municipal premises. This figure would have been much higher if all the carcasses could have been recovered. In addition 2,246 rodents were either seen or reported killed in private premises.

Five hundred and two complaints in regard to rodent infestations were investigated by the Pest Control Inspectors and the District Health Inspectors, resulting in 3,369 inspections being carried out, 1,279 verbal or written warnings being issued, 1,777 accumulations of rubbish, rubble and lumber likely to harbour rodents were removed.

Seventy three new rodentproof buildings were completed and 203 existing buildings made rodentproof. Ninety seven buildings were demolished during the year and 97 certificates were issued certifying that the premises were rodent free prior to the demolition of the buildings.

Fly-breeding.

All municipal premises where potential breeding places for flies were known to exist, were inspected regularly and insecticides applied where necessary.

One hundred and nineteen complaints in regard to fly nuisance were investigated and 1,217 inspections carried out, 425 verbal or written warnings were issued and 311 breeding places eliminated.

Cockroaches.

The Slaughtermans' changerooms at the Abattoir, three offices of the Cleansing Section, and the Burgerpark Tea room were sprayed for the eradication of cockroaches.

Bed-bugs.

The public was given advice whenever necessary and seven municipal sub-compounds were treated for the eradication of bed-bugs.

Other Insects.

Several complaints of fleas and ticks were received from the public and advice was given to them on the methods of eradication.

Rodent Eradication.

Contraventions dealt with.....	19
Contraventions abated.....	16
Intimations given.....	23
Premises re-inspected.....	158
Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	147
Floors repaired or walls or roofs made rodentproof in flour, grain or forage stores.....	4
Accumulations of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rats cleaned up and removed.....	696
Miscellaneous inspections.....	975
Total Inspections for the year.....	<u>1,980</u>
Poison baits set on Townlands.....	19,345
Number of baits taken.....	9,765
Number of rodents destroyed on Municipal premises.....	1,452

Mosquito Control.

Contraventions dealt with.....	4
Contraventions abated.....	4
Intimations given.....	4
Premises re-inspected.....	33
Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	9
Check up of dams cleared of weeds.....	808
Check up of dams sprayed.....	851
Check up on irrigation furrows cleared.....	886
Check up on irrigation furrows sprayed.....	646
Check up on drainage of swampy areas.....	445
Check up on spraying of swampy areas.....	252
Holes and depressions filled in.....	774
Miscellaneous inspections.....	797
Total Inspections for year.....	<u>5,501</u>

SLUM CLEARANCE.

The department has experienced another very successful year in its attempts to maintain the high standard of housing in the city and we have managed to reduce the number of slum dwellings and other undesirable types of accommodation to record low levels.

Considering the size of the city's European population, a total of 94 major slum dwellings for the whole year is a very low figure indeed. Of this number, 14 houses have been vacated which means that only 80 major slum dwellings are known to be occupied by Europeans in the entire city. A number of these properties has been acquired by the City Council and will be demolished as soon as the occupiers can be accommodated elsewhere.

The number of European families accommodated in backyards has been reduced to only 27. The practice of letting outbuildings in backyards to poorer families and to old people, is confined mostly to the Hercules, Pretoria West and Goedehoop areas. The majority of existing major slum houses are also situated in these suburbs.

Although a large number of notices were served on owners and tenants of houses for minor contraventions of the Municipal Slums Regulations, there has been no cause for concern as the majority of notices were complied with and drastic action was only resorted to in very exceptional instances.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR SLUM DWELLINGS AND OCCUPIED OUTBUILDINGS IN EUROPEAN AREAS

The following table indicates the distribution of known major slum dwellings and unsatisfactory outbuildings as at the end of the year under review. (Figures for the previous year in brackets).

Areas	Known existing slum dwellings at 31.12.62	Known occupied outbuildings at 31.12.62	Increase or decrease on previous year	
			Slum dwellings	Outbuildings
Innesdale area.....	9 (4)	3 (7)	+ 5	— 4
Western areas (West of Steen- hoven Spruit).....	13 (11)	7 (8)	+ 2	— 1
Eastern areas (East of Apies River)	4 (—)	— (3)	+ 4	— 3
Central areas.....	35 (40)	6 (5)	— 5	+ 1
Hercules areas.....	33 (42)	11 (14)	— 9	— 3
Total.....	94 (97)	27 (37)	— 3	—10

SLUM CLEARANCE IN NON-EUROPEAN AREAS.

Much progress has been made with elimination of slum dwellings and other unsatisfactory types of accommodation in all non-European residential areas which have been proclaimed European areas in terms of the Group Areas Act. These areas include Lady Selborne, Claremont, Riverside, Highlands and Eastwood. In the latter two areas, all dwellings, including business premises, will eventually be demolished and it will probably be necessary to re-plan both these areas before they are made available for European occupation.

Lady Selborne and Claremont are situated within the Pretoria Municipal boundaries. As pointed out in previous annual reports, sanitary and health conditions in Lady Selborne and Claremont — Bantu and Coloured areas within the Municipal boundaries, are most unsatisfactory. The present move to demolish all buildings in these areas is being accelerated and it is hoped that these insanitary areas will soon be cleared.

The new Indian township Laudium, the Coloured township at Eersterus and the Bantu townships at Mamelodi, Atteridgeville and Saulsville, have developed into good modern residential areas for non-Europeans. Provision has been made for a Chinese residential area, which will be provided with modern complete health services.

The present unsatisfactory slum conditions will disappear automatically from all the peri-urban premises acquired by the City Council as soon as sufficient housing is available in the City's townships which have been developed for the various racial groups.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Slum Court proceedings under the Slums Act have not been instituted in Pretoria for very many years. By seeking the co-operation of owners or occupiers of major and minor slum properties, we have managed very well and only occasionally resorted to court action under the Municipal Slums Regulations.

During the year under review, 20 persons, involving 27 different contraventions of the Municipal Slums Regulations, were prosecuted for reasons indicated in the following table:—

Nature of contravention	Number of charges
Obstruction of ventilation to bedrooms.....	2
Permitting occupation of outbuildings.....	3
Failure to provide adequate cooking facilities.....	4
Failure to provide adequate bathroom facilities.....	4
Failure to maintain premises structurally.....	13
Failure to destroy vermin on premises.....	1
Total.....	27

DEMOLITIONS AND CONVERSIONS OF RESIDENTIAL PREMISES.

The number of applications for permission to demolish dwelling houses or to convert residential premises into business use in terms of the provisions of the Housing Act, increased from 96 during 1961 to 159 during 1962.

From the 159 applications received, 104 dwellings were demolished and 18 houses were converted into business use.

The following figures indicate the number of applications received for the reasons stated:—

For building of flats, offices, shops or houses.....	75
For extensions to schools, churches etc.....	8
Resulting from action instituted by the department.	58
Conversions into business premises.....	18
	159

Only seven business premises were demolished during the year. Although demolition permits are not required for these buildings, it was insisted that certificates be obtained to certify that buildings were free from rodents and vermin, before demolition was commenced. Similar certificates were issued in respect of all other demolitions and conversions.

Details of applications for demolitions and conversions are reflected in the following tables:—

APPLICATIONS REFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING.

	No. of dwellings (5 or less living- rooms each)	No. of living- rooms involved	Permits Approved	Permits Refused	Permits Pending
Demolitions.....	133	549	131	Nil	2
Conversions.....	17	60	17	Nil	Nil
Total.....	150	609	148	Nil	2

APPLICATIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

	No. of dwellings (more than 5 livingrooms each)	No. of living rooms involved	Authority granted	Authority refused	Authority pending
Demolitions.....	8	118	7	Nil	1
Conversions.....	1	6	1	Nil	Nil
Total.....	9	124	8	Nil	1

The figures tabled above do not include applications in respect of houses demolished in non-European residential areas which have been proclaimed European areas in terms of the Group Areas Act.

The Council has obtained a bulk demolition permit from the Department of Housing, which authorises the demolition of any or all houses which are considered unfit for human habitation in these areas. We are in a position to immediately demolish a slum property acquired by the City Council and thereby greatly minimise the problem of damage to or theft of materials in vacant houses, or re-occupation of these houses by any persons.

Hundreds of houses comprising thousands of dwelling units, each consisting of single or interleading rooms occupied by a Bantu, Coloured or an Asiatic family, have already been demolished in these areas.

STATISTICS DEALING WITH SLUMS PREVENTION AND CLEARANCE WORK.

The following are details of inspections and investigations associated with slum clearance work undertaken by the Slums Section of the Department, during the year under review:—

Type of inspection	Number of premises
Hotels and lodging houses.....	201
Private dwelling houses.....	2,493
Outbuildings.....	514
Premises inspected before and after demolition.....	441
Premises inspected before and after conversion.....	138
Dwellings in area surveys.....	1,991
Complaints investigated.....	324
Housing application investigations.....	26
Re-inspection of premises.....	1,354
Miscellaneous (including creches, nursery schools and old age homes).....	763
Total.....	8,245

Details of action taken following inspections and investigations enumerated above, are as follows:—

Notices served:

Prohibiting occupation.....	328
Overcrowding.....	388
Structural repairs and renovations.....	405
Bathing, wash-up and cooking facilities.....	267
Total.....	1,388
Verbal warnings and advice given.....	1,133
Letters sent.....	168
Matters referred to other departments.....	164
Interviews with members of the public.....	425
Total.....	1,490
Total number of contraventions dealt with.....	2,521
Total number of notices and intimations complied with.....	1,857

NURSERY SCHOOLS, CRECHES, OLD AGE HOMES AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS.

Several applications for permission to establish new creches and old age homes on private residential premises were dealt with during the year under review. The establishment of these institutions is to be encouraged, but at the same time care must be taken not to allow private houses which do not comply with appropriate standards, to be used for such purposes. As a result of strict health standards being required, two old age homes and one creche were abandoned.

Unfortunately it has not been possible to promulgate by-laws to control these establishments due to the absence of empowering authority in the Provincial Ordinance. Appeals to the Province to provide the necessary authority have so far not been successful. It is felt that local authorities should at least be permitted to control the health side of these institutions adequately. The educational, social or welfare aspects could be retained by the authorities concerned.

NON-EUROPEAN AREAS.

The personnel attached to this section consists of:—

- 1 Supervising Health Inspector.
- 2 District Health Inspectors.
- 2 Bantu Health Inspectors (authorised establishment 6).

Representations have since March 1962 been made to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development to allow us to import from other areas additional Bantu Health Inspectors for the Bantu townships, since there are no qualified personnel resident in the Pretoria area. Thus far the Department concerned has not given the necessary authority. The appointment of at least two Bantu inspectors is a matter of urgency and should not be delayed. The appointment of a qualified Indian Health Inspector is also under consideration.

A European Health Inspector is in charge of one or more of the non-European townships, one Bantu Health Inspector is permanently stationed at Atteridgeville and the second Bantu at Mamelodi.

The Bantu Health Inspectors are under the direct control of the Supervising Health Inspector.

COMMENTS ON THE RESPECTIVE TOWNSHIPS.

1. Lady Selborne and Claremont—Erven 1-36.

The majority of houses and other structures in these townships are of poor construction and very overcrowded.

House to house surveys were carried out in these areas up to March 1962, when the Bantu inspector stationed there resigned. Many revisits had to be carried out to see that the work was satisfactorily done. Defaulters responded well after verbal intimations had been given or after receiving the usual "courtesy" notice from the Department. On the whole owners and defaulters are willing to do the required work but lack the necessary funds and their pending removal under the Group Areas Act aggravates this position.

Only business premises and a few private dwellings have a piped water supply inside the buildings. The water supply to other residential premises is by means of a standpipe in each yard. All supplies are however served by the Municipal water main.

All cleansing services are carried out by the City Engineer's Department. The removal services are adequate but the utmost difficulty has been experienced in inducing inhabitants not to deposit litter and waste water onto streets, into stormwater furrows and on vacant ground. A maintenance gang keeps the streets and furrows in a reasonable condition but which deteriorates rapidly during storms.

These areas have been declared "white" under the Group Areas Act and it is hoped to demolish all buildings in the near future. The establishment of the Government controlled freehold Bantu township "Garankua" should assist in providing better housing for the Bantu at present living in the Lady Selborne and Claremont areas. Numerous properties have already been acquired by the Council most of which have already been demolished as unfit for human occupation.

2. Asiatic Bazaar and Cape Location.

Although a fair number of Indian families and some coloured families have moved to the new townships, these areas are still very congested and houses and rooms are mostly totally defective, inadequately lit and overcrowded with insufficient W.C. and bathroom accommodation. The replanning of these areas and resettlement of the inhabitants in the recently established areas are matters of urgency and should be expedited.

3. Indian Township — Laudium.

During 1960 the City Council provided all essential services in this township for the Indian Community and commenced with the erection of an Economic Housing Scheme the following year. Each house consists of three bedrooms, livingroom/kitchen W. C. apartment and a bathroom and is provided with electricity, electric stove and hot water system. Work on this housing scheme progressed so well that a number of houses were available for occupation within a few months. During the year house surveys have been conducted and premises were found to be well kept.

Well designed modern business premises consisting of a butcher shop, a provision dealer, a restaurant and a milk depot were completed during the year. The shops have been allocated to tenants but only the restaurant commenced trading. Work on a well designed community centre was commenced, and a ceramic factory has been completed. Several modern and privately built houses were nearing completion.

A prefabricated school was erected to accommodate scholars in this township. A private bus service conveyed school children to and from the township and the Asiatic Bazaar.

All premises in the township are sewered and cleansing services are provided by the City Engineers Department. Stormwater drains and making of roads were completed as the township expanded.

4. Coloured Area — Eersterust.

This area is being developed on a basis similar to that for the Indian community at Laudium.

The building of 200 economic houses progressed very well and are by now practically all occupied. Each house consists of three bedrooms, a livingroom/kitchen and a bathroom with a W.C. House to house surveys were carried out in this township and premises were well kept and clean. The houses are all provided with electricity, electric stoves and hot water cisterns.

A prefabricated school building has been erected and a community hall has also been provided. A privately erected garage and workshop is nearing completion.

It is hoped that progress in rehousing this group will be maintained at a high level so that present unsatisfactory housing conditions existing in areas within the municipal boundaries will be eliminated in the near future.

A few old poorly designed and constructed shops, which existed when the area was acquired, still serve the needs of the community. The provision of well designed and modern business and other premises including a clinic should receive urgent attention.

All newly erected premises in the township are sewered and essential services provided.

The provision and making of stormwater drains and roads is well in hand. The condition of Morelettspruit, on the western boundary of the township and which appears to be polluted within the areas of Silverton Town Council and Peri-Urban Areas Health Board through which it runs, leaves much to be desired and is the cause of complaints by inhabitants in this area, but is not under control of the City Council of Pretoria.

5. Atteridgeville and Mamelodi.

Expansion and development in these areas continued on a sound basis. The Atteridgeville area is almost completely built up as far as residential premises are concerned. The name of Vlakfontein was changed during the year to Mamelodi.

Several liquor bottle stores were completed during the year and work on "white liquor" lounges nearing completion. Extensive improvements have been effected to the old age home at Mamelodi and the provision of equipment and other facilities is expected to be completed early in the new year. The building of a bioscope as well as a hostel for single men in the Mamelodi township will be completed in the near future. Plans for a new Administrative block are being prepared.

Residential and business premises are generally well kept and co-operation with the Department is very good.

The Atteridgeville area is sewered and all cleansing services are rendered by the City Engineers Department. The Mamelodi area is not sewered and all services are rendered under contract by the Silverton Town Council. Several complaints in regard to the night soil removal services were received during the year and the need for water-borne sewerage is urgent. All dry non-noxious refuse is dumped on excavated ground in the centre of the township and is well controlled.

Scavenging services were introduced in these townships and this assists greatly in keeping streets and open spaces clean.

Only a very small number of cattle and draught animals are kept in these areas. A continuous watch is however maintained to ensure that residents do not furtively introduce them. The communal kraal with ample grazing at Mamelodi has not induced the owners of such animals to keep them there; the distance from residences and business premises probably being a factor. There is however no actual health nuisance being created by the few animals kept.

Slaughtering of animals for ceremonial purposes is a custom frequently followed. During the year permits were issued to slaughter 72 animals for such purposes. The relevant premises were inspected to ensure that no nuisance existed after slaughtering and care was taken to avoid consumption of unhealthy meat.

During house surveys it was in many instances found that due to the absence of storage facilities a variety of articles are kept in bedrooms and livingrooms causing congestion. In a number of instances plans were submitted for proposed storerooms to relieve this position. Plans for additional bedrooms and livingrooms to dwellings were also submitted — these additions have relieved the overcrowding commonly found with the larger families. During house surveys it was also found that the required floor space per person was, in many instances not attained. This occurred mostly where the family was large and where illegitimate children and other relatives were housed in the same dwelling. Outbuildings and enclosed verandahs were in some instances also used for sleeping purposes. All matters were dealt with as best we could under the circumstances.

The following return on overcrowding gives an indication of the conditions:—

STATISTICAL RETURN ON OVERCROWDING (OR OTHERWISE OF ROOMS USED AS BEDROOMS). REQUIREMENTS BASED ON 40 SQ. FEET PER PERSON OVER THE AGE OF 10 YEARS AND 20 SQ. FEET PER PERSON UNDER THE AGE OF 10 YRS.

1. ROOMS OF DWELLING HOUSES USED AS BEDROOMS.

	Atteridge- ville	Mamelodi	Laudium	Eerste- rust
(a) First Bedroom:				
(i) Satisfactory.....	252	784	78	40
(ii) Unsatisfactory.....	220	582	2	1
(b) Second Bedroom:				
(i) Satisfactory.....	101	744	73	25
(ii) Unsatisfactory.....	62	612	—	2
(c) Third Bedroom:				
(i) Satisfactory.....	6	43	20	9
(ii) Unsatisfactory.....	3	19	—	—
(d) Fourth Bedroom:				
(i) Satisfactory.....	—	5	—	—
(ii) Unsatisfactory.....	—	2	—	—
(e) Fifth Bedroom:				
(i) Satisfactory.....	—	—	—	—
(ii) Unsatisfactory.....	—	—	—	—
(f) Dining Room:				
(i) Satisfactory.....	190	250	—	—
(ii) Unsatisfactory.....	73	67	—	1
(g) Sitting Room:				
(i) Satisfactory.....	4	—	—	—
(ii) Unsatisfactory.....	—	—	—	—
(h) Kitchen:				
Unsatisfactory.....	136	80	*8	—
(i) Pantry:				
Unsatisfactory.....	10	—	—	—
(j) Passage:				
Unsatisfactory.....	17	—	—	—

Note.—Denotes kitchens which are also used as Diningrooms.

2. OUTBUILDINGS USED AS BEDROOMS

	Atteridge- ville	Mamelodi	Laudium	Eerste- rust
(a) Unauthorised				
Satisfactory.....	—	—	—	—
Unsatisfactory.....	1	19	—	—
(b) Authorised				
Satisfactory.....	2	16	—	—
Unsatisfactory.....	1	6	—	—

3. UNAUTHORISED ADDITIONS TO DWELLINGS.

Satisfactory.....	—	—	—	—
Unsatisfactory.....	4	—	—	—
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES INSPECTED.	472	1,366	80	41

STATISTICAL RETURN ON SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

A. Atteridgeville Area (Sewered area — number of persons per W.C.)		
1—12 persons	13—24 persons	
464	8	
B. Vlakfontein Area (not sewered — number of persons per pail closet).		
1—8 persons	9—16 persons	17—24 persons
1,033	330	3
C. Laudium (sewered area — number of persons per W.C.)		
1—12 persons	13—24 persons	
80	—	
D. Eersterust (sewered area — number of persons per W.C.)		
1—12 persons	13—24 persons	
40	1	

STATISTICAL RETURNS FOR ALL NON-EUROPEAN AREAS.

A. Summary of Inspections made during the year.

	Total
Nuisances dealt with.....	9,583
Notices complied with.....	335
Intimations complied with.....	8,598
Notices served.....	985
Intimations given.....	8,598
Re-inspections. Notices.....	1,296
Re-inspections. Intimations.....	3,690
Complaints investigated.....	38
Licence applications.....	639
Premises where animals/poultry are kept.....	505
Butcher shops.....	2,110
Fishmongers and Poulterers.....	44
General Dealers (Food).....	2,696
General Dealers (no Food).....	1,033
Restaurants, Tearooms and Eating houses.....	2,509
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	486
Milk Depots and Milk Shops.....	510
Hawkers' Storerooms.....	375
Fresh Produce and Ice-cream Carts.....	224
Delivery vehicles (meat, milk, fish, bread).....	574
Bioscopes & Public Halls.....	7
House Inspections.....	2,370
Hairdressers.....	395
Wash-houses and Laundries.....	42
Factories and Workshops.....	77
Ceremonial Slaughtering.....	36
Occupied Outbuildings.....	60
Visits after hours.....	166
Other Visits.....	864
Total.....	20,746

Note.—These figures are not included in reports dealing with European areas.

B. PEST CONTROL.

The following is a summary of inspections made in regard to pest control work in these areas and is included in the reports submitted by the Pest Control Section:

Rodents.

Complaints investigated.....	24
Premises inspected and advice given.....	1,009
Notices and intimations to use traps or poison.....	585
Notices served requiring rodent proofing of premises.....	79
Notices served complied with.....	35
Existing buildings made rodentproof.....	81
New rodentproof buildings completed.....	7
Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed.....	326
No. of rodents seen killed or reported killed.....	1,066
Ratproof animal food bins provided.....	28

Mosquitos.

Complaints investigated.....	—
Inspections made.....	148
Intimations given.....	89
Breeding places eliminated.....	65
Advice given re mosquito control.....	86
Types of mosquitos found.....	Culex

Flies.	
Complaints investigated.....	12
Inspections made.....	277
Notices and intimations given.....	167
Notices served complied with.....	2
Breeding places eliminated.....	77
Advice given re fly control.....	187

C. Building plans

Four hundred and twenty-five plans for alterations, additions and new buildings were examined during the year.

D. Licensed premises.

	Mame- lodi	Asiatic Bazaar	Eerste- rust	Lady Selborne	Clare- mont	Atteridge- ville	Lau- dium
Bakers and Confectioners.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Billiard Saloons.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers.....	9	8	—	16	5	10	—
Coal Agencies.....	6	2	—	—	—	6	—
Cobblers.....	2	10	—	6	4	2	—
Cycle Dealers.....	3	16	—	5	2	3	—
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	3	5	—	7	9	4	—
Fishmongers.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
General Dealers (excluding provisional).....	12	49	—	1	1	—	—
Hairdressers.....	3	11	—	3	1	2	—
Hawkers, Pedlars.....	3	119	—	30	8	5	—
Dry cleaning factories and laundries.....	—	6	—	—	—	1	—
Milk depots.....	6	1	—	3	—	6	—
Mineral water dealers.....	2	8	—	—	—	2	—
Native Eating Houses.....	—	2	—	23	—	1	—
Provision Dealers.....	13	60	—	45	10	21	—
Theatres.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tailors/Dressmakers.....	3	5	—	—	—	3	—
Undertakers.....	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
Workshops Motorspares.....	3	6	—	1	1	1	—
Restaurant and Tea Rooms.....	13	34	—	2	10	10	—
Herbalists.....	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
Second-hand dealers.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

E. Prosecutions.

Nature of Offence	Total Number of prosecutions	Number guilty	Number found not guilty	Number withdrawn	Number cautioned and discharged	Fines imposed
Bread not protected during delivery.....	5	5	—	—	—	R34.00
Bug infested premises.....	1	1	—	—	—	R10.00

F. Summary of matters referred to other departments.

Choked Drains/Def. water fittings.

Atteridgeville..... 28	Lady Selborne.....	5	Laudium.....	—
Mamelodi East & West.. 2	Asiatic Bazaar.....	9	Eersterust.....	—

Unauthorised Electrical wiring

Atteridgeville..... 274	Lady Selborne.....	—	Laudium.....	—
Mamelodi East & West.. —	Asiatic Bazaar.....	—	Eersterust.....	—

Unauthorised Structures & Additions.

Atteridgeville..... 155	Lady Selborne.....	—	Laudium.....	1
Mamelodi East & West.. 141	Asiatic Bazaar.....	—	Eersterust.....	—

Structural Defects..

Atteridgeville..... 450	Lady Selborne.....	—	Laudium.....	—
Mamelodi East & West.. —	Asiatic Bazaar.....	—	Eersterust.....	—

Unlicensed Business — Foodstuffs.

Atteridgeville..... 24	Lady Selborne.....	3	Laudium.....	5
Mamelodi East & West.. 14	Asiatic Bazaar.....	2	Eersterust.....	—

Unlicensed Businesses — other.

Atteridgeville..... 6	Lady Selborne.....	—	Laudium.....	—
Mamelodi East & West.. 1	Asiatic Bazaar.....	—	Eersterust.....	—

Termite Infestation.

Atteridgeville..... 3	Lady Selborne.....	—	Laudium.....	—
Mamelodi East & West.. 21	Asiatic Bazaar.....	—	Eersterust.....	—

Other Matters.

Atteridgeville..... 19	Lady Selborne.....	17	Laudium.....	—
Mamelodi East & West.. 6	Asiatic Bazaar.....	1	Eersterust.....	1

Occupied Outbuildings.

Atteridgeville..... 4	Lady Selborne.....	—	Laudium.....	—
Mamelodi East & West.. 42	Asiatic Bazaar.....	—	Eersterust.....	—

G. GENERAL INFORMATION — NEW TOWNSHIPS ONLY.

	Atteridgeville	Laudium	Mamelodi	Eersterust
Population (i).....	57,500	±2,136	58,629	±1,705
(ii).....	5,000	—	—	—
Dwelling houses:				
(a) Occupied.....	9,776	267	8,869	196
(b) Vacant.....	—	—	—	3
(c) Under construction.....	—	28	235	—
Places of worship.....	20	—	29	—
Schools.....	20	1	18	2
	(2 under construction)			
Beer halls.....	2	—	4	1
Beer hall Depots/Bottle Stores.....	3	—	—	—
Bottle Stores (liquor).....	1	—	1	1
Community Centres & Halls.....	1	1 under construction.	1	1
Garages.....	1	—	1	1 under construction.
Creches.....	3	—	2	—
Hotels.....	1	—	1 under construction	—
Administrative Blocks.....	1	—	2	—
Old Age Homes.....	1	—	1	—

CONTRIBUTION BY THE MANAGER, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
NON-EUROPEAN HOUSING
OLD SCHEMES.

1. Atteridgeville.

Four hundred and seventy-five morgen in extent and regarded as one of the best Bantu Locations in the Republic. Atteridgeville was established in 1939; R819,724 was spent on the erection of 1,532 dwellings and R494,178 on the development of the areas and services.

There are two, three, four and five-roomed houses which, under the new policy, have either been sold or let to the occupiers on an economic basis.

Apart from such services as water-borne sewerage and rubbish removal there is an excellent clinic conducted by qualified doctors and trained nurses.

The residents have excellent sports facilities, most games being catered for.

2. Lady Selborne..

This is a freehold Bantu Township which the Council has incorporated with the former Hercules Municipality. The area was originally laid out in 1903 or 1905 and consisted of 1,738 erven. As a result of the development and expansion of Pretoria these erven have been subdivided to such an extent that there are now 1,495 land owners with a population of about 39,845.

Lady Selborne has been declared as a European area by the Group Area Board. It is anticipated that the residents will be transferred to the Atteridgeville and Vlakfontein Locations within the next two or three years. 547 Properties have been purchased to date by the Council.

This area is unsewered and seriously overcrowded. There are a number of well-constructed dwellings interspersed among a large number of quite unsatisfactory wood and iron structures.

There is a recreation hall, clinic and crèche in the area besides a modern maternity home run by the Roman Catholic Church.

NEW SCHEMES.

3. Mamelodi.

Eight thousand, eight hundred and sixty four (8,864) houses have been completed in the Vlakfontein West and East areas to date.

In addition the following buildings were erected: 18 Schools, 70 Shops, Community Centre, Beerhall, Post Office, Administration Block, Crèche, Clinic, Doctor's Consulting Room, Carpenter's Shop, a Maternity Home and a Police Station.

Sports grounds have been laid out and a pavilion constructed.

Twenty morgen of land has been set aside for a Provincial General Hospital.

The area is developing steadily, priority being given to the supply of electricity, road construction and stormwater drainage.

Population: 58,670.

4. Atteridgeville/Saulsville.

Eight thousand, two hundred and forty-four (8,244) four-roomed houses have been completed in the Atteridgeville/Saulsville area to date.

In addition to the Library, a crèche, a recreation hall, a clinic, a funeral parlour and a modern dry cleaning works there are 20 schools and 74 shops.

The area is developing according to plan with emphasis on sewerage reticulation, electricity and water services, road construction and storm-water drainage.

5. Single quarters (Hostel) Saulsville

Three hundred and ninety-nine hostel units for the accommodation of 6,384 persons have been constructed and electricity is provided. The area is sewered. Each unit has communal hot water showers and kitchens equipped with electrical hot-plates for cooking facilities. The monthly rental is R2.

Approximately 5,000 single Bantu are accommodated at present.

6. General

The electrified rail service to the Atteridgeville/Saulsville and Mamelodi areas is operating satisfactorily.

7. Laudium.

Laudium is the new area for Asiatics. Three hundred houses have been constructed and all essential services are being provided.

In addition Administration Offices, a Clinic and four shops were erected.

A further 136 houses are to be constructed.

8. Coloured Area.

In terms of the Group Areas Act a portion of the farm Derdepoort 469 and a portion of the existing Townships Eersterust and Despatch comprising approximately 800 morgen have been proclaimed as an area for occupation by members of the Coloured Group.

Two hundred houses have been constructed and all essential services are being provided.

A number of families are being temporarily housed in properties taken over by the Council, a Community Hall has been provided and a cemetery is being laid out.

Administration offices, a clinic and a further 200 houses, will be erected in the near future.

Chapter X

EUROPEAN HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

1. GENERAL HOUSING POSITION

During the year 1,137 applications were received for accommodation, mostly in our subsidised housing schemes. This represents an increase of approximately 350 applications over the number received during the past few years. This increase in the relatively high number of applications indicates that there is still a fairly strong demand for housing accommodation for families in the lower income groups, who look for accommodation at low rentals. Some of the applicants required urgent accommodation and received priority attention in the interests of the health and welfare of these families. When considering this increase in the number of applicants it must be borne in mind that they included applicants for diverse properties, and for the rest were mostly from those in such a low income group that we could not give them accommodation at a rental which they could afford, and which would be compatible with their incomes. Further in this report where the question of diverse properties and housing for the lowest so-called economic group are discussed it is important to note these factors.

During the year under review 111 new families were accommodated in sub-economic houses. This large number confirms the view that a large proportion of the applications are in respect of families in the lower income groups. These families have incomes below R86.67 (£43.6.8) per month in the case of those housed in Danville Township and R60.00 (£30.0.0) per month in the case of those housed in other areas, such as Proclamation Hill, Nieuw Muckleneuk, Innesdale and Hercules. Twenty-three (23) families with incomes of R110.00 (£55.0.0) to R120.00 (£60.0.0) per month were accommodated in converted economic houses. These were originally sub-economic houses which were converted into an economic selling scheme during 1953. In more or less the same income group, 123 families were accommodated in the temporary economic scheme at the Showgrounds. This scheme is now mainly used as a transition centre from which transfers to various housing schemes are effected as soon as such accommodation is available, and when other factors, such as the rehabilitation or re-adjustment of families who have been specially placed here for the purpose of adjusting themselves, warrant it. In addition, 179 families with incomes of approximately R130.00 to R150.00 were accommodated in various economic selling-scheme houses, and 98 families in diverse dwelling-houses and flats owned by the Council throughout the City. Nine (9) shops in buildings purchased by the Council in connection with various municipal developmental projects were let. In addition to all this the Department took over a large number of properties in accordance with Group Areas development. Further details of this are incorporated in a later section of this report.

Besides the above, 108 tenants were transferred within the housing schemes principally on account of changes in income and sizes of family.

During the year 164 ultra low-cost economic houses and a block of 30 economic flats were built. The 164 economic houses formed part of a scheme of 200 economic houses which are being built to the west of the existing Danville Township. The block of flats is situated off Church Street West overlooking the Pretoria Golf Course. The availability of this additional accommodation assisted us in accommodating families who would otherwise have had to resort to accommodation provided by private enterprise elsewhere. Despite this fact, however, the Department is experiencing a certain measure of difficulty in filling the ultra low-cost economic houses because families requiring cheap accommodation of this kind, find difficulty in paying the economic rental of approximately R29.00 (-14.10.0) per month. Extreme difficulty is also being experienced in finding tenants for the economic flats which are being let at the reasonable rental of R28.00 for a two-roomed flat and R37.00 per month for a three-roomed flat.

These are definite indications that the demand for accommodation in subsidised housing schemes is at the moment the greatest amongst the lower income groups and that even though families may earn R140.00 (£70.0.0) per month, which is the maximum income limit prescribed by the National Housing Commission for accommodation in housing schemes, difficulty is still experienced in regard to paying the rents in our assisted housing schemes. As private enterprise is unable under present economic conditions and high building and land costs to provide accommodation at rentals which low income group families can afford, it has become necessary for the State and local authorities to assume and accept the main or primary responsibility of providing accommodation for this group. Pretoria has adhered to this policy and has accepted this responsibility for quite a number of years and as a result has contributed in a substantial and material way in assisting these families to obtain healthy accommodation at reasonably cheap rentals.

In this way too the Council has provided relief for a large number of families over a comparatively long time and prevented hardships caused by high rentals which cut into a family's limited income.

On the other hand, private enterprise has contributed materially in recent years to the elimination of a shortage of accommodation for families in the higher income groups. This is amply borne out by the large surplus of flats which still exists throughout the City, despite the very low number (267 flats) erected within the municipal boundaries during the year. Houses for renting do not, however, appear to be quite so readily available in the City itself as was the case last year, except at a high rental.

There is a marked tendency for most residential building activity to be concentrated in areas immediately outside the City's borders, probably because land is cheaper and more readily available in those areas. Despite the disadvantage of higher transportation and other costs in these Peri-Urban controlled areas around Pretoria 731 houses were built there during the year. In addition to these, 55 houses were built in the Lyttelton area, 75 in the Silverton municipal area and 42 in the Pretoria North area, making a total of 903 houses built outside the City's borders. Included in this 73 houses were built at Valhalla and 165 in the suburbs east of Pretoria such as Menlo Park, Lynnwood, Meyerspark, Maroelana and Murrayfield etc. whilst 36 houses were built in Waterkloof Ridge. In the other "outside" areas Waverley, East Lynne, Queenswood, Móre-gloed, Riverside and Kilnerpark 198 houses were built of which 25 in Riverside were erected by the Department of Housing itself. The largest number of houses in any single suburb outside the municipal area of Pretoria was built in the new Sinoville area where 97 houses were erected. In addition 29 houses were erected in the adjoining areas of Annlin and Villa Rosa. Excluding Valhalla, 96 houses were built in the areas south of the municipal boundary of Pretoria.

In the municipal area of Pretoria itself only 430 houses were built of which 130 comprised economic houses built by the Council itself in Danville. For a city of the size of Pretoria this shows the shortage of land for residential building purposes within the City. This is quite a problem especially when considered in relation to the increase in population. Consideration will have to be given to the expansion of the City's boundaries in order to obtain more ground for building of residences.

The White population of Pretoria has increased by 24.6 per cent, from 130,797 in 1951 to 164,500 in 1962 and for the municipal area plus the surrounding areas by 46.4 per cent for the corresponding period from 151,100 to 221,200. The increase in population outside the municipal area has changed the pattern of housing development and a greater number of houses are now being built in the areas immediately outside the municipal boundaries. This change of pattern is confirmed by the fact that only 217 new houses were erected in the surrounding peri-urban areas during 1951 as compared with 731 during 1962.

According to figures supplied by the Building Section of the City Engineer's Department the number of housing units built annually within the municipal area of Pretoria for the period of 1952 to 1962 is as follows:—

Year	Houses	Flats
1952.....	312	210
1953.....	722	286
1954.....	362	632
1955.....	622	1,093
1956.....	490	539
1957—to 30th June, 1958.....	716	319
1958—to 31st December, 1958.....	239	106
1959.....	295	927
1960.....	428	1,227
1961.....	334	742
1962.....	*430	265

*Of this number 130 comprise economic houses built by the Council.

The small number of flats built was because of the smaller demand for flats which has resulted in a large number of vacant flats all over the City. This has caused a lack of confidence in building flats for investment purposes.

2. SCHEMES IN PROGRESS AND COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR

- The building of 200 ultra low-cost economic houses in Danville West at an estimated building cost of approximately R2,300 per house progressed favourably and 164 houses were handed over to the Department for administration.
- A block of 30 economic flats, comprising 24 three-roomed flats and 6 two-roomed flats, was completed and handed over to the Department for control and letting purposes.
- Two blocks of flats and cottages for aged and disabled persons were erected by utility housing organisations with moneys advanced by the Department of Housing with the Council sponsoring the loans granted for these schemes.

3. PROPOSED NEW HOUSING SCHEMES

- It is intended to build 30 duplex-type of flats in the southern sector of the old portion of Proclamation Hill Township; for which it is hoped to be able to charge rents which will be much lower than rents charged for similar accommodation elsewhere in the City.
- Planning has been completed for the erection of 51 cottages for aged persons in Danville. These cottages have been designed specially to conform to the social and physical needs of aged persons and with a view to retaining the functional efficiency of these houses without increasing the cost of erection.
- 50 Ultra low-cost three-bedroomed houses in Danville, interspersed among the present economic houses.
- 50 Economic three-bedroomed houses, similar to those already erected in Danville.

4. HOME-OWNERSHIP SCHEMES

All economic houses are sold according to a system evolved to enable a tenant who has not got the ready cash to pay the minimum 5 per cent deposit and transfer duty, and eventually purchase a dwelling. There has at the same time been no deviation from the important sociological principle of "self-help", and purchasers have been encouraged to feel that they have a material "stake" in the purchase of their properties.

If the purchase of a property is made too easy, there is a tendency to encourage occupation by tenants who are not genuine buyers. This usually results in an all too frequent vacating of properties causing loss of rentals, expenditure in repairs and redecoration, and cancellations which sometimes involve difficult and tedious legal procedure.

Our system is based on the principle of effecting a "forced saving" of the deposit and transfer duty. A tenant initially rents a dwelling on what we term a "hire with option to purchase" basis. In doing so he starts by paying a full economic rental. Out of this rental, the normal provision which is made for administrative charges, plus amounts set aside for bad debts' reserve and renewals (that is, repairs and maintenance fund) are saved up for the tenant monthly until the accumulated total is equal to the minimum deposit and transfer duty required. The tenant is then given the right to exercise his option to purchase within a period of 30 days, whereupon a Deed of Sale is negotiated and the deposit and transfer duty is paid from his savings as set out above. His future monthly repayment or instalment is then reduced accordingly.

Should a tenant not wish to exercise his option to purchase, he may continue occupation on a purely letting basis, but he has to continue to pay the economic rental. This rental is not reduced as in the case of an actual purchaser and he also forfeits wholly the amount which would have been saved up on his behalf, if he had been a genuine purchaser.

In practice this system has meant that the purchase of a property is finally effected after varying periods of tenancy-on-a-hire basis of approximately 30-36 months.

This scheme has proved to be a success so far, and losses have been reduced to a minimum, because "purchasers" pay a full economic rental until such time as they actually purchase their houses and "quasi" purchasers have also been eliminated.

The success of this scheme can be gauged from the fact that of the number of economic houses under sale by the Council during the year only a few deeds of sale were cancelled.

In special cases additional loans for the purpose of undertaking additions and improvements to individual economic houses were obtained from the National Housing Office. These loans were all for the building of additional bedrooms to cater for growing families.

The double-storey economic houses which we sell for approximately R4,900 (£2450,) inclusive of the cost of ground, have tiled roofs, kitchen, lounge, bathroom and at least three bedrooms. They have, however, not been very popular and it would seem that people who look for this type of accommodation generally prefer a single-storey house. Double-storey houses have the advantage of having improved the general appearance of Danville Township by variation in elevation and aspect of the area itself. Another factor against our double-storeyed houses is because of a defect of construction which has allowed some of the external walls to become damp during periods of heavy and incessant rains. Experiments are being carried out to eliminate this difficulty and it is hoped a simple remedy will be found.

The 200 ultra low-cost economic houses (known as Scheme „B“) which are being built are designed to cater exclusively for larger families with incomes of R90 (£45) to R100 (£50) per month because it is this group which has for several years been unable to find suitable accommodation on the ordinary property market. As there has for several years been a serious shortage of three-bedroomed houses in our cheaper housing schemes for this group, some of these families have been compelled to live under unsatisfactory overcrowded conditions, mostly in the areas beyond the City's borders. The economic rental of approximately R29 (£14.10.0) per month, which is the monthly rental plus instalments which has to be paid for the first thirty months by people who cannot pay the minimum 5 per cent deposit and the transfer duty charges (referred to at the beginning of this section), has unfortunately proved to be too high for this income group, and we are not achieving our object to help a specific group of families in the manner originally intended or anticipated with this scheme. There is, however, a need for houses to be built for this income group, but at a much lower rental. We are studying the position carefully and hope to be able to evolve a scheme to meet the situation. At present, however, we cannot see how this can be accomplished. Our great difficulty is ground value and the high standard of houses which is asked for. If we can do this it would afford relief to some of those families who are living under overcrowded or slum conditions, particularly just outside the municipal boundaries but work in Pretoria, or who are occupying houses at rentals which they cannot afford.

5. EXISTING SCHEMES

The Council now has 1,066 economic houses in its various economic selling schemes.

Although we have in recent years converted the greater portion of sub-economic houses into economic selling schemes, there are still 417 sub-economic houses. Despite the low income limits prescribed by the National Housing Commission for accommodation in sub-economic houses there is still a heavy demand for these houses.

Most of the applicants for these houses are pensioners, widows and deserted wives with children. There are only very few wage earners whose incomes are really "sub-economic", namely R60.00 or less per month, as laid down by the National Housing Commission.

6. DIVERSE

(a) Sundry Municipal Properties.

During the year an additional 67 properties were purchased by the Council in connection with the proposed Traffic and Inner Ring Road and other municipal development projects. These like all other similar properties were handed over to this Department for letting, control and administrative purposes. In addition to all our housing schemes we are controlling a total of 334 shops, houses, flats, factory and other premises. This figure includes 52 properties in the Goedeheop area which is to be replanned and redeveloped. These additional houses and flats have enabled us to assist a large number of families falling into the middle and higher income groups most of whom could not have been helped with accommodation in our housing schemes.

Besides these properties 8 dwellings were demolished, because of their dilapidated structural condition.

(b) Redevelopment of Goedeheop.

As stated in paragraph (a) it is intended ultimately to purchase all the properties in Goedeheop and to replan and redevelop the area as a garden suburb; or into what is known overseas as an "Urban Renewal" project. A total of 52 such houses in this area are now being controlled by the Department. In addition, 5 houses so purchased have been demolished because of their dilapidated condition.

(c) Group Areas Development.

Properties situated in the Riverside, Eastwood and Highlands areas (all outside the municipal boundaries), and properties in Claremont and Lady Selborne which are within the municipal area are being purchased by the Council in connection with Group Areas Development. These areas have been classified in terms of a Group Areas Act determination as areas for future occupation by Whites. As the Council has taken over the functions of the Group Areas Development board in respect of its own and neighbouring areas it has been purchasing affected properties in these areas. Where these properties are capable of conversion into dwellings for occupation by Whites they are suitably repaired, renovated and re-let. All other properties are demolished. As at 31st December 1962 the following properties were still under the control of this Department. The properties in other areas which have been set aside for non-Whites are handled by the Council's Non-European Affairs Department:—

	No. of Properties	No. of families in occupation
Riverside.....	6	6
Highlands.....	50	141
Claremont (White area portion).....	51	107
Central.....	3	3
Total.....	<u>110</u>	<u>257</u>

The large number of families in occupation shows the extent of overcrowding which exists in some of these properties.

In the Riverside area 35 houses have already been demolished as part of a programme to clear this area as quickly as possible. In the Highlands 25 residential buildings were partially demolished and 7 dwellings completely demolished.

(d) Recreation Centre and Public Hall, Danville.

This attractive and comparatively spacious and well-equipped building which is on the main road to the Danville township was completed during 1961. It was built to serve residents of Proclamation Hill, Danville and West Park which are predominantly municipal and other "housing" townships and to encourage the development of sound community relationships in these areas.

It was officially opened by His Worship the Mayor, Councillor van Vuuren on 15th September 1961 at a special civic reception held at the Centre and to which representatives of the main rate-payers, church, sporting, cultural and other organisations serving the western areas were specially invited.

It is called "Lucas van den Berg Recreation Centre" in appreciation of the efforts made by Councillor L. J. van den Berg in connection with the establishment of the Centre.

During the year under review the following number of persons participated in various activities at this Centre:—

	Participating Persons
Ballet classes.....	1,130
Cinema Shows.....	1,390
Weddings.....	2,290
Church functions.....	2,288
School functions and Christmas trees.....	1,010
Physical Training Sessions.....	7,365
Vroue Federasie Domestic Science and other classes.....	997
Volkspede Dancing evenings.....	2,706
Meetings.....	921
Total.....	<u>20,097</u>

These figures show how useful such a Centre can be.

7. ANALYSIS OF FAMILIES OFFERED ACCOMMODATION

The following is an analysis of the type of accommodation offered, and the number of "new" families who were accommodated within our various housing schemes during the year:—

Sub-economic houses.....	111
Converted economic houses.....	23
Sundry municipal properties.....	98
Showgrounds flats.....	123
Economic houses (selling schemes).....	179
Danville and Groenveld Economic Flats.....	27
Old Age Pensioners' Flats.....	8
Total.....	<u>569</u>

In addition to the above 108 tenants were transferred within our various housing schemes as a result of changes in income or in sizes of families, whilst 69 tenants vacated houses without giving the usual month's notice. Twenty-one families were evicted on grounds of non-payment of rentals or instalments, which is a very small number in relation to the large number of houses and properties involved. It also shows that we have been quite successful in keeping arrears down to reasonable levels. We think this is largely because we have wide discretionary powers to deal with families genuinely in distress before drastic action, such as eviction proceedings, is taken. This has helped to prevent breaking-up the family home in many cases and has also enabled us to undertake effective rehabilitative measures amongst such families.

8. SUMMARY OF ALL EXISTING HOUSING SCHEMES

A. Scheme I.

The first of the Council's Sub-economic houses were built during 1931.

Twenty-five houses were built, and this Scheme is known as Scheme I.

25 Sub-Economic Houses:

Pretoria West.....	14
Nieuw Muckleneuk.....	11
	<u>25</u>

Of these, 4 were converted into an Economic Scheme with effect from 1st January, 1955, and two with effect from 1st January, 1956, viz:—

Pretoria West.....	3
Nieuw Muckleneuk.....	3
	<u>6</u>

Sub-Economic Rents:

Two-bedroomed (semi-detached type).....	R3.50
Two-bedroomed (single).....	R4.50

Economic Rents:

	Sub-Economic Houses	Sub-Economic houses converted to Economic houses. None converted. Approximately
Two-bedroomed (semi-detached).....	R11.30	R18.50
Two-bedroomed (single).....	R12.60	
Sub-economic Income Limit R60.00 per month.		

B. Scheme II

The following scheme, comprising 100 Sub-Economic houses, was undertaken by the Council during 1937. This Scheme is known as Scheme II.

100 Sub-Economic Houses:

Rietfontein.....	6
Wonderboom South and Villieria.....	21
Mayville.....	8
Nieuw Muckleneuk.....	15
Proclamation Hill.....	50
	<u>100</u>

Of these 50 were converted into an Economic Scheme with effect from 1st January, 1955, and 9 with effect from 1st January, 1956, viz:

Mayville.....	1
Rietfontein.....	4
Wonderboom South and Villieria.....	18
Nieuw Muckleneuk.....	9
Proclamation Hill.....	27
	<u>49</u>

Sub-Economic Rents:

One-bedroomed.....	R4.85
Two-bedroomed.....	R5.45
Three-bedroomed.....	R5.95

Economic Rents:

	On Sub-Economic Houses	Sub-Economic houses converted to Economic houses. Approximately
One-bedroomed.....	R12.80	R19.20
Two-bedroomed.....	R16.00	R19.78
Three-bedroomed.....	R18.00	R22.20

Sub-Economic Income Limit of R60.00 per month.

C. Scheme III

The following scheme, comprising 200 Sub-Economic houses was undertaken during 1937-1938, upon completion of Scheme II, and is known as Scheme III.

200 Sub-Economic Houses:

Rietfontein.....	14
Wonderboom South.....	6
Villieria.....	10
Nieuw Muckleneuk.....	20
Proclamation Hill.....	150
	<u>200</u>

Of these 64 were converted into an Economic Scheme with effect from the 1st January, 1955, and 36 with effect from 1st January, 1956, viz:

Rietfontein.....	5
Wonderboom South.....	2
Villieria.....	6
Nieuw Muckleneuk.....	11
Proclamation Hill.....	76
	<u>100</u>

Sub-Economic Rents:

One-bedroomed.....	R4.85
Two-bedroomed.....	R5.45
Three-bedroomed.....	R5.95

Economic Rents:

	On Sub-Economic Houses	Sub-Economic houses converted to Economic Houses Approximately
One-bedroomed.....	R12.00	R18.35
Two-bedroomed.....	R14.00	R19.25
Three-bedroomed.....	R16.00	R21.07

Sub-economic Income Limit of R60.00 per month.

D. Danville Sub-Economic Housing Schemes

During 1944-1945 the Council proposed building 1,000 Sub-Economic houses at the newly proclaimed township of Danville.

During 1945-1947, 500 Sub-economic houses were built and the building of the remaining 500 houses was discontinued. Of the original 500 Sub-economic houses in this township:

200 were converted into an Economic Scheme with effect from 1st January, 1953, and 100 converted into an Economic Scheme with effect from 1st January, 1955.

Sub-Economic Rentals (Differential rental scheme):

Previously ranged from R1.50 per month to R9.75 per month irrespective of size of house, but depending upon income and size of family.

In December, 1951, sub-economic rentals were raised and now range from R1.60 to R12.00 per month depending upon income and size of family, but rebates of 50c per month are given in respect of dependant children under the age of 17 years, when the assessable income of a family is less than R50.00 per month. A further rebate of 25c per month is given in respect of every unit of R1.00, by which the assessable family income is less than R39.00. For purposes of assessing the rentals to be paid a rental of R8.75 per month is used as the basic rental for a house irrespective of its size when incomes exceed R86.67 per month the economic rent becomes payable.

Economic Rents:

	On Sub-Economic Houses	On Converted Economic Houses Approximately
One-bedroomed.....	R13.65	R17.60
Two-bedroomed.....	R15.57	R19.40
Three-bedroomed.....	R17.45	R20.50
Four-bedroomed.....	R19.45	R23.40

Sub-Economic income limit of R20.00 per week, i.e. not exceeding R86.67 per month.

E. Sub-Economic Houses in Hercules

Fifty-seven sub-economic houses were built by the Hercules Municipality. These houses were taken over by us when Hercules was incorporated.

Sub-Economic Rents:

Two-bedroomed.....	R2.40 R2.83 R3.70
Three-bedroomed.....	R6.25 R5.17

Economic Rents:

Two-bedroomed.....	R6.97 R8.10 R10.10
Three-bedroomed.....	R21.30 R24.00

Sub-Economic income limit of R60.00 per month.

F. Cottages for Old Aged Pensioners at Hercules.

Twelve cottages, made up of six groups of semi-detached houses, were built by the Hercules Municipality and taken over by the Council on incorporation.

Only pensioners earning between approximately R49 (value of ordinary combined pensions) and R57 (value of combined oudstryders and ordinary pensions) per month may be accommodated in this or other old aged schemes.

G. National Housing (Letting Scheme), Hercules

Four National Houses were built by the Hercules Municipality and taken over by the Council on incorporation.

These houses were converted into an economic scheme with effect from 1st July 1958 and made available for sale.

Economic Rentals	Instalments after payment of deposit and transfer duty
Two at R27.53 per month each	Two at R15.69 per month each
One at R31.78 per month	One at R18.10 per month
One at R39.75 per month	One at R23.29 per month
Income Limit of R140.00 per month	

H. Flats for the Aged at the Showgrounds

During 1950/51, ten military bungalows were converted by the Council into thirty flats for the aged at the Showgrounds.

Rent: R5.50 per month.

Income limit applicable as in F.

Although bathing accommodation is communal, each flat has its own W.C. apartment, equipped also with a washhand basin.

I. Economic Flats at Showgrounds

During 1947 military bungalows were converted into 107 flats of varying sizes, to accommodate families whose incomes exceeded the prescribed income limits for sub-economic houses.

Rents:

1 Bedroomed Flat.....	R9.25
2 Bedroomed Flat.....	R11.00
3 Bedroomed Flat.....	R12.50

No specific income limits are applicable.

Bathing and W.C. facilities are communal.

J. Economic Shops and Flats Scheme, Danville

This scheme, comprising 18 two-roomed flats and 8 shops was built by the Council during 1949-1950 on an Economic basis.

Rentals:

R17.00 per month for 2 flats.

R16.00 per month for 16 flats.

Shops have been let by the Council on a 10-year lease basis.

K. Sundry Residential and Other Properties

Dwellings, flats and shops are periodically purchased by the Council for developmental purposes, e.g. widening of roads, provision of parks and clinics, and in connection with major traffic projects.

At present there are 183 houses, 40 flats, and 59 business premises and 1 hotel.

During the year 8 houses were demolished.

L. Economic Housing Scheme, Hercules.

Although it was originally proposed to build 100 of these houses, only 57 were built during 1955.

These houses sold for approximately R4,300.00, repayments being approximately R28.50 per month.

M. Low-Cost Economic Selling Scheme at Danville

One hundred houses built and sold during 1953 and 1954. Houses sold for approximately R3,900.00 each, repayments being approximately R26.00 monthly.

N. Pretoria Economic Selling Scheme (50 Houses)

Thirty-nine houses erected at Nieuw Muckleneuk and 11 at Capital Park.

Houses sold for approximately R5,700.00

Repayments, after payment of minimum deposits of R120.00-R140.00, are approximately R40.00-R44.00 per month.

Owing to the Council's inability to acquire adequate land and because of the high cost of these houses, the Council decided against proceeding with the building of the remaining 100 houses.

O. New Danville Economic Scheme (100 Houses)

One hundred houses completed and sold during 1956.

These houses are a little more expensive due to improved design, than the original low-cost houses.

The selling price of these houses is approximately R4,300.00. The first 50 were sold on the basis of repayment of deposit and transfer duty loan being repaid over a period of 10 years. Monthly repayments were approximately R29.00 per month.

The second 50 houses were sold on the revised basis of "hire with option to purchase after three years", that is payment of an economic rental of approximately R37.00 per month until the amount of the deposit and transfer duty is paid off through credit allowed in respect of the provision made in the rental for bad debts reserve, administration and maintenance costs.

P. Sundry Economic Properties

The control and administration of 131 economic houses erected in various parts of the City were taken over from the City Treasurer's Department during 1959.

Of these the entire housing loan has been paid off in 42 cases, thus leaving a total of 89 still under control of this Department.

Q. Double-Storey economic houses at Danville (50 Houses)

Building operations commenced during 1960 and the scheme was completed early in 1961.

The selling-price of these houses approximately R4,890.00. Repayments, after payment of minimum deposits of approximately R244.00 and transfer duty of approximately R146.60 will be about R26.00 per month.

R. Scheme "B"—200 low cost economic houses

This scheme was commenced during the latter part of 1961. It is anticipated that the last group of 18 houses will be handed over to the Department upon completion at the end of March 1963.

These houses sell for approximately R2,900 to R3,100.00 inclusive of land.

The scheme will comprise 80 three-bedroomed and 120 four-bedroomed houses complete with lounges, large kitchens, bathroom, separate W.C. and electric stoves and hot-water geysers. Native rooms and W.C.'s are also being built on each property.

After payment of the minimum deposit and transfer duty the instalments should be approximately R21.00 per month.

S. Goedehoop Redevelopment Scheme

Properties are being purchased in this area with a view to redevelopment and replanning as a garden suburb.

At present 52 houses are being controlled by the Department and are being let at varying rentals.

T. Group Areas Development

All properties purchased in areas proclaimed for White occupation are let at varying rentals, depending upon the size, standard and situation of these properties.

Chapter XI

DAIRY AND VETERINARY CONTROL

In comparison with the report for the previous year the following interesting features are noted:—

1. Milk consumption has increased from a daily quantity of 23,100 gallons to 26,100 gallons. This can be attributed to:
 - (a) Increase of milk producers by 23;
 - (b) Effective control and marketing of fresh milk by the Milk Control Board since 1st July 1962;
 - (c) Increased production by producers on account of obtaining better prices through the Milk Board;
 - (d) Increase in the number of milkshops by 14.
2. The almost 100 per cent consumption of milk in the pasteurised form since legislation for compulsory pasteurisation came into force from the beginning of the year. A very small amount (0.8%) is consumed as "certified raw milk".
3. The increase of the total number of dairy premises by 33 against a decrease of 3 the previous year.

A. DETAILS OF LICENCES DEALT WITH.

	New	Trans- ferred	Dis- continued	Refused	Increase or decrease
Producers.....	63	9	40	2	+23
Producer-Distributors.....	1	—	—	—	+ 1
Distributors.....	6	8	11	—	— 5
Milkshops.....	15	2	1	—	+14
Total.....					+33

During the period under review the number of dairy premises increased by 33.

B. SITUATION OF PREMISES.

On the 31st December 1962, there were 820 dairy premises situated as follows:—

	In Mu- nicipal area	Within 10 miles	11-25 miles	26-50 miles	51-75 miles	76-100 miles	101-105 miles	151-200 miles	Beyond 200 miles	Total
Producers.....	1	30	78	51	47	28	97	32	1	365
Producer-Distributors...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Distributors.....	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118
Milkshops.....	334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	334
TOTAL.....	355	31	78	51	47	28	97	32	1	820

C. MILK SUPPLIES

No. of premises where milk is produced.....	368
Approximate No. of cows kept:	
(a) In milk.....	17,082
(b) Dry.....	8,720
Approximate gallonage of milk produced daily.....	26,113

D. TRANSPORTATION OF MILK.

The usual method of transportation of milk is by rail or road motor transport. By far the greater quantity of milk is transported by motor vehicles which take delivery of milk on the farms or along the main routes. No refrigerated transport is used except cool trucks supplied by the South African Railways when milk is transported by rail. Vehicular transport of milk to the city is usually carried out by "open" trucks with no provision for sheltering containers (cans) from direct sunlight, rain or dust. Deliveries within the city are carried out by means of sheltered trucks, delivery bicycles, tri-cars, "electric prams" and specially constructed mopeds and scooters. Distributors endeavour to expedite deliveries with minimum delay.

E. ESTIMATED DAILY CONSUMPTION OF MILK.

From Producers.....	25,900 gallons.
From Producer-Distributors (as "certified raw milk" only).....	200 gallons.
Imported (industrial milk during periods of seasonal shortage).....	130 gallons.
Total.....	<u>26,230</u>

Of the above daily total the consumption is as follows:—

Pasteurised milk.....	26,030 gallons (or 99.2%)
Certified raw milk.....	200 gallons

Industrial milk imported during periods of shortage was pasteurised before consumption. Such importation is only allowed after careful consideration of the position during periods of seasonal shortage. Shortages are usually a result of adverse weather conditions and to a lesser extent to other conditions, such as opening of educational centres after holiday periods, military movements and seasonal outbreaks of animal diseases especially lumpy skin disease, three-day stiff-sickness etc. A total gallonage of 47,610 was imported mainly during the months of March and April 1962, due to persistent drought.

Resulting from the introduction of legislation for the compulsory pasteurisation of milk with effect from 1st January 1962, no unpasteurised milk or cream was sold in the city except a small quantity of "certified raw milk" and "certified raw cream" which is distributed directly from the place of production to the consumer. There is a growing demand for "certified raw cream" by bakers and confectioners who prefer the raw product on account of its whipping stability with the result that more producers have applied to be certified as producers of "certified raw milk and cream". Regular tests were carried out on the herds and milk supplies of producer-distributors (of which there are only three) who are permitted to sell "certified raw milk and cream" within the city. Routine daily Resazurin tests as well as direct microscopic counts and coliform tests of samples of milk indicated that a satisfactory product is produced and delivered for consumption. Some difficulties were experienced with individual cows suffering from chronic mastitis (*Staphylococcal* origin) and in which treatment was unsuccessful. These carriers were all eliminated. Serological tests at the beginning of the year revealed three positive and three suspicious tuberculin reactors as well as two positive reactors for Brucellosis amongst the herds intended for the production of "certified raw milk and cream". All reactors were destroyed immediately. Preliminary tests were carried out on a fourth herd towards the end of the year with negative results.

F. SURPLUS, SKIMMED AND SOUR MILK.

As in the previous year a considerable quantity of surplus milk was received by the six major distributing dairies (all pasteurisation depots) during periods of seasonal surplus. The estimated total gallonage received was 480,000. This was mainly diverted to cheese, milkpowder, condensed milk and sterilised milk factories whilst a large quantity, about 260,500 gallons, was separated and the cream sold to butter factories. The skimmed milk so obtained was sold or given away to farmers (producers) and a certain amount was pasteurised for local consumption. Large quantities of unpasteurised skimmed milk for which no suitable market could be found was simply thrown away in spite of the fact that this product is urgently needed for combating the serious problem of deficiency diseases, especially kwashiorkor in the Bantu and to a lesser extent in the European population in the Republic.

It is however, gratifying to state that large quantities of pasteurised milk and sterilised powdered milk have been issued to the needy at a nominal fee or free of charge over the past year or two, through state-aided "feeding schemes" in which some local authorities play a leading role. The results of these feeding experiments are highly satisfactory and are reported on in the Child Welfare Section of this report.

An estimated gallonage of 16,540 was rejected on account of souring, unpalatability, inferior quality, tainting etc. during the period under review.

G. DAILY DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.

(a) By Producer-distributors.....	200 gallons (as "certified raw milk")
(b) By Distributors, tearooms etc.....	26,113 gallons (as pasteurised milk)
Total.....	<u>26,313</u>

H. PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN THE MILK TRADE.

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Producers.....	336	1,856	2,222
Producer-Distributors.....	5	24	29
Distributors.....	270	701	971
Total.....	<u>641</u>	<u>2,581</u>	<u>3,222</u>

I. TYPHOID CARRIER TESTING OF DAIRY EMPLOYEES.

	Total	Negative	Positive
Europeans.....	6	6	—
Non-Europeans.....	60	50	10
Total.....	<u>66</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>10</u>

The figures above indicate that only a small percentage (2%) of the total number of employees presented themselves for the testing. This is regrettable, but the position can, however, not be improved on account of long distances of farms from the city and continuous changing of employees, especially non-Europeans. Employees tested were most from producer-distributors and distributors within the city.

All positive reactors are debarred from employment in dairies, milkshops, waterworks or any food-handling trade.

No milk-borne outbreaks of Typhoid or any other milkborne epidemics occurred during the period under review.

J. INSPECTIONS.

Regular inspections of all milk premises were carried out by the staff consisting of two Veterinarians and four qualified health inspectors. In addition, assistance was also given by other members of the health inspectorate staff in connection with the inspections of milkshops and distributing depots within the city.

The production, handling, processing and distribution of all milk in the municipal area is very well controlled and supervised.

The primary aim and object of inspections is to assist, advise and educate producers, producer-distributors, distributors and all milk handlers in regard to the production, handling and utilisation of a clean, safe and wholesome milk. The most important matters discussed and stressed are:—

- (a) Animal diseases and management;
- (b) Building and erection of dairy premises;
- (c) Cleansing and sterilisation of dairy equipment;
- (d) Production, cooling and transportation of milk;
- (e) Chemical and bacteriological analysis of milk;
- (f) Milk handling, distribution, consumption and nutrition;
- (g) General principles regarding hygiene in the milk trade.

In addition to the above, members of the dairy inspectorate staff occasionally assist Government departments in the preparation of specifications and standards for various milk products as well as serving on combined committees of various local authorities dealing with matters appertaining to milk and milk products. Practical demonstrations and lectures are also given to students in the different sections of public health.

Particulars of inspections carried out are as follows:—

I. INSPECTIONS OF DAIRIES (FARMS).

(a) During milking times.....	181
(b) At other times.....	1,803
Contraventions dealt with.....	694

II. Inspections of milk-depots.

(a) Early mornings.....	14
(b) During daytime.....	811
Contraventions dealt with.....	173

III. Distribution (Street, Milkshops etc.) Inspections.

(a) Early mornings.....	21
(b) During daytime.....	241
Contraventions dealt with.....	19

IV. Other Inspections or Enquiries.....

V. Complaints (Public) dealt with.....	36
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VI. Written notices served.....

VII. Written notices complied with.....	65
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VIII. Herd Inspections by Veterinary Officers.

These inspections are carried out mostly during actual milking periods and dairy herds are particularly examined for the presence of diseases which may adversely affect the quality and safety of the milk. In addition, farmers are advised on all matters appertaining to treatment, prevention and control of animal diseases, parasitic infestations, feeding, management and any other such-like matters.

During the period under review 515 inspections of herds were carried out of which some were inspected more than once. The most common diseases and ailments found, excluding mastitis, were: Malnutrition, parasitic infestation (external and internal), babesiosis, anaplasmosis, tick toxicoses, certain virus diseases (e.g. three-day stiffness, calf pneumonia and lumpy skin disease, cowpox) plant-poisoning, bacterial diseases such as brucellosis, tuberculosis, diphtheria, scours, paratyphoid etc. and various forms of systemic disorders, like infertility and deficiency diseases.

Mastitis still remains a major problem, both from health and economic aspects. The degree to which the various causative organisms become drug-resistant is alarming.

Staphylococcal infections are definitely on the increase and it is not uncommon to find different types of staphylococci affecting one or more quarters simultaneously requiring different anti-biotic drugs for its treatment. In most cases the onset of mastitis is of an insidious character and shows up eventually as a subclinical infection which cannot be diagnosed by the farmer with certainty. The strip-cup test is of no practical use anymore and proper results are only obtained by means of bacteriological cultures of samples of milk. For practical purposes, good results are, however, obtained by using the Californian Mastitis Test as a routine test in favour of the "strip-cup test".

The veterinary officers are also responsible for most of the laboratory work on milk, such as microscopic counts, phosphatase tests, coliform tests, dye tests etc., the results of which are tabulated hereunder.

K. Milk tests.

(a) Direct Microscopic Counts (Raw Milk).

No. of samples examined.....	11,002
No. very good.....	432
No. good.....	6,838
No. fair.....	292
No. unsatisfactory.....	3,440

(b) Resazurin test (Raw milk).

No. of samples tested.....	10,267
No. very good (Symbol A).....	—
No. good (Symbol B).....	7,254
No. fair (Symbol C).....	1,657
No. unsatisfactory (Symbol D).....	1,356

(c) Presumptive Coliform Test (Pasteurised Milk, 48 hrs. at 37°C).

No. of samples tested.....	3,723
No. of samples positive.....	319 (8.6%)
No. of samples negative.....	3,404

(d) Mastitis Tests.

During routine microscopic examination of 11,002 samples of milk from producers, 996 samples proved to be positive for streptococcus agalactiae. Statistics are not available for the other mastitis producing organisms although mastitis due to staphylococci is extensively found during individual routine herd examinations.

(e) Disc Sediment Test for Visible Dirt.

No. of samples tested.....	463
No. of samples satisfactory.....	339
No. of samples not satisfactory.....	124
Final warnings issued.....	124
No. of producers prosecuted.....	Nil

(f) Phosphatase Test (Pasteurised Milk).

No. of samples tested.....	3,842
No. of samples efficiently pasteurised.....	3,832
No. of samples slightly underpasteurised.....	10
No. of samples grossly underpasteurised.....	Nil

(g) Plate Counts and E. coli (Faecoll Group I) Tests.

(Taken under the Dairy Bylaws of the City Council of Pretoria laying down a standard of not more than 200,000 micro-organisms per millilitre and no E. coli in 0.01 millilitres).

No. of samples analysed.....	296
Conforming to legal standards.....	123
Containing excess micro-organisms — warnings issued.....	88
Containing excess E. coli (warnings issued).....	13
Containing excess micro-organisms and E. coli.....	72
Total no. of warnings issued.....	173
Total no. of prosecutions.....	Nil

(h) Chemical analysis of milk (samples taken under the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act)

No. of samples analysed.....	848
No. of samples satisfactory.....	299
No. of samples unsatisfactory.....	549
(i) Deficient in milkfat.....	14
(ii) Deficient in milk-solids-not-fat.....	518
(iii) Containing added water.....	16
(iv) Containing preservatives.....	1

(i) Biological Tests.

No biological tests were performed.

(j) Serological Tests.

(i) Tuberculosis.

The following figures reflect tests (intradermal tuberculin) performed by the Field Section of the Division of State Veterinary Services as well as veterinarians in private practice, on dairy herds supplying milk to Pretoria:

	No. of herds tested	Total No. of animals	Negative	Positive	Suspi- cious
Producers (Raw milk for Pasteurisation)	11	3,236	2,902	198	136
Producers ("Certified raw milk").....	4	191	185	3	3
Total.....	15	3,427	3,087	201	139

These figures indicate that only a very small percentage (4.3%) of the total number of dairyherds supplying milk for consumption within the city were tested during the period under review. For various reasons farmers make little use of facilities offered to them to have their herds tested. In one particular dairy herd, a high percentage of infected animals was found subsequent to condemnation of calves for generalised tuberculosis at the local abattoir.

Positive and suspicious reactors found during routine examination of herds supplying "certified raw milk" were all destroyed prior to issuing a permit for the sale of such milk or cream.

(ii) **Brucellosis (Contagious Abortion).**

This disease is still widespread in the Republic and it can be assumed that at least 20% of all dairy herds are infected. Vaccination with "strain-19 vaccine" has helped towards lowering the incidence of the disease over the past few years but it has often been unsatisfactory because of indiscriminate use. Farmers are continuously encouraged to inoculate all young animals in order to build up an immune herd. Producers supplying "certified raw milk and cream" are, however, not allowed to use vaccine on adult cattle on account of "false" results being obtained during routine examinations. All certified herds were regularly subjected to serological and milking tests and reactors (2 only) were destroyed.

L. PROSECUTIONS.

During the period under review 18 contraventions were dealt with under the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants act and the Dairy Bylaws for offences enumerated below:—

Introducing milk without a licence.....	1
Added water (milk).....	16
Deficient in Milk Fat.....	1
Preservatives (formalin) in milk.....	1
Amount of fines paid.....	R172.00R

M. GENERAL.

(a) **Compulsory Pasteurisation.**

Bylaws governing compulsory pasteurisation of all milk as well as certain provisions pertaining to the sale of "certified raw milk and cream" came into operation at the beginning of this year. Contrary to expectations the "change-over" occurred without any difficulties whatsoever, and the whole position was accepted by the consuming public, producers and distributors (even by those few who are against pasteurisation) without any opposition. This was due mainly to our untiring and painstaking efforts to educate the public over the past decade or two in regard to the necessity for pasteurisation. Apart from this sufficient time (three years) had been given to producers and distributors of raw milk to effect the necessary changes in their business before the implementation of the bylaws.

(b) **Fresh Milk Marketing Scheme.**

Resulting from combined efforts by the majority of producers, a Fresh Milk Marketing Scheme or so-called "Milkboard" came into operation from the beginning of the latter half of this year. The functions of the Board are mainly to regulate the sale of fresh milk and to find ready markets for surplus milk during times of seasonal surplus. It also envisages the erection of cheese and milk powder factories as well as the transportation of milk in bulk and the buying of milk on a quality basis.

(c) **Antibiotic Contamination of Milk.**

The indiscriminate use of various anti-biotics by farmers for the treatment of mastitis is often reflected by the presence of such anti-biotics being found in varying quantities in milk. This constitutes a world-wide health problem. A start has been made recently to try and estimate the extent of anti-biotic contamination of milk. Results are not yet available although a few samples were found to be positive by means of the T.T.C. test (Triphenyl-tetrazolium-chloride-test). Farmers are always advised not to use or sell milk from any treated animal until at least 72 hours after the last treatment.

HERCULES POUND

Statistics for the period under review are as follows:—

Number of animals impounded							Pound fees collected	Fees collected, Pound Sales
Horses	Mules	Donkeys	Cattle	Sheep and Goats	Pigs	Dogs		
70	97	21	44	1 sheep	2	—	R346.00	R31.76

GENERAL.

The Pound is under the direct supervision of the Council's Veterinary Officers. A permanent European Poundmaster, assisted by a non-European attendant, is always on duty for the receipt and care of impounded animals. Most animals impounded, especially large animals, belong to non-Europeans residing in a nearby township, whilst a small percentage belong to European farmers in the neighbourhood. Animals not claimed by owners after the stipulated period, are usually sold on a public auction. One mule was destroyed on account of old age and advanced poverty.

All animals impounded are properly stabled and fed under veterinary supervision. The feeding and care of animals often resulted that released animals again strayed away from their owners and returned to the Pound themselves or are collected and driven to the Pound by persons for the benefit of the fee attached towards impounding an animal ("driving fee").

Certain improvements viz. replacement of roofs, effective drainage of wastewater and effluent, will have to be effected to some of the stables in the future.

Chapter XII

WATER SUPPLIES

As previously stated the demand for water has increased tremendously year by year as the table set out hereunder shows:—

	<i>m.g.d.</i>
1929—1930.....	4.2
1934—1935.....	7.4
1939—1940.....	8.78
1945—1946.....	13.8
1946—1947.....	14.2
1947—1948.....	14.52
1948—1949.....	15.254
1949—1950.....	15.963
1950—1951.....	16.973
1951—1952.....	17.766
1952—1953.....	17.921
1953—1954.....	18.065
1954—1955.....	18.689
1955—1956.....	20.821
1956—1957.....	21.533
1957—1958.....	23.008
1958—1959.....	25.339
1959—1960.....	27.994
1960—1961.....	29.004
1961—1962.....	29.807

The water is drawn from five sources; three direct from dolomitic Springs; and the balance from Rietvlei and the Rand Water Board. During the period under review the following quantities of water were drawn from these sources:—

	1962
Rand Water Board.....	7,584.700
Springs (Fountains).....	1,441.496
Sterkfontein/Springs.....	527.586
Rietvlei/Erasmus Springs.....	740,280
Rietvlei Filters.....	603.108

The following quantities of refuse, etc. have been removed:—

	January— December, 1962
Bin Services.....	291,950 cub. yds.
Special and Coupon Services.....	23,162 cub. yds.
Sanitary Pail Services.....	3,114,996 gallons
Vacuum Tanks.....	10,122,000 gallons

Chapter XIII

SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS AND CHEMICAL LABORATORIES (1962)

SEWAGE FLOW.

The monthly sewage flow and rainfall figures for the year were as follows:—

	Daspoort Sewage Works:		Rooiwal Sewage Works	
	Daily average flow gallons	Rainfall mm.	Daily average flow gallons	Rainfall mm.
January.....	8,873,000	113.1	4,568,000	96.5
February.....	9,566,000	101.0	4,493,000	59.1
March.....	8,914,000	56.6	3,600,000	75.3
April.....	7,827,000	49.0	3,953,000	51.0
May.....	8,220,000	0.0	4,039,000	0.0
June.....	7,614,000	1.8	4,374,000	4.0
July.....	7,092,000	0.0	3,851,000	0.0
August.....	6,998,000	0.7	4,363,000	0.5
September.....	6,334,000	0.0	4,966,000	0.0
October.....	7,654,000	50.7	4,254,000	43.5
November.....	7,970,000	178.7	5,108,000	146.3
December.....	7,262,000	96.3	5,071,000	87.2
Year 1962.....	7,860,000	647.9	4,387,000	563.4

The daily average flow of sewage treated at the two purification works was 12½ million gallons, a decrease of ¼ million gallons as compared with 1961.

EFFLUENT TO POWER STATION.

A total of 1,214 million gallons of sand filtered and chlorinated effluent was pumped to the Pretoria West Power Station on 365 days which is a daily average of 3.3 million gallons. Analytical results for the effluent are given in Table I.

DIGESTED SLUDGE.

During the year 16,640 Monorail skip loads of digested sludge were removed from the drying beds. This represents 12,330 cubic yards of dried sludge handled during the year.

RAGS AND GRIT: DASPOORT WORKS.

1,118 cub. yards of rags and 696 cub. yards of sand and grit were removed from the sewage during the year. This represents an average of 10.5 cub. feet rags and 6.5 cub. feet sand and grit per million gallons of sewage.

ROOIWAL SEWAGE WORKS.

The poplar plantations have been doubled and now cover some 340 acres with approximately 170,000 trees. A 7 million gallon irrigation dam was commissioned before the planting season so that most of the new plantings could take place at higher contours. The 1958 planting of 5,000 trees has been thinned to about 300 trees per acre.

MATURATION PONDS ROOIWAL.

The results of analyses done in 1962, recorded in parts per million, have been averaged and tabled as follows:—

	Pond Influent	Pond 1	Pond 2	Pond 3	Pond 4	Pond Effluent
Dissolved Solids.....	520	516	504	511	495	489
Suspended Solids.....	42.0	22.0	24.7	31.3	34.8	25.7
Chloride as Cl.....	80	88	86	91	93	82
PH.....	7.65	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.3
Ammonia-Nitrogen.....	16.5	13.2	13.1	12.2	11.0	11.1
Chemical Oxygen Demand.....	140	88	83	80	75	80
Nitrite-Nitrogen.....	1.25	0.70	0.81	1.13	1.21	1.25
Nitrate-Nitrogen.....	20.0	19.2	18.2	16.6	16.2	15.0
4 hours oxygen absorbed.....	14.4	10.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.3
Biochemical Oxygen Demand.....	26.0	14.2	10.8	10.7	11.1	11.7
Phosphate as PO ₄	19.3	16.7	21.0	19.6	19.6	20.2
Synthetic Detergent.....	7.1	—	—	—	—	3.1

Average flow of effluent during year was 1.82 million gallons per day.

E. Coli. Type I—Reduction in most probable number from over 2,000,000 per 1 ml. to less than 100 per 1 ml.

E. coli. Type II—Reduction in most probable number from 500,000 per 1 ml. to less than 50 per 1 ml.

F. Streptococci—Reduction in most probable number from 1,800 per 1 ml. to less than 3 per 1 ml.

LABORATORY SERVICE.

During the year 5,238 samples were analysed for various municipal departments.

SEWAGE, RIVER AND DAM ANALYSIS.

Representative samples of sewage, sludge, river water and dam water were analysed regularly during the year some of them bacteriologically as well as chemically to maintain efficient operation of the sewage treatment units and to observe any pollution or changing conditions in the rivers and dam.

CHEMICAL STAFF AT 31.12.1962.

N. P. Nicolle, B.Sc., M.S.A. Chem. I., M. Inst. S.P.	Chief Chemist and Manager, Sewage Works.
H. M. Murray, B.Sc., (Appl. & Ind. Chem.) M.S.A. Chem. I., A.M. Inst. S.P.	Asst. Chief Chemist and Asst. Manager, Sewage Works.
H. P. Oosthuizen, B.Sc.	Chemist.
J. H. de Lange, B.Sc.	Chemist.
H. H. E. Schroder, B.Sc.	Chemist.
W. J. Engelbrecht.	Laboratory Assistant.
A. J. de Villiers.	Laboratory Assistant.
K. Rode.	Laboratory Assistant.
Miss. P. Chemaly.	Typist/Clerk.

TABLE 2.

AVERAGE RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF SLUDGE.

	Daspoort		Rooiwal	
	Raw Sludge	Digested Sludge	Raw Sludge	Digested Sludge
Daily average volume pumped gallons. . . .	63,000	—	60,000	—
PH.	5.9	7.3	5.7	7.2
Solids %	5.2	5.7	6.9	6.8
Ash % of Solids.	24	37	23	38
Volatile Acids ppm.	1,300	270	1,900	900
Ammonia as N ppm.	170	650	290	730

TABLE I.

AVERAGE RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF SEWAGE EFFLUENT FROM THE DIFFERENT UNITS.

Figures in brackets represent the highest and the lowest values respectively for the year.

Results are in parts per million.

UNITS	DASPOORT						ROOIWAL	
	1-4 6 ft. biofilters single filtration	5 & 6 12 ft. biofilters double filtration	7 & 8 6 ft. biofilters single filtration	9 5 ft. Jenks biofilter 2:1 recirculation	Sandfilters Rapid Gravity	12 ft. biofilters single filtration		
Average daily flow millions gallons.....	2.15	2.8	1.95	1.5	3.3	3.1		
4 Hours oxygen absorbed.....	10.3 (12.0) (8.3)	11.6 (13.5) (10.6)	9.1 (13.0) (6.5)	15.0 (18)	8.8 (9.6) (8.1)	14.4 (17)		
5 Day B.O.D.....	23 (35)	26 (45)	21 (35)	41 (63)	9.5 (15.3) (3.0)	26 (58)		
Chemical Oxygen Demand.....	77 (100)	105 (135)	80 (120)	150 (220)	70 (90)	140 (250)		
Ammonia as N.....	11 (17)	14 (24)	10.5 (17)	26 (35)	10 (15)	16.5 (24)		
Nitrate as N.....	18 (22)	22 (27)	11 (18)	1 (2.7)	20 (25)	20 (27)		
Total Dissolved Solids (Dried at 105°C).....	450 (485)	470 (535)	545 (780)	540 (700)	495 (590)	520 (625)		
Suspended Solids.....	22 (39)	31 (58)	26 (37)	35 (80)	5 (10)	42 (54)		
Synthetic Detergents (Anionic).....	2.3 (5.5) (0.8)	4.0 (10.3) (0.7)	2.0 (3.7) (0.3)	4.2 (6.7) (1.0)	2.2 (4.6) (1.0)	71 (14.8) (0.7)		

Chapter XIV

NON-EUROPEAN MEDICAL SERVICES

CLINICS CONDUCTED.

The following table shows the number and types of Clinics per week conducted exclusively for Non-Europeans in the City and Locations:—

	Atteridgeville	Compound	Mamelodi	S.D.	Lady Selborne
Child Welfare.	2	3	2	—	—
Venereal Diseases Clinics.	1	—	1	4	—
Ante- and Post-Natal Clinics.	1	2	1	—	—
Tuberculosis.	1	1	1	—	1
Gen. Outpatient Clinics.	2	—	2	—	—

Further details regarding Child Welfare, Venereal Diseases, Tuberculosis, and Ante-Natal Clinics appear elsewhere in this Report.

CLINIC RETURNS.

	Compound	Atteridgeville	Mamelodi	Saulsville	Total
No. of new patients.	— (—)	7,382 (8,306)	7,501 (8,469)	5,390 (4,076)	20,273 (20,821)
No. of repeat attendances	— (—)	11,708 (9,587)	11,125 (12,212)	11,517 (12,705)	34,350 (34,504)
No. of dressings done. .	2,459 (2,707)	14,033 (13,378)	10,490 (11,911)	9,506 (12,661)	36,488 (40,657)

In addition to the above, outpatient clinics for non-European Municipal employees are held every morning except Sundays and Public Holidays. During the year, 2,956 sick employees were treated and 1,591 employees who had sustained injuries were medically examined and treated.

Chapter XV

HEALTH EDUCATION

Numerous talks were given to the public on Public Health matters during the year. Large poster boards with Health Propaganda pictures and appropriate slogans painted on them, were displayed at vantage points in the City.

Filmlets were regularly shown in the cinemas.

All Health Department vans carry posters depicting some or other health message. These posters fit into special slots along the sides and at the backs of the vans. They are changed at regular intervals.

Press interviews and articles appeared in both English and Afrikaans newspapers on an average of one a week.

Chapter XVI

TABLE 1.

BIRTHS (ALL RACES) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 1962.

	European				Bantu				Asiatic				Eurafrikan			
	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January...	197	169	5	1	40	39	30	14	6	4	—	—	6	7	1	—
February...	146	143	2	3	299	273	228	235	7	9	—	—	5	9	1	3
March...	224	188	8	1	39	34	21	27	10	5	2	1	9	4	3	1
April...	143	156	1	3	115	108	72	67	4	5	—	—	5	4	1	2
May...	157	170	2	4	84	76	58	55	11	5	—	—	6	8	1	1
June...	181	212	3	7	169	169	118	144	12	9	—	—	9	3	—	1
July...	144	168	4	1	185	181	148	160	4	5	1	1	5	3	4	2
August...	150	168	4	2	396	423	263	271	11	7	—	—	7	6	—	2
September...	158	166	5	2	122	130	54	66	16	7	—	—	5	6	2	1
October...	204	184	3	3	401	388	293	302	14	14	—	—	8	8	2	1
November...	136	159	5	3	416	465	381	357	7	5	—	—	6	1	2	—
December...	186	196	2	4	256	275	156	179	7	7	—	—	6	4	—	2
TOTALS	2,026	2,079	44	34	2,522	2,561	1,822	1,877	109	82	3	2	77	63	17	16

BIRTHS TO NON-RESIDENTS

	European				Non-European				European				Non-European			
	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
March...	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
April...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May...	4	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
June...	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
July...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August...	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
September...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November...	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—
December...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	16	14	—	—	16	14	—	—	16	14	—	—	16	14	—	—

TOTALS

1,223

1,119

653

576

TABLE 2.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED, 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

EUROPEANS	24 hours and under		Over 24 hours to one week		Over one week to one month		Over one month to three months		Over three months to six months		Over six months under 12 months		Total Infantile Mortality		One year to two years		Two years to three years		Three years to four years		Four years to five years		Total under five years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cerebro Spinal Men. Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purulent Inf. & Septicaemia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargic Encephalitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer Prostate.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer of the Bones.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumococcal Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis—other forms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Embolism.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Myocarditis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Bronchitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyelitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth.....	10	11	15	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth Injury.....	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis.....	1	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases first year.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Poisonous gasses.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Burns.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents—Firearms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other unknown cases.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	12	13	26	28	4	3	4	3	5	2	6	13	57	62	5	2	—	4	2	1	1	1	65	70

TABLE 3.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

BANTU

	24 hours and under		Over 24 hours to one week		Over one week to one month		Over one month to three months		Over three months to six months		Over six months under 12 months		Total Infantile Mortality		One year to two years		Two years to three years		Three years to four years		Four years to five years		Total under five years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Respiratory System.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Central Nervous System.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Acute Miliary.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purulent Inf. & Septicaemia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacillary Dysentery.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer Unspecified Organs.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malnutrition.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pellagra.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis—Other forms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis Acute.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labor Pneumonia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypostatic Pneumonia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Emphysema.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea & Enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Liver.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Skin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations.....	2	3	6	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth.....	20	16	43	39	3	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth In'ury.....	2	2	12	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis.....	8	6	7	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternal Tombemia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non Syphilitic Pemphigus.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melaena Neonatorum.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other specified diseases (1st year).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide—Piercing Instruments.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Poisoning.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidental Burns.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaesthetic Accidents.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other unknown causes.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	32	27	77	72	39	29	67	54	106	109	104	93	425	384	235	224	56	65	16	19	10	10	742	702

TABLE No. 3.
DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

	24 hours and under		Over 24 hours to one week		Over one week to one month		Over one month to three months		Over three months to six months		Over six months under 12 months		Total Infantile Mortality		One year to two years		Two years to three years		Three years to four years		Four years to five years		Total under five years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ASIATICS																								
Tuberculosis Respiratory System.....																								
Meningitis—other forms.....																								
Broncho Pneumonia.....																								
Diarrhoe & Enteritis.....																								
Congenital Malformation.....																								
Premature Birth.....																								
TOTAL.....																								
EUROPEANS																								
Diphtheria.....																								
Malnutrition.....																								
Broncho Pneumonia.....																								
Premature Birth.....																								
Other unknown causes.....																								
TOTAL.....																								

TABLE No. 4.
DEATHS OF EUROPEANS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

	5-10 years		10-15 years		15-20 years		20-25 years		25-30 years		30-40 years		40-50 years		50-60 years		60-70 years		70-80 years		Over 80 years		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.....	1	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	1	9	22	14	1	8	1	1	1	1	7	7
Cancer and Other Tumours.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	—	—	—	—	76	55
Diseases of Nutrition Endocrine Glands.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs.....	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4
Diseases of Nervous System and sense organs.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	4	3	3	4	12	10	7	12	19	20	16	23	65	73
Diseases of Circulatory system.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	7	4	50	16	57	30	58	63	35	39	214	158
Diseases of Respiratory system.....	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	5	4	16	3	7	12	19	15	23	27	79	67
Diseases of Digestive system.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	3	3	3	2	4	3	1	—	18	9
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Urinary and Genital systems	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	4	2	6	3	2	3	7	13	21	27
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Senility.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	13	9	14
Suicide.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	9
Homicide.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
Accidents.....	3	3	—	—	9	—	12	—	5	2	4	1	3	5	—	—	6	—	—	2	2	2	44	15
Legal Executions.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Open Verdict.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown or unspecified causes.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	3	1	4	3	1	2	18	16
TOTAL.....	9	8	4	2	16	3	16	3	13	8	30	19	34	36	119	59	106	72	125	130	107	130	579	470

TABLE No. 5.
DEATHS OF BANTU FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

	5-10 years		10-15 years		15-20 years		20-25 years		25-30 years		30-40 years		40-50 years		50-60 years		60-70 years		70-80 years		Over 80 years		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.....	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	4	4	5	4	14	1	4	5	4	1	3	—	—	—	39	25
Cancer & Other Tumours.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	1	11	5	7	5	2	1	2	2	32	17
Diseases of Nutrition Endocrine Glands.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	10	6
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Diseases of Nervous System and sense organs.....	1	2	—	—	1	2	1	4	2	2	7	2	11	2	11	4	12	10	5	3	2	—	57	27
Diseases of Circulatory system.....	—	1	2	1	—	6	—	3	4	5	9	3	20	9	7	13	14	14	8	13	2	15	66	83
Diseases of Respiratory system.....	11	6	1	—	5	3	5	6	1	5	16	10	29	7	30	11	28	17	13	11	9	15	148	91
Disease of Digestive system.....	2	1	1	1	—	1	3	4	—	4	4	—	5	2	9	—	3	2	5	5	—	—	32	20
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Urinary and Genital systems	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	5	3	5	8	3	1	3	2	—	16	23
Diseases at Pregnancy and Child Birth.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Senility.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	5	12
Suicide.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3
Homicide.....	—	—	1	—	5	1	16	—	11	—	17	1	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	2
Accidents.....	—	2	1	—	4	—	7	1	9	1	22	2	17	2	7	3	6	2	—	—	1	—	74	13
Legal Executions.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Unknown or unspecified causes.....	3	5	—	2	1	3	—	5	—	2	9	5	8	7	12	4	10	9	5	4	8	7	56	53
Diseases of the Skin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	1
TOTAL.....	19	22	11	9	18	19	41	26	33	25	95	34	123	41	102	52	97	64	44	41	30	49	613	382

TABLE No. 6.

INFANTILE MORTALITY EUROPEAN: CAUSE OF DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

	Atelectasis		Malnutrition		Infectious Diseases		Diarrhoeal Disease		Bronchitis and Pneumonia		Congenital Causes		Other Causes		Prematurity		Injury at Birth		Total Deaths		Total Births		Mortality rates per 1,000 live births		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Central Area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	3	2	—	1	6	5	243	240	24.68	20.83	22.77	
Pretoria West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	2	1	5	—	1	3	11	307	341	9.77	32.11	21.60	
Leper & Mental Hospitals and Defence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	
Salvokop	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	19	—	—	—	
Voortrekkerhoogte	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	30	27	100.00	37.04	70.18	
Eastern Suburbs	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	5	—	1	—	5	9	—	1	14	15	562	566	24.91	26.50	25.71	
Northern Suburbs	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	7	7	1	1	14	14	555	564	25.23	24.82	25.02	
Hercules	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	2	—	—	2	3	8	6	1	—	17	16	343	350	49.56	45.71	47.62	
TOTAL	6	6	—	—	1	5	3	2	9	6	6	4	4	6	25	29	3	4	57	62	2,070	2,113	27.53	29.34	28.45	

TABLE No. 8.

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS OF PERSONS NOT RESIDENT IN PRETORIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

	0-1 years		1-5 years		5-10 years		10-20 years		20-40 years		Over 40 years		Total European		Total Non-European	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
PRETORIA AND OTHER HOSPITALS:																
European.....	54	30	5	7	3	5	8	7	36	16	190	270	296	335	—	—
Non-European.....	101	95	104	84	20	11	24	23	115	64	186	166	—	—	550	443
MENTAL HOSPITAL:																
European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	30	31	31	32	—	—
Non-European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	3	26	11	—	—	32	14
LEPER ASYLUM:																
European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Non-European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	7	4
PRISONS:																
European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	82	—	32	—	—	—	118	—
VISITORS:																
European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	10	8	—	—
Non-European.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
TOTAL:																
European.....	54	30	5	7	3	5	9	8	37	17	230	309	338	376	—	—
Non-European.....	101	95	104	84	20	11	29	23	204	67	251	181	—	—	709	461

TABLE No. 9.
NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES: LOCAL CASES: ALL RACES: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

	0-1 year		1-5 years		5-10 years		10-20 years		20-40 years		Over 40 years		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
EUROPEANS														
Insecticidal Poisoning.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Typhoid Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever.....	—	1	9	6	12	19	2	4	—	—	—	—	23	31
Diphtheria.....	—	2	5	7	5	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	10	20
Puerperal Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis.....	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	4	1	17	4	24	6
Erysipelas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Meningitis.....	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
Lethargic Encephalitis.....	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Anthrax.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
NON-EUROPEANS														
Typhoid Fever.....	—	—	1	2	4	6	3	2	2	2	2	1	12	13
Diphtheria.....	1	1	10	12	5	14	—	1	—	2	—	—	16	30
Tuberculosis.....	14	8	83	60	30	41	28	38	133	105	174	46	460	298
Poliomyelitis.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Lethargic Encephalitis.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

TABLE No. 10.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES: IMPORTED CASES: ALL RACES: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

	0-1 year		1-5 years		5-10 years		10-20 years		20-40 years		Over 40 years		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
EUROPEANS														
Typhoid Fever.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	12	—
Scarlet Fever.....	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Diphtheria.....	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
Poliomyelitis.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	8	2
Erysipelas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargic Encephalitis.....	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	3	4
NON-EUROPEANS														
Typhoid Fever.....	—	—	1	2	9	5	7	8	6	5	5	1	28	21
Diphtheria.....	1	1	16	9	11	21	3	4	—	1	—	—	31	36
Tuberculosis.....	1	3	14	12	15	10	12	20	56	37	72	15	170	97
Poliomyelitis.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	1
Lethargic Encephalitis.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Leprosy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trachoma.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Malaria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

NEGE-EN-VYFTIGSTE

JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/62

STADSRAD VAN PIETRIA

NEGE-EN-VYTIET

JAARVERSLAG

JAAR 1918

Stadsomroepbureau

VIJF DE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31.12.18

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INLEIDINGSBRIEF

EDELAGBARE BURGEMEESTER

en LEDE VAN DIE STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA.

Ek het die eer om die nege-en-vyftigste jaarlikse Gesondheidsverslag van die Stad Pretoria in te dien.

Dit doen my genoë om te kan berig dat gesondheidstoestande dwarsdeur die jaar bevredigend was.

Die Blanke bevolking tel nou 164,500, wat 'n toename van 3,300 beteken. Die Bantoebevolking het met 5,850 na 193,250 vermeerder. Die Asiate het met 150 na 7,750 vermeerder en die Kleurlingbevolking het onveranderd gebly.

Daar is feitlik geen verandering in die Blankegeboortesifer nie, maar daar is 'n groot toename in die Bantoegeboortesifer van 38.54 tot 45.44. Soos ek in vorige verslae vermeld het, probeer ons lank reeds om juister geboorteregistrasies te verkry en ek meen dat hierdie jaarlikse vermeerdering in die geboortesifer onder die Bantoes in werklikheid slegs beteken dat ons uiteindelik daarin slaag om die meeste van die geboortes te laat registreer. Die syfer van 45.44 is waarskynlik baie na aan juis.

Sterftesyfers vir Blankes toon 'n vermeerdering van 6.39 na 7.20 en vir Bantoes van 12.48 na 12.62.

Kindersterftesyfers onder Blankes het van 26.08 na 28.45 vermeerder en onder die Bantoes het dit van 112.42 na 92.12 verminder. Dit is die laagste syfer wat ons ooit vir Bantoes aangeteken het. Die volgende laagste syfer was in 1960, toe die syfer 101.50 was. Die werklike syfer sou waarskynlik nog laer gewees het, as die geboortes en sterfgevalle juister aangemeld word.

Hartkwaal bly nog die hooforsaak van dood onder Blankes. Die totale getal sterfgevalle te wyte aan hierdie siekte het van 306 na 329 vermeerder, wat 'n ietwat verhoogde syfer van 1.90 verlede jaar na 2.00 per 1,000 van die bevolking toon.

Daar is ook 'n toename in die aantal sterfgevalle weens kanker van 115 na 131. Hier ook het die syfer van 0.71 per 1,000 van bevolking van verlede jaar na 0.80 vermeerder. Kanker bly nog ons tweede vernaamste oorsaak van dood.

Onder Nieblankes was die grootste aantal sterfgevalle te wyte aan siektes van die asemhalingstelsel wat hierdie jaar 255 sterfgevalle meegebring het in vergelyking met 241 verlede jaar. Die volgende hoogste was 154 sterfgevalle weens hartkwaal.

Met genoë kan ek boekstaaf dat daar 'n aanmerklike afname in motorongelukke was, van 36 na 24 onder Blankes en van 51 na 41 onder Nieblankes. 'n Uitgebreide padveiligheidsveldtog is dwarsdeur die Republiek van Suid-Afrika gehou en dit het 'n sekere mate van uitwerking gehad om die sterftesyfer te verlaag. Daar word vertrou dat hierdie onnodige daaglikse tol van sterfgevalle nog verder verlaag sal word. Dit sal beslis gebeur as bestuurders van motorvoertuie minder selfstugtig wil word en hul verantwoordelikheid wil besef.

Tuberkulose bly nog ons ernstigste aansteeklike siekte. Hierdie jaar was daar 'n geringe toename in die aantal Blanke gevalle wat aangemeld is, van 21 na 30 en daar was 'n groter toename onder Nieblankes van 716 verlede jaar na 758. Ek wil dit weer benadruk dat hierdie toename nie as 'n werklike vermeerdering in die voorkoms vertolk moet word nie; inderdaad kan dit toegeskryf word aan die massaminiatuurapparaat en ander middele waarmee ons ons soektog na gevalle kon uitbrei.

Die aantal difteriegevalle onder Blankes het van 12 verlede jaar tot 29 hierdie jaar en onder Nieblankes van 32 tot 47 toegeneem. Byna al die kinders wat die siekte opgedoen het, was nie geïmmuniseer nie en hoewel die Afdeling aktiewe immuniseringsklinieke het, soos uit die verslag gesien kan word, is die toestand nog baie onbevredigend en ons probeer gedurig om die publiek bewus te maak van die belangrikheid van immunisering. Ons kan maar net vertrou dat ons deur bemiddeling van ons opvoedkundige veldtog in staat sal wees om 'n toestand van genoegsame beskerming te bereik.

Tot dusver het ons die lae voorkomspiel van poliomiëlitis gehandhaaf. Dit was die ondervinding deur die hele Republiek en is in ooreenstemming met wat in ander lande gebeur het, waar daadwerklike immunisering op groot skaal toegepas is, veral met die mondelike toediening van die lewende verswakte poliomiëlitis-entstof.

Net soos ander, is ek ook van mening dat die verlaging van die voorkoms te danke is aan die doeltreffendheid van die entstof en dit skyn dat as daar genoegsame persone geïmmuniseer word, ons die voorkoms van poliomiëlitis tot 'n minimum kan beperk.

Sonder om egter die doeltreffendheid van die entstof te betwyfel of om die belangrikheid daarvan dat alle vatbare persone beskerm moet word, te gering ag, moet ons altyd in gedagte hou dat epidemiologie in die verlede eienaardige verskynsels getoon het. Soms het siektes verdwyn of minder voorgekom en dan het hulle weer op ander tye om geen duidelike rede epidemiese afmetings aangeneem.

Die Raad se behuisingsbedrywighede is deur die jaar gehandhaaf en 'n volledige verslag word weer voorgelê.

Ek bedank u Edelagbare en lede van die Stadsraad vir die bystand aan my en aan die Gesondheidsafdeling verleen.

Ek is ook dankbaar vir die hulp wat deur die publiek, hoofde en onderhoofde van ander Afdelings verleen is. Ek wil ook my waardering boekstaaf van die heelhartige samewerking wat ek te alle tye van die pers ontvang het. Hulle het publisiteit verleen aan alle belangrike gesondheidsmaatreëls in die Stad en het op geen geringe wyse gehelp om 'n goeie verstandhouding tussen die Afdeling en die publiek te bewerkstellig en het ook talryke gesondheidsaangeleenthede onder die aandag van die publiek gebring.

Ek is baie dank verskuldig aan my eie personeel wat so getrou en met soveel ywer met my saamgewerk het.

H. NELSON,
STADSGESONDHEIDSHOOF.

PERSONEEL VAN DIE GESONDHEIDSAFDELING OP 31 DESEMBER 1962.

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STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

Nege-en-Vyftigste Jaarverslag

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

Hoofstuk I

DEEL I KLIMAAT EN ANDER GEGEWENS

DIE KLIMAAT.

Breedtegraad: 25 grade, 44 minute, 3 sekondes suid.

Lengtegraad: 1 uur, 52 minute, 48 sekondes oos.

Gemiddelde Hoogte: 4,480 voet.

Temperatuur: (Statistiek vriendelik verskaf deur die Direkteur, Weerburo, Pretoria.)

1962	Lugtemperatuur (°C)				Gem. relatiewe vogtigheid om		Reënval	
	Gem. maks. °C.	Gem. min. °C.	Hoogste lesing van maks. °C.	Laagste lesing van min. °C.	8 vm. %	2 nm. %	mm.	dae.
Januarie.....	29.2	16.1	33.1	12.3	69	44	92.8	13
Februarie.....	28.4	16.1	31.6	11.8	72	47	147.2	8
Maart.....	27.1	13.7	31.3	10.8	74	42	71.7	11
April.....	23.5	10.1	26.8	5.4	69	42	54.5	7
Mei.....	21.1	5.0	24.4	-0.9	72	33	2	1
Junie.....	20.6	1.8	24.5	-3.5	63	21	0	0
Julie.....	19.8	2.1	22.0	-1.0	70	26	0	0
Augustus.....	22.3	4.9	26.8	-1.7	57	23	22	2
September.....	27.6	9.5	32.1	3.0	50	22	2	1
Oktober.....	28.6	13.3	34.6	7.4	54	30	34.6	10
November.....	26.4	14.5	33.3	11.5	69	51	159.3	19
Desember.....	28.3	15.6	32.1	13.0	68	41	56.8	15

GROOTTE VAN MUNISIPALE GEBIED.

Pretoria en voorstede, met inbegrip van die Dorpsgrond, beslaan 70.73 vk. myl. Die stad lê op en tussen drie parallel-lopende reekse kwartiersgrante, wat oos en wes strek, met valleie tussen-in wat hoofsaaklik skaliegrond bevat.

JAARLIKSE BELASBARE WAARDES: 31 DESEMBER 1962.

(a) Halfjaar geëindig 30.6.1962:

Belasting: Grond..... 2.5 sent per R per jaar.

Verbeterings..... .52083 sent per R per jaar.

	Waardasie		Belastings gehef	
	Grond R	Verbeterings R	Grond R	Verbeterings R
Belasbaar.....	87,106,200	205,394,820	1,088,827	534,880
Onbelasbaar.....	49,054,600	54,196,950	556,590	141,087
TOTALE.....	136,260,800	259,591,770	1,645,417	675,967

(b) Halfjaar geëindig 31.12.1962:

Belastingkoers: Grond..... 2.4 sent per R per jaar.

Verbeterings..... .528 sent per R per jaar.

	Waardasie		Belastings gehef	
	Grond R	Verbeterings R	Grond R	Verbeterings R
Belasbaar.....	105,826,672	210,595,835	1,269,920	555,973
Onbelasbaar.....	49,474,858	54,436,840	593,698	143,713
TOTALE.....	155,301,530	265,032,675	1,863,618	699,686

DEEL 2 BEVOLKINGSTATISTIEK

BEVOLKING.

Blankes	164,500
Bantoes	193,250
Asiate	7,750
Kleurlinge	4,900

Die bevolkingsyfer, behalwe dié vir die Bantoes, is volgens skatting op 31 Desember 1962 wat goedgunstiglik verkry is van die Departement van Sensus en Statistiek aan wie ons dank verskuldig is vir die statistieke wat gereedlik verskaf is wanneer daarom gevra is.

Die Bantoebevolking word op 193,250 geskat, met inbegrip van dié van die nuwe Bantoedorp Mamelodi (Vlakfontein), wat heeltemal onder die jurisdiksie en beheer van die Stadsraad van Pretoria is, hoewel buite die munisipale gebied geleë. Alle syfers en bevolkingstatistieke vir Bantoes wat in hierdie verslag verskyn, sluit Mamelodi (Vlakfontein) in, wat volgens opdrag van die Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid as deel van die munisipale gebied van die Stad Pretoria beskou moet word.

Hierna volg die vernaamste bevolkingstatistieke vir die verslagjaar, met korreksies vir gevalle wat elders tuis hoort.

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle rasse
Bevolking	164,500	193,250	7,750	4,900	205,900	370,400
Geboortes	25.43	45.44	25.29	35.31	44.44	35.99
Sterftes	7.20	12.62	5.81	12.45	12.36	10.07
Kindersterftes per 1,000 lewend geborenes	28.45	92.12	66.33	52.02	90.81	71.25
Persentasie buite-egtelike kinders tot lewend geborenes	1.86	42.12	2.55	19.08	40.84	28.61
Sterftes aan Tuberkulose (Pulmonêre) per 1,000 bevolking	0.01	0.26	0.26	0.61	0.26	0.15
Sterftes aan Tuberkulose, alle soorte, per 1,000 van bevolking	—	0.12	—	—	0.12	0.12

GEBORTES.

Die in Pretoria geregistreerde geboortes gedurende die jaar (syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies) is soos volg:—

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle Rasse
Plaaslikes	4,183 (4,102)	8,782 (7,223)	196 (191)	173 (117)	9,151 (7,531)	13,334 (11,633)
Waar moeders nie Pretoria-inwoners is nie	2,342 (2,215)	1,149 (896)	43 (30)	37 (35)	1,229 (961)	3,571 (3,176)
Buite-egtelike kinders (by plaaslikes inbegrepe)	78 (54)	3,699 (3,019)	5 (3)	33 (23)	3,737 (3,045)	3,815 (3,099)
Doodgeborenes	30 (31)	242 (232)	5 (4)	2 (1)	249 (237)	279 (268)

GEBORTESYFERS.

Blankes	25.43	(25.45)
Bantoes	45.44	(38.44)
Asiate	25.29	(25.13)
Kleurlinge	35.31	(23.88)
Alle Nieblankes	44.44	(37.67)
Alle Rasse	35.99	(32.22)

Hierna volg die natuurlike aanwas, d.w.s. die getal waarmee die geboortes die sterftes oortref in verhouding tot die bevolking:—

Blankes	18.23	(19.06)
Asiate	19.48	(20.39)
Kleurlinge	22.86	(12.04)

Vir die Bantoes word die syfers nie aangegee nie omdat hulle geboortebekendmakings baie onnoukeurig is.

STERFTES.

(Syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies)

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle Rasse
Plaaslike sterftes (alle ouderdomme).....	1,184 (1,030)	2,439 (2,339)	45 (36)	61 (58)	2,545 (2,433)	3,729 (3,463)
Persone wat nie alhier woonagtig is nie.....	714 (696)	1,106 (1,205)	61 (12)	3 (49)	1,170 (1,266)	1,884 (1,962)

Die „nie-plaaslike” sterftes het plaasgevind in:—

	Pretoriase en ander hospitale	Hospitaal vir Sielsiekes	Inrigting vir Melaatses	Gevangenis	Besoekers
Blankes.....	631 (634)	63 (49)	2 (—)	— (1)	18 (12)
Nieblankes.....	993 (1,159)	46 (12)	11 (1)	118 (91)	2 (3)

STERFTESYFERS.

Blankes.....	7.20	(6.39)
Bantoes.....	12.62	(12.48)
Asiate.....	5.81	(4.74)
Kleurlinge.....	12.45	(11.84)
Alle Nieblankes.....	12.36	(12.17)
Totaal Alle Rasse.....	10.07	(9.59)

KINDERSTEFFTES.

(Syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies)

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle Rasse
Plaaslikes.....	119 (107)	809 (812)	13 (6)	9 (15)	831 (833)	950 (940)
Van kinders wie se moeders vir bevalling na stad gekom het of wat dood is aan siekte waaraan hulle gely het toe hulle hierheen gebring is.....	74 (84)	185 (263)	1 (3)	10 (7)	196 (273)	270 (357)
	193 (191)	994 (1,075)	14 (9)	19 (22)	1,027 (1,106)	1,220 (1,297)

KINDERSTERFTESYFERS.

Blankes.....	28.45	(26.08)
Bantoes.....	92.12	(112.42)
Alle Nieblankes.....	90.81	(110.61)
Alle Rasse.....	71.25	(80.80)

TABEL VAN KINDERSTERFTESYFERS VIR ALLE RASSE SEDERT 1926-1927.

Jaar	Blankes	Bantoes	Alle Nieblankes	Totaal Alle Rasse
1926—1927.....	48.48	385.51	315.31	137.49
1936—1937.....	52.66	450.24	269.49	99.42
1946—1947.....	25.90	235.16	178.27	53.78
1947—1948.....	33.16	138.78	127.30	52.78
1948—1949.....	33.65	203.06	170.77	60.97
1949—1950.....	32.34	181.97	165.83	92.97
1950—1951.....	28.98	151.51	136.93	77.94
1951—1952.....	30.26	136.86	133.91	80.53
1952—1953.....	28.14	113.94	108.70	66.21
1953—1954.....	35.57	129.98	124.07	76.92
1954—1955.....	29.67	121.09	115.79	71.61
1956.....	21.31	170.25	164.37	96.37
1957.....	27.56	116.51	112.44	80.81
1958.....	24.64	113.48	111.46	78.11
1959.....	24.94	117.07	115.94	82.08
1960.....	26.99	101.50	100.30	71.62
1961.....	26.08	112.42	110.61	80.80
1962.....	28.45	92.12	90.81	71.25

Vir Asiate en Kleurlinge is die getalle te gering om die berekening van die verhouding van enige waarde te maak.

Kindersterftes by Blankes is veroorsaak deur:—

	1962	1961
Wanvoeding	(Verh. —)	(Verh. —)
Aangebore oorsake	10 (Verh. 2.39)	12 (Verh. 2.93)
Diarreesiektes	5 (Verh. 1.19)	7 (Verh. 1.73)
Brongitis en Pneumonie	15 (Verh. 3.59)	12 (Verh. 2.93)
Aansteeklike siektes	6 (Verh. 1.43)	1 (Verh. 0.25)
Ander oorsake	10 (Verh. 2.39)	17 (Verh. 4.14)
Vroeggeboorte	54 (Verh. 12.91)	46 (Verh. 11.21)
Geboortebesering	7 (Verh. 1.67)	3 (Verh. 0.73)
Atelektase	12 (Verh. 2.87)	9 (Verh. 2.19)
Totaal Blanke kindersterftes	<u>119</u>	<u>107</u>

Kindersterftes by Nieblankes is veroorsaak deur:—

	1962	1961
Aangebore oorsake	17	11
Diarreesiektes	213	207
Brongitis en Pneumonie	262	241
Aansteeklike Siektes	15	8
Tuberkulose (pulmonêre)	1	4
Tuberkulose (ander soorte)	3	—
Ander oorsake	110	131
Vroeggeboorte	137	115
Geboortebesering	30	35
Wanvoeding	16	32
Atelektase	27	28
	<u>831</u>	<u>812</u>

Hierna verskyn die tabel met die getalle Nieblanke geboortes en kindersterftes gedurende die verslagjaar in die verskillende woongebiede vir Nieblankes:—

Bantoes:

Mamelodi		Atteridgeville		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
2,379	273	2,982	243	2,990	256	431	37
(1,621)	(332)	(2,127)	(203)	(3,020)	(222)	(455)	(55)

Asiate:

Asiatebuurt		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
126	11	35	1	35	1

Kleurlinge:

Kleurlinglokaasie		Herculesgebied		Stad		Eersterust en Derdepoort	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
79	2	63	6	9	—	22	1

OORSAKE VAN DOOD TUSSEN 1 EN 5 JAAR VIR VERSKEIE RASSE.

Blankes:

Sestien sterftes is onder die ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Difterie	2
Meningitis	1
Beenkanker	1
Prostaatkanker	1
Masels	1
Geboortebesering	1
Akute hartspierontsteking	1
Diarree en Enteritis	2
Vergiftiging per ongeluk (gasse)	4
Ongelukke—vuurwapens	1
Ongelukke—brandwonde	1

Bantoes:

Seshonderd vyf-en-dertig sterftes is onder dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Chroniese nefritis.....	1
Basillêre disenterie.....	1
Difterie.....	3
Tuberkulose (Pulmonêre).....	8
Tuberkulose (ander soorte).....	13
Masels.....	14
Kanker, ongespesifiseerde organe.....	1
Wanvoeding.....	61
Pellagra.....	1
Aangebore hartkwaal.....	1
Velsiekte.....	1
Brongopneumonie en brongitis.....	230
Longemfiseem.....	197
Diarree en enteritis.....	197
Lewerkwale.....	1
Ongelukke: Ander.....	3
Brandwonde.....	8
Manslag.....	1
Onbekende en onaangeduide oorsake.....	86
Meningitis (ander vorme).....	3
	635

Asiate:

Drie sterftes is in hierdie ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Tuberkulose (Pulmonêre).....	1
Brongopneumonie.....	1
Meningitis (ander vorme).....	1
	3

Kleurlinge:

Vyf sterftes is in hierdie ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Difterie.....	1
Brongopneumonie.....	1
Ander onbekende oorsake.....	3
	5

VERNAAMSTE DOODOORSAKE BY PERSONE VAN 5 JAAR EN OUER

Die vernaamste oorsake was:—

		Blankes Jaarlikse Gem. vir 5 jaar		Nieblankes Jaarlikse Gem. vir 5 jaar
Kanker.....	131	117.8	55	55.6
Hartkwaal.....	329	304.8	154	121.4
Brongitis en pneumonie (alle vorme).....	146	109.4	255	209.4
Influenza.....	—	0.2	1	0.6
Tifoïde.....	—	0.2	1	1.6
Tuberkulose (pulmonêre).....	2	3.0	45	37.6
Tuberkulose (ander vorme).....	—	0.2	8	4.6
Suikersiekte.....	14	8.4	7	4.4
Beroerte.....	78	67.6	53	40.4
Siekte van die niere.....	48	43.6	43	27.0
Siekte van die slagare.....	43	39.4	15	11.0
Siekte van die lewer en galblaas.....	16	12.4	22	10.0
Siekte van swangerskap en kraamtydperk.....	1	1.0	4	4.8
Ouderdom.....	23	20.6	19	15.6
Selfmoord.....	24	26.6	13	8.0
Ongelukke.....	59	62.0	90	75.0
Ander aansteeklike siektes.....	12	7.4	13	12.0
Ander oorsake.....	123	122.4	258	220.2

BESONDERHEDE VAN DOODOORSAKE: 5 JAAR EN OUER.
(In al die volgende tabelle verskyn syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies)

1. KANKER:

Blankes 131. Sterftesyfer 0.80 per 1,000 van bevolking.

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:—

Mond- en keelholte	1	(4)
Ander veteringsorgane en buikvlies	11	(8)
Asemhalingsweë (long)	21	(10)
Baarmoeder	11	(8)
Ander vroulike geslagsorgane	1	(1)
Bors	5	(9)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane	4	(3)
Brein en ander dele van die senustelsel	5	(5)
Rektum	3	(3)
Mediastinum	1	(—)
Bene	4	(6)
Ander en onaangeduide organe	9	(15)
Slukderm	2	(1)
Maag en duodenum	24	(14)
Lewer	9	(9)
Alveiskliere	7	(7)
Strottehoof	—	(1)
Prostaat	10	(9)
Eierstokke	—	(—)
Vel	3	(2)
	<u>131</u>	<u>(115)</u>

Leef tyd by afsterwe:

Onder:—

40 jaar	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	Bo 80	Totaal
7 (8)	16 (14)	36 (30)	24 (22)	25 (24)	23 (17)	131 (115)

Nieblankes.

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:—

Bantoos:

Mond- en keelholte	1	(—)
Ander verteringsorgane en buikveis	—	(4)
Long	7	(6)
Baarmoeder	9	(3)
Bors	2	(2)
Maag en Duodenum	4	(5)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane	1	(2)
Vroulike geslagsorgane	—	(1)
Vel	—	(1)
Bene	1	(2)
Ander en onaangeduide organe	4	(9)
Gewasse op die brein en van ander dele van senustelsel	1	(2)
Slukderm	7	(11)
Rektum	—	(2)
Lewer	11	(13)
Prostaat	1	(2)

Asiate:

Prostaat	—	(1)
Maag	—	(1)
Baarmoeder	—	(1)

Kleurlinge:

Vel	—	(1)
Slukderm	1	(—)
Manlike en Vroulike urienorgane	1	(—)
Maag en Duodenum	3	(—)
Long	1	(—)
Ander en onaangeduide organe	—	(1)
Bors	—	(1)
	<u>55</u>	<u>(71)</u>

2. HARTKWALE:

Sterftesyer per 1,000 van Blanke bevolking 2.00 (1.90)
 Blankes 329 (306)
 Nieblankes 154 (141)
 (Bantoes 135 (124), Asiate 8 (15), Kleurlinge 11 (4))

3. BRONGITIS EN PNEUMONIE:

Blankes 146 (93)
 Nieblankes 255 (241)
 (Bantoes 239 (225), Asiate 5 (7), Kleurlinge 11 (9))

4. INFLUENZA:

Blankes — (—)
 Nieblankes 1 (—)
 Bantoes 1 (—)

5. TIFOÏDE:

Blankes — (—)
 Nieblankes 1 (1)
 (Bantoes 1 (1))

6. TUBERKULOSE:

Blankes 2 (—)
 Nieblankes 53 (47)
 (Bantoes 49 (44), Kleurlinge 3 (3), Asiate 1 (—))

7. SUIKERSIEKTE:

Blankes 14 (6)
 Nieblankes 7 (5)
 (Bantoes 6 (4), Asiate 1 (1))

8. BEROERTE:

Blankes 78 (65)
 Nieblankes 53 (48)
 (Bantoes 50 (44), Asiate 1 (1), Kleurlinge 2 (3))

9. SIEKTES VAN DIE NIERE:

Blankes 48 (54)
 Nieblankes 43 (35)
 (Bantoes 39 (31), Asiate 1 (—), Kleurlinge 3 (4))

10. SIEKTES VAN DIE SLAGARE:

Blankes 43 (36)
 Nieblankes 15 (13)
 (Bantoes 14 (11), Kleurlinge 1 (2)).

11. SIEKTES VAN DIE LEWER EN GALBLAAS:

Blankes 16 (8)
 Nieblankes 22 (14)
 (Bantoes 21 (14), Kleurlinge 1 (—))

12. SIEKTES VAN SWANGERSKAP EN DIE KRAAMTYDPERK:

Blankes 1 (—)
 Nieblankes 4 (5)
 (Bantoes 4 (5))

13. OUDERDOM:

Blankes 23 (13)
 Nieblankes 19 (5)
 (Bantoes 17 (5), Asiate 2 (—))

14. SELFMOORD:

Blankes 24 (35)
 Nieblankes 13 (9)
 (Bantoes 12 (9), Kleurlinge 1 (—))

15. MOORD:

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge
Per vuurwapens	— (1)	2 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
Per sny- of steekvoorwerpe	1 (—)	49 (35)	— (—)	— (—)
Per ander aangeduide middels	5 (—)	11 (9)	— (—)	— (—)

16. ONGELUKKE:

Blankes 59 (71)
 Nieblankes 90 (99)
 (Bantoes 87 (96), Asiate 1 (1), Kleurlinge 2 (2))

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge
Op spoorweë	— (1)	10 (7)	—	— (—)
Per motor, padvoertuie (buiten motorfietse)	24 (36)	41 (51)	— (—)	2 (1)
Per motorfietse	3 (3)	— (4)	— (—)	— (—)
Per giftige diere	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per trapfietse	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per padvoertuie (nie motor nie)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per brandwonde (nie groot brande nie)	1 (6)	5 (5)	1 (—)	— (—)
Per werktuiglike versmoring	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per verdrinking	1 (2)	2 (5)	— (—)	— (1)
Per val	3 (4)	3 (5)	— (—)	— (—)
Per verwoestende brand	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per narkosemiddels	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per gifgasse	— (—)	2 (6)	— (—)	— (—)
Per sny- of steekvoorwerpe	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per vergiftiging (nie met gas nie)	— (1)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per masjinerie	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per vuurwapens	6 (3)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Per elektriese stroom	4 (2)	1 (3)	— (—)	— (—)
Ander en onaangeduide ongelukke	15 (11)	19 (9)	— (1)	— (—)
Per weerlig	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
	59 (71)	87 (96)	1 (1)	2 (2)

Hoofstuk II

AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES

ALGEMEEN

Alle syfers vir verlede jaar (1 Januarie tot 31 Desember 1961) verskyn tussen hakies. Tabelle wat gebiedsverspreiding, ouderdom, en seisoensverspreiding aandui, verskyn aan die end van die verslag.

Hierdie verslag moet saam met die gedeelte oor die Afsonderingshospitaal in Hoofstuk III gelees word.

Eenduisend vierhonderd-en-tagtig (1,480) gevalle van aanmeldbare siektes is gedurende die jaar berig. Dit is 'n vermeerdering van 315 in vergelyking met verlede jaar se syfer. In sommige van die siektes is daar 'n geringe maar onbeduidende verhoging in die voorkoms, maar toring is vir die merendeel hiervan verantwoordelik; daar is 102 meer gevalle hierdie jaar as verlede jaar aangemeld.

Ten einde die voorkoms van Kwasjiorkor te skat en metodes vir die bestryding daarvan te oorweeg, is dit gedurende September van hierdie jaar deur die Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid aanmeldbaar gemaak. Aanmeldings van hierdie siekte is ook verantwoordelik vir sommige van die verhoogde aantal aanmeldings.

Een van die belangrikste metodes om Kwasjiorkor te bestry, is om die publiek in te lig en aangesien verreweg die grootste aantal gevalle onder die Bantoes voorkom, is dit hulle wat die grootste behoefte aan voorligting het. Aangesien die Bantoe nie baie vatbaar is vir propaganda in die vorm van pamflette, plakate ens. nie, word die behoefte aan personeel wat spesiaal in gesondheidsonderrig opgelei is, steeds groter. As sodanige personeel in diens geneem word, sal hulle nie net help om hierdie siekte te beheer nie, maar hul arbeidsveld kan uitgebrei word om baie ander gesondheidsaspekte van die Bantoe, waaromtrent hulle tans onkundig is, te verbeter.

Daar was geen epidemies nie, maar toring bly nog die grootste probleem in die beheer van al die aansteeklike siektes. Veel word reeds gedoen, maar totdat die sosio-ekonomiese en opvoedkundige standaard van die Bantoe 'n hoër peil bereik of totdat ons die een of ander wonderlike middel vir die beheer van toring ontdek, sal dit 'n lang tyd duur om die voorkoms tot geringe getalle te verminder.

TUBERKULOSE

Die aanmeldingsyfer vir Blankes het weer redelik bestendig gebly; vier meer gevalle as verlede jaar is aangemeld, maar in die geval van Nieblankes was daar 'n aansienlike daling in die voorkoms, vergeleke met vorige jare. In 1961 was daar 'n vermeerdering van 249 bo die syfers ten opsigte van 1960, terwyl daar in 1962 'n toename van 88 was, vergeleke met 1961.

STATISTIEKE VIR TUBERKULOSE

Tabelle A, B en B1 wat hierna volg, toon die getal aanmeldings vir die jaar, geklassifiseer in verskillende rasse en volgens geslag, tesame met die onderskeie voorkomssyfers slegs vir plaaslike gevalle en vergelykende tabelle vir aanmeldings tesame met die voorkomssyfers vir die jare 1947 tot 1962 vir onderskeidelik Blankes en Nieblankes.

TABEL A

GEVALLE AANGEMELD VIR DIE JAAR 1962

Voorkoms per 1,000 van
die statistiese bevolking
(Plaaslik)

Ras	Plaaslik			Ingevoer			Plaaslik en ingevoer			BEVOLKING		
	Pulmonêre tuber- kulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuber- kulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuber- kulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuber- kulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms
Blankes.....	M 21 5	3 1	24 6	8 —	— 2	8 2	29 5	3 3	32 8	.128 .03	.018 .006	.146 .036
TOTAAL.....	26	4	30	8	2	10	34	6	40	.58	.024	.182
Kleurlinge.....	M 17 6	1 —	18 6	4 2	— —	4 2	21 8	1 —	22 8	3.47 1.224	.204 —	3.674 1.224
TOTAAL.....	23	1	24	6	—	6	29	1	30	4.694	.204	4.898
Asiate.....	M 3 1	— —	3 1	— —	— —	— —	3 1	— —	3 1	.387 .129	— —	.387 .129
TOTAAL.....	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	.516	—	.516
Bantoos.....	M 358 221	81 70	439 291	145 81	21 14	166 95	503 300	102 14	605 386	1.852 1.144	.419 .362	2.271 1.506
TOTAAL.....	579	151	730	226	35	261	803	116	991	2.996	.781	3.777
Alle Nieblankes.....	M 378 228	82 70	460 298	149 83	21 14	170 97	527 309	103 84	630 395	1.836 1.107	.398 .34	2.234 1.447
TOTAAL.....	606	152	758	232	35	267	836	187	1,025	2.943	.738	3.681
Alle Rasse.....	M 399 233	85 71	484 304	157 83	21 16	178 99	556 314	106 87	662 403	1.077 .629	.229 .192	1.306 .821
TOTAAL.....	632	156	788	240	37	277	870	193	1,065	1.706	.421	2.127

Tabelle C en C1 hierna toon die voorkoms van tuberkulose volgens ouderdomsgroep by onderskeidelik Blankes en Nieblankes vir die afgelope elf jaar aan tesame met die persentasie totale gevalle in elke ouderdomsgroep.

TABEL C

BLANKES: PLAASLIK EN INGEVOER

	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-20		21-40		41 en ouer		Totaal	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
1952.....	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	14	12	15	8	31	25
1953.....	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	9	14	16	6	29	22
1954.....	1	—	3	—	3	1	—	3	6	10	16	8	39	22
1955.....	2	1	—	4	3	2	5	—	10	11	17	8	37	26
1956.....	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	1	3	13	26	6	22	23
1957.....	—	—	3	—	1	3	4	2	10	13	19	4	37	22
1958.....	—	—	2	3	3	2	3	1	11	4	26	6	45	16
1959.....	—	—	4	2	1	3	—	4	12	7	21	5	38	20
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings—														
1959.....	0%		10%		7%		7%		32%		44%			
1960.....	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	10	6	19	16
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings—														
1960.....	0%		5%		5%		5%		39%		46%			
1961.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	9	5	16	3	26	10
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings—														
1961.....	0%		3%		0%		3%		40%		54%			
1962.....	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	6	3	22	4	32	8
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings—														
1962.....	0%		2%		5%		5%		23%		65%			

TABEL C1

NIEBLANKES: PLAASLIK EN INGEVOER

	0-1		2-5		6-10		11-20		21-40		41 en ouer		Totaal	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
1952.....	5	5	21	20	6	15	27	26	103	80	62	16	224	162
1953.....	4	4	18	14	10	6	14	16	82	58	67	18	195	116
1954.....	11	3	31	39	11	12	20	24	82	75	121	47	276	200
1955.....	11	7	37	33	24	17	21	36	98	93	133	41	324	227
1956.....	13	6	45	38	25	78	23	40	112	91	81	24	299	227
1957.....	12	2	36	47	24	25	28	28	119	102	134	34	350	238
1958.....	7	11	51	46	33	34	41	46	136	107	175	38	442	282
1959.....	10	8	49	62	25	21	34	50	158	106	132	47	408	284
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings—														
1959.....	2%		14%		6%		13%		38%		36%			
1960.....	13	17	57	58	18	23	25	37	146	107	141	36	401	278
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings—														
1960.....	5%		17%		6%		9%		37%		26%			
1961.....	28	18	83	97	33	44	43	44	183	138	167	49	537	390
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings—														
1961.....	5%		19%		8%		9%		35%		24%			
1962.....	28	18	104	78	33	46	58	54	213	134	214	65	630	395
Persentasie totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings—														
1962.....	4%		18%		8%		9%		34%		27%			

SOORTE TUBERKULOSE

Die verskillende vorms waarin die siekte gedurende die jaar voorgekom het, word in die tabel hieronder verstrek:—

TABEL D

	Plaaslik			Ingevoer			Groot-totaal
	Blankes	Bantoes	Totaal	Blankes	Bantoes	Totaal	
Pulmonêr.....	26	610	636	10	236	246	882
Primêre Kompleks.....	2	100	102	—	14	14	116
Miliêr.....	1	13	14	—	6	6	20
Meningaal.....	1	17	18	—	2	2	20
Kliere.....	—	11	11	—	7	7	18
Gewrigte.....	—	5	5	—	2	2	7
Lugpypverwyding.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Buikvliesontsteking.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAAL.....	30	758	788	10	267	277	1065

OORDE VAN AANMELDING

Soos in vorige jare is die merendeel van die gevalle wat aangemeld is, deur ons tuberkulose-klinieke ontdek.

Die oorde waarvandaan die siekte aangemeld is, is soos volg:—

TABEL E

	Plaaslik		Ingevoer		Totaal
	Blankes	Bantoes	Blankes	Bantoes	
Tuberkuloseklinieke.....	21 (18)	509 (421)	6 (10)	105 (61)	641 (510)
Algemene Hospitaal.....	1 (—)	110 (109)	— (—)	26 (5)	137 (114)
Afsonderingshospitaal.....	1 (—)	66 (58)	— (1)	111 (118)	178 (177)
Private praktisyns.....	4 (1)	3 (15)	— (1)	1 (1)	8 (18)
Weskoppies-hospitaal.....	— (1)	3 (13)	— (—)	2 (1)	5 (15)
Gevangenis.....	— (1)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Registrateur van geboortes en sterf-gevalle.....	1 (—)	38 (34)	— (1)	9 (9)	48 (44)
Westfort-hospitaal.....	— (—)	7 (—)	— (—)	5 (—)	12 (—)
Ander oorde.....	2 (1)	21 (66)	4 (2)	8 (16)	35 (85)
TOTAAL.....	30 (21)	758 (716)	10 (15)	267 (211)	1,065 (963)

HOSPITALISASIE:

Die opname van nuwe en ou gevalle wat gedurende die jaar in sanatoriums opgeneem is, asook die verdeling onder die verskillende hospitaalinrigtings word, met die syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies, in die volgende tabelle weergegee:—

	Blankes				Nieblankes				Totaal
	Plaaslik		Ingevoer		Plaaslik		Ingevoer		
	M	w	M	w	M	w	M	w	
Gevalle aangemeld en gedurende 1962 opgeneem.....	18 (12)	1 (7)	2 (—)	1 (—)	251(245)	141 (95)	38 (27)	27 (24)	479(408)
Gevalle voor 1962 aangemeld en gedurende 1962 opgeneem.....	4 (5)	— (7)	1 (—)	— (—)	163 (84)	41 (46)	4 (14)	6 (11)	219(167)
TOTAAL.....	22 (17)	1 (12)	3 (—)	1 (—)	414(329)	182(141)	42 (41)	33 (35)	698(575)

VERDELING VAN GEVALLE ONDER VERSKILLENDE HOSPITAALINRICHTINGS:

Inrigting	Blankes		Nieblankes		Blankes Totaal	Nieblankes Totaal	Groot- totaal
	M	V	M	V			
Knights-borshospitaal . . .	— (—)	— (—)	117 (77)	125 (88)	— (—)	242 (165)	242 (165)
S.A.N.T.A. Pretoria . . .	— (—)	— (—)	133 (120)	42 (58)	— (—)	175 (178)	175 (178)
Zonderwater	— (—)	— (—)	113 (112)	— (—)	— (—)	113 (112)	113 (112)
Rietfontein	16 (14)	1 (7)	40 (28)	30 (16)	17 (21)	70 (44)	87 (65)
Oos-Rand-borshospitaal . . .	— (—)	— (—)	5 (8)	5 (8)	— (—)	10 (16)	10 (16)
S.A.N.T.A. Modder B . . .	— (—)	— (—)	25 (8)	8 (2)	— (—)	33 (10)	33 (10)
Oak Tree-borshospitaal . . .	6 (3)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	6 (4)	— (—)	6 (4)
Randfontein-suidhosp. . .	— (—)	— (—)	8 (—)	3 (1)	— (—)	11 (1)	11 (1)
Groothoek	— (—)	— (—)	— (2)	— (1)	— (—)	— (3)	— (3)
S.A.N.T.A. Witbank . . .	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	1 (—)	— (—)	2 (1)	2 (1)
Rose-borshospitaal . . .	— (—)	— (—)	11 (14)	1 (2)	— (—)	12 (16)	12 (16)
King George V	2 (—)	1 (4)	— (—)	— (—)	3 (4)	— (—)	3 (4)
Meintjies Tuberkulose- nederstelling	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)
Baragwanath	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	2 (—)
Nelspoortsanatorium . . .	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
TOTAAL	25 (17)	2 (12)	455 (370)	216 (176)	27 (29)	671 (546)	698 (575)

VERSPREIDING DEUR KONTAK:

Die volgende tabel toon die getal gevalle aan ten opsigte waarvan vasgestel is dat hulle tuberkulose opgedoen het na kontak met bekende gevalle of waar tuberkulose familiaal oorgedra is, of albei:—

Kontak met bekende gevalle	Familiaal oorgedra	Deur kontak en familiaal oorgedra	Totaal
27 (19)	224 (301)	8 (6)	259 (326)

Hierdie gevalle is ontdek deur huisbesoek wat deur die verplegingspersoneel onderneem is, deur gereelde klinieke en deur buitepatiënt- en X-straaldienste, waarvan die volgende tabel 'n weergawe is:—

KLINIEKE, BUIITEPASIËNT- EN X-STRAALDIENSTE:

	Getal pasiente onder ons beheer	Huis- besoek deur verple- gingsper- soneel	Bywoning van klinieke en geneeskundige ondersoek		X-straalondersoek						
					Ge- valle	Verdachte gevalle		Totaal	Kontakte		Totaal
			Ge- valle	Kon- takke		Pos.	Neg.		Pos.	Neg.	
Blankes	203	1,288	452	265	249	6	42	48	11	238	249
Nieblankes—											
Mamelodi	1,063	3,664	3,175	2,951	1,010	79	234	313	115	1,764	1,879
Atteridgeville	903	3,779	2,430	3,624	1,095	47	204	251	96	1,961	2,057
Lady Selborne	401	2,298	1,344	1,784	654	28	111	139	56	972	1,028
Sentrale kliniek Kampong	300	787	746	166	425	29	278	307	8	351	359
TOTAAL	2,870	11,816	8,147	8,790	3,433	189	869	1,058	286	5,286	5,572

By elk van die drie Bantoklinieke in Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, en Lady Selborne doen 'n Blanke Suster en twee Bantoe-stafverpleegsters diens; een Suster en 'n Stafverpleegster is in deeltydse hoedanigheid by die Kampongkliniek werksaam, en een Blanke Suster is aan die Blanke-kliniek verbonde.

Die X-straaldienste word deur 'n Blanke tegniese assistent en 'n Bantoe-klerk verrig. Een Blanke geneesheer staan aan die hoof van die tuberkulosedienste.

Deur middel van die massa-miniatuur-X-straalapparaat is 13,624 bors-X-straalopnames gemaak. (Die syfer ten opsigte van die vorige jaar was 8,916). Hiervan was 4,034 (1,070) ten opsigte van werknemers in die diens van private ondernemings. Daar is bevind dat 94 van hulle aan tuberkulose ly.

Wanneer private ondernemings roetine-X-straal-keuring van personeel aanvra, verskaf die Afdeling hierdie diens teen die nominale bedrag van 20c per plaat. Dit is verblydend om op te merk dat al hoe meer private ondernemings besef dat dit wenslik is om hul personeellede te laat keur.

STERFTESYFER 1962: (OU EN NUWE GEVALLE).

TABEL F

STERFTESYFER 1962: (OU EN NUWE GEVALE).

RAS	Geslag	Plaaslik		Ingevoer			Plaaslik en ingevoer			Sterftesyfer per 1,000 van die statistiese bevolking (net plaaslik)			BEVOLKING	
		Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander vorms	Alle vorms	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander vorms		Alle vorms
Blankes.....	M	2	1	3	—	1	1	2	2	4	.012	.006	.018	164,500
	V	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
TOTAL.....		2	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	5	.012	.006	.018	
Kleurlinge.....	M	2	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	3	.4	—	.4	4,900
	V	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	.2	.2	
TOTAAL.....		2	1	3	1	—	—	3	1	4	.4	.2	.6	
Asiate.....	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	.129	—	.129	7,750
	V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAAL.....		1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	.129	—	.129	
Bantoes.....	M	68	22	90	17	4	21	85	26	111	.352	.114	.466	193,250
	V	32	8	40	8	1	9	40	9	49	.166	.041	.207	
TOTAAL.....		100	30	130	25	5	30	125	35	160	.518	.155	.673	
Alle Nieblankes.....	M	71	22	93	18	4	22	89	26	115	.345	.106	.451	205,900
	V	32	9	41	8	1	9	40	10	50	.155	.044	.199	
TOTAAL.....		103	31	134	26	5	31	129	36	165	.5	.15	.65	
Alle Rasse.....	M	73	23	96	18	5	23	91	28	119	.197	.062	.259	370,400
	V	32	9	41	9	1	10	41	10	51	.086	.024	.110	
TOTAAL.....		105	32	137	27	6	33	132	38	170	.283	.086	.369	

Die orige X-straalfoto's het bestaan uit:—

Gevalle wat vir die eerste keer deur die massa-miniatur-apparaat met 'n X-straal ondersoek word.....	405	(493)
Verdagte gevalle.....	767	(550)
Kontakgevalle.....	3,008	(2,935)
Beheer-X-straalopnames.....	5,410	(3,868)

STERFGEVALLE:

Ongelukkig word 'n groot aantal gevalle, veral onder die Nieblankes, eers nadat die siekte te ver gevorder het, aangemeld terwyl 'n aansienlike aantal na die afsterwe eers aangemeld word.

Die totale sterftesyfer vir die jaar is soos volg:—

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Gevalle wat gedurende 1962 aangemeld en ook gedurende 1962 oorlede is.....	2 (2)	96 (89)	98 (91)
Gevalle wat voor 1962 aangemeld, maar gedurende 1962 oorlede is.....	3 (2)	69 (47)	72 (49)
Totale sterftesyfer gedurende 1962.....	5 (4)	165 (136)	170 (140)

Tabel F toon die sterftes as gevolg van tuberkulose onder die verskillende rasse en volgens geslag asook die sterftesyfer vir die onderskeie groepe aan.

	1960		1961		1962		Alle vorms		TABEL G.					
	Pulmo- nêre	Ander vorms	Pulmo- nêre	Ander vorms	Pulmo- nêre	Ander vorms	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Blankes.....	.051	.013	.018	.006	.018	.012	.049	.076	.061	.04	.058	.064	.024	.03
Nieblankes.....	.443	.119	.535	.155	.626	.176	.649	.477	.442	.645	.68	.552	.68	.801
Alle Rasse.....	.266	.068	.301	.086	.356	.103	.308	.276	.25	.369	.405	.334	.387	.459

Daar word opgemerk dat die sterftesyfer vir Nieblankes om die een of ander onbekende rede 'n aansienlike toename bo die syfers ten opsigte van verlede jaar toon.

OUDERDOMSGROEPE:

Die volgende tabel toon die sterfte as gevolg van pulmonêre tuberkulose onder die verskillende ouderdomsgroepe aan:—

TABEL H.																				
0-1		1-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-30		31-40		31-50		50 en ouer		Totaal		
M	w	M	w	M	w	M	w	M	w	M	w	M	w	M	w	M	w	M	w	
Blankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	
Nieblankes.....	5	7	5	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	10	14	18	6	16	5	31	5	89	40
TOTAAL.....	5	7	5	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	10	14	18	6	16	5	33	6	91	41

Sterfgevallen spruitend uit ander tuberkulosevorms en sterfgevallen onder tuberkuloselyers waar beswyking aan ander faktore toe te skryf is, word in die volgende tabel aangetoon:—

	Blankes		Nieblankes		Totaal
	M	V	M	V	
Miliêre tuberkulose.....	—	—	4	4	8
Hart—asemhalingsgebrek.....	—	—	3	1	4
Tuberkulose meningitis.....	—	—	13	3	16
Diabetes.....	—	—	—	1	1
Harsingvliesontsteking.....	—	—	1	—	1
Brongo-pneumonie.....	1	—	2	—	3
Tuberkulose Primêre Kompleks.....	—	—	1	—	1
Kroonslagaartrombose.....	1	—	—	—	1
Klierontsteking.....	—	—	—	1	1
Vermoor.....	—	—	1	—	1
Ongelukke.....	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAAL.....	2	—	26	10	38

Die uiteensetting van die stadium waarop die dood ingetree het by gevalle wat gedurende die jaar aangemeld is, volg hieronder:—

die jaar aangemeld is, volg hieronder:—

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal	Persentasie totale sterfgevälle	
	M	M	V	%	
Gesterf voor aanmelding	1	37	16	54	55
Gesterf binne 1 maand na aanmelding . .	—	17	9	26	27
Gesterf binne 1-3 maande na aanmelding	1	6	4	11	11
Gesterf binne 3-6 maande na aanmelding	—	2	—	2	2
Gesterf binne 6-12 maande na aanmel- ding	—	2	4	6	5
TOTAAL	2	64	33	99	

Soos verlede jaar berig is, is dit te betreur dat tuberkulose in 55 persent van die gevalle wat aangemeld is en gedurende 1962 gesterf het, eers by die dood ontdek en aangemeld is.

In 26 gevalle waar die dood binne een maand na aanmelding ingetree het, het die pasiënte na ons klinieke gekom eers toe die siekte in so 'n gevorderde stadium was dat behandeling van min waarde was.

Die sterftesyfer ten opsigte van gevalle wat behandeling ontvang het vir langer tydperke as een maand na aanmelding, toon 'n baie duidelike daling.

Dit val ook weer op dat onder die Nieblankes die manlike sterfgevälle by verre die vroulike sterfgevälle oorskry. Die hoër syfer vir die manspasiënte is na ons mening daaraan toe te skryf dat hulle gewoonlik die broodwinners van die gesinne is en dat hulle, uit vrees vir die verlies van 'n dag se besoldiging indien hulle van die werk af wegbly om die kliniek by te woon, hul nie vir ondersoek aanmeld nie. Indien dit gebeur dat so 'n Nieblanke 'n tuberkuloselyer is, gaan sy gesondheidstoestand agteruit totdat hy nie meer in staat is om te werk nie en dan eers geneeskundige hulp soek, wat in so 'n gevorderde stadium van die siekte veelal vergeefs is.

Dit gebeur dikwels dat sekondêre gevalle die eerste ontdek word en dat daar eers by diagnose van die infeksiebron ontdek word dat dit die manlike volwassene is wat die broodwinner is en wat versuim het om die geneeskundige hulp op te soek, soos hierbo gemeld.

TIFOÏDE:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	1 (4)	25 (16)	26 (20)
Ingevoerde gevalle	12 (11)	49 (41)	61 (52)
Voorkomssyfer per 100,000 (plaaslike gevalle)	.6 (2.4)	12.14 (8.0)	7.01 (5.5)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle	— (—)	— (3)	— (3)

Van die 25 Nieblankes wat aangemeld is, was een 'n Kleurling en vier-en-twintig Bantoes.

Dit is verblydend om te berig dat daar geen sterfgevälle was nie.

Al die pasiënte is vir behandeling na die Afsonderingshospitaal verwyder. Drie gevalle van sekondêre infeksie is aangemeld. Al drie hierdie gevalle was afkomstig van 'n huis waar onlangs 'n ander geval voorgekom het. Daar was geen uitbrekings wat deur melk veroorsaak is nie.

Gedurende nasporing van die bronne van besmetting is 16 verdagte gevalle getoets vir die moontlike draertoestand. Die verslag oor bloedmonsters van twee was Vi(+). Tifoïdebasilie is egter nie in herhaalde stoelgang- en urine kulture gekweek nie.

Toetse wat in verband met die Tifoïde-draertoestand uitgevoer is:—

	Getal persone getoets vir Vi	Bloed Vi-positief bevind	Ontlasting en urine positief bevind
Tifoïdetoetsing	16 (6)	2 (1)	— (—)
Voornemende melkerywerkers	69 (264)	10 (27)	— (—)
Ander voedselhanteerders	60 (67)	4 (5)	— (—)

Tifoïde-draerkamp

Nieblanke melkerywerkers, werknemers by die munisipale waterwerke, en ander Nieblanke werknemers wat met voedsel werk en persone wat met 'n geval van tifoïde in aanraking was, word gereeld deur die Gesondheidsafdeling ondersoek. Manlike gevalle wat Vi-positief is, word onmiddellik deur die Raad in diens geneem en in die tifoïdedraerkamp gehuisves, wat uit ses hutte met die nodige kook- en wasgeriewe bestaan. Hier word hul ontlasting en urine gereeld ondersoek en hulle word onder beheer gehou.

Getal inwoners in die tifoïde-draerkamp op 1 Januarie 1962.....	6
Getal gedurende die jaar opgeneem.....	4
	10
Getal gedurende die jaar ontslaan.....	2
Nog in kamp op 31 Desember 1962.....	8

Ingevoerde gevalle

Van die ingevoerde gevalle was twaalf (3 Blankes en 9 Bantoes) inwoners van Pretoria wat die siekte buite die Pretoriase munisipale gebied opgedoen het. Die orige 49 gevalle (9 Blankes en 40 Bantoes), was pasiënte wat regstreeks van buite die munisipale gebied in die hospitaal opgeneem is.

POLIOMIELITIS:

Die volgende gevalle van poliomiëlitis is gedurende die jaar aangemeld:—

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle.....	— (2)	1 (1)	1 (3)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	2 (1)	2 (2)	4 (3)
Voorkomssyfer per 100,000 (plaaslike gevalle).....	— (1.2)	.48 (0.5)	.269 (0.8)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Die plaaslike geval, 'n Bantoe van 9 maande, het verlamming in die regterbeen met parese (verlamming van die spiere) in die linkerbeen gehad. Hy is vir behandeling in die Afsonderings-hospitaal opgeneem en sy toestand het aansienlik verbeter.

Poliomiëlitis-virus tipe I is uit sy stoelgang geïsoleer. Hy is nooit voorheen geïmmuniseer nie.

Ingevoerde gevalle

Twee van die ingevoerde gevalle was Blankes en twee was Bantoes. Almal is regstreeks van buite die munisipale gebied in die Afsonderings-hospitaal opgeneem.

Algemeen

Soos verlede jaar was die voorkoms van poliomiëlitis baie gering. Ons het gedurende 1961 'n geslaagde immuniseringsveldtog gehou en het gereelde weeklikse klinieke vir die immunisering van sowel Blankes as Nieblankes gehou. Ons hoop en vertrou dat die afname in die voorkoms die gevolg hiervan was, maar dit kan slegs na verloop van tyd bewys word.

Hierdie skielike afname in die voorkoms moet egter nie as vanselfsprekend aanvaar word nie. Ons moet die feit dat voordat poliomiëlitis in epidemiese vorm voorgekom het, d.w.s. voor 1954, die voorkoms elke 3 tot 4 jaar toegeneem het en gedurende die jare tussenin tot geringe getalle afgeneem het, nie uit die oog verloor nie. Derhalwe is dit moontlik dat die opwaartse en afwaartse neiging van die voorkoms deel uitmaak van 'n natuurlike en verwagte epidemiologiese volgorde.

Soos ek voorheen vermeld het, sal ons eers regtig die doeltreffendheid van die vaksine kan beoordeel nadat 'n voldoende aantal jare verloop het en dan ook net as die immuniseringskoers volgehou word.

Hoewel daar vir die publiek gereelde immuniseringsklinieke gehou word en hoewel daar voortdurend vir immunisering propaganda gemaak word, word daar deesdae onvoldoende aantalle kinders geïmmuniseer om 'n voldoende hoë peil van immunisasie in stand te hou.

Die volgende tabel toon die aantal dosisse poliomiëlitis-entstof wat gedurende die jaar aan die publiek toegedien is.

	3-5 mnde.	6-11 mnde.	1-4 jaar	5-6 jaar	7-9 jaar	10-14 jaar	15-19 jaar	20-29 jaar	Swanger Im- vroue migran- te bo 29 jaar 30-39 jaar	Totaal	
Blankes	1,791	3,359	2,015	209	68	61	36	769	139	34	8,481
Asiate	97	137	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345
Kleurlinge	101	147	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	354
Bantoes	1,780	2,807	2,080	125	23	—	—	—	—	—	6,815
TOTAAL	3,769	6,450	4,312	334	91	61	36	769	139	34	15,995

Uit bogenoemde tabel sal gemerk word dat in die geval van Blankes, 5,150 dosisse aan kinders tussen die ouderdom van 3 en 11 maande gedurende die jaar toegedien is. As aangeneem word dat aan elke kind die roetine 3 dosisse toegedien is, beteken dit dat 1,717 persone ten volle geïmmuniseer is. In die geval van Nieblankes weer vir dieselfde ouderdomsgroep is 5,069 dosisse toegedien wat, op grond van dieselfde berekening, aantoon dat 1,689 kinders ten volle geïmmuniseer is.

Ons statistieke toon egter dat 4,183 Blankes en 8,531 Nieblankes gedurende die jaar gebore is. Dit beteken dat 2,466 uit 'n totale getal van 4,183 Blanke kinders en 6,842 uit 'n totale getal van 8,531 Nieblanke kinders nooit geïmmuniseer is nie. In werklikheid sal die aantal nie-geïmmuniseerde of gedeeltelik geïmmuniseerde persone baie hoër wees, aangesien daar stellig sommiges is wat nie die kursus van drie dosisse voltooi het nie.

Hierdie feite is verontrustend en veel moet nog gedoen word ten einde 'n groter persentasie van die vatbare publiek geïmmuniseer te laat word.

Dit loon die moeite om te herhaal wat ek verlede jaar in my jaarverslag oor immuniserings teen poliomiëlitis gesê het, naamlik dat ons maar te bewus is daarvan dat as 'n siekte eers in uiters geringe mate voorkom, die publiek onverskillig en nalatig oor immunisering word en dit is juis hierdie onverskilligheid en nalatigheid wat voortdurend en daadwerklik bestry moet word.

Daar is een belangrike faktor wat ons altyd in verband met massa-immunisering teen poliomiëlitis met die lewende verswakke virus in gedagte moet hou; dit sal die kwaadaardige virusse van poliomiëlitis by die algemene bevolking uitkakel of tot 'n minimum verlaag. Dit is alles ten goede want daardeur sal poliomiëlitis uitgeskakel word. Maar dit sal ook die aantal persone in die algemene bevolking wat normaalweg immuniteit sou ontwikkel, verminder, aangesien die normale teenwoordigheid van die virus in die algemene bevolking sal verdwyn, omdat hierdie virusse in die ingewandskanaal van persone wat met lewende virusse geïmmuniseer word, gedood word en nie uitgewerp word nie. En derhalwe sal ons binne 'n paar jaar in 'n behoorlik geïmmuniseerde bevolking, baie min natuurlike immuniteit aantref. Dit maak dit vir ons verpligtend om toe te sien dat alle pasgebore kinders geïmmuniseer word, wanneer hulle ongeveer drie maande oud is. As dit nie gedoen word nie, sal ons moontlik 'n nuwe jong hoogs vatbare bevolking hê, wat rampspoedige gevolge sou hê indien daar 'n epidemie van poliomiëlitis sou uitbreek. As ons van plan is om hierdie immuniseringsmiddel te gebruik, en ek sê ons moet, dan is dit ook ons plig om te verseker dat alle pasgebore kinders insgelyks beskerm word.

Hoewel 'n redelike mate van welslae op hierdie gebied deur voortdurende propaganda bereik sou kon word, voel ek so oortuig van die noodsaaklikheid van hierdie aangeleentheid dat ek by die Raadgewende Komitee insake Virologie van die Minister van Gesondheid aanbeveel het dat dit verpligtend gemaak behoort te word dat kinders met hierdie entstof geïmmuniseer word.

SKARLAKENKOORS:

Die gevalle wat aangemeld is, is soos volg:—

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	54 (61)	— (1)	54 (62)
Ingevoerde gevalle	7 (4)	— (—)	7 (4)

Plaaslike gevalle:

Soos voorheen word die siekte in 'n ligte graad opgedoen en daar is selde enige komplikasies.

Twee van die gevalle was volwassenes, 35 was skoliere en 17 kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Ses-en-twintig was manlike pasiënte en 28 was vroulike pasiënte. Ses van die gevalle is in die Afsonderingshospitaal en 4 in die Militêre Hospitaal te Voortrekkerhoogte opgeneem en 44 is geïsoleer en tuis behandel.

Daar was 10 sekondêre gevalle. Al die sekondêre gevalle het in huise voorgekom waar vantevore 'n onlangse geval aangemeld is.

Ingevoerde gevalle

Drie van die gevalle was inwoners van Pretoria wat die siekte buite die munisipale gebied opgedoen het. Die orige 4 gevalle is pasiënte wat regstreeks van buite die munisipale gebied in die hospitaal opgeneem is.

DIFTERIE:

Die volgende gevalle is gedurende die jaar aangemeld:—

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	29 (12)	47 (32)	76 (44)
Ingevoerde gevalle	6 (9)	67 (72)	73 (81)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle	6 (—)	5 (4)	11 (4)
Voorkomssyfer per 100,000 (plaaslike gevalle)	18.2 (7.4)	22.3 (16.0)	20.5 (12.1)

Plaaslike gevalle

Die Nieblanke gevalle was 3 Kleurlinge en 44 Bantoes. Drie van die gevalle was volwassenes, 18 skoliere en 55 kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Ses-en-twintig was manlik en 50 was vroulik. Vyf-en-sewentig van die gevalle is na die Afsonderingshospitaal vir behandeling verwyder en een is afgesonder en tuis behandel.

Elf van die gevalle (6 Blankes en 5 Bantoes) is ongelukkig oorlede. Slegs een van hierdie gevalle, 'n Blanke, is voorheen geïmmuniseer. Hierdie kind is in 'n sterwende toestand opgeneem. Drie sekondêre gevalle (2 Kleurlinge en 1 Bantoe) is aangemeld. Al die sekondêre gevalle het in wonings voorgekom waar 'n vorige geval onlangs aangemeld is.

Sewe-en-sestig (24 Blankes, 2 Kleurlinge en 41 Bantoes) was nie voorheen geïmmuniseer nie, maar 9 (5 Blankes en 4 Bantoes) was voorheen geïmmuniseer. Agt het die siekte slegs in 'n ligte graad opgedoen, maar een het 'n ernstige aanval gehad en is oorlede.

Die volgende tabel toon die getal persone wat gedurende die afgelope 12 jaar by die Afdeling teen difterie geïmmuniseer is, saam met die getal gevalle wat gedurende dieselfde tydperk voorgekom het.

	Blankes		Nieblankes	
	Geïmmuniseer	Getal gevalle	Geïmmuniseer	Getal gevalle
1952	604	32	1,291	14
1953	972	27	316	23
1954	3,216	98	590	26
1955	431	52	280	38
1956	989	26	3,345	57
1957	1,062	10	1,023	49
1958	1,123	18	1,174	63
1959	1,452	13	1,410	73
1960	1,411	22	1,486	61
1961	1,259	12	1,728	32
1962	2,427	30	2,224	46

OPMERKING:

Die groot getal Blanke kinders wat gedurende 1954 geïmmuniseer is, is aan die verhoogde voorkomssyfer van difterie by Blankes gedurende daardie jaar toe te skryf, wat 'n geredeliker reaksie op ons propagandaveldtog tot gevolg gehad het. Die groot getal Nieblankes wat gedurende 1956 geïmmuniseer is, was die gevolg van 'n intensiewe immuniseringsveldtog wat by die Mamelodilokasie uitgevoer is.

Dit is verblydend om daarop te let dat die getal Blankes wat gedurende die verslagjaar geïmmuniseer is, ongeveer twee maal soveel is as die getal wat die vorige jaar geïmmuniseer is. Dit is omdat die publiek nog „immunisasie” bewus is, na aanleiding van die drie fases van die poliomiëlitisimmuniseringsveldtog wat gedurende 1961 gehou is. Dit het daartoe gelei dat die publiek na die Afdeling se klinieke gelok word. As hulle eers vir die poliomiëlitisimmunisering kom, word hulle terselfdertyd die difterie-immuniserings aangebied. Die getalle wat geïmmuniseer word, is nog steeds onbevredigend.

Daar was 'n soortgelyke toename in die aantal Nieblankes wat geïmmuniseer is, maar as die aantal persone wat geïmmuniseer is, naamlik 2,224 vergelyk word met die aantal geboortes gedurende die jaar, naamlik 9,151, is dit duidelik dat 'n groot persentasie van die Nieblanke kinders nie geïmmuniseer is nie.

Ingevoerde gevalle

Van die ingevoerde gevalle was een 'n inwoner van Pretoria wat die siekte buite die munisipale gebied opgedoen het. Die orige 72 gevalle, is pasiënte wat regstreeks van buite die munisipale gebied in die hospitaal opgeneem is.

POKKIES

Gedurende Mei is daar 2 pokkiesgevalle, 2 Bantoekinders van 8 en 5 jaar uit die Mamelodibantoeuwoongebied, aangemeld. Na ondersoek is daar gevind dat hulle die siekte opgedoen het terwyl hulle familie in Noord-Transvaal besoek het. Die pasiënte is op die dag wat hulle opgespoor is na die Rietfontein-hospitaal naby Johannesburg verwyder waar die diagnose bevestig is. Albei pasiënte het die siekte in 'n ligte graad gehad en het heeltemal herstel.

Albei gevalle het een van ons klinieke waar 'n babakliniek aan die gang was, bygewoon. Die name en adresse van die persone wat daardie dag die kliniek bygewoon het, is verkry en al die kontakte in die huise waar hulle woon, is gedurende die volgende twee dae ingeënt. As gevolg hiervan is 188 huise besoek en 1,034 kontakte is ingeënt.

Tegelykertyd het vyf inentingspanne bestaande uit Gesondheidsinspekteurs, bygestaan deur Nieblanke beamptes van die Afdeling Nieblankesake, inwoners van huise in die omgewing van die huise waar die gevalle voorgekom het, ingeënt. Op hierdie manier is vierduisend vyfhonderd-en-een (4,501) kontakte ingeënt.

Sewehonderd nege-en-sewentig skoliere en personeel wat 'n skool in die gebied bywoon, is ook ingeënt.

Hieronder volg 'n opsomming van die inentings:—

Kliniekkontakte ingeënt	1,034
Inwoners in die omgewing van die besmette woning wat ingeënt is	4,501
Skoliere en personeel by 'n naby geleë skool wat ingeënt is	779
Personeel by die Afdeling Nieblankesake wat ingeënt is	62
	6,376

Geen verdere gevalle het voorgekom nie.

POKKIESINENTINGSVELDTOG:

'n Reeks pokkiesgevalle het gedurende Desember 1961 en vroeg in Januarie 1962 in Engeland voorgekom. Gevolglik het die publiek aan inenting en die gevare van onvoldoende beskerming teen hierdie siekte begin dink.

Die aantal inentings wat by die weeklikse kliniek van die Afdeling gedoen word, het skielik van 'n gemiddelde van 40 tot oor 300 gestyg. Dit gepaard met die feit dat twee gevalle van pokkies, een in Pietersburg en een in Meadowlands naby Johannesburg oor die naweek 20-21 Januarie aangemeld is, het tot gevolg gehad dat ons besluit het om 'n pokkiesinentingsveldtog te hou.

Die veldtog het op 25 Januarie begin. Twee dae per week, Maandae en Donderdae, is bestee aan die immunisering van die Blanke publiek by die Afdeling. Inentings is van 8 vm. tot 5 nm. gedoen. Inentingsposte is ook op die munisipale mark vir Nieblankes in die middestad en huise en ander bediendes op 25 Januarie, asook in die verskillende Nieblankewoongebiede vanaf 30 Januarie geopen. Die markpos was oop vanaf 9 vm. tot 4 nm. Maandae tot Vrydae, en dié in die Nieblankewoongebiede op Maandae tot Vrydae vanaf 9 vm. tot 4 nm.

Deur middel van artikels in die pers en deur aankondigings oor die algemene streeks- en Bantoenusdienste is die veldtog soveel moontlik bekendgemaak.

Op die eerste dag van die veldtog is 9,105 Blankes en 1,225 Nieblankes ingeënt.

Aangesien talryke private ondernemings die Afdeling gevra het om lede van hul personeel by hul werkplek te kom inent, het 'n mobiele span van twee inspekteurs verskeie fabriek en handelondernemings besoek.

Gesondheidsinspekteurs, bygestaan deur Gesondheidsbesoeksters het die inentings op die Blankes gedoen en Gesondheidsinspekteurs, bygestaan deur Nieblankes van die Afdeling Nieblankesake het inentings by poste in die Nieblankegebiede gedoen.

Die reaksie van die publiek, sowel Blank as Nieblank, was goed en aangesien steeds minder en minder getalle ingeënt is, is party van die inentingsposte gesluit totdat die veldtog op 8 Maart beëindig is.

Die resultate wat bereik is, word in ondergemelde tabel aangedui:—

Blankes ingeënt.....	37,299
Nieblankes ingeënt.....	92,128
Totaal ingeënt.....	129,427

Slegs twee gevalle (albei Bantoes) van algemene koeipokke is aangemeld.

Geen gevalle van harsingontsteking na inenting is aangemeld nie.

ROETINE-INENTING TEEN FOKKIES:

Eenduisend negehonderd sewe-en-veertig (1,947) Blankes en 1,829 Nieblankes is gedurende die jaar by die munisipale klinieke ingeënt. Besonderhede hiervan word hieronder aangedui.

Blankes:

Ouderdomsgroepe	Eerste inenting		Herinenting		Totaal
	Manlik	Vroulik	Manlik	Vroulik	
0-13 maande.....	283 (481)	343 (454)	17 (8)	15 (4)	658 (947)
13 mnde.-6 jaar.....	470 (401)	395 (417)	55 (26)	37 (23)	957 (867)
Skoliere.....	72 (134)	108 (114)	55 (37)	28 (48)	263 (333)
Volwassenes.....	19 (9)	42 (18)	2 (16)	6 (27)	69 (70)
TOTAAL.....	844(1,025)	888(1,003)	129 (87)	86 (102)	1,947(2,217)

Nieblankes:

Ouderdomsgroepe	Eerste inenting		Herinenting		Totaal
	Manlik	Vroulik	Manlik	Vroulik	
0-13 maande.....	641 (850)	624 (852)	23 (9)	28 (4)	1,316(1,715)
13 mnde.-6 jaar.....	1,961 (171)	189 (94)	25 (5)	22 (2)	432 (272)
Skoliere.....	14 (339)	13 (323)	11 (—)	13 (1)	51 (663)
Volwassenes.....	3 (—)	1 (—)	21 (—)	5 (—)	30 (—)
TOTAAL.....	854(1,360)	827(1,269)	80 (14)	68 (7)	1,829(2,650)

KWASJORKOR:

Soos vroeër in die verslag vermeld, is hierdie siekte slegs gedurende September van hierdie jaar aanmeldbaar gemaak.

Ten einde dit onder die aandag van algemene praktisyns te bring, is artikels in die pers en in die „Nuusbrief” van die Noord-Transvaalse tak van die Mediese Vereniging van Suid-Afrika geplaas.

Ten spyte hiervan, is gevalle nie aangemeld nie. Hierdie moeilikheid is egter nou te bowe gekom en die aanmeldings ten opsigte van volgende jaar mag 'n redelike getroue beeld van die voorkoms van hierdie siekte weerspieël. Die aantal aanmeldings wat in die volgende lysie aangehaal word, weerspieël nie die ware syfer vir die vier maande September tot Desember 1962 nie, om die redes hierbo gemeld.

Twee-en-sewentig (72) gevalle, almal Bantoes, is gedurende hierdie tydperk berig.

Verspreiding:

Bantoegebied Lady Selborne.....	12
Bantoegebied Saulsville.....	12
Bantoegebied Atteridgeville.....	18
Bantoegebied Mamelodi.....	27
Westelike voorstede.....	1
TOTAAL.....	72

OUDERDOMSGROEPE VOLGENS GESLAG

	0-1 jaar	1-2 jaar	2-3 jaar	3-4 jaar	4-5 jaar	5-6 jaar	6-7 jaar	Bo 7 jaar	Totaal
Manlik.....	14	15	6	1	3	1	—	1	41
Vroulik.....	6	15	5	3	1	—	1	—	31
TOTAAL....	20	30	11	4	4	1	1	1	72

Twee-en-vyftig van die gevalle is by die munisipale klinieke aangemeld, 12 by die Registrateur van Geboortes en Sterfgevalle, 5 by die Algemene Hospitaal en 3 by die Gesondheidskliniek van Lady Selborne.

STAFILOKOK-INFEKSIES

Gedurende die jaar is 'n totale getal van 159 gevalle van hierdie siekte by moeders en pasgebore babas aangemeld.

Eenhonderd drie-en-dertig (133) van die pasiënte was Blankes en 26 Nieblankes.

Die verspreiding van die gevalle, tesame met die aantal bevallings in elke Kraaminrigting of groep en die persentasie moeders en babas wat tekens van infeksie na bevalling getoon het, word in die volgende tabelle aangedui:—

Blankes.

	Aantal infeksies	Aantal bevallings	Persentasie van bevallings wat infeksie opgedoen het %
Hospitaal A.....	15	1,333	1-1
Hospitaal B.....	49	2,584	1-8
Hospitaal C.....	44	1,760	2-5
Hospitaal D.....	8	—	—
Vroedvroue.....	17	469	3-6

Die hoë syfer ten opsigte van gevalle wat deur vroedvroue behandel is, is moontlik te wyte aan toestande in private huise, waar geriewe vir die beheer van die infeksie nie so goed is nie en waar besoeke en kontakte deur moontlike draers nie in so 'n mate as in 'n hospitaal beheer kan word nie.

Nieblankes.

	Aantal infeksies	Aantal bevallings	Persentasie van bevallings wat infeksie opgedoen het %
Hospitaal E.....	16	6,059	0-2
Hospitaal F.....	9	1,595	0-5
Vroedvroue.....	1	?	?

Boegnoemde syfers ten opsigte van Nieblankes is uiters laag en is nie betroubaar nie, aangesien daar gemeen word dat baie gevalle nooit opgespoor word nie, om die volgende redes:—

1. Uitbreiding in die dorpe Mamelodi en Saulsville het in so 'n mate geskied en die afstande wat te voet oor slegte paaie deur die huidige Nieblanke kliniekverpleegsters afgelê moet word, is so groot dat slegs 'n klein persentasie van die tuisbesoeke werklik afgelê word.
2. Kliniekbywonings by bogenoemde klinieke het in so 'n mate toegeneem dat die Nieblanke kliniekverpleegsters baie min tyd oor het vir tuisbesoeke.
3. Die tempo van opnemings tot die Holy Cross-verpleeginrigting in die dorp Lady Selborne, is so vinnig dat die meeste van die pasiënte op die derde dag na bevalling ontslaan word. Baie van hierdie gevalle kom van die nuwe uitbreidings aan die dorp Saulsville.

Die meeste gevalle word deur Gesondheidsbesoeksters by hul roetinebesoeke aan pasgebore babas ontdek, gewoonlik 14 dae na geboorte wanneer die moeders en baabs weer tuis is. Onder ander roetinesake, word moeders ondervra oor die moontlike teenwoordigheid van stafilokokletsels. Waar nodig, word smere onmiddellik geneem en enige abnormale toestand word aangemeld.

Die plekke waar die infeksies in 159 gevalle wat aangemeld is, voorgekom het, is soos volg:—

	Gevalle
Etterende oë.....	52
Borsabsesse.....	46
Velkwale (bloedvinte, swere of septiese uitslae).....	46
Septiese nawel.....	9
Septiese vingernaels.....	3
Septiese keisersneewonde.....	3
TOTAAL.....	159

In 76 van die gevalle, is diagnostiese smere geneem. Vyf-en-sestig (65) hiervan het getoon dat koagulase (+)-stafilokokke, en 3 dat koagulase (—)-stafilokokke teenwoordig was. In agt gevalle is geen kweking gevind nie. Smere is van die orige gevalle (83) geneem, aangesien die letsels behandel is en reeds genees was toe die Gesondheidsbesoekster haar besoek afgelê het. Na aanleiding van die kliniese geskiedenis egter is daar beskou dat die letsels stafilocokkaal was.

Afgesien van bogenoemde (159) gevalle, is daar bevind dat vier-en-negentig (94) verdagte gevalle nie van stafilocokkale oorsprong was nie, om die volgende redes. Tien (10) weens verlengde inkubasietyd wat nie met die bevalling van die pasgebore kind verbind kon word nie. Een-en-sestig (61) is as stafilocokkale ooginfeksies aangemeld, maar het na bakteriologiese ondersoek negatief vir stafilocokke geblyk. Die origes, 23 gevalle, het vae kliniese simptome getoon, wat 'n mate van twyfel aangedui het of die infeksie van stafilocokkale oorsprong was en in sommige gevalle het die smere wat geneem is, geen kweking getoon nie. Die toestande wat in hierdie 23 gevalle beskryf is, is soos volg:—

Opgeswelde borste, klonte in borste, inflammasie in en pynlike borste	5
Klam nawel.....	3
Uitslag op vel.....	9
Inflammasie in wond van keisersnee.....	2
Pitswere.....	1
Abses in nek.....	1
Abses in neus.....	1
Borsabsesse.....	1

Smere wat in sewe van bogenoemde gevalle geneem is, het geen kweking getoon nie. Wanneer daar geen kweking was nie is daar herhaalde smere geneem indien die infeksie nog nie genees het nie.

Ander infeksies wat in nege van die „geen-gevalle” aangetref is, was soos volg:—

Diplokokkus-pneumonie.....	4
Alpha-hemolitiese streptokokkus.....	3
E. coli.....	1
Basil subtilis.....	1

Vyftien (15) van die pasiënte het die inligting verstrek dat verwante of vriende wat hulle gedurende die kraamtyd besoek het, aan pitswere of etterende velletsels gely het.

Gevoeligheidstoetse is ook op gevalle van koagulase (+)-stafilokokkus uitgevoer om met die behandeling van die pasiënte te help.

Die aantal koagulase (+)-smere wat ongevoeligheid vir die verskeie anti-bakteriese middels getoon het, was soos volg:—

Aan polymixen.....	17	Aan chloramfenikol.....	18
Aan penisilline.....	61	Aan eritromisine.....	5
Aan tetrasikline.....	36	Aan colistin.....	5
Aan oxtetrasikline.....	35	Aan amfisilline.....	5
Aan chlortetrasikline.....	25	Aan novobicin.....	4
Aan streptomisine.....	—	Aan kanamisine.....	4

Die Inspektise van Vroedvroue hou toesig oor persone wat bevallings in die munisipale gebied waarneem en wat nie mediese praktisyns is nie. Haar pligte sluit in die roetine-inspeksies van kraaminrigtings onder ons beheer. Gedurende hierdie inspeksies word die personeel by die verpleeginrigtings geraadpleeg en van raad bedien by die beheer van hierdie infeksie.

Toe hierdie siekte vir die eerste keer aanmeldbaar gemaak is, is daar, soos verwag is, 'n mate van teenstand in sommige hospitale ondervind, maar dit is verblydend om op te merk dat hierdie moeilikhede nou te bowe gekom is en daar heers nou 'n vriendelike samewerking tussen hospitaalpersoneel, mediese praktisyns en beamptes van hierdie Afdeling.

Sommige van die verbeterings wat sedert die siekte aanmeldbaar gemaak is, teweeggebring is, word hieronder vermeld:—

1. Hospitaalvraelyste sluit nou vroe in oor die moontlike aanwesigheid van stafilocokkale infeksie by die pasiënt of by haar gesin. As daar positiewe gevalle aangetref word, word hulle onmiddellik in die afsonderingsaal opgeneem. Die hospitaalpersoneel stel onmiddellik die Afdeling hiervan in kennis en ons kan betyds ondersoek instel.
2. Verskaffing van individuele kliniese termometers vir elke pasiënt.
3. Die gebruik van Gillseep om kinders te was en te bad, asook die gebruik van Dessicord- en Kalacide-lyfpoeier vir moeders sowel as babas.
4. Die algemene gebruik van Quaturge vir verskillende skoonmaakbedrywighede.
5. Die vervoer van gebruikte linne in geslote sakke deur die hospitaal.

6. Die sortering van skoon linne in gange en nie in die sale nie.
7. Die verskaffing van bedekte houters in die sale vir die tydelike berging van vuil luiers en ander linne.
8. Die gebruik van wegdoenbare papiermaskers deur lede van die hospitaalpersoneel.
9. Die algehele skeiding van skoon en vuil linne in wasserye by die hospitale.
10. Die verskaffing van geskikte slaapplek vir die nagpersoneel. By een hospitaal is daar bevind dat die personeel komberse van hul huise saamgebring het en dan gedurende hul „vry-van-diens-tydperk” in die matrasspakkamer geslaap het.
11. Die voorsiening van plastiekomhulsels vir alle matrasse.
12. Die herhaalde roetine om smere van neus en keel van lede van die hospitaalpersoneel te neem en te ondersoek. Positiewe reaksies word met naceptin behandel.

Die beheerprogram van die Afdeling sluit sommige benodighede in, wat duur is en 'n sekere tyd sal moontlik verloop voordat alles gedoen is. Heelwat vooruitgang is egter reeds gemaak en daar word vertrou dat alle moontlike doeltreffende maatreëls in die nabye toekoms getref sal word om hierdie infeksie onder beheer te hou.

Onlangs het 'n konsultbakterioloog, wat belang stel in die beheer van hierdie infeksies in hospitale, sy dienste gratis aan die Afdeling aangebied. Dit sou besoeke aan kraaminrigtings eenmaal in veertien dae insluit, wanneer hy lesings aan die personeel sou gee, hulle raad in verband met hul aankope van materiale vir die beheer van infeksies sou gee, 'n bakteriologiese opname van komberse, omgewing en wassery sou doen en die hospitaalpersoneel oor die algemeen sou help om hulself te help om die voorkoms van hierdie infeksie te verminder. So 'n diens sou van groot nut wees om ander beheermaatreëls wat aanbeveel word, op te volg.

Met die oog op die hoë koers van neusdraers is dit klaarblyklik dat daar altyd gevalle by moeders en pasgebore babas sal voorkom, maar ons beheerpogings is gegrond op die oortuiging dat die verspreiding van infeksie in kraaminrigtings deur 'n hoë standaard van verpleging en kiemyheid beheer kan word en dat moontlike epidemies aldus vermy kan word.

MENINGOKOKKALE MENINGITIS.

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	5 (—)	3 (1)	8 (1)
Ingevoerde gevalle	— (2)	4 (1)	4 (3)

Die Nieblanke plaaslike gevalle was almal Bantoës. Sewe van die gevalle is vir behandeling na die hospitaal verwyder en een het sonder behandeling tuis gebly. Hierdie pasiënt is eers ontdek en aangemeld nadat hy oorlede is. Ongelukkig het vyf van die pasiënte gesterf. Hulle is almal in 'n sterwende of baie ernstige toestand in die hospitaal opgeneem.

Al die ingevoerde gevalle is pasiënte wat regstreeks van buite die munisipale gebied in die hospitaal opgeneem is.

ANDER AANGEMELDE AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES.

	Plaaslik		Ingevoer	
	Blankes	Nieblankes	Blankes	Nieblankes
Malaria	— (—)	— (—)	— (3)	1 (—)
Belroos	1 (4)	1 (—)	2 (1)	— (—)
Kraambedkoors	1 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Enkefalitis	4 (2)	3 (4)	7 (3)	2 (—)
Oogontsteking by pasgeborenes	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Melaatsheid	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)
Miltsiekte	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Tragoom	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Vergiftiging deur insektegif	1 (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)

Hoofstuk III

HOSPITAAL VIR AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES

Hierdie hospitaal, 'n inrigting met 90 beddens, behoort aan die Stadsraad van Pretoria en is geleë op die terrein van die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal.

Die sale vir Blankes, wat heeltemal van die Nieblanke-afdeling geskei is, kan 50 pasiënte huisves, terwyl die sale vir Nieblankes 40 beddens bevat. Daar is nie afsonderlike huisvesting vir Asiate- of Kleurlingpasiënte nie, maar waar moontlik word hulle in private enkel- of tweebedsale verpleeg.

Die personeel van die Nieblanke-afdeling bestaan uitsluitlik uit Bantoeverpleegsters behalwe dat daar nou en dan 'n Kleurlingverpleegster is wat opleiding in die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal ontvang.

GELDELIKE REËLINGS.

Die Pretoriase Hospitaalaad voorsien al die verplegingspersoneel, aptekersbenodigdhede, X-straafliteite, rantsoene, linne en wasgeriewe, stoom, lig en water, asook sekere gespesifiseerde koste van onderhoud van die geboue en toerusting.

Hiervoor betaal die Stadsraad 'n vasgestelde bedrag per pasiënt per dag vir dié pasiënte vir wie hy geldelike aanspreeklikheid aanvaar. Hierdie bedrag word periodiek deur onderlinge ooreenkoms gewysig as stygende koste dit regverdig.

Daar word ook onderling gereël dat die Spesialistepersoneel van die Algemene Hospitaal vir raadpleging by die Hospitaal vir Aansteeklike Siektes beskikbaar is, terwyl die Stadsraad se Geneeskundige Beamptes 'n dag-en-nag-raadplegingsdiens vir aansteeklike siektes voorsien, wat veral deur die personeel van die Ongevalle- en Opnameafdelings van die Algemene Hospitaal gebruik en gewaardeer word.

GEBIEDE WAT BEDIEN WORD.

Hieronder ressorteer die Pretoriase munisipale gebied, sy buitestedelike gebiede en Noord-Transvaal, maar pasiënte uit enige ander gebied wat moeilikheid ondervind om sy eie pasiënte te huisves, soos byvoorbeeld tydens epidemies, word opgeneem.

AMBULANSREËLINGS.

Die Pretoriase Stadsraad voorsien sy eie ambulansdiens vir aansteeklike siektes. Dieselfde geld van die Gesondheidsraad vir Buitestedelike Gebiede, terwyl ander plaaslike owerhede hul pasiënte per trein, huurmotor of ambulans instuur, na gelang omstandighede dit vereis.

AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES: HOSPITAALSTATISTIEK.

L.W.—Vergelykende syfers word tussen hakies verstreë en het betrekking op die tydperk van twaalf maande wat op 1 Januarie 1961 begin en op 31 Desember 1961 eindig.

TOTALE OPNAMES.

Negehoenderd vyf-en-dertig (839) pasiënte van wie 265 (160) Blankes en 670 (679) Nieblankes was, is opgeneem.

Die gebiedsverspreiding is.—

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	186 (84)	79 (76)
Nieblankes	398 (410)	272 (269)

AKUTE ANTERO-POLIOMIËLITIS.

Daar is vanjaar vier (4) pasiënte opgeneem. Een (1) pasiënt was 'n Blanke en drie (3) was Nieblankes. Geeneen van hierdie pasiënte is geïmmuniseer nie en Tipe 1-poliomiëlitisvirus is van almal van hulle geïsoleer.

Verspreiding.—

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	0 (1)	1 (0)
Nieblankes	1 (1)	2 (2)

Voorkomstyd en -syfer van alle gevalle.

Jan.	Febr.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
0 (1)	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)

Finale Uitslae.

Die enigste Blanke pasiënt asook een van die Nieblanke pasiënte het 'n geringe oorblywende verlamming in een been elk gehad. Die orige twee Nieblankes, het die hospitaal volkome herstel verlaat.

DIFTERIE.

Daar was 'n skerp toename in die aantal gevalle hierdie jaar. Hierdie toename van Blankes was nagenoeg beperk tot die noordwestelike voorstede. Die aantal Nieblanke gevalle wat van buite Pretoria opgeneem is, is feitlik dieselfde as verlede jaar.

Eenhonderd een-en-veertig (115) pasiënte is gedurende die jaar opgeneem, waarvan 34 (23) Blankes was en 107 (118) Nieblankes. Twee plaaslike gevalle, albei verpleegsters, een Blanke en een Nieblanke is beskou as tydelike draers van die difterie-basil.

Verspreiding.

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	29 (11)	5 (12)
Nieblankes.....	43 (29)	64 (63)

Van die pasiënte wat opgeneem is, was 54.8% (66.1%) kinders van vyf jaar en jonger.

Blankes.—Agt gevalle het gesterf. Vyf hiervan moes trageotomie-operasies ondergaan en twee het „bulnek”-aanvalle gehad. Een van hierdie „bulnek”-gevalle het oor 'n tydperk van een-en-vyftig dae omtrent elke moontlike komplikasie van difterie ontwikkel. Een ander geval van „bulnek”-difterie het herstel.

Nieblankes.—Sewentien gevalle is oorlede en hiervan het ses „bulnek”-aanvalle gehad. Altesaam twaalf gevalle van „bulnek”-difterie is opgeneem. Vyf trageotomie-operasies moes op Nieblankes uitgevoer word — almal van hulle het herstel. Een geval met perifere neuritis en hangvoet is nog onder behandeling by die hospitaal.

Voorkomstyd en -syfer.

Jan.	Febr.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
20 (5)	9 (7)	17 (10)	19 (18)	15 (23)	10 (11)	12 (6)	12 (2)	8 (6)	5 (3)	9 (12)	5 (12)

Die voorkomssyfers onder Nieblankes in die Pretoriase lokasies was soos volg: Mamelodi 12 (13), Lady Selborne 12 (8), Atteridgeville-Saulsville 12 (3), Kleurlinglokasie 2 (1) en Asiaticbuurt 0 (0). Vyf (5) Nieblanke kinders is uit Blankewoongebiede opgeneem.

TIFOÏDE:

Die totale getal behandelde gevalle was 86 (64) van wie 13 (12) Blankes en 73 (52) Nieblankes was.

Alle Blankes het sonder terugslae herstel.

Van die Nieblanke pasiënte het een gesterf, 'n bejaarde manlike pasiënt wat aan ernstige bloedvergiftiging beswyk het. Vier gevalle het 'n koorspsigose na tifoïde ontwikkel, maar het almal herstel.

Gebiedsverspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	3 (3)	10 (9)
Nieblankes.....	33 (17)	40 (35)

Voorkomstyd en -syfer

Jan.	Febr.	Maart	April	Mei	Junie	Julie	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
17 (15)	6 (10)	13 (4)	2 (3)	3 (0)	4 (5)	1 (2)	4 (6)	5 (1)	10 (4)	9 (10)	12 (4)

Die voorkomssyfers onder Nieblankes in die Pretoriase lokasies was soos volg: Mamelodi 17 (6), Lady Selborne 6 (2), Atteridgeville 0 (0), Saulsville 1 (1), terwyl die orige 9 (8) gevalle deur die stad versprei was.

SKARLAKENKOORS:

Elf Blanke pasiënte is opgeneem.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	8 (7)	3 (2)
Nieblankes.....	0 (2)	0 (0)

Een kind is opgeneem met brandwonde en chirurgiese skarlakenkoors, terwyl 'n ander een met 'n kompliserende gewrigsontsteking van die knie opgeneem is. Twee kinders het skarlakenkoors opgedoen terwyl hulle vir ander toestande in die Algemene Hospitaal was. Die ander gevalle is opgeneem uit hotelle, skool- of ander koshuise of van huise waar die omstandighede van so 'n aard was dat opnemings geregtig was.

PULMONÊRE TUBERKULOSE:

Pasiënte wat aan pulmonêre tuberkulose ly, word in die reël nie in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem nie, maar dit was in die loop van die jaar nodig om 'n paar gevalle vir 'n dag of twee te huisves terwyl daar reëlins getref is vir hul opname in verskillende sanatoriums. 'n Aantal pasiënte wat in 'n sterwende toestand by die Algemene Hospitaal aangekom het, moes ook opgeneem word.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	9 (4)	0 (0)
Nieblankes.....	138 (111)	81 (79)

Van die Blanke pasiënte wat nie na sanatoriums oorgeplaas is nie, het een bejaarde pasiënt aan cor-pulmonale beswyk, een is behandel vir 'n ernstige aanval van asma, 'n ander moes 'n bloedoortapping kry en 'n akute aanval van hartverlamming het die opname van 'n ander genoodsaak.

Van die Nieblanke pasiënte het 14 gesterf voordat reëlins getref kon word vir hul oorplasing na sanatoriums. Een Nieblanke is opgeneem met 'n gebreke dybeen en 'n ander vir 'n blindedermoderasie.

Opmerking.—Vir die hospitalisasie van tuberkulosegevalle in die algemeen, sien gedeelte oor Tuberkulose.

DUITSE MASELS:

Sewe-en-veertig van die plaaslike gevalle wat opgeneem is, was lede van die verpleegpersoneel van die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal. Die orige gevalle was reeds om ander redes wat geen verband gehad het met hul aanval van Duitse masels nie, opgeneem.

Geen Nieblanke gevalle is opgeneem nie.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	56 (1)	8 (2)
Nieblankes.....	0 (0)	0 (0)

Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

MASELS:

In Pretoria is masels nie 'n aanmeldbare siekte nie en die gevalle wat opgeneem is, is slegs 'n breukdeel van die aantal kinders wat die siekte inderdaad opdoen.

Altesaam 57 (13) Blankes en 160 (194) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	33 (11)	24 (2)
Nieblankes.....	115 (148)	45 (46)

Vier van die Blanke pasiënte het gesterf: twee aan harsingontsteking, een aan brongopneumonie en aangebore hartkwaal en die ander, 'n bejaarde vroulike pasiënt aan pneumonie gekompliseer deur ernstige swaarlywigheid en verswakte asemhaling.

Drie kinders wat weens ernstige salisilaatbedwelming opgeneem is, het gelukkig herstel.

Een ander ietwat ongewone geval was 'n kind wat 'n ernstige veralgemeende herpes simplex opgedoen het, maar gelukkig na 'n hewige siekte herstel het.

Dertien Nieblanke kinders wat masels gehad het, het gesterf. Afsien van brongopneumonie was maagdermontsteking en kwasjiorkor die vernaamste faktore wat tot hul dood aanleiding gegee het.

KINKHOES

Elf (10) Blankes en 13 (40) Nieblankes is opgeneem. Met uitsondering van een Blanke en twee Nieblanke kinders, was alle gevalle wat opgeneem is, jonger as vier jaar.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	8 (6)	3 (4)
Nieblankes.....	11 (23)	2 (17)

Een Blanke kind, elf jaar oud, het gesterf as gevolg van ernstige skudding wat 'n trageotomie vereis het, behalwe die aanval van kinkhoes.

Daar was geen sterfgevalle onder die Nieblankes nie. Een kind van ses jaar oud het harsingontsteking ontwikkel, maar het volkome herstel.

EPIDEMIESE PAROTITIS (PAMPOENTJIES):

Drie (5) Blankes en geen (1) Nieblanke is toegelaat.
Daar was geen sterfgevalle nie.

Verspreiding:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Ander gebiede</i>
Blankes	1 (3)	2 (2)
Nieblankes	geen (1)	geen (0)

Twee van die gevalle wat opgeneem is, het aan orgitis en harsingontsteking gely. Die ander een het vermoedelik aan harsingontsteking gely, maar dit het geblyk dat dit nie die geval was nie. Aldrie het rustig herstel.

MENINGITIS. MENINGOKOKKALE EN ANDER Tipes:

Altesaam tien gevalle is opgeneem. Van die Blanke gevalle het drie aan meningokokkales een aan pneumokokke- en die ander aan influensa-meningitis gely. Twee van die meningokokkale gevalle het 'n paar uur na opname gesterf. Die pneumokokkale geval was 'n kind van 8 maande wat ook gesterf het.

Van die Nieblanke gevalle het vier aan meningokokkale en een aan pneumokokkale meningiti, gely. Almal het herstel.

Verspreiding:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Ander gebiede</i>
Blankes	3 (3)	2 (3)
Nieblankes	2 (1)	3 (1)

WATERPOKKIES

Tien (13) Blankes en 13 (11) Nieblankes is opgeneem. Met uitsondering van een Nieblanke kind wat 'n paar uur na opname aan brongopneumonie gesterf het, het al die ander gevalle herstel.

Verspreiding:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Ander gebiede</i>
Blankes	7 (8)	3 (5)
Nieblankes	11 (11)	2 (0)

Onder die gevalle wat opgeneem is, was daar twee kinders van bewaringsoorde en ook een Blanke en een Nieblanke leerlingverpleegster. Die ander pasiënte is opgeneem met komplikasies wat nie regstreeks aan hul waterpokkiesinfeksies toegeskryf kan word nie.

ANDER OPNAMES:

Leprosegevalle word in die reël in die Staat se Leproseinrigting by Westfort naby Pretoria opgeneem, maar wanneer gevalle aldaar groot snykundige behandeling verg, word hulle in ons Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem. Twee (4) Blankes en 16 (13) Nieblankes is vir hierdie doel gedurende die verslagjaar opgeneem.

Ander Blankes wat opgeneem is, is twee gevalle van roos, een miltsiekte, een kraambedkoors, een koeipokke met puisie-uitslag, twee harsing- en harsingvliesontsteking en een Guillain-Barrésindroom, wat in 'n onderbroke positiewe drukasemhalingstoestel geplaas moes word.

Drie Nieblanke gevalle met veralgemeende koeipokkies, een met roos en 'n ander met Cocksackie-virusinfeksie is ook opgeneem.

Drie Blankes en drie Nieblankes moes as loseerders opgeneem word. Hierdie was almal gevalle waar borsbabas betrokke was en geen ander reëlins kon getref word nie.

OBSERVASIEGEVALLE

Vier-en-dertig (41) Blankes en 53 (66) Nieblankes wat vir observasie opgeneem is, het geblyk nie aan 'n aansteeklike siekte te ly nie. Die meeste van hulle is na ons gestuur as moontlike difterie-, tifoïde- of pulmonêre tuberkulosegevalle.

Twee middeljarige Blanke vroue het gesterf. Een is opgeneem as 'n verdagte geval van pulmonêre tuberkulose, maar daar is bevind dat sy aan Addison se siekte, gekompliseer met bronchokarsinoom, gely het. Die ander 's opgeneem as 'n verdagte geval van d'fter'e, maar daar is bevind dat sy aan agranulose ly.

Twee bejaarde Nieblanke manlike pasiënte het ook gesterf. Albei is opgeneem as verdagte gevalle van pulmonêre tuberkulose en albei het aan Karsinoom gesterf. Die een aan bronchokarsinoom en die ander aan sekondêre karsinoomletsels in die long. Die oorspronklike plek kon nie vasgestel word nie.

Verspreiding:

	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes.....	21 (14)	13 (27)
Nieblankes.....	21 (48)	32 (18)

In die volgende tabel word die getal behandelde gevalle en hul rasindeling en verspreiding opgesom:—

Siekte	Blankes		Nieblankes	
	Pretoria	Ander gebiede	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Akute antero-poliomiëlitis.....	0 (1)	1 (0)	1 (1)	2 (2)
Difterie.....	28 (11)	5 (12)	42 (29)	64 (63)
Difteriedraers.....	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)
Tifoïde.....	3 (3)	10 (9)	33 (17)	40 (35)
Skarlakenkoors.....	8 (7)	3 (2)	0 (2)	0 (0)
Pulmonêre tuberkulose.....	9 (4)	0 (0)	138 (111)	81 (79)
Masels.....	33 (11)	24 (2)	115 (148)	45 (46)
Duitse masels.....	56 (1)	8 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Kinkhoes.....	8 (6)	3 (4)	11 (23)	2 (17)
Pampoentjies.....	1 (3)	2 (2)	0 (1)	0 (0)
Meningitis—alle tipes.....	3 (3)	2 (3)	2 (1)	3 (1)
Waterpokkies.....	7 (8)	3 (5)	11 (11)	2 (0)
Geslagsiektes.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (2)
Ander opnames.....	8 (12)	5 (8)	23 (15)	1 (6)
Observasiegevalle.....	21 (14)	13 (27)	21 (48)	32 (18)
TOTAAL.....	186 (84)	79 (76)	398 (410)	272 (269)

Hoofstuk IV

VENERIESE SIKTES

L.W.—Vergelykende syfers word tussen hakies verstrek en het betrekking op die tydperk van twaalf maande wat op 1 Januarie 1961 begin en op 31 Desember 1961 eindig.

Die merendeel van die klinieke vir veneriese siektes word in die Kliniekgebou vir Spesiale Siektes op die terrein van die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal gehou.

DIENSTE AAN BLANKES:

Daar is voorsiening gemaak vir vier sessies per week, twee vir vroue en twee vir mans, met inbegrip van 'n sessie vir mans in die laat namiddag na werksure.

Die personeel wat ook ander pligte waarneem, bestaan uit 'n Geneeskundige Beampte, 'n Suster en 'n manlike kliniekklerk. Alle sessies vir Blankes word waargeneem deur die Geneeskundige Beampte wat aan die hoof van die Hospitaal vir Aansteeklike Siektes staan.

Die tabel hieronder toon die getal gevalle wat die Kliniek in die loop van die jaar besoek het:—

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis.....	2 (1)	0 (0)	11 (11)	0 (0)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.....	5 (3)	0 (0)	31 (36)	0 (0)
Sekondêre sifilis.....	0 (1)	4 (4)	0 (6)	17 (32)
Tersiêre sifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (1)
Latente sifilis.....	2 (2)	11 (6)	9 (10)	27 (22)
Neurosifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	0 (0)	0 (5)	0 (0)	0 (19)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE.....	9 (7)	15 (15)	51 (64)	44 (74)

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Gonorrœe.....	25 (34)	0 (3)	108 (134)	11 (11)
Ulcus Molle.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Vulvovaginitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)
Veneriese vratte.....	2 (0)	0 (1)	5 (0)	0 (1)
Nie-spesifieke urethritis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (8)	0 (0)
Nie-veneries.....	39 (40)	18 (45)	99 (87)	48 (70)
GROOTTOTAAL.....	75 (81)	33 (64)	267 (293)	103 (157)

DIENSTE AAN NIEBLANKES:

Die klinieke vir Nieblankes word by verskeie sentrums gehou. Die hoofklinieke, verreweg die grootste, word, soos reeds verduidelik is, by die Kliniek vir Spesiale Siektes op die terrein van die Pretoriase Algemene Hospitaal gehou. Sessies word ook by die Poliklinieke in Atteridgeville en Mamelodi gehou.

Die Sentrale Kliniek se personeel is dieselfde as dié vir die Blankes behalwe dat dit ook twee deeltydse Nieblanke helpers en 'n Nieblanke verpleegster insluit.

Die Geneeskundige Beampte wat aan die hoof van die Afsonderingshospitaal staan, neem al vier die sessies by die Sentrale Kliniek waar, terwyl die sessies by die ander sentrums deur die Adjunkstadsgesondheidshoof waargeneem word. Daar is dus altesaam ses sessies per week vir Nieblankes in Pretoria benewens twee sentrums in die Bantoegebiede waar pasiënte hulle elke dag (behalwe Saterdag en Sondag) vir behandeling kan aanmeld. Die sessies duur gemiddeld anderhalf uur, terwyl die vroeë aandessies by die Sentrale Kliniek twee uur duur.

Die opspoor van kontakgevalle van die Nieblankes wat die Sentrale Kliniek besoek, wat hoofsaaklik bedoel is vir huisbediendes wat uit hul normale gesinskring verwyder is, is dikwels onmoontlik vanweë die toevallige aard van die verhouding, die aantal kere wat gevalle met verskillende persone omgang gehad het, en die moeilikheid wat ondervind word om hoegenaamd 'n adres in die hande te kry. 'n Aansienlike aantal pasiënte reageer egter op ons versoek om die kontakte self ook aan te raai om die klinieke by te woon.

By die Poliklinieke in die Bantoegebiede het ons heelwat meer welslae behaal, hoofsaaklik omdat sommige faktore wat in die vorige paragraaf vermeld is, nie in dieselfde mate in 'n lokasie aanwesig is nie.

Afwesigheid of die onderbreking van behandeling skep nie 'n probleem nie omdat die Bantoe, sodra daar eers met die behandeling 'n begin gemaak is, alte gewillig is om hom aan te meld totdat hy genees is. As hy nie meer opdaag nie, is die oorsaak veelal omstandighede en nie vrye keuse nie.

Die volgende tabelle dui die getal pasiënte aan wat gedurende die verslagjaar die verskillende klinieke besoek het:—

SENTRALE OF HOOFKLINIEK

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis.....	25 (29)	0 (0)	162 (187)	0 (0)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.....	284 (231)	18 (19)	1,154 (1,087)	94 (130)
Sekondêre sifilis.....	132 (108)	219 (166)	486 (472)	1,071 (933)
Tersiêre sifilis.....	6 (4)	2 (2)	53 (46)	24 (20)
Latente sifilis.....	128 (149)	210 (192)	787 (905)	417 (467)
Neurosifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar).....	2 (1)	6 (3)	6 (9)	30 (27)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	1 (2)	0 (2)	3 (15)	0 (10)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE.....	578 (524)	455 (384)	2,651 (2,721)	1,636 (1,587)

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Gonorrêe.....	854 (881)	22 (13)	3,791 (3,850)	68 (73)
G.C.-vulvovaginitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Veneriese vratte.....	22 (24)	6 (7)	94 (104)	21 (29)
Nie-spesifieke urethritis.....	0 (3)	0 (0)	15 (78)	0 (0)
Nie-veneries.....	413 (267)	69 (44)	1,126 (958)	211 (125)
GROOTTOTAAL.....	1,867 (1,699)	552 (448)	7,662 (7,648)	1,936 (1,814)

	Mans	Vroue
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.....	155 (191)	1 (8)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is.....	153 (244)	104 (110)
Getal gevalle wat as volkome genees ontslaan is....	826 (727)	84 (60)

POLIKLINIEK MAMELODI

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis.....	0 (1)	0 (1)	6 (6)	2 (5)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.....	12 (17)	3 (5)	46 (65)	34 (44)
Sekondêre sifilis.....	5 (16)	52 (56)	24 (61)	328 (339)
Tersiêre sifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (4)	0 (0)
Latente sifilis.....	7 (4)	209 (256)	59 (55)	545 (459)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar).....	1 (2)	2 (1)	2 (11)	3 (2)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	0 (0)	1 (0)	0 (0)	9 (0)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE.....	25 (40)	267 (319)	137 (202)	921 (849)
Gonorrêe.....	22 (32)	4 (7)	94 (129)	32 (19)
Nie-veneries.....	2 (4)	21 (12)	2 (20)	60 (33)
Veneriese vratte.....	0 (1)	1 (0)	0 (15)	8 (7)
GROOTTOTAAL.....	49 (77)	293 (338)	233 (366)	1,021 (908)

	Mans	Vroue
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.....	2 (1)	0 (2)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is.....	3 (8)	28 (26)
Getal gevalle wat as uiteindelik genees ontslaan is.....	13 (23)	27 (8)

ATTERIDGEVILLESE POLIKLINIEK

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings — Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis	0 (1)	0 (0)	6 (5)	4 (2)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis	7 (4)	2 (3)	48 (46)	13 (14)
Sekondêre sifilis	5 (4)	64 (24)	37 (24)	473 (158)
Tersiêre sifilis	1 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	4 (17)
Latente sifilis	9 (5)	245 (250)	122 (40)	525 (541)
Neurosifilis	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	3 (6)	1 (2)	14 (32)	2 (60)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (4)	1 (8)
TOTAAL SIFILISGEVALLE	25 (20)	312 (281)	227 (151)	1,022 (800)
Gonorrêe	13 (16)	4 (4)	79 (61)	21 (20)
Veneriese vratte	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (3)	0 (0)
Nie-veneries	1 (1)	6 (0)	2 (2)	25 (1)
GROOTTOTAAL	39 (37)	322 (285)	308 (217)	1,068 (821)
			Mans	Vroue
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly			1 (1)	0 (1)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is			3 (5)	25 (24)
Getal gevalle wat as uiteindelik genees ontslaan is			7 (7)	21 (17)

VOORGEBOORTELIKE SIFILISBEHANDELING:

Alle vroue wat die munisipale klinieke vir voorgeboortelike sorg besoek, word serologies getoets vir sifilis, en normaalweg word diegene wat dit nodig het, aldaar behandel, tensy spesiale omstandighede, hetsy diagnosties of andersins, dit vereis dat hulle na die kliniek vir veneriese siektes moet gaan.

Na die bevalling word die behandeling van hierdie gevalle en hul babas by die kliniek vir veneriese siektes voortgesit.

Die tabel hieronder toon die aantal voorgeboortelike gevalle aan wat by die verskillende klinieke teen sifilis behandel is:—

Blankes	Maande van swangerskap		
	1-3 maande	4-6 maande	7-9 maande
Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is	172 (167)	221 (177)	69 (40)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was	5 (2)	1 (0)	2 (0)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

NIEBLANKES:

ATTERIDGEVILLEKLINIEK:

Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is	291 (243)	1,489 (1,384)	691 (648)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was	24 (22)	122 (133)	70 (47)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	0 (1)	7 (22)	1 (16)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	18 (18)	98 (75)	54 (31)

KAMPONGKLINIEK:

Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is	225 (201)	791 (649)	338 (476)
Getal wie se reaksie positief of twyfelagtig was	26 (19)	108 (73)	32 (60)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	1 (0)	18 (1)	4 (0)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	7 (7)	52 (35)	15 (33)

MAMELODIKLINIEK:

Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is	202 (228)	976 (1,183)	508 (411)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was	26 (42)	84 (139)	40 (34)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	2 (5)	42 (57)	16 (14)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	15 (39)	70 (90)	20 (23)
Getal wat die 2de of 3de reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	4 (2)	12 (0)	7 (0)

Hoofstuk V

KINDERSORGWERKSAAMHEDE

Hierdie seksie van die werk behels die voorkomende sorg vir die verwagterende moeder en die voorskoolse kinders van alle rasse. Die voorkomende sorg dek liggaamlike, geestelike en emosionele aspekte.

Die werk word verrig deur twee voltydse Geneeskundige Beamptes vir Moeder- en Kindersorg met die bystand van vier voltydse kliniese mediese beamptes en twee deeltydse geneesher.

In die loop van die jaar het die Senior Gesondheidsbesoekster, Suster Pretorius, wat 29 jaar in die personeel gedien het, afgetree en hierdie vakature is deur Suster Murray, die Senior Gesondheidsbesoekster, gevul. Dus het daar twee vakatures ontstaan, waarvan een gevul is. Die ander betrekking is nog vakant en dus was daar 21 Gesondheidsbesoeksters by die personeel gedurende die jaar.

Die Nieblanke personeel tel nou 39, vergeleke met 35 verlede jaar. Hierdie toename is te danke aan die aanstelling van twee vroedvroue en twee kliniese Bantoe-assistente. Daar is ook gedurende die jaar voorsiening gemaak vir die aanstelling van twee manlike Bantoe-klerke om by Mamelodi te help. Hierdie klerke sal die klerklike werk verrig soos die uithaal en bère van kaarte en baie ander klerklike pligte, wat voorheen heelwat van die tyd van gekwalifiseerde verpleegsters in beslag geneem het.

As gevolg van d'e bevolkingverskuiwing na Atteridgeville, Saulsville en Mamelodi, het ons nog steeds 'n voortdurende toename in die bywoning van alle klinieke. As gevolg hiervan moet die meeste van die kindersorgverpleegsters die grootste deel van die dag by die klinieke bly. Die tuisbesoeke met betrekking tot kindersorgwerk, d.w.s. besoeke aan pasgeborenes, ondersoek na doodgeboortes en sterfgevälle het dus nie so dikwels plaasgevind soos ons dit sou verkies het nie. Veral was dit die geval by Saulsville. Om hierdie toestand te verbeter, is daar aansoek gedoen om addisionele personeel.

Hoewel Saulsville as 'n deel van Atteridgeville beskou word, vind ons dit makliker vir ons eie administratiewe werk om dit as 'n afsonderlike eenheid te beskou.

Die totale getal huise in die gebied Atteridgeville/Saulsville aan die einde van hierdie jaar was 9,776 en die bevolking was 62,800.

Die bykomende 468 huise in die gebied Saulsville wat, soos in verlede jaar se verslag vermeld is, onbewoon was, is nou almal bewoon. Hierdie feit, asook die toename in die omvang van die bywoning van die voorgeboortelike kliniek, sal die aanstelling van minstens twee addisionele vroedvroue noodsaak.

Soos in die verlede het die kliniek te Mamelodi voortgegaan om hoofsaaklik pasiënte van Mamelodi-Wes te bedien. Die bevolking ten opsigte van hierdie gebied is nou 56,858 en die getal huise is 8,432.

Soos verlede jaar berig is, is die instelling van 'n kliniek vir Mamelodi-Oos ondersoek; planne is opgestel en vir goedkeuring aan die Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid voorgelê.

As 'n nuwe kliniek te Mamelodi-Oos gebou word, sal dit beteken dat 'n volledige aantal personeellede vir hierdie gebied aangestel sal moet word.

PERSELE:

Daar was geen verandering in die geriewe vir Blanke Kliniekdienste gedurende hierdie jaar nie. By die Blackwoodvillaterein is boubedrywighede nog aan die gang en ons sien uit na die voltooiing van hierdie perseel, maar dit sal minstens nog drie jaar in beslag neem, aangesien dit deel uitmaak van 'n baie groot skema waarby 'n paar miljoen rand betrokke is.

Die bywonings by ons kliniek in 29ste Laan, Villieria, waar ons twee kamers van die S.A. Vrouefederasie huur, bly steeds hoog, wat die behoefte aan ons dienste in hierdie gebied toon. Ander klinieke vir Blankes word nog op onbevredigende persele soos skoolklaskamers, ens. gehou.

ALGEMEEN:

Ondersoek na staflokokinfeksie, wat deur ons Gesondheidsbesoeksters tesame met die Geneeskundige Beampte (Aansteeklike Siektes) en sy personeel onderneem is, word voortgesit en waardevolle inligting, sal hieruit verkry word. 'n Spesiale verslag oor hierdie aangeleentheid word by die seksie Aansteeklike Siektes van hierdie verslag ingesluit.

Sedert die publikasie van John Bowlby se boek „Mental Health and Maternal Care” het daar 'n dramatiese reoriëntasie en vooruitgang op die gebied van kindersorgwerk plaasgevind. Hierdie boek het 'n groot invloed op die rigting van ons werk in Pretoria gedurende die afgelope tien jaar gehad.

Die belangrikheid daarvan om te sorg vir die emosionele behoeftes van die kind, word al hoe duideliker in ons daaglikse werk by die klinieke. Daar kom elke week gevalle voor waar die baba of kind probleme toon wat nie aan organiese oorsprong toegeskryf kan word nie. Hierdie is gevalle waar daar 'n ontwrigte moeder/kind-verwantskap is, wat uiteindelik tot gedragsprobleme of geestelike ongesteldheid aanleiding kan gee.

'n Munisipale kindersorgkliniek is ook dikwels die eerste om met sulke gevalle in aanraking te kom, aangesien die Gesondheidsbesoeksters en mediese personeel honderdtalle van hierdie babas gedurende die eerste maand na geboorte te sien kry.

Vir die voorkoming en behoorlike behandeling van sulke probleme is 'n vroeë diagnose onontbeerlik en om hierdie rede kan 'n Munisipale Kinderwelsynafdeling 'n baie belangrike rol speel.

Aangesien ons nie oor personeel beskik wat spesiale opleiding in sielkundige werk het nie, is die minste wat ons tans kan doen (en dis nie genoeg nie) om meer tyd aan die individuele moeder te bestee, ten einde haar te help om van haar opgekropte emosies en probleme ontslae te raak, wat later, as gevolg van onderdrukking, vir sowel moeder as kind nadelig kan wees.

Vir sulke gevalle hou ons een maal per week spesiale sessies by ons Sentrale Kliniek, waar moeders onverstoord en op hul gemak hul probleme kan kom bespreek.

Ons was baie gelukkig om die bystand van die Kindervoorligtingsklinieke by die Universiteit Pretoria en die Weskoppieshospitaal te hê, waarheen ons gevalle kan stuur.

Die plaaslike Geestesgesondheidsvereniging het ons ook bystand verleen met gevalle met sielkundige probleme gedurende die voorgeboortelike tydperk. Ons is dankbaar vir al hierdie dienste.

By al hierdie klinieke bly voldoende personeel egter 'n probleem.

Daar is ook nog die praktiese moeilikheid om moeders en kinders met probleme van een kliniek na 'n ander te bring. Die ideale stelsel sou wees om hierdie probleme op dieselfde perseel te ondersoek en te behandel wanneer die moeder daarheen kom vir haar eerste onderhoud.

Die skepping van staatsgesubsidieerde betrekkings vir sielkundig-opgeleide personeel by munisipale kindersorgklinieke is 'n saak van nasionale belang.

STAATSKEMA VIR DIE TOEDIENING VAN AFGEROOMDE POEIERMELK

Meer besonderhede van hierdie skema waarmee op 14 November 1961 in die Pretoriase Munisipale gebied 'n aanvang gemaak is en waarvan slegs kortliks melding gemaak is in ons verslag verlede jaar, kan nou verstrekkend word.

Daar is besluit om slegs drie van ons gebiede by wyse van proefneming in te sluit, nl. Hercules Saulsville en die Kampong. Ons het bereken dat ons die volgende hoeveelhede afgeroomde melkpoëier vir hierdie drie gebiede nodig sou hê:—

Hercules.....	400 lb per maand.
Saulsville.....	1,000 lb per maand.
Kampong.....	200 lb per maand.

'n Uitstekende spuit-gedroogde melkpoëier, wat in kartondose met 24 1-lb-sellofaanpakkies verpak word, is deur die „Nasionale Suiwel Korp.”, Heilbron, teen 14c per lb verpak. Die Staat het 9c per lb. hiervan gesubsidieer. Ons het nog nooit enige moeilikheid of oponthoud ondervind om die melkpoëier op die vasgestelde tye en plekke te verkry nie.

Aan die einde van die proeftydperk van ses maande is ons deur die Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid meegedeel dat dit hul voorneme was om die skema uit te brei na plaaslike owerhede dwarsdeur die Republiek, maar dat die subsidie van 9c tot 5c per lb. melk verminder sou word.

Die Stadsraad van Pretoria beskou die afgeroomde melkpoëier as 'n „voedsel” en derhalwe is die mening gehuldig dat dit nie die verantwoordelikheid van 'n plaaslike bestuur is nie.

Daar is egter uiteindelik besluit om met die skema voort te gaan.

Daar is besluit dat alle pogings aangewend moes word om nie die melkpoëier gratis uit te deel nie, maar om, waar moontlik, ten minste 'n deel van die koste te probeer verhaal. In die meeste gevalle het ons geen moeilikheid ondervind om die melkpoëier teen hetsy 2½c, 5c of selfs 10c per lb. te verkoop nie.

Ten einde behoorlik verslag te doen oor die vooruitgang en ontwikkeling van hierdie skema, behoort ons elkeen van hierdie drie gebiede afsonderlik te behandel, aangesien elkeen 'n verskillende soort bevolking het.

HERCULES:

Dit is 'n Blanke gebied waar maatskaplike en ekonomiese toestande soms onbevredigend is. Die werkloosheid, geldelike nood en wanvoeding onder die kinders is meestal te wyte aan onkunde, onverantwoordelikheid en gebrek aan opvoeding. Hier is dit noodsaaklik om die dieet met meer proteïene aan te vul. Ons het hier baie kinders aangetref wat nie eers weet hoe melk lyk nie.

Hoewel daar oorspronklik besluit is om slegs kinders in die groep 6 maande tot 2½ jaar in te sluit, het dit duidelik geword dat jong babas ook in aanmerking geneem moes word en daar is verskeie gevalle waar die Gesondheidsbesoeksters dit aan babas van 'n paar weke oud toegedien het. Insgelyks is kinders van tot 5 jaar oud ingesluit.

Daar is baie gevalle in hierdie gebied waar meer as een lid van 'n gesin 1 lb. melkpoëier per week ontvang. Dit was interessant om daarop te let hoe dié wat die melk kry gou 'n besliste toename in gewig en 'n algehele verbetering toon. In verskeie ander gevalle waar slegs een lid van die gesin die produk ontvang, was daar 'n neiging om dit met ander lede van die gesin te deel, ten spyte daarvan dat ons dit benadruk het, dat dit van „geneeskundige waarde” is. In sulke gevalle was die toename in gewig en die algemene verbetering nie so duidelik en onbetwisbaar nie.

Ten spyte van wat vermeld is aangaande die maatskaplike en ekonomiese toestande, is die Gesondheidsbesoekster wat in hierdie gebied werk, oortuig daarvan dat die afgeroomde melkpoëier nie gratis geskenk moet word nie.

Hierdie Gesondheidsbesoekster het al jare lank in die gebied gewerk en het intieme kennis van feitlik elke gesin se omstandighede. Sy is van mening dat dit sielkundig en moreel verkeerd sal wees om nie die een of ander bedrag te vra nie. Tot dusver het sy geen moeilikheid ondervind om 5c per lb. te kry gedurende die proefskema nie. Later het sy 10c gevra en dit van verskeie gesinne verkry.

In hierdie gebied het ons geen moeilikheid ondervind nie, aangesien dit as 'n bottelvoeding gebruik is. In sommige gevalle waar die moeders in weerwil van die opdrag van die Gesondheids-besoekster dit as 'n enigste bottelvoeding toegedien het, was die kinders beter daaraan toe as die ouers in die gesin, wat, soos ons weet, met swart tee en dun meliemeelpap gevoed is.

Ons was baie tevrede met die resultate in die gevalle van dié kinders wat aan die proefskema deelgeneem het. Maar as ons 'n paar gevalle aanhaal wat as 'n goeie gemiddelde voorbeeld kan dien van waarmee ons in Hercules te kampe het, sal daar verstaan word waarom ons die behoefte aan goedkoper maar goeie voedsel vir meer mense in hierdie gebied — kinders sowel as volwassenes — beklemtoon.

Daar is tans 100 kinders te Hercules wat gereeld elke week die afgeroomde melkpoeier ontvang en hier volg 'n verslag oor sommige van die gevalle:—

Geval A:

Die vader van hierdie gesin is meer dikwels binne die gevangenis as daarbuite. Daar is ses kinders in die gesin. Die moeder kry 'n toelae van R31.00 per maand van Volkswelsyn. Huishuur is R2.40 per maand en water en ligte R2.95 per maand.

In November 1961 is aan twee van hierdie kinders afgeroomde melkpoeier gegee. Die kind wat vier jaar oud is, het van 26 lb tot 31 lb in gewig toegeneem en die baba van 10 maande het van 20 lb. tot 26 lb. in gewig toegeneem. Vir hierdie gesin was die afgeroomde melkpoeier 'n ware uitkoms.

Geval B:

Die vader van hierdie gesin ly aan vallende siekte en hy ontvang R16.00 per week van die Afdeling Beskutte-arbeid. Losiesgelde beloop R20.00 per maand. Aan twee kinders is daar afgeroomde melkpoeier toegedien en die baba van 6 maande was een van die gevalle waar die Gesondheidsbesoekster afgeroomde melkpoeier as 'n aanvulling vir borsvoeding gegee het. Die oudste een van 18 maande het van 20 lb. na 26 lb. in gewig toegeneem. Die baba het van 6 lb. na 15 lb. in gewig toegeneem.

Geval C:

Hierdie gesin het 'n inkomste van R52.00 per maand. Huishuur is R20.00 per maand, ligte en water is addisioneel. Afgeroomde melkpoeier is aan al die kinders, $4\frac{1}{2}$ jaar, 2 jaar en 1 jaar oud, toegedien en die baba het dit vanaf die ouderdom van ses weke as 'n aanvullende voedsel gekry. Toenames in gewig was soos volg:—

$4\frac{1}{2}$ jaar oud — van 25 lb. 6 onse na 34 lb.

2 jaar oud — van 21 lb. 1 ons na 29 lb.

Die baba het van 8 lb. na 19 lb. in gewig toegeneem.

Geval D:

In hierdie gesin is die man van sy vrou vervreem en hy betaal haar 'n toelae van R10.00 per week wanneer hy lus het. Hy was al verskeie kere in die tronk omdat hy hierdie plig versuim het. Die moeder moet R20.00 losies vir haarself en die twee kinders betaal. Aan albei hierdie kinders, $4\frac{1}{2}$ jaar en 1 jaar oud, is afgeroomde melkpoeier toegedien. Die kind van $4\frac{1}{2}$ jaar het van 34 lb. tot 40 lb. in gewig toegeneem. Die baba het van 13 lb. na 25 lb. in gewig toegeneem.

Geval E:

Hierdie gesin met 6 kinders het 'n inkomste van R90.00 per maand.

Huishuur is R10.00 per maand, water en ligte R4.00 per maand. Aan vier van die kinders is afgeroomde melkpoeier toegedien. Toename in gewig was soos volg:—

Die een wat 6 jaar oud was het van 38 lb. na 43 lb. in gewig toegeneem.

Die een wat 4 jaar oud was het van $34\frac{1}{2}$ lb. na 43 lb. in gewig toegeneem.

Die een wat $1\frac{1}{2}$ jaar oud was, het van 11 lb. na $23\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in gewig toegeneem.

Die baba van 6 maande het van 5 lb. 8 onse na 12 lb. in gewig toegeneem.

Geval F:

Die vader van hierdie gesin het 'n inkomste van R16.00 per week. Hy werk ongereeld. Daar is 13 kinders. Die huishuur beloop R12.80 per maand en die water en ligte R2.25 per maand.

Aan vier kinders is afgeroomde melkpoeier toegedien en die toename in gewig was soos volg:—

Die kind van 6 jaar het van 32 lb. na 48 lb. in gewig toegeneem.

Die kind van 4 jaar het van 30 lb. na 40 lb. in gewig toegeneem.

Die kind van 2 jaar het van 18 lb. na 25 lb. in gewig toegeneem.

Die baba het van 12 lb. na 15 lb. 10 onse in gewig toegeneem.

Afgesien van die besliste toename in gewig, was daar 'n dramatiese algemene verbetering in die gesondheid van hierdie kinders en die herhaalde gelyktydige infeksies, soos infeksie van die boonste asemhalingskanale, diarree, ens. het nie meer voorgekom nie.

Voorheen is die meeste van bogenoemde gevalle feitlik elke week of elke twee weke by ons Kliniek vir Siek Babas aangemeld, omdat hulle aan die een of ander infeksie gely het wat nie bevredigend op die behandeling gereageer het nie.

Die afgelope nege maande is die nie-aanmelding van hierdie gevalle van gelyktydige infeksie by die Kliniek vir Siek Babas opvallend. Hierdie faktore, tesame, met die klaarblyklike goeie resultate in dié gevalle wat genoem is staaf die bewering aangaande die behoefte aan goedkoop maar goeie voedsel om die voedseltekort onder die inwoners van Hercules te bowe te kom.

Gedurende September 1962 is 'n produk, „Pronutro”, teen 8-c per lb. aan ons gebied. Dit is 'n voedsel wat deur alle lede van die gesin genuttig kan word.

Etlke jare gelede is daar in Durbar 'n ondersoek ingestel om 'n voedsel met hoë proteïeninhoud, wat 'n goedkoop voedingswaarde het en gekook en reg om te eet is, te ontwikkel. Die resultaat hiervan was die bemarking van Pronutro. Dit bestaan uit afgeroomde melkpoeier, verwerkte grondboontjies en sojaboontjies met volle vet-inhoud, vismeel, voedselgis, koringkiem, weipoeier, beenmeel met yster, geïodeerde sout, B-vitamines, vitamine A en suiker bygevoeg. Pronutro bevat 22 persent proteïene en verskaf 120 kalorieë per ons.

Ons het nie Pronutro gebruik om afgeroomde melkpoeier te vervang nie, maar het nie daarteen beswaar gemaak om dit aan lede van dié gesinne wat reeds aan ons afgeroomde melkpoeierskema deelneem, te gee nie. Hierdie skema het veld gewen en ten spyte daarvan dat dit nie gereeld deur baie gesinne aangekoop word nie, is die voordele vir die ontvangers klaarblyklik. Baie van die kinders wat die afgeroomde melkpoeier ontvang, kry dus soms ook Pronutro.

Die voorraad Pronutro by die Herculeskliniek bring dus vir die Raad geen bykomende ontkoste mee nie.

Dit is 'n vrywillige onderneming en word deur die Gesondheidsbesoekster georganiseer. Alhoewel hierdie produk nie gratis uitgedeel word nie, afgesien van die voedingswaardevoordeel aan die ontvangers, is die skema ook van besliste opvoedkundige en finansiële waarde vir die mense van Hercules.

KAMPONG:

Hierdie kliniek dien 'n gemengde bevolking van Bantoes, Kleurlinge en Indiërs. Ons het verskillende waarnemings ten opsigte van elkeen van hierdie groepe aangeteken.

A. BANTOES:

Die Bantoes wat die Kampongkliniek bywoon, was altyd ongereeld wat hulle bywonings betref en bring dikwels hul babas in 'n baie laat stadium na die kliniek, d.w.s. die babas is meestal ouer as 9 maande. Daar is waarskynlik baie redes hiervoor, maar een belangrike faktor is dat baie van die Bantoes wat hierdie kliniek bywoon uit die buitestedelike gebiede afkomstig is en nie altyd die nodige bus- of treingeld kan bekostig nie. In die meeste gevalle wanneer die babas in hierdie laat stadium gebring word, toon hulle reeds tekens van algemene wanvoeding, pellagra en kwasjiorkor. Die meeste van die Bantoegevalle wat vir insluiting in hierdie skema uitgesoek is, het duidelike tekens van wanvoeding getoon. Dit is interessant om daarop te let dat die Bantoe-moeders self die verandering in die kinders opgemerk het na die toevoeging van afgeroomde melkpoeier tot die dieet en baie het teruggekom om nog daarvan te vra.

As gevolg hiervan was die bywonings van die Bantoes nogal taamlik gereeld. Ons het opgemerk dat hierdie gevalle 'n byna onmiddellike toename van enigiets van 8 tot 12 onse gedurende die eerste drie tot vier weke getoon het. Hoewel die gewigtoename daarna verminder het, was daar 'n algemene verbetering en 'n besliste gebrek aan gelyktydige infeksies.

In 'n paar gevalle het meer as een kind in 'n gesin afgeroomde melkpoeier gekry.

B. KLEURLINGE:

Gedurende die eerste paar maande van die baba se lewe is die kleurlingmoeder 'n „kliniekbewuste” persoon en bywonings gedurende hierdie tydperk is gereeld. Aangesien baie van hierdie moeders fabriekwerkers is, het dit ons opgeval dat gou nadat hulle na die fabriek terugkeer, die kinders die kliniek ongereeld bywoon en 'n algemene agteruitgang toon. Om hierdie rede het ons die Kaapse Kleurlingbabas by die afgeroomde melkskema ingesluit op 'n tydstip wanneer die moeder nog tuis is en die babas nog geen bepaalde tekens van wanvoeding toon nie.

Weens die hoë voorkoms van toring, swak behuising en dikwels ook die werkloosheid van die vader as gevolg van onverantwoordelikheid, het ons by wyse van voorkoming afgeroomde melkpoeier aan hierdie babas gegee.

In 'n paar gevalle het ons afgewyk van die gewone skema en 2 lb. 2 weke lank gegee. Die rede hiervoor is dat as gevolg van die verskuiwing van die bevolking, verskeie gesinne na Derdepoort getrek het, waar daar geen kliniekgeriewe bestaan nie en dan skep die afstand van die Kampong 'n probleem.

Baie kinders van die kleurlingcreche is by ons proefskema van ses maande ingesluit. Baie van hierdie kinders is onwettige voormalige kliniekbabas en die moeder werk om die kind te onderhou. Hierdie kinders het almal bykomende hoë proteïene nodig.

Gedurende die proeftydperk was die bywoning van kleurlinge taamlik gereeld maar aan die end van die ses maande, het 'n groot persentasie van dié wat ingesluit is, na Derdepoort getrek. As gevolg daarvan was bywonings kleiner en minder gereeld.

C. INDIËRS:

Dit was nog altyd moeilik om die Indiërmoeder in Pretoria te onderrig om westelike idees van kindervoeding te aanvaar. Ten spyte daarvan dat daar baie gevalle van Indiërkinders is wat hierdie bykomende melk nodig het, was dit tot dusver baie moeilik om die moeders hierdie feit te laat beseef. Hul bywonings was baie ongereeld en ontmoedigend.

'n Ander faktor wat onder Indiërmoeders heers, is dat hulle afgeroomde melkpoeier as 'n bottelvoedsel gebruik om enige ander voedsel aan te vul. Indiërbabas word vir 'n lang tyd op die bottel gehou en dis nie ongewoon om te vind dat drie kinders in dieselfde gesin op die bottel gehou word nie, bv. 'n baba, 'n jong kind en 'n kleuter.

Dit was moeilik om die moeders te beweeg om geldelike bydraes te maak by die Kampong-kliniek. Die Gesondheidsbesoekster lewer die produk teen 2½c en 5c per lb. Sy is egter aangeraai om haat eie oordeel te gebruik en om, indien nodig dit kosteloos te gee. As sy meer as 5c per lb. vra, sal die bywonings beslis verminder.

Weens die verskuiwing van die bevolking en al die ander faktore wat genoem is in verband met die persone wat die Kampongklinik bywoon, het dit al gebeur dat ons 'n surplus afgeroomde melkpoeier voorhande het, ten spyte daarvan dat as die bywonings gereeld was, ons berekende 200 lb. per maand maklik verbruik sou gewees het.

Weens baie gevalle van armoede te Mamelodi, is dit ons voorneme om hierdie surplus voorraad uit te deel aan pasiënte wat die kliniek daar bywoon.

SAULSVILLE:

Hierdie is 'n Bantokliniek. Die Geneeskundige Beamppte wat hier werk, het babas van 18 maande tot 5 jaar ingesluit. Sy is van mening dat die meeste van die babas tot 18 maande borsvoeding kry en nie dan hierdie aanvullende proteïene nodig het nie. Hier is daar ook verskeie gesinne waar meer as twee lede van die gesin ingesluit is. Die meeste van hierdie gesinne is groot met ses of meer kinders.

Hier word gevalle uitgesoek volgens:—

- (a) Ondergewig of geen toename in gewig oor verskeie weke waar daar geen siekte-toestand is nie.
- (b) Kliniese bewys van wanvoeding.
- (c) Gesinsagtergrond, d.w.s. lae inkomste en groot gesin.

Die Geneeskundige Beamppte het berig dat geen besliste verandering gedurende die eerste twee maande van die skema merkbaar was nie, maar gedurende hierdie twee maande was daar 'n epidemie van maagdermontsteking en masels in Saulsville en die aanvanklike stadige vooruitgang mag hieraan toegeskryf word. Sedertdien was daar 'n merkbare verbetering in gewigvermeerdering en algemene toestand.

By hierdie kliniek het die personeel ondervind dat die moeders die verbetering in die kinders opgemerk het en dat hulle gereeld teruggekom het om te vra dat die verskaffing van afgeroomde melkpoeier voortgesit moes word en ook dat ander lede van die gesin daarby ingesluit moes word.

Gedurende die proefskema is melkpoeier teen 2-c tot 5c per lb. verkoop, wat die meeste van hulle betaal het. Daar was egter 'n klein persentasie aan wie die melkpoeier gratis gegee moes word. Teen die einde van die skema toe dit nodig geword het dat vir alle melkpoeier betaal moes word, het dit moeiliker geword en die bywonings het ietwat afgeneem.

Oorspronklik was daar 500 kinders op die register van die proefskema, maar op die oomblik is daar 'n gemiddelde van 160 tot 190 wat gereeld elke week kom. Dié wat gereeld kom, het almal baie duidelike en positiewe tekens van verbetering getoon.

Afgesien van 'n toename in gewig, is die bevredigendste veranderinge wat opgemerk is, die afwesigheid van infeksies. 'n Paar gevalle word aangehaal om die gevolge te toon.

1. *Johannes*: 3 jaar oud, een van 'n gesin van tien, was altyd baie sieklik. Hy het veelvuldige velletsels gehad en het nie in gewig toegeneem nie. Sedert afgeroomde melkpoeier aan hom toegedien is, het sy veltoestand verbeter en sy gewig het van 29 tot 43 lb. vermeerder.

2. *Jabolisiwe*: Een jaar oud, ses in die gesin. Hierdie kind het net van meliameelpap, met groente soms op Sondaie, geleef. Sy het velletsels gehad en het nie in gewig toegeneem nie. Sedert afgeroomde melkpoeier aan haar toegedien word, het haar vel normaal geword en het haar gewig van 16 lb. 14 ons na 21 lb. 9 ons vermeerder.

3. *Stanford*: Ouderdom 3 jaar. Stanford het veelvuldige velletsels gehad en het ten spyte van al ons pogings nie in gewig toegeneem nie. Sedert afgeroomde melkpoeier toegedien is, het sy algemene gesondheid en veltoestand merkwaardig verbeter en sy gewig het van 28 lb. 4 ons tot 33 lb. 8 ons toegeneem.

4. *Bevin*: 4 jaar oud. Een van 'n gesin van ses. Hierdie geval is soortgelyk aan dié van Stanford. Sedert afgeroomde melkpoeier aan hom toegedien is, het hy verbeter en van 32 lb. 6 ons tot 37 lb. 4 ons in gewig toegeneem.

5. *Elsie*: 1 jaar oud. Een van 'n gesin van agt. Het nie in gewig toegeneem nie. Sedert afgeroomde melkpoeier aan haar toegedien is, het sy van 15 lb. 13 ons na 23 lb. 7½ ons in gewig toegeneem.

6. *Jeremiah*: 3 jaar oud. Ten spyte van al ons pogings by die kliniek het hy nie in gewig toegeneem nie. Hy het herhaaldelik gelyktydige infeksies en velletsels gehad maar sedert afgeroomde melkpoeier aan hom toegedien is, het hy verbeter en in gewig van 31 lb. na 40 lb. toegeneem.

7. *Pappas*: 6 maande oud. Hierdie baba het na die kliniek gekom en het van Lactogen en meliameelpap geleef. Die Lactogen was te swak in sy verdunde vorm. Hy is afgeroomde melkpoeier tesame met pap toegedien. Hy het van 16 lb. 7 ons na 20 lb. 13 ons in gewig toegeneem.

Een probleem by Saulsville was die neiging onder werkende moeders om borsvoeding met afgeroomde melkpoeier aan te vul. Die personeel wil dit nie graag aanmoedig nie, want, na gemeen word, sal dit die borsvoedinggewoontes onder die Bantomoeders in die wiele ry.

ATTERIDGEVILLE.

Ons het in Februarie 1962 begin met die uitdeel van afgeroomde melkpoeier by die Atteridgeville-kliniek en het 100 pasiënte op die lys. Hulle wissel in ouderdom van 4 maande na 5 jaar. Hier wil ons die volgende opmerkings maak. Tien persent het net een maal gekom en nie weer nie, sodat geen opgawe oor hulle verstrek kan word nie.

Veertig persent het vir een of twee maande baie gereeld gekom en het daarna nie meer gekom nie. Gedurende die tyd wat hulle wel gekom het, het hierdie kinders al die verbeterings getoon wat by die ander klinieke so duidelik was.

Twintig persent het gereeld gekom en kom nog altyd gereeld en in hierdie gevalle is die verbetering en vooruitgang opvallend.

Vyf persent het taamlik gereeld gekom, maar ten spyte daarvan het hulle feitlik geen verbetering getoon nie. Besoeke is afgelê by die huise en het getoon dat dit die soort geval was wat ten spyte van bywonings, nooit enige voordeel daaruit sou trek nie, want hulle neem die melkpoeier huis toe, gebruik dit lukraak en hou nie by die instruksies wat by die kliniek aan hulle gegee word nie.

Vyf-en-twintig persent het ongeregeld gekom en het 'n besliste verbetering getoon. Maar sodra die moeders die verbetering opgemerk het, het hulle weggebly en dit skyn of hulle die betekenis van die verbetering in dieselfde lig as geneeskundige behandeling vir 'n siek persoon beskou — as genesing duidelik blyk, is dit nie meer nodig om die medisyne te gebruik nie.

Hierdie houding is vir die personeel ontmoedigend maar moontlik sal hierdie moeilikhede met opvoeding verdwyn.

Hier het die Gesondheidsbesoekster min moeilikheid ondervind om 2½c tot 5c per lb. vir die melkpoeier te verkry. In verskeie gevalle was daar meer as een kind in dieselfde gesing wat afgeroomde melkpoeier ontvang het.

As gevolg van bogenoemde moeilikhede, het ons voorrade te Saulsville en Atteridgeville opgehoop. Dit sal ook aan pasiënte wat die Mamelodikliniek bywoon, uitgedeel word.

Algemeen.

Daar is geen werklike opname gemaak van die getal Kwasjiorkor- en pellagragevalle in die munisipale gebied van Pretoria, nie. Die aantal gevalle van Kwasjiorkor wat aangemeld is sedert dit op 14 September 1962 aanmeldbaar geword het, en 'n ontleding daarvan word elders in hierdie verslag bespreek.

In Mamelodi kom pellagra algemeen voor onder alle ouderdomsgroepe. Die meeste van hierdie gevalle is baie ernstig. Ten spyte van die maatskaplike en ekonomiese druk en van wat in hierdie verband verklaar is, tref ons weinig of geen kwasjiorkor in ons Blanke Herculesgebied aan en geen geval is uit hierdie gebied aangemeld nie. Dit is egter onrusbarend om die groot aantal kinders te sien wat aan ernstige marasme ly.

Gedurende die tyd wat ons hierdie afgeroomde melkskema gehou het, was dit tot dusver nog nie nodig om bykomende personeel in diens te neem nie. As hierdie skema voortgesit word, soos ons hoop sal gebeur, dan sal dit nodig wees om aan bykomende hulp te dink.

Al die personelede, d.w.s. die Geneeskundige Beamptes en Gesondheidsbesoeksters wat by hierdie skema betrokke is, is oortuig daarvan dat hierdie skema nie gestaak moet word nie. Hoewel dit 'n mate van herorganisasie meegebring het, het dit in werklikheid die werk makliker gemaak, aangesien dit makliker is om met pasiënte te werk wat nie ondervoed is of aan wanvoeding ly nie.

Die afgeroomde melkpoeier is as 'n omvormde melk in sop gebruik, maar daar is bevind dat dit die meeste byval vind wanneer dit in die droë vorm by pap gevoeg word.

Resultate wat plaaslik asook elders verkry is, bevestig die feit dat die bestryding van Kwasjiorkor deur afgeroomde melkpoeier te verskaf, 'n baie belangrike voorbehoedmiddel in ons openbare gesondheidswerk is.

Prof. J. D. L. Hansen, Mede-professor Kindergesondheid, Universiteit van Kaapstad, het in sy rede by die 20ste Jaarlikse Gesondheidskongres van die Instituut van Openbare Gesondheid, wat in Oktober 1962 te Oos-Londen gehou is, hierdie mening baie duidelik uiteengesit.

Onder meer het hy verklaar:—

„Die resultate wat op die gebied van volksgesondheid in hierdie land bereik is, is kolossaal en daar kan vermeld word dat dit die veiligste land in Afrika is om in te woon, wat epidemiese, tropiese en aansteeklike siektes betref. Die sterfte- en siektesyfer bly egter verontwaardigend hoog, veral by kinders, onder sekere groot gedeeltes van die bevolking — te hoog vir 'n land wat so goed ontwikkel is soos ons s'n. Dit het baie duidelik geword dat voedingsgebreke belangrike basiese oorsake van hierdie hoë syfers is en dat daar op hierdie gebied 'n onmiddellike en dringende uitdaging aan volksgesondheidswerkers gebied word.

'n Tekort aan proteïene, met of sonder 'n tekort aan kalorieë, is tans by verre die mees algemeen verspreide en ernstigste voedingsgebrek wat in die Republiek aangetref word.”

In antwoord op 'n vraag aangaande die koste van gesubsidieerde melk, was hierdie spreker van mening dat die koste verbonde aan die behandeling in hospitale (R10.00 per dag) van kinders wat aan voedings- en aanverwante siektes ly, groter was as wat enige melksubsidieskema vir die behoeftige groep sou wees. Die gemiddelde verblyf in 'n hospitaal van 'n kind wat aan Kwasjiorkor ly, was 30 dae, wat 'n koste van R300.00 vir die Provinsiale Tesourie sou meebring. Met tien rand kan genoegsame melkproteïene vir een kind vir een jaar gekoop word. Dit is 'n eersterangse voorbeeld van die belang van voorkomende gesondheidsmaatreëls in vergelyking met genesende gesondheidsdienste.

BLANKEKLINIEKDIENTE

HUISBESOEKE DEUR GESONDHEIDSBESOEKSTERS. (Syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies).

	Eerste besoeke	Daaropvolgende besoeke	Getal siek kinders besoek	Totale getal besoeke
1962.....	3,956 (4,075)	3,681 (6,917)	1,092 (1,120)	8,876 (11,923)

BESONDERHEDE VAN KLINIEKBYWONINGS. (Syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies).

	Eerste bywoning	Herbywoning	Deur geneesheer ondersoek
Sentraal (Dinsdag).....	23 (76)	740 (642)	770 (829)
Sentraal (Woensdag).....	147 (151)	1,101 (882)	
Sentraal (Vrydag).....	160 (146)	1,004 (953)	
Bloedstraat.....	82 (63)	835 (651)	
Weseinde.....	148 (169)	1,678 (1,680)	490 (508)
Proclamation Hill.....	59 (44)	858 (900)	64 (71)
Yskor.....	54 (62)	511 (585)	
Gezina.....	38 (78)	452 (547)	
Villieria (Woensdag).....	133 (169)	1,738 (1,785)	493 (426)
Villieria (Donderdag).....	89 (82)	925 (887)	
Wonderboomsuid.....	59 (62)	470 (533)	
Mayville.....	74 (81)	495 (443)	
Capital Park.....	69 (65)	614 (512)	
Hatfield.....	41 (32)	501 (379)	
Nieu-Muckleneuk.....	87 (72)	1,035 (935)	
Sunnyside (Dinsdag).....	152 (128)	1,824 (1,591)	
Sunnyside (Woensdag).....	116 (123)	1,560 (1,588)	
Riviera.....	61 (64)	764 (866)	91 (71)
Salvokop.....	13 (30)	495 (455)	
Danville.....	87 (41)	934 (857)	479 (401)
Weermagterrein.....	13 (10)	382 (209)	
Arcadia.....	101 (97)	919 (927)	
Tentoonstellingsterrein.....	19 (19)	376 (501)	
Hercules.....	210 (220)	3,899 (3,602)	1,367 (1,309)
Booyens.....	56 (68)	783 (822)	
Mountain View.....	146 (136)	1,700 (1,982)	
Pretoria Gardens.....	99 (117)	1,104 (1,116)	
Rietfontein-Noord.....	39 (41)	388 (518)	
Voortrekkerweg.....	29 (52)	199 (288)	
Pierneefstraat.....	62 (71)	714 (636)	
Brooklyn.....	89 (67)	987 (870)	

Hierdie syfers toon weinig verandering in vergelyking met dié vir verlede jaar.

BYWONINGS BY VOORGEBOORTELIKE KLINIEKE.

(Syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies).

	Sentraal	Danville	Hercules	Totaal
Getal nuwe gevalle.....	234 (222)	62 (46)	166 (160)	462 (428)
Totale bywonings.....	1,296 (1,343)	391 (302)	1,137 (1,189)	2,826 (2,834)

Die totale bywonings hier is min of meer dieselfde as vir verlede jaar.

Die ontspanningsoefeninge by die Sentrale Kliniek word soos voorheen voortgesit en dit het die stadium bereik waar hulle sekerlik nooit gestaak sal word nie.

TANDKLINIEK

(Syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies).

Getal gevalle wat die tandkliniek bygewoon het..... 26 (67)

Daar is 'n afname in die getal pasiënte wat die tandkliniek bywoon. Dit is baie ontmoedigend en daar is geen ander verklaring daarvoor nie as belangeloosheid van die kant van die publiek. Dit is teleurstellend om op te merk dat daar nog vooroordeel as gevolg van onkunde onder Blankes heers, ten spyte van voortdurende propaganda.

IMMUNISERINGSKLINIEK.

(Syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle ten volle teen difterie geïmmuniseer..... 2,427 (1,259)

Getal gevalle ten volle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer..... 1,953 (1,138)

Daar was 'n toename in die bywoning hierdie jaar. Dit is bemoedigend, veral aangesien daar geen epidemie was om hierdie reaksie van die kant van die publiek te veroorsaak nie.

POLIOMIELITIS

Besonderhede oor die immunisering teen poliomiëlitis verskyn elders in hierdie verslag.

KRAAMTOESIG.

(Syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies.)

Getal kraamtasse geïnspekteer.....	56	(54)
Getal besoeke aan vroedvroue.....	46	(25)
Getal besoeke aan vroedvrouegevalle.....	—	(—)
Getal besoeke aan kraaminrigtings.....	79	(56)

Ooreenkomstig die regulasies ingevolge artikel 18b van die Volksgesondheids Wysigingswet no. 15 van 1928 onderneem die Toesighoudster oor Vroedvroue, wat aan hierdie Seksie verbonde is, die toesig oor alle persone, behalwe mediese praktisyns en vroedvroue van die Provinsiale hospitale, wat as kraamvroue in die munisipale gebied optree.

Daar is tans geen onopgeleide vroedvroue wat in die Pretoriase munisipale gebied optree nie en ooreenkomstig die regulasies in verband met die voorgeskrewe gebiede, sal daar ook geen onopgeleides in die toekoms toegelaat word om as vroedvroue op te tree nie.

Die toesig wat deur die Inspektise onderneem word, behels private vroedvroue, sowel Blankes as Nieblankes, private kraaminrigtings waarvan daar vier is — twee vir Blankes en twee vir Nieblankes, en Nieblanke munisipale vroedvroue.

TEHUISE VIR BEJAARDES

(Syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies.)

Getal besoeke aan Tehuise vir Bejaardes.....	49	(27)
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Die inspektise, wat kraaminrigtings besoek, inspekteer ook tehuise vir bejaardes saam met die gesondheidsinspekteerpersoneel. Heelwat meer moet gedoen word om tehuise vir bejaardes behoorlik ingerig, beheer en bestuur te laat word en tot tyd en wyl dit in samewerking met ander owerhede gedoen word, sal toestande in baie plekke waar bejaardes gehuisves word, onbevredigend bly. Die gebrek aan die nodige wetgewing, veral wat die beheer van die talryke „tehuise” in private besit betref, vereis spesiale ondersoek. Die inrigtings wat deur liefdadigheidsorganisasies bestuur word, funksioneer almal baie goed.

KLEUTERSKOLE

'n Geneeskundige beampte het gereeld inspeksie gedoen by twee kleuterskole en een crèche terwyl 'n Gesondheidsbesoekster vir toesighouding verantwoordelik was.

STATISTIEKE TEN OPSIGTE VAN NIEBLANKES

Kliniekdienste vir Nieblankes is vanjaar in Atteridgeville, by die Kampong en in Saulsville aangebied.

Die ondersoek na stafilokokinfeksie onder Nieblankes duur voort en daar sal oor spesiale aspekte in hierdie verband onder die „Aansteeklike Siekte-seksie” verslag gedoen word.

Ondersoeke na doodgeboortes en die sterfte onder kinders wat jonger as 5 jaar is, is voortgesit maar die bevindings is glad nie akkuraat nie, weens die onbetroubare inligting wat deur moeders of verwante van doodgeborenes en oorlede kinders verstrek word.

Ongelukkig kom baie doodgeboortes en sterfgevälle enigiets van ses maande tot 'n jaar later eers onder ons aandag en in baie van hierdie gevälle het die betrokke gesin elders na 'n onbekende adres verhuis. Ten spyte hiervan is ons van mening dat hierdie ondersoeke voortgesit moet word omdat dit uiteindelik vir ons sal help om meer betroubare statistieke te verkry.

HUISBESOEKE.

(Syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies.)

	Bantoes	Kampong Asiate	Kleurlinge	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Saulsville Bantoes	Mamelodi Bantoes
Eerste besoeke aan pasgeborenes.....	— (—)	147 (169)	93 (77)	933 (1,055)	855 (1,220)	1,290 (1,162)
Daaropvolgende besoeke...	— (—)	981 (1,146)	1,062 (1,026)	3,066 (2,553)	893 (431)	448 (444)
Besoeke aan siek kinders..	— (—)	134 (105)	27 (27)	4 (—)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Getal siek kinders besoek..	— (—)	114 (90)	26 (32)	— (1)	— (—)	2 (2)

By die Kampongklinik is daar nie meer huisbesoeke vir Bantoes nie omdat die hele bevolking na die een of ander van die Bantoedorpe verskuif is.

Huisbesoeke vir Asiate en Kleurlinge is min of meer dieselfde, ten spyte van die verskuiwing van 'n sekere persentasie van die bevolking na Laudium en Eersterust.

BYWONING VAN KINDERSORGKLINIEKE.

(Syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies.)

	Bantoes	Kampong Asiate	Kleurlinge	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Saulsville Bantoes	Mamelodi Bantoes
Eerste bywonings...	316 (456)	180 (112)	112 (125)	1,502 (914)	2,250 (1,897)	2,562 (2,706)
Herhaalde bywonings	1,778 (1,508)	2,435 (1,702)	2,583 (2,596)	24,519 (15,994)	23,733 (18,298)	23,367 (24,169)
Deur geneesheer ondersoek.....	800 (462)	1,057 (506)	809 (552)	7,960 (3,865)	7,916 (4,795)	8,172 (5,367)

Alle bywonings en herhaalde bywonings van alle rasse by die Kampongkliniek toon weinig verandering. Die gevalle wat deur 'n geneesheer ondersoek is, het aanmerklik toegeneem.

By Atteridgeville was daar 'n algemene toename van alle bywonings weens die vermeerdering in die bevolking.

Bywonings by Saulsville het ook 'n algemene toename getoon.

By Mamelodi toon die syfers weinig verandering.

VOORGEBOORTELIKE KLINIEKE.

(Syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies.)

	Kampong Kleurlinge en Asiate		Atteridgeville	Saulsville	Mamelodi
	Bantoes	Bantoes	Bantoes	Bantoes	Bantoes
Getal nuwe gevalle wat hul by klinieke aan- gemeld het.....	1,070 (1,207)	175 (163)	1,360 (996)	1,787 (1,428)	1,737 (1,894)
Getal bywonings.....	4,090 (4,661)	1,561 (1,103)	6,592 (5,618)	8,435 (7,413)	9,278 (9,733)

Min verandering word in hierdie syfers aangetoon.

BEVALLINGS DEUR VROEDVROUE WAARGENEEM.

(Syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies.)

Atteridgeville	Saulsville	Mamelodi
338 (253)	196 (227)	157 (106)

IMMUNISERING.

(Syfers vir 1961 tussen hakies.)

Getal gevalle teen difterie geïmmuniseer.....	2,224 (1,728)
Getal gevalle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer.....	2,051 (1,475)

Die vermeerdering in die getal bywonings hier, hoewel nie opvallend nie, is tog bemoedigend.

Hoofstuk VI

PRETORIASE TANDKLINIEKE

Vir die tydperk 1 April 1961 tot 31 Maart 1962.

1. Die Pretoriase tandkliniek word bestuur deur 'n Beheerraad bestaande uit verteenwoordigers van die Stadsraad, die Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie, die Noord-Transvaalse tak van die Tandheelkundige Vereniging van Suid-Afrika en die Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid.

2. HULPTOEKENNINGS.

Die toekenning van die Afdeling Hospitaaldienste is tot R27,920 per jaar verhoog. Die Stadsraad van Pretoria se toekenning is R7,800 en die Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid dra R6,200 by.

3. SKOOLDIENSTE.

62 skole met 35,042 skoliere is geïnspekteer.

4. STATISTIEKE.

Uit die volgende bylae van statistieke sal daar blyk dat die omvang van die voltooide werke uiters bevredigend was. (Kyk bl. 51)

Jaar	Nuwe pasiënte			Weer besoek			TOTAAL			Ondersoeke			Melkande			Blywende tande			TOTAAL			UITTREKKINGS			STOPSELS					
Blanke skool-kindere	1959-60	7,466	9,025	16,491	8,108	6,642	17,396	14,717	852	15,569	231	158	1,207	361	181	657	153	991	80	107	139	2	1	35	7	1,896	1,750	1,896		
1960-61				14,755	5,803	5,900	15,993																							
1961-62		5,132	12,423	17,546	5,629	5,978	15,569	14,717	852	15,569	231	158	1,207	361	181	657	153	991	80	107	139	2	1	35	7	1,750	1,750	1,750		
Blanke voor-skoolse kindere	1959-60	73	106	179	73	90	199																							
1960-61				181	92	121	100																							
1961-62		160	309	469	172	203	304	301	3	304	16	65	2	11	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	2							
Voor- en nageboorte	1959-60	87	183	270	93	128	330																							
1960-61				260	101	146	295																							
1961-62		75	179	254	73	5	213	160	53	213	21	4	20	1	7	3	11	14	9	12	1	1	2							
TOTAAL	1961-62	5,367	12,911	18,278	5,874	4,117	2,218	6,335	15,178	908	16,086	252	162	1,243	426	184	675	157	1,016	95	117	153	3	1	37	7				
Nieblanke voor-skoolse kindere	1959-60	311	38	349	122	267	22																							
1960-61				238	99	234	21																							
1961-62		119	119	119	9	161	1	162																						
Nieblanke skool-kindere	1959-60	2,242	530	2,772	563	2,171	570																							
1960-61				1,621	389	1,693	62																							
1961-62		1,016	1,016	1,016	65	838	367	1,205																						
Nieblanke volwassenes	1959-60	6,559	1,259	7,818	518	8,937	30																							
1960-61				6,011	322	7,377	4																							
1961-62		5,343	5,343	5,343	140	6,339	13	6,326																						
Nieblanke TOTAAL	1961-62	6,478	12,911	24,756	6,088	5,129	8,912	14,041	15,178	908	16,086	252	162	1,243	426	184	675	157	1,016	95	117	153	3	1	37					
GROOT-TOTAAL	1961-62	6,478	12,911	24,756	6,088	5,129	8,912	14,041	15,178	908	16,086	252	162	1,243	426	184	675	157	1,016	95	117	153	3	1	37					
TOTAAL	1961-62	11,845	12,911	24,756	6,088	5,129	8,912	14,041	15,178	908	16,086	252	162	1,243	426	184	675	157	1,016	95	117	153	3	1	37					
Totale aantal besoeke				Ondersoeke	Vorms gegiet	Aantal X-straal ondersoeke	Klasifikasie	Nuwe toestelle ingestit	Anders behandeling	Regstelling van toestelle	Total																			
Orthodontiese kliniek 1961-62.....		1,728		541	197	359	47	88	28	1,118																				

Hoofstuk VII

GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEKE

'n Totaal van 875 sulke geneeskundige ondersoeke is deur Geneeskundige Beamptes in die Gesondheidsafdeling uitgevoer. Hierdie syfer omvat die geneeskundige ondersoek van persone wat tot die munisipale diens toetree het en spesiale geneeskundige ondersoeke kragtens die Ongevallewet of vir Pensioenfonds- of ander doeleindes.

Hoofstuk VIII

SLAGPLAASWERKSAAMHEDE

PERSONEEL.

Die personeelstaat is soos volg:—

Bestuurder: Dr. W. J. Wheeler
 Hoofklerk: Mnr. A. G. B. Pattison.
 Tikster/Klerk: Mej. J. H. J. Meyer.
 Toesighoudende Vleisinspekteur: D. C. van Coller.
 Senior Vleisinspekteur: D. C. Hechter.
 Vleisinspekteurs: Sewe.
 Superintendent, Neweprodukte en Verkoelingsinstallasie: B. de Lange.
 Monteur-draaibankwerker: Een.
 Werkwinkel-assistent: Een.
 Senior masjien- en stoomketelbedieners: Drie.
 Masjien- en stoomketelbedieners: Vyf.
 Werfvoorman: Een.
 Werkplaas-assistent Gr. I: Een.
 Werkplaas-assistent Gr. II: Een.
 Skoonmaker/Nasieners: Drie.
 Skoonmakers: Twee.
 Totaal. Blankes: 31.
 Nieblankes: 42.

Gedurende die jaar is vergunning verkry om nog twee vleis-inspekteurs in diens te neem. Wanneer hierdie poste gevul is, word daar verwag dat dit selde nodig sal wees om die personeel van die Gesondheidsafdeling te vra om by die Slagplaas te kom aflos.

VEEVOORRADE

Ten spyte van die ernstige droogte wat in die hele toevoergebied geheers het, het daar voldoende vee van geskikte gehalte aangekom. Hierdie prestasie van die boere lewer bewys van die verbeterde boerderymetodes wat aanvaar is en dit is veelbelowend vir veeboerdery in die toekoms.

Weens toestande wat by die Johannesburgse slagplaas heers, het die Departement van Veeartsenykundige Dienste varke van die kwarantyngebiede af na hierdie slagplaas weggekeer, sodat baie varke uit die „oop” gebiede geweier moes word, weens oorlading te Pretoria.

Die voorraad pluimvee is baie wisselvallig en die meeste daarvan is van 'n lae gehalte.

Met die oog daarop dat gerede hoenders vrylik in die stadsgebied ingebring mag word en dat 'n private slagplaas opgerig word, is dit onwaarskynlik dat die munisipale slagplaas in enige mate in die nabye toekoms sal uitbrei.

Toe die toevoer van vee teen die einde van die jaar weens die droogte verminder het, het die Vleisbeheerraad die kwota wat op vee-agente toegepas word, opgehef. Hierdie maatreël sal egter weer van krag word as daar 'n oormatige toevoer van vee dreig.

Die toename in die aantal vee wat geslag is, is gehandhaaf en het die oorlaaide geriewe nog verder belas.

NUWE SLAGPLAAS

Die Kommissie van Onderzoek insake Slagplaas- en Verwante Geriewe het nog nie verslag gedoen nie, hoewel die kommissie versoek is om 'n tussentydse verslag oor toestande te Pretoria voor te lê, indien dit nodig geag word.

Derhalwe is daar baie min hoop om die huidige perseel binne die volgende tien jaar te ontruim. Dus is dit noodsaaklik om uitbreidings en veranderings aan die huidige geriewe sonder versuim te onderneem.

Met hierdie doel voor oë word tans weer besprekings met die Vleisbeheerraad gevoer.

Die skaap- en veekraal is in die loop van die jaar in so 'n mate vergroot dat daar genoeg plek is vir alle soorte om voorsiening te maak vir drie dae se slagting.

VERVAARDIGING VAN NEWEPRODUKTE

Die gehalte van die neweprodukte wat vervaardig is, is volgens die voorgeskrewe standarde gehandhaaf, ten spyte van die gebreke in die fabriek.

Verlaagde produksie van bloedmeel is te wyte aan beter droging wat verbetering van gehalte meegebring het. Beter uittrekking van die vet, wat moeilik is om onder die huidige toestande te bewerkstellig, sou die gehalte van die karkasmeel verbeter.

Hoewel die prys van bloed- en karkasmeel vir die publiek verhoog is na die opheffing van prysbeheer in 1959, is die mening gehuldig dat 'n meer realistiese prys verkry sou word deur 'n gedeelte van die produkte per tender te verkoop en hierdie prys op die hele produksie van toe-passing te maak. 'n Aansienlike verhoging in die verkoopprys is op hierdie manier verkry.

Die kontrakprys vir die koop van vet is nog baie laag.

Ten spyte van die verhoogde prys oorskry die aanvraag om karkasmeel die produksie nog steeds by verre.

SIKTES AANGETREF.

Beesvleis is weer hoofsaaklik afgekeur weens sistiserkose (masels) en weens kneusing. Die persentasie van die maselsinfeksie het bo 9 persent gestyg, wat 'n skrikwekkende syfer is. Vee wat per spoor gestuur word, word soms in hoë mate gekneus, veral as die toestand van die vee swak is en die vee nie onthoring is nie. Die groot hoeveelheid vleis wat weens gangreen afgekeur word, is hoofsaaklik die gevolg van horingwonde.

Besnoitiose (Olifanthuissiekte) word nog uit die Bosveldgebied teengekom, waar boere probeer om die siekte deur vroeë diagnose en slagting uit te roei.

Tuberkulose word plek-plek in vee aangetref, met hoofsaaklik gelokaliseerde letsels in die longe.

In die geval van varke is die persentasie infeksie weens masels effens laer as verlede jaar, waarskynlik omdat 'n betreklik kleiner aantal varke uit die Bantoegebiede aangekom het.

Die voorkoms van tuberkulose in varke was ook laer, waarskynlik om dieselfde rede. In hierdie geval is die letsels beperk tot die kliere van die keel.

By skape is dit kaasagtige limfklierontsteking wat die meeste afkeurings veroorsaak, terwyl baie lewers vernietig word weens besmetting met die lintwurm *Stilesia Hepatica*. Baie skape gaan verlore weens reisbedwelmings, hoewel noodslagting 'n groot aantal red.

Toestande wat tot die afkeuring van geslagte pluimvee aanleiding gee, is hoofsaaklik kwaadaardige gewasse en peritonitis.

ALGEMEEN.

Sommige maselagtige karkasse word nog onder toesig by private koelkamers bevries, aangesien die ruimte by die slagplaas onvoldoende is.

Twee groepe studente is gedurende die jaar vir die Vleis- en Voedselsertifikaat opgelei terwyl drie groepe veeartsenykundestudente hul vakansie-opleiding by hierdie inrigting onderneem het.

Veeartsenykundige nadoodse ondersoek van sekere varke van die Universiteitsplaas en van die Varkproefstasie word nog onderneem.

Monsters van organe en parasiete word nog vir sekere inrigtings versamel en raad word aan boere oor veesiektes vertrek.

JAARVERSLAG VIR DIE TYDPERK 1 JANUARIE TOT 31 DESEMBER 1962

DIERE GESLAG

	1960	1961	1962
Bulle.....	993	792	1,324
Koeie.....	19,084	15,089	20,252
Osse.....	62,801	73,025	67,921
Totaal (beeste).....	<u>82,878</u>	<u>88,906</u>	<u>89,497</u>
Kalwers.....	4,924	5,058	5,770
Skape.....	183,995	216,173	221,760
Bokke.....	239	236	675
Varke.....	32,981	32,934	33,731
Totaal.....	<u>305,017</u>	<u>343,307</u>	<u>351,433</u>

TOENAME VAN 46,416 DIERE SEDERT 1960.

(VYF JAAR) TOENAME VAN 127,864 DIERE

SEDERT 1957.

EKWINES

	1961	1962
Donkies.....	462	299
Perde.....	782	795
Muile.....	31	18
	<u>1,275</u>	<u>1,112</u>

PLUIMVEE.

	1961	1962
Hoenders.....	26,122	22,872
Eende.....	4,097	4,284
Duiwe.....	62	14
Kalkoene.....	1,973	1,620
Ganse.....	94	255
Kuikens.....	6,089	1,413
Konyne.....	109	52
	<u>38,546</u>	<u>30,510</u>

AFGEKEURDE BEES-, SKAAP-, VARK-, EN KALFKARKASSE EN -ORGANE

	Beeste	Kalwers	Skape en Bokke	Varke
Karkasse.....	2,394	335	641	865
Koppe.....	745	—	—	47
Harte.....	227	—	—	6
Binnegoed.....	3,085	—	166,328	—
Niere.....	1,039	—	—	—
Lewers.....	12,544	—	81,373	1,744
Longe.....	2,088	—	5,102	—
Harslag.....	1,400	—	15,229	36
Kwarte.....	215	—	836	4
Milte.....	201	—	—	—
Sterte.....	369	—	—	—
Tonge.....	843	—	—	8
Afval.....	727	—	129	—
Uiers.....	7,029	—	—	—
Ingewande.....	1,621	—	390	—

TOTALE AFKEURINGS

	1961	1962
Beeste.....	2.47%	2.674%
Skape.....	.282%	.289%
Kalwers.....	4.132%	5.805%
Varke.....	2.896%	2.564%

SISTISERKOSE (MASELS).

1961

	Totaal aangetas	Totaal afgekeur	Totaal in Koel- kamer behandel
Beeste.....	7,140 of 8.030%	1,533 of 1.725%	5,607 of 6.305%
Varke.....	890 of 2.702%	779 of 2.365%	111 of 0.337%
	1962		
Beeste.....	8,289 of 9.261%	1,676 of 1.872%	6,613 of 7.389%
Varke.....	744 of 2.205%	659 of 1.954%	85 of 0.251%

ORGANE VAN KARKASSE WAT MET SISTISERKOSE BESMET WAS EN IN MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAASKOELKAMER BEHANDEL IS

Harte	Lewers	Sterte	Tonge	Koppe
6,447	5,012	6,471	1,421	6,155

VOORKOMS VAN TUBERKULOSE

1961

	Getal aangetas	Getal algemeen	Getal gelokaliseerd
Beeste.....	80 of 0.089%	22 of 0.065%	58 of 0.024%
Varke.....	159 of 0.482%	56 of 0.170%	103 of 0.312%
Kalwers.....	1 of 0.019%	—	—
	1962		
Beeste.....	108 of 0.120%	35 of 0.039%	73 of 0.081%
Varke.....	126 of 0.373%	58 of 0.171%	68 of 0.202%
Kalwers.....	4 of 0.069%	4 of 0.069%	—

INGEVOERDE VLEIS WAT IN KOELKAS BY MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS

- 6 Beeskarkasse (Masels).
- 1 Hart.
- 4 Koppe.
- 3 Tonge.
- 1 Stert.

INGEVOERDE VLEIS WAT IN ANDER KOELKAMERS AS MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS. (MASELS).

- 66 Beeskarkasse.
- 48 harte.
- 48 tonge.
- 38 lewers.
- 2 varkkarkasse.

TOTALE AANTAL MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE EN ORGANE WAT IN ANDER KOELKAMERS AS MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS

- 2961 Beeskarkasse.
- 5022 Tonge.

TOTALE AANTAL MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE WAT IN KOELKAMERS BY DIE MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS

3652 beeskarkasse.
85 varkkarkasse.

INSPEKSIES BY KOELKAMERS (MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE)

Inspeksies uitgevoer.....	574
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is:.....	20
Aanmanings.....	15
Kennisgewings beteken:.....	5

TOTALE GETAL BLOEDSMERE WAT ONDERSOEK IS

Totale getal diere wat in trokke en krale gevrek het.....	356
Totale getal diere wat van buite gebring is om vernietig te word.....	geen

Totaal..... 356

Getal bloedsmeren wat ondersoek is:	Beeste.....	26
	Skape.....	283
	Varke.....	46
	Ekwines.....	1
		<u>356</u>

GESLAGTE EKWINES

Donkies	Muile	Perde
299	18	795

SIEKTES WAARVOOR KARKASSE ENS. AFGEKEUR IS.

Siektes	Bees- karkasse	Bees- kwarte	Kalfsvleis	Skape en Bokke	Varke	Perde	Muile	Donkies
Aktinomykose.....	11 Geaff.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Besnoitiose.....	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaasagtige limfklieront- steking.....	—	—	—	186	—	—	—	—
Kaasagtige limfklier (aangetas).....	—	—	—	7,819 (834 kwt)	—	—	—	—
Karsinoom.....	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dermontsteking.....	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Vermaering.....	49	—	115	79	16	—	—	—
Emfiseem.....	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vertraagde bloeding....	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Uitwendige kneusing....	269	94	5	12	26	—	—	—
Uitwendige kneusing (lb.)	—	85,819lb.	—	2 kwarte	839lb.	—	—	—
Belroos.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ontbinding.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Geelsug.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gangreen.....	69	25	2	7	37	—	—	—
Koors.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Onrypheid.....	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	—
Follikulêre skurfte.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Geelsug.....	6	—	2	25	7	—	—	—
Kwaadaardige gewasse....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterwend.....	11	—	4	297	3	—	—	—
Veelvoudige absesse....	40	48	2	5	25	—	—	—
Veelvoudige absesse (kwarte).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veelvoudige bloedings..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nawelkwaal.....	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	—
Watergeswel.....	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Onchoserkose.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Etterbesmetting.....	8	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratifoide.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis.....	14	—	—	3	13	—	—	—
Borsvliesontsteking....	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puntbloeding.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Bors- en buikvliesontste- king.....	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Etterige bloedvergiftiging	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rooiwater.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarkosporidiose.....	18	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tenuicollisblase.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Septiese hartsakontste- king.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septiese nierontsteking..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Septiese mastitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septiese metritis.....	20	—	—	8	2	—	—	—
Septiese pneumonie....	1	—	9	13	5	—	—	—
Uremie.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Masels (Sistiserkose)....	1,676	—	2	—	659	—	—	—
Tuberkulose.....	35	—	4	—	58	—	—	—

AFGEKEURDE PLUIMVEE

Hoenders	Eende	Kalkoene
131	2	6

SIEKTES WAAROO PLUIMVEE AFGEKEUR IS

	Hoenders	Eende	Kalkoene
Peritonitis.....	19	—	—
Gangreen.....	1	—	1
Kwaadaardige gewasse.....	32	—	3
Dermontsteking.....	2	—	—
Blase.....	1	—	—
Absesse.....	1	—	—
Tuberkulose.....	1	—	—
Dood in hokke.....	74	2	2
Totaal aantal afgekeur.....	<u>131</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

VERKOOPTE NEWEPRODUKTE VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31/12/1962.

	ton	lb.
Karkasmeel.....	476	958
Bloedmeel.....	328	53
Vere.....	—	948
Varkhare.....	—	8,518
Vet.....	192	1,036

Hoofstuk IX

OPGAWE VAN GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS SE WERK

Baie bevredigende vooruitgang is in die uitskakeling van slums in die Blankegebiede gehandhaaf.

Daarteenoor is hoogs onhigiëniese toestande in die Asiatebuurt en die Kleurlinglokasie eensins verlig deur die stigting van Laudium en Eersterust vir die hervestiging van onderskeidelik Indiër- en Kleurlinggemeenskappe nie. Dit is noodsaaklik dat hierdie twee gebiede so gou moontlik opgeruim word. Goeie vooruitgang is gemaak met die opruiming van Lady Selborne en Claremont. Die verwydering van Bantoes uit hierdie gebiede en die daaropvolgende sloping van talryke slumwoningen het veel daartoe bygedra om 'n ernstige gevaar vir die openbare gesondheid uit die weg te ruim.

Voortgesette ontwikkeling van die Herculesgebied het dit dringend noodsaaklik gemaak om hierdie gedeelte van die stad van 'n rioolstelsel te voorsien. Dit geld ook vir die Bantoedorp Mamelodi, waar sanitêre toestande versleg weens die gebrek aan 'n spoelrioolstelsel. Die ontwikkeling van hierdie gebied is so uitgebreid dat die emmerstelsel met 'n paar suigtenks nie meer as genoegsaam beskou kan word nie.

Die stad het besonder min las van grootskaalse insekbesmettings ondervind. Van tyd tot tyd is klagtes ontvang oor geringe verpesting van vlieë en muskiete en soms van vlooië en kakkerlakke. Hierdie klagtes is deeglik ondersoek en onmiddellike stappe vir hul uitroeiing is gedoen.

Oor die algemeen het die standaard van die omgewingshigiëne van die stad baie bevredigend gebly.

Dit was gedurende die jaar weer nodig om Gesondheidsinspekteurs aan die Slagplaas te leen, weens die tekort aan Vleisinspekteurs. Op hierdie wyse is aan die inspekteurs by die Slagplaas verligting gebied, in die mate van 424 man-dae.

OPSOMMING VAN INSPEKSIES DEUR GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTORAAT.

Hier volg 'n opsomming van die inspeksies deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs in die Slum- en Behuising-, Aansteklike Siekte-, Voedsel-, Plaagbeheer- en Nieblankegebiedeseksies gedurende die jaar. (Syfers vir vorige jaar tussen hakies.).

Totale getal inspeksies.....	106,054	(95,127)
Oorlaste waarmee handel is.....	34,173	(31,806)
Oorlaste verwyder.....	32,267	(30,743)
Klagtes waarmee handel is.....	3,575	(3,173)
Lisensieaansoeke waarmee handel is.....	5,034	(4,295)
Monsters geneem van water (bakteriologies en skeikundig).....	303	(379)
Monsters geneem van eetware (melk uitgesluit)....	530	(574)
Navraagbesoeke insake aansteklike siektes.....	2,648	(2,374)

Aangeleenthede na ander Afdelings of Afdelingshoofde verwys.

Stadsingenieur.....	292
Afdeling Nieblankesake.....	1,387
Lisensiehoof.....	147
Direkteur van Parke en Ontspanning.....	51
Stadselektrisiteitsingenieur.....	305
Verkeershoof.....	5
Brandweerhoof.....	2
Hoofbehuisingbestuurder.....	18

Breedvoerige besonderhede van die werksaamhede van alle seksies, soos hierbo opgesom, verskyn in die volgende bladsye van hierdie gedeelte van die verslag.

VERVOLGINGS.

Hier volg 'n ontleding van die vervolgings wat die Afdeling gedurende die jaar ingestel het en die resultate daarvan:—

Aard van oortreding	Totale getal vervolgings	Getal skuldig bevind	Getal onskuldig bevind	Getal terug- getrek	Getal gewaarsku en ontslaan	Boetes opgelé
Bewoning van buitegeboue.....	2	2	—	—	—	R12.00
Belemmering van ventilasie in woonhuise.....	2	2	—	—	1	R2.00
Versuim om geslagte in woning te skei.....	1	1	—	—	1	—
Toelaat van oorbewoning in woning.....	1	1	—	—	1	—
Versuim om aan Slumsorder te voldoen.....	2	1	—	1	—	R20.00
Versuim om perseel in goeie strukturele toestand te hou.....	9	7	—	2	—	R62.00
Persele word gebruik vir doel wat nie deur Stadsraad goedgekeur is nie.....	1	—	—	1	—	—
Toelaat van kokery in slaapkamers.....	2	2	—	—	—	R27.00
Onvoldoende badkamergeriewe.....	2	2	—	—	—	R27.00
Oormatige preserveermiddel in boerewors.....	5	5	—	—	—	R24.00
Preserveermiddel in gemaalde vleis.....	1	1	—	—	—	R10.00
Verkoop van boerewors wat minder as 90 per- sent maervleis bevat.....	2	2	—	—	—	R6.00
Bakkerijprodukte wat nie gedurende aflewering toegedhou word nie.....	5	5	—	—	—	R34.00
Onhigiëniese eetware wat vir verkoop uitgestal word.....	1	1	—	—	—	R10.00
Blootstelling van eetware aan besmetting.....	5	5	—	—	—	R38.00
Defekte koelkamer in slagterswinkel.....	1	1	—	—	—	R4.00
Versuim om te voldoen aan statutêre kennis- gewing.....	14	11	—	3	3	R78.00
Aanhou van hoenders sonder permit.....	2	1	—	1	—	R1.00
Versuim om bouerslatrines te verskaf.....	4	4	—	—	—	R28.00
Versuim om insekte op perseel te vernietig.....	1	1	—	—	—	R10.00
Water by melk gevoeg.....	19	16	—	3	3	R186.00
Invoer van melk sonder permit.....	4	4	—	—	—	R16.00
Verkoop van melk sonder lisensie.....	2	1	1	—	—	R10.00
Oorgiet van gepasteuriseerde melk in finale houers by ander plek as pasteuriseringsinstal- lasie.....	1	1	—	—	—	R30.00
Versuim om melkery in 'n skoon toestand te hou	1	1	—	—	—	R20.00
Verkoop van gepasteuriseerde melk wat nie teen 'n temperatuur van 50°F of minder gehou is nie	1	1	—	—	—	R20.00
Lisensiehouer van melkery wat persoonlik onnet is.....	1	1	—	—	—	R20.00
TOTAAL.....	92	80	1	11	9	R675.00

VERVOLGINGS TERUGGETREK.

- 1 teruggetrek volgens opdrag van Bestuurskomitee.
- 1 fout by monsterneming.
- 1 beskuldigde het 'n lening van bouvereniging verkry om aan hierdie Afdeling se vereistes te voldoen.
- 1 beskuldigde het beëdigde verklaring dat buitegeboue nie as slaapkamers gebruik is nie, ingedien.
- 2 persele gesloop.
- 1 verkeerde persoon aangekla. Beskuldigde was nie die produsent van die beweerde verdunde melk nie.
- 1 beskuldigde het alle vereistes nagekom voordat saak verhoor is.
- 1 betrokke perseel is verkoop.
- 1 beskuldigde het alle vereistes nagekom en Hof het aan die hand gedoen dat die saak teruggetrek word.
- 1 sterfgeval in gesin tydens oortreding. Beskuldigde was nie destyds op die plaas nie.

11

Gelisensieerde persele.

Hier volg 'n lys van persele en die aantal van elkeen wat gedurende die jaar gelisensieer is. Hierdie persele is almal met gereelde tussenpose geïnspekteer en daar is paslik opgetree om, waar nodig, enige onbevredigende toestande reg te stel.

	Blankes	Nieblankes
Bakkers en Banketbakkers (insluitende depots).....	32	2
Biljartsalonne.....	7	2
Bioskoopoperateurs.....	32	9
Bioskoopsteekamers.....	2	—
Losieshuise.....	216	—
Steenbakkers.....	1	—
Slagters.....	153	45
Skoenmakers.....	49	20
Fietshandelaars.....	80	51
Melkerye.....	95	14
Droogskoonmaak-ontvangsdepots.....	93	19
Velhandelaars.....	1	—
Visbakkers.....	4	—
Vishandelaars.....	47	2

Varsproduktehandelaars.....	480	189
Fumigeerders.....	2	—
Haarkappers.....	156	25
Marskramers en Venters.....	73	341
Hotelle.....	30	—
Roomysvervaardigers.....	2	—
Roomysverkopers.....	20	1
Wasserye en Droogskoonmakers.....	39	6
Markstalletjies.....	18	37
Melkprodusente.....	384	—
Melkwinkels.....	235	31
Meulenaars.....	4	—
Koeldrankhandelaars.....	180	27
Koeldrankvervaardigers.....	5	—
Motorvoertuigoppassers.....	16	—
Bantoe-eethuise.....	6	31
Pandjieshouers.....	1	—
Spykertafels en Blêrkaste.....	122	7
Pluimveehandelaars.....	37	—
Lewensmiddelehandelaars.....	441	288
Lewensmiddelefabrieke.....	14	2
Openbare sale en vermaaklikheidsplekke.....	22	1
Klipgroewe.....	1	—
Restaurante en Teekamers.....	316	89
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere.....	80	4
Leerlooierye.....	1	—
Teaters (een inryteater inbegrepe).....	10	3
Turkse baddens.....	1	—
Begrafnisondernemers.....	5	5
Houtsaers.....	4	—
Werkwinkels.....	253	5

Bouplanne.

Die ondergemelde tabel verstrek 'n opsomming van die planne wat gedurende die twaalf maande geëindig 31 Desember 1962 ondersoek is:—

Maand	Getal planne vir die eerste keer voorgelê	Getal planne weer voorgelê	Voorlopige planne	Planne deur argitekte voorgelê	Planne vir lokasies	Totaal
Januarie.....	68	37	—	—	18	123
Februarie.....	100	15	1	—	25	141
Maart.....	115	19	—	—	51	185
April.....	116	5	—	—	24	145
Mei.....	129	17	—	—	36	182
Junie.....	87	25	—	2	36	150
Julie.....	108	18	1	—	41	168
Augustus.....	151	32	—	—	64	247
September.....	137	15	1	—	27	180
Oktober.....	142	27	—	—	41	210
November.....	103	17	—	—	29	149
Desember.....	90	18	—	—	33	141
TOTAAL.....	1,346	245	3	2	425	2,021

Vroeë-oggend- en Aandinspeksies.

Die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs moet minstens een keer per maand vroeëoggendinspeksies waarneem en daarbenewens word inspeksies, wanneer nodig, saans of snags uitgevoer.

Dit is deel van die normale pligte van inspekteurs, veral in die Voedselseksie, om gedurende middagetenstye, vroeg saans en gedurende die nag inspeksies uit te voer.

Die onderstaande tabel dui die soorte persele aan wat geïnspekteer is en die getal buitens-tydse inspeksies wat gedurende die jaar uitgevoer is:—

Soort inspeksie	Totale getal inspeksies	Bevredigend bevind	Nie bevredigend nie. Aansegings of kennisgewings bestel
Slagterswinkels.....	764	642	122
Bantoe-eethuise.....	39	22	17
Restaurante.....	333	238	95
Voedselaflowerings.....	240	212	28
Melkdepots.....	129	99	30
Hotelle.....	32	27	5
Varsproduktehandelaars.....	52	36	16
Bakkerye.....	19	17	2
Vishandelaars.....	11	9	2
Voedselafabriek.....	3	3	—
Wasserye.....	7	6	1
Diverse.....	43	35	8

Voedselseksie (verskillende persele):

Naginspeksies.....	124	120	4
Middagetensuurinspeksies.....	278	220	58
Vroeëoggendinspeksies.....	30	26	4
	<u>2,134</u>	<u>1,742</u>	<u>392</u>

Die onderstaande tabel verstrek 'n opsomming van die inspeksies uitgevoer en die stappe gedoen deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs gedurende die jaar geëindig 31 Desember 1962:—

Oorlaste waarmee gehandel is.....	19,064
Kennisgewings nagekom.....	1,775
Aansegings nagekom.....	16,865
Kennisgewings bestel.....	2,163
Aansegings bestel.....	16,901
Oorlaste weer geïnspekteer.....	7,328
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is.....	2,873
Sianiedfumigerings.....	281
Gebouvoltooiingstrookies.....	41
Lisensieaansoeke.....	4,194
Stalle.....	173
Slagterswinkels.....	5,164
Vishandelaars.....	1,135
Bakkerye.....	627
Restaurante en teekamers.....	6,566
Losieshuise.....	907
Kruideniers- en lewensmiddelewinkels.....	4,118
Vrugte- en groentewinkels.....	3,430
Fabrieke.....	1,006
Haarkappersalonne.....	894
Melkerydepots en melkwinkels.....	1,631
Diverse inspeksies.....	3,426
Aangeleenthede wat na ander afdelings verwys is.....	704
Huis-tot-huis-inspeksies.....	9,320
Naginspeksies.....	11
Vroeëoggendinspeksies.....	1,290
Totale inspeksies.....	<u>55,119</u>

Plagbeheer deur Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs.

Hier volg 'n opsomming van die werk verrig deur Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs in verband met knaagdier-, muskiet- en vlieëbeheer gedurende die jaar:—

KNAAGDIERE.

1. Klagtes ondersoek.....	355
2. Persele geïnspekteer en advies gegee.....	3,211
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings om valle of gif te gebruik.....	1,256
4. Kennisgewings bestel wat knaagdierwering van persele vereis.....	97
5. Kennisgewings bestel ooreenkomstig 3 en 4 hierbo, voldoen aan.....	178
6. Bestaande geboue voorsien van knaagdierwering.....	203
7. Nuwe geboue met knaagdierwering voltooi.....	73
8. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen.....	—
9. Ophoping van vuilgoed of rommel waar daar moontlik knaagdiere kan skuil, skoongemaak of verwyder.....	1,081
10. Getal knaagdiere gedood of as gedood gerapporteer.....	2,246
11. Voedselblikke met rotwering vir diere.....	137
12. Sake na Plagbeheer verwys.....	1
13. Sake betreffende knaagdierbeheer na ander afdelings verwys.....	2

MUSKIETE.

1. Klagtes ondersoek.....	134
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer.....	1,571
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings uitgereik.....	490
4. Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig 3 hierbo bestel en voldoen aan.....	115
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen.....	—
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel.....	391
7. Advies gegee betreffende muskietbeheer.....	725
8. Soorte muskiete gevind.....	Culex

VLIEË.

1. Klagtes ondersoek.....	119
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer.....	1,217
3. Kennisgewings en aanseggings uitgereik.....	425
4. Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig 3 hierbo bestel, en voldoen aan....	76
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen.....	—
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel.....	311
7. Advies gegee betreffende vlieëbeheer.....	645

VOEDSELSEKSIE

Hierdie Seksie is daarvoor verantwoordelik om te sorg vir die higiëniese produksie, hantering en verspreiding van alle eetware. Die Seksie het herhaalde besoeke afgelê by alle soorte persele waar die voedselbedryf beoefen word oor die hele stad en in die Nieblankegebiede wat binne die regsgebied van die Stadsraad van Pretoria val.

Daar is gereeld monsters geneem van openbare watervoorrade by hul bronne en by verskillende punte in die verspreidingsstelsel.

Daar is gereeld monsters van die water in die agt swembaddens en plasdammetjies geneem en getoets ten einde die doeltreffende werking van die suiweringsinstallasies te verseker.

Die aangehegte tabelle toon die soorte eetware waarvan in die loop van die jaar monsters geneem is vir bakteriologiese en/of skeikundige ontleding.

Waar enige van die eetwaremonsters nie aan die standaard voldoen het nie, is die verkoper of gewaarsku of vervol.

'n Groot hoeveelheid eetware waaroor besonderhede hierna verskaf word, is aan die Afdeling oorhandig of daar is beslag op gelê omdat dit vir menslike gebruik ongeskik was en dit is afgekeur en vernietig. Gedurende die jaar is uitstekende samewerking tussen die eetwareverkopers en die Afdeling gehandhaaf. Dit het tot gevolg gehad dat baie min waarskuwings weens onhigiëniese eetware wat vir verkoop uitgestal of op die perseel geberg is, aan verkopers uitgereik is.

'n Gesondheidsinspekteur het daagliks die vroeëoggendmark bygewoon waar daar op groot hoeveelhede eetware beslag gelê is wat as ongeskik vir menslike gebruik verklaar is. Besonderhede word in die tabelle hieronder verstrekk.

Daar is voortgegaan met die inspeksie van restaurante, hotelle, losieshuise en ander plekke waar voedsel verskaf word gedurende maaltye terwyl voedsel voorberei en bedien is. 'n Totaal van 83 uur is aan hierdie vroeëoggend-, middagetensuur- en naginspeksies bestee.

Spesiale aandag is verleen aan die hantering van voorbereide voedsel, die was van kombuis-gereedskap, eetgerei en breekware en die persoonlike netheid van die betrokke personeel.

Monsters van water uit private boorgate binne die munisipale gebied is geneem. Waar daar bevind is dat die water verdag is, is die eienaars gelas om by die munisipale hoofwaterpype aan te sluit.

Oor die algemeen was die voorbereiding, hantering en bêre van eetware bevredigend, maar daar is altyd ruimte vir verbetering. Ons moet steeds 'n waaksame oog hou.

Soos vermeld, is spesiale vroeëoggend-, middagetensuur- en naginspeksies uitgevoer. Hier volg 'n uitvoerige tabel van hierdie werk:—

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	66
Kennisgewings bestel.....	1
Aanseggings en raad gegee.....	65
Oortredings verwyder.....	65

Inspeksies uitgevoer.

Herinspeksies.....	1
Restaurante en teekamers.....	241
Gelisensieerde hotelle.....	13
Private hotelle en losieshuise.....	29
Banketbakkers.....	42
Bakkerye.....	60
Melkerye en melkdepots.....	22
Voedselafleweringe.....	24
Totale getal inspeksies.....	432

Die ondergemelde tabel gee 'n ontleding van die tye van die dag toe die spesiale inspeksies uitgevoer is:—

	Getal	Bevredigend	Nie heeltemal bevredigend nie en onbevredigend
Naginspeksies.....	124	120	4
Middagetensuurinspeksies.....	278	220	58
Vroeëoggendinspeksies.....	30	26	4

'n Totaal van 164 besendings eetware (behalwe dié waarop daar by die oggendmark beslag gelê is) is beslag op gelê of uitgelewer en die ondergemelde eetware is afgekeur as ongeskik vir menslike gebruik en vernietig:—

Konfyt.....	2,793 lb.
Vleis.....	} ----- 14,544 blikkies
Vis.....	
Vrugte.....	
Groente.....	
Melk.....	
Diverse blikkieskos.....	} ----- 2,386 flesse en bottel
Mayonnaise.....	
Suurtjies.....	
Toebroodjiesmeersel.....	
Ekstrakte.....	
Vrugtekwas.....	
Room.....	28 gelling.
Vrugte.....	11 pakkies
Vrugte.....	609 lb.
Pluimvee.....	704 lb.
Wors.....	7 lb.
Kaas.....	75 lb.
Graankos.....	227 pakkies
Graankos.....	885 lb.
Banketgebak.....	1,431 pakkies
Banketgebak.....	1,095 lb.
Vars vis.....	196 pakkies
Vars vis.....	157 lb.
Sout.....	16 lb.
Biltong.....	2 onse
Boerewors.....	52 lb.
Koekmengsel.....	103 lb.
Kookvet en botter.....	35 lb.
Koffie.....	12 lb.
Suiker.....	197 lb.
Vleis.....	1,007 lb.
Vla.....	1 lb.
Kerrie.....	7 lb.
Sop.....	7 pakkies
Sop.....	94 lb.
Speserye.....	10 pakkies
Speserye.....	190 lb.
Groente.....	128 pakkies
Groente.....	194 lb.
Roomys.....	2 houers.

Altesaam vyf waarskuwings is gegee ten opsigte van oortredings van verordeninge en regulasies oor eetware.

Die ondergemelde voedsel- en watermonsters is geneem vir skeikundige en bakteriologiese ontleding:—

SKEIKUNDIGE ONTLEDING.

Aard van artikel	Getal monsters	Getal bevredigend	Getal onbevredigend
Roomys.....	161	149	12
Boerewors.....	95	81	14
Gemaalde vleis.....	29	25	4
Kaas.....	7	7	—
Polonie.....	40	40	—
Varkwors.....	4	4	—
Weense worsies.....	29	27	2

BAKTERIOLOGIESE ONTLEDING

Aard van artikel	Getal monsters	Getal bevredigend	Getal on- bevredigend
Roomys.....	165	143	22

Ses-en-veertig waarskuwings is uitgereik en agt vervolgings is ingestel in verband met die monsters wat nie aan die bepalinge van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels, en ander wetgewing betreffende eetware, voldoen het nie.

MUNISIPALE WATERLEWERING BAKTERIOLOGIES

	Bevredigend	onbevredigend	Totaal
Rietvleiwaterwerke.			
(Na filtrering, maar voor chlorering.).....	2	6	8
Witkoppiesbrug.			
Hierdie spruit vloei in die Rietvleidam en word sorg- vuldig dopgehou om enige grootskaalse besoedeling van die dam te voorkom.....	—	9	9
Fonteine.			
(a) Boonste fontein (voor chlorering).....	7	6	13
(b) Onderste fontein (voor chlorering).....	7	6	13
(c) Gemengde water (na chlorering, sluit in water van Fonteine, Rietvlei en Grootfontein).....	9	—	9

Die bronne by die verskillende fonteine lewer byna 6,350,000 gelling per dag en die water word as roetinemaatreël gechlloreer.

Krane in stad.

	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend	Totaal
In verskillende dele van die stad.....	4	—	4
Ander munisipale leweringsplekke.			
(a) Mamelodi-opbergtenks.....	37	4	41
(b) Munisipale swembaddens.....	36	—	36
(c) Munisipale plasdammetjies.....	11	—	11
(d) Rooiwal.....	29	5	34
(e) Munisipale klipgroef (Bon Accord).....	15	7	22

Randse Waterraad.

Uit hooftoevoerpylyn.....	14	—	14
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Op private persele.

Boorgate.....	16	6	22
Stappe is gedoen om eienaars van verdagte boorgate te gelas om by die munisipale hoofwater- pype aan te sluit.			

Rioolwateruitvloei na Kragstasiedam gepomp.

(a) Na filterering en chlorering by rioolwaterwerke.....	1	9	10
(b) Na filtrering en chlorering by Kragstasiedam.....	1	9	10

Hierdie water is rioolwateruitvloei wat gefiltreer en gechlloreer en na die Kragstasie gepomp word vir verkoelingsdoeleindes en na die Pretoria-Wes-gholfbaan vir besproeiing. Dit word nie vir swem- of huishoudelike doeleindes gebruik nie, maar daar word nogtans vereis dat die standaard van suiwerheid dieselfde moet wees as vir drinkwater.

SKEIKUNDIG

	Bevredigend	Onbevredigend	Totaal
(a) Munisipale swembaddens.....	28	8	36
(b) Munisipale plasdammetjies.....	11	—	11

MUNISIPALE MARK.

Daaglikse inspeksies van alle produkte op die vroeëoggendmark is uitgevoer en die onder-
gemelde hoeveelhede eetware is gedurende die jaar afgekeur en vernietig:—

Vrugte en groente.

Kaste (groot).....	4,657	Hope.....	8
Bondels.....	61	Suikersakkies.....	811
Kratte.....	908	Platkissies.....	96
Kartondose.....	24	Graansakke.....	493
Klein lotte.....	2	Kardoesies.....	25
Sakkies.....	13,259		

Skoongemaakte pluimvee.

Getal ondersoek.....	6,422	Tarentale.	
Getal afgekeur.....	—	Getal ondersoek.....	211
Persentasie afgekeur.....	Geen	Getal afgekeur.....	1
		Afgekeur.....	474%

Lewendige pluimvee.

Getal ondersoek.....	7	Hase.	
Getal afgekeur.....	—	Getal ondersoek.....	3
Persentasie afgekeur.....	Geen	Getal afgekeur.....	3
		Afgekeur.....	100%

Wildsbokke.

Getal ondersoek.....	708	Springhase.	
Getal afgekeur.....	21	Getal ondersoek.....	1
Afgekeur.....	2.966%	Getal afgekeur.....	1
		Afgekeur.....	100%

Wildvoëls (geslag).		Kalkoene.	
Getal ondersoek.....	44	Getal ondersoek.....	7
Getal afgekeur.....	—	Getal afgekeur.....	—
Persentasie afgekeur.....	Geen	Persentasie afgekeur.....	Geen

Die onderstaande tabel dui die getal geklassifiseerde inspeksies aan wat deur Inspekteurs van die Voedselseksie uitgevoer is:—

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	2,982
Oortredings.....	2,817
Kennisgewings bestel.....	165
Aansegings gegee.....	2,817
Herinspeksies.....	705
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee.....	184
Lisensieaansoeke waarmee gehandel is.....	201
Inspeksie van slaghuise.....	408
Inspeksie van vishandelaarsake.....	139
Inspeksie van bakkerye.....	242
Inspeksie van banketbakkerye.....	91
Inspeksie van restaurante en teekamers.....	1,292
Inspeksie van Bantoe-eethuise.....	306
Inspeksie van vrugte- en groentewinkels.....	3,218
Inspeksie van melkwinkels en -depots.....	67
Inspeksie van ander voedselwinkels.....	1,228
Inspeksie van koeldrankfabrieke.....	4
Inspeksie van ander voedselafabriekes.....	597
Inspeksie van oggendmark.....	305
Diverse inspeksies.....	626
Naginspeksies.....	24
Middagetensuur-inspeksies.....	277
Monsters geneem.....	899
Inspeksies van hotelle en losieshuise.....	1,002
	<u>11,815</u>

PLAAGBEHEERSEKSIE

Muskietbeheermaatreëls.

Die verwydering van plantegroei uit alle spruite, die ongekanaliseerde gedeelte van die Apiesrivier, die hoofbesproeiingsvoor in die Innesdalegebied en damme by die Eloff Estates, wat almal binne die munisipale grense val, is as 'n roetine-maatreël deur die jaar uitgevoer.

Bespuiting met antilarwespuitsstof van alle spruite, damme, besproeiingsvore, die klipgroewe suid van die Voortrekkermonument asook dié oos van die Inrigting vir Melaatses, moerasagtige gebiede en sytelwatervore is weekliks vanaf Januarie tot die eerste week in Mei en weer vanaf die einde van September tot die einde van Desember uitgevoer.

Gedurende die wintermaande Julie en Augustus is daar geïsoleerde gevalle van muskietuitbroeiing in die omgewing van Skinners Court en in die Innesdalegebied aangetref. Hierdie broeiplekke is deeglik bespuut en die uitbroeiing is uitgeskakel.

Driehonderd-en-twintig gelling D.D.T.-emulsielarwegif is gebruik. Na verdunning tot die regte sterkte het dit op ongeveer 95,700 gelling larwegif wat gespuut is, te staan gekom.

Die Afdeling het die heelhartige samewerking van groenteboere op Eloff Estates geniet en daar was geen traagheid by hulle om die vereiste nominale bedrag vir die gelewerde dienste te betaal nie. Sewehonderd vier-en-sewentig (774) gate en holtes wat potensiele broeiplekke vir muskiete was, is opgevol en gelykgemaak.

Gedurende November en Desember was daar grootskaalse muskiet-uitbroeiing by die eksperimentele rypwordings- en oksidasiedamme by die sentrale rioolwerke. Na samesprekings met gesaghebbendes van die Wetenskaplike en Nywerheidsnavorsingsraad, wat proefnemings in verband met dammakery by rioolvuil doen, is daar ooreengekom dat sekere muskietbeheermaatreëls uitgevoer moet word.

Die walle van sommige van hierdie damme was soms digbegroei met gras en onkruid by die watervlak wat toestande vir muskietuitbroeiing uiters gunstig gemaak het. Dit is onder die aandag van die W.N.N.R. gebring en die plantegroei is verwyder. Bespuiting van die rypwordingsdamme met 'n larwegif kon nie gedoen word nie, aangesien die mening gehuldig is dat die larwegif ander waterdiere wat vir die rypwording en oksidasie van rioolvuil in die „dam“-proses nodig is, sou vernietig.

Gereelde inspeksies is uitgevoer en nadat hierdie beheermaatreëls toegepas is, is muskiet-uitbroeiing tot 'n minimum beperk.

Gedurende die jaar het die Plaagbeheerpersoneel en die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs 138 klagtes betreffende muskietoorlas ondersoek. Hierdie ondersoeke het tot gevolg gehad dat 1,604 inspeksies uitgevoer is en 490 mondelinge of skriftelike waarskuwings gegee is.

Knaagdiere.
Knaagdierbeheermaatreëls is deur die twee Blanke Knaagdieruitroeiers in alle munisipale geboue, pakkamers, parke, sportvelde, die Sentrale en die Rooiwal-rioolwaterwerke die Rietvlei-waterwerke, die Bon Accord-klipgroef, die Fonteinedal, alle munisipale geboue in die Bantoe-dorpe Mamelodi, Atteridgeville/Saulsville en Lady Selborne gehandhaaf.

Die plasing van knaagdieraas bevattende „Warfarin” as die aktiewe bestanddeel was die hoof-uitroeiingsmetode en deur die gifaasplasings gereeld na te gaan en te verseker dat voldoende aas te alle tye vir die knaagdiere beskikbaar is, was dit moontlik om knaagdierverspreiding bevredigend te beheer; daar was 19,345 gifaasplasings waarvan 9,765 „geneem” is en volgens ons wete is 1,452 knaagdiere op munisipale persele vernietig. Hierdie syfer sou veel hoër gewees het indien dit moontlik was om al die karkasse te vind. Hierbenewens is daar gesien of berig dat 2,246 knaagdiere op private persele uitgeroei is.

Die Knaagdierbeheerinspekteurs en die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs het 502 klagtes in verband met knaagdierinfestasië ondersoek en dit het tot gevolg gehad dat 3,369 inspeksies uitgevoer is en dat 1,279 mondelinge of skriftelike waarskuwings gegee is. 1,777 ophopings van vuilgoed, puin en hout waar knaagdiere waarskynlik kon skuil, is verwyder.

Drie-en-sewentig nuwe knaagdiervry geboue is voltooi, terwyl 203 bestaande geboue knaagdiervry gemaak is. Gedurende die jaar is sewe-en-negentig geboue gesloop en 97 sertifikate wat sertifiseer dat persele voor die sloping van geboue knaagdiervry was, is uitgereik.

Vlieë-uitbroeiing.

Alle munisipale persele waar dit bekend is dat potensiële broeiplekke vir vlieë bestaan het, is gereeld geïnspekteer en insekdoders is waar nodig, gebruik.

Eenhonderd-en-negentien klagtes in verband met vlieë-oorlas is ondersoek, 1,217 inspeksies is uitgevoer, 425 mondelinge of skriftelike waarskuwings is uitgereik en 311 broeiplekke is uit die weg geruim.

Kakkerlakke.

Die Slagtersverkleekamer by die Slagplaas, drie kantore van die Reinigingseksie en die teekamer by Burgerspark is met die oog op die uitroeiing van kakkerlakke bespuit.

Weeluisse.

Raad in verband met die uitroeiing van weeluisse is, wanneer verlang, aan die publiek gegee en sewe munisipale subkampongs is vir die uitroeiing van weeluisse behandel.

Ander insekte.

Etlike klagtes is van die publiek ontvang in verband met vlooi- en bosluisbesmetting en raad oor die uitroeimetodes is aan hulle gegee.

Knaagdieruitroeiing.

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	19
Oortredings verwyder.....	16
Aansegings gegee.....	23
Persele weer geïnspekteer.....	158
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee.....	147
Vloere herstel of mure of dakke knaagdierwerend gemaak in meel-, graan- of voerpakkamers.....	4
Ophopings van vuilgoed of rommel wat moontlik rotte kan huisves, opgeruim en verwyder.....	696
Diverse inspeksies.....	975
Totale inspeksies vir die jaar.....	1,980
Gifaas op dorpsgrond gestel.....	19,345
Getal aaslokvalle geneem.....	9,765
Getal knaagdiere op munisipale persele vernietig.....	1,452

Muskietbeheer.

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	4
Oortredings verwyder.....	4
Aansegings gegee.....	4
Persele weer geïnspekteer.....	33
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee.....	9
Nagaan van damme waar onkruid verwyder is.....	808
Nagaan van damme wat bespuit is.....	851
Nagaan van besproeiingsvore wat skoongemaak is.....	886
Nagaan van besproeiingsvore wat bespuit is.....	646
Nagaan van dreinerings van moerasgebiede.....	445
Nagaan van bespuiting van moerasgebiede.....	252
Gate en holtes opgevolg.....	774
Diverse inspeksies.....	797
Totale inspeksies vir die jaar.....	5,501

SLUMOPRUIMING

Die Afdeling het nog 'n baie suksesvolle jaar ondervind in sy pogings om die hoër standaard van behuising in die stad te handhaaf en ons het daarin geslaag om die aantal slumwonings en ander onwenslike soort huisvesting tot 'n rekord minimum peil te verlaag.

As die grootte van die stad se Blanke bevolking in aanmerking geneem word, is die totaal van 94 erg-slumwonings vir die hele jaar inderdaad 'n baie lae getal. Van hierdie getal is 14 huise ontruim en dit beteken dat slegs 80 erg-slumwonings deur Blankes in die hele stad bewoon word, so ver bekend is. 'n Aantal van hierdie eiendomme is deur die Stadsraad bekom en sal gesloop word, sodra die bewoners elders huisvesting kan verkry.

Die getal Blanke gesinne wat in agterplase woon, is tot slegs 27 verminder. Die gebruik om buitegeboue in agterplase aan armer gesinne en aan ou mense te verhuur, is meestal beperk tot die gebiede Hercules, Pretoria-Wes en Goedehoop. Die meeste van bestaande erg-slumwonings is ook in hierdie voorstede geleë.

Hoewel 'n groot aantal kennisgewings op eienaars en huurders van huise weens geringe oortredings van die munisipale Slums-regulasies bestel is, was daar geen rede vir besorgdheid nie, aangesien die meeste kennisgewings nagekom en drastiese optrede slegs in baie uitsonderlike gevalle vereis is.

VERSPREIDING VAN ERNSTIGE SLUMEIENDOMME EN GEOKKUPEERDE BUITEGEBOUE IN BLANKEGEBIEDE

Die volgende tabel toon die verspreiding van bekende ernstige slumeiendomme en onbevredigende buitegeboue teen die einde van die verslagjaar. (Syfers ten opsigte van vorige jaar tussen hakies.)

Gebiede	Bekende bestaande slum- wonings op 31.12.1962	Bekende geokkupeerde buitegeboue 31.12.1962	Toename of afname in verge- lyking met vorige jaar	
			Slumwonings	Buitegeboue
Innesdalegebied.....	9 (4)	3 (7)	+ 5	— 4
Weslike gebiede (wes van Steen- hovenspruit).....	13 (11)	7 (8)	+ 2	— 1
Oostelike gebiede (oos van Apies- rivier).....	4 (—)	— (3)	+ 4	— 3
Sentrale gebiede.....	35 (40)	6 (5)	— 5	+ 1
Herculesgebiede.....	33 (42)	11 (14)	— 9	— 3
Totaal.....	94 (97)	27 (37)	— 3	—10

SLUMOPRUIMINGS IN NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE.

Heelwat vooruitgang is gemaak met die uitskakeling van slumwonings en ander onbevredigende soorte huisvesting in alle Nieblankewoongebiede wat ingevolge die Wet op Groepsgebiede tot Blankegebiede geproklameer is. Hierdie gebiede sluit in Lady Selborne, Claremont, Riverside, Highlands en Eastwood. In laasgenoemde twee gebiede sal alle woonhuise met inbegrip van besigheidspersone uiteindelik gesloop moet word en dit sal waarskynlik nodig wees om albei hierdie gebiede te herbeplan voordat hulle vir bewoning deur Blankes beskikbaar gestel word.

Lady Selborne en Claremont is binne die grense van die Pretoriase Munisipaliteit geleë. Soos in vorige jaarverslae vermeld is, is die sanitêre en higiëniese toestande van Lady Selborne en Claremont — Bantoe- en Kleurlinggebiede binne die munisipale grense — uiters onbevredigend. Die huidige maatreël om alle geboue in hierdie gebiede te sloop, word bespoedig en daar word vertrou dat hierdie onhigiëniese gebiede weldra opgeruim sal wees.

Die nuwe Indiërdorp Laudium, die Kleurlingdorp te Eersterust en die Bantoe dorpe te Mamelodi, Atteridgeville en Saulsville het tot goeie moderne woongebiede vir Nieblankes ontwikkel. Daar is ook voorsiening gemaak vir 'n Sjinese woongebied wat van alle moderne gesondheidsdienste voorsien sal word.

Die huidige onbevredigende slumtoestande sal outomaties uit al die omstedelike persele wat deur die Stadsraad bekom is, verdwyn sodra genoegsame behuising in die stad se dorpsgebiede, wat vir die verskillende rasse-groepe ontwikkel is, beskikbaar word.

HOFGEDINGE.

Slumhofgedinge kragtens die Slumswet is vir baie jare nie in Pretoria ingestel nie. Deur die samewerking van eienaars of bewoners van ernstige en minder ernstige slumeiendomme te vra, het ons baie goed oor die weg gekom en moes ons slegs af en toe ingevolge die munisipale Slums-regulasies optree.

Gedurende die verslagjaar is 20 persone wat by 37 verskillende oortredings van die munisipale Slumsregulasies betrokke was, om die redes vermeld in onderstaande tabel, vervolg:—

Aard van Oortreding	Getal aanklagte
Versperring van ventilasie van slaapkamers.....	2
Toelating dat buitegeboue geokkupeer word.....	3
Versuim om toereikende kookgeriewe te verskaf.....	4
Versuim om toereikende badkamergeriewe te verskaf.....	4
Versuim om perseel in bevredigende strukturele toestand te hou	13
Versuim om knaagdiers op perseel te vernietig.....	1
Totaal.....	27

SLOPINGS EN OMSKAKELINGS VAN WOONPERSELE.

Die aantal aansoeke om toestemming om wonings te sloop of woonpersele vir besigheidsgebruik om te skakel ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op Behuising het van 96 gedurende 1961 tot 159 gedurende 1962 vermeerder.

Van die 159 aansoeke wat ontvang is, is 104 wonings gesloop en 18 huise is vir besigheidsgebruik omgeskakel.

Onderstaande syfers dui die getal aansoeke om die aangegeve redes aan:—	
Vir die bou van woonstelle, kantore, winkels of huise.....	75
Uitbreidings aan skole, kerke, ens.....	8
As gevolg van optrede deur hierdie Afdeling.....	58
Omskakeling in besigheidspersale.....	18
Totaal.....	<u>159</u>

Slegs sewe besigheidspersale is gedurende die jaar gesloop. Hoewel slopingspermitte vir hierdie persale nie nodig is nie, het ons daarop aangedring dat sertifikate verkry word dat die geboue knaagdier- en ongediertevry is voordat met die sloping begin is. Soortgelyke sertifikate is ten opsigte van alle ander slopings en omskakelings uitgereik.

Besonderhede van aansoeke om wonings te sloop en omskakelings word in die volgende tabel verstrek:—

AANSOEKE NA DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN BEHUISING VERWYS.

	Getal wonings (5 of minder woonkamers elk)	Getal woonkamers betrokke	Permitte toegestaan	Permitte geweer	Permitte hangende
Slopings.....	133	549	131	Geen	2
Omskakelings.....	17	60	17	Geen	Geen
Totaal.....	<u>150</u>	<u>609</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>Geen</u>	<u>2</u>

AANSOEKE VIR OORWEGING DEUR DIE STADSRAAD.

	Getal wonings (meer as 5 woonkamers elk)	Getal woonkamers betrokke	Magtigings verleen	Magtigings geweer	Magtigings hangende
Slopings.....	8	118	7	Geen	1
Omskakelings.....	1	6	1	Geen	Geen
Totaal.....	<u>9</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Geen</u>	<u>1</u>

Die syfers wat in die tabelle hierbo verstrek is, sluit aansoeke uit ten opsigte van huise wat gesloop is in Nieblankewoongebiede wat ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op Groepsgebiede tot Blankegebiede geproklameer is.

Die Raad het 'n massa-slopingspermit van die Departement van Behuising verkry, wat die sloping magtig van enige of al die huise, wat in hierdie gebiede as ongeskik vir bewoning deur mense beskou word. Ons is in staat om 'n slumeiendom wat deur die Stadsraad verkry word, onmiddellik te sloop en aldus word die probleem van skade aan of diefstal van materiaal in leë huise of herokkupasie van hierdie huise deur enigiemand grootliks uitgeskakel.

Honderde huise wat duisende wooneenhede uitmaak, elkeen bestaande uit 'n enkele of verbonde kamers wat deur 'n Bantoe-, Kleurling- of Indiërgesin bewoon word, is reeds in hierdie gebiede gesloop.

STATISTIEK OOR SLUMVOORKOMING EN -OPRUIMINGSWERK.

Besonderhede van inspeksies en ondersoeke in verband met slumopruimingswerk wat gedurende die verslagjaar deur die Slumseksie van die Afdeling onderneem is, is soos volg:—

Soort inspeksie	Getal persele
Hotelle en losieshuise.....	201
Private wonings.....	2,495
Buitegeboue.....	514
Persele voor en na slopings geïnspekteer.....	441
Persele voor en na omskakeling geïnspekteer.....	138
Behuisingsopnames.....	1,991
Klagtes ondersoek.....	324
Huisvestingsaansoek-ondersoeke.....	26
Herinspeksies van persele.....	1,354
Diverse (insluitende crèches, kleuterskole en ouetehuise).....	763
Totaal.....	<u>8,245</u>

Besonderhede van optrede na bogemelde inspeksies en ondersoeke is soos volg:—
Kennisgewings bestel:

Verbod op okkupasie.....	328
Oorbewoning.....	388
Strukturele herstelwerk en opknappings.....	405
Bad-, was- en kookgeriewe.....	267

Totaal.....	1,388
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Mondelinge waarskuwings en advies gegee.....	1,133
Briewe gerig.....	168
Aangeleenthede na ander afdelings verwys.....	164
Onderhoude met lede van die publiek.....	425

Totaal.....	1,490
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Totale getal oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	2,521
Totale getal kennisgewings en aanseggings waaraan voldoen is...	1,857

KLEUTERSKOLE, CRÈCHES, OUETEHUISE EN SOORTGELYKE INRIGTINGS.

Verskeie aansoeke om vergunning om nuwe crèches en ouetehuse op private woonpersele te stig, is gedurende die verslagjaar behandel. Die stigting van sulke inrigtings moet aangemoedig word, maar terselfdertyd moet sorg gedra word dat private huise wat nie aan die toepaslike standarde voldoen nie, nie vir sulke doeleindes gebruik word nie. As gevolg van die strenge gesondheidstandaarde wat vereis word, is twee ouetehuse en een crèche laat vaar.

Ongelukkig was dit nie moontlik om verordeninge uit te vaardig om hierdie inrigtings te beheer nie, weens die gebrek aan die verlening van bevoegdheid in die Provinsiale Ordonnansie. 'n Beroep op die Provinsie om die nodige magtiging te voorsien, het tot dusver op dowe ore geval. Die mening word gehuldig dat plaaslike owerhede minstens toegelaat moet word om die gesondheidsaspek van hierdie inrigtings behoorlik te kan beheer. Die opvoedkundige, sosiale of welsyn-aspekte kan deur die betrokke owerhede behou word.

NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE.

Die personeel verbonde aan hierdie Seksie bestaan uit:—

- 1 Toesighoudende Gesondheidsinspekteur.
- 2 Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs.
- 2 Bantoesgesondheidsinspekteurs (gemagtigde personeelsterkte: 6).

Sedert Maart 1962 word aan die Departement van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling verhoë gerig om ons toe te laat om bykomende Bantoesgesondheidsinspekteurs vir die Bantoe-dorpe uit ander gebiede in te voer, aangesien daar geen gekwalifiseerde personeel in die Pretoriase gebied woonagtig is nie. Tot dusver het die betrokke Departement nog nie die nodige magtiging verleen nie. Die aanstelling van minstens twee Bantoe-inspekteurs is 'n dringende aangeleentheid en behoort nie uitgestel te word nie. Die aanstelling van 'n gekwalifiseerde Indiërgesondheidsinspekteur word ook oorweeg.

'n Blanke Gesondheidsinspekteur is in bevel van een of meer Nieblankedorpe, een Bantoesgesondheidsinspekteur is permanent in die Bantoe-dorp Atteridgeville gestasioneer en die tweede Bantoe te Mamelodi.

Die Bantoesgesondheidsinspekteurs is onder die direkte toesig van die Toesighoudende Gesondheidsinspekteur.

KOMMENTAAR OOR DIE ONDERSKEIE DORPE.

1. Lady Selborne en Claremont. (Erwe 1-36).

Die meeste van die huise en ander geboue in hierdie dorpe se konstruksie is swak en hulle is baie oorbewoon.

Tot Maart 1962 is huis-tot-huis-opnames in hierdie gebiede uitgevoer, toe die Bantoe-inspekteur wat daar gestasioneer is, bedank het. Herhaalde besoeke moes uitgevoer word om toe te sien dat die werk op bevredigende wyse verrig word. Die meeste van die nalatiges het goed gereageer nadat mondelinge aanseggings aan hulle gegee is of nadat hulle die gebruiklike „vriendelike” kennisgewing van die Afdeling ontvang het. Oor die algemeen is die eienaars en nalatiges gewillig om die vereiste werk te doen maar hulle besit nie die nodige geld nie en hul verwagte verskuiwing kragtens die Wet op Groepsgebiede vererger hierdie toestand.

Slegs besigheidspersoneel en 'n paar private wonings het water aangelê binne die geboue. Die watertoevoer aan ander woonpersele geskied deur middel van 'n staanpyp in elke werf. Alle toevoer kom egter van die munisipale hoofwaterpyp.

Alle reinigingsdienste word deur die Stadsingenieursafdeling uitgevoer. Die vuilgoedverwyderingsdienste is voldoende maar dit is uiters moeilik om die inwoners te beweeg om nie rommel en afvalwater op die strate, in afvoerslote en op leë erwe uit te gooi nie. 'n Onderhoudspan hou die strate en slote in 'n redelike toestand, maar gedurende storms versleg die toestand vinnig.

Ingevolge die Wet op Groepsgebiede is hierdie gebiede as „Blank” geproklameer en daar word vertrou dat alle geboue binnekort gesloop sal word. Die stigting van die Staatsbeheerde „Bantoe-dorp Garankuwa”, waar die Bantoes eiendomsreg kan verkry, behoort te help om beter huise vir die Bantoes, wat tans in die gebiede Lady Selborne en Claremont woon, te verskaf. Talryke eiendomme is reeds deur die Raad aangekoop, waarvan die meeste reeds gesloop is omdat hulle ongeskik is vir bewoning deur mense.

2. Asiatebuurt en Kleurlinglokasie.

Hoewel 'n redelike aantal Indiërgesinne en sommige Kleurlinggesinne na die nuwe dorpe getrek het, bly hierdie gebiede nog baie oorbewoon en die huise en kamers is meestal heeltemal vervalle, onbehoorlik verlig en oorvol met onvoldoende latrine- en badkamergeriewe. Die herbeplanning van hierdie gebiede en hervestiging van die inwoners in die pasgestigte gebiede is dringende aangeleenthede en behoort bespoedig te word.

3. Indiërdorp Laudium.

Gedurende 1960 het die Stadsraad al die noodsaaklike dienste vir die Indiërgemeenskap in hierdie dorp verskaf en het die volgende jaar begin met die oprigting van huise vir 'n Ekonomiese Behuisingskema. Elke huis bestaan uit drie slaapkamers, woonkamer/kombuis, latrine en 'n badkamer en is van elektrisiteit, elektriese stoof en 'n warmwaterstelsel voorsien. Die werk aan hierdie behuisingskema het so goed gevorder dat 'n aantal huise binne 'n paar maande vir bewoning gereed was. Gedurende die jaar is inspeksies van die huise uitgevoer en daar is bevind dat hulle goed onderhou word.

Moderne besigheidpersele van goeie ontwerp, bestaande uit 'n slagterswinkel, 'n lewens-middelhandel, 'n restaurant en 'n melkdepot is gedurende die jaar voltooi. Die winkels is aan huurders toegeken maar net die restaurant het begin om besigheid te doen. Daar is 'n aanvang gemaak met die bouwerk aan 'n goed-ontwerpte gemeenskapsentrum en 'n pottebakkersfabriek is voltooi. Verskeie huise wat deur private persone gebou word, is byna voltooi.

'n Voorafvervaardigde skool is opgerig om voorsiening te maak vir skoliere in hierdie dorpsgebied. 'n Private busdiens het die skoolkinders heen en weer van die dorp na die Asiatebuurt vervoer.

Alle persele in die dorp is van riolering voorsien en reinigingsdienste word deur die Stadsingenieursafdeling verskaf. Afvoerslote en die bou van paaie is voltooi namate die dorp uitgebrei het.

4. Kleurlinggebied — Eersterust.

Hierdie gebied word op 'n grondslag soortgelyk aan dié vir die Indiërgemeenskap te Laudium ontwikkel.

Die bou van 200 ekonomiese huise het baie goed gevorder en hulle is nou feitlik almal bewoon. Elke huis bestaan uit drie slaapkamers, 'n woonkamer/kombuis en 'n badkamer met 'n spoel-latrine. Huis-tot-huis-inspeksies is in hierdie gebied uitgevoer en die persele is goed onderhou en skoon. Die huise is almal voorsien van elektrisiteit, elektriese stowe en warmwatertanks.

'n Voorafvervaardigde skoolgebou is opgerig en 'n gemeenskapsaal is ook verskaf. 'n Garage en werkwinkel wat deur private persone opgerig is, is ook byna voltooi.

Daar word vertrou dat vooruitgang in die herbehuising van hierdie groep op 'n hoë peil gehandhaaf sal word sodat die huidige onbevredigende behuisingstoestande wat in gebiede binne die munisipale grense heers, in die nabye toekoms uitgeskakel sal word.

'n Paar ou swak ontwerpte en geboude winkels, wat reeds bestaan het toe die gebied bekom is, voorsien nog in die behoeftes van die gemeenskap. Die voorsiening van goedbeplande en moderne besigheids- en ander persele, met inbegrip van 'n kliniek behoort dringende aandag te geniet.

Alle nuutgeboude persele in die dorp is van riole voorsien en die noodsaaklike dienste is verskaf.

Daar word goed gevorder met die voorsiening en aanlê van afvoerslote en paaie. Die toestand van Morelettaspruit op die westelike grens van die dorpsgebied is skynbaar binne die gebiede van die Stadsraad van Silverton en die Gesondheidsraad vir Buitestedelike Gebiede, waardeur dit loop, besoedel en is die oorsaak van klagtes deur inwoners van hierdie gebied, maar dit val nie onder die beheer van die Stadsraad van Pretoria nie.

5. Atteridgeville en Mamelodi.

Uitbreiding en ontwikkeling in hierdie gebiede het op 'n gesonde grondslag voortgeduur. Die Atteridgevillegebied is nou feitlik heeltemal bebou wat woonpersele betref. Die naam Vlakfontein is gedurende die jaar na Mamelodi verander.

Verskeie drankwinkels is gedurende die jaar voltooi en die werk aan die sitkamers vir die gebruik van drank vir Blankes is byna voltooi. Uitgebreide verbeterings is aan die ouetehuis te Mamelodi aangebring en die voorsiening van uitrusting en ander geriewe sal, na verwag word, vroeg volgende jaar voltooi wees. 'n Bioskoop asook 'n hostel vir ongetroude mans in die dorpsgebied Mamelodi sal binnekort klaar opgerig wees. Planne vir 'n nuwe administratiewe blok word opgestel.

Oor die algemeen word woon- en besigheidpersele goed onderhou en samewerking met die Afdeling is baie goed.

Die gebied Atteridgeville is van riolering voorsien en alle reinigingsdienste word deur die Stadsingenieursafdeling verrig. Die gebied Mamelodi is nie van riolering voorsien nie en alle dienste word onder kontrak deur die Stadsraad van Silverton gelewer. Gedurende die jaar is daar verskeie klagtes ontvang met betrekking tot die nagvuilverwyderingsdienste en die behoefte aan spoelriolering is dringend. Al die droë nie-skadelike afval word op uitgegrawe grond in die middel van die dorp gegooi en is goed onder beheer.

Straatreinigingsdienste is gedurende die jaar in hierdie gebiede ingestel wat tot gevolg gehad het dat strate en oop ruimtes aansienlik skoner was.

Slegs 'n klein aantal beeste en trekdier word in hierdie gebiede aangehou. Daar word egter gedurig gewaak om te verseker dat die inwoners hulle nie skelm invoer nie. Die gemeenskaplike kraal met voldoende weiding het die eienaars van sulke diere nie beweeg om hulle daar te hou nie; waarskynlik het die afstand van besighede en wonings hier 'n rol gespeel. Daar is egter geen werklike gesondheidsoorlas wat deur die paar diere wat aangehou word, geskep word nie.

Die slag van diere vir seremoniële doeleindes vind dikwels plaas. Gedurende die jaar is permitte vir die slag van 72 diere vir hierdie doel uitgereik. Die betrokke persele is geïnspekteer om te verseker dat daar nie 'n oorlas bestaan nadat geslag is nie en sorg is gedra dat bederfde vleis nie geëet is nie.

Gedurende inspeksies van huis tot huis is daar in baie gevalle gevind dat weens die afwesigheid van pakplek, 'n verskeidenheid artikels in slaapkamers en woonkamers gehou word, wat oorvolheid veroorsaak. In 'n aantal gevalle is planne vir voorgenome pakkamers voorgelê ten einde hierdie toestand te verlig. Planne vir bykomende slaapkamers en woonkamers by wonings is ook voorgelê. Hierdie aanbouings het die oorvolheid wat gewoonlik by groot gesinne gevind word, verlig. Gedurende huisopnames is ook bevind dat die vereiste vloerruimte per persoon in baie gevalle nie bestaan nie. Dit het meesal voorgekom waar die gesin groot is en waar buite-egtelike kinders en ander familieleden in dieselfde woning gehuisves is. In sommige gevalle is gevind dat buitegeboue en toegeboue stoepe ook vir slaapdoeleindes gebruik is. Ons het met al hierdie aangeleenthede so goed as wat onder die omstandighede moontlik was, gehandel.

Die volgende opgawe oor oorbewoning gee 'n aanduiding van die toestand:—

STATISTIESE OPGAWE OOR OORBEWONING (OF ANDERSINS VAN KAMERS WAT AS SLAAPKAMERS GEBRUIK IS) VEREISTES GEBASEER OP 40 VK. VT. PER PERSOON BO DIE OUDERDOM VAN 10 JAAR EN 20 VK. VT. PER PERSOON ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 10 JAAR.

1. Woonkamers wat as slaapkamers gebruik word.

	Atteridgeville	Mamelodi	Laudium	Eerste-rust
(a) Eerste slaapkamer:—				
(i) Bevredigend.....	252	784	78	40
(ii) Onbevredigend.....	220	582	2	1
(b) Tweede slaapkamer:—				
(i) Bevredigend.....	101	744	73	25
(ii) Onbevredigend.....	62	612	—	2
(c) Derde slaapkamer:—				
(i) Bevredigend.....	6	43	20	9
(ii) Onbevredigend.....	3	19	—	—
(d) Vierde slaapkamer:—				
(i) Bevredigend.....	—	5	—	—
(ii) Onbevredigend.....	—	2	—	—
(e) Vyfde slaapkamer:—				
(i) Bevredigend.....	—	—	—	—
(ii) Onbevredigend.....	—	—	—	—
(f) Eetkamer:—				
(i) Bevredigend.....	190	250	—	—
(ii) Onbevredigend.....	73	67	—	1
(g) Sitkamer:—				
(i) Bevredigend.....	4	—	—	—
(ii) Onbevredigend.....	—	—	—	—
(h) Kombuis:—				
(i) Onbevredigend.....	136	80	8*	—
(i) Spens:—				
(i) Onbevredigend.....	10	—	—	—
(j) Gang:—				
(i) Onbevredigend.....	17	—	—	—

Let Wel: *Betekent kombuise wat ook as eetkamers gebruik word.

2. Buitegeboue wat as slaapkamers gebruik word.

	Atteridgeville	Mamelodi	Laudium	Eerste-rust
(a) Ongemagtig.				
Bevredigend.....	—	—	—	—
Onbevredigend.....	1	19	—	—
(b) Gemagtig.				
Bevredigend.....	2	16	—	—
Onbevredigend.....	1	6	—	—

3.—Ongemagtigde aanbouing by wonings.

Bevredigend.....	—	—	—	—
Onbevredigend.....	4	—	—	—
Totale aantal huise geïnspekteer.—	472	1,366	80	41

STATISTIESE OPGAWE OOR SANITÊRE AKKOMMODASIE.

A. Atteridgevillegebied. (Riolering — getal persone per spoellatrine).		
1—12 persone	13—24 persone	
464	8	
B. Mamelodigebied. (Geen riolering nie — getal persone per emmerlatrine).		
1—8 persone	9—16 persone	17—24 persone
1,035	330	3
C. Laudium. (Riolering — getal persone per spoellatrine).		
1—12 persone	13—24 persone	
80	—	
D. Eersterust. (Riolering — getal persone per spoellatrine).		
1—12 persone	13—24 persone	
40	1	

STATISTIESE OPGAWE VIR ALLE NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE.

A. Opsomming van inspeksies gedurende die jaar. —

	Totaal
Oorlaste waarmee handel is.....	9,583
Kennisgewings waaraan voldoen is.....	335
Aansegings waaraan voldoen is.....	8,598
Kennisgewings bestel.....	985
Aansegings gegee.....	8,598
Herinspeksies — kennisgewings.....	1,296
Herinspeksies — aansegings.....	3,690
Klagtes ondersoek.....	38
Lisensie-aansoeke.....	639
Persele waar diere/pluimvee aangehou word.....	505
Slaghuisse.....	2,110
Vis- en pluimveehandelaars.....	44
Algemene handelaars (eetware).....	2,696
Algemene handelaars (nie eetware nie).....	1,033
Restaurante, teekamers en eethuisse.....	2,509
Varsproduktehandelaars.....	486
Melkdepots en melkwinkels.....	510
Marskramerpakkamers.....	375
Varsprodukte- en roomyskarretjies.....	224
Afleweringvoertuie (vleis, melk, vis, brood).....	574
Bioskope en openbare sale.....	7
Huisinspeksies.....	2,370
Haarkappers.....	395
Washuise en wasserye.....	42
Fabrieke en werkwinkels.....	77
Seremoniële slagtings.....	36
Bewoonde buitegeboue.....	60
Besoeke buite ure.....	166
Ander besoeke.....	864
Totaal.....	20,746

Opmerking.—Hierdie syfers is nie by verslae in verband met Blankegebiede ingesluit nie.

B. PLAAGBEHEER.

Die onderstaande is 'n opsomming van inspeksies in verband met plaagbeheerwerk in hierdie gebiede en is ingesluit by die verslae wat deur die Plaagbeheerseksie voorgelê is:—

Knaagdiere. —

Klagtes ondersoek.....	24
Persele geïnspekteer en advies gegee.....	1,009
Kennisgewings en aansegings om lokvalle of gif te gebruik....	585
Kennisgewings bestel waarin vereis word dat persele knaagdier- veilig gemaak word.....	79
Kennisgewings bestel waaraan voldoen is.....	35
Bestaande geboue knaagdierveilig gemaak.....	81
Nuwe knaagdiervry geboue voltooi.....	7
Ophoping van rommel of hout wat knaagdiere kan huisves, skoongemaak of verwyder.....	326
Getal knaagdiere gedood of as dood gerapporteer.....	1,066
Knaagdierveilige voedselblikke vir diere verskaf.....	28

Muskiete. —

Klagtes ondersoek.....	—
Inspeksies uitgevoer.....	148
Aansegings gegee.....	89
Broeiplekke uitgeroei.....	65
Advies aangaande muskietbeheer gegee.....	86
Soorte muskiete gevind.....	Culex

Vlieë—

Klagtes ondersoek.....	12
Inspeksies uitgevoer.....	277
Kennisgewings en aansegings gegee.....	167
Kennisgewings bestel waaraan voldoen is.....	2
Broeiplekke uitgeskakel.....	77
Advies aangaande vliegbeheer gegee.....	187

C. BOUPLANNE.

425 planne vir veranderings, aanbouings en nuwe geboue is gedurende die jaar ondersoek.

D. GELISENSIEERDE PERSELE.

	Mame- lodi	Asiate- buurt	Eerste- rust	Lady Selborne	Clare- mont	Atteridge ville	Laudium
Bakkers en banketbakkers.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Biljartsalonne.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Slagters.....	9	8	—	16	5	10	—
Steenkoolagentskappe.....	6	2	—	—	—	6	—
Skoenmakers.....	2	10	—	6	4	2	—
Fietshandelaars.....	3	16	—	5	2	3	—
Varsproduktehandelaars.....	3	5	—	7	9	4	—
Vishandelaars.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Algemene handelaars (lewensmiddele uitgesluit).....	12	49	—	1	1	—	—
Haarkappers.....	3	11	—	3	1	2	—
Marskramers en venters.....	3	119	—	30	8	5	—
Droogskoonmakers en wasserye.....	—	6	—	—	—	1	—
Melkdepots.....	6	1	—	3	—	6	—
Koeldrankhandelaars.....	2	8	—	—	—	2	—
Bantoe-eethuise.....	—	2	—	23	—	1	—
Lewensmiddele-handelaars.....	13	60	—	45	10	21	—
Teaters.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Kleremakers (sters).....	3	5	—	—	—	3	—
Begrafnisondernemers.....	3	—	—	1	1	1	—
Werkwinkels—motoronderdele.....	3	6	—	1	1	1	—
Restaurante en teekamers.....	13	34	—	2	10	10	—
Kruiedokters.....	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

E. VERVOLGINGS.

Aard van oortreding	Totale getal vervolgings	Getal skuldig	Getal onskuldig bevind	Getal teruggetrek	Getal gewaarsku en ontslaan	Boetes opgelé
Brood nie gedurende aflewering beskerm nie...	5	5	—	—	—	R34.00
Persele met weeluisse besmet.....	1	1	—	—	—	R10.00

F. OPSOMMING VAN AANGELEENTHEDE WAT NA ANDER AFDELINGS VERWYS IS.

Verstoppe riole/Defektiewe watertoebehore.

Atteridgeville..... 28	Lady Selborne..... 5	Laudium..... —
Mamelodi-Oos en -Wes.. 2	Asiatebuurt..... 9	Eersterust..... —

Ongemagtigde elektriese bedrading.

Atteridgeville..... 274	Lady Selborne..... —	Laudium..... —
Mamelodi-Oos en -Wes.. —	Asiatebuurt..... —	Eersterust..... —

Ongemagtigde strukture en aanbouings.

Atteridgeville..... 155	Lady Selborne..... —	Laudium..... 1
Mamelodi-Oos en -Wes.. 141	Asiatebuurt..... —	Eersterust..... —

Strukturele defekte.

Atteridgeville..... 450	Lady Selborne..... —	Laudium..... —
Mamelodi-Oos en -Wes.. —	Asiatebuurt..... —	Eersterust..... —

Ongeliseniseerde besighede — voedselware.

Atteridgeville..... 24	Lady Selborne..... 3	Laudium..... 5
Mamelodi-Oos en -Wes.. 14	Asiatebuurt..... 2	Eersterust..... —

Ongeliseniseerde besighede — ander.

Atteridgeville..... 6	Lady Selborne..... —	Laudium..... —
Mamelodi-Oos en -Wes.. 1	Asiatebuurt..... —	Eersterust..... —

Rysmierbesmetting.

Atteridgeville..... 3	Lady Selborne..... —	Laudium..... —
Mamelodi-Oos en -Wes.. 21	Asiatebuurt..... —	Eersterust..... —

Ander aangeleenthede.

Atteridgeville..... 19	Lady Selborne..... 17	Laudium..... —
Mamelodi-Oos en -Wes.. 6	Asiatebuurt..... 1	Eersterust..... 1

Bewoonde buitegeboue.

Atteridgeville..... 4	Lady Selborne..... —	Laudium..... —
Mamelodi-Oos en -Wes.. 42	Asiatebuurt..... —	Eersterust..... —

G. ALGEMENE INLIGTING. (NET NUWE BANTOEDORPE).

	Atteridgeville	Laudium	Mamelodi	Eersterust
Bevolking (i)	57,500	± 2,136	58,629	± 1,705
(ii).....	5,000	—	—	—
Woonhuise:				
(a) Bewoon.....	9,776	267	8,869	196
(b) Leeg.....	—	—	—	3
(c) In aanbou.....	—	28	235	—
Kerke.....	20	—	29	—
Skole.....	20	1	18	2
	(2 in aanbou)			
Biersale.....	2	—	4	1
Biersaaldepots/Drankwinkels.....	3	—	—	—
Drankwinkels (drank).....	1	—	1	1
Gemeenskapsentrums en sale.....	1	1 in aanbou	1	1
Garages.....	1	—	1	1 in aanbou
Crèches.....	3	—	2	—
Hotels.....	1	—	1 in aanbou	—
Administratiewe blokke.....	1	—	2	—
Ouetehuisse.....	1	—	1	—

BYDRAE DEUR DIE BESTUURDER, AFDELING NIEBLANKESAKE, BEHUISING VAN NIEBLANKES OU SKEMAS

1. Atteridgeville

Atteridgeville is 475 morg groot en word as een van die beste Bantoedorpe in die Republiek beskou. Dis in 1939 gestig. R819,724 is aan die oprigting van 1,532 wonings bestee en R494,178 aan die ontwikkeling van die terrein en die dienste.

Daar is twee-, drie-, vier- en vyfkamerhuise wat kragtens die nuwe beleid op 'n ekonomiese basis aan die inwoners verkoop is of verhuur word.

Benewens dienste soos spoelriolering en vuilgoedverwydering is daar 'n uitstekende kliniek met gekwalifiseerde dokters en opgeleide verpleegsters.

Die inwoners beskik oor uitstekende sportfasiliteite wat die meeste sportsoorte insluit.

2. Lady Selborne

Dis 'n Bantodorp met erfpagreg wat die Raad saam met die voormalige Munisipaliteit Hercules ingelyf het. Die gebied is oorspronklik in 1903 of 1905 aangelê en het uit 1,738 erwe bestaan. As gevolg van Pretoria se ontwikkeling en uitbreiding is die erwe in so 'n mate onderverdeel dat daar nou ongeveer 1,495 grondbesitters en 'n bevolking van omtrent 39,845 is.

Die Groepsgebiederaad het Lady Selborne as 'n toekomstige Blankegebied verklaar. Verwag word dat die inwoners binne die volgende twee of drie jaar na die Bantoedorpe Atteridgeville en Mamelodi oorgeplaas sal word. Tot op datum is 547 eiendomme deur die Raad aangekoop.

Die gebied is nie gerioleer nie en is ernstig oorbevolk. Daar is 'n aantal stewige wonings tussen die groot aantal heeltemal onbevredigende hout-en-sink-strukture versprei.

Daar is 'n ontspanningsaal, kliniek en crèche in die gebied, benewens 'n moderne kraaminrigting wat deur die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk bestuur word.

NUWE SKEMAS

3. Mamelodi

Tot dusver is daar agtduisend agthonderd vier-en-sestig (8,864) huise in die gebiede Mamelodi-Wes en Mamelodi-Oos opgerig. Daarbenewens is die volgende geboue opgerig:—

18 skole, 70 winkels, gemeenskapsentrum, biersaal, poskantoor, administratiewe blok, crèche, kliniek, doktersspreekkamer, timmermanswinkel, kraaminrigting en polisiestasie. 'n Sportterrein is aangelê en 'n pawiljoen gebou.

Twintig morg grond is vir 'n provinsiale algemene hospitaal uitgehou.

Die gebied ontwikkel gelykmatig en voorkeur word gegee aan elektrisiteitsverskaffing, padbou en vloedwaterdreinerings.

Bevolking: 58,670.

4. Atteridgeville/Saulsville.

Tot dusver is daar agtduisend tweehonderd vier-en-veertig (8,244) vierkamerhuise in die Atteridgeville/Saulsville-gebied voltooi.

Benewens 'n biblioteek, crèche, ontspanningsaal, kliniek, begrafnisondernemerslokaal en 'n moderne droogskoonmakery is daar 20 skole en 74 winkels. Die gebied word volgens plan ontwikkel, met die klem op rioolbenetting, elektrisiteits- en waterdienste, padbou en vloedwaterdreinerings.

5. Enkelkwartiere (Hostel), Saulsville.

Daar is 399 hosteleenhede gebou wat onderdak vir 6,384 persone verskaf, en elektrisiteit is voorsien. Die gebied is gerioleer. Elke eenheid het gemeenskaplike warmwater-stortbaddens en kombuise met elektriese warmplate as kookgeriewe. Die maandelikse huur is R2.00.

Tans word daar ongeveer 5,000 alleenlopende Bantoes gehuisves.

6. Algemeen.

Die elektriese treindiens na die Atteridgeville/Saulsville- en die Mamelodi-gebied werk bevredigend.

7. Laudium.

Laudium is die nuwe gebied vir Asië. Daar is 300 huise gebou en alle noodsaaklike dienste word verskaf.

Administratiewe kantore en 'n kliniek en vier winkels is opgerig.

Nog 136 huise sal gebou word.

8. Kleurlinggebied.

Ingevolge die Wet op Groepsgebiede is 'n gedeelte van die plaas Derdepoort 469 en 'n gedeelte van die bestaande dorpe Eersterust en Despatch, ongeveer 800 morg groot, tot 'n gebied vir bewoning deur lede van die Kleurlinggroep geproklameer.

Daar is 200 huise gebou en alle noodsaaklike dienste word verskaf.

'n Aantal gesinne word tans tydelik gehuisves in eiendomme wat deur die Raad oorgeneem is, 'n gemeenskapsaal is verskaf en 'n begraafplaas word tans aangelê.

Administratiewe kantore en 'n kliniek en nog 200 huise sal in die nabye toekoms opgerig word.

Hoofstuk X

BEHUISING EN REHABILITASIE VAN BLANKES

1. ALGEMENE BEHUISINGSTOESTAND

Gedurende die jaar is 1,137 aansoeke om huisvesting ontvang, die meeste daarvan ten opsigte van ons gesubsidieerde behuisingskemas. Dit beteken 'n toename van ongeveer 350 aansoeke bo die getal wat gedurende die afgelope paar jaar ontvang is. Hierdie toename in die betreklik hoë aantal aansoeke dui aan dat daar nog 'n redelike groot aanvraag na huise vir gesinne in die laer-inkomstegroepe is, wat huisvesting teen 'n lae huurgeld soek. Sommige aanvraers het dringend huisvesting nodig gehad en het voorkeur geniet in belang van die gesondheid en welsyn van hierdie gesinne. Wanneer hierdie toename in die aantal aanvraers oorweeg word, moet daar in gedagte gehou word dat aanvraers om verskillende eiendomme daarby ingeslote was en origns was hulle meestal van so 'n lae-inkomstegroep dat ons nie aan hulle huisvesting kon bied teen 'n huurgeld wat hulle kon bekostig nie en wat met hul inkomste verenigbaar sou wees nie. Waar die kwessie van verskillende eiendomme en behuising vir die laagste sogenaamde ekonomiese groep verder in hierdie verslag bespeek word, is dit belangrik om op hierdie faktore te let.

Gedurende die verslagjaar is 111 nuwe gesinne in sub-ekonomiese huise gehuisves. Hierdie groot getal bevestig die mening dat 'n groot gedeelte van die aansoeke van gesinne in die laerinkomstegroepe afkomstig is. Hierdie gesinne het 'n inkomste van minder as R86.67 (£43.6.8) per maand in die geval van dié wat in Danvilledorpsgebied gehuisves word en R60.00 (£30.0.0) per maand in die geval van dié wat in ander gebiede, soos Proclamation Hill, Nieu-Muckleneuk, Innesdale en Hercules gehuisves word. Drie-en-twintig (23) gesinne met 'n inkomste van R110.00 (£55.0.0.) tot R120.00 (£60.0.0.) per maand is in omgeskakelde ekonomiese huise gehuisves. Hierdie huise was oorspronklik sub-ekonomiese huise wat gedurende 1953 na 'n ekonomiese koopskema verander is. In min of meer dieselfde inkomstegroep is 123 gesinne in die tydelike ekonomiese skema by die tentoonstellingsterrein gehuisves. Hierdie skema word nou hoofsaaklik as 'n oorgangsentrum gebruik, waarvandaan oorplasing na verskillende behuisingskemas plaasvind sodra huisvesting beskikbaar is, en wanneer ander faktore, soos die rehabilitasie of heraanpassing van gesinne wat spesiaal hier gevestig is met die doel om hulself aan te pas, dit regverdig. Bowendien is 179 gesinne met 'n inkomste van ongeveer R130.00 tot R150.00 in verskeie ekonomiese koopskemahuise gehuisves en 98 gesinne in verskeie woonhuise en woonstelle in die Stad wat aan die Raad behoort. Nege (9) winkels in geboue wat deur die Raad aangekoop is as gevolg van verskeie munisipale ontwikkelingskemas, is verhuur. Bowendien het die Afdeling 'n groot aantal eiendomme ooreenkomstig groepsgebiedeontwikkeling oorgeneem. Verdere besonderhede hiervan is in 'n volgende gedeelte van hierdie verslag vervat.

Behalwe bogenoemde is 108 huurders binne die behuisingskemas verplaas hoofsaaklik weens veranderings in inkomste en gesinsgrootte.

Gedurende die jaar is 164 ekonomiese huise teen uiters lae koste en 'n blok van 30 ekonomiese woonstelle gebou.

Die 164 ekonomiese huise het deel uitgemaak van 'n skema van 200 ekonomiese huise wat ten weste van die bestaande Danvilledorpsgebied gehou word. Die blok woonstelle is na aan Kerkstraat-Wes geleë en kyk uit op die Pretoriase Golfbaan. Die beskikbaarheid van hierdie bykomende huisvesting het ons gehelp om gesinne te huisves wat anders elders sou moes terugval op huisvesting wat deur private ondernemings verskaf word. Ten spyte hiervan vind die Afdeling dit nogal moeilik om die ekonomiese huise van uiters lae koste te vul, omdat gesinne wat goedkoop huisvesting van hierdie aard nodig het, dit moeilik vind om die ekonomiese huurgeld van ongeveer R29.00 (£14.10.0.) per maand te betaal. Dit is ook uiters moeilik om huurders te kry vir die ekonomiese woonstelle wat teen die redelike huurgeld van R28.00 vir 'n tweekamerwoonstel en R37.00 per maand vir 'n driekamerwoonstel verhuur word.

Hieruit blyk dit dat daar besliste aanduidings is dat die aanvraag om huisvesting in gesubsidieerde behuisingskemas tans die grootste is onder die lae-inkomstegroepe en dat hoewel gesinne moontlik R140.00 (£70.0.0.) per maand verdien, wat die maksimum inkomstegrens is wat deur die Nasionale Behuisingskommissie vir huisvesting in behuisingskemas voorgeskryf is, vind hulle dit nog moeilik om die huurgeld in ons gesubsidieerde behuisingskemas te betaal. Met die oog op die huidige ekonomiese toestande en hoë bou- en grondkoste is dit vir private ondernemings onmoontlik om huisvesting te verskaf teen huurgelde wat gesinne in die lae-inkomstegroepe kan bekostig en derhalwe het dit vir Staats- en plaaslike owerhede nodig geword om die grootste of primêre verantwoordelikheid te aanvaar om huisvesting vir hierdie groep te verskaf. Pretoria het by hierdie beleid gestaan en het hierdie aanspreeklikheid vir 'n hele aantal jare aanvaar en het gevolglik op daadwerklike wyse daartoe bygedra dat hierdie gesinne gesonde huisvesting teen redelik goedkoop huurgelde kon verkry.

Op hierdie wyse het die Raad ook verligting verskaf aan 'n groot aantal gesinne oor 'n betreklike lang tydperk en het ontbering voorkom wat veroorsaak word deur hoë huurgeld wat groot inbreuk maak op die beperkte inkomste van 'n gesin.

Daarteenoor het private ondernemings gedurende onlangse jare aansienlik bygedra tot die uitkakeling van 'n tekort aan huisvesting vir gesinne in die hoërinkomstegroepe. Hierdie feit word ruimskoots gestaaf deur die groot surplus aan woonstelle wat nog deur die hele stad bestaan, ten spyte van die baie klein getal (267 woonstelle) wat gedurende die jaar binne die munisipale grense opgerig is. Dit skyn egter of huurhuise nie meer so gereedelik in die stad self beskikbaar is as verlede jaar nie, behalwe teen 'n hoë huurgeld.

Daar is 'n merkbare neiging vir die meeste van die huisboubedrywighede om in die gebiede net buite die stad se grense gekonsentreer te wees, waarskynlik omdat grond goedkoper en geredeliker beskikbaar in daardie gebiede is. Ten spyte van die nadeel van hoër vervoer- en ander koste in hierdie gebiede rondom Pretoria wat deur die Buitestedelike Gesondheidsraad beheer word, is 731 huise gedurende die jaar daar gebou. Bowendien is daar 55 huise in die Lytteltongebied, 75 in die Silvertonse munisipale gebied en 42 in die Pretoria-Noordgebied gebou, wat op 'n totaal van 903 huise buite die stad se grense te staan kom. Hierby kom nog 73 huise wat in Valhalla gebou is en 165 in die voorstede oos van Pretoria, soos Menlo Park, Lynnwood, Meyerspark, Maroelana, en Murrayfield, ens. terwyl 36 huise op Waterkloofrif gebou is. In die ander „buitegebiede” Waverley, East Lynne, Queenswood, Môregloed, Riverside en Kilnerpark is 198 huise gebou waarvan 25 in Riverside deur die Departement van Behuising self gebou is. Die grootste aantal huise wat in enige enkele voorstad buite die munisipale gebied van Pretoria gebou is, is in die nuwe Sinovillegebied waar 97 huise opgerig is. Bowendien is 29 huise in die aangrensende gebiede Annlin en Villa Rosa gebou. Met uitsondering van Valhalla is 96 huise in die gebied ten suide van die munisipale grens van Pretoria gebou.

In die munisipale gebied van Pretoria self is slegs 430 huise gebou, waarvan 130 ekonomiese huise was wat die Raad self in Danville gebou het. As die grootte van Pretoria in aanmerking geneem word, toon dit die gebrek aan grond vir woondoeleindes binne die stad aan. Dit is nogal 'n probleem veral as dit in verhouding tot die toename in bevolking beskou word. Daar sal oorweging daaraan verleen moet word om die stad se grense uit te brei ten einde meer grond te verkry vir die bou van wonings.

Die Blanke bevolking van Pretoria het met 24,6 persent vermeerder van 130,797 in 1951 tot 164,500 in 1962 en ten opsigte van die munisipale gebied plus die omliggende gebiede, met 46,4 persent vir dieselfde tydperk, nl. van 151,000 tot 221,200. Die toename in bevolking buite die munisipale gebied het die neiging van behuisingontwikkeling verander en 'n groter aantal huise word nou in die gebiede net buite die munisipale grense gebou. Hierdie verandering van neiging word bevestig deur die feit dat slegs 217 nuwe huise in die omliggende buitestedelike gebiede gedurende 1951 gebou is in vergelyking met 731 gedurende 1962.

Ooreenkomstig syfers wat deur die Bouseksie van die Stadsingenieursafdeling verstrekk is, is die getal wooneenhede wat jaarliks binne die munisipale gebied van Pretoria ten opsigte van die tydperk 1952 tot 1962 gebou is, soos volg:—

Jaar	Huise	Woonstelle
1952.....	312	210
1953.....	722	286
1954.....	362	632
1955.....	622	1,093
1956.....	490	539
1957—tot 30 Junie 1958.....	716	319
1958—tot 31 Desember 1958.....	239	106
1959.....	295	927
1960.....	428	1,227
1961.....	334	742
1962.....	*430	265

* 130 van hierdie aantal is ekonomiese huise wat deur die Stadsraad gebou is.

Die klein aantal woonstelle wat gebou is, is toe te skryf aan die kleiner aanvraag na woonstelle wat die gevolg gehad het dat daar dwarsdeur die Stad 'n groot aantal leë woonstelle is. Dit het 'n gebrek aan vertroue in die bou van woonstelle vir beleggingsdoeleindes veroorsaak.

2. SKEMAS WAARAAN GEWERK WORD EN SKEMAS WAT IN DIE LOOP VAN DIE JAAR VOLTOOI IS.

- Die bou van 200 ekonomiese huise teen uiters lae koste in Danville-Wes teen 'n beraamde boukoste van ongeveer R2,300 per huis het goed gevorder en 164 huise is vir administrasiedoeleindes aan die Afdeling toegewys.
- 'n Blok van 30 ekonomiese woonstelle wat uit 24 driekamerwoonstelle en 6 tweekamerwoonstelle bestaan, is voltooi en aan die Afdeling vir beheer- en verhuuringsdoeleindes oorgedra.
- Twee blokke woonstelle en huisies vir bejaardes en belemmerdes is deur utiliteitsbehuisingorganisasies opgerig met fondse wat deur die Departement van Behuising voorgeskiets is en met die Stadsraad as borg vir die lenings wat ten opsigte van hierdie skemas toegestaan is.

3. VOORGESTELDE NUWE BEHUISINGSKEMAS.

- Die voorneme bestaan om 30 duplekswoonstelle in die suidelike deel van die ou gedeelte van Proclamation Hill-dorp te bou; daar word vertrou dat hiervoor huurgelde wat baie laer is as dié wat vir soortgelyke huisvesting elders in die stad verlang word, gevra sal kan word.
- Die planne is voltooi vir die oprigting van 51 huisies vir bejaardes in Danville. Hierdie huisies is spesiaal ontwerp om aan die sosiale en liggaamlike behoeftes van bejaardes te voldoen en met die oog op die behoud van die funksionele doeltreffendheid van hierdie huise, sonder om die boukoste te verhoog.
- 50 uiters goedkoop huise met drie slaapkamers in Danville versprei onder die bestaande ekonomiese huise.
- 50 ekonomiese drie-slaapkamerhuise soortgelyk aan dié wat reeds in Danville opgerig is.

4. HUISBESITSKEMAS

Alle ekonomiese huise word verkoop ooreenkomstig 'n stelsel wat ontwerp is om 'n huurder wat nie die kontantgeld het nie in staat te stel om 'n minimum van 5 persent en oordraggeld te betaal om uiteindelik 'n woonhuis te koop. Terselfdertyd was daar geen afwyking van die belangrike sosiologiese beginsel van „self-help” nie en kopers is aangemoedig om te voel dat hulle 'n materiële „aandeel” in die aankoop van hul eiendomme het.

As die aankoop van 'n eiendom te maklik gemaak word, is daar 'n neiging om besetting deur huurders wat nie egte kopers is nie, aan te moedig. Dit het gewoonlik die gevolg dat eiendomme alte dikwels ontruim word en dit veroorsaak aansienlike verliese aan huurgeld, uitgawes aan herstelwerk en vernuwings en opseggings wat soms moeilike en langdragtige wetsprosedures meebring.

Ons stelsel is gegrond op die beginsel van 'n „verpligte besparing” van die deposito en oordraggeld. 'n Huurder huur eers 'n woning op wat ons 'n „huur met opsie om te koop”-basis noem. In hierdie geval begin hy deur 'n volle ekonomiese huurgeld te betaal. Uit hierdie huurgeld word die normale voorsiening wat vir administratiewe gelde gemaak word, plus die bedrae wat opsy gesit word vir slegteskuldereserwe en hernuwings (d.w.s. herstelwerk en onderhoudsfondse) maandeliks vir die huurder gespaar totdat die opgehoopde totale bedrag gelyk is aan die minimum deposito en oordraggeld wat vereis word. Daarop word aan die huurder die reg verleen om sy opsie om te koop binne 'n tydperk van 30 dae uit te oefen, waarna 'n koopakte opgestel word en die deposito en oordraggeld uit sy besparings, soos hierbo uiteengesit, betaal word. Sy volgende maandelikse terugbetaling of paalement word dan dienoreenkomstig verminder.

As 'n huurder nie sy opsie om te koop wil uitoefen nie, mag hy voortgaan om die huis te bewoon op 'n blote verhuuringsgrondslag, maar hy moet voortgaan om die ekonomiese huurgeld te betaal. Hierdie huurgeld word nie verminder soos in die geval van 'n egte koper nie en hy verbeur ook heeltemal die bedrae wat op sy naam opgespaar sou gewees het, as hy 'n egte koper was.

In die praktyk beteken hierdie stelsel dat die aankoop van 'n eiendom finaal bewerkstellig word na wisselende tydperke van bewoning op 'n verhuuringsgrondslag van ongeveer 30:36 maande.

Tot dusver is hierdie skema met welslae bekroon en verliese is tot 'n minimum beperk omdat „kopers” 'n volle ekonomiese huurgeld betaal tot tyd en wyl hulle hul huise koop en „skyn”-kopers ook uitgeskakel is.

As maatstaf van die welslae van hierdie skema dien die feit dat slegs 'n paar koopaktes ten opsigte van die aantal ekonomiese huise wat gedurende die jaar deur die Raad te koop aangebied is, opgesê is.

In spesiale gevalle is bykomende lenings vir die doel van aanbouing en verbetering aan individuele ekonomiese huise van die Nasionale Behuisingskantoor verkry. Hierdie lenings was almal vir die bou van ekstra slaapkamers om voorsiening te maak vir groter gesinne.

Die ekonomiese dubbelverdiepinghuise wat ons vir ongeveer R4,900 (£2,450) met inbegrip van die koste van die grond verkoop, het elkeen 'n teëldak, kombuis, sitkamer, badkamer en minstens drie slaapkamers. Hulle is egter nie baie gewild nie en dit skyn of mense wat hierdie soort huisvesting soek, gewoonlik 'n enkelverdiepinghuis verkies. Die dubbelverdiepinghuise het die voordeel dat hulle die algemene voorkoms van die dorpsgebied Danville verbeter het daar hulle afwisseling in die hoogte en aansig van die gebied self meegebring het. 'n Ander faktor wat teen ons dubbelverdiepinghuise tel, is dat 'n fout in die bouwerk die oorsaak daarvan was dat sommige van die buiteware nat word gedurende tydperke wanneer dit swaar en onophoudelik reën. Proefnemings word gedoen om hierdie moeilikheid uit die weg te ruim en daar word vertrou dat 'n eenvoudige hulpmiddel gevind sal word.

Die 200 uiters goedkoop ekonomiese huise (bekend as skema B) wat gebou word, is bedoel om voorsiening te maak uitsluitlik vir groter gesinne met 'n inkomste van R90.00 (£45.0.0.) tot R100.00 (£50.0.0.) per maand, want dit is hierdie groep wat dit reeds verskeie jare onmoontlik vind om geskikte huisvesting op die gewone eiendomsmark te verkry. Aangesien daar etlike jare reeds 'n ernstige tekort aan drie-slaapkamerhuise in ons goedkoop behuisingskemas vir hierdie groep was, moes sommige van hierdie gesinne onder onbevredigende oorvolle toestande woon, gewoonlik in gebiede buite die Stad se grense.

Die ekonomiese huurgeld van ongeveer R29.00 (£14.10.0.) per maand bestaande uit die maandelikse huurgeld plus paalemente, wat vir die eerste dertig maande betaal moet word deur mense wat nie die minimum 5 persent deposito en die oordraggeld (wat aan die begin van hierdie gedeelte genoem is) kan betaal nie, het ongelukkig geblyk te hoog te wees vir hierdie inkomstegroep en ons bereik nie ons doel om 'n besondere groep gesinne te help op die wyse wat oorspronklik bedoel en verwag is met hierdie skema nie. Daar is egter 'n behoefte daaraan dat huise vir hierdie inkomstegroep gebou moet word, maar teen 'n baie laer huurgeld. Ons bestudeer die posisie noukeuring en hoop om 'n skema te ontwerp wat die toestand die hoof sal kan bied. Op die oomblik kan ons egter nie insien hoe dit bewerkstellig sal kan word nie. Ons groot probleem is die grondwaardes en die hoë standaard huis wat aangevra word. As ons dit kan bewerkstellig, sal dit verligting bied aan sommige van dié gesinne wat onder oorvolle en slumtoestande woon veral dié wat net buite die munisipale grense woon maar in Pretoria werk, of wat huise bewoon teen huurgelde wat hulle nie kan bekostig nie.

5. BESTAANDE SKEMAS

Die Raad het nou 1,066 ekonomiese huise binne sy verskillende ekonomiese koopskemas. Hoewel ons in die afgelope jare die merendeel van die sub-ekonomiese huise by die ekonomiese verkoopskemas ingeskakel het, is daar nog 417 sub-ekonomiese huise. Ten spyte van die lae-inkomsteperke wat die Nasionale Behuisingskommissie voorskryf, vir die bewoning van sub-ekonomiese huise is daar nog steeds 'n groot aanvraag na hierdie huise.

Die meeste van die aanvraers om hierdie huise is pensioentrekkers, weduwees en vroue met kinders wie se mans hul verlaat het. Daar is net 'n paar loontrekkers wie se inkomste werklik sub-eonomies is, nl. R60.00 of minder per maand, soos deur die Nasionale Behuisingskommissie vasgestel is.

6. ALLERLEI

(a) Diverse munisipale eiendomme.

In die loop van die jaar het die Raad 67 eiendomme in verband met die beoogde verkeers-, binnekringpad- en ander munisipale ontwikkelingskemas aangekoop. Soos alle ander soortgelyke eiendomme is hulle aan hierdie Afdeling oorgedra vir verhuur-, beheer- en administratiewe doeleindes. Benewens al ons behuisingskemas beheer ons ook nou altesaam 334 winkels, huise, woonstelle, fabrieks- en ander persele. Hierdie syfer sluit 52 eiendomme in die Goedehoopgebied in, wat herbeplan en herontwikkel sal word. Hierdie bykomende huise en woonstelle het ons in staat gestel om 'n groot aantal gesinne, wat onder die middel- en hoëinkomstegroepe ressorteer, te help, waarvan die meeste nie met huisvesting in ons behuisingskemas gehelp sou kon word nie.

Behalwe hierdie eiendomme is 8 huise weens hul vervalde toestand gesloop.

(b) Herontwikkeling van Goedehoop.

Soos vermeld in paragraaf (a) is die voorneme om uiteindelik al die eiendomme in Goedehoop op te koop en om die gebied te herbeplan en herontwikkel as 'n tuinvorstad; of as wat oorsee bekend is as 'n „Stedelike Hernuwingskema”. 'n Totale getal van 52 sulke huise in hierdie gebied word nou deur die Afdeling beheer. Bowendien is 5 huise wat aldus aangekoop is, gesloop weens hul bouwallye toestand.

(c) Groepsgebiedeontwikkeling.

Eiendomme geleë in die Riverside-, Eastwood- en Highlandsgebiede (almal buite die munisipale grense) en eiendomme in Claremont en Lady Selborne binne die munisipale gebied, word tans deur die Raad aangekoop in verband met groepsgebiedeontwikkeling. Hierdie gebiede is ingevolge 'n bepaling van die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Groepsgebiede as gebiede vir toekomstige bewoning deur Blankes geklassifiseer. Aangesien die Raad die funksies van die Groepsgebiedeontwikkelingsraad oorgeneem het ten opsigte van sy eie en aangrensende gebiede, koop die Raad alle eiendomme in hierdie gebiede op wat daardeur geraak word. In gevalle waar hierdie eiendomme in wonings wat geskik is vir bewoning deur Blankes omgeskakel kan word, word hulle behoorlik herstel, hernuwe en weer verhuur. Alle ander eiendomme word gesloop. Tot 31 Desember 1962 was ondergemelde eiendomme nog onder die beheer van hierdie Afdeling. Die eiendomme in ander gebiede wat vir Nieblankes uitgehou is, word deur die Raad se Afdeling Nieblankesake geadministreer:—

	Getal eiendomme	Getal gesinne wat daar woon
Riverside.....	6	6
Highlands.....	50	141
Claremont (Blankegedeelte).....	51	107
Sentraal.....	3	3
Totaal.....	<u>110</u>	<u>257</u>

Die groot aantal gesinne wat die eiendomme bewoon, toon die mate van oorbewoning wat op sommige van hierdie eiendomme bestaan.

In die Riversidegebied is 35 huise reeds gesloop as deel van 'n program om hierdie gebied so gou moontlik skoon te maak. In The Highlands is 25 woonhuise gedeeltelik gesloop en 7 wonings is heeltemal gesloop.

(d) Ontspanningsentrum en Openbare Saal: Danville.

Hierdie aantreklike en betreklik ruime en goed-toegeruste gebou, wat aan die hoofpad na Danvilledorp geleë is, is gedurende 1961 voltooi. Dit is gebou om inwoners van Proclamation Hill, Danville en Wespark, wat oorwegend munisipale en ander „behuisings”-dorpe is, te dien en om die ontwikkeling van gesonde gemeenskapsverhoudings in dié gebiede aan te moedig.

Dit is op 15 September 1961 amptelik deur Sy Edelaagbare die Burgemeester, raadslid Van Vuuren, geopen tydens 'n spesiale stedelike onthaal by die sentrum en verteenwoordigers van die vernaamste belastingbetalers-, kerk-, sport-, kulturele en ander organisasies van die westelike gebiede is spesiaal uitgenooi.

Dit word die „Ontspanningsentrum Lucas van den Berg” genoem as blyk van waardering vir die pogings wat raadslid L. J. van den Berg aangewend het om die sentrum te laat stig.

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die volgende aantal persone aan die verskillende bedrywighede by hierdie sentrum deelgeneem:—

	Getal deelnemers
Balletklasse.....	1,130
Bioskoopvertonings.....	1,390
Troues.....	2,290
Kerkfunksies.....	2,288
Skoolfunksies en Kersfeesbome.....	1,010
Liggaamsoefeningsessies.....	7,365
Huishoudkunde- en ander klasse van die Vrouefederasie.....	997
Volkspeler-aande.....	2,706
Vergaderings.....	921
Totaal.....	<u>20,097</u>

Hierdie syfers toon hoe nuttig so 'n sentrum kan wees.

7. ONTLEDING VAN GESINNE AAN WIE HUISVESTING GEBIED WORD

Die volgende is 'n ontleding van die tipe huisvesting wat aangebied is en die aantal „nuwe gesinne” wat gedurende die jaar in ons verskillende behuisingskemas gehuisves is:—

Sub-ekonomiese huise.....	111
Omgeskakelde ekonomiese huise.....	23
Diverse munisipale eiendomme.....	98
Woonstelle by tentoonstellingsterrein.....	123
Ekonomiese huise (koopskemas).....	179
Ekonomiese woonstelle Danville en Groenveld.....	27
Woonstelle vir ouderdomspensioentrekkers.....	8
Totaal.....	<u>569</u>

Benewens bogenoemde is 108 huurders binne ons verskillende behuisingskemas oorgeplaas as gevolg van verandering in inkomste of gesinsgrootte terwyl 69 huurders huise ontruim het sonder om die gebruikelike maand kennis te gee. Een-en-twintig gesinne is uitgesit weens nie-betaling van huur gelde of paalemente, wat baie min is in verhouding tot die groot aantal huise en eiendomme wat hierby betrokke is. Dit dui ook daarop dat ons heeltemal daarin geslaag het om agterstallige gelde redelik laag te hou. Ons meen dat dit daaraan te danke is dat ons uitgebreide bevoegdheid besit om ons eie diskresie te gebruik in die geval van gesinne wat werklik in nood verkeer, voordat ons tot drastiese stappe, soos uitsettingsmaatreëls oorgaan. Dit het ook in talryke gevalle gehelp om die opbreek van die gesinstuiste te verhoed en ons ook in staat gestel om doeltreffende rehabilitasie-maatreëls onder sulke gesinne te tref.

8. OPSOMMING VAN ALLE BESTAANDE BEHUISINGSKEMAS

A. Skema I.

Die Raad se eerste sub-ekonomiese huise is in 1931 gebou.

Vyf-en-twintig huise is gebou en die skema staan bekend as skema I.

25 Sub-ekonomiese huise:—	
Pretoria-Wes.....	14
Nieu-Muckleneuk.....	11
	<u>25</u>

Hiervan is 4 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1955 in 'n ekonomiese skema omgeskakel en twee met ingang van 1 Januarie 1956, te wete:—

Pretoria-Wes.....	3
Nieu-Muckleneuk.....	3
	<u>6</u>

Sub-ekonomiese huur gelde:—

Tweeslaapkamer (skakeltipe).....	R3.50
Tweeslaapkamer (enkel).....	R4.50

Ekonomiese huur gelde:—

	Sub-ekonomiese huise	Sub-ekonomiese huise wat na ekonomiese huise omgeskakel is. Geen huise omgeskakel nie
Tweeslaapkamer (skakeltipe).....	R11.30	Ongeveer R18.50
Tweeslaapkamer (enkel).....	R12.60	

Die sub-ekonomiese inkomsteperk is R60.00 per maand.

B. Skema II

Die volgende skema, bestaande uit 100 sub-ekonomiese huise, is in 1937 deur die Raad onderneem en staan bekend as skema II.

100 Sub-ekonomiese huise:—

Rietfontein.....	6
Wonderboomsuid en Villieria.....	21
Mayville.....	8
Nieu-Muckleneuk.....	15
Proclamation Hill.....	50
	<u>100</u>

Hiervan is 50 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1955 in 'n ekonomiese skema omgeskakel en 9 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1956, te wete:—

Mayville.....	1
Rietfontein.....	4
Wonderboomsuid en Villieria.....	18
Nieu-Muckleneuk.....	9
Proclamation Hill.....	27
	<u>59</u>

Sub-ekonomiese huurgelde:—

Eenslaapkamer.....	R4.85
Tweeslaapkamer.....	R5.45
Drieslaapkamer.....	R5.95

Ekonomiese huurgelde:—

	Sub-ekonomiese huise	Sub-ekonomiese huise wat na ekonomiese huise omgeskakel is
		Ongeveer
Eenslaapkamer.....	R12.80	R19.20
Tweeslaapkamer.....	R16.00	R19.78
Drieslaapkamer.....	R18.00	R22.20

Die sub-ekonomiese inkomsteperk is R60.00 per maand.

C. Skema III

Die volgende skema, bestaande uit 200 sub-ekonomiese huise, is gedurende 1937–1938 na voltooiing van skema II onderneem en staan bekend as skema III.

200 Sub-ekonomiese huise:—

Rietfontein.....	14
Wonderboomsuid.....	6
Villieria.....	10
Nieu-Muckleneuk.....	20
Proclamation Hill.....	150
	<u>200</u>

Hiervan is 64 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1955 in 'n ekonomiese skema omgeskakel en 36 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1956, te wete:—

Rietfontein.....	5
Wonderboomsuid.....	2
Villieria.....	6
Nieu-Muckleneuk.....	11
Proclamation Hill.....	76
	<u>100</u>

Sub-ekonomiese huurgelde:—

Eenslaapkamer.....	R4.85
Tweeslaapkamer.....	R5.45
Drieslaapkamer.....	R5.95

Ekonomiese huurgelde:—

	Sub-ekonomiese huise	Sub-ekonomiese huise wat in ekonomiese huise omgeskakel is
		Ongeveer
Eenslaapkamer.....	R12.00	R18.35
Tweeslaapkamer.....	R14.00	R19.25
Drieslaapkamer.....	R16.00	R21.07

Die sub-ekonomiese inkomsteperk is R60.00 per maand.

D. Danvillese sub-ekonomiese behuisingskemas

Die Raad het beoog om in 1944-45 1,000 sub-ekonomiese huise in die pas geproklameerde dorp Danville te bou.

Gedurende 1945-1947 is 500 sub-ekonomiese huise gebou, en die bou van die orige 500 huise is gestaak. Van die oorspronklike 500 sub-ekonomiese huise in dié dorp is:—

200 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1953 in 'n ekonomiese skema omgeskakel; en

100 met ingang van 1 Januarie 1955 in 'n ekonomiese skema omgeskakel.

Sub-ekonomiese huurgelde (Differensiële huurgeldskema):—

Dit het voorheen gewissel van R1.50 per maand tot R9.75 per maand, ongeag die grootte van die huise, maar na gelang van die inkomste en grootte van die gesin.

In Desember 1951 is sub-ekonomiese huurgelde verhoog, en dit wissel nou van R1.60 tot R12.00 per maand, na gelang van die inkomste en grootte van die gesin maar kortings van 50c per maand word toegestaan ten opsigte van afhanklike kinders onder die ouderdom van 17 jaar wanneer die berekenbare inkomste van 'n gesin minder as R50.00 per maand is. 'n Verdere korting van 25c per maand word toegestaan ten opsigte van elke R1.00 wat die berekenbare gesinsinkomste minder as R39.00 per maand is. Vir die doel van die vasstel van huurgelde word 'n huurgeld van R8.75 per maand as die basiese huurgeld vir 'n huis geneem ongeag sy grootte. Wanneer die inkomste R86.75 per maand oorskry, moet die ekonomiese huurgeld betaal word.

Ekonomiese huurgelde:—

	Sub-ekonomiese huise	Omgeskakelde ekonomiese huise
		Ongeveer
Eenslaapkamer.....	R13.65	R17.60
Tweeslaapkamer.....	R15.57	R19.40
Drieslaapkamer.....	R17.45	R20.50
Vierslaapkamer.....	R19.45	R23.40

Die sub-ekonomiese inkomsteperk is R20.00 per week, dit wil sê, hoogstens R86.67 per maand.

E. Sub-ekonomiese huise in Hercules.

Sewe-en-vyftig sub-ekonomiese huise is deur die Munisipaliteit van Hercules gebou. Hierdie huise is deur die Raad oorgeneem toe Hercules ingelyf is.

Sub-ekonomiese huurgelde:—

Tweeslaapkamer.....	R2.40
	R2.83
	R3.70
Drieslaapkamer.....	R6.25
	R5.17

Ekonomiese huurgelde:—

Tweeslaapkamer.....	R6.97
	R8.10
	R10.10
Drieslaapkamer.....	R21.30
	R24.00

Die sub-ekonomiese inkomsteperk is R60.00 per maand.

F. Huisies vir ouderdomspensioentrekkers te Hercules.

Twaalf huisies, in die vorm van ses groepe skakelhuse, is deur die Munisipaliteit van Hercules gebou en by inlywing deur die Raad oorgeneem.

Slegs pensioentrekkers met 'n inkomste van ongeveer R49.00 per maand (waarde van gesamentlike gewone pensioene) en R57.00 (waarde van gesamentlike oudstryders- en gewone pensioene) word in hierdie of ander skemas vir bejaardes gehuisves.

G. Nasionale Behuising (Huurskema). Hercules.

Vier nasionale huise is deur die Munisipaliteit van Hercules gebou en by inlywing deur die Raad oorgeneem.

Hierdie huise is met ingang van 1 Julie 1958 in 'n ekonomiese skema omgeskakel en te koop aangebied.

Ekonomiese huurgelde:—

Twee teen R27.53 per maand elk	Paaielemente na betaling van deposito en hereregte
Een teen R31.78	Twee teen R15.69 per maand elk
Een teen R39.75 per maand	Een teen R18.10 per maand
	Een teen R23.29 per maand

Inkomsteperk is R140 per maand.

H. Woonstelle vir bejaardes by die Tentoonstellingsterrein.

Gedurende 1950/51 is tien militêre huthuise by die Tentoonstellingsterrein deur die Raad in dertig woonstelle vir bejaardes omgeskep.

Huurgeld R5.50 per maand.

Inkomsteperk van toepassing soos in F.

Hoewel badgeriewe gemeenskaplik is, het elke woonstel sy eie spoelkloset en wasbak.

I. Ekonomiese woonstelle by die tentoonstellingsterrein.

Gedurende 1947 is militêre huthuise in 107 woonstelle van wisselende groottes omgeskep om gesinne te huisves wie se inkomste die voorgeskrewe perke vir sub-ekonomiese huise oorskry.

Huurgelde:—

Eenslaapkamerwoonstel.....	R9.25
Tweeslaapkamerwoonstel.....	R11.00
Drieslaapkamerwoonstel.....	R12.50

Geen bepaalde inkomsteperk is van toepassing nie. Bad- en latrinegeriewe is gemeenskaplik.

J. Ekonomiese winkel- en woonstelskema: Danville.

Hierdie skema, bestaande uit 18 tweekamerwoonstelle en 8 winkels, is gedurende 1949–1950 op 'n ekonomiese basis deur die Raad gebou.

Huurgelde:—

R17.00 per maand vir 2 woonstelle.

R16.00 per maand vir 16 woonstelle.

Winkels word op 'n tienjaar-huurbasis deur die Raad verhuur.

K. Diverse woon- en ander eiendomme.

Woonhuise, woonstelle en winkels word van tyd tot tyd vir ontwikkelingsdoeleindes deur die Raad aangekoop, d.w.s. verbreding van paaie, aanleë van parke, klinieke en in verband met groot verkeerskemas.

Daar is tans 183 huise, 40 woonstelle en 59 sakepersele en een hotel.

In die loop van die jaar is 8 huise gesloop.

L. Ekonomiese behuisingskema: Hercules.

Hoewel daar oorspronklik beoog is om 100 van hierdie huise te bou, is slegs 57 in 1955 gebou.

Die huise is vir ongeveer R4,300.00 verkoop, teen paaielemente van ongeveer R28.50 per maand.

M. Ekonomiese laekostekoopskema te Danville.

Honderd huise is gedurende 1953–1954 gebou en verkoop. Huise is teen ongeveer R3,900 elk verkoop, teen paaielemente van ongeveer R26.00 per maand.

N. Pretoriase ekonomiese koopskema (50 huise).

Nege-en-dertig huise is in Nieu-Muckleneuk opgerig en 11 in Capital Park.

Huise is vir ongeveer R5,700 verkoop.

Paaielemente, na betaling van minimum deposito's van R120.00–R140.00, beloop ongeveer R40.00–R44.00 per maand.

Te wyte aan die feit dat die Raad nie genoeg grond kan kry nie en die hoë koste van hierdie huise, het die Raad besluit om nie voort te gaan met die bou van die orige 100 huise nie.

O. Nuwe Danvillese ekonomiese skema (100 huise).

Honderd huise is gedurende 1956 voltooi en verkoop.

Hierdie huise is as gevolg van 'n verbeterde ontwerp, 'n bietjie duurder as die oorspronklike goedkoop huise.

Hierdie huise se verkoopprys is ongeveer R4,300. Die eerste vyftig is verkoop op die basis van terugbetaling oor 'n tydperk van tien jaar van die deposito- en hereregtekening. Maandelikse paaielemente was ongeveer R29.00.

Die orige 50 huise is verkoop op die hersiene basis van „huur met die opsie om na drie jaar te koop”, dit is, betaling van 'n ekonomiese huurgeld van ongeveer R37.00 per maand totdat die bedrag van die deposito en hereregte afbetaal is met behulp van krediet wat toegestaan word ten opsigte van voorsiening wat in die huurgeld gemaak word vir 'n reserwe vir slegte skulde en administrasie- en instandhoudingskoste.

P. Diverse ekonomiese eiendomme.

Die beheer en administrasie van 131 ekonomiese huise wat in verskeie dele van die stad opgerig is, is in 1959 van die Stadstoesouriersafdeling oorgeneem.

In 42 van hierdie gevalle is die hele behuisingslening afbetaal en die orige 89 gevalle is nog onder hierdie Afdeling se beheer.

Q. Ekonomiese dubbelverdiepinghuise in Danville (50 huise).

Boubedryghede het in 1960 begin en die skema is vroeg in 1961 voltooi.

Die verkoopprys van hierdie huise is ongeveer R4,890. Terugbetaling, na betaling van die minimum deposito van ongeveer R244.00 en hereregte van ongeveer R146.60, sal teen ongeveer R26.00 per maand geskied.

R. Skema „B”—200 ekonomiese laekostehuse.

Daar is in die tweede helfte van 1961 met hierdie skema begin. Verwag word dat die laaste groep van 18 huise by voltooiing teen die einde van Maart 1963 aan die Afdeling oorgedra sal word.

Die huise sal teen ongeveer R2,900 tot R3,100 verkoop word, waarby die prys van die grond ingesluit is.

Die skema sal bestaan uit 80 drieslaapkamer- en 120 vierslaapkamerhuise volledig met sitkamers, groot kombuise, badkamers, afsonderlike spoellatrines, elektriese stowe en warmwatersilinders. Bediendekamers met spoellatrines word ook op elke eiendom gebou.

Na betaling van die minimum deposito en hereregte sal die paaient ongeveer R21.00 per maand beloop.

S. Goedehoopherontwikkelingskema.

In hierdie gebied word eiendomme aangekoop met die oog op herontwikkeling en herbeplanning as 'n tuinvoorstad.

Tans word 52 huise deur die Afdeling beheer en teen wisselende huurgelde verhuur.

T. Groepsgebiedeontwikkeling.

Alle eiendomme wat aangekoop is in gebiede wat vir bewoning deur Blankes geproklameer is, word teen wisselende huurgelde verhuur, na gelang van die grootte, standaard en ligging van hierdie eiendomme.

Hoofstuk XI

SUIWEL-EN VEEARTSENYKUNDIGE BEHEER

In vergelyking met die verslag ten opsigte van verlede jaar, word die volgende belangrike feite aangeteken:—

- Die melkverbruik het vermeerder van 'n daaglikse hoeveelheid van 23,100 gelling tot 26,100 gelling. Dit kan toegeskryf word aan:—
 - Vermeerdering van melkprodusente met 23;
 - doeltreffende beheer en bemaking van vars melk deur die Melkbeheerraad sedert 1 Julie 1962;
 - verhoogde produksie deur produsente weens die verkryging van beter pryse deur die Melkraad;
 - verhoging in die aantal melkwinkels met 14.
- Die byna 100 persent verbruik van melk in die gepasteuriseerde vorm sedert wetgewing vir die verpligte pasteurisasie vanaf die begin van die jaar van krag geword het. 'n Baie klein hoeveelheid (0.8%) word as „gesertifiseerde rou melk” verbruik.
Die vermeerdering van die totale aantal melkerye met 33, teenoor 'n vermindering van 3 die vorige jaar.

A. BESONDERHEDE VAN LISENSIES WAT BEHANDEL IS.

	Nuut	Oorgedra	Gestaak	Geweier	Toe- of afname
Produsente.....	63	9	40	2	+23
Produsent-verspreiders.....	1	—	—	—	+ 1
Verspreiders.....	6	8	11	—	— 5
Melkwinkels.....	15	2	1	—	+14
Totaal.....					+33

Gedurende die betrokke tydperk het die aantal melkerye met 33 vermeerder.

B. LIGGING VAN PERSELE.

Op 31 Desember 1962 was daar 820 suiwelpersele wat soos volg geleë is:—

	In Munisipale gebied	Binnel 10 myl	11-25 myl	26-50 myl	51-75 myl	76-100 myl	101-150 myl	151-200 myl	Verder as 200 myl	Totaal
Produsente.....	1	30	78	51	47	28	97	32	1	365
Produsent-verspreiders...		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Verspreiders.....	118									118
Melkwinkels.....	334									334
TOTAAL.....	355	31	78	51	47	28	97	32	1	820

C. MELKVOORRADE.

Getal persele waar melk geproduseer word.....	368
Benaderde getal koeie wat aangehou word:	
(a) In melk.....	17,082
(b) Droog.....	8,720
Benaderde getal gellings wat daaglik geproduseer word.....	26,113

D. VERVOER VAN MELK

Melk word gewoonlik per spoot of padmotor vervoer. Verreweg die grootste hoeveelheid melk word deur motorvoertuie vervoer wat die melk op die plase of langs die hoofweë oplaai.

Geen koelvervoer word gebruik nie behalwe die koeltrokke wat die Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorweë verskaf waar melk per spoor vervoer word. Motorvoertuie wat vir die vervoer van melk gebruik word, is gewoonlik van die „oop”-tipe, en die houters (kanne) word nie teen direkte sonlig, stof of reën beskut nie.

In die stad geskied aflewering deur middel van beskutte vragmotors, afleweringsfietsse, driewielmotors, „elektriese melkkarretjies” en spesiaal vervaardigde kragfietsse en bromfietsse. Verspreiders probeer om melk met die mins moontlike vertraging te laat aflewer.

E. BERAAMDE DAAGLIKSE MELKVERBRUIK.

Van produsente	Gelling 25,900
Van produsent-verspreiders (slegs as „gesertifiseerde rou melk”)	200
Ingevoer (gedurende tye van skaarste — industriële).....	130
Totaal.....	26,230

Van die bogemelde daaglikse totaal is die verbruik soos volg:—

Gepasteuriseerde melk.....	Gelling 26,030 (of 99.2%)
Gesertifiseerde rou melk.....	200

Alle industriële melk wat gedurende tye van skaarste ingevoer is, is voor verbruik gepasteuriseer. Sodanige invoer word slegs toegelaat nadat die toestand gedurende tye van seisoenskaarste sorgvuldig oorweeg is. Tekorte is gewoonlik die gevolg van swak weerstoestande en in 'n mindere mate ook aan ander faktore soos die opening van opvoedkundige inrigtings na vakansietye, militêre bewegings en periodieke seisoensuitbrake van veesiektes, veral knopvelsiekte, driedagstyfte, ens. 'n Totaal van 47,610 gelling is hoofsaaklik gedurende die maande Maart en April 1962 weens die langdurige droogte ingevoer.

Weens die aanneem van wetgewing vir die verpligte pasteurisasie van melk met ingang van 1 Januarie 1962, is daar geen ongepasteuriseerde melk of room in die stad verkoop nie, met uitsondering van 'n klein hoeveelheid „gesertifiseerde rou melk” en „gesertifiseerde rou room” wat regstreeks van die produsent na die verbruiker vervoer word. Daar is 'n toenemende aanvraag na „gesertifiseerde rou room” deur bakkers en banketbakkers, wat die rou produk verkies weens die klitsingsbestendigheid daarvan, met die gevolg dat meer produsente aansoek gedoen het om as produsente van „gesertifiseerde rou melk en room” gesertifiseer te word. Gereelde toetse is uitgevoer op die kuddes en melkvoorrade van produsent-verspreiders (waarvan daar slegs drie is) wat toegelaat word om „gesertifiseerde rou melk en room” binne die stad te verkoop. Daaglikse roetine-Resazurintoetse asook regstreekse mikroskopiese tellings en coliformtoetse van melkmonsters het aangetoon dat 'n bevredigende produk geproduseer en vir verbruik afgelewer word. 'n Sekere mate van moeilikheid is ondervind met individuele koeie wat aan chroniese mastitis (van stafilokokkale oorsprong) gely het en waar behandeling nie geslaag was nie. Hierdie draers is almal uitgeskakel. Serologiese toetse aan die begin van die jaar het drie positiewe en drie verdagte tuberkulienreaktors asook twee positiewe reaktors vir brusellose aangetoon onder die kuddes wat vir die produksie van „gesertifiseerde rou melk en room” bedoel was. Alle reaktors is onmiddellik van kant gemaak. Voorlopige toetse is teen die einde van die jaar op 'n vierde kudde gedoen met negatiewe resultate.

F. SURPLUS-, AFGEROOMDE EN SUURMELK.

Soos in die vorige jaar is 'n aansienlike hoeveelheid surplusmelk deur die ses vernaamste distribusiemelkerye (almal pasteurisasiedepots) gedurende tye van seisoensurplus ontvang. Die beraamde totaal ontvang is 480,000 gelling. Dit is hoofsaaklik na kaas-, melkpoeier-, kondensmelk- en sterilisasie-melkfabrieke afgelei, terwyl 'n groot hoeveelheid, ongeveer 260,500 gelling, geskei en die room aan botterfabrieke verkoop is. Die afgeroomde melk aldus verkry, is verkoop, of weggee aan boere (produsente) en 'n sekere hoeveelheid is vir plaaslike verbruik gepasteuriseer. Groot hoeveelhede ongepasteuriseerde afgeroomde melk waarvoor daar nie 'n geskikte afsetgebied gevind kon word nie, is somaar weggegooi, ten spyte daarvan dat hierdie produk dringend benodig word om die ernstige probleem van gebreksiektes, veral kwasjiorkor by die Bantoes, en in mindere mate by die Blanke bevolking van die Republiek, te bestry.

Dit is egter verblydend om te vermeld dat groot hoeveelhede gepasteuriseerde melk en gesteriliseerde poeiermelk aan behoeftiges teen 'n nominale bedrag of kosteloos die afgelope jaar of twee uitgereik is, deur middel van staatsgesubsidieerde „voedingskemas”, waarin sommige plaaslike besture 'n leidende rol speel. Die resultate van hierdie voedingskema is baie bevredigend en in die Kinderwelsynafdeling van hierdie verslag word daarvoor verslag gedoen.

'n Beraamde 16,540 gelling is afgekeur weens suurwording, ondrinkbaarheid, minderwaardige gehalte, besmetting, ensovoorts gedurende die verslagtydperk.

G. DAAGLIKSE VERSPREIDING VAN MELK

	Gelling
(a) Deur produsent-verspreiders (as „gesertifiseerde rou melk”).....	200
(b) Deur verspreiders, teekamers, ens. (as gepasteuriseerde melk).....	26,113
Totaal.....	<u>26,313</u>

H. PERSONEEL WERKSAAM IN DIE MELKBEDRYF

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Produsente.....	366	1,856	2,222
Produsent-verspreiders.....	5	24	29
Verspreiders.....	270	701	971
Totaal.....	<u>641</u>	<u>2,581</u>	<u>3,222</u>

I. DIE TOETS VAN WERKNEMERS IN DIE MELKBEDRYF VIR TIFOÏDE

	Totaal	Negatief	Positief
Blankes.....	6	6	—
Nieblankes.....	60	50	10
Totaal.....	<u>66</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>10</u>

Bogenoemde syfers dui aan dat slegs 'n klein persentasie (2%) van die totale aantal werknemers hulle vir tifoïdetoetse aangemeld het. Dit is betreurenswaardig maar die toestand kan egter nie verbeter word nie, te wyte aan die lang afstande van plase van die stad en die gedurige wisseling van suiwelwerknemers — veral Nieblankes. Werknemers wat ondersoek is, is meesal afkomstig van produsent-verspreiders en verspreiders in die stad.

Almal wat positief reageer, word belet om in melkpersele, melkwinkels, waterwerke of enige voedselbedryf te werk.

Geen uitbraak, deur melk versprei, van tifoïde of enige ander melkverspreide epidemie het gedurende die verslagtydperk voorgekom nie.

J. INSPEKSIES

Gereelde inspeksies van alle melkpersele is deur die personeel bestaande uit twee gekwalifiseerde veeartse en vier gekwalifiseerde gesondheidsinspekteurs uitgevoer. Daarbenewens word hulp ook deur ander lede van die gesondheidsinspeksiepersoneel verleen in verband met inspeksies van melkwinkels en verspreidingsdepots in die stad.

Die produksie, hantering, verwerking en verspreiding van alle melk in die munisipale gebied word baie goed beheer en toesig oor gehou.

Die primêre doel en strewe van inspeksies is om produsente, produsent-verspreiders, verspreiders en alle melkhanteerders te help, raad te gee en op te voed wat betref die produksie, hantering en benutting van skoon, veilige en voedsame melk. Die belangrikste sake wat bespreek en beklemtoon word, is die volgende:—

- (a) Veesiektes en behandeling.
- (b) Die bou en oprig van suiwelpersele.
- (c) Skoonmaak en sterilisering van suiweltoerusting.
- (d) Die produksie, verkoeling en vervoer van melk.
- (e) Skeikundige en bakteriologiese ontleding van melk.
- (f) Hantering, verspreiding, verbruik en voedingswaarde van melk.
- (g) Algemene beginsels van higiëne in die melkbedryf.

Daarbenewens help lede van die suiwelinspeksiepersoneel die Regering met die opstel van spesifikasies en standaarde vir verskillende melkprodukte, en dien ook in gesamentlike komitees van verskillende plaaslike owerhede wat met aangeleenthede verbonde aan melk en melkprodukte handel. Praktiese demonstrasies en lesings word ook aan studente oor die verskeie seksies van openbare gesondheid gegee.

Besonderhede van uitgevoerde inspeksies is soos volg:—

I. Inspeksie van melkerie (plase).	
(a) Gedurende melktye.....	181
(b) Ander tye.....	1,803
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	694
II. Inspeksies van melkdepots.	
(a) Vroeg in die môre.....	14
(b) Gedurende die dag.....	811
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	173
III. Inspeksie van verspreiding (op straat, melkwinkels, ens.).	
(a) Vroeg in die môre.....	21
(b) Gedurende die dag.....	241
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	19
IV. Ander inspeksies en navrae.....	170
V. Klagtes (openbare) waarmee gehandel is.....	36
VI. Skriftelike kennisgewings bestel.....	65
VII. Skriftelike kennisgewings waaraan voldoen is.....	50

VIII. Kudde-inspeksies deur veeartse.

Hierdie inspeksies is merendeels gedurende die werklike melktye uitgevoer en melkkuddes is veral ondersoek vir siektes wat die kwaliteit en veiligheid van melk nadelig mag beïnvloed. Daarbenewens is die boere raad gegee oor alle sake aangaande die behandeling, voorkoming en beheer van veesiektes, parasiete, voeding, bestuur en soortgelyke sake.

Gedurende die verslagtydperk is 515 inspeksies van kuddes uitgevoer. Party van hierdie kuddes is meer as een keer geïnspekteer. Behalwe mastitis is gevind dat die volgende toestande en siektes die meeste voorkom: wanvoeding, uit- en inwendige parasiete, rooiwater, galsiekte, bosluisvergiftiging, sekere virussiektes (byvoorbeeld driedaagse styfsiekte, kalfpneumonie en knopvelsiekte, koeipokkies), plantvergiftiging, bakteriële siektes soos brusellose, tuberkulose, difterie, diarree, paratífus, ensovoorts en verskeie soorte liggaamsongesteldhede soos onvrugbaarheid en gebreksiektes. Mastitis bly nog 'n groot probleem uit sowel 'n gesondheids- as 'n ekonomiese oogpunt beskou. Die mate waarin die verskillende veroorsakende organismes weerstand opbou teen geneesmiddels is skrikwekkend.

Stafilokokkale infeksies is definitief aan die toeneem en dit is nie ongewoon nie om verskillende soorte stafilokokke aan te tref wat een of meer dele gelyktydig aantast en wat dan verskillende antibiotiese geneesmiddels vir behandeling vereis.

In die meeste gevalle is die aanval van mastitis van 'n verraderlike aard en kom dit uiteindelik voor die dag as 'n subkliniese infeksie wat nie met sekerheid deur die boer gediagnoseer kan word nie. Die sifbekertoets is nie meer van enige praktiese nut nie en doeltreffende resultate kan slegs verkry word deur middel van bakteriologiese kulture van melkmonsters. Vir praktiese doeleindes word daar egter goeie resultate verkry deur die Kaliforniese mastitistoets as 'n roetine-toets te gebruik, liever as die sifbekertoets.

Die veeartsenykundige beamptes is ook verantwoordelik vir die meeste van die laboratorium-werk i.v.m. melk, soos mikroskopiese tellings, fosfatase-toetse, coliformtoetse, verftoetse, ensovoorts, waarvan die resultate hieronder in tabelvorm aangegee word.

K. MELKTOETSE.

(a) Regstreekse mikroskopiese tellings (rou melk).

Getal monsters getoets.....	11,002
Getal baie goeie monsters.....	432
Getal goeie monsters.....	6,838
Getal redelike monsters.....	292
Getal onbevredigende monsters.....	3,440

(b) Resazurintoetse (rou melk).

Getal monsters getoets.....	10,267
Getal baie goeie monsters (Simbool A).....	—
Getal goeie monsters (Simbool B).....	7,254
Getal redelike monsters (Simbool C).....	1,657
Getal onbevredigende monsters (Simbool D).....	1,356

(c) Vermoedelike coliformtoetse (gepasteuriseerde melk, 48 uur teen 37°C.)

Getal monsters getoets.....	3,723
Getal positiewe monsters.....	319 (of 8.6%)
Getal negatiewe monsters.....	3,404

(d) Mastitistoetse.

Gedurende mikroskopiese roetine-ondersoek van 11,002 melkmonsters van produsente is daar 996 monsters gevind wat positief was vir *Streptococcus agalactiae*. Vir ander vorms van mastitis-veroorsakende organismes is geen statistieke beskikbaar nie hoewel 'n groot mate van mastitis te wyte aan stafilokokke gedurende individuele roetine-ondersoek van melkkuddes aangetref word.

(e) Toets vir neerslag op skyf van sigbare vuil.

Getal monsters geneem.....	463
Getal bevredigende monsters.....	339
Getal onbevredigende monsters.....	124
Finale aanmanings.....	124
Vervolgings.....	Geen

(f) Fosfatase-toets (gepasteuriseerde melk).

Getal monsters getoets.....	3,842
Getal monsters doeltreffend gepasteuriseer.....	3,832
Getal monsters wat effens te swak gepasteuriseer is.....	10
Getal monsters wat heeltemal te swak gepasteuriseer is.....	Geen

(g) Plaattellings en *E. coli*-toetse. (Fekale Groep I.)

(Gedoen ingevolge die Melkeryverordeninge van die Stadsraad van Pretoria wat 'n standaard van hoogstens 200,000 organismes per milliliter en geen *E. coli* in 0.01 milliliter vereis.)

Getal monsters getoets.....	296
Getal wat aan wetlike standarde voldoen.....	123
Getal wat te veel mikro-organismes bevat—gewaarsku.....	88
Getal wat te veel <i>E. coli</i> bevat—gewaarsku.....	13
Getal wat te veel mikro-organismes en <i>E. coli</i> bevat.....	72
Totale getal waarskuwings.....	173
Totale getal vervolgings.....	Geen

(h) Skeikundige ontleding van melk. (Monsters ingevolge die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels geneem.)

Getal monsters ontleed.....	848
Getal bevredigende monsters.....	299
Getal onbevredigende monsters.....	549
(i) Onvoldoende melkvet.....	14
(ii) Onvoldoende vaste melkstowwe (vet uitgesluit).....	518
(iii) Water bygevoeg.....	16
(iv) Preserveermiddels bevattende.....	1

(i) Biologiese Toetse.

Daar is geen biologiese toetse uitgevoer nie.

(j) Serologiese Toetse.

(i) Tuberkulose.

Die volgende syfers weerspieël toetse (Binnehuide Tuberkulien) wat deur die Veldseksie van die Afdeling Staatsveeartsenykundige Dienste, asook veeartse in private praktyk, op kuddes wat aan Pretoria melk lewer, uitgevoer is.

	Getal kuddes getoets	Totale getal diere	Negatief	Positief	Verdag
Produsente (rou melk vir pasteurisasie)..	11	3,236	2,902	198	136
Produsente (gesertifiseerde rou melk)...	4	191	185	3	3
	15	3,427	3,087	201	139

Uit hierdie syfers sal dit blyk dat slegs 'n geringe persentasie (4.3%) van die totale aantal melkkuddes wat melk vir verbruik binne die stad lewer, gedurende die verslagtydperk getoets is. Om verskillende redes maak die boere min gebruik van die geriewe wat hulle gebied word om hul kuddes te laat toets. In een besondere melkkudde is 'n hoë persentasie besmette vee aangetref nadat die kalwers by die plaaslike slagplaas weens veralgemeende tuberkulose afgekeur is.

Alle koeie wat gedurende die roetine-inspeksie van kuddes wat „gesertifiseerde rou melk” verskaf, positief of verdag gereageer het, is van kant gemaak voordat 'n permit vir die verkoop van hierdie melk of room uitgereik is.

(ii) **Brusellose (Besmetlike misgeboorte.)**

Hierdie siekte is nog wyd verspreid in die Republiek en daar kan aangeneem word dat minstens 20 persent van alle melkkuddes besmet is. Inenting met „stam-19-entstof” het bygedra om die voorkoms van die siekte die afgelope paar jaar te verminder, maar dit was dikwels onbevredigend weens onoordeelkundige gebruik. Boere word gedurig aangemoedig om alle jong vee in te ent ten einde 'n onvatbare kudde op te bou. Produsente wat „gesertifiseerde rou melk en room” lewer, word egter nie toegelaat om entstof op volwasse vee te gebruik nie, omdat „valse” resultate gedurende roetine-onderzoek verkry word. Alle gesertifiseerde kuddes is gereeld aan serologiese en melkringtoetse onderwerp en dié wat reageer het (slegs 2), is van kant gemaak.

L. VERVOLGINGS.

Gedurende die verslagtydperk is 18 oortredings ingevolge die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels en die Melkeryverordeninge, vir ondergenoemde misdrywe behandel:—

Invoer van melk sonder 'n lisensie.....	1
Bygevoegde water (melk).....	16
Tekort aan melkvet.....	1
Preserveermiddels (formalien) in melk.....	1
Bedrag van boetes betaal.....	R172.00

M. ALGEMEEN.

(a) **Verpligte Pasteurisasie.**

Verordeninge wat dit verpligtend maak om alle melk te pasteuriseer asook sekere bepalinge aangaande die verkoop van „gesertifiseerde rou melk en room” het aan die begin van hierdie jaar in werking getree. Teen alle verwagtings in het die „oorskakeling” sonder enige moeilikhede hoegenaamd plaasgevind en die hele toestand is deur die verbruikerspubliek, produsente en verspreiders (selfs dié paar wat teen pasteurisasie gekant is) sonder enige teenkanting aanvaar. Dit kan hoofsaaklik toegeskryf word aan ons onvermoeide en deeglike pogings om die publiek oor die afgelope dekade of twee op te voed insake die noodsaaklikheid van pasteurisasie. Afgesien hiervan is voldoende tyd (drie jaar) aan produsente en verspreiders van rou melk gegun om die nodige veranderinge in hul besighede aan te bring, voordat die verordeninge toegepas sou word.

(b) **Varsmelkbemarkingskema.**

As gevolg van die gesamentlike pogings van die meeste produsente, het daar 'n varsmelkbemarkingskema of sogenaamde „Melkraad” tot stand gekom vanaf die begin van die laaste helfte van hierdie jaar. Die vernaamste pligte van die Raad is om die verkoop van varsmelk te reël en om 'n afsetgebied te vind vir surplusmelk gedurende tye van seisoensurplus. Dit beoog ook die oprigting van kaas- en melkpoeierfabrieke asook die massa-vervoer van melk en die aankoop van melk op 'n gehaltegrondslag.

(c) **Antibiotiese besmetting van melk.**

Die onoordeelkundige gebruik van verskillende antibiotika deur boere vir die behandeling van mastitis gee dikwels aanleiding daartoe dat sulke antibiotika in wisselende hoeveelhede in melk aangetref word. Dit maak 'n wêreldwye gesondheidsprobleem uit. Onlangs is daar 'n aanvang gemaak met 'n poging om die mate van antibiotiese besmetting van melk te beraam. Die resultate is nog nie beskikbaar nie, hoewel bevind is dat 'n paar monsters positief is deur middel van die T.T.C.-toets (Trifeniel-tetrasool-chloried-toets). Boere word altyd aangeraai om nie melk van 'n behandelde koei te gebruik of te verkoop voordat minstens 72 uur na die laaste behandeling verstryk het nie.

HERCULES-SKUT

Statistieke vir die verslagtydperk is soos volg:—

Getal diere geskut							Skutgelde	Met
Perde	Muile	Donkies	Vee	Skape en bokke	Varke	Honde	ingevorder	skutverkopings ingevorder
70	97	21	44	1 skaap	2	—	R346.00	R31.76

ALGEMEEN.

Die skut is onder die regstreekse toesig van die Raad se Veeartsenykundige Beamptes. 'n Vaste Blanke Skutmeester bygestaan deur 'n Nieblanke bediener is altyd aan diens om geskutte diere te ontvang en te versorg. Die meeste diere wat geskut word, veral groot diere, behoort aan Nieblankes wat in 'n nabygeleë dorp woon, terwyl slegs 'n klein persentasie aan Blanke boere in die omgewing behoort. As diere nie binne die bepaalde tydperk deur hul eienaars opgeëis word nie, word hulle gewoonlik per openbare veiling verkoop. Een muil is van kant gemaak weens hoë ouderdom en gevorderde swakheid.

Al die diere wat geskut word, word behoorlik in stalle geplaas en gevoer onder veeartsenykundige toesig. Die voer en versorging van die diere het dikwels die gevolg gehad dat vrygelate diere weer van hul eienaars weggeloop en self na die Skut gaan of deur persone na die skut aangejaag word ter wille van die skutgeld verbonde aan die skut van 'n dier (aanjaaggelde).

Sekere verbeterings, naamlik die vervanging van dakke, doeltreffende afvoerslote vir vuilwater en afloopwater sal in die toekoms by sommige van die stalle aangebring moet word.

Hoofstuk XII

WATERTOEOVOER

Soos voorheen vermeld, het die aanvraag om water elke jaar geweldig toegeneem, soos onderstaande tabel aandui:—

	Miljoen gelling per dag
1929—1930.....	4.2
1934—1935.....	7.4
1939—1940.....	8.78
1945—1946.....	13.8
1946—1947.....	14.2
1947—1948.....	14.52
1948—1949.....	15.254
1949—1950.....	15.963
1950—1951.....	16.973
1951—1952.....	17.766
1952—1953.....	17.921
1953—1954.....	18.065
1954—1955.....	18.689
1955—1956.....	20.821
1956—1957.....	21.533
1957—1958.....	23.008
1958—1959.....	25.339
1959—1960.....	27.994
1960—1961.....	29.004
1961—1962.....	29.807

Die water is uit vyf bronne afkomstig; drie dolomietfonteine lewer regstreeks 'n gedeelte en Rietvlei en die Randse Waterraad verskaf die res. Gedurende die verslagtydperk is die volgende hoeveelhede water uit hierdie bronne verkry:—

	1962
Randse Waterraad.....	7,584.700
Fontainedalfonteine.....	1,441.496
Sterkfonteinfonteine.....	527.586
Rietvlei- en Erasmusfonteine.....	740.280
Rietvleifiltreerinstallasie.....	603.108

Die volgende hoeveelhede vuilgoed, ensovoorts, is verwyder:—

	Januarie— Desember 1962
Asblikdiens.....	291,950 kub. jt.
Spesiale en Koepondiens.....	23,162 kub. jt.
Nagemmerdiens.....	3,114,996 gelling
Suigtenkdiens.....	10,122,000 gelling.

Hoofstuk III

RIOOLWATERSUIWERINGSWERKE EN SIELKUNDIGE LABORATORIUMS
RIOOLWATERAFVOER.

Hier volg die maandelikse rioolwaterafvoer- en reënvalsyfers oor die jaar:—

	Daspoort-rioolwaterwerke		Rooiwal-rioolwaterwerke.	
	Daaglikse gemiddelde afvoer Gelling	Reënval Millimeter	Daaglikse gemiddelde afvoer Gelling	Reënval Millimeter
Januarie.....	8,873,000	113.1	4,568,000	96.5
Februarie.....	9,566,000	101.0	4,493,000	59.1
Maart.....	8,914,000	56.6	3,600,000	75.3
April.....	7,827,000	49.0	3,953,000	51.0
Mei.....	8,220,000	0.0	4,039,000	0.0
Junie.....	7,614,000	1.8	4,374,000	4.0
Julie.....	7,092,000	0.0	3,851,000	0.0
Augustus.....	6,998,000	0.7	4,363,000	0.5
September.....	6,334,000	0.0	4,966,000	0.0
Oktober.....	7,654,000	50.7	4,254,000	43.5
November.....	7,970,000	178.7	5,108,000	146.3
Desember.....	7,262,000	96.3	5,071,000	87.2
Jaar 1962.....	7,860,000	647.9	4,387,000	563.4

Die daaglikse gemiddelde syfer vir die rioolwater wat by die twee werke behandel is, het 12½ miljoen gelling beloop, 'n afname van ¾ miljoen gelling vergeleke met 1961.

UITVLOEISEL NA KRAGSTASIE.

Gemiddeld 1,214 miljoen gelling sandgefiltreerde en gechlloreerde uitvloeisel per dag is oor 365 dae na die Pretoria-Weskragstasie gepomp en dit is 'n daaglikse gemiddelde van 3.3 miljoen gelling. In tabel 1 word die ontledingsresultate van die uitvloeisel aangedui.

VERTEERDE SLYK.

Gedurende die jaar is 16,640 vragte verteerde slyk per enkelspoorkipwa van die droogbeddings verwyder. Dit verteenwoordig 12,330 kubieke jaart droë rioolslyk wat gedurende die jaar gehanteer is.

VODDE EN GRINT, DASPOORTWERKE.

Gedurende die jaar is daar 1,118 kubieke jaart vodde en 696 kubieke jaart sand en grint uit die rioolwater verwyder. Dit verteenwoordig 'n gemiddelde van 10.5 kubieke voet vodde en 6.5 kubieke voet sand en grint per miljoen gelling rioolwater.

ROOIWAL-RIOOLWATERWERKE.

Die populierplantasies is verdubbel en dek nou ongeveer 340 acres met ongeveer 170,000 bome. 'n Besproeiingsdam van 7 miljoen gelling is voor die planttyd in diens geneem sodat die meeste van die nuwe boompies op hoër kontoerwalle geplant kon word. Die 1958-aanplanting van 5,000 bome is uitgedun tot ongeveer 300 bome per acre.

RYPINGS DAMME, ROOIWAL.

Die resultate van ontledings wat in 1962 gedoen is, aangeteken in dele per miljoen, is per gemiddeld uitgewerk en word soos volg getabelleer:—

	Dam Invloei	Dam 1	Dam 2	Dam 3	Dam 4	Dam Uitvloeisel
Opgeloste vaste stowwe.....	520	516	504	511	495	489
Drywende stowwe.....	42.0	22.0	24.7	31.3	34.8	25.7
Chloride as Cl.....	80	88	86	91	93	82
PH.....	7.65	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.3
Ammoniak-stikstof.....	16.5	13.2	13.1	12.2	11.0	11.1
Skeikundige Suurstofbehoefte....	140	88	83	80	75	80
Nitriet-stikstof.....	1.25	0.70	0.81	1.13	1.21	1.25
Nitraat-stikstof.....	20.0	19.2	18.2	16.6	16.2	15.0
4 uur se suurstof opgeneem.....	14.4	10.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.3
Biochemiese Suurstofaanvraag....	26.0	14.2	10.8	10.7	11.1	11.7
Fosfaat as P ₀₄	19.3	16.7	21.0	19.6	19.6	20.2
Sintetiese reinigingsmiddel.....	7.1	—	—	—	—	3.1

Gemiddelde stroom van uitvloeisel gedurende die jaar was 1.82 miljoen gelling per dag.

E. coli. Tipe I—Afname in die mees waarskynlike aantal van meer as 2,000,000 per 1 milliliter tot minder as 100 per 1 milliliter.

E. coli. Tipe II—Afname in die mees waarskynlike aantal van 500,000 per milliliter tot minder as 50 per milliliter.

F. streptococci—Afname in die mees waarskynlike aantal van 1,800 per milliliter tot minder as 3 per 1 milliliter.

LABORATORIUMDIENSTE.

Gedurende die jaar is 5,238 monsters vir die onderskeie munisipale afdelings ontleed.

ONTLEDING VAN RIOOL-, RIVIER- EN DAMWATER.

Verteenwoordigende monsters rioolwater en slyk asook rivier- en damwater is gereeld elke maand gedurende die jaar ontleed, sommige bakteriologies sowel as chemies ten einde doeltreffende werking van die behandelingseenhede te verseker en enige besoedeling of veranderde toestand in die riviere en damme agter te kom.

SKEIKUNDIGE PERSONEEL OP 31.12.1962.

N. P. Nicolle, B.Sc., L.S.A. Chem. I., L. Inst. R.	Hoofskeikundige en Rioolwerkebestuurder.
H. M. Murray, B.Sc., (Toeg. en Nywerheidskeikunde) L.S.A. Chem. I., A.L. Inst. R.	Asst.-hoofskeikundige en -rioolwerkebestuurder.
H. P. Oosthuizen, B.Sc.	Skeikundige.
J. H. de Lange, B.Sc.	Skeikundige.
H. H. E. Schröder, B.Sc.	Skeikundige.
W. J. Engelbrecht.	Laboratoriumassistent.
A. J. de Villiers.	Laboratoriumassistent.
K. Rode.	Laboratoriumassistent.
Mej. P. Chemaly.	Tikster/Klerk.

TABEL 2.

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VAN SLYKONTLEDING.

	Daspoort		Rooiwal	
	Onbehandelde slyk	Verteerde slyk	Onbehandelde slyk	Verteerde slyk
Daelikse gemiddelde volume gepomp — gelling.	63,000	—	60,000	—
PH.	5.9	7.3	5.7	7.2
Vaste stowwe %.	5.2	5.7	6.9	6.8
As % van vaste stowwe.	24	37	32	38
Vlugtige sure d.p.m.	1,300	270	1,900	900
Ammoniak as N. d.p.m.	170	650	290	730

TABEL 1.

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VAN ONTLEIDING VAN RIOOLUITVLOESEL BY VERSKILLEND EENHEDE.

Syfers tussen hakies verteenwoordig onderskeidelik die hoogste en laagste waardes vir die jaar.

Resultate is in dele per miljoen.

EENHEDE	DASPOORT					ROOIWAL	
	1-4 6 vt.-biofilters enkele filtrasie	5 & 6 12 vt.-biofilters dubbele filtrasie	7 & 8 6 vt.-biofilters enkele filtrasie	9 5 vt.-jenksbiofilter 2:1 hersirkulasie	Sand filters: Vinnige val	1 12 vt.-biofilters enkele filtrasie	
Gemiddelde daaglikse vloei—miljoen gelling.....	2, 15	2, 8	1, 95	1, 5	3, 3	3, 1	
4 uur se suurstofabsorbering.....	10, 3 (12, 0) (8, 3)	11, 6 (13, 5) (10, 6)	9, 1 (13, 0) (6, 5)	15, 0 (18) (10)	8, 8 (9, 6) (8, 1)	14, 4 (17) (12)	
5 dae se B.S.D.....	23 (35) (12)	26 (45) (17)	21 (35) (11)	41 (63) (25)	9, 5 (15, 3) (3, 0)	26 (58) (12)	
Chemiese suurstofbehoefte.....	77 (100) (60)	105 (135) (85)	80 (120) (30)	150 (220) (110)	70 (90) (55)	140 (250) (100)	
Ammoniak as N.....	11 (17) (8)	14 (24) (5)	10, 5 (17) (4)	26 (35) (15)	10 (15) (6)	16, 5 (24) (9)	
Nitraat as N.....	18 (22) (13)	22 (27) (11)	11 (18) (2)	1 (2, 7) (0, 3)	20 (25) (14)	20 (27) (13)	
Totale opgeloste vaste stowwe (gedroog op 105°C).....	450 (485) (420)	470 (535) (420)	545 (780) (400)	540 (700) (460)	495 (590) (425)	520 (625) (480)	
Swewende vaste stowwe.....	22 (39) (15)	31 (58) (15)	26 (37) (4)	35 (80) (25)	5 (10) (2)	42 (54) (24)	
Sintetiese reinigers (Anionies).....	2, 3 (5, 5) (0, 8)	4, 0 (10, 3) (0, 7)	2, 0 (3, 7) (0, 3)	4, 2 (6, 7) (1, 0)	2, 2 (4, 6) (1, 0)	71 (14, 8) (0, 7)	

Hoofstuk XIV

GENEESKUNDIGE DIENSTE VIR NIEBLANKES

KLINIESE DIENSTE

Die tabel hieronder dui die aantal en die tipes klinieke aan wat elke week uitsluitlik vir Nieblankes in die stad en die Bantoe dorpe gehou word:—

	Atteridgeville	Kampong	Mamelodi	Kliniek vir spesiale Siektes	Lady Selborne
Kindersorgklinieke.	2	3	2	—	—
Klinieke vir Veneriese Siektes.	1	—	1	4	—
Voor- en Nageboortelike klinieke.	1	2	1	—	—
Tuberkuloseklinieke.	1	1	1	—	1
Algemene Buitepasiëntklinieke.	2	—	2	—	—

Verdere besonderhede aangaande Kindersorg-, Veneriese siektes-, Tuberkulose-, Voorgeboortelike en Nageboortelike klinieke verskyn in 'n ander deel van hierdie verslag.

KLINIESE OPGAWES.

	Kampong	Atteridgeville	Mamelodi	Saulsville	Totaal
Getal nuwe pasiënte.	— (—)	7,382 (8,306)	7,501 (8,469)	5,390 (4,046)	20,273 (20,821)
Getal herbesoeke.	— (—)	11,708 (9,587)	11,125 (12,212)	11,517 (12,705)	34,350 (34,504)
Getal verbande aangebring.	2,459 (2,707)	14,033 (13,378)	10,490 (11,911)	9,506 (12,661)	36,488 (40,657)

Benewens die bostaande word buitepasiëntklinieke vir Nieblanke Munisipale werknemers elke oggend behalwe op Sondae en Openbare Vakansiedae gehou. In die loop van die jaar is 2,956 siek werknemers behandel en is 1,591 werknemers wat beserings opgedoen het, medies ondersoek en behandel.

Hoofstuk XV

GESONDHEIDSONDERRIG

Talle praatjies oor openbare gesondheidsaangeleenthede is in die loop van die jaar gelewer.

Groot plakkate met gesondheidspropagandaprente en gepaste slagspreuke daarop is op gunstige plekke in die stad uitgestal.

Kort rolprente is gereeld in die bioskope vertoon.

Alle toewaens van die Gesondheidsafdeling dra plakkate met die een of ander gesondheidsboodskap. Hierdie plakkate pas in spesiale gleuwe aan die sye en agterkante van die toewaens. Hulle word gereeld van tyd tot tyd omgeruil.

Persoonderhoude en artikels het gemiddeld een keer per week in sowel Engelse as Afrikaanse koerante verskyn.

TABEL 1.

GEBOORTES (ALLE RASSE) GEDURENDE DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1962.

	Blankes				Bantoes				Asiate				Kleurlinge			
	Egrelke		Buite-egrelke		Egrelke		Buite-egrelke		Egrelke		Buite-egrelke		Egrelke		Buite-egrelke	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Januarie...	197	169	5	1	40	39	30	14	6	4	—	—	6	7	1	—
Februarie...	146	143	2	3	299	273	238	235	7	9	—	—	5	9	1	3
Maart...	224	188	8	1	39	34	21	27	10	5	2	1	9	4	3	1
April...	143	156	1	3	115	108	72	67	4	5	—	—	5	4	1	2
Mei...	157	170	2	4	84	76	58	55	11	5	—	—	6	8	1	1
Junie...	181	212	3	7	169	169	118	144	12	9	—	—	9	3	—	1
Julie...	144	168	4	4	185	181	148	160	4	5	1	1	7	6	4	2
Augustus...	150	166	4	2	396	423	263	271	11	7	—	—	7	3	—	2
September...	158	166	5	2	122	130	54	66	16	7	—	—	5	8	2	1
Oktober...	204	184	3	3	401	388	293	302	14	14	—	—	8	6	2	1
November...	136	159	5	3	416	465	381	357	7	5	—	—	6	1	2	—
Desember...	186	196	2	4	256	275	156	179	7	7	—	—	6	4	—	2
TOTALE	2,026	2,079	44	34	2,522	2,561	1,822	1,877	109	82	3	2	77	63	17	16

GEBOORTES
(PLAASLIKE INWONERS)

	Blankes				Nietblankes				Blankes				Nietblankes			
	Egrelke		Buite-egrelke		Egrelke		Buite-egrelke		Egrelke		Buite-egrelke		Egrelke		Buite-egrelke	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Januarie...	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	93	89	11	11
Februarie...	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	15	11	—	—	88	68	72	65
Maart...	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	82	96	7	10
April...	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	83	79	28	20
Mei...	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	7	9	—	—	105	113	32	16
Junie...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	122	104	43	52
Julie...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	12	—	—	109	93	88	97
Augustus...	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	15	—	—	105	90	45	35
September...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	26	—	—	98	93	15	14
Oktober...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	129	112	103	86
November...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	21	—	—	89	86	149	116
Desember...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	9	—	—	120	96	60	54
TOTALE	16	14	—	—	127	122	—	—	1,223	1,119	—	—	653	576	—	—

TABEL/2.

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1962

BLANKES

	24 uur en jonger	24 uur tot een week	Een week tot een maand	Een drie maande	Drie tot ses maande	ouer as jonger 12 maande	Totale suigeling-sterfte	Een tot twee jaar	Twee tot drie jaar	Drie tot vier jaar	Vier tot vyf jaar	Totale sterfte onder vyf jaar
	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V	M V
Serebro-spinale Men. Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Difterie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Enterende infeksie en bloedvergifting.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Masels.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Slaperige harsingvliesontsteking.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Prostaatkanker.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Beenkanker.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis pneumokokkale.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis—ander vorms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Serebrale Embolisme.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akute hartspierontsteking.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akute brongitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchopneumonie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Nierbekkenontsteking.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Diarrée en enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore misvorming.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Voor tydige geboorte.....	10	11	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Besering by geboorte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	29
Atelektase.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Ander siektes (eerste jaar).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Gifgasse ongelukke.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Brandwonde ongelukke.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vuurwapens ongelukke.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander onbekende oorsake.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALE.....	12	13	26	28	4	3	4	3	5	2	—	65
							57	62	4	2	1	70

TABEL/3.

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1962.

BANTOES

	24 uur en onger		24 uur tot een week		Een week tot een maand		Een tot drie maande		Drie tot ses maande		Ouer as ses jonger as 12 maande		Totale suigelingsterfte		Een tot twee jaar		Twee tot drie jaar		Drie tot vier jaar		Vier tot vyf jaar		Totale sterfte onder vyf jaar	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Kinkhoes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Difterie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaaklem.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberkulose—Asenhalingstelsel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberkulose—Sentrale Senustelsel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberkulose—Akute Milière.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erterende infeksie en bloedvergifting.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basil-disenterie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Masels.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanker ongespesifiseerde organe.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanvoeding.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pollagra.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis—ander vorms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartkwaal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akute bronchitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchopneumonie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lobère Pneumonie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hipostatiese pneumonie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longenafseem.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrée en enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewerkwale.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nierontsteking.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Velsiektes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore misvorming.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voortydige geboorte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Besering by geboorte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelkase.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bloedvergifting by moeder.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sifilitiese blaarkoors.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melaena Neoratorium.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander gespesifiseerde kwale (1ste jaar).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moord skerp instrumente.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander ongelukke.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vergiftigingsongelukke.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brandwondongelukke.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Verdowingsmiddelongelukke.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander onbekende oorsake.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....	32	27	77	72	39	29	67	54	106	109	104	93	425	384	235	224	56	65	16	19	10	10	742	702

TABEL/3.

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1962.

	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M			
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TABEL/4.

STERFTES VAN BLANKES, VYF JAAR EN OUER, BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1962.

	5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Bo 80		TOTAAL	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Aansteeklike en parasitiese siektes.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7
Kanker en ander gewasse.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Voedingsiekties en kwale van buislose kliere.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	55
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloedvormende organe.....	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Kwale van senuweestelsel en sintuigorgane.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	4	3	3	4	12	10	7	12	19	20	16	23	65	73
Kwale van bloesomloop.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	5	7	4	50	16	57	30	58	63	35	39	214	158
Kwale van asemhalingstelsel.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	4	3	5	4	16	3	7	12	19	15	23	27	79	67
Kwale van spysverteringstelsel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	3	3	3	2	4	3	1	—	18	9
Nie-veneriese siektes van die urinestelsel en geslagsorgane.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	4	2	6	3	2	3	7	13	21	27
Siekte by swangerskap en kindergeboorte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Seniliteit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Selfmoord.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Manslag.....	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	2	1	3	3	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	9
Ongelukke.....	3	3	—	—	9	—	12	—	5	2	4	1	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
Teregstellings.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	15
Onbestelde lewings.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....	9	8	4	2	16	3	16	3	13	8	30	19	34	36	119	59	106	72	125	130	107	130	579	470

TABEL 5.

STERFTES VAN BANTOES, VYF JAAR EN OUER, BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1962.

	5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Bo 80		TOTAAL	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Aansteeklike en parasitiese siektes.....	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	4	4	5	4	14	1	4	5	4	1	3	—	—	—	39	25
Kanker en ander gewasse.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	7	1	11	5	7	5	2	1	2	2	32	17
Voodingsiektes en kwale van buislose klier.....	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	6
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloedvormende organe.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Kwale van senuweestelsel en sintuigorgane.....	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	10	6
Kwale van bloedsomloopstelsel.....	1	2	1	—	1	2	4	—	2	2	7	2	11	2	11	4	12	10	5	3	2	—	57	27
Kwale van asemhalingstelsel.....	1	2	1	—	—	6	3	—	4	5	9	3	20	9	7	13	14	14	8	13	2	15	66	83
Kwale van spysverteringstelsel.....	11	6	1	—	5	3	5	6	1	5	16	10	29	7	30	11	28	17	13	11	9	15	148	91
Nie-veneriese siektes van die urinestelsel en geslagsorgane	2	1	1	1	—	1	3	4	—	4	4	—	5	2	9	—	3	2	5	5	—	—	32	20
Siektes by swangerskap en kindergeboorte.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	5	3	5	8	3	1	3	2	—	16	23
Seniliteit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Selfmoord.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	4	9	5	12
Manslag.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3
Ongelukke.....	—	—	1	—	5	1	16	—	11	—	17	1	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	2
Teregstellings.....	—	2	1	—	4	—	7	1	9	1	22	2	17	2	7	3	6	2	—	—	1	—	74	13
Onbesliste bevindings.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake.....	3	5	—	2	1	3	—	5	—	2	9	5	8	7	12	4	10	9	5	4	8	7	56	53
Velsiektes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	1
TOTAAL.....	19	22	11	9	18	19	41	26	33	25	95	34	123	41	102	52	97	64	44	41	30	49	613	382

TABEL 6.

KINDERSTERFTES: BLANKES: OORSAAK VAN DOOD EN STERFTESYFER VIR JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1962.

	Atelek-tase		Wan-voeding		Aansteek- like siektes		Diarree- siektes		Bronchitis en pneumonie		Aange- bore oorsaak		Ander oorsaak		Voorty- digheid		Besering by geboorte		Totale sterf- gevalle		Totale geboortes		Sterftesifer per 1,000 lewendegeboortes		TOTAAL
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
Sentrale Gebied.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pretoria-Wes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprose- en Sielsteke-hospitale en Verdediging.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvokop.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voortrekkerhoogte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ooetelike Voorstede.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noordelike Voorstede.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hercules.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....	6	6	—	—	1	—	3	—	9	—	6	—	4	—	25	—	3	—	57	—	2,070	—	27.53	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	62	—	2,113	—	29.34	—	28.45

TABEL 7.

KINDERSTERFTE: ALLE NIEBLANKES: GEBIEDSVORKOMS VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1962.

BANTOES	Atelek-tase		Aansteek- like siektes		Diarree- siektes		Brongitis en pneumonie		Aan- gebore oorsake		Ander oorsake		Voor- tydgheld		Besering by geboortes		Wan- voeding		Totale sterf- gevälle		Totale geboortes		Sterfesyfer per 1,000 le- wendgeboortes		Totaal
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
Mamelodi.....	4	2	1	7	32	27	41	43	2	1	31	25	20	16	5	7	3	6	139	134	1,161	1,218	119.72	110.02	114.75
Atteridgeville.....	8	5	4	—	35	28	44	35	4	1	11	14	17	23	6	4	2	2	131	112	1,493	1,489	87.74	75.22	81.49
Hercules.....	4	2	6	1	45	43	39	45	2	3	13	10	25	8	3	5	1	1	138	118	1,485	1,505	92.03	78.41	85.62
Stad.....	1	1	—	—	1	—	4	4	1	2	2	1	8	12	—	—	—	—	17	20	205	226	82.93	88.50	85.85
TOTAAL.....	17	10	11	8	113	98	128	127	9	7	57	50	70	59	14	16	6	9	425	384	4,344	4,438	97.84	86.53	92.15
ASIADE																									
Lokasie.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	6	5	72	54	83.33	92.59	87.30
Hercules.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	23	12	43.48	—	28.57
Stad.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	17	18	58.82	—	28.57
TOTAAL.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	8	5	112	84	71.43	59.52	66.33
KLEURLINGE																									
Lokasie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	41	38	—	52.63	25.32
Hercules.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	5	1	37	26	135.14	38.46	95.24
Stad.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—
Eersterust & Derdepoort.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	11	90.91	—	45.45
TOTAAL.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	6	3	94	79	63.83	37.97	52.02
ALLE NIEBLANKES																									
Lokasie.....	12	7	5	7	69	55	86	81	6	2	42	41	40	41	11	11	5	8	276	253	2,767	2,799	99.75	90.39	95.04
Hercules.....	4	2	6	—	45	43	42	45	2	3	13	10	27	9	3	5	2	1	144	119	1,545	1,543	93.20	77.12	85.17
Stad.....	1	1	—	1	1	—	4	4	2	2	2	1	8	12	—	—	—	—	18	20	227	248	79.30	80.65	80.00
Eersterust & Derdepoort.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	11	90.91	—	45.45
TOTAAL.....	17	10	11	8	115	98	132	130	10	7	58	52	75	62	14	16	7	9	439	392	4,550	4,601	96.48	85.20	90.81

TABEL 8

STERFTE IN INRIGTINGS VAN PERSONE WAT NIE IN PRETORIA WOONAGTIG IS NIE, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1962.

	0-1 Jaar		1-5 Jaar		5-10 Jaar		10-20 Jaar		20-40 Jaar		Bo 40 Jaar		Totaal Blankes		Totaal Nieblankes	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
PRETORIASE EN ANDER HOSPITALE:																
Blankes.....	54	30	5	7	3	5	8	7	36	16	190	270	296	335	—	—
Nieblankes.....	101	95	104	84	20	11	24	23	115	64	186	166	—	—	550	443
SIELSIEKEHOSPITAAL:																
Blankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	30	31	31	32	—	—
Nieblankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	3	26	11	—	—	32	14
LEPROSE-INRIGTING:																
Blankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Nieblankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	7	4
GEVANGENISSE:																
Blankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	82	—	32	—	—	—	118	—
Blankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	10	3	—	—
Nieblankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
TOTAAL:	54	30	5	7	3	5	9	8	37	17	230	309	338	376	—	—
	101	95	104	84	20	11	29	23	204	67	251	181	—	—	709	461

TABEL 10.

AANMELDING VAN AANSTEKELIJKE SIEKTES: INGEVOERDE GEVALLE: ALLE RASSE: JAAR GEÏNDIG 31 DESEMBER 1962.

	0-1 jaar		1-5 jaar		5-10 jaar		10-20 jaar		20-40 jaar		Bo 40 jaar		TOTAAL	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
BLANKES														
Tifoide	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	12	—
Skarlakenkoors	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Difterie	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
Poliomielitis	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberkulose	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	5	—	8	2
Belroos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningokokkus-meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Letargiese enkefalitis	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
NIEBLANKES														
Tifoide	—	—	1	2	9	5	7	8	6	5	5	1	28	21
Difterie	1	1	16	9	11	21	3	4	—	1	—	—	31	36
Tuberkulose	1	3	14	12	15	10	12	20	56	37	72	15	170	97
Poliomielitis	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Meningokokkus-meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	1
Letargiese enkefalitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Melaarsheid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tragoom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Pokkies	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

TABLE 14
 SUMMARY OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT AT THE ...

No.	Date	Time	Place	Description of the accident	Cause of the accident	Preventive measures	Remarks
1	1942	10:30	...	...	...	...	...
2	1942	11:15	...	...	...	...	...
3	1942	12:00	...	...	...	...	...
4	1942	12:45	...	...	...	...	...
5	1942	13:30	...	...	...	...	...
6	1942	14:15	...	...	...	...	...
7	1942	15:00	...	...	...	...	...
8	1942	15:45	...	...	...	...	...
9	1942	16:30	...	...	...	...	...
10	1942	17:15	...	...	...	...	...
11	1942	18:00	...	...	...	...	...
12	1942	18:45	...	...	...	...	...
13	1942	19:30	...	...	...	...	...
14	1942	20:15	...	...	...	...	...
15	1942	21:00	...	...	...	...	...
16	1942	21:45	...	...	...	...	...
17	1942	22:30	...	...	...	...	...
18	1942	23:15	...	...	...	...	...
19	1942	00:00	...	...	...	...	...
20	1942	00:45	...	...	...	...	...
21	1942	01:30	...	...	...	...	...
22	1942	02:15	...	...	...	...	...
23	1942	03:00	...	...	...	...	...
24	1942	03:45	...	...	...	...	...
25	1942	04:30	...	...	...	...	...
26	1942	05:15	...	...	...	...	...
27	1942	06:00	...	...	...	...	...
28	1942	06:45	...	...	...	...	...
29	1942	07:30	...	...	...	...	...
30	1942	08:15	...	...	...	...	...
31	1942	09:00	...	...	...	...	...
32	1942	09:45	...	...	...	...	...
33	1942	10:30	...	...	...	...	...
34	1942	11:15	...	...	...	...	...
35	1942	12:00	...	...	...	...	...
36	1942	12:45	...	...	...	...	...
37	1942	13:30	...	...	...	...	...
38	1942	14:15	...	...	...	...	...
39	1942	15:00	...	...	...	...	...
40	1942	15:45	...	...	...	...	...
41	1942	16:30	...	...	...	...	...
42	1942	17:15	...	...	...	...	...
43	1942	18:00	...	...	...	...	...
44	1942	18:45	...	...	...	...	...
45	1942	19:30	...	...	...	...	...
46	1942	20:15	...	...	...	...	...
47	1942	21:00	...	...	...	...	...
48	1942	21:45	...	...	...	...	...
49	1942	22:30	...	...	...	...	...
50	1942	23:15	...	...	...	...	...
51	1942	00:00	...	...	...	...	...
52	1942	00:45	...	...	...	...	...
53	1942	01:30	...	...	...	...	...
54	1942	02:15	...	...	...	...	...
55	1942	03:00	...	...	...	...	...
56	1942	03:45	...	...	...	...	...
57	1942	04:30	...	...	...	...	...
58	1942	05:15	...	...	...	...	...
59	1942	06:00	...	...	...	...	...
60	1942	06:45	...	...	...	...	...
61	1942	07:30	...	...	...	...	...
62	1942	08:15	...	...	...	...	...
63	1942	09:00	...	...	...	...	...
64	1942	09:45	...	...	...	...	...
65	1942	10:30	...	...	...	...	...
66	1942	11:15	...	...	...	...	...
67	1942	12:00	...	...	...	...	...
68	1942	12:45	...	...	...	...	...
69	1942	13:30	...	...	...	...	...
70	1942	14:15	...	...	...	...	...
71	1942	15:00	...	...	...	...	...
72	1942	15:45	...	...	...	...	...
73	1942	16:30	...	...	...	...	...
74	1942	17:15	...	...	...	...	...
75	1942	18:00	...	...	...	...	...
76	1942	18:45	...	...	...	...	...
77	1942	19:30	...	...	...	...	...
78	1942	20:15	...	...	...	...	...
79	1942	21:00	...	...	...	...	...
80	1942	21:45	...	...	...	...	...
81	1942	22:30	...	...	...	...	...
82	1942	23:15	...	...	...	...	...
83	1942	00:00	...	...	...	...	...
84	1942	00:45	...	...	...	...	...
85	1942	01:30	...	...	...	...	...
86	1942	02:15	...	...	...	...	...
87	1942	03:00	...	...	...	...	...
88	1942	03:45	...	...	...	...	...
89	1942	04:30	...	...	...	...	...
90	1942	05:15	...	...	...	...	...
91	1942	06:00	...	...	...	...	...
92	1942	06:45	...	...	...	...	...
93	1942	07:30	...	...	...	...	...
94	1942	08:15	...	...	...	...	...
95	1942	09:00	...	...	...	...	...
96	1942	09:45	...	...	...	...	...
97	1942	10:30	...	...	...	...	...
98	1942	11:15	...	...	...	...	...
99	1942	12:00	...	...	...	...	...
100	1942	12:45	...	...	...	...	...





STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

NEGE-EN-VYFTIGSTE

JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/62

WALLACHS', PRETORIA

