

Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health / City Council of Pretoria.

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CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

SIXTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

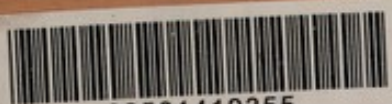
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31/12/66

RCB / 41(E)



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CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

SIXTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31/12/66

WALLACHS', PRETORIA

CITY COUNCIL OF VICTORIA

SIXTY THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

Medical Officer of Health

1966

YEAS ENDING 31/12/66

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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 63rd annual Health Report of the City of Pretoria.

Your previous Medical Officer of Health, Dr H. Nelson, who occupied this position for 31 years, retired during February, 1966. A review of the major occurrences and changes during his term of office appeared from his own pen in a recent report.

It is with regret that I have to record the death on the 12th September, of your Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr R. E. W. Dicks, who had been with this Department for about 30 years. My personal tribute appears on page 5.

In spite of major staff changes in your senior medical personnel and acute shortages in both medical and health inspector staff, the general health of the citizens of Pretoria was maintained at a satisfactory level.

During the year an outbreak of mild Smallpox (*Variola minor* — Amaas) with an eventual total of 62 cases, occurred. There were no deaths. With the exception of one Indian all other cases occurred in Bantu of whom only one had previously been vaccinated. A full report of the outbreak appears in the body of this report. This is the first time since 1949 and 1950, when 38 and 29 cases, respectively, were reported, that an outbreak has occurred, except for a small confined one in 1964 when 21 cases, then also *Variola minor*, occurred in a Bantu children's ward of a local hospital.

Whereas no cases of Poliomyelitis occurred in the city during 1965, Pretoria in common with some other centres, showed a slight flare-up during the months of March to May this year when four local cases all in Bantu, were reported. Fortunately, at that time, considerable publicity was given in the local and national Press and over the radio to the continued need to vaccinate against this crippling disease. The result was very pleasing indeed. Average clinic attendances rose markedly and figures at the end of the year showed, amongst others, that although there were only 5,985 European births, no less than 11,798 European children under one year of age had been fully immunised. It is difficult to account for this discrepancy in figures although the explanation is perhaps the following: Firstly, that some parents whose children were born in 1965 and had not yet reached the age of one year may have been lulled into a false sense of security due to the apparent absence of poliomyelitis following on the success of previous immunising campaigns and only came forward when publicity was again given to this matter. Secondly, due to the drought and many other factors there is, apart from other immigrants, a tremendous influx of European families into the city and the number of their children not born in the city and still under one year of age would account for a further number, and lastly, a small percentage of these cases may have been persons from beyond the city borders who for a variety of reasons may have found it convenient to have their children immunised here.

Tuberculosis still remains one of our most distressing problems and no less than 1,301 cases (155 Europeans and 1,146 Non-Europeans) were reported during the year. Our efforts at case-finding continue and I am pleased to be able to report that all Bantu seeking work at your Council's offices of the Non-Europeans Affairs Department are now immunised with B.C.G. and X-rayed by a mass miniature X-ray unit installed there during the year. In the near future housewives may be invited to bring their servants for X-ray examination and B.C.G. immunisation at the same centre. In this way it is hoped to control the influx of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and to extract existing cases already in employ in the city. Mass miniature X-ray campaigns at firms, factories and institutions in the city will be intensified next year, as this work has proved to be very rewarding.

Except where parents or the family doctor have objections to it, B.C.G. immunisation is offered to all new-born babies in all European and Non-European maternity hospitals in the city.

Besides offering, where necessary, hospitalisation and treatment to all cases, efforts are made to place cured and arrested cases in employment and arrangements are even made for them to receive treatment whilst at work. Likewise, treatment at home is also given to patients normally ambulant who may be temporarily indisposed, and confined to bed.

On 1st July, 1964, the boundaries of Pretoria were extended and certain areas incorporated to establish what was then called Greater Pretoria. The 1965 report was the first report on the activities of this Department in this enlarged area covering a full period of 12 months. Unfortunately, the Bureau of Statistics to whom we are always grateful for statistical information willingly given whenever it is sought, did then not have records of internal migration available and could, therefore, not furnish any estimates. The 1965 report, therefore, had to be based, except for Bantu, on the 1964 population figures. This year the Bureau of Statistics has again kindly supplied us with estimated population figures for the different races. However, for the reasons mentioned, it would not serve any useful purpose to make comparisons on birth or death rates with the previous year.

Amongst Europeans heart disease continues to be the most important cause of death, whilst cancer and "bronchitis and pneumonia" occupy the second and third place.

Amongst the Non-Europeans the same three conditions are the cause of death in the majority of cases but here "bronchitis and pneumonia" occupy first place and heart disease and cancer follow in that order of importance.

The association between smoking and lung cancer is already well-known. For this reason it may be significant to note that apart from a conglomerate of cancers of unspecified organs, cancer of the respiratory tract (lung) was the most common type amongst Europeans whilst, with the same proviso,

cancers of the oesophagus and of the liver were the most frequently found types in Non-Europeans and cancer of the lung well down the list.

It has been established that Pretoria is the fastest growing city in the Republic. The majority of the problems of housing associated with such accelerated population increases are fortunately resolved through the efforts of private enterprise. Concomitant problems such as occupation of outbuildings, overcrowding, housing of the underprivileged and aged and so forth were tackled and the findings and action taken described in the main report, in which also much other interesting detail of the activities of the Health Department can be found.

To you, Mr Mayor, the members of the Management Committee and all City Councillors, I wish to express my thanks for the sympathetic consideration you have at all times given to matters affecting the public health.

I also wish to record my appreciation of the help given by the Press and the South African Broadcasting Corporation. Although the important part they play is most obvious when infectious diseases are prevalent and they publicise control measures, both organisations form a valuable link between my Department and the public. Without their unstinting help many of our efforts would be wasted.

My thanks are also due to my fellow Heads of Departments and their respective staffs for their willing assistance and the cordial relationship which has existed.

Last, but not least, I wish to acknowledge with appreciation and gratitude the loyal support given to me by all members of my staff throughout the year, which on account of staff changes and shortages, has not been an easy one.

A. T. B. H. BODENSTAB,
Medical Officer of Health.

OBITUARY

It was a great loss to the Department when on 12th September, 1966, your Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. R. E. W. Dicks passed on after a long illness bravely borne.

Reginald Edwin William Dicks was born in Oudtshoorn in February, 1909. He matriculated at Grey's College, Port Elizabeth, at the early age of 15 years and commenced his medical studies at the University of Cape Town, whence, two years later, he proceeded to Edinburgh University where he qualified M.B., Ch.B. Whilst in service with the department, he later took the Diploma in Public Health at the University of Witwatersrand.

Dr Dicks joined the Department about thirty years ago as Superintendent of the Municipal Isolation Hospital. We, his friends and colleagues who fondly knew him as "Colonel" or "Dickie", know what a high concept he had of the ethical principles of his chosen profession and what a capable diagnostician he was. Many a patient suffering from an infectious disease owes his life and recovery to his ability.

To several generations of nurses and medical students he was fondly known as "Pappa" and his kindness and ability to give of himself freely and fully, straightened many a worried brow. I, who knew him intimately, can testify to his infinite patience and considerateness in explaining the "whys and wherefores" of isolation and quarantine to ever so many anguished patients or relatives and from long personal experience, I know that it is seldom an easy or pleasant task.

In the past somewhat more than seven years, Dr. Dicks was Deputy Medical Officer of Health and in this position in spite of repeated setbacks to and eventual failing health, rendered faithful and devoted service to this City. He bore his illness with fortitude and never complained.

Dr Dicks was essentially a family man and fond of music and good books. He was extremely well read; not only in the subjects of his profession but generally. His main hobby was collecting books. To watch him unwrap a new book, study the cover, the binding, then slowly open it first to appraise the aroma and then gently, lovingly slide his hand across the pages to assess the quality of the paper, then slowly page through it page by page to study the printing and general set-out, then close the book and slowly repeat the same process again before commencing to read, was to watch the connoisseur at work.

We will remember him not only in gratitude for a task well done, but also as a friend.

When, during the last few months of his life he was confined to bed, his wife, who is a trained nurse, devotedly tended to all his needs and practically never left his bedside. To her and his two daughters as well as to his aged mother, we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1966

MEDICAL OFFICERS

A. T. B. H. BODENSTAB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. D.T.M. & H.	Medical Officer of Health.
J. T. JANSE VAN RENSBURG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.....	Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
A. J. VAN RENSBURG, M.B., Ch.B., M.Sc.....	Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital and Medical Officer in Charge, Venereal Di- seases.
A. A. E. DE KLERK, M.B., Ch.B.....	Medical Officer (Child and Maternal Health Services).
E. GLATTHAAR, M.B., Ch.B.....	Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Services.
C. GEFFEN, M.B., Ch.B.....	Medical Officer.
J. F. VAN DER MERWE, B.Com., M.B., Ch.B.	Medical Officer.
E. H. WELSH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.....	Medical Officer.
E. F. COETZER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.....	Medical Officer.
N. J. V. VAN DRUTEN, M.B., Ch.B.....	Medical Officer.

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P. L. UYS, B.V.Sc., D.V.P.H.....	Senior Veterinary Officer.
S. V. O'BRIEN, B.V.Sc. (Hon., D.V.P.H.....	Veterinary Officer.

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Women Caretakers (part-time):

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 MRS. M. S. M. PHILLIPS.

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J. P. SCHOLTZ.

Rodent and Mosquito Eradicators:

L. J. DE LANGE.
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 I. P. DENYSCHEN.
 L. J. VAN DER SCHYFF.
 together with 27 non-Europeans.

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NON-EUROPEAN NURSING ASSISTANTS

V. MONARE, Cert. Midwife and Aux. Nursing.
 F. MAMABOLO, Cert. Mid. & Aux. Nursing.
 A. NKOSI, Cert. Aux. Nursing.
 L. D. RAMOSOLO, Cert. S.A. Medical Council (Gen. & Midwife & Surg.)

NON-EUROPEAN CLINIC ORDERLIES

J. MOHOLO, J. A. MONTIEDI.
 J. MOFOKENG, H. SATHEKGE.
 P. D. C. MAKUENA, F. S. MTINKULU.

NON-EUROPEAN CLINIC CLERKS

B. R. MANYOROLA, J. DIBAKWANE.
 J. MOATSHE, S. MATSEKE.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE ATTENDANTS

EIGHT EUROPEANS. FOUR NON-EUROPEANS.

POUNDMASTERS

J. H. B. VAN STADEN, G. C. RYNNERS

VAN DRIVER

J. P. VAN HEERDEN.

CARETAKER

MRS. C. P. DE KLERK.

CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

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).

1966	Air Temperature (°C)				Mean Relative Humidity at		Rainfall	
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Highest Reading of Max.	Lowest Reading of Min.	8 a.m.	2 p.m.	mm.	Days
	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%		
January.....	27.6	15.5	35.0	14.8	—	—	134.4	17
February.....	27.2	15.6	30.1	11.0	74	52	80.1	12
March.....	25.8	14.0	31.8	14.0	63	34	25.3	3
April.....	24.0	10.2	27.7	5.4	67	38	19.4	5
May.....	21.0	5.8	25.2	-0.2	65	30	20.4	2
June.....	19.0	2.6	24.5	-1.7	76	36	1.4	4
July.....	19.0	2.6	23.8	-1.0	64	29	0.0	0
August.....	21.8	5.7	26.5	-0.5	55	24	0.6	1
September.....	24.8	9.4	31.0	2.0	54	26	15.7	3
October.....	26.7	12.8	33.1	7.8	52	33	174.5	7
November.....	26.9	13.9	33.0	10.0	61	36	104.2	16
December.....	27.4	15.3	32.1	12.8	71	50	198.1	17

AREA OF MUNICIPALITY

The area of Pretoria and suburbs, inclusive of Town Lands is 220 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, 1966

Rateable Property:

Land.....	R154,902,433.00
Improvements.....	R263,170,147.00
Total.....	<u>R418,072,580.00</u>

Unrateable and Exempted Property:

Land.....	R61,870,498.00
Improvements.....	R73,158,300.00
Total.....	<u>R135,028,798.00</u>

The above figures in respect of improvements do not include the valuations of buildings etc. for the former Peri-Urban Areas Health Board and Silverton Municipal Areas. No assessment rates in respect of improvements are levied in these areas.

PART 2. VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION

European.....	251,600
Bantu.....	204,200
Asiatic.....	9,800
Coloured.....	9,000

The population figures, with the exception of that for Bantu, are an estimate as at 30th June, 1966, and have been supplied by the Bureau of Statistics, to whom we are grateful for statistical information willingly given whenever it is sought. The above estimate is based on the assumption that the trend shown between the 1951 and 1960 census will remain constant. The Bantu population estimated as at 31st December, 1966 include Areas:

Eersterust (South of Railway line)
 Atteridgeville
 Mamelodi
 Lady Selborne
 Eastwood
 Saulsville Hostel
 Mamelodi Hostel
 Urban Area

which fall within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality of Pretoria, has been supplied by the Director of Non-European Affairs.

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

	<i>European</i>	<i>Bantu</i>	<i>Asiatic</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Total Non- European</i>	<i>All Races</i>
Population.....	251,600	204,200	9,800	9,000	223,000	474,600
Birth Rates.....	23.79	29.40	23.16	21.22	28.78	26.08
Death Rates.....	6.42	13.43	4.59	8.78	12.80	9.42
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births.....	25.89	126.06	48.46	120.04	123.06	76.54
Percentage of illegitimate to live births.....	1.75	40.60	0.88	19.90	38.59	20.86
Death rate from Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) per 1,000 popula- tion.....	—	0.21	0.1	—	0.19	0.09
Death rate from Tuberculosis all forms, per 1,000 population...	—	0.22	0.1	—	0.21	0.09

BIRTHS

The following births were registered in Pretoria during the year (figures for 1965 in brackets):

	<i>European</i>	<i>Bantu</i>	<i>Asiatic</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Total Non- European</i>	<i>All Races</i>
Local births.....	5,985 (5,626)	6,001 (8,455)	227 (214)	191 (207)	6,419 (8,876)	12,404 (14,502)
Births where mothers not resi- dents of Pretoria.....	1,407 (1,197)	1,202 (1,220)	21 (28)	8 (10)	1,231 (1,258)	2,638 (2,455)
Illegitimate births (included in local births).....	105 (100)	2,437 (2,289)	2 (4)	38 (37)	2,477 (2,330)	2,582 (2,430)
Stillbirths.....	54 (62)	143 (205)	7 (4)	7 (3)	157 (212)	211 (274)

BIRTH RATES

European.....	23.79	(23.94)
Bantu.....	29.40	(40.07)
Asiatic.....	23.16	(23.78)
Coloured.....	21.22	(23.00)
All Non-Europeans.....	28.78	(38.76)
All Races.....	26.08	(31.25)

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

European.....	17.37	(17.02)
Asiatic.....	18.57	(18.56)
Coloured.....	12.44	(13.89)

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

DEATHS

(Figures for 1965 in brackets)

	<i>European</i>	<i>Bantu</i>	<i>Asiatic</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Total Non-European</i>	<i>All Races</i>
Local deaths (all ages).....	1,615 (1,627)	2,742 (1,884)	45 (47)	78 (82)	2,865 (2,013)	4,480 (3,640)
Deaths of persons not being local residents.....	719 (698)	2,108 (903)	5 (7)	47 (20)	2,160 (930)	2,879 (1,628)

The "non-local" deaths occurred at:—

	<i>Pretoria and other hospitals</i>	<i>Mental Hospital</i>	<i>Leper Institution</i>	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Visitors</i>
European.....	695 (655)	24 (38)	— (2)	— (2)	— (—)
Non-European.....	2,014 (883)	26 (2)	— (—)	117 (19)	3 (—)

DEATH RATES

European.....	6.42	(6.92)
Bantu.....	13.43	(8.93)
Asiatic.....	4.59	(5.22)
Coloured.....	8.78	(9.11)
All Non-Europeans.....	12.80	(8.79)
Total All Races.....	9.42	(7.84)

INFANTILE MORTALITY

(Figures for 1965 in brackets)

	<i>European</i>	<i>Bantu</i>	<i>Asiatic</i>	<i>Coloured</i>	<i>Total Non-European</i>	<i>All Races</i>
Local deaths.....	155 (132)	760 (478)	11 (14)	23 (23)	794 (515)	949 (647)
Deaths of infants whose mothers had come to the city for confinement or infants who were brought in suffering from the illness which caused death....	64 (56)	392 (95)	1 (—)	2 (1)	395 (96)	459 (152)
	219 (188)	1,152 (573)	12 (14)	25 (24)	1,189 (611)	1,408 (799)

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES

European.....	25.89	(23.46)
Bantu.....	126.06	(56.53)
All Non-Europeans.....	123.06	(58.02)
All Races.....	76.54	(44.61)

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Bantu</i>	<i>All Non-Europeans</i>	<i>Total all Races</i>
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	164.25	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
1963.....	32.60	83.63	83.24	65.38
1964.....	30.39	91.67	90.58	66.60
1965.....	23.46	56.53	58.02	44.61
1966.....	25.89	126.06	123.06	76.54

Rates for Asiatics and Coloureds 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:

	1966	1965
Congenital Causes.....	11 (Rate 1.84)	10 (Rate 1.78)
Diarrhoeal diseases.....	17 (Rate 2.84)	10 (Rate 1.78)
Bronchitis and pneumonia.....	16 (Rate 2.67)	16 (Rate 2.84)
Infectious diseases.....	2 (Rate 0.33)	—
Prematurity.....	62 (Rate 10.36)	55 (Rate 9.78)
Injury at birth.....	15 (Rate 2.51)	7 (Rate 1.24)
Atelectasis.....	10 (Rate 1.67)	18 (Rate 3.20)
Other causes.....	22 (Rate 3.68)	16 (Rate 2.84)
Total European Infant Deaths.....	155	132

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

	1966	1965
Congenital Causes.....	14	8
Diarrhoeal Diseases.....	231	125
Bronchitis and Pneumonia.....	163	154
Infectious Diseases.....	6	14
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).....	7	2
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	—	—
Other causes.....	138	69
Prematurity.....	144	76
Injury at birth.....	46	26
Malnutrition.....	28	22
Atelectasis.....	17	19
	794	515

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:

<i>Mamelodi Township</i>		<i>Atteridgeville Township</i>		<i>Hercules Area</i>		<i>Town</i>	
<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1,536	336	2,327	209	1,559	140	579	75
(2,659)	(171)	(2,937)	(141)	(2,363)	(150)	(496)	(16)

Asiatics:

<i>Asiatic Township</i>		<i>Hercules Area</i>		<i>Town</i>	
<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
172	8	21	—	34	3
(174)	(9)	(26)	(2)	(14)	(3)

Coloureds:

<i>Coloured Township</i>		<i>Hercules Area</i>		<i>Town</i>		<i>Eersterus and Derdepoort (Coloured Townships)</i>	
<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
62	7	13	3	4	—	112	13
(62)	(4)	(48)	(10)	(3)	(—)	(94)	(9)

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

Europeans:

Twenty eight deaths were recorded under this age group:

Measles.....	1
Encephalitis.....	1
Congenital.....	1
Leukaemia.....	1
Myocardial Degeneration.....	1
Broncho Pneumonia.....	8
Diarrhoea & Enteritis.....	3
Ill-defined causes.....	4
Accidents—Motor.....	3
Gas.....	1
Drowning.....	2
Other.....	1
Intracranial abscess.....	1
	28

Bantu:

Six hundred and four deaths were recorded under this age group:

Tetanus.....	1
Diphtheria.....	3
Whooping cough.....	1
Anaemia.....	2
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).....	11
Measles.....	23
Malnutrition.....	101
Meningitis.....	10
Congenital heart diseases.....	4
Broncho pneumonia and bronchitis.....	176
Leukaemia.....	1
Asthma.....	1
Pellagra.....	2
Pneumatic fever.....	1
Laryngitis.....	2
Nephritis.....	1
Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	184
Accidents—burns.....	3
motor.....	2
falls.....	1
others.....	1
Unknown and unspecified causes.....	73
	604

Asiatics:

Two deaths were recorded in this age group:

Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	2
------------------------------	---

Coloureds:

Two deaths were recorded in this age group:

Broncho pneumonia.....	1
Malnutrition.....	1
	2

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN PERSONS FIVE YEARS AND OVER

The principal causes of death were:

		<i>Europeans</i> <i>Yearly average</i> <i>for 5 years</i>	<i>Non-Europeans</i> <i>Yearly average</i> <i>for 5 years</i>
Cancer.....	235	173.0	124 82.4
Heart Diseases.....	481	385.8	185 146.2
Bronchitis and pneumonia (all forms)....	165	153.8	191 225.2
Influenza.....	—	.4	1 .6
Typhoid fever.....	—	.2	2 2.8
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).....	—	2.0	43 35.8
Tuberculosis (other forms).....	—	.2	2 3.6
Diabetes.....	24	26.8	18 11.0
Apoplexy.....	117	96.4	98 60.8
Disease of kidneys.....	10	20.4	26 23.8
Disease of arteries.....	41	32.6	25 13.2
Disease of liver and gallbladder.....	20	17.2	26 19.2
Diseases of pregnancy and the puerperal state.....	—	.4	9 7.4
Old age.....	43	24.6	24 15.8
Suicide.....	34	23.0	22 14.6
Accidents.....	98	71.0	163 116.2
Homicide.....	6	5.0	88 64.2
Other infectious diseases.....	3	5.4	14 11.2
Other causes.....	155	200.6	402 304.8

DETAILS OF CAUSES OF DEATH: FIVE YEARS AND OVER

In all the following tables the figures for 1965 are shown in brackets.

1. CANCER:

Europeans 235. Death rate 0.93 per 1,000 population.

Site of disease:

Buccal cavity and pharynx.....	—	(—)
Respiratory tract (lung).....	31	(29)
Uterus.....	11	(7)
Breast.....	5	(19)
Male and Female urinary organs.....	10	(4)
Brain and other parts of the nervous system.....	6	(9)
Rectum.....	3	(5)
Large Intestine.....	14	(16)
Tongue.....	1	(2)
Thyroid glands.....	2	(1)
Kidney.....	2	(1)
Bones.....	1	(1)
Other and unspecified organs.....	62	(43)
Oesophagus.....	1	(6)
Stomach and duodenum.....	25	(25)
Liver.....	16	(12)
Pancreas.....	9	(9)
Larynx.....	1	(—)
Prostate.....	14	(10)
Ovaries.....	5	(5)
Skin.....	4	(3)
Lymphatic glands.....	12	(8)
	<u>235</u>	<u>(216)</u>

Death Age:

Under:—	40 years	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	Over 80	Total
	14 (16)	17 (21)	68 (47)	56 (50)	46 (48)	34 (34)	235(216)

Non-Europeans:

Site of disease:

Bantu:

Lung.....	7	(7)
Uterus.....	9	(5)
Ovary.....	—	(1)
Breast.....	—	(1)
Stomach and duodenum.....	9	(6)
Male and Female urinary organs.....	—	(3)
Pancreas.....	4	(—)
Bones.....	—	(1)
Other and unspecified organs.....	24	(7)
Tumours of brain and other parts of nervous system.....	4	(2)
Lymphatic tissues.....	7	(3)
Oesophagus.....	20	(8)
Larynx.....	2	(—)
Liver.....	20	(9)
Kidney.....	1	(1)
Prostate.....	6	(4)
Rectum.....	—	(3)
Large intestine.....	4	(2)
Skin.....	—	(1)
Nose.....	1	(—)
Trachea.....	2	(—)

Asiatics:

Site of disease:

Other unspecified organs.....	1	(1)
Stomach.....	1	(—)
Cervix.....	1	(—)

Coloureds:

Site of disease:

Other unspecified organs.....	—	(3)
Uterus.....	—	(1)
Male and Female, Urinary organs.....	—	(1)
Stomach and duodenum.....	—	(1)
Lung.....	1	(—)

124 (71)

2. DISEASES OF THE HEART:

Death rate per 1,000 European population 1.92 (1.62)

Europeans 481 (380)

Non-Europeans 185 (110)

[Bantu 162 (110), Asiatics 10 (—), Coloureds 13 (—)].

3. BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA:

Europeans 165 (162)

Non-Europeans 191 (185)

[Bantu 186 (170), Asiatics — (5), Coloureds 5 (10)].

4. INFLUENZA:

Europeans — (2)

Non-Europeans 1 (—)

Bantu 1 (—)

5. TYPHOID FEVER:

Europeans — (1)

Non-Europeans 2 (1)

[Bantu 2 (1)].

6. TUBERCULOSIS:

Europeans — (4)

Non-Europeans 45 (36)

[Bantu 44 (34), Coloureds — (1), Asiatics 1 (1)].

7. DIABETES:

Europeans 24 (22)

Non-Europeans 18 (7)

[Bantu 16 (5), Asiatics 2 (2), Coloureds — (—)].

8. APOPLEXY:

Europeans 117 (132)

Non-Europeans 98 (56)

[Bantu 86 (50), Asiatics 4 (1), Coloureds 8 (5)].

9. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS:

Europeans 10 (10)

Non-Europeans 26 (11)

[Bantu 26 (10), Asiatics — (1), Coloureds — (—)].

10. DISEASES OF ARTERIES:

Europeans 41 (44)

Non-Europeans 25 (17)

[Bantu 25 (17), Coloureds — (—)].

11. DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND GALL BLADDER:

Europeans 20 (23)

Non-Europeans 26 (21)

[Bantu 23 (18), Coloureds 3 (2), Asiatics — (1)].

12. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND THE PUERPERAL STATE:

Europeans — (2)

Non-Europeans 9 (6)

[Bantu 9 (10)].

13. OLD AGE:

Europeans 43 (29)

Non-Europeans 24 (15)

[Bantu 23 (14), Asiatics 1 (—), Coloureds — (1)].

14. SUICIDE:

Europeans 34 (28)

Non-Europeans 22 (10)

[Bantu 21 (9), Coloureds 1 (1), Asiatics — (—)].

15. HOMICIDE:

	Europeans	Bantu	Asiatics	Coloureds
By firearms.....	2 (4)	1 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
By cutting and piercing instruments.....	1 (3)	60 (65)	— (—)	1 (—)
By other specified means.....	3 (3)	18 (2)	— (—)	1 (1)
Non-accidental poisoning.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Execution.....		7 (—)		

16. ACCIDENTS:

Europeans 98 (90)
 Non-Europeans 163 (121)
 [Bantu 154 (119), Asiatics 3 (1), Coloureds 6 (1)].

	Europeans	Bantu	Asiatics	Coloureds
On Railways.....	3 (3)	9 (4)	— (—)	— (—)
By motor, road vehicles (excluding motor cycles).....	67 (44)	77 (53)	2 (1)	4 (1)
By motor cycles.....	1 (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)
By burns (not conflagration).....	5 (—)	4 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By mechanical suffocation.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By drowning.....	2 (5)	6 (6)	— (—)	— (—)
By fall.....	8 (10)	6 (3)	1 (—)	1 (—)
By conflagration.....	— (—)	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)
By drugs.....	— (—)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)
By poisonous gases.....	— (4)	1 (6)	— (—)	— (—)
By poisoning (not gases).....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
By firearms.....	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Accidents due to electric currents.....	2 (4)	1 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
Other and unspecified accidents.....	10 (17)	49 (37)	— (—)	1 (—)
By lightning.....	— (—)	1 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
	98 (90)	154 (119)	3 (1)	6 (1)

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

GENERAL:

The number of notifications of notifiable infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) has dropped from 582 in 1965 to 540 for the year under review.

The city experienced an outbreak of smallpox during the months of March to June when 62 cases (Variola Minor) were reported. A large number of Non-Europeans were vaccinated during this period. The response by the European public to appeals by the Department for vaccination or re-vaccination was disappointing and it would appear that the public has become somewhat complacent about the presence of the disease, since several smallpox scares have occurred since 1961. A full account of the outbreak appears later in this report.

TYPHOID FEVER:

	<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Non-Europeans</i>		<i>Total</i>	
Local cases.....	6	(6)	25	(41)	31	(47)
Imported cases.....	2	(5)	7	(11)	9	(16)
Deaths in local cases.....	—	(—)	1	(5)	1	(5)

LOCAL CASES:

Of the 25 Non-European cases reported, 2 were Coloureds and 23 Bantu.

All the patients were removed to the Isolation Wards for treatment, where one, a Bantu male of 40 years, died.

There was one secondary infection. This case occurred in a dwelling from which a recent previous case had been reported. No milk-borne outbreaks occurred.

In tracing the sources of infection 17 suspects were tested for the possible carrier state. The blood-reports on one of these was Vi positive but typhoid bacilli were not recovered from his stools or urine.

TESTS CARRIED OUT FOR THE TYPHOID CARRIER STATE

	<i>Number of persons Vi tested</i>		<i>Blood found Vi positive</i>		<i>Stool and Urine found positive</i>	
Typhoid fever investigations.....	17	(52)	1	(6)	—	(1)
Prospective Employees at Dairies.....	61	(37)	2	(6)	—	(—)
Other Food Handlers.....	20	(18)	—	(—)	—	(—)

TYPHOID CARRIER CONTROL:

Non-European dairy employees, employees at the Municipal Waterworks and other Non-Europeans employed in the handling of foodstuffs as well as persons connected with a case of typhoid fever, are regularly examined by the Department. Males who are found to be Vi positive on a blood test are immediately employed by the Council. They undergo regular stool and urine examinations and are kept under control.

IMPORTED CASES:

Of the imported cases, 6 (2 Europeans, and 4 Bantu) were Pretoria residents who contracted the disease outside the Pretoria Municipal Area. The balance, 3 cases, (all Bantu) were patients who contracted the disease elsewhere, but who resided with relatives or friends in Pretoria for a period before their discovery and admission to the Isolation Hospital.

There were no secondary infections.

One of the patients, a Bantu of 4 years, died.

POLIOMYELITIS:

In common with other centres this disease showed a mild flare up, during March, April and May when 4 local cases were reported. All the patients were Bantu. Three were females aged 6, 1½ and 1½ years, and one was a male of 2½ years.

All the patients were removed to the Isolation Wards and there were no deaths. Two have been left with a very slight weakness of one leg, the other two, with a somewhat more extensive paralysis of one leg each. One of the last-mentioned cases is still receiving treatment in hospital.

Regular immunisation clinics for the administration of oral poliomyelitis vaccine were conducted by the Department at various centres in the city for both Europeans and Non-Europeans. The number of doses of poliomyelitis vaccine administered to the various races in the respective age groups are

shown in the following table. The number of third doses given is an indication of the numbers who have received the complete course.

	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Asiatics</i>	<i>Coloureds</i>	<i>Bantu</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1 year.....	11,798	520	653	7,982	20,953
1-4 years.....	6,839	205	469	2,806	10,319
5-9 years.....	3,580	1,530	116	368	5,594
10-19 years.....	1,237	1,289	17	39	2,582
20-29 years.....	899	—	—	—	899
Pregnant Women.....	89	—	—	—	89
Immigrants.....	114	—	—	—	114
TOTAL.....	24,556 (17,556)	3,544 (616)	1,255 (561)	11,195 (14,769)	40,550 (33,502)
Third Doses.....	7,277 (5,086)	1,178 (179)	338 (193)	2,729 (3,420)	11,522 (8,878)

The figures for Europeans, Coloureds and Asiatics again show an encouraging increase over last year's figures and can possibly be attributed to the propaganda that was made in the Press and over the radio for immunisation during the year. It is, however, disappointing to see the drop in figures for the Bantu.

SCARLET FEVER:

The number of cases reported was as follows:

	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Non-Europeans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Local.....	42 (61)	— (—)	42 (61)
Imported Cases.....	3 (4)	— (—)	3 (4)

LOCAL CASES:

The disease remains mild in nature with complications only occurring in rare cases.

Twenty-two of the patients were scholars and twenty were children of pre-school age.

Twenty were males and twenty-two females.

Two of the patients were admitted to the Isolation Wards, three to the Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte and thirty-seven were isolated and treated at home.

No secondary infections were reported.

IMPORTED CASES:

Two of the patients were Pretoria residents who contracted the disease elsewhere and one was a visitor to Pretoria who arrived here ill. One was a scholar and two were children of pre-school age. All were isolated and treated at home.

DIPHTHERIA:

The following cases were reported during the year:

	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Non-Europeans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Local Cases.....	15 (25)	9 (39)	24 (64)
Imported Cases.....	— (2)	4 (2)	4 (4)
Deaths in local cases.....	3 (2)	1 (4)	4 (6)

LOCAL CASES:

All the Non-European cases were Bantu. Eighteen of the patients were scholars and 6 were children of pre-school age. Ten were males and 14 females.

One of the patients was admitted to the Elizabeth Donkin Hospital in Port Elizabeth, 1 to the Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte and 22 to the Isolation Wards, Pretoria.

There were 2 secondary infections. Both cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported.

Twenty-one of the cases had never been immunised previously. Of the three who had been immunised, 2 had received their last protective dose, 11 years and one, 5 years before the attack. None of these had received any booster injections. All three immunised cases had the disease in a mild form only.

Four patients, (3 Europeans and 1 Bantu) aged 14, 11, 7 and 4 years respectively, unfortunately died. None of these cases had been immunised previously.

DIPHTHERIA CARRIERS:

Five patients, all Europeans, aged between 3 and 11 years, were removed to the Isolation Wards for treatment of the Diphtheria Carrier state. All these carriers were discovered as a result of the routine swabbing of 67 contacts of diphtheria cases.

IMMUNISATION:

The number of persons inoculated against Diphtheria at the departments, European and Non-European Clinics over the past eleven years, together with the number of cases occurring each year and the incidence rates for the same period, are shown in the following table:

Year	Europeans			Non-Europeans		
	Number Immunised	Number of Cases	Incidence per 100,000 population	Number Immunised	Number of Cases	Incidence per 100,000 population
1956.....	989	26	17.9	1,345	57	39.4
1957.....	1,062	10	6.7	1,023	49	30.0
1958.....	1,123	18	11.9	1,174	63	35.0
1959.....	1,452	13	8.4	1,410	73	39.4
1960.....	1,411	22	14.1	1,486	61	31.5
1961.....	1,259	12	7.4	1,728	32	16.0
1962.....	2,427	30	18.2	2,224	46	22.3
1963.....	2,899	8	4.7	2,652	26	12.5
1964.....	3,060	17	9.9	2,697	35	16.5
1965.....	4,556	25	—	3,317	39	—
1966.....	5,457	15	6.0	3,467	9	4.0

IMPORTED CASES

All the patients were Bantu. Two were residents of Pretoria who contracted the disease while on a visit elsewhere and two were visitors to Pretoria who arrived here ill. All were admitted to the Isolation Wards and recovered. None of these patients had been immunised previously.

SMALLPOX (AMAAS):

The number of cases reported during the year were as follows:

	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Total
Local Cases.....	— (—)	51 (—)	51 (—)
Imported Cases.....	— (—)	12 (2)	12 (2)
Deaths in local cases.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

All the cases reported, except for 1 imported case, were connected with an outbreak of the disease which the city experienced during the months March to June.

The outbreak commenced on the 19th March, 1966, when two cases of smallpox presented themselves at the Out-patients' Department of the H. F. Verwoerd Hospital. Both were Bantu adults, labourers in the building trade, and both were in the same stage of the disease which pointed to a possible common source of infection. However, they denied knowing one another or knowing someone with a similar illness. They were immediately admitted to Rietfontein Isolation Hospital near Johannesburg. Both gave extremely vague addresses but these were traced after a few days of investigation.

As these two cases had during the incubation period, visited various unknown places in the Pretoria Gardens area, it was decided to open a vaccination station for Europeans and Non-Europeans at the Tuine-Laer Skool, Pretoria Gardens, for two days from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. in order to give all residents the opportunity to have themselves and their servants protected against the disease. These centres were open on the 22nd and 23rd March, 1966, and 4,657 Europeans and 560 Non-Europeans were vaccinated.

In the meantime another Bantu adult from the central area had taken ill on the 8th March, 1966, and had left Pretoria for his parents' home in the Groblersdal district on 11th March, 1966. While at Groblersdal he was found to be suffering from smallpox and was admitted to Rietfontein Hospital on the 23rd March, 1966. This Department was only notified of this case on the 21st March, 1966. His contacts were traced and vaccinated.

On the 24th March a further two Bantu cases were discovered at the Eersterust area, on the opposite side of Pretoria to the first two cases. One of these cases refused hospitalisation. Only after the police were called in did she agree to be admitted to hospital.

That same evening a Bantu female adult, the wife of one of the first cases, was brought to the H. F. Verwoerd Hospital by her employer in his car accompanied by his wife and five children. Fortunately the Europeans had all been vaccinated recently and did not contract the disease. This patient was also admitted to Rietfontein Hospital.

On each occasion when a case was discovered at the Out-patients' or Casualty Department of the H. F. Verwoerd Hospital, all contacts such as hospital staff, other patients and ambulance drivers were vaccinated. Later on, however, the Hospital Police kept a sharp look-out for anyone with a rash. Such cases were debarred from entering the hospital buildings until a doctor had certified that they were not suffering from smallpox.

On the 25th March, 1966, two vaccination teams consisting of Health Inspectors assisted by Bantu helpers from the Non-European Affairs Department vaccinated inhabitants of the Eersterust Bantu area.

Six patients from Pretoria had by this time been admitted to Rietfontein Hospital for treatment. On the 25th March, 1966, the Regional Director for the State Health Services reminded the Department that an instruction existed whereby Rietfontein Hospital would accept the first case of smallpox from any local authority area and that thereafter the local authority was to make its own arrangements for the treatment and isolation of further cases in its area.

Immediate discussion with the Municipal Non-European Affairs Department took place and it was decided that the most suitable place for isolation of the patients, as a purely temporary measure, would be the disused Typhoid Carrier Camp. The camp consisted of five huts with toilet and ablution facilities and could accommodate 24 to 30 patients. Although the huts themselves were sound, a few had no doors or windows. This difficulty was overcome by using canvas where doors and windows were missing. This camp was reasonably well fenced and adjoined a Non-European clinic from where medical cover and medical supplies could be arranged.

It was also arranged that when necessary emergency rations would be supplied by the Social Welfare Section of the Non-European Affairs Department and Municipal Police Guards could be provided.

At 4 a.m. on the 26th March, the police from Hercules in the course of their duties in the Lady Selborne area, discovered a young Bantu whom they thought had smallpox. He was immediately taken to the H. F. Verwoerd Hospital where the diagnosis was confirmed and from where he was removed to the temporary Smallpox camp. This patient had a very mild attack and was able to look after himself and prepare his own food.

One of the Bantu Police who accompanied this patient to the H. F. Verwoerd Hospital informed members of the Department who were vaccinating the contacts at the Hospital that he knew of other cases in Lady Selborne with a similar disease. Later that morning, with the policeman's assistance, five recent, cured cases, who had not sought medical treatment, were discovered and on investigation it was found that the first of these cases had had the rash as early as 4th February, 1966.

It could not be established where this original case contracted the disease, but mention must, however, also be made of an imported smallpox case that had been reported on the 10th February. The patient, a Bantu male adult from Mossiesdal, district Groblersdal, had come to visit his brother who was employed in the building trade. He arrived in Pretoria on the 31st January, 1966, and developed the smallpox rash on the 9th February. This patient gave an incorrect address and his contacts were never traced or vaccinated. It is possible too that the date of arrival in Pretoria and the date of the rash were likewise incorrect and that he as well as the case that had had the rash on the 4th February, may have contracted the disease from a common source in Lady Selborne, Pretoria.

By this time we knew that the disease had spread in Lady Selborne and immediate arrangements for mass vaccination in this area were made. Health Inspectors assisted by Bantu helpers from the Non-European Affairs Department vaccinated the residents of Lady Selborne, going from house to house. (Unfortunately many of those away from home during the day were not covered by this method and although a roving team vaccinated employees of factories and business concerns, they were unable to reach many of the working adults.)

On the 28th March, 1966, a further case, a Bantu female, 12 years old, from the Asiatic Bazaar was discovered and admitted to the temporary smallpox camp. The following day vaccination teams were sent to this area to vaccinate residents there.

As a total of 13 cases (active and cured) had by now been reported, it was considered that a mass vaccination campaign to cover the whole of Pretoria, was necessary. A vaccination centre for Europeans operated from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the Harry Nelson Clinic in Muntoria as from 30th March. Simultaneously a centre for Non-Europeans was opened on the vacant ground, corner of Proes and Prinsloo Street, (close to Muntoria) also from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily (Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays excluded).

Further vaccination centres in the Bantu residential areas of Mamelodi West, Mamelodi East, Saulsville and Atteridgeville were opened from 4th April and remained open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily. These centres operated until 6th May, 1966, by which time the demand for vaccination had fallen away. One Non-European centre, however, in the central area near Muntoria, was kept operating until about the 24th June, 1966.

The Indian residential area of Laudium, the Coloured area at Eersterust and the Bantu residents at Eastwood were covered by a vaccination team visiting these areas for a day in each case only, and residents were informed of the vaccination centres through the school children.

A roving vaccination team was also formed and vaccinated employees of commercial and industrial firms who applied to the Department to have their staff done.

The employment of Health Inspectors for vaccinating at Lady Selborne, Asiatic Bazaar and at seven other vaccination centres, as well as having to send three Health Inspectors to the Abattoir daily for meat inspection duties, caused no small inconvenience. We are, however, proud to be able to report that everyone pulled his weight, and although some routine work had to be left to accumulate, the public had no cause for complaint.

The Press and European and Bantu radio services as usual were extremely co-operative in giving the matter of vaccination prominence and were instrumental in encouraging many of the European and Bantu public to have themselves vaccinated. This co-operation was evident throughout the outbreak and was greatly appreciated.

By the 5th April 1966, the number of patients in the temporary smallpox camp had increased to seven and as some were severely ill, it became necessary to engage a cook-cum-cleaner and help (for the patients) in the camp. An elderly Bantu who could command respect and discipline from the younger ones, was chosen for this work. He was accommodated at the camp in a separate hut and was continuously there.

On the 10th and 11th May two separate cases were reported from different places in Pretoria North. As a result, a vaccination centre for Europeans and Non-Europeans was operated in the Town Hall there, for two days from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and again from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

On the 7th, 9th and 10th May, further cases were discovered in the Valhalla/Voortrekkerhoogte area and here again a vaccination centre for Europeans and Non-Europeans in the area, was in opera-

tion for two days at the Valhalla Primary School from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. In both cases the public were informed of these vaccination centres by means of circulars issued to all school children through the schools in those areas. The Defence Department vaccinated all military personnel in the military area of Voortrekkerhoogte as well as staff and personnel at the various military establishments round about Pretoria.

One problem that had to be solved towards the end of the outbreak was the discovery on 7th June, 1966, of an Indian male of 18 years suffering from smallpox. As his brother, sister-in-law and their two children of 1 and 2½ years, with whom he resided had never been vaccinated previously and would have had to be quarantined, it was decided to isolate the patient and the rest of the family at home, and to keep a close check on them. All their vaccinations were successful and no further cases occurred in this family. The Department of Indian Affairs was very helpful in supplying food for the family for the period of quarantine.

In vaccinating the contacts of a case that occurred in a labourer in the building trade at Voortrekkerhoogte, the Health Inspector vaccinator discovered one healed case and four active mild cases of smallpox. These cases shared a hut in a temporary builders' camp at Voortrekkerhoogte.

During the latter stages of the outbreak three Non-European lay vaccinators were appointed. These vaccinators were a great help in relieving the European Health Inspectors who were employed at some of the vaccination centres. In future outbreaks of this nature it would be wise to consider employing reliable Bantu lay vaccinators from the start, but unless they are known to be reliable they can be a disadvantage and a danger.

Cases continued to be reported from various parts of Pretoria and all except the last few, were admitted to the temporary smallpox camp and treated there. The largest number of patients treated in the camp at any one stage was 17.

Towards the end of June, the outbreak tailed off. To avoid keeping a cook and a twenty-four hour Police Guard on standby, Rietfontein Hospital near Johannesburg was approached with the request that they admit the few odd cases which were expected to occur. This they agreed to do and on the 27th June the camp was disinfected, closed and all equipment stored.

STATISTICS AND COMMENTS:

Statistical data and comments in respect of the cases reported are given below:

Sixty-two cases were reported.

Two were Coloureds, 1 an Asiatic and 59 were Bantus.

Ten were females and 52 males.

Age Groups:

12 years to 20 years.....	16 cases
20 years to 30 years.....	42 cases
Over 30 years.....	4 cases (viz. 35, 45, 45 and 52 years.)

Most of the patients were unable to give their age and the figures quoted above are purely estimation on the part of the investigating inspector.

Distribution:

Lady Selborne.....	13	Mamelodi.....	2	Wonderboomsuid.....	1
Hercules.....	12	Villieria.....	1	Parktown.....	1
Voortrekkerhoogte..	11	Murrayfield.....	1	Asiatic Bazaar.....	1
Central Area.....	3	Sunnyside.....	1	Pretoria West.....	1
Eersterust.....	3	Onderstepoort.....	1	Laudium.....	1
Valhalla.....	2	H. F. Verwoerd		East Lynne.....	2
Pretoria North.....	2	Hospital.....	1	Rietfontein.....	2

Employment:

Employees of:

Building and Plumbing contractors.....	33
Domestic servants.....	8
Garden Workers.....	5
Unemployed/at home.....	5
Industry and Factories.....	4
General Labourers.....	2
Transport business.....	1
Delivery boys.....	1
Clothing Factory.....	1
Ice cream Vendors.....	1
Patient H. F. Verwoerd Hospital.....	1

Almost all the labourers in the building trade were members of the Ndbele Tribe who originate from the Middelburg-Groblersdal districts.

Quite a few of the patients had visited their homes in the Groblersdal or Middelburg districts during the incubation period and had possibly been in contact with cases there.

IMPORTED CASES AND INFECTIONS:

Four of the patients were imported cases (persons resident elsewhere but who took ill shortly after their arrival on a visit to Pretoria) and seven were imported infections (local residents who had contracted the diseases while on a visit to places outside Pretoria).

HEALED CASES:

Eight of the cases were healed by the time they were discovered but according to their history and clinical signs, they had had the disease recently and are included in the statistics of the outbreak.

HOSPITALISATION:

Nine of the cases were removed to Rietfontein Isolation Hospital near Johannesburg, 52 were removed to the temporary smallpox camp in Pretoria and one, an Asiatic, was isolated and treated at home.

VACCINATION STATE OF PATIENTS:

Only one of the sixty-two patients had ever been vaccinated previously. She had been done as a child and no doubt her immunity had waned. She contracted the disease from her husband with whom she shared a room.

SECONDARY INFECTIONS:

There were 15 secondary infections. These cases were traced to having had contact with other known cases and it is possible that more secondary infections would have been traced had the patients been more willing to co-operate and give information freely. It was frequently found that many were afraid to give information which might have involved others in an "imaginary" trouble.

RECOVERY:

Although three patients had the disease in a severe form there were fortunately no deaths. The majority of the cases, however, were very mild and recovered quickly.

VACCINATIONS:

Since 19th March when the first two cases were reported, up to the end of June when the outbreak virtually came to an end, 279,709 persons (30,763 Europeans and 248,846 Non-Europeans) were vaccinated at various clinics and vaccination centres in the city.

DISINFECTION:

Patients' clothing and effects were disinfected by Formaldehyde gas in a sealed locker and the patients themselves washed and showered immediately prior to their discharge from the camp.

COMMENTS:

It is interesting to note that no cases were reported in residents of Mamelodi and Atteridgeville/Saulsville Bantu Townships with populations of approximately 87,000 and 66,500 respectively. The two cases reported from Mamelodi were (1) a labourer to a drain-layer housed in a temporary camp there and (2) an imported case who had come from outside Pretoria and who only resided at Mamelodi for one day when he was discovered as a smallpox case and was admitted to the temporary smallpox camp.

A further interesting feature noticed, is that although the patients must have had contact with many who had been vaccinated many years ago, only one case in a previously vaccinated person occurred and it would tend to indicate that vaccination, although done many years ago, protects against the present form of the disease. It also appears though, that the disease remains very infectious for those who have never been vaccinated previously.

ROUTINE SMALLPOX VACCINATION:

Apart from the mass vaccination which took place as a result of the smallpox outbreak, the Department conducted regular vaccination clinics for both Europeans and Non-Europeans. The number of persons in the various age groups vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year is shown in the following tables:

ROUTINE VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Europeans	Primary Vaccination				Re-vaccination		Total
	Males		Females		Males	Females	
Age Groups							
0-13 months.....	904	(1,024)	847	(1,023)	—	(130)	1,751 (2,262)
13 months-6 years.....	471	(526)	520	(545)	264	(360)	1,521 (1,747)
Scholars.....	72	(88)	38	(80)	330	(867)	808 (1,818)
Adults.....	14	(13)	24	(16)	304	(2,515)	734 (6,287)
TOTAL.....	1,461	(1,651)	1,429	(1,664)	898	(4,927)	4,814 (12,114)
Non-Europeans							
Non-Europeans	Primary Vaccination				Re-vaccination		Total
	Males		Females		Males	Females	
Age Groups							
0-13 months.....	849	(623)	871	(698)	—	(36)	1,720 (1,372)
13 months-6 years.....	305	(525)	311	(544)	63	(283)	756 (1,648)
Scholars.....	18	(771)	25	(1,183)	84	(1,183)	227 (4,924)
Adults.....	7	(49)	10	(48)	5,717	(8,764)	6,522 (10,555)
TOTAL.....	1,179	(1,968)	1,217	(2,473)	5,864	(10,862)	9,225 (17,891)

KWASHIORKOR:

Two hundred and fifty-nine cases, all Bantus, were reported. The number of notifications of this condition shows a slight increase on those for the previous year. For purposes of comparison, figures for the years 1962 to 1966 are given in the table below.

Kwashiorkor was first made notifiable in September, 1962.

	<i>Cases</i>
1962.....	72
1963.....	415
1964.....	349
1965.....	242
1966.....	259

The distribution of the cases was as follows:—

Mamelodi.....	153
Atteridgeville & Saulsville.....	60
Lady Selborne.....	26
Eersterust.....	3
Northern Suburbs.....	7
Western Suburbs.....	3
Central Area.....	3
Eastwood.....	4

The age and sex of the cases is shown in the following table:—

SEXES IN AGE GROUPS

<i>Sex</i>	0-1 <i>years</i>	1-2 <i>years</i>	2-3 <i>years</i>	3-4 <i>years</i>	4-5 <i>years</i>	5-6 <i>years</i>	6-7 <i>years</i>	Over 7 <i>years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Males.....	46	73	18	11	1	1	—	6	156
Females.....	28	55	14	3	2	—	—	1	103
TOTAL.....	74	128	32	14	3	1	—	7	259

Eighty nine of the cases were notified by the Municipal Clinics, 103 by the H. F. Verwoerd Hospital and 67 by the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS: (In mothers and new-born babies)

During the year, 69 (118) cases of this condition were reported. Forty-one were Europeans and 28 Non-Europeans.

The figure for this year shows a considerable drop in the number of notifications compared with previous years when the total notifications for 1965, 1964, 1963 and 1962 were 118, 147, 176 and 159 respectively.

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

Europeans:

	<i>Number of infections</i>	<i>Number of confinements</i>	<i>Percentage of con- finements infected</i>
Hospital A.....	6 (17)	1,589 (1,390)	0.4% (1.2%)
Hospital B.....	23 (30)	2,646 (2,599)	0.9% (1.2%)
Hospital C.....	8 (5)	2,517 (1,992)	0.3% (0.3%)
Hospital D.....	2 (3)	381 (372)	0.5% (0.8%)
Midwives.....	2 (6)	307 (328)	0.7% (1.5%)
TOTAL.....	41 (61)	7,440 (6,681)	Aver. 0.6% (0.9%)

Non-Europeans:

	<i>Number of infections</i>	<i>Number of confinements</i>	<i>Percentage of con- finements infected</i>
Hospital E.....	21 (31)	6,203 (4,370)	0.3% (0.8%)
Hospital F.....	2 (9)	2,202 (1,986)	0.1% (0.5%)
Hospital G.....	1 (2)	1,382 (1,500)	0.1% (0.1%)
Midwives.....	4 (12)	1,151 (1,218)	0.3% (0.1%)
TOTAL.....	28 (54)	10,938 (9,074)	Aver. 0.2% (0.6%)

Most of the 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. In addition to the ordinary routine investigations of these births, 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 69 cases reported, were as follows:
In one of the cases, infection of two or more sites was recorded:

Discharging eyes.....	28	(53)
Breast abscesses.....	19	(30)
Skin lesions.....	20	(35)
Septic umbilicus.....	3	(—)
Boils.....	—	(2)
Septic fingernails.....	—	(5)
Septic Caesarian Wound.....	—	(1)
Septic discharging ear.....	1	(—)

In 47 of the cases diagnostic swabs were taken. Forty-five of these showed Coagulase positive staphylococci to be present. In two of the cases no growth was found. Swabs were not taken from the balance of the cases (22), 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.

In three of the cases where lesions showed Coagulase positive Staphylococci to be present, a second organism was found to be present as well. These were as follows:

Alpha Haemolytic Streptococcus.....	1 case
Diplococcus Pneumoniae.....	1 case
Haemophilus Influenzae.....	1 case

Sensitivity tests were also carried out on cases with Coagulase positive Staphylococci, so as to assist in the treatment.

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

Sulphonamides.....	37	(46)	Cephaloridine.....	4	(—)
Polymixin.....	28	(42)	Methicillin.....	4	(13)
Tetracycline.....	31	(34)	Oleandomycin.....	3	(8)
Penicillin.....	12	(43)	Spiramycin.....	3	(3)
Streptomycin.....	12	(24)	Ayermycin.....	3	(—)
Kanamycin.....	8	(6)	Ampicillin.....	2	(15)
Erithromycin.....	5	(20)	Novobiocin.....	2	(8)
Vancomycin.....	5	(7)	Chloramphenicol.....	2	(9)

Supervision of persons practising midwifery in the Municipal Area, other than Medical Practitioners, is carried out by the Inspectress of Midwives. Her duties include routine inspections of maternity homes under our control. Regular inspections of these Maternity homes were made and the staff advised in the control of this infection.

Other Notifiable Diseases Reported:

	Local Cases		Imported Cases	
	Europeans	Non-Europeans	Europeans	Non-Europeans
Meningococcal Meningitis.....	3 (3)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Erysipelas.....	3 (6)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)
Encephalitis.....	7 (5)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Malaria.....	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	— (—)
Leprosy.....	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (2)
Tetanus-Neonatorum.....	— (—)	3 (4)	— (—)	— (—)
Insecticidal Poisoning.....	1 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Infectious Hepatitis.....	5 (—)	2 (—)	1 (—)	— (—)

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis still remains one of the most distressing diseases and no less than 1,301 cases (155 Europeans and 1,146 non-Europeans) were reported during the year. This is an increase of 42 over last year's figure of 1,259. If allowance is made for the normal increase in population the incidence rate would probably be about the same as that of last year.

The increase in efforts at case finding still continues and it is pleasing to be able to report that all Bantu seeking work at the Council's Offices of the non-European Affairs Department are now X-rayed by a mass miniature X-ray unit which was installed there during the year.

In the near future housewives may be invited to bring their servants for X-ray examination and B.C.G. administration at the same centre. In this way it is hoped to control the influx of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and to extract the existing cases already in employ in the city. Mass miniature X-ray campaigns at firms, factories and institutions in the city will be intensified next year, as this work has proved to be very rewarding.

The total number of cases still reported is almost alarming, but taking the extensive case finding into account it would appear that the marked increase in the number of cases notified, observed a few years ago has now changed to a more constant figure.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following table A shows the total number of notifications for the year, classified in the various races and sexes. In tables B and B1 comparative tables of notifications for the years 1959 to 1966 are given.

TABLE A
NOTIFICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1966

Race	Sex	Local Cases			Imported Cases			Local and Imported Cases		
		Pulmonary Tubercu- losis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tubercu- losis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tubercu- losis	Other forms	All forms
Europeans.....	M	22	58	80	5	5	10	27	63	90
	F	8	56	64	—	1	1	8	57	65
TOTAL.....		30	114	144	5	6	11	35	120	155
Coloureds.....	M	17	7	24	2	—	2	19	7	26
	F	7	6	13	—	—	—	7	6	13
TOTAL.....		24	13	37	2	—	2	26	13	39
Asiatics.....	M	4	4	8	—	—	—	4	4	8
	F	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
TOTAL.....		4	8	12	—	—	—	4	8	12
BANTUS.....	M	466	198	664	46	9	55	512	207	719
	F	175	152	327	40	9	49	215	161	376
TOTAL.....		641	350	991	86	18	104	727	368	1,095
ALL Non-Europeans.....	M	487	209	696	48	9	57	535	218	753
	F	182	162	344	40	9	49	222	171	393
TOTAL.....		669	371	1,040	88	18	106	757	389	1,146
All Races.....	M	491	257	748	53	14	67	544	271	815
	F	213	223	436	40	10	50	253	233	486
TOTAL.....		704	480	1,184	93	24	117	797	504	1,301

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31/12/66

Local Cases

Year	Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Other Forms			All Forms	
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
1959.....	224	136	360	37	32	69	261	168
1960.....	268	151	419	47	51	98	315	202
1961.....	329	193	522	98	96	194	427	289
1962.....	378	228	606	82	70	152	460	298
1963.....	355	206	561	69	81	150	424	287
1964.....	393	166	559	111	106	117	504	272
1965.....	389	182	571	176	234	410	565	416
1966.....	487	182	669	209	162	371	696	344

AGE GROUPS:

Tables C and C1 which follow, show the incidence of Tuberculosis in age groups for Europeans and Non-Europeans respectively over the past eight years, together with the percentage of the total cases reported in each group for that year. In Europeans it is noticed that the greatest percentage of cases in any one age group has gradually worked through from the 41 years and over group in 1959 to the 0-5 years group in 1966. This increase in the lower age groups may be partly due to greater case finding efforts which are being made in children at present.

TABLE C

EUROPEAN CASES — 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
1959: Number of cases notified....	—	—	4	2	1	3	—	4	12	7	21	5	38	20
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	—	—	10%		7%		7%		32%		44%			
1960: Number of cases notified.....	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	10	6	19	16
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	—	—	5%		5%		5%		39%		46%			
1961: Number of cases notified.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	9	5	16	3	26	10
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	—	—	3%		—		3%		40%		54%			
1962: Number of cases notified.....	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	6	2	21	5	31	8
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	2%		—		5%		5%		21%		67%			
1963: Number of cases notified.....	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	1	5	7	16	4	24	16
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	2%		3%		5%		10%		30%		50%			
1964: Number of cases notified.....	—	1	9	11	2	—	2	1	5	4	18	12	36	29
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	6%		31%		3%		6%		14%		46%			
1965: Number of cases Notified	10	10	64	47	2	1	1	—	7	1	12	5	96	64
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	12.5%		69%		1.8%		0.6%		5%		11%			
1966: Number of cases notified.....	16	5	47	51	1	—	—	2	4	4	22	3	90	65
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	13.5%		63.2%		0.6%		1.2%		5.1%		16.1%			

TABLE C1

NON EUROPEAN CASES — 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
1959: Number of cases notified.....	10	8	49	62	25	21	34	50	158	106	132	47	408	284
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	2%		14%		6%		13%		38%		36%			
1960: Number of cases notified.....	13	17	57	58	18	23	25	37	146	107	141	36	401	278
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	5%		17%		6%		9%		37%		26%			
1961: Number of cases notified.....	28	18	83	97	33	44	43	44	183	138	167	49	537	390
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	5%		19%		8%		9%		35%		24%			
1962: Number of cases notified.....	45	29	81	63	31	47	37	58	172	126	190	51	556	374
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	8%		16%		8%		10%		32%		26%			
1963: Number of cases notified.....	26	34	54	70	24	26	31	55	190	120	155	38	480	343
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	7%		15%		6%		10%		38%		24%			
1964: Number of cases notified.....	32	24	86	83	20	25	25	41	207	112	166	33	536	318
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	8%		20%		3%		8%		37%		23%			
1965: Number of cases notified.....	61	63	109	160	22	36	21	45	181	80	171	32	565	416
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	13%		27%		6%		9%		27%		21%			
1966: Number of cases notified.....	90	58	144	130	28	16	28	44	227	97	236	48	753	393
Percentage of total Tuberculosis notifications.....	12.8%		23.8%		3.8%		6.2%		28.2%		24.7%			

FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS:

The various forms in which the disease occurred during the year are shown in the following table D.

TABLE D

	Local			Imported			Grand Total
	European	Non-European	Total	European	Non-European	Total	
Pulmonary.....	30	670	700	5	88	93	793
Primary Complex....	113	348	461	4	14	18	479
Miliary.....	—	3	3	—	—	—	3
Glands.....	1	9	10	1	2	3	13
Bones and Joints....	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Meningitis.....	—	5	5	—	2	2	7
Mastitis.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Peritonitis.....	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Endometritis.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
TOTAL.....	144	1,040	1,184	11	106	117	1,301

SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION:

The various sources from which notifications were received are shown in the following table. As in the past, the majority of cases are discovered and notified by our own Tuberculosis Clinics.

TABLE E

	<i>Local</i>		<i>Imported</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>European</i>	<i>Non-European</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>Non-European</i>	
Tuberculosis Clinics.....	132 (146)	571 (636)	7 (9)	35 (45)	745 (836)
H. F. Verwoerd Hospital.....	4 (3)	312 (202)	1 (—)	43 (37)	360 (242)
Isolation Hospital.....	5 (1)	87 (100)	1 (1)	11 (14)	104 (116)
Private Practitioners.....	2 (4)	3 (6)	1 (—)	3 (—)	9 (10)
Weskoppies Hospital.....	— (—)	8 (2)	— (—)	3 (5)	11 (7)
Registrar of Births and Deaths..	— (2)	37 (20)	— (1)	4 (1)	41 (24)
Other Sources.....	1 (4)	7 (15)	1 (2)	4 (3)	13 (24)
Iscor.....	— (—)	7 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	8 (—)
Military Hospital.....	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Sanatoria.....	— (—)	7 (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	9 (—)
	144 (160)	1,040 (981)	11 (13)	106 (105)	1,301 (1,259)

HOSPITALISATION:

The number of cases admitted to the various sanatoria and their distribution to the various hospitals are reflected in the following table:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Europeans</i>			<i>Non-Europeans</i>			<i>Grand Total</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Knights Chest Hospital.....	—	—	—	66	52	118	118
S.A.N.T.A. Settlement Pretoria.....	—	—	—	159	79	238	238
Sonderwater Hospital.....	—	—	—	180	1	181	181
Rietfontein Hospital.....	14	3	17	28	8	36	53
East Rand Chest Hospital.....	—	—	—	51	56	107	107
East Rand S.A.N.T.A. Settlement...	—	—	—	66	31	97	97
Rose Chest Hospital.....	—	—	—	5	8	13	13
King George V Hospital.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Nelspoort Sanatorium.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Charles Hurwitz SANTA Settlement.	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	15	4	19	556	235	791	810

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.

<i>Contact of Known Cases</i>	<i>Familial History</i>	<i>Contact and Familial History</i>	<i>Total</i>
12 (31)	354 (330)	1 (—)	367 (361)

DEATHS:

The following table shows the number of deaths that occurred in tuberculosis patients during the year:

	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Non-European</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases notified during 1966 and who also died during 1966..	1 (6)	95 (83)	96 (89)
Cases notified prior to 1966 but who died during 1966....	3 (3)	44 (48)	47 (51)
	4 (9)	139 (131)	143 (140)

The mortality in the various races and sexes is shown in the following table F.

MORTALITY 1966 (OLD AND NEW CASES)

TABLE F

Race	Sex	Local Cases			Imported Cases			Local and Imported Cases		
		Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	Other forms	All forms
Europeans.....	M	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL.....		4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Coloureds.....	M	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL.....		3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Asiatics.....	M	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....		2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Bantus.....	M	83	6	89	4	3	7	87	9	96
	F	27	2	29	9	—	9	36	2	38
TOTAL.....		110	8	118	13	3	16	123	11	134
All Non-Europeans.....	M	87	6	93	4	3	7	89	9	100
	F	28	2	30	9	—	9	37	2	39
TOTAL.....		115	8	123	13	3	16	126	11	139
All Races.....	M	90	6	96	4	3	7	94	9	103
	F	29	2	31	9	—	9	38	2	40
TOTAL.....		119	8	127	13	3	16	132	11	143

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

The following table shows deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the various age groups and sexes.

Years.....	0-1	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	50 and over	TOTAL										
Sexes.....	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
European..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1								
Non-European	7	4	9	5	3	1	1	—	2	5	10	6	18	2	19	6	20	8	89	37
TOTAL	7	4	9	5	3	1	1	—	2	5	10	6	18	2	19	7	23	8	92	38

Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis and deaths in Tuberculosis sufferers who died from other causes are shown in the table below.

	<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Non-Europeans</i>		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Miliary Tuberculosis.....	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculous Meningitis.....	—	—	2	1	3
Tuberculous Primary Complex.....	—	—	4	2	6
Peritonitis.....	—	—	1	—	1
Cancer of the lungs.....	1	1	—	—	2
Heart disease.....	1	—	—	—	1
	2	1	8	3	14

The stages at which death occurred in cases of Tuberculosis who were notified and who died during the year were as follows:

	<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Non-Europeans</i>		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Deaths prior to notification.....	— (5)	— (1)	27 (21)	19 (10)	46 (37)
Died within 1 month of notification.....	1 (—)	— (—)	29 (29)	6 (8)	36 (37)
Died within 1-3 months of notification....	— (—)	— (1)	4 (4)	3 (1)	7 (6)
Died within 3-6 months of notification....	— (—)	— (—)	6 (7)	— (—)	6 (7)
Died within 6-12 months of notification...	— (—)	— (—)	1 (2)	— (—)	1 (2)
TOTAL.....	1 (5)	— (2)	67 (63)	28 (19)	96 (89)

CLINIC AND X-RAY SERVICES

I. CLINIC ATTENDANCE:

	<i>Number of patients under control</i>	<i>Number of daily injections</i>	<i>Number on pills</i>	<i>Number attending irregularly</i>
European clinics.....	654	7	134	30
Atteridgeville.....	2,746	76	345	50
Mamelodi.....	1,984	93	566	54
Compound.....	1,304	77	252	52
Eersterust.....	131	9	35	2
Laudium.....	34	—	7	—
Parkmore.....	144	—	37	15
Lady Selborne.....	507	28	99	27
TOTAL.....	7,526	290	1,477	230

The various clinics, therefore, control a total of 7,526 patients, of whom 290 attend daily for injections and 1,477 are on pills only which are given to them weekly. Only 230 patients attend irregularly for treatment, i.e. about 20%. In 1963 77% of the patients attended irregularly for treatment, and it was only by making use of *compulsory* daily treatment in serious cases and the strict control of patients on pills only, that the attendance figure has improved considerably. An explanation for the present irregular attendance is the fact that many of the patients in Atteridgeville and Mamelodi have to walk up to 3 miles to get to the clinic. This undesirable state of affairs will, however, shortly be eliminated by the opening of clinics in Saulsville and Mamelodi-East.

II. X-RAY SERVICES:

A total of 56,213 x-ray photos were taken this year by the mobile x-ray unit. (This represents an increase of 15,474 x-ray photos on the figure for 1965.)

1. Europeans:

(a) Contacts, suspected cases and businesses.....	6,460
(b) European Tuberculosis Clinic.....	1,119

2. Non-Europeans:

(a) Municipal employees.....	2,958
(b) Influx Control (as from September, 1966).....	5,918
(c) Non-European clinics (cases, contacts, etc.).....	16,065
(d) Contacts, suspected cases, businesses.....	13,688
(e) Iscor.....	8,755
(f) Koedoespoort Workshops.....	1,250
	<u>56,213</u>

The following table gives an exposition of the x-ray photos taken at the various clinics of cases, contacts and suspected cases and the findings:—

1. Cases:

(a) New cases:

By this we understand known cases that were referred to us from other clinics or from hospitals and who were x-rayed by us for the first time, as well as children under the age of 5 years who show a grade III or IV reaction on the Heaf test and who, according to law, have to be regarded as pulmonary tuberculosis cases.

	Known cases re- ported to us for the first time	0-5 years: Heaf: Grade III or IV positive	
		Normal	Pathology present
Europeans.....	4	136	3
Atteridgeville.....	99	83	17
Mamelodi.....	23	127	16
Compound.....	75	34	39
Eersterust.....	1	4	4
Laudium.....	1	5	1
Parkmore.....	2	—	—
Lady Selborne.....	14	21	5
TOTAL.....	219	410	85

(b) Old cases:

Control photos of all pulmonary tuberculosis cases are taken every 3 or 6 months to determine whether the clinical picture has improved, deteriorated or has remained static.

	Normal	Improved	Static	Deteriorated
Europeans.....	69	18	256	7
Atteridgeville.....	556	149	801	69
Mamelodi.....	605	134	837	77
Compound.....	270	140	979	79
Eersterust.....	6	—	4	2
Laudium.....	2	—	1	—
Parkmore.....	23	11	68	5
Lady Selborne.....	75	90	286	18
TOTAL.....	1,606	542	3,232	257

2. Contacts:

As soon as a case of pulmonary tuberculosis is discovered, the contacts are traced and examined. It is our policy to x-ray all European contacts after 3 months and then again after 6 months, and all Non-European contacts every 6 months. It pays to fish in troubled waters — about 13% of the contacts x-rayed this year, had pulmonary tuberculosis.

	New			Old		
	Normal	Case	Suspect	Normal	Case	Suspect
Europeans.....	315	1	12	223	—	9
Atteridgeville.....	1,521	34	107	4,149	26	111
Mamelodi.....	1,368	33	51	1,154	14	42
Compound.....	405	16	23	228	8	16
Eersterust.....	15	—	4	20	1	6
Laudium.....	13	—	1	8	—	2
Parkmore.....	82	—	—	102	—	—
Lady Selborne.....	291	8	16	249	—	18
TOTAL.....	4,010	92	214	6,133	49	204

3. Suspected cases:

	New			Old			
	Normal	Case	Suspect	Normal	Case	Remains suspect	Dete- riorated
Europeans.....	13	—	7	36	—	2	8
Atteridgeville.....	316	35	49	199	2	109	2
Mamelodi.....	203	40	13	26	—	9	—
Compound.....	356	168	75	125	8	180	17
Eersterust.....	103	—	7	4	—	1	—
Laudium.....	—	—	21	7	—	4	—
Parkmore.....	16	4	—	6	—	—	—
Lady Selborne.....	28	2	7	11	—	4	—
TOTAL.....	1,235	249	179	414	10	309	27

III. Sputums:

A total of 767 sputums of Europeans and 8,495 of Non-Europeans was dispatched for microscopic examination. The results were as follows:—

	Total	Negative	Positive	Negative to positive	Positive to negative	Persistent
Europeans.....	767	61	706	10	10	2
Atteridgeville.....	3,012	217	2,795	76	12	6
Mamelodi.....	1,473	170	1,303	10	22	5
Compound.....	3,134	98	3,036	69	46	3
Eersterust.....	44	1	43	—	—	—
Laudium.....	6	6	—	—	—	—
Parkmore.....	141	18	123	4	2	—
Lady Selborne.....	685	94	591	20	17	—
TOTAL.....	9,262	665	8,597	189	109	16

IV. Heaf tests:

In terms of the decision of the Government Health Department, only those children under the age of 5 years who show a grade III or IV Heaf reaction are regarded as cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. It is our policy, however, also to x-ray the Grade I and II Heaf reactors and then again after 6 months. Where a child under the age of 5 years has previously had B.C.G. and shows a Grade I or II reaction, no x-ray photos are taken: a Grade III or IV reaction in a child who has previously had B.C.G., is, however, accepted as a case.

We also use the Heaf test during x-ray campaigns among schoolchildren. The main reason for this is to reduce expenses, as negative reactors are not x-rayed. Of the European schoolchildren between the ages of 5–15 years about 30% reacted positively, and of the Non-European approximately 50%.

A total of 24,571 Heaf tests was carried out this year and the following table shows the findings:—

	Total	Positive	Negative
0–5 years: European.....	1,131	159	459
Non-European.....	5,092	294	3,964
5–10 years: European.....	199	43	156
Non-European.....	5,867	2,972	2,914
10–15 years: European.....	179	72	107
Non-European.....	6,502	4,145	2,686
15–20 years: European.....	—	—	—
Non-European.....	4,425	1,838	1,080
20 years and older: Non-European..	68	56	10
TOTAL.....	24,571	9,579	11,376

V. B.C.G. Vaccine:

In the following table is shown to which groups B.C.G. was given. For technical reasons we were unable to treat more schoolchildren at school, but we intend undertaking more intensive x-ray and B.C.G. campaigns at schools next year.

(a) To cases: European.....	103	
Non-European.....	393	
(b) To contact cases: European.....	457	
Non-European.....	4,153	
(c) To suspected cases: European.....	33	
Non-European.....	410	
(d) Normal persons: European.....	8,276	(4,180 of these at businesses)
Non-European.....	17,924	(3,539 of these at businesses)
(e) Schoolchildren: European.....	439	
Non-European.....	9,592	
(f) New-born infants: European.....	1,787	
Non-European.....	5,891	
TOTAL.....	55,349	

VI. Home visits:

1. European: Clinic Sister.....	850
2. Non-European: (a) Clinic Sister.....	827
(b) Non-European Nurse....	3,373
(c) Municipal constables....	6,593
TOTAL.....	11,643

The Sister in charge of the European Clinic every day gives injections to patients who are unable to attend the clinic. This means a saving for the City Council since the hospitalization of such patients is considerably more expensive than the expenses in connection with temporary treatment at home.

Home visits in the Bantu residential areas are undertaken by Bantu nurses who are assisted in their task by municipal constables.

In the Indian (Laudium) and Coloured (Eersterust) residential areas the house to house visits are undertaken by the European Sister. The purpose is to draw up a comprehensive record of every family and to ensure that every member of the family is examined for the presence of pulmonary tuberculosis.

VII. Rations and other aid:

Only two European patients receive municipal rations.

Non-European:

	<i>Municipal rations</i>	<i>SANTA parcels</i>
Number of patients.....	5,232	490
Number of dependants.....	77	393
	5,309	883

Rations are, inter alia, given to every patient who is obliged to receive injections daily and who is not allowed to work. If the patients does not come for injections, he does not receive rations.

All primary complex cases receiving treatment, receive 7 bottles of milk (sterovita) per week.

Aid in the form of S.A.N.T.A. parcels is given to indigent families, where the breadwinner has been admitted to hospital.

The City Council has undertaken to *keep in its employment* any Bantu in its service who contracts pulmonary tuberculosis, until the patient is again fit to work, without taking the duration of the treatment into account.

The City Council also pays the house rent of patients admitted to hospital and who are house owners in one of the city's Bantu residential areas. The aid is stopped one month after the patient has again started working.

Efforts are also made to persuade employers to re-employ their employees who are compelled to undergo hospitalization, as soon as they are fit for work again. In this regard excellent coöperation has been obtained.

VIII. New Clinics:

The City Council's Non-European Affairs Department has kindly made four premises available to us to be used as temporary tuberculosis clinics in Laudium, Eersterust, Saulsville and Mamelodi East.

A start has already been made with active clinic work in Laudium and Eersterust and the following figures are an indication of the work that has already been done:—

1. Eersterust:

(a) Number of patients under control.....	131
(b) Number of patients on injections.....	9
(c) Number of patients on pills.....	35
(d) Number of x-rays taken (November–December).....	195
(e) Number of home visits.....	206 (over 3 months)
(f) Number of Heaf tests.....	141 (over 3 months)
(g) Number of B.C.G. vaccinations.....	212

2. Laudium:

(a) Number of patients under control.....	36
(b) Number of patients on injections.....	—
(c) Number of patients on pills.....	9
(d) Number of x-rays taken.....	180 (three months)
(e) Number of home visits.....	195
(f) Number of Heaf tests.....	133
(g) Number of B.C.G. vaccinations.....	228

Clinic work in Saulsville and Mamelodi East will probably start in February, 1967; because of a delay in obtaining furniture and apparatus, it has not been possible to commence with the essential services. The two residential areas are each approximately 3 miles from Mamelodi-West and Atteridgeville respectively, with the result that patients have to walk very far for treatment (some every day). In many cases the fatigue affects the patient adversely; furthermore, the control of contacts, cases and suspects is difficult in these distant residential areas and home visits cannot be carried out satisfactorily.

IX. Influx control:

During September, 1966, a start was made with the taking of x-ray photos of prospective Bantu employees at the Influx Control Offices with the x-ray unit which has been acquired by the City Council's Non-European Affairs Department.

From September, 1966, 5,918 x-ray photos were taken (mornings only) and 37 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 204 suspected cases were discovered.

Next year a start will be made to invite housewives to send their servants for x-ray examination of the lungs and vaccination with B.C.G.

Next year x-rays will also be taken in the afternoon.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL

This hospital, an institution with 90 beds, is the property of the City Council of Pretoria and is situated in the grounds of the H. F. Verwoerd 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 two-bed wards.

The Non-European section is staffed entirely by Bantu nurses, with an occasional Indian or Coloured nurse who is taking her training at the H. F. Verwoerd Hospital.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS:

The H. F. Verwoerd Hospital 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 H. F. Verwoerd 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 sections of the H. F. Verwoerd Hospital.

AREAS SERVED:

These include the Pretoria municipal area, its peri-urban areas and the Northern and North-western 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.

AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS:

The Pretoria City Council provides its own infectious diseases ambulance service. The Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas 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, 1965 to December 31st, 1965:

TOTAL ADMISSIONS:

Eight hundred and seventy two (922) patients of whom 165 (228) were Europeans and 707 (693) Non-Europeans, were admitted.

The area distribution was:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other areas</i>
Europeans.....	120 (169)	45 (60)
Non-Europeans.....	325 (362)	382 (331)

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS:

Seven proven cases of poliomyelitis were admitted in contrast to none the previous year. All the patients were Non-Europeans. None of these patients had been immunised against the disease and type 1 poliomyelitis virus was isolated from all of them.

DISTRIBUTION:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other areas</i>
Europeans.....	0 (—)	0 (—)
Non-Europeans.....	3 (—)	4 (—)

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION:

<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
—(—)	1(—)	3(—)	1(—)	1(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1(—)	—(—)	—(—)

Four of the patients were paralysed in one leg, 2 in both legs and 1 in the forearm and one leg.

At the time of their discharge from the Isolation Hospital all the patients had residual paralysis to a lesser or greater degree.

DIPHTHERIA:

Ninety (204) patients were admitted, of whom 15 (48) were Europeans and 75 (156) were Non-Europeans. Five (8) European children were admitted as carriers and treated.

DISTRIBUTION:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other areas</i>
Europeans.....	9 (35)	6 (13)
Non-Europeans.....	16 (43)	59 (113)

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION:

<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
3(18)	4(42)	6(42)	10(34)	15(31)	17(13)	9(5)	5(5)	2(7)	6(3)	6(1)	7(3)

Of the patients admitted 61.0% (52.9%) were children of five years or under five years of age.

EUROPEANS:

Three children died of myocarditis following a "bullneck" attack. Two other cases of "bullneck" attacks recovered after lengthy periods of hospitalisation. On five cases tracheotomy operations had to be performed for laryngeal obstruction. One of the children who had a "bullneck" attack at the same time, died.

NON-EUROPEANS:

Sixteen cases died. Eleven cases were admitted with "bullneck" attacks. Three died after tracheotomy operations and 2 as a result of myocarditis in the second week of the disease.

TYPHOID FEVER:

The total number of typhoid cases admitted was 9 (15) Europeans and 121 (136) Non-Europeans.

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION:

<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
14(30)	12(18)	4(32)	4(8)	3(13)	5(2)	5(2)	12(2)	8(7)	19(7)	23(5)	21(23)

AREA DISTRIBUTION:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other areas</i>
Europeans.....	2 (6)	7 (9)
Non-Europeans.....	9 (48)	112 (88)

All Europeans made uneventful recoveries. Six (8) Non-European patients who were all admitted from outside Pretoria in an advanced stage of the disease, died.

SCARLET FEVER:

In comparison with six cases last year, no cases were admitted this year.

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 more days whilst arrangements were being made for their admission to various sanatoria. A number of patients who arrived at the H. F. Verwoerd Hospital in a moribund condition also had to be admitted.

DISTRIBUTION:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other areas</i>
Europeans.....	14 (6)	2 (3)
Non-Europeans.....	206 (179)	123 (83)

No Europeans (1) and 7 (18) Non-Europeans patients died before arrangements could be made for their transfer to sanatoria.

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

GERMAN MEASLES:

One (4) European case, a nurse at the H. F. Verwoerd Hospital, was admitted. There were no Non-European cases.

MEASLES:

The measles cases admitted are in most instances cases with complications or cases with other diseases requiring hospitalisation. A total of 57 (36) Europeans and 89 (66) Non-Europeans was admitted.

DISTRIBUTION:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other areas</i>
Europeans.....	41 (29)	16 (7)
Non-Europeans.....	41 (45)	48 (21)

EUROPEANS:

Most of the cases had measles and broncho-pneumonia. Others had measles and enteritis. No (1) deaths occurred.

NON-EUROPEANS:

Twelve (5) cases died of measles and broncho-pneumonia and/or gastric-enteritis. Many of the cases also suffered from malnutrition which further weakened their resistance against infection.

As with the Europeans, beds were made available to measles cases who at the same time had other diseases for which they had to be hospitalised.

WHOOPIING COUGH:

Twelve (16) Europeans and 11 (6) Non-Europeans were admitted.

DISTRIBUTION:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other areas</i>
Europeans.....	10 (14)	2 (2)
Non-Europeans.....	8 (4)	3 (2)

EUROPEANS:

All the cases recovered. Most of them had whooping cough and bronchopneumonia. Two cases had enteritis and one whooping cough and nephritis.

NON-EUROPEANS:

All the cases had broncho-pneumonia as complication. One (3) case died.

EPIDEMIC PAROTITIS (MUMPS):

Eight (12) Europeans and no (3) Non-Europeans were admitted. All the cases recovered completely.

DISTRIBUTION:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other cases</i>
Europeans.....	7 (7)	1 (5)
Non-Europeans.....	0 (3)	0 (0)

EUROPEANS:

One patient developed meningo-encephalitis and another orchitis as complications. One of the cases admitted was a nurse and the remainder of the cases were admitted because of other diseases.

NON-EUROPEANS:

No Non-Europeans were admitted.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS:

Four (4) Europeans and 3 (1) Non-European were admitted.

DISTRIBUTION:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other areas</i>
Europeans.....	2 (3)	2 (1)
Non-Europeans.....	3 (0)	0 (0)

All the cases recovered without after-effects.

CHICKENPOX:

Four (18) Europeans and 15 (12) Non-Europeans were admitted.

DISTRIBUTION:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other areas</i>
Europeans.....	4 (15)	0 (3)
Non-Europeans.....	11 (8)	4 (4)

EUROPEANS:

Two Europeans were admitted because of other diseases. One child with chickenpox and gastric-enteritis and a pregnant European woman with chickenpox and primary varicella-pneumonia died as a result of the complication.

NON-EUROPEANS:

Most of the cases were admitted because of other diseases accompanied by chickenpox. One Non-European also developed primary varicella-pneumonia and died as a result thereof.

OTHER ADMISSIONS:

Cases of leprosy from Westfort Leprosarium near Pretoria are admitted when they have to undergo operations. For this purpose beds were made available to 2 (7) Europeans and 11 (10) Non-Europeans. All the cases recovered from their operations. Other Europeans admitted, were 5 (4) children with epidemic encephalitis and 2 (7) cases with erysipelas.

Other Non-Europeans admitted, were 2 (2) cases with secondary syphilis and fever as a result of accompanying pneumonia and 1 (1) case of erysipelas. No (7) Non-Europeans were admitted as lodgers.

OBSERVATION CASES:

Thirty (32) Europeans and 43 (31) 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.

There were no (0) deaths among the Europeans and also none (1) among the Non-Europeans.

DISTRIBUTION:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other areas</i>
Europeans.....	21 (20)	9 (12)
Non-Europeans.....	13 (17)	30 (14)

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

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Europeans</i>		<i>Non-Europeans</i>	
	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other areas</i>	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Other areas</i>
Anterior Poliomyelitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (0)	3 (0)
Diphtheria.....	9 (35)	6 (13)	16 (43)	59 (113)
Typhoid Fever.....	2 (6)	7 (9)	9 (48)	112 (88)
Scarlet Fever.....	0 (5)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	14 (6)	2 (3)	206 (179)	123 (83)
German Measles.....	1 (4)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)
Measles.....	41 (29)	16 (7)	41 (45)	48 (21)
Whooping Cough.....	10 (14)	2 (2)	8 (4)	3 (2)
Mumps.....	7 (7)	1 (5)	0 (3)	0 (0)
Meningococcal Meningitis.....	2 (3)	2 (1)	3 (0)	0 (0)
Chickenpox.....	4 (15)	0 (3)	11 (8)	4 (4)
Other Admissions.....	9 (18)	0 (0)	14 (13)	0 (0)
Observation cases.....	21 (20)	0 (12)	13 (17)	30 (14)
TOTALS.....	120 (169)	45 (60)	325 (362)	382 (331)

VENEREAL DISEASES

NOTE: Comparative figures given in brackets relate to the twelve month period 1st January, 1965 to 31st December, 1965.

The majority of clinics for venereal diseases are held in the Special Diseases Clinic building situated in the grounds of the H. F. Verwoerd 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, consist of a Medical Officer, sister and a male clinic clerk. All European sessions are conducted by the Medical Officer in charge of Infectious Diseases Hospital.

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

<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>New Cases</i>		<i>Attendances — new and old cases combined</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis.....	12 (3)	0 (0)	26 (18)	0 (0)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	10 (13)	4 (13)	44 (51)	22 (55)
Secondary Syphilis.....	4 (2)	1 (5)	22 (9)	12 (14)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Latent Syphilis.....	5 (9)	14 (11)	51 (62)	41 (35)
Neuro-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 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	31 (27)	19 (29)	143 (140)	75 (104)

<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>New Cases</i>		<i>Attendances — new and old cases combined</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Gonorrhoea.....	34 (40)	6 (1)	150 (179)	22 (3)
Ulcus Molle.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Vulvo Vaginitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Venereal Warts.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (5)	0 (0)
Non-Specified Urethritis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)
Non-Venereal.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (71)	0 (0)
GRAND TOTAL.....	65 (67)	25 (30)	293 (396)	97 (107)

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 H. F. Verwoerd Hospital grounds. Sessions are also held at Atteridgeville and Mamelodi Polyclinic.

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 but 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 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.....	168 (65)	17 (4)	578 (284)	51 (19)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis.....	400 (367)	62 (17)	1500 (1251)	202 (74)
Secondary Syphilis.....	105 (148)	201 (214)	389 (565)	773 (805)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	0 (3)	0 (1)	0 (25)	0 (12)
Latent Syphilis.....	174 (133)	277 (76)	758 (592)	806 (324)
Neuro-syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 year).....	0 (0)	0 (3)	0 (0)	0 (8)
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 year).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	847 (716)	557 (315)	3225 (2717)	1832 (1242)
Gonorrhoea.....	691 (1084)	23 (19)	2706 (3605)	123 (70)
G.C. Vulvo Vaginitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Venereal Warts.....	45 (20)	9 (3)	156 (98)	46 (12)
Non-Specific Urethritis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Non-Venereal.....	180 (277)	52 (55)	544 (887)	160 (172)
GRAND TOTAL.....	1763 (2097)	641 (392)	6631 (7307)	2161 (1496)

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more venereal diseases.....	144 (99)	24 (0)
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	259 (4)	206 (50)
Number of cases discharged as fully cured.....	675 (16)	134 (52)

MAMELODI POLYCLINIC

Diagnosis	New Cases		Attendances — new and old cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis.....	3 (1)	2 (1)	16 (1)	27 (1)
Sero-Positive Primary Syphilis.....	8 (4)	5 (8)	25 (15)	23 (47)
Secondary Syphilis.....	2 (1)	77 (75)	2 (4)	615 (349)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Latent Syphilis.....	9 (9)	49 (52)	58 (28)	263 (305)
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 year).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 year).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	22 (15)	133 (136)	101 (48)	928 (702)
Gonorrhoea.....	12 (16)	1 (2)	40 (62)	8 (11)
Non-Venereal.....	10 (18)	15 (35)	37 (51)	44 (120)
Venereal Warts.....	1 (0)	0 (2)	3 (0)	0 (7)
GRANT TOTAL.....	45 (49)	149 (175)	181 (161)	980 (840)

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases.....	0 (0)	1 (0)
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	5 (4)	53 (50)
Number of cases discharged as finally cured.....	6 (16)	15 (52)

ATTERIDGEVILLE CLINIC

Diagnosis	New Cases		Attendances — new and old cases combined	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis.....	3 (4)	1 (0)	7 (9)	9 (4)
Sero-Positive Primary Syphilis.....	9 (6)	15 (3)	49 (30)	32 (9)
Secondary Syphilis.....	23 (8)	69 (86)	18 (46)	412 (560)
Tertiary Syphilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Latent Syphilis.....	5 (7)	52 (65)	17 (37)	412 (440)
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 year).....	0 (1)	0 (2)	0 (15)	0 (20)
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 year).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTAL SYPHILIS.....	40 (26)	137 (156)	91 (137)	865 (1033)
Gonorrhoea.....	17 (15)	5 (1)	71 (53)	34 (22)
Venereal Warts.....	0 (1)	1 (2)	0 (4)	6 (8)
Non-Venereal.....	3 (8)	8 (6)	11 (41)	26 (35)
GRAND TOTAL.....	60 (50)	151 (165)	173 (235)	931 (1098)

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Number of cases suffering from two or more Venereal Diseases.....	1 (0)	5 (0)
Number of cases discharged on probation.....	0 (4)	18 (50)
Number of cases discharged as finally cured.....	1 (16)	5 (52)

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:—

EUROPEANS:

	<i>Stage of Pregnancy</i>		
	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months
Number of pregnant women submitted to serological test.....	121 (121)	153 (195)	45 (37)
Number of positive or doubtful reactors.....	2 (2)	7 (4)	3 (1)
Number of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Number undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)

NON-EUROPEANS:

ATTERIDGEVILLE CLINIC:

Number of pregnant women submitted to serological test.....	267 (364)	1120 (1489)	634 (866)
Number of positive or doubtful reactors.....	28 (42)	117 (155)	61 (83)
Number of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	2 (5)	17 (21)	15 (14)
Number undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	17 (27)	58 (99)	31 (49)

MAMELODI CLINIC:

Number of pregnant women submitted to serological test.....	288 (256)	1359 (1568)	550 (583)
Number of positive or doubtful reactors.....	42 (41)	171 (175)	69 (52)
Number of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	7 (6)	54 (51)	13 (20)
Number undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	37 (38)	140 (167)	57 (48)

COMPOUND CLINIC:

Number of pregnant women submitted to serological test.....	133 (115)	38 (474)	381 (318)
Number of positive or doubtful reactors.....	18 (15)	51 (67)	23 (29)
Number of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic).....	3 (1)	6 (8)	7 (3)
Number undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy.....	10 (9)	21 (28)	7 (17)

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SECTION:

This Section is responsible for the prevention of disease conditions and the promotion of health in the expectant mother and the pre-school child of all races. The demands this makes on the staff concerned, are varied and require the necessary knowledge, insight and understanding of what such a service should strive for. In the course of time and in the light of new knowledge and development, the challenge in connection with these services has increased.

In the past emphasis was put more particularly on the organic, such as the prevention of infectious and communicable diseases and the combatting of malnutrition. Great success was achieved. Conditions such as peri-natal mortality, prematurity and congenital abnormalities are still offering a challenge to more successful prevention.

More and more it is realized that attention should, however, not be given to organic diseases only, but also to the promotion of the mental health of mothers and children. The restricting factor in the extension of such a service has, however, always been the shortage of the necessary trained staff. Until such time as an adequate number of properly paid posts in preventative medical services are created to provide in the psychic needs of expectant mothers and very young children, the initiative of those who have aptitude and ambition in this direction, will suffer.

The very earliest noticing of a deviation may not only lay the foundation for alleviation of an existing condition, but may even completely prevent the condition.

With such a large Child Welfare Section as in a city such as Pretoria, the staff annually comes into contact with between 3,000 and 4,000 new-born babies and their families (the figures depends on the birth figure for the year) and about 400 expectant mothers. There is, therefore, a great opportunity for early observation, assistance and guidance.

In order to cope with this problem to a certain extent, a short course in mental hygiene was given to our staff, in conjunction with the Commissioner for Mental Hygiene, at the beginning of the year. For this purpose the City Council kindly appropriated R100 towards the costs. The course lasted from February to May, 1966, and was in the form of two lectures per week and also weekly group discussions.

Although we do not have psychiatrically trained staff to handle the emotional problems, we nevertheless feel that the mothers should have an opportunity to "unload" and that in a large percentage of cases this could help with the prevention of serious problems later in their child's life.

The above course certainly contributed towards our staff's being of greater assistance in such cases.

Where we become aware that the cause lies much deeper, they are referred to the necessary specialized assistance outside our own organization.

The Health Visitors are also encouraged to devote more time to such mothers and also, if necessary, to pay more visits and give more attention to such a mother and her family. This approach has brought great relief to many of our patients.

In order further to help mothers to be relieved of tension and fear, we are still offering, as in the past, relaxing exercises for expectant mothers attending our clinics. These are given once a week and we are constantly receiving testimony as to the assistance the mother received in this way.

We are still most grateful for the assistance which we receive from the trained dietician connected with the Department of Agricultural Technical Services at our Ante-natal Clinics in the central area, Hercules and Danville.

Investigations in connection with still-born babies and deaths in children under the age of 5 for all racial groups are still being carried out.

The collecting of statistics in respect of Non-Whites is still difficult since so many deaths among them cannot be certified by doctors.

Among Whites notification of the cause of death is in most cases as a result of clinical diagnosis before death. There is a small percentage where the diagnosis is determined by post-mortem examination, but until such time as more regular post-mortem investigations are made, our statistics in this regard will remain unsatisfactory.

If an actual contribution is to be made towards determining the preventable causes of peri-natal mortality, post-mortem examination of miscarriages, still-born babies and neo-natal deaths is essential.

STAFF:

Until the beginning of this year the medical staff of this Section consisted of two full-time Medical Officers for Maternal and Child Welfare, together with four full-time Clinical Medical Officers and two part-time Doctors. During the course of the year, however, two of the full-time Clinical Medical Officers resigned because their spouses were transferred from Pretoria.

It was not possible to fill these two vacancies with permanent staff and we had to make use of often changing temporary doctors. It has also not been possible to fill the post which has been created for a Clinical Medical Officer for Laudium and Eersterust with a permanent person.

Because of the above facts progress in the activities of this Section has been arrested.

Up to the end of this year we could only offer two clinic sessions per week (one session means a morning or afternoon) at Laudium and Eersterust and that, in fact, with the assistance of temporary staff.

If sufficient attention is to be given to the needs of the present population of Pretoria, it is important that we should succeed in drawing a larger number of permanent doctors to our service.

As regards the nursing staff, we at present have 18 European Health Visitors/Clinic Sisters and 8 Clinic Sisters for tuberculosis work. Vacancies of last year have been filled and 4 additional posts in the Tuberculosis Section were created and filled.

The Non-European staff has increased to 48 (last year it was 46). Of this number 25 are on Maternal and Child Welfare work, 14 are midwives and 9 are on Tuberculosis work. The post for an Indian nurse which was created at Laudium was filled for a part of the year.

GENERAL:

The number of attendances at Saulsville and Atteridgeville remains constantly high and at Mamelodi there has been a sharp increase which makes it difficult for the staff to cope with the work. The clinic space at Mamelodi is also very restricted. Provision has, however, been made for additions to the Mamelodi and Saulsville clinics and we are looking forward to these improvements.

The attendance figures at Laudium and Eersterust are disproportionately high in comparison with those of last year. It should, however, in this regard be remembered that the previous year's numbers were merely a reflection of attendances since November, 1965, when our services were made available in these two areas for the first time.

With the resignation from our service last year of our previous Inspectress of Midwives and Maternity Homes, we had to train another Sister in this field. As a result of the staff shortage which we experienced at that time, it was difficult to meet the requirements we demand of ourselves.

We are, however, now able to report that these matters have since improved.

The Inspectress of Midwives and Maternity Homes now carries out regular inspections at all private maternity homes, both White and Non-White.

The investigations in connection with staphylococcus infection are continuing with the assistance of the Infectious Diseases Section, which elsewhere gives an extensive analysis of the findings.

The routine placings of an antiseptic nasal cream by all staff members of such institutions, did not give the expected results.

What was more encouraging was that the institutions where strict hygienic measures are imposed in all spheres, showed a dramatic decline in the incidence of staphylococcus infection. On repeated visits the Inspectress encourages the strict application of these measures, such as the regular cleaning of rooms, furniture and other objects, as well as the regular washing of blankets, etc.

Excellent cooperation by all institutions falling under our control, is experienced.

Because the use of chemical preparations only for the disinfecting of woollen blankets does not give the desirable results, it has been found necessary also to wash them regularly. It may even be necessary in these cases to recommend the gradual replacement of woollen blankets with cotton blankets.

PREMISES:

At the beginning of February, 1966, after many years of waiting, we eventually moved into the new Munitoria. The staff is very happy in the administrative and clinic part of this building. Not only is the large amount of space available of benefit to both patients and staff, but the quiet conditions under which we can work, makes the daily task easier and increases working ability.

The clinic in Jack Hindon Street in Pretoria North this year showed that it was better situated for the patients than the Pretoria North Town Hall previously used by us.

The weekly immunisation clinic in Silverton shows an increase in attendance and proves the need for such a service here.

At the clinic in 29th Avenue, Villieria, there is a big increase in numbers. As was the case last year, a large number of patients came from Waverley, Queenswood and Mōregloed. The space and facilities at present at our disposal, are, however, restricted and it is very difficult for the mothers who come here in large numbers to shuffle down the passage with babies in the arm to be given the necessary immunisation injections and then to have to struggle back through the same narrow passage.

SUBSIDISED MILK POWDER SCHEME:

As in the past, this scheme was in operation during the year at the clinics in Hercules, the Com-pound, Saulsville, Atteridgeville and Mamelodi.

More White children (Hercules) received milk powder during the year under review, viz. 127, compared to the average of 92 last year; many of these, however, for a shorter period than in the past.

In our previous reports we pointed out that because of socio-economic conditions in this area, it was necessary for children to use milk powder for a long period. The fact that this year it was in most cases not necessary to provide milk powder for longer than six months we regard as an indication that because of the use of milk powder in previous years, the nutrition condition of the children has already improved considerably.

Under the Non-European groups there was in general little expansion of this scheme.

In these groups more new cases were admitted to the scheme, but others again were negligent in attending or disappeared before satisfactory results could be achieved.

In Mamelodi 100 new cases were admitted during the year. Previously it was difficult in this area to raise sufficient interest in the mothers in order to obtain satisfactory attendance. These 100 new cases were, therefore, a good sign and is encouraging.

A big problem we experience with the Non-White population is the value they attach to milk powder with a well-known trade mark and we find that they will rather buy the more expensive milk powder at a chemist and give it mixed much too thin to the child, than call regularly at the milk powder scheme. This holds good for Asiatics, Coloureds as well as the Bantu. The number that use full cream milk powder is almost unbelievable.

Another problem that we experience is that children admitted to hospital, are discharged and that the parents then often give the child weak, reconstituted milk in order to make the expensive milk they buy, last longer. The result is that many of the cases come to the clinics in a condition of malnutrition, in spite of the fact that they had used an expensive full cream milk powder.

The same thing often happens with the "popular" milk powder with a well-known trade mark. It is most frustrating that in spite of all efforts towards guidance and education in this regard, artificial supplementary feeding still remains such a problem. Many cases of pronounced kwashiorkor have such a background.

During the twelve months ending 31st March, 1964, 156 cases of kwashiorkor were notified and treated at our Non-White clinics.

In the corresponding period in 1964-1965 the number was 124 and for 1965-1966 the number was 82.

During the year 1st January, 1963-31st December, 1963, the total notification of cases of kwashiorkor, i.e. not only by our clinics, but also by the hospital, was..... 415
 From 1st January, 1964-31st December, 1964..... 349
 From 1st January, 1965-31st December, 1965..... 242
 From 1st January, 1966-31st December, 1966..... 259

These figures show a decrease in the incidence of notified cases. The milk powder together with the guidance which is given when it is issued, must certainly have played a role in the decrease.

This is, however, unfortunately not an actual reflection of the incidence of kwashiorkor in the Pretoria municipal area. Notifications come mainly from the hospital and our clinics. Other sources, e.g. general practitioners, practically never report a case of kwashiorkor.

The general impression is, however, that there is a decrease in the incidence of deficiency diseases in the Non-White residential areas, particularly among the cases who received the milk powder regularly and used it as prescribed.

Among the Non-White cases the incidence of gastro-enteritis is still high, but where the milk powder was taken regularly, as prescribed, the incidence of this complication was decidedly smaller. What we further observed in these areas, was that although there was not a sharp decrease in the incidence of gastro-enteritis, deaths because of this condition decreased. It would, therefore, seem that even among those who did not use the full quota of milk powder, their resistance nevertheless increased to such an extent that they could survive the disease.

No cases of kwashiorkor among Whites were reported. There is a big decrease in the incidence of deficiency diseases in the White areas. The incidence of gastro-enteritis likewise decreased dramatically in White children who used the milk powder.

As has already been said, White children this year received milk powder for shorter periods and the use thereof could in most of the cases be discontinued after six months after satisfactory progress became apparent.

With Non-Whites the position is still the same as that mentioned in previous reports, viz. that if the mothers or guardians cooperate and the child is given the milk regularly, it is not necessary to continue with the milk powder for more than six months. Where this is not the case, the period of use has to be extended to nine months or a year.

Cooperation from the parents or guardians at the clinic in Hercules (White) was excellent. This fact is mainly responsible for the encouraging and improved picture in connection with the nutritional condition of the children included in the scheme since its introduction.

At the Non-White clinics advice is regularly given with the issuing of the milk powder and home visits are also paid regularly by the nursing staff.

HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS:

(Figures for 1965 in brackets.)

	<i>First visit</i>	<i>Subsequent visits</i>	<i>Number of sick babies visited</i>	<i>Total visits</i>
1966.....	3751 (3591)	1808 (2352)	839 (853)	6398 (6851)

DETAILS OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES:

(Figures for 1965 in brackets.)

	<i>First Attendances</i>	<i>Re-attendances</i>	<i>Seen by doctor</i>
Central (Tuesday).....	46 (3)	425 (369)	481 (402)
Central (Wednesday).....	131 (163)	990 (1323)	
Central (Friday).....	110 (137)	801 (1017)	
Bloed Street.....	36 (38)	456 (533)	
West End.....	213 (146)	2165 (2005)	699 (682)
Proclamation Hill.....	51 (42)	598 (682)	38 (45)
Iscor.....	46 (45)	445 (426)	
Gezina.....	50 (60)	550 (378)	
Villieria (Wednesday).....	151 (142)	1291 (1305)	422 (335)
Villieria (Thursday).....	95 (101)	776 (842)	
Wonderboom South.....	39 (37)	336 (328)	
Mayville.....	81 (87)	527 (836)	
Capital Park.....	45 (37)	368 (602)	
Hatfield.....	25 (36)	169 (356)	
New Muckleneuk.....	80 (64)	728 (542)	

Sunnyside (Tuesday).....	169 (136)	1563 (1572)		
Sunnyside (Wednesday).....	164 (126)	1406 (1383)		
Riviera.....	100 (100)	988 (845)	81	(57)
Salvokop.....	12 (14)	339 (389)		
Danville.....	125 (102)	1929 (1463)	589	(428)
Defence Reserve.....	10 (5)	130 (336)		
Arcadia.....	136 (90)	836 (938)		
Hercules.....	212 (224)	3342 (3861)	951	(943)
Booysens.....	73 (74)	851 (722)		
Mountain View.....	104 (109)	1321 (1348)		
Pretoria Gardens.....	68 (97)	845 (1005)		
Rietfontein North.....	29 (31)	160 (215)		
Voortrekker Road.....	68 (54)	325 (229)		
Pierneef Street.....	94 (72)	601 (582)		
Brooklyn.....	64 (74)	682 (690)		

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES:

	<i>Central</i>	<i>Danville</i>	<i>Hercules</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of new cases.....	157 (177)	72 (63)	149 (127)	378 (367)
Total attendances.....	1064 (984)	422 (371)	986 (762)	2472 (2117)

DENTAL CLINIC:

Number of cases that attended the Dental Clinic..... 15 (10)
 Notwithstanding education and the facilities that exist for dental treatment, attendance at the Dental Clinic is most unsatisfactory.
 Cases referred to the Dental Clinic by our Ante-natal Clinics also do not, as can be expected, attend it.

IMMUNISATION CLINICS:

Number of cases fully immunised against diphtheria.....	5457 (4556)
Number of cases fully immunised against whooping cough.....	3488 (2915)

MIDWIFERY SUPERVISION:

Number of midwifery bags inspected.....	89 (85)
Number of visits paid to midwives.....	20 (47)
Number of visits to midwifery cases.....	2 (—)
Number of visits to maternity homes.....	39 (45)

A Health Visitor, appointed by the Medical Officer of Health as Inspectress of Midwives and Maternity Homes, undertakes this service by virtue of regulations in terms of section 18 (b) of the Public Health (Amendment) Act no. 15 of 1928 in so far as private practising midwives are concerned.

The Transvaal Ordinance no. 19 of 1963 and the regulations published under Administrator's Notice no. 619 of 5th August, 1964, provide that registration and supervision of private hospitals and maternity homes shall be undertaken by the Provincial authorities as from 1st April, 1965.

As the Provincial authorities are still organizing their activities in this regard, this Department, after consultations with the authorities concerned, therefore during the past year undertook inspection of existing private maternity homes.

OLD AGE HOMES:

Number of old age homes.....	14 (20)
Number of visits to old age homes.....	6 (26)

Inspections of old age homes were, as in the past, carried out by a Health Visitor as well as members of the Health Inspectoral Staff.

The recently announced legislation in connection with the care of the aged will, particularly as regards private institutions, contribute considerably towards the exercising of control over such institutions.

NURSERY SCHOOLS:

Numerous requests have come from different Nursery Schools in the city for medical supervision from our staff and to regularly examine the children medically. However, as the result of shortage of staff it has only been possible to accede to these requests in the case of four Nursery Schools which cater for children from homes in the more indigent areas as well as one such school attached to an Orphanage.

NON-EUROPEAN STATISTICS:**HOME VISITS:**

(Figures for 1965 in brackets.)

	<i>Bantu</i>	<i>Compound Asiatics</i>	<i>Eurafricans</i>	<i>Atteridgeville Bantu</i>	<i>Saulsville Bantu</i>	<i>Mamelodi Bantu</i>
First visits to newly born infants.....	15 (6)	108 (96)	96 (69)	840 (865)	1083 (1019)	1015 (1488)
Subsequent visits.....	6 (8)	593 (486)	579 (504)	3006 (3699)	746 (1049)	601 (668)
Visits to sick children....	— (—)	34 (56)	2 (17)	4 (—)	— (2)	3 (4)
Number of sick children visited.....	— (—)	26 (48)	1 (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	2 (—)
					<i>Laudium Asiatics</i>	<i>Eersterust Coloureds</i>
First visits to newly born infants.....					179	256
Subsequent visits.....					55	22
Visits to sick children.....					—	—
Number of sick children visited.....					—	—

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES:

	<i>Bantu</i>	<i>Compound Asiatics</i>	<i>Eurafricans</i>	<i>Atteridgeville Bantu</i>	<i>Saulsville Bantu</i>
First attendances.....	359 (339)	78 (226)	120 (195)	1072 (1118)	1855 (2040)
Seen by Doctor.....	714 (943)	525 (850)	743 (873)	7149 (8063)	8250 (8734)
			<i>Mamelodi Bantu</i>	<i>Laudium Asiatics</i>	<i>Eersterust Eurafricans</i>
First attendances.....			3338 (2778)	139 (25)	310 (76)
Re-attendances.....			35787 (37534)	2440 (348)	2966 (343)
Seen by Doctor.....			12565 (11745)	1161 (201)	1159 (334)

The above figures show that during the past year 7,271 Non-White children under the age of 5 years attended our clinics for the first time and that there were 92,698 subsequent visits to the child clinics and furthermore that 32,266 were examined and treated by our doctors.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS:

	<i>Bantu</i>	<i>Compound Asiatics and Eurafricans</i>	<i>Atteridgeville Bantu</i>	<i>Saulsville Bantu</i>
Number of new cases reporting at the clinic.....		1052 (1050)	149 (247)	1271 (1180)
			144	1842 (1733)
Number of attendances.....	4564 (4467)	1394 (2068)	8380 (8041)	10098 (8816)
		1078		
				<i>Mamelodi Bantu</i>
Number of new cases reporting at the clinic.....				2163 (1857)
Number of attendances.....				13108 (11312)

The above figures show that 6,621 new cases attended our Non-White ante-natal clinics and that a total of 38,622 were seen on subsequent visits during the year.

CONFINEMENTS BY MIDWIVES:

<i>Atteridgeville</i>	<i>Saulsville</i>	<i>Mamelodi</i>
292 (367)	603 (657)	279 (185)

IMMUNISATION:

Number of cases immunised against diptheria.....	3467 (3317)
Number of cases immunised against whooping cough.....	2757 (2618)

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Medical examinations of all personnel joining the City Council are carried out daily. Also special examinations under the Workmen's Compensation Act or for Pension Fund or other purposes are carried out when necessary.

A total of 1,605 such medical examinations were done during the year under review.

PRETORIA MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

The Staff Establishment at the Abattoir is as follows:—

Manager	Dr. W. J. Wheeler
Chief Clerk	Mr. A. G. B. Pattison
Supt. By-Products and Refrigeration	Mr. B. de Lange
Regional Meat Inspector	Mr. T. J. v. d. Heever
Typist	One
Supervising Meat Inspector	One
Meat Inspectors	Seven
Maintenance Officer	One
Workshop Assistant	One
Senior Machine and Boiler Attendants	Four
Machine and Boiler Attendants	Four
Yard Foreman	One
Yard Assistants	Two
Cleaner Checkers	Three
Cleaners	Three
Total: Europeans	32
Non-Europeans	47

It was again found impossible to obtain sufficient meat inspectors and in order to maintain meat inspection services, a continual demand was made on an already understaffed Inspectorate of the Health Department.

SUPPLIES OF STOCKS:

The number of cattle slaughtered remained the same as for the previous year despite the continuation of the drought in the main areas of production viz. Northern Transvaal. This says much for the success of the emergency feeding scheme arranged between the Government and the farmers.

Beef slaughterings were at capacity output and it would appear that Pretoria is approaching the stage where its demands exceed the supplies, a stage which has apparently already been achieved in respect of mutton carcasses. Supplies of sheep remained plentiful and erratic large consignments frequently caused overloading of lairage facilities and prolonged hold-over period in railway trucks. Pig supplies remained good with an overall slight increase in the number of slaughterings.

Although there was a slight increase in the equine slaughterings, supplies are becoming increasingly more and more difficult to procure.

Total poultry slaughterings, which showed a sharp decline, do not warrant the maintenance of this service. Dressed poultry from the Witwatersrand is being introduced on a large scale and local producers are dressing the majority of their own products.

The total number of animals slaughtered again showed a small increase as can be seen from the data supplied. Because of buyers resistance only a slight rise in the average price of beef was evident.

ABATTOIR ALTERATIONS:

During the year alterations to the abattoir was commenced in accordance with the scheme approved in 1965.

The scheme of alteration made provision for the simultaneous slaughter of cattle and sheep, thereby increasing the total through-put.

Repairs to the refrigeration and by-products plants and limited extension to lairage and hanging hall space are planned in order to create facilities which will render a 5-7 year period of service.

A diversion occurred during the year when the 'Powers-that-Be' gave consideration to the possible utilisation of the existing abattoir site by a private enterprise concern for a 20-25 year period. Although Council has disapproved of such a venture, investigation is still being conducted in this regard.

Meanwhile conditions at the abattoir will remain in a deplorable state despite the patchwork repairs and alterations which now stand at an estimated cost of R262,000.

However, the Abattoir Commission is soon to commence its activities and it is earnestly hoped that it will be instrumental in having a new abattoir built to serve the needs of Pretoria.

BY PRODUCTS:

During the year new legal standards were set for carcase- and blood meal and it was found that in many instances our by-products did not conform. This was due to the inadequacy of our machines. Much revenue was also lost by insufficient fat extraction from the carcase meal.

The amount of by-products was also reduced due mainly to the lightness of the carcasses condemned. However, it is hoped that replacement of some of our old machines in the near future will cause a great improvement in the position.

DISEASED CONDITIONS:

As usual most condemnations were for measles (Cysticercosis) in cattle and pigs while the majority of sheep carcasses were condemned for being moribund prior to slaughter. This latter condition is most prevalent amongst sheep which have been exposed to ante-mortem stress. As most of the sheep con-

signed to Pretoria are conveyed over long distances stress factors such as fatigue, irregular feeding, poor watering etc. result in certain metabolic disturbances which cause damage to the liver and nervous system. Many of these sheep are salvaged by prompt emergency slaughter.

Abscesses from corynebacterium (Caseous lymphadenitis) are still very prevalent amongst merino sheep having their origin chiefly from infected shearing wounds.

Speculators are sometimes responsible for batches of old emaciated sheep which are consigned for slaughter.

A decrease in the number of measly cattle carcasses was recorded, this may be largely due to a general reduction in the total number of cattle brought in from the drought-stricken north where most cysticercosis carcasses originate.

Bruising still remains a major cause of condemnation. The long distances that animals must travel and the fact that so many farmers still fail to dehorn their cattle, are the two direct causes of this loss.

The incidence of bovine tuberculosis was very low, and was found mainly in tuberculin positive dairy cattle which had been culled from their herds.

Batches of tuberculin positive cattle which had received specific treatment prior to slaughter were found to be negative on post-mortem inspection. Sarcosporidia cysts were encountered in many carcasses. Only those severely infected and thereby rendered unsaleable on aesthetic grounds were condemned.

Besnoitiosis (elephant hide disease) was less prevalent than in previous years possibly because of the same reasons that pertained to cysticercosis above.

The presence of abscesses in the region of the liver and kidneys in beef carcasses, often results in the condemnation of the carcass because of unavoidable pus contamination.

Porcine tuberculosis was again more prevalent in the native type pig and in most cases the infection was confined to the submaxillary, pharyngeal and cervical lymph nodes.

The majority of veal condemnations were due to immaturity and to a lesser extent, to navel-ill.

Malignant growths in poultry was the major cause of condemnation.

REFRIGERATION FACILITIES:

Under the improvements envisaged, the refrigeration system is to be patched up in the hope that it will last another few years. To produce anything worthwhile a complete new section would have to be erected at great cost.

Most measly-carcasses are still frozen outside the abattoir under supervision of the Divisional Meat Inspector.

GENERAL:

No organised group of Meat Inspection Students was accommodated at the abattoir during the year.

However, groups of Medical and other students were still shown round regularly while Veterinary Students completed their vocational training here.

Specimens were again collected for various institutions and individuals.

It is hoped that with the improvements now under way simultaneous slaughter of cattle and sheep will be accomplished during the year.

However, at the present rate of decline in the number of available Meat Inspectors, the rate of slaughter may have to be curtailed unless relief is forthcoming.

	<i>Animals Slaughtered</i>		
	1964	1965	1966
Bulls.....	1,916	1,923	2,648
Cows.....	33,144	35,072	29,872
Oxen.....	68,762	65,827	69,576
Total Beef.....	103,822	102,822	102,096
Calves.....	5,872	5,226	6,298
Sheep.....	240,104	273,317	274,827
Goats.....	1,401	1,021	1,093
Pigs.....	41,794	45,085	47,013
Total.....	392,993	427,471	431,327

INCREASE OF 38,334 ANIMALS SINCE 1964.

(FIVE YEARS) INCREASE OF 88,020 ANIMALS SINCE 1961.

EQUINES.

	1965	1966
Donkeys.....	401	750
Horses.....	1,013	1,041
Mules.....	9	17
	1,423	1,808

POULTRY.

	1965	1966
Fowls.....	43,074	20,929
Ducks.....	1,602	1,015
Pigeons.....	36	23
Turkeys.....	1,929	1,520
Geese.....	31	41
Chickens.....	533	782
Rabbits.....	24	22
	<u>47,239</u>	<u>24,332</u>

BEEF — MUTTON — PORK — VEAL CARCASSES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED

	<i>Beef</i>	<i>Veal</i>	<i>Mutton and Goats</i>	<i>Pork</i>
Carcases.....	1,793	405	361	738
Heads.....	2,796	—	—	57
Hearts.....	129	—	—	3
Intestines.....	6,340	—	117,223	791
Kidneys.....	248	—	—	—
Livers.....	10,761	—	105,726	1,321
Lungs.....	6,458	—	4,810	31
Plucks.....	2,430	—	19,104	782
Quarters.....	344	—	519	18
Spleens.....	5	—	—	—
Tails.....	3,123	—	—	1
Tongues.....	3,545	—	—	1
Tripes.....	1,403	—	8	—
Udders.....	14,054	—	—	—
Viscera.....	1,796	—	365	—

TOTAL CONDEMNATIONS

	1965	1966
Cattle.....	1.637%	1.756%
Sheep and Goats.....	0.096%	0.130%
Calves.....	9.089%	6.43%
Pigs.....	3.014%	1.570%

CYSTICERCOSIS (MEASLES)

	<i>Total Affected</i>	<i>Total Condemned</i>	<i>Total treated in cold storage</i>
Cattle.....	7566 or 7.35%	1324 or 1.288%	6242 or 6.07%
Pigs.....	1364 or 3.02%	1216 or 2.697%	148 or 0.328%
		1966	
Cattle.....	6359½ or 6.23%	1456 or 1.426%	4903½ or 4.802%
Pigs.....	764 or 1.625%	678 or 1.442%	86 or 0.1829%

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

<i>Hearts</i>	<i>Livers</i>	<i>Tails</i>	<i>Tongues</i>	<i>Heads</i>
4615	3850	4657	—	4415

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS

	<i>Number Affected</i>	<i>Number Generalised</i>	<i>Number Localised</i>
Cattle.....	15 or 0.0145%	15 or 0.0145%	Nil
Pigs.....	131 or 0.291%	67 or 0.149%	64 or 0.142%
		1966	
Cattle.....	20 or 0.0196%	20 or 0.0196%	Nil
Pigs.....	53 or 0.1127%	22 or 0.0468%	31 or 0.659%

IMPORTED MEAT TREATED IN COLD STORAGE AT MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

Beef Carcasses.....	23	Hearts.....	4
Tongues.....	5	Tails.....	7
Livers.....	—	Heads.....	35
Spleens.....	—		

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

Beef Carcases.....	131	Hearts.....	101
Tongues.....	131	Livers.....	131
Tails.....	131	Pork Carcases.....	Nil

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

Beef Carcases.....	1883	Pork Carcases.....	Nil
Tongues.....	4644		

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

Beef Carcases.....	3147	Pork Carcases.....	86
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INSPECTIONS OF COLD STORAGE (MEASLY CARCASES)

Inspections carried out.....	491
Contraventions dealt with.....	42
Intimations given.....	35

TOTAL NUMBER OF BLOODSMEARS EXAMINED.

Total number of dead animals in trucks and pens.....	353
Total number of dead animals received from outside for destruction.....	2
Total.....	355
Number of Bloodsmears examined: Cattle.....	10
Sheep.....	237
Pigs.....	29

EQUINES CONDEMNED.

4

EQUINES SLAUGHTERED.

<i>Donkeys</i>	<i>Mules</i>	<i>Horses</i>
750	17	1041

POULTRY CONDEMNED.

<i>Fowls</i>	<i>Ducks</i>	<i>Turkeys</i>
51	2	3

DISEASES FOR WHICH POULTRY WERE CONDEMNED

	<i>Fowls</i>	<i>Ducks</i>	<i>Turkeys</i>
Peritonitis.....	2	—	—
Gangrene.....	1	—	—
Malignant Growths.....	20	—	—
Abscesses.....	2	—	2
Emaciation.....	1	—	—
Dead in Pens.....	25	2	1
Total number Condemned.....	51	2	3

DISEASES FOR WHICH CARCASSES ETC. WERE CONDEMNED[illegible]

HEALTH INSPECTORATE ACTIVITIES.

As at 31st December, 1966, the establishment of the Health Inspectorate was as follows:—

Chief Health Inspector.....	1
Assistant Chief Health Inspectors.....	2
Divisional Health Inspectors.....	6
Supervising Health Inspectors.....	7
Health Inspectors.....	30
Learner Health Inspectors.....	1
Non-European Health Inspectors.....	6
	53
In addition to the above there were:	
Senior Rodent and Mosquito Eradicator.....	1
Rodent and Mosquito Eradicators.....	4
Bantu Labourers.....	22
TOTAL.....	80

At the Abattoir:

Divisional Meat Inspector.....	1
Supervising Meat Inspector.....	1
Meat Inspectors.....	7
	9

For many years it has been necessary to second Health Inspectors to the Abattoir because of the shortage of Meat Inspectors. The year under review was no exception and it was necessary to second from one to three Health Inspectors every day in order to cope with the work at the Abattoir. This forced secondment of staff aggravated the difficulties created by the inability to fill the vacant posts in the Department.

Despite the difficulties created by serious staff shortages the hygienic circumstances of the City have remained satisfactory and the pages which follow outline in some detail the work performed by the various sections of the health inspectorate. Separate chapters on infectious diseases and milk control will be found elsewhere in this report.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS BY THE HEALTH INSPECTORATE:

The following is a summary of the inspections made by the District Health Inspectors, slum and housing, infectious diseases, food, pest control and Non-European Areas Sections during the calendar year 1966. (Figures for previous year in brackets):

Total inspections made (excluding dairy).....	90998	(115792)
Nuisances dealt with.....	30502	(35835)
Nuisances abated.....	29871	(35038)
Complaints dealt with.....	5046	(5753)
Licence Applications dealt with.....	5284	(6149)
Samples of water taken (bacteriological and chemical).....	398	(479)
Samples of foodstuffs taken (not including milk).....	446	(592)
Visits of enquiry re infectious diseases.....	3916	(3497)

MATTERS REFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS:

City Engineer.....	174
Chief Licence Officer.....	33
Non-European Affairs Department.....	58
Parks and Recreation Department.....	27
Chief Traffic Officer.....	8
City Electrical Engineer.....	20
Town Planning and Architecture Department.....	94
Chief Fire Officer.....	3
City Passenger Transport Department.....	1
Clerk of the Council.....	1

PROSECUTIONS:

The following is an analysis of the prosecutions, and the results thereof, instituted by the Department during 1966:

<i>Nature of Offence</i>	<i>Total Number of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Number found guilty</i>	<i>Number found not guilty</i>	<i>with- drawn</i>	<i>Cautioned and dis- charged</i>	<i>Fines Imposed R c</i>
Exposing food to contamination	5	5	—	—	1	50.00
Exposing unsound food for sale	1	1	—	—	—	10.00
Permitting fly breeding on preses	2	2	—	—	2	—
Keeping poultry without permit	1	1	—	—	—	4.00
Failing to comply with notice . . .	33	31	—	2	14	112.00
Ice cream deficient in milk fat . .	1	1	—	—	—	2.00
Excess preservative in Boerwors	1	1	—	—	—	5.00
Failing to protect Bakery Pro- ducts during delivery	2	2	—	—	—	6 00
Dirty conditions in restaurant . .	1	1	—	—	—	10.00
Failing to provide Builders la- trines	7	6	—	1	—	70.00
Dirty conditions in Butchershop	1	1	—	—	—	15.00
Failing to maintain premises in good state of repair	1	1	—	—	—	10.00
Occupation of outbuildings	1	1	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	57	54	—	3	18	294.00

NOTE:

One case was withdrawn because the accused, a builder, had made satisfactory arrangements for the provision of latrine accommodation for the workers employed on the site.

Two cases were withdrawn at the request of the Court because the accused had complied with all requirements before the date of hearing.

LICENSED PREMISES:

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

	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Non-Europeans</i>
Bakers and Confectioners (Including Depots)	17	2
Billiard Saloons	4	—
Bioscope Tearooms	3	—
Boarding and Lodging Houses	76	—
Brickburners	5	—
Butchers	199	24
Cobblers	60	18
Dairies	93	17
Dry Cleaning Receiving Depots	106	16
Fellmongers	1	—
Fishfriers (Wholesale and Retail)	4	—
Fishmongers	58	1
Fresh Produce Dealers	605	164
Fumigators and Disinfectors	4	—
Hairdressers	210	24
Hawkers and Pedlars	69	6
Hotels	29	—
Ice Cream Manufacturers	2	—
Ice Cream Vendors	250	24
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	49	6
Market Stalls	—	44
Milk Producers	381	2
Milk Shops	229	44
Millers	5	—
Mineral Water Dealers	199	41
Mineral Water Manufacturers	3	1
Native Eating Houses	6	35
Poulterers	59	—
Provision Dealers	506	219
Provision Factories	18	3
Public Halls and Places of Entertainment	23	—
Restaurants and Tearooms	385	75
Second-Hand Dealers	121	—
Tanneries	2	—
Theatres (including Drive-ins)	21	5
Undertakers	5	1
Workshops	385	6

BUILDING PLANS:

The following is a summary of the plans examined during the year ended 31st December, 1966:

<i>First submission</i>	<i>Second submission</i>	<i>Preliminary plans</i>	<i>By Architects</i>	<i>Non-European Areas</i>	<i>Total</i>
3201	553	1	15	563	4333

EARLY MORNING AND EVENING INSPECTIONS:

Apart from normal daily inspections at the various types of premises, the district health inspectors carried out early morning inspections at least once per month, and in addition, were out in the evening or at night as and when required, especially in regard to establishments where food was prepared or served.

It is part of the normal functions of inspectors in the food section in particular to carry out inspections of hotels, boarding establishments, restaurants and other catering establishments during lunch periods, early evenings and during the night.

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

<i>Type of Inspections</i>	<i>Total Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Found Satisfactory</i>	<i>Not Satisfactory</i>
Butcher shops.....	659	540	119
Restaurants and Tea Rooms.....	423	273	150
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	49	31	18
Hotels.....	51	44	7
Food deliveries.....	137	120	17
Native Eating Houses.....	29	20	9
Bakeries.....	7	6	1
Fishmongers.....	9	4	5
Miscellaneous.....	33	22	11
Milk Depots.....	24	20	4
Cowkeeper.....	10	7	3
TOTALS.....	1431	1087	344
Food Section (Various Premises):			
Night inspections.....	96	92	4
Lunch hour inspections.....	249	206	43
Early morning inspections.....	23	20	3
GRAND TOTAL.....	1799	1405	394

The following table summarises the inspections carried out and the action taken by the District Health Inspectors during the year ended 31st December, 1966.

Nuisances dealt with.....	15213
Notices served.....	1971
Intimations given.....	13242
Notices complied with.....	1729
Nuisances abated.....	14971
Nuisances re-inspected.....	7611
Complaints dealt with.....	4336
Cyanide Fumigators.....	10
Building Comp. slips.....	27
Licence applications.....	4382
Stables.....	184
Butcher shops.....	5149
Fishmongers.....	829
Bakehouses.....	570
Restaurants and Tearooms.....	6434
Boarding and Lodging Houses.....	748
Grocery and Provision Stores.....	3615
Fruit and Vegetables Stores.....	4162
Factories.....	961
Hairdressers Saloons.....	1213
Dairy Depots and Milk Stores.....	611
Miscellaneous Inspections.....	3846
Matters Referred to other Depts.....	577
Night Inspections.....	3045
Early Morning Inspections.....	409
House to House Inspections.....	1630
TOTAL INSPECTIONS FOR YEAR.....	50349

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 ended 31st December, 1966.

Rodents:

1. Complaints investigated.....	327
2. Premises inspected and advice given.....	1889
3. Notices and intimations to use traps or poison.....	975
4. Notices served requiring rodent proofing of premises.....	264
5. Notices served under 3 and 4 above, complied with.....	257
6. Existing buildings made rodentproof.....	201
7. New rodentproof buildings completed.....	162
8. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	4
9. Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed.....	978
10. Number of rodents seen killed or reported killed.....	2501
11. Ratproof animal food bins provided.....	82
12. Matters referred to Pest Control.....	14
13. Matters concerning rodent control referred to other departments.....	8

Mosquitos:

1. Complaints investigated.....	200
2. Inspections made.....	841
3. Notices and intimations given.....	307
4. Notices served under (3) above complied with.....	30
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	—
6. Breeding places eliminated.....	269
7. Advice given re mosquito control.....	455
8. Types of mosquitos found.....	Culex

Flies:

1. Complaints investigated.....	106
2. Inspections made.....	446
3. Notices and intimations given.....	183
4. Notices served under (3) above complied with.....	23
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	2
6. Breeding places eliminated.....	163
7. Advice given re fly control.....	263

FOOD SECTION:

This Section was responsible for ensuring the hygienic production, handling and distribution of foodstuffs throughout the City and frequently inspected all types of premises and vehicles engaged in the food trade.

Although this section was understaffed for the whole year, every effort was made to maintain the supervision necessary to ensure cleanliness in food establishments.

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.

A Health Inspector was on daily attendance at the early morning market where large quantities of foodstuffs were seized and condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Regular inspections of Restaurants, Hotels, Boarding Houses and other catering establishments during meal hours whilst food was being prepared and served, were carried out throughout the year. Particular attention was given to the equipment used, the handling and preparation of foods, the washing of utensils, cutlery and crockery, and the cleanliness of the personnel concerned.

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

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

The appended tables detail the types of food samples taken for bacteriological or chemical analyses during the year. When a sample proved to be below standard, a warning or prosecution followed.

Sampling of water from private boreholes, of which there are only a few, was done where necessary, and whenever samples were below standard, owners were required to adjust the chlorination equipment, or, as was the case in most instances, discontinue the use of the borehole water for domestic purposes and connect the City's reticulation system to the premises.

On the whole the preparation, handling and storage of foodstuffs is satisfactory, but constant vigilance is necessary to maintain satisfactory conditions.

A total of 84 hours was spent on special night, early morning and lunch hour inspections.

The following is a detailed table of this work:

Contraventions dealt with.....	50
Notices served.....	—
Intimations given.....	50
Contraventions abated.....	50
Inspections carried out:	
Re-inspections.....	1
Restaurants and Tea Rooms.....	204
Licensed hotels.....	24
Private Hotels and Boarding Houses.....	46
Confectioners.....	50
Bakeries.....	22
Butcheries.....	5
Food factories.....	6
Food deliveries.....	10
TOTAL.....	368

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

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Not quite satisfactory</i>
Night Inspections.....	96	92	4
Lunch Hour Inspections.....	249	206	43
Early Morning Inspections.....	23	20	3

A total of 398 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 destroyed:—

Jam.....	} 38547 tins, jars and bottles.
Meat.....	
Fish.....	
Fruit.....	
Vegetables.....	
Milk.....	} 1931 lbs.
Miscellaneous foods in Jars and Tins	
Poultry.....	2901 lbs.
Meat—Fresh and Prepared (other than canned).....	8076 lbs.
Cheese.....	1904 lbs.
Cereals.....	610 lbs.
Dried Fruit.....	2011 lbs.
Fish (Fresh).....	2733 lbs.
Vegetables (Fresh, Frozen).....	175 lbs.
Confectionery.....	156 lbs.
Butter.....	34 lbs.
Margarine.....	10 gallons
Cream.....	30 lbs.
Peanuts.....	88 lbs.
Peanut Butter.....	46 lbs.
Sugar.....	10 lbs.
Mealie Meal.....	172 lbs.
Milk Powder.....	71 cups
Ice Cream.....	72 lbs.
Biscuits.....	55 lbs.
Spices.....	10 lbs.
Tea.....	

Of the above, five consignments of foodstuffs consisting of 29 tins and 4 lbs sausages, were seized, as they were found to be unfit for human consumption. They were condemned and destroyed. In each case the licensee was given a written warning:

Food and Water Sampling:

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

Chemical Analysis:

<i>Nature of Article</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>Number Satisfactory</i>	<i>Number Unsatisfactory</i>
Ice cream.....	108	94	14
Boerwors.....	116	103	13
Mince Meat.....	67	64	3
Vienna Sausages.....	28	28	—
Polony.....	9	8	1
Cheese.....	8	8	—
Pepper.....	1	1	—
Honey.....	1	1	—

Bacteriological Analysis:

<i>Nature of Article</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>Number Satisfactory</i>	<i>Number Unsatisfactory</i>
Ice cream.....	108	91	17

Forty six warnings and two prosecutions were instituted in connection with samples which did not conform to the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act and other Regulations dealing with foodstuffs.

Municipal Water Supplies:

<i>Rietvlei Waterworks</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Totals</i>
After filtration, before Chlorination.....	2	4	6
Witkoppies Bridge.....	2	2	4

This stream which flows into the Rietvlei dam is carefully watched to guard against gross pollution of the dam.

	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fountains:			
(a) Upper Fountains (before chlorination).....	7	—	7
(b) Lower Fountains (before chlorination).....	3	4	7
(c) Mixed water (after chlorination includes water from Fountains, Rietvlei and Grootfontein).....	7	—	7

Taps in City:

Various areas in City.....	19	—	19
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Other Municipal Supplies:

(a) Mamelodi Storage Tanks.....	17	4	21
(b) Municipal Baths.....	75	7	82
(c) Municipal Paddling Pools.....	29	2	31
(d) Rooiwal.....	21	—	21
(e) Municipal Quarry (Bon Accord).....	13	—	13
(f) Valhalla Boreholes and in Township.....	13	—	13
(g) Erasmus Springs and in Township.....	14	—	14

Rand Water Board

Taken from main supply pipe.....	13	2	15
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On Private Premises:

Boreholes.....	13	2	15
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The owners of suspect boreholes were forced to connect to the City supply, unless they could adequately chlorinate the water.

Sewage effluent pumped to power Station Dam for cooling purposes:

(a) After filtration and chlorination taken at Sewage Works.....	—	5	5
(b) After filtration and chlorination taken at Power Station.....	—	5	5

The sewage effluent is filtered, chlorinated and pumped to the Power Station dam for cooling purposes. It is not used for cooking or domestic purposes.

Chemical:

(a) Municipal Swimming Baths.....	82	—	82
(b) Municipal Paddling Pools.....	31	—	31

Municipal Market:

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

Fruit and Vegetables:

Boxes.....	8570	Grain Bags.....	33
Sugar Bags.....	3900	Pockets.....	32891
Crates.....	2355	Bundles.....	85
Heaps.....	3	Punnets.....	374

Poultry (Live):

Number Examined.....	45508
Number Condemned.....	26

Game (Antelope):

Number Examined.....	728
Number Condemned.....	12

Game (Birds):

Number Examined.....	24
Number Condemned.....	2

The following analysis reflects the work performed by the Foods Section during the year ending 31st December, 1966.

Contraventions dealt with.....	1801
Contraventions abated.....	1792
Notices served.....	159
Intimations given.....	1642
Re-inspected.....	159
Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	178
Licence applications dealt with.....	252
Inspection of butcher shops.....	196
Inspection of fishmongers shops.....	146
Inspection of bakehouses.....	284
Inspection of confectioners' shops.....	81
Inspection of restaurants and tearooms.....	2150
Inspection of native eating houses.....	176
Inspection of fruit and vegetable stores.....	287
Inspection of milk shops and milk depots.....	6
Inspection of other food stores.....	1502
Inspection of mineral water factories.....	191
Inspection of other food factories.....	637
Inspection of morning market.....	297
Miscellaneous inspections.....	759
Lunch Hour Inspections.....	249
Night inspections.....	96
Early morning inspections.....	23
Hotels and boarding houses.....	486
Samples taken.....	809
TOTAL.....	8964

PEST CONTROL SECTION.

MOSQUITO CONTROL:

Routine anti-mosquito measures during the year consisted of the removal of vegetation from the edges of spruits, furrows and irrigation dams, the draining of swampy areas, the regrading of irrigation furrows, the filling-in of holes and dongas capable of holding water and offering a breeding place for mosquitoes, as well as the spraying with insecticides of all the breeding places that were found.

Control must at the moment be maintained over a tremendously large area. All spruits, dams and other possible breeding places of mosquitoes were sprayed regularly once a week. Spraying took place from 2nd January, 1966, to the end of May and was resumed on 17th September and continued to 31st December, 1966.

Pretoria had a very dry spring and possible breeding places of mosquitoes were kept well under control. The last three months of the year we had a copious rainfall and many breeding place developed with the resultant incidence of the mosquito nuisance. Complaints increased tremendously and on investigation breeding places were found to be mainly on private premises in old tins, tyres, swimming pools, unused fish ponds and also in septic tanks. All the breeding places found, were treated. The residents of properties on which nuisances were found, were given advice, and oral and written warnings were issued. In no instance was it necessary to institute legal proceedings against persons for non-compliance with notices.

Two hundred and fifty gallons of M25 emulsion concentrate and 180 gallons of anti-malaria oil were used. The mosquito infestation occurred mainly in the incorporated areas where intensive measures could not be applied because of the shortage of staff and curtailments in the Estimates.

For hundred and fifty holes and dongas were filled-in during the year to prevent water accumulating there and to eliminate possible breeding places.

Ninety seven complaints were investigated and the necessary control measures carried out. The complaints occurred mainly during the second half of the year after the big rains.

Twelve smallholdings within the municipal area, occupied by market gardeners, as well as the match factory in Pretoria West, the water furrows of the Les Marais Water Board, the spruit running through the University experimental farm, railway yards in Capital Park and Central Pretoria were visited weekly and control measures applied. The farmers on the smallholdings, the manager of the match factory, the University experimental farm and the Les Marais Water Board gave their full support and paid the required fees for the services.

RODENT CONTROL:

The anti-rodent measures comprise the control of rodents on all municipal properties, e.g. all the offices in Muntoria, the City Hall, the municipal offices in Pretorius Street, Non-European Affairs offices, bus workshops, abattoir, sewerage works (central and Rooiwal), Rietvlei Waterworks, Fountains Valley, Non-European areas and also Laudium.

Three thousand five hundred and eighty two inspections were carried out during the year. Seven thousand poison-baits were set out of which 3,615 were eaten by rodents. Seven hundred and fifty six rodents were found. The number killed will, however, far exceed this number as very many of the carcasses could not be found.

Thirty six complaints were received during the year from persons on private premises. All the complaints were investigated and oral or written notices requiring anti-rodent measures to be taken were issued. All the notices were complied with.

Thirty eight accumulations of rubbish offering refuge for rodents, were cleared and disposed of.

Fifty two applications were received from persons wishing to demolish buildings, and after investigation the necessary "rodent-free" certificates were issued, authorising the demolition of such buildings.

CONTROL OF FLIES, COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS, FISH MOTHS, ANTS, CARPET BEETLES, CRICKETS, SCORPIONS, FLEAS, TICKS, BATS, ETC.:

All municipal properties were inspected regularly once a month and where signs of the above insects were found, control measures were immediately instituted. A total of 52 municipal buildings was treated during the year.

Where complaints were received from persons on private premises, they were given advice and the necessary control measures were prescribed.

In some cases where the aged, the blind or crippled people were unable to apply effective measures, active assistance was given and the nuisance abated.

BILHARZIA:

The old Pretoria area was found free of Bilharzia vector snails. Bilharzia vector snails were, however, found in the Morelettspruit in the vicinity of Lynnwood Manor, Meyerspark and Silverton. The snails were submitted to the Medical Research Institute in Johannesburg for analysis, but not one was infested with the Bilharzia parasite.

Surveys were also carried out at Rietvlei Dam and Fountains Valley, as well as the Austin Roberts Bird Sanctuary, but no Bilharzia vector snails were found.

A statistical exposition of the activities during the year is attached.

RODENT CONTROL:

	<i>Total for year</i>
Contraventions dealt with.....	36
Contraventions abated.....	36
Intimations given.....	36
Premises re-inspected.....	—
Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	36
New impervious floors laid in grain, flour, forage and other stores.....	—
Floors repaired or walls or roofs made rodentproof in flour, grain or forage stores...	—
Non-rodentproof grain, forage or other stores demolished.....	—
Accumulations of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rats cleaned up and removed..	38
Miscellaneous inspections.....	844
Inspection of Municipal Premises.....	2612
Rodent clearance inspections.....	52
TOTAL INSPECTIONS FOR THE YEAR.....	3582
Poison baits set on Townlands.....	7500
Number of baits taken.....	3615
Ratholes on Townlands, etc. gassed.....	—
Premises in town gassed.....	—
Number of rodents destroyed on Municipal premises.....	756
Number of animals found under suspicious circumstances and sent for bacteriological examination.....	—
Number of Prosecutions.....	—

MOSQUITO CONTROL:

	<i>Total for Year</i>
Contraventions dealt with.....	97
Contraventions abated.....	97
Notices served.....	—
Intimations given.....	97
Premises re-inspected.....	—
Complaints dealt with and advice given.....	97
Check up of dams cleared of weeds.....	935
Check up of dams sprayed.....	519
Check up on irrigation furrows cleared.....	933
Check up on irrigation furrows sprayed.....	473
Check up on drainage of swampy areas.....	44
Check up on spraying of swampy areas.....	25
Holes and depressions filled in.....	450

Houses sprayed for mosquito control.....	—
Special investigations carried out for identification of mosquitos.....	—
Inspections carried out in connection with malaria notification.....	—
Miscellaneous Inspections.....	626
Insecticidal Spraying.....	32
Early morning inspections.....	—
TOTAL INSPECTIONS FOR YEAR.....	4134

SLUM CLEARANCE.

In spite of the continued phenomenal development of the city, the Department experienced a successful year in its efforts to maintain the high standard of housing and, notwithstanding the acute shortage, succeeded in decreasing the number of slum dwellings and other undesirable kinds of accommodation to a minimum.

The lack of suitable housing for the lower income group, and especially the people with large families, still causes concern since most of the slum dwellings and outbuildings are occupied by families in this category. High building costs and the shortage of inexpensive erven make it economically difficult for this group to build houses themselves and also for other bodies to provide them with suitable houses.

Minor slum conditions are the result of overcrowding, inadequate cooking, washing and cleaning facilities and improper separation of the sexes and may be mainly attributed to the present shortage of housing for the middle and lower income groups.

The occupying of outbuildings and other undesirable housing in private backyards is apparently increasing and this tendency continues to cause concern.

The reasons for the foregoing conditions are apparently the continual flow of people to the cities as a result of the continued drought, the influx of people from adjoining areas, immigrants from overseas and the tremendous expansion of the city's industrial and commercial areas.

It is extremely difficult to assist people who live under the aforesaid unsatisfactory conditions, and although the provisions of the Slums Regulations can very easily be made applicable to such properties, it would only give rise to similar or worse conditions elsewhere by the same families, unless they can be properly resettled.

Although a large number of notices was served on owners and occupiers for contravention of the Slums Act and the Municipal Slums Regulations, there was no reason for worry, since most of the notices were complied with and drastic action required in only a small number of exceptional cases.

Notwithstanding the acute staff shortage, an extensive survey was made during the year of the position in respect of slum dwellings in the areas Riverside (now known as Jan Niemand Park), Eersterust (i.e. the portion south of the railway line) and of the northern portion of Claremont. With the exception of Claremont and the Eersterust area (where the City Council purchased and demolished properties) the necessary notices in terms of the Slums Act and Slums Regulations were served on owners to comply with the requirements of this Department. As regards the Eersterust area, the matter is, after thorough discussion, still pending and receiving the attention of certain Government departments. Conditions here are very bad and causing concern, but it is expected that a ruling will shortly be given in this regard. In the specific portion of Claremont occupied by Coloureds and Asiatics, the City Council purchased the properties, resettled residents and demolished all buildings in a poor condition. Good progress has already been made here and the area will in all probability be cleared early next year. The planning of this particular portion of Claremont is in the meanwhile still receiving the Council's attention.

Owners of premises regarded as major slum premises, cooperated excellently and many of these house and other buildings used for residential purposes, were demolished after the necessary permits had been obtained. In the circumstances it was not necessary for this Department to institute action for submission to a Slum Clearance Court. Quite a number of minor slum dwellings were also demolished to make place for new houses, flats, business concerns and other buildings.

During the year the Council purchased and/or expropriated 131 properties to make land available for proposed road and other schemes which the Council wishes to develop. These properties were inspected by the Slums Section and reports on their structural condition were submitted. Some of the properties at some stage or another had received this Department's attention in terms of the provisions of the Slums Act and the Slums Regulations. All the major slum properties acquired in this way, are demolished as soon as the buildings are vacated.

Comprehensive statistics in connection with dwellings regarded as major slum premises and occupied outbuildings are given below:—

DISTRIBUTION AND INCIDENCE OF KNOWN MAJOR SLUM PROPERTIES AND OCCUPIED OUTBUILDINGS IN EUROPEAN AREAS.

A. Major slum properties:

MAJOR SLUM PROPERTIES.

Suburb	Repaired		Converted		Demolished		Number of finalized major slums		Occupied		Unoccupied		Number of known major slums	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Arcadia.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	2	2
Gezina.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	5	—
Goedeheop.....	—	—	—	—	3	6	3	6	24	20	4	6	28	26
Parktown.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Pretoria Central.....	—	—	—	1	10	3	10	4	6	3	4	5	10	8
Pretoria West.....	—	—	—	2	4	4	4	6	3	6	4	1	7	7
Showgrounds.....	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	104	85	—	66	47	151	47
Rietfontein.....	2	—	—	—	3	3	5	3	2	1	1	—	3	1
Riviera.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Sunnyside.....	—	—	—	—	4	9	4	9	2	8	—	6	2	14
Villieria.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	—
Wonderboom South....	2	—	—	—	3	1	5	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
Booyens.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	1
Claremont.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	5	—	—	5	5
Daspoort.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	5
Daspoort Estate.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	4	4
Hermanstad.....	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	3	1	2	—	—	1	2
Mountain View.....	1	1	—	—	3	3	4	4	3	1	2	1	5	2
Pretoria Gardens.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Despatch.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—
East Lynne.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	7	1	1	3	8
Pretoria North/Wolmer	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	88	75	6	6	94	81
Riverside.....	—	—	—	—	3	6	3	6	—	9	1	4	1	13
Siverton.....	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	4	11	6	3	7	14	13
Wonderboom Plots....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
GRAND TOTAL..	8	2	—	3	43	170	51	175	160	151	38	92	198	243

REMARKS: Particulars of dwellings and other structures demolished or still occupied in the areas Eersterust (portion south of the railway line) and Claremont (northern portion), are not included in the above statistics.

At the end of the year under review the state of affairs in the said areas was as follows:—

Eersterust: Portion south of the railway line:—

(a) Dwellings/structures occupied (number of rooms in each vary from 1 to 24).....	82
(b) Dwellings/structures demolished.....	8
(Despatch: adjoining the aforesaid portion of Eersterust: Structures demolished.....)	6

Claremont: Northern portion:

(a) Major slum properties:	
(i) dwellings/outbuildings demolished.....	16
(ii) dwellings/outbuildings occupied.....	22
(iii) dwellings unoccupied.....	1
(b) Other properties in a poor structural condition:	
(i) Dwellings/outbuildings demolished.....	15
(ii) Dwellings/outbuildings occupied.....	22

B. Occupied Outbuildings:

Suburb	Occupied during 1966	Vacated during 1966	Occupied 31.12.66
Arcadia.....	2	2	—
Brooklyn.....	1	—	1
Capital Park.....	3	2	1
Danville.....	2	—	2
Gezina.....	6	3	3
Goedeheop.....	3	1	2
Hatfield.....	1	—	1
Mayville.....	2	1	1
Parktown.....	1	—	1
Pretoria Central.....	3	1	2
Pretoria West.....	14	9	5
Rietfontein.....	7	4	3
Sunnyside.....	2	2	—
Villieria.....	3	—	3
Wonderboom South.....	7	4	3
Booyens.....	8	4	4
Claremont.....	11	4	7
Daspoort.....	12	6	6

Daspoort Estate.....	1	1	—
Mountain View.....	6	4	2
Pretoria Gardens.....	7	3	4
East Lynne.....	9	6	3
Erasmia.....	1	—	1
Pretoria North/Wolmer.....	39	18	21
Silverton.....	2	1	1
TOTAL.....	153	76	77

The summary of outbuilding occupation for the report year 1965 was:—

Number occupied — 146; number vacated — 36; number occupied — 110.

It must, however, be recorded that because of pressure of work and a staff shortage the Department has to date not been able to make a detailed survey of major slum properties and occupied outbuildings in all the recently incorporated areas.

SLUM CLEARANCE IN NON-EUROPEAN AREAS.

The elimination of slum dwellings and other unsatisfactory kinds of housing in all the Non-European residential areas proclaimed European areas in terms of the Group Areas Act, was again carried out successfully.

These areas, which include the suburbs Lady Selborne, a portion of Claremont, The Highlands and Eastwood, will in all probability be cleared in the coming year. The policy to demolish all slum properties purchased by the City Council in these areas after the occupants have been resettled in the new areas, is adhered to strictly.

COURT PROCEEDINGS:

As in previous years and in accordance with the general policy of the Department, we continued to seek the cooperation of the public rather than to resort to court proceedings. As was mentioned earlier, no Slums Court proceedings under the Slums Act were instituted. It was, however, necessary to institute proceedings under the Slums Regulations in the following instances:

<i>Nature of contravention</i>	<i>Number of charges</i>
Permitting unsatisfactory outbuildings to be used by Europeans as housing.....	1
Failure to maintain premises structurally and to furnish them with adequate facilities.....	1

DEMOLITIONS AND CONVERSIONS OF RESIDENTIAL PREMISES:

A considerable number of applications for permission to demolish dwellings or to convert residential premises to business use, were dealt with in terms of the provisions of the Housing Act no. 4 of 1966.

As a result of action by this Department, the owners of 47 properties decided to demolish the improvements on the properties and quite a number of new buildings were subsequently erected. Two owners of properties converted their premises and used them for business purposes.

During the year 301 dwellings and other residential units in the European areas were demolished. Demolition permits are not required for businesses, but it was insisted that certificates certifying that these buildings were free from rodents and vermin were obtained before demolition could be commenced.

Details of applications for demolition of dwellings and conversions are reflected in the following table:

Applications referred to the Department of Community Development:

	<i>Number of dwellings (5 or less living-rooms each)</i>	<i>Number of living rooms involved</i>	<i>Permits approved</i>	<i>Permits pending</i>
Demolitions.....	170	726	133	37
Conversions.....	14	53	10	4
TOTAL.....	184	774	143	41

N.B.: The above figures do not include applications for reconsideration.

Applications for consideration by the City Council:

	<i>Number of dwellings (more than 5 livingrooms)</i>	<i>Number of living rooms</i>	<i>Authorization granted</i>	<i>Authorization pending</i>
Demolitions.....	22	160	19	3
Conversions.....	1	6	1	—
TOTAL.....	23	166	20	3

The figures given in the tables above are applications for the demolition of dwellings in the European areas only.

Properties acquired by the City Council in the existing Non-European areas which have been proclaimed White areas, are demolished in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act and under authority granted by the Minister of the Interior. The following reflects the total number of houses already demolished in the areas:—

Lady Selborne/Clairemont — 1394; Eastwood — 160; Eersterust — 74; The Highlands — 172.

STATISTICS ON SLUMS PREVENTION AND CLEARANCE WORK:

The following are details of slum clearance work undertaken during the year under review:—

<i>Type of inspection</i>	<i>Number of premises</i>
Private dwellings.....	1532
Occupied outbuildings.....	467
Demolition of dwelling units (before and after permits were granted).....	470
Conversion of dwelling units (before and after permits were granted).....	24
Dwellings in area surveys.....	1517
Complaints investigated.....	382
Re-inspection of premises.....	1846
Old Age Homes.....	13
Crèches and nursery schools.....	195
Miscellaneous inspections.....	210
Inspections after hours.....	6
	6662

Details of action taken after the above inspections and investigations, are as follows:—

Notices served:

Prohibiting occupation.....	73
Overcrowding.....	47
Structural repairs and renovations.....	98
Bathing, washup and cooking facilities.....	33

TOTAL..... 251

Verbal warnings and advice given.....	2547
Letters sent (reminders, extensions, details of work required etc.).....	274
Matters referred to other Departments.....	36
Interviews with members of the public.....	2823

TOTAL..... 5680

Total number of contraventions dealt with..... 2798

Total number of notices and intimations complied with..... 2609

NURSERY SCHOOLS, CRÈCHES AND OLD AGE HOMES:

There is still a serious shortage of institutions of this kind, with the result that numerous enquiries and applications were dealt with during the year under review.

Most of the applications submitted, were in connection with private dwellings which the applicants wished to convert and alter for use as institutions of this kind. The establishment of such institutions should be taken encouraged, but at the same time care should be taken that private dwellings that do not comply with applicable standards, are not used for such purposes. The design of many dwellings which applicants wish to use for such purposes, gives rise to many problems to comply with the required standards and many applicants, after being advised of the standards, decide not to proceed with their schemes.

NON-EUROPEAN AREAS:

Staff:

The personnel of this Section comprises:—

- 1 Divisional Health Inspector.
- 2 Health Inspectors (one vacancy).
- 6 Non-white Health Inspectors (five vacancies).

As a result of the tremendous expansion of the Asiatic suburb, Laudium, and the prevailing conditions in the Asiatic Bazaar, consideration should be given to the appointment in the near future of an Indian Health Inspector who will confine himself to intensive health work in the Asiatic areas.

One Bantu Health Inspector is working in the Atteridgeville/Saulsville area, and the posts in the other Bantu areas are vacant due to a shortage of Health Inspectors.

Provision for office accommodation for Bantu Health Inspectors has been made in the administrative buildings of the Council's Non-European Affairs Department in the Bantu areas concerned. All these officials are under the direct control of the Divisional Health Inspector, who supervises the work in all the Non-White Townships within the municipal area.

Bantu Townships:**1. Lady Selborne and Claremont (Erven 1—36):**

These wholly unsatisfactory townships have been declared a White area and a start has been made with the large scale resettlement of the inhabitants in Mamelodi and Eersterust, within the municipal area, and Ga-Rankuwa, outside the municipal area, which is under the control of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development. Houses are at present available in Ga-Rankuwa, but as a result of a shortage of water the resettlement is being delayed. A water pipe line, which is at present being laid to the residential area concerned, is nearing completion.

The following number of families qualify for resettlement in:—

Ga-Rankuwa.....	1800
Mamelodi.....	300
Illegal residents.....	None

The total resettlement and clearing of this area will be completed during 1967. Apart from the Bantu in this area, there are also a number of Chinese and Indian traders who will have to be resettled.

2. Atteridgeville/Saulsville:

Fourteen new houses were erected during the year, and there are still a number of vacant building sites available to persons in the higher income group who erect their own houses.

The standard of living of the residents of this Bantu residential area is the highest of all the Bantu residential areas in Pretoria. Practically all the children attend school, and it is noticeable how clean their clothes are and how exceptionally clean they are on their persons. Houses have been enlarged and some have been modernized, and in general the cleanliness is of a high standard.

The co-operation of the merchants and residents has been satisfactory and it has not been necessary to take legal steps as a result of health contraventions.

Number of houses 1965.....	9804
Number of houses 1966.....	9818
Housing increase.....	14

3. Laudium:

This Indian township, situated on the south-western perimeter of Pretoria, is developing rapidly. The houses erected by private persons compare favourably with the most modern dwellings in the most prominent suburbs of Pretoria. In the past year 574 houses were erected by the Council and 116 by private persons. A modern pottery, textile factories and a service station are doing good business. In addition to this a new post office as well as a modern cinema were erected and put into use during the year.

Beautiful gardens have been laid out at the houses and all the streets have been tarred. The schools available at present are full, and additional schools will have to be erected in the near future.

As a result of the satisfactory co-operation of the residents, it has not been necessary to take any legal steps, and only a small number of notices were served during the year.

Number of houses 1965.....	566
Number of houses 1966.....	690
Housing increase.....	124
Houses being erected.....	80

4. Asiatic Bazaar and Cape Location:

These Non-European townships are situated near the centre of the City and are in an extremely poor condition, as a result of defective structural conditions, overcrowding, inadequate ablution facilities and an old and outdated sanitary system.

The Department of Community Development has taken this area over from the City Council and intends replanning the area.

5. Eersterust:

This township for Coloureds only is situated east of the City and adjacent to Mamelodi. A large part of the area has been supplied with sanitary facilities and municipal water has been laid on at all the sites.

A shop complex, which complies with all the health requirements, was erected by the City Council during the year, and a new crèche has also been completed and put into use.

A number of Chinese merchants are still living and doing business in the area. They will be resettled in the course of time.

Number of houses 1965.....	480
Number of houses 1966.....	890
Housing increase.....	410

6. Mamelodi:

This Bantu township is developing at a tremendous rate because of the resettlement of families from the areas that were declared White.

The sanitary and rubbish removal services are carried out by the Non-European Affairs Department. These services are at present to a certain extent unsatisfactory, but will improve in the near future, as a large portion of the area has been supplied with sewers, and the remaining portion will be completed during the next year. The sewerage farm near Baviaanspoort has been completed and is functioning satisfactorily.

During the year it was necessary to prosecute certain of the merchants and residents for contravening health regulations.

The shops are subject to regular inspections and a large number of house to house inspections were carried out. The tendency of the residents to erect fowl runs and other structures in which persons are then housed, still exists. These irregularities were brought to the notice of the Non-European Affairs Department, and a large number have already been demolished.

A large percentage of these residents are still in need of intensive health guidance. This can only be done satisfactorily when the shortage of staff no longer exists.

Number of houses 1965.....	12247
Number of houses 1966.....	13004
Housing increase.....	757

7. Eastwood:

This township has also been declared a White area and a large number of the residents have been accommodated in other Non-European residential areas.

The following number of Bantu families qualify for resettlement in:—

Ga-Rankuwa.....	162
Boekenhoutfontein.....	3
Themba.....	1

Thirty two property owners, who are waiting for compensation and who are still living in the area, will find other accommodation on their own. Fourteen families, mainly illegal foreigners, do not qualify for resettlement.

In addition to the abovementioned Bantu there are also a small number of Orientals, practising trades, who will also be resettled in due course.

8. The Highlands and Newlands:

This area is situated near Eastwood and has also been declared a White area. Practically all the residents, with the exception of the following have been resettled:—

Coloureds.....	15 individuals
Indians.....	20 individuals
Chinese.....	2 individuals

Number of houses demolished 1966:

Lady Selborne.....	1394
The Highlands and Newlands.....	170
Eastwood.....	160

PROSECUTIONS:

<i>Nature of offence</i>	<i>Total number of prosecutions</i>	<i>Number found guilty</i>	<i>Number found not guilty</i>	<i>Number withdrawn</i>	<i>Number cautioned and discharged</i>	<i>Fines imposed</i>
Failing to comply with notice....	29	15	—	2	12	R99.00
Failing to provide builder's latrines.....	7	5	—	2	—	R60.00
Failing to maintain premises clean and in good order.....	2	2	—	—	—	R30.00
Failing to protect baking products during delivery.....	1	1	—	—	—	R4.00
Exposing unsound foodstuffs for sale.....	1	1	—	—	—	R20.00
Flybreeding on premises.....	1	—	—	—	1	—

GENERAL INFORMATION: NEW TOWNSHIPS ONLY:

	<i>Atteridgeville</i>	<i>Mamelodi</i>	<i>Laudium</i>	<i>Eersterust</i>
Population: 1.....	60668	86137	4140	4500
2. Hostel.....	6783	4832	—	—
Dwelling Houses:				
(a) Occupied.....	9818	13004	690	890
(b) Vacant.....	—	—	—	—
(c) Under Construction.....	—	—	80	—
Places of Worship.....	37	35	—	4
Schools.....	20	25	2	2
Beerhalls.....	3	4	—	—
Beerhall Depots.....	4	—	—	—
Bottle Stores (Liquor).....	2	3	—	—
Garages.....	1	—	1	1
Crèches.....	4	4	—	1
Hostels.....	1	1	—	—
Administrative Blocks.....	1	1	1	1
Old Age Houses.....	1	1	—	—
Bioscopes.....	1	1	1	—
Community Centres/Halls.....	3	2	1	1
Nurseries.....	—	1	—	—

STATISTICAL RETURNS FOR ALL NON-EUROPEAN AREAS:

Nuisances dealt with.....	10557
Notices complied with.....	714
Intimations complied with.....	9652
Notices served.....	905
Intimations given.....	9652
Re-inspections.....	4228
Complaints investigated.....	17
Licence applications.....	650
Premises where animals/poultry are kept.....	454
Butcher shops.....	1341
Fishmongers and Poulterers.....	204
Bakehouses and confectioners.....	—
General Dealers (Food).....	1715
General Dealers (No Food).....	621
Restaurants, Tearooms and Eating Houses.....	1736
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	806
Milk Depots and Milk Shops.....	65
Hawkers' Storerooms.....	305
Fresh Produce and Ice-cream carts.....	52
Delivery vehicles (meat, milk, fish, bread).....	479
Bioscopes and Public Halls.....	13
House inspections.....	905
Hairdressers.....	153
Wash-houses and Laundries.....	8
Factories and Workshops.....	68
Builders Temporary Latrines.....	202
Occupied Outbuildings (early morning inspections).....	2
Visits after hours.....	54
Bantu Hostels.....	907
Matters reported for transmission to other Departments:	
Choked Drains/Defective water fittings.....	11
Unauthorised Structures.....	1797
Structural defects to buildings.....	49
Other matters.....	465
TOTAL.....	17307

Note: These figures are not incorporated in those relevant to the White Areas.

PEST CONTROL:

The following is a summary of the work done in regard to Pest control in the Non-White Areas:

Rodents:

1. Complaints investigated.....	12
2. Premises inspected and advice given.....	591
3. Notices and intimations to use traps or poison.....	422
4. Notices served requiring rodent proofing of premises.....	105
5. Notices served under 3 and 4 above, complied with.....	90
6. Existing buildings made rodentproof.....	—
7. New rodentproof buildings completed.....	—
8. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	2
9. Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents cleaned up or removed.....	208
10. Number of rodents seen killed or reported killed.....	1043
11. Ratproof animal food bins provided.....	—
12. Matters referred to Pest Control.....	—
13. Matters concerning rodent control referred to other departments.....	—

Mosquitoes:

1. Complaints investigated.....	1
2. Inspections made.....	14
3. Notices and intimations given.....	20
4. Notices served under (3) above complied with.....	—
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	—
6. Breeding places eliminated.....	5
7. Advice given re mosquito control.....	—
8. Types of mosquitos found.....	—

Flies:

1. Complaints investigated.....	2
2. Inspections made.....	136
3. Notices and intimations given.....	63
4. Notices served under (3) above complied with.....	3
5. Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations.....	1
6. Breeding places eliminated.....	63
7. Advice given re fly control.....	63

C. **Building Plans:** 563 plans for alterations, additions and new buildings in the Non-European Areas were examined during the year.

D. **Licensed Premises:**

	<i>Mame- lodi</i>	<i>Asiatic Bazaar</i>	<i>Eerste- rust</i>	<i>Lady Selborne</i>	<i>Clare- mont</i>	<i>Atte- ridgeville</i>	<i>Lau- dium</i>
Bakers and Confectioners.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Billiard Saloons.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Butchers.....	10	8	4	15	3	10	1
Coal Agencies.....	8	—	—	—	—	7	—
Cobblers.....	2	10	—	4	—	2	—
Cycle Dealers.....	3	16	1	3	—	3	—
Fresh Produce Dealers.....	5	47	1	7	4	5	1
Fish mongers.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
General Dealers — (excluding provi- sions).....	13	50	—	—	—	1	—
Hairdressers.....	3	8	—	2	—	2	—
Hawkers, Pedlars.....	1	84	1	16	—	5	18
Dry Cleaning Factories, and Laun- dries.....	—	5	—	—	—	1	—
Milk Depots.....	8	2	—	1	—	5	1
Mineral Water Dealers.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Native Eating Houses.....	6	1	3	23	—	2	—
Provision Dealers.....	14	64	6	40	6	22	2
Theatres.....	1	3	—	—	—	1	1
Tailors/Dressmakers.....	2	5	—	—	—	3	—
Undertakers.....	3	—	—	1	—	1	—
Workshops/Motorspares.....	3	6	1	—	—	1	2
Restaurants and Tearooms.....	8	36	1	2	4	13	1
Herbalists.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Second-hand Dealers.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Depots.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Factories.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

CONTRIBUTION BY THE DIRECTOR, NON-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT NON-EUROPEAN HOUSING.

1. **Atteridgeville:**

475 Morgen in extent and regarded as one of the best Bantu Townships 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 400 erven. As a result of the development and expansion of Pretoria these erven have been sub-divided to such an extent that there are now 1744 erven and the present population is approximately 12165.

All properties have been expropriated by the Council and 1303 erven are already registered under the City Council. Over 4500 families have been transferred to the Atteridgeville and Mamelodi Townships and to the Bantu Homelands. It is anticipated that all residents will be resettled in the near future.

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:**

12227 Four-roomed houses have been completed in the Mamelodi (Vlakfontein) West and East areas to date.

In addition the following buildings were erected: 18 Schools, 83 Shops, Community Centre, Beerhall, Cinema, Post Office Administration Block, 4 Crèches, 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.

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

Population — 86520.

4. Atteridgeville/Saulsville:

8244 Four-roomed houses have been completed in the Atteridgeville/Saulsville area to date. In addition to a Library, Police Station, Post Office, Administrative Block, 4 Crèches, a Recreation Hall, a Cinema, a Clinic, a Funeral Parlour and a modern Dry Cleaning Works there are 20 schools and 80 shops.

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

5. Single Quarters (Hostel):

(a) Saulsville:

399 Hostel units for the accommodation of 6400 persons have been constructed and electricity is provided. The area is sewered. Each unit has communal hot water showers and kitchen equipped with electric hot-plates for cooking facilities. The monthly rental is R2.00. Approximately 6400 single Bantu are accommodated at present.

(b) Mamelodi:

Hostel units for the accommodation of 4832 persons have been completed. Similar facilities to the Saulsville Hostel are provided.

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. 604 Houses have been constructed by the Council and 116 by private owners. All essential services are being provided.

In addition Administration Offices, a Clinic, a Post Office and 4 Shops were erected.

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.

365 Economic and 524 sub-economic houses have been constructed by the Council and 4 by private owners and all essential services are being provided.

A Community Hall has been provided and a cemetery has been laid out.

Administration offices, a Clinic, a Community Centre and a block of shops have been erected.

HOUSING AND REHABILITATION FOR EUROPEANS

1. GENERAL HOUSING SITUATION:

At the end of 1966, the City Council of Pretoria owned the following housing schemes:—

A. Danville:

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Number of houses</i>	<i>Monthly rental/instalment</i>
(a) Sub-economic.....	200	R1.60—R19.45
(b) Ultra low-cost economic.....	200	R29.85—R31.27
(c) Converted economic.....	300	R20.00—R22.00
(d) Low-cost economic.....	100	R19.00—R35.00
(e) Economic.....	100	R21.64—R40.94
(f) Economic (double-storeys).....	50	R37.15—R39.90
(g) Old-aged homes.....	57	R12.95
(h) Sub-economic (ext. 2).....	93	R14.70—R31.25

B. Proclamation Hill:

(a) Sub-economic.....	96	R4.50— R5.95
(b) Converted economic.....	103	R20.00—R22.00

C. Hercules:

(a) Sub-economic.....	57	R2.40— R5.67
(b) Economic.....	57	R25.00—R32.00
(c) Old-aged homes (sub-economic).....	12	R3.00
(d) National Housing Scheme.....	4	R30.00 approx.
(e) Sub-economic (New scheme).....	100	R18.00—R34.00

D. Outlying Suburbs:

(i) <i>New Muckleneuk:</i>		
(a) sub-economic.....	23	R3.50— R5.95
(b) converted economic.....	23	R20.00—R22.00
(ii) <i>Villieria:</i>		
(a) sub-economic.....	4	R5.45— R5.95
(b) converted economic.....	6	R20.00—R22.00
(c) old-aged homes.....	60	R15.15

Note: Scheme (c) above was completed during 1966.

(iii) <i>Rietfontein:</i>		
(a) sub-economic.....	11	R4.85— R5.95
(b) converted economic.....	9	R20.00—R22.00
(iv) <i>Wonderboom South:</i>		
(a) sub-economic.....	11	R4.85— R5.95
(b) converted economic.....	16	R20.00—R22.00
(v) <i>Mayville:</i>		
(a) sub-economic.....	3	R4.85—R5.95
(b) converted economic.....	5	R20.00—R22.00
(vi) <i>Pretoria West:</i>		
(a) sub-economic.....	11	R3.50—R5.95
(b) converted economic.....	3	R20.00—R22.00

The converted economic schemes mentioned, originally were sub-economic schemes which, in the course of time, were converted into economic schemes and sold.

(vii) <i>Hercules and Moot area:</i>		
Economic (formerly Hercules schemes).....	97	R13.00—R22.00
(viii) <i>New Muckleneuk and Capital Park Areas:</i>		
Economic.....	50	R47.00 approx.
(ix) <i>Danville and Pretoria West Areas: (Flats)</i>		
(a) Danville flats (these are all 2-roomed flats).....	18	R16.00—R17.00
(b) Pretoria West area (Groenveld flats).....	30	R28.00—R37.00
(x) <i>Moot and Eloffsdal Area:</i>		
(a) old-aged homes.....	84	R15.15

Note: Scheme (a) above was completed during 1966.

E. Showgrounds:

There were originally 99 economic houses which were converted to sub-economic houses with effect from the 1st July, 1964. During 1965 and 1966 the tenants were moved to other housing schemes and all the units were demolished.

F. Central, Goedehoop and other Suburbs:

As a result of the new planning of freeways and other road construction projects, the Council has been obliged to purchase various properties for this purpose.

A large number of properties have already been acquired. In some cases where the dwellings cannot be repaired economically, they are demolished.

Apart from the road construction programme, complete re-planning of the Goedehoop area is also envisaged.

At present the Council is letting the following properties, which will eventually be demolished:—

(a) Central and other suburbs.....	207	R28.00—R44.00
(b) Goedehoop.....	84	R12.00—R40.00
(c) Flats — central area.....	122	R12.00—R43.00
(9 blocks of flats, consisting of 122 flats, 78 single and double rooms)		
Monthly rental for single and double rooms.....	—	R8.00—R19.00

G. Riverside and Despatch:

Arising from the re-planning in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, the Council has purchased a large number of properties and at present the following number of units are being let:—

(a) Riverside.....	6	R10.00—R13.00
(b) Despatch.....	7	R14.00—R18.00

H. Silverton:

(i) Economic houses 502

These houses were all erected by individual owners under the Individual Housing Loan Scheme.

The monthly repayments vary from R15.00 to R27.00, depending on the size of the house and the amount borrowed under the loan scheme.

(ii) Sundry Properties 8

These houses were purchased for certain Municipal projects and are at present being let at a rental which varies from R5.00 to R35.00 per month.

(iii) Flats:

One block of flats, known as the "J. J. BOSMANHUIS" consists of 57 2 and 3-roomed flats which are being let at a rental of R23.00 to R34.00 per month. There are also 18 garages which are let at R2.00 each per month.

I. Pretoria North:

Economic houses: 266

These houses were also, as in the case of Silverton, erected under the Individual Housing Loan Scheme, and the monthly repayments vary from R17.00 to R27.00.

2. APPLICATIONS FOR HOUSING:

During the course of the year 1545 applications for housing were received. (This is 198 more than for the year ending 31st December, 1965). A large number of applicants were housed while some who could not be housed immediately, moved to other addresses.

Waiting lists are being kept for approved tenants or purchasers under the various schemes and the moment a house becomes available, it is offered to the person whose name appears next on the particular waiting list.

3. HOUSING SCHEMES UNDER CONSTRUCTION:

104 Economic flats at Proclamation Hill Ext. No. 1.

4. PROPOSED SCHEMES:

In accordance with the Council's policy to provide housing for the 1966/67 financial year:—

Scheme	Area	Number of houses	Estimated cost
1. Economic houses.....	Hercules.....	80	R349,650.00
2. Economic houses.....	Danville.....	208	R993,720.00

DAIRY SECTION

A. DETAILS OF LICENCES DEALT WITH:

	<i>New</i>	<i>Transfers</i>	<i>Discontinued</i>	<i>Refused</i>	<i>Increase or Decrease</i>
Producers.....	38	10	27	—	+11
Producer-Distributors.....	—	—	—	—	—
Distributors.....	—	—	2	—	- 2
Milkshops.....	3	2	—	—	+ 3
TOTALS.....	41	12	29	—	+12

The number of dairy-premises increased by 12 during the year.

B. SITUATION OF PREMISES:

	In Mu- nicipal area	With- in 10 miles	11- 25 miles	26- 50 miles	51- 75 miles	76- 100 miles	101- 150 miles	151- 200 miles	Be- yond 200	Total
Producers.....	18	37	92	110	61	35	121	34	1	509
Producer-Distributors.....	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Distributors.....	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111
Milkshops.....	397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397
TOTALS.....	530	39	92	110	61	35	121	34	1	1023

C. TRANSPORTATION OF MILK:

The usual method of transportation of milk from dairy farms to the city is in milkcans by means of rail or motortransport. At least 90% of the bulk supply is transported by motorvehicles and the rest by rail. Both methods are not ideal from an economic and hygienic point of view. Although the Milk Board and most of the producers approved a scheme for the bulk collection and transport of milk the institution there-of could not take place during the year on account of the severe drought and other reasons incidental thereto. This was most regrettable but as conditions improved extensively during the latter part of the year due to good soaking rains, it is hoped that bulk collection and transportation of milk will become a reality in certain of our producing areas in the early part of the forthcoming year.

Deliveries of processed milk and milk products within the city as well as to surrounding peri-urban areas are carried out by means of sheltered trucks, delivery bicycles, tricarcs, "electric prams" and specially constructed mopeds and scooters. These various methods of delivery leave much to be desired and pending investigations, it is anticipated that all deliveries of processed milk and milk products within and outside the city will be executed by means of insulated or refrigerated vehicles, in the future.

D. AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MILK:

1. Production:

(a) Producers.....	33193 gallons
(b) Certified raw milk producers.....	576 gallons
TOTAL.....	33769 gallons

2. Consumption:

(a) Pasteurised milk.....	26961 gallons
(b) Certified raw milk.....	576 gallons
TOTAL.....	27537 gallons

Note: As in previous years the average daily production of milk exceeded that of the average daily consumption. A certain quantity of milk produced is therefore regarded as "surplus milk". This amounted to a daily average of 6232 gallons for the year. All "surplus milk" is rendered into other milk products such as butter, condensed milk, powdered milk etc. Except for "certified raw milk", all milk concerned is pasteurised in five modern pasteurisation plants situated within the city boundaries. In spite of the drought, the average daily production of milk increased by approximately 1800 gallons over that of the previous year. Milk consumption on the other hand only increased by approximately 300 gallons daily. Surplus milk increased by approximately 1500 gallons daily over that of the preceding period.

E. REJECTION OF MILK:

During the year 95692 gallons of milk was rejected upon arrival on account of souring, tainting and for other reasons.

F. PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN THE MILK TRADE:

	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Non-Europeans</i>	<i>Total</i>
Producers.....	556	2180	2736
Producer-Distributors.....	6	23	29
Distributors.....	129	266	395
TOTALS.....	691	2469	3160

G. TYPHOID TESTING OF DAIRY PERSONNEL:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
Europeans.....	3	3	—
Non-Europeans.....	58	57	1
TOTALS.....	61	60	1

The figures above indicate that only a small percentage (1.9%) of the total number of personnel employed in the milk trade were tested. No milkborne outbreaks of Typhoid, have, however, occurred in the city during the past 20 years or more. It is however insisted upon that all personnel employed by producers of "Certified Raw Milk" be tested annually, and also all new workers before employment.

H. INSPECTIONS:

Regular inspections were carried out on all premises, within and outside the city, where milk is handled, by a staff consisting of two Veterinarians and three qualified health inspectors. Other members of the health inspectorate staff also assisted with inspections of milkshops and distributing depots within the city.

The primary aim and object of inspections is to assist, advise and educate producers, producer-distributors, distributors and all persons handling milk and milk products in regard to matters of health and hygiene.

In addition to the above, members of the staff occasionally assist Government Departments in the preparations of specifications and standards of dairy products, dairy-utensils, dairy buildings etc. as well as serving on various committees dealing with matters appertaining or ancillary to the dairy industry. Practical training and instruction of students of public health is also undertaken.

Particulars of inspections carried out are as follows:

1. Inspection of Farm dairies:	
(a) During milking times.....	578
(b) At other times.....	1632
TOTAL.....	2210
Contraventions dealt with.....	385
2. Inspection of Milk Depots:	
(a) During early mornings.....	27
(b) Daytime.....	224
TOTAL.....	251
Contraventions dealt with.....	51
3. Distribution (street, milkshops, delivery) Inspections:	
(a) During early mornings.....	89
(b) Daytime.....	12
TOTAL.....	101
Contraventions dealt with.....	12
4. Other inspections or enquiries.....	123
5. Complaints (Public) dealt with.....	61
6. Written notices served.....	35
7. Herd Inspections by Veterinarians:	

These inspections are carried out mostly during actual milking periods. Herds are particularly examined for the presence of diseases or conditions which may adversely affect the quality, quantity and safety of the milk. (Erosion diseases and zoonosis). Farmers are advised on matters such as

treatment, prevention and control of animal diseases, animal management, artificial insemination, treatment and control of parasitic infestations, infertility, etc. In addition farmers are advised in regard to their dairy premises, on dairy bacteriology, chemical composition of milk, general hygienic measures, and so forth.

During the year 567 herd-inspections were carried out. Some of these herds were inspected more than once. Except for certain deficiency diseases, malnutrition, infertility, mastitis and parasitic infestations the most common diseases encountered were babesiosis, anoplasmosis, rickettsiosis (Heartwater), brucellosis, tuberculosis, calf paratyphoid, calf diphtheria, calf pneumonia, footrot, three-day-stiffsickness, cowpox and superficial mycotic diseases. Several dairyfarmers suffered serious losses due to plantpoisoning such as prussic acid poisoning, "gifblaar", "gousiekte" and tulip poisoning, as well as due to chemical poisons such as arsenic, lead, urea, modern dipping fluids and accidental poisoning by agricultural pesticides.

Mastitis still is and remains one of the most common and serious erosion diseases in dairy herds causing heavy financial and economic losses annually as well as constituting a public health problem. The main causative organism appears to be *Staphylococcus aureus* followed by certain types of streptococci. A feature of the staphylococcus infection is its high degree of resistance to various antibiotic remedies.

1. LABORATORY CONTROL OF MILK:

The veterinary officers assisted by the health inspectors and a laboratory assistant are responsible for most of the laboratory work on milk. The results of the tests carried out are tabulated below:

1. Resazurin Test (10 minutes):

	<i>Number of samples tested</i>	<i>Number samples satisfactory</i>	<i>Number samples fair</i>	<i>Number samples unsatisfactory</i>
Raw Milk (Producers).....	11051	8040	1692	1319
Certified Raw Milk.....	349	331	18	—
Pasteurised Milk.....	2546	2546	—	—
TOTALS.....	13946	10917	1710	1319

2. Presumptive Coliform Test:

	<i>Number of samples tested</i>	<i>Number samples positive</i>	<i>Number samples negative</i>
Pasteurised milk.....	2087	295	1792
Certified raw milk.....	340	41	299
TOTALS.....	2427	336	2091

3. Mastitis Tests:

Number of samples tested.....	747
Number of samples negative.....	507
Number of samples positive.....	240

4. Disc Sediment Test for Visible Dirt:

Number of samples tested.....	516
Number of samples satisfactory.....	450
Number of samples unsatisfactory.....	66
Warnings issued.....	66

5. Phosphatase Test:

Number of samples tested.....	2329
Number efficiently pasteurised.....	2322
Number grossly underpasteurised.....	5
Number slightly underpasteurised.....	2

The unsatisfactory samples were due to a serious and a less serious breakdown of the mechanism of the automatic "Flow Diversion" apparatus at two different pasteurisation plants.

6. Chemical Analysis: (Samples analysed under the provisions of the Foods, Drugs and Disinfectant Act No. 33 of 1929, as amended).

Number of samples analysed.....	1100
Number of samples satisfactory.....	633
Number of samples unsatisfactory.....	467
(a) Deficient in Milkfat.....	47
(b) Deficient in Milk-solids-not-fat.....	401
(c) Containing added water.....	19
Number of prosecutions.....	17

7. Test for Inhibitory Agents:

Number of samples tested.....	190
Number of samples negative.....	186
Number of samples positive.....	4

(Results were obtained by means of the Triphenyl-tetrasolium-chloride test).

8. Serum-Agglutination Test for Bovine Brucellosis:

All six (6) "certified raw milk" herds, comprising approximately 460 animals were tested with negative results. The position however is different with the rest of the herds supplying milk for pasteurisation to the city, where the general incidence of the disease is estimated to be approximately 15% or even higher in herds not subjected regularly to vaccination and testing. Good results are however obtained in herds where calfhood vaccination is regularly practised.

9. Tuberculin Test for Bovine Tuberculosis:

The following schedule reflects the results of the intradermol tuberculin test performed on herds supplying fresh milk to the city:

Number of herds tested.....	24
Total number of animals tested.....	4583
Number of animals negative.....	4180
Number of animals positive.....	236
Number of animals suspicious.....	167
Number of herds tested under the accredited scheme.....	6
Number of herds tested under the interim scheme.....	18

Three (3) herds tested under the interim scheme are subjected to I.N.H. treatment by the Division of Field Veterinary Services. Included in the number of animals giving a negative test are those from producer-distributors supplying "certified raw milk".

J. PROSECUTIONS:

Contraventions dealt with under the Foods, Drugs and Disinfectants Act and the Dairy Bylaws of the City Council of Pretoria included only 17 cases of adulteration of milk (added water). Fines and admissions of guilt, totalling R155.00 were paid by 14 producers. The results of the other 3 cases are still awaited as the hearing there-of will only occur during the forthcoming year.

It will be noticed that no legal proceedings were instituted against 47 producers for selling milk deficient in milkfat and 401 producers for selling milk deficient in milk-solids-not-fat. This was mainly due to the following reasons:

- (a) the deficiencies were only slight and in most cases not more than 0.2%.
- (b) the whole country was in the grip of one of the most severe droughts in history, which adversely affected the production and composition of milk on account of a generalised shortage of animal feeds. It was therefore decided not to prosecute producers under these circumstances. All were however warned to institute remedial measures.

K. GENERAL:

(a) Commission of Enquiry:

The recommendations of a Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Government during the latter half of 1965 to investigate and report on various matters in connection with the Dairy Industry, are not yet available as the Commission has not yet completed its task.

(b) Interim Public Health Milk Control Committee:

Investigations are still being carried out by various local authorities in the Province of Transvaal as to the formation and functioning of a centralised body for the public health control of milk on a uniform basis.

(c) Uniform Dairy Bylaws:

Resulting from discussions between the Director of Local Government and a number of local authorities and other interested bodies in connection with the necessity of Uniform Dairy Bylaws, it was decided to promulgate such bylaws. Although it was expected that the promulgation thereof would have taken place during the year it was, for several reasons, held over to the forthcoming year.

(d) Specifications for Steel Milkcans:

In collaboration with the Bureau of Standards, uniform standard specifications for steel milk cans were drawn up and published.

(e) Rainfall:

As reported elsewhere in this report the country was hit by one of the most severe droughts in history. This drought started about 6 years ago and adversely affected the Dairy Industry as a whole. It is however pleasing to report that good and above average soaking rains have fallen during the last 3 months of the year, which undoubtedly will have a beneficial effect, not only on the Dairy Industry, but on all sections of farming, as a whole.

MUNICIPAL POUNDS

1. NUMBER OF ANIMALS IMPOUNDED:

	A. <i>Garsfontein Pound</i>	B. <i>Hercules Pound</i>	Total
Horses.....	33	98	131
Mules.....	50	43	93
Donkeys.....	94	47	141
Cattle.....	89	129	218
Sheep.....	8	15	23
Goats.....	61	5	66
TOTALS.....	335	337	672

2. POUND FEES COLLECTED:

Garsfontein Pound.....	R632.60
Hercules Pound.....	R705.50
TOTAL.....	<u>R1338.10</u>

3. MONIES COLLECTED FROM POUND SALES:

Garsfontein Pound.....	R127.00
Hercules Pound.....	R49.50
TOTAL.....	<u>R176.50</u>

4. GENERAL:

The pounds are under the direct supervision of the Council's Veterinary Officers. A Pound-master is in charge of each pound for the receipt, care and release of impounded animals. Animals not released after a stipulated period are usually sold at a public pound auction. In addition to the impounding of stray animals by private persons, the Parks Department through it's Town Rangers, assist by impounding stray animals found within the City boundaries.

REPORT ON SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS AND CHEMICAL LABORATORIES 1966.

SEWAGE FLOW:

The monthly sewage flow and rainfall figures for the year were as follows:—

	<i>Daspoort Sewage Works</i>		<i>Rooiwal Sewage Works</i>	
	<i>Daily Average Flow: Gallons</i>	<i>Rainfall MM</i>	<i>Daily Average Flow: Gallons</i>	<i>Rainfall MM</i>
January.....	7,470,000	107.3	5,170,000	161.5
February.....	7,574,000	85.6	6,249,000	112.8
March.....	7,034,000	30.7	5,990,000	19.0
April.....	6,422,000	29.7	5,685,000	11.0
May.....	7,044,000	16.6	5,548,000	22.3
June.....	7,559,000	1.8	5,293,000	11.0
July.....	8,137,000	0.0	4,192,000	0.0
August.....	8,385,000	1.1	4,331,000	0.0
September.....	8,241,000	8.7	4,516,000	2.5
October.....	8,202,000	136.1	6,403,000	165.2
November.....	8,813,000	116.6	5,868,000	195.7
December.....	10,388,000	199.2	7,835,000	144.7
YEAR.....	7,939,000	734.3	5,590,000	845.7

The daily average flow of sewage treated at the two purification works was 13½ million gallons, which is an increase of ½ million gallons as compared with 1965. The rainfall was good, especially during the last three months of the year.

SEWAGE WORKS.

DASPOORT.

SCREENINGS AND DETRITUS:

793 cubic yards of rags and 393 cubic yards of sand and grit were removed from the Sewage during the year. The rags were incinerated using sludge gas for firing and the detritus was disposed of by ploughing into the ground. This represents an average of 7.4 cubic feet rags and 4.4 cubic feet sand and grit per million gallons.

DIGESTED SLUDGE:

During the year 7000 cubic yards of dried digested sludge were removed from the East and 5376 cubic yards from the West drying beds, a total of 12376 cubic yards.

EFFLUENT TO PRETORIA WEST POWER STATION:

A total of 1500 million gallons of sand filtered and chlorinated effluent was pumped to the station on 365 days, which is a daily average of 4.1 million gallons. Analytical results in Table I.

ROOIWAL.

SCREENINGS AND DETRITUS:

676 cubic yards of rags and 454 cubic yards of sand and grit were removed from the sewage during the year. This represents an average of 9.0 cubic feet rags and 6.0 cubic feet sand and grit per million gallons of sewage.

DIGESTED SLUDGE:

All digested sludge is handled by irrigation and ploughing on approximately 30 morgen of land. See Table III.

EFFLUENT TO ROOIWAL POWER STATION:

Maturation Pond Effluent gravitates after chlorination to the Power Station for cooling water. A quantity of 720 million gallons was used during the year. Analytical Results in Table II.

BAVIAANSPOORT.

The works designed for 3 million gallons per day was commissioned during December.

POPLAR PLANTATIONS:

During the year 781 million gallons of sewage effluent was irrigated in the plantations and 379 tons of thinnings were railed to match manufacturers. Out of hand sale of thinnings under sized for match splints produced R1797.

LABORATORIES:

During the year, 8202 samples were analysed for various municipal departments.

SEWAGE RIVER AND DAM ANALYSES:

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 dams. Analytical results in Tables I and II.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1966:

N. P. Nicolle, B.Sc., M.S.A. Chem. I., M. Inst. W.P.C.....	Chief Chemist.
H. M. Murray, B.Sc., (Appl. & Ind. Chem.) M.S.A. Chem. I., A.M. Inst. W.P.C.....	Assistant Chief Chemist
H. P. Oosthuizen, B.Sc.....	Chemist.
E. A. Gerke, B.Sc.....	Chemist.
R. F. Burrow, B.Sc.....	Chemist.
A. J. Louw.....	Laboratory Assistant.
C. J. Jordaan.....	Laboratory Assistant.
Mrs. M. E. Dercksen.....	Laboratory Assistant.
Miss Y. E. Acres.....	Typist/Clerk.

TABLE 1

AVERAGE RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF SEWAGE EFFLUNET FROM THE DIFFERENT UNITS

Results are in parts per million.

Figures in brackets represent the highest and the lowest values respectively for the year.

Units	Daspoot				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	1 12 ft. biofilters single filtration
Average daily flow mil- lions gallons	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.0	3.0	3.4
4 Hrs. Oxygen Absorbed	9.8 (13.9) (8.0)	12.3 (16.3) (8.9)	12.9 (17.7) (7.0)	17.0 (22.2) (12.7)	9.0 (10.5) (6.8)	16.1 (23.9) (11.2)
5 Day B.O.D.....	17 (27) (8)	17 (29) (8)	26 (50) (11)	34 (72) (15)	15 (23) (9)	30 (48) (16)
Chemical Oxygen Demand.....	72 (129) (50)	110 (145) (73)	108 (182) (57)	153 (217) (91)	69 (89) (53)	123 (177) (84)
Ammonia as N.....	11 (16) (6)	12 (20) (5)	19 (36) (8)	32 (46) (12)	11 (18) (3)	26 (43) (16)
Total Dissolved Solids (Dried at 105°C).	425 (465) (360)	475 (645) (395)	510 (700) (390)	510 (720) (400)	455 (635) (365)	530 (750) (460)
Nitrate as N.....	15 (19) (11)	20 (28) (14)	9 (16) (3)	2 (9) (0)	17 (23) (5)	14 (19) (8)
Suspended Solids.....	21 (50) (10)	22 (34) (12)	43 (72) (21)	46 (85) (22)	9 (16) (4)	40 (64) (27)
Synthetic Detergents, Anionic	4.8 (6.9) (3.0)	11.4 (18.8) (7.1)	5.4 (9.2) (1.8)	8.4 (11.7) (4.9)	4.6 (6.3) (2.1)	8.9 (13.8) (5.5)

TABLE II

AVERAGE RESULTS FOR THE ROOIWAL MATURATION PONDS 1966

(Results are in parts per million.)

	<i>Humus Tank Effluent</i>	<i>Effluent Pond 1</i>	<i>Effluent Pond 2</i>	<i>Effluent Pond 3</i>	<i>Effluent Pond 4</i>
Total Dissolved Solids (105°C).....	530	525	535	540	520
Suspended Solids.....	40	23	25	43	14
Chloride.....	77	78	80	81	81
pH.....	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.7
NH ₃ N.....	26	22	22	21	17
NO ₂ N.....	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5
NO ₃ N.....	14	12	11	9	8
4 Hrs. O.A.....	16.1	10.6	9.9	9.0	8.1
5 Day B.O.D.....	30	7.5	7.2	6.3	5.6
Chem Oxygen Demand.....	123	85	80	81	66
Phosphate as PO ₄	—	33	32	31	30
Anionic Syndets.....	8.9	—	—	—	5.2
Faecal E.Coli per 1 ml.....	7400	1600	900	450	175

Average flow into the ponds: 2½ to 3 million gallons per day.

TABLE III

AVERAGE RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF SLUDGE 1966

	<i>Daspoort</i>		<i>Rooiwal</i>	
	<i>Raw Sludge</i>	<i>Digested Sludge</i>	<i>Raw Sludge</i>	<i>Digested Sludge</i>
Daily average volume pumped — Gallons.....	63000	—	45000	—
pH.....	6.1	6.6	5.8	7.25
% Solids.....	4.0	5.4	6.1	7.6
% Ash of Solids.....	27	39	28	51
Volatile Acids p.p.m.....	1020	680	1860	290
Ammonia as N p.p.m.....	160	480	370	940
Alkalinity as p.p.m. CaCO ₃	1040	2000	1790	3460

NON-EUROPEAN MEDICAL SERVICES — 1966.

CLINICS CONDUCTED:

The following table shows the number and types of Clinics per week conducted exclusively for Non-Europeans in the City and Locations.

	<i>Com- pound</i>	<i>Atteridge- ville</i>	<i>Mame- lodi</i>	<i>Sauls- ville</i>	<i>Laudium</i>	<i>Eerste- rust</i>
Child Welfare.....	2	2	2	2	1	1
Veneral diseases.....	—	1	1	1	—	—
Ante- and Post-Natal.....	2	1	1	1	—	—
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Outpatients.....	—	2	2	2	1	1

Further details regarding Child Welfare, Venereal Diseases, Tuberculosis and Ante-Natal Clinics appear elsewhere in this report.

CLINIC RETURNS:

	<i>Com- pound</i>	<i>Atteridge- ville</i>	<i>Mame- lodi</i>	<i>Sauls- ville</i>	<i>Laudium</i>	<i>Eerste- rust</i>
Number of new patients.....	—	7567	7652	5503	164	54
Number of repeat attendances..	—	11911	15679	18383	247	46
Number of dressings done.....	3789	13244	12374	14601	25	15

In addition to the above, outpatient clinics for Non-Europeans Municipal employees are held every morning except Sundays and Public Holidays. During the year 4568 sick employees were treated and 2403 employees who had sustained injuries were medically examined and treated.

TABLE 1.
BIRTHS (ALL RACES) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966

	European				Bantu				Asiatic				Coloureds			
	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.....	158	153	2	5	444	377	250	207	10	11	—	—	10	6	2	2
February.....	287	274	6	6	249	240	154	139	8	13	—	—	5	8	1	1
March.....	207	213	4	2	153	182	85	89	7	10	—	—	2	3	1	—
April.....	165	164	2	5	67	83	52	46	6	5	—	—	2	3	—	—
May.....	377	305	7	6	125	116	74	75	13	11	—	—	7	7	1	3
June.....	254	241	5	8	57	66	39	39	7	9	—	—	5	5	3	3
July.....	241	248	7	—	37	34	40	52	11	11	—	—	8	7	2	3
August.....	285	264	5	3	23	32	17	16	9	12	1	—	6	8	2	1
September.....	309	318	5	4	135	151	85	81	8	9	—	—	8	14	3	1
October.....	214	227	3	2	126	117	156	154	8	6	—	—	5	8	1	1
November.....	244	237	3	4	119	128	94	89	11	14	—	—	11	6	1	3
December.....	261	234	5	6	257	247	193	210	12	4	—	—	5	4	3	—
TOTAL.....	3002	2878	54	51	1792	1773	1239	1197	110	115	2	—	74	79	20	18

	STILLBIRTHS (LOCAL RESIDENTS)				BIRTHS TO NON-RESIDENTS			
	European		Non-European		European		Non-European	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January.....	4	3	25	26	48	41	172	127
February.....	3	3	6	5	59	58	87	78
March.....	2	3	7	5	56	61	60	50
April.....	3	—	2	2	37	39	2	4
May.....	3	1	5	4	85	69	34	36
June.....	2	—	4	1	64	52	25	12
July.....	1	—	5	2	52	59	23	20
August.....	4	3	3	1	66	67	11	11
September.....	4	1	6	2	71	60	43	42
October.....	1	1	7	5	59	47	53	56
November.....	4	5	7	7	62	65	61	49
December.....	2	1	14	6	65	65	96	79
TOTAL.....	33	21	91	66	724	683	667	564

TABLE 2.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966

EUROPEANS	Under 24 hours		24 hours and up to one week		1 week and up to one month		1 month and up to three months		3 months and up to six months		6 months and up to 12 months		Total infantile mortality		One year and up to two years		Two years and up to three years		Three years and up to four years		Four years and up 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.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Septicaemia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Measles.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Leukaemia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Intra-Cranial Abscess.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Myocarditis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Bronchitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Broncho Pneumonia.....	—	—	1	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	4	7	7	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	9	12	
Diabetes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Anaemia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Intestinal Obstruction.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital Malformation.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Monstrosities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital Debility.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Premature Birth.....	14	2	21	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	26	
Birth Injury.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Atelectasis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other accidents, motor-car.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Accidental Gas Vapours.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other unknown causes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Accidental Drowning.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL.....	16	3	36	35	8	1	7	8	14	9	10	8	91	64	6	9	2	4	1	2	1	3	101	82

TABLE 3.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966

BANTU	Under 24 hours		24 hours and up to one week		1 week and up to one month		1 month and up to three months		3 months and up to six months		6 months and up to 12 months		Total infantile mortality under two years		One year and up to two years		Two years and up to three years		Three years and up to four years		Four years and up 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
Tuberculosis Pulmonary.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	4	3	3	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	11	7
Congenital Syphilis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Streptococcal Throat.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicaemia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	12	11
Asthma.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pellagra.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malnutrition.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	11	40	31	11	12	4	2	—	—	—	2
Anaemia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	57
Haemorrhage.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embolism.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia and Bronchitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations.....	1	2	2	2	8	1	22	21	38	29	57	51	125	102	70	62	24	17	5	4	—	2	224	187
Atelectasis.....	6	2	4	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9
Birth Injuries.....	6	2	13	9	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4
Other Diseases of Infancy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	15
Prematurity.....	21	13	50	40	4	5	3	3	—	—	—	—	78	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	62
Ill Defined Causes.....	2	2	3	17	6	1	8	7	8	12	15	16	42	55	27	22	9	9	2	2	2	1	82	89
Accidents Motor.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falls.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	37	23	87	76	33	15	55	59	66	78	112	119	390	370	197	193	79	72	22	19	13	9	701	663

[illegible]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	TOTAL
Tetanus.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malnutrition.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Broncho-Pneumonia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Gastro-Enteritis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Premature Birth.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Natural Causes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	4	2	14	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	15

TABLE 4.
DEATHS OF PERSONS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966

EUROPEANS	5-9 years		10-14 years		15-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60-69 years		70-79 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	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Cancer and Other Tumours.....	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	5	6	11	40	28	33	23	28	18	16	18	132	103
Diseases of Nutrition Endocrine Glands.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	4	—	5	2	4	1	5	10	2	3	23	18
Diseases of Blood and Blood forming organs.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	6	2	4	11	10	11	22	19	11	17	60	64
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	2	13	5	29	9	63	28	67	43	64	75	55	63	295	227
Diseases of Respiratory System.....	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	6	4	25	11	25	22	17	41	78	87
Diseases of Digestive System.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	2	3	6	—	3	5	2	1	16	14
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Systems.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	6	4
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility and Uremia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	4	6	2	3	5	11	17	25	31
Suicide.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	11	—	4	3	4	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	26	8
Homicide.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	2
Accidents.....	1	2	1	1	15	4	15	1	6	—	8	—	7	2	9	2	7	5	4	—	4	4	77	21
Legal Executions.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown or Unspecified Causes.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	7	2	4	4	10	5	13	8	8	15	13	7	60	45
TOTAL.....	9	3	5	4	18	7	21	5	17	8	50	19	66	42	148	90	174	106	167	169	132	172	807	625

TABLE 5.
DEATHS OF PERSONS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966

BANTU	5-9 years		10-14 years		15-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60-69 years		70-79 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.....	3	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	3	3	11	7	6	4	5	—	3	2	—	—	35	23
Cancer and Other Tumours.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	11	2	23	9	19	9	13	7	10	5	5	1	84	36
Diseases of Nutrition Endocrine Glands.....	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	3	2	4	3	2	4	3	1	1	2	—	—	16	17
Diseases of Blood and Blood Forming Organs.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	2
Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs.....	1	2	3	1	2	6	1	4	4	4	11	4	17	8	13	7	11	7	4	3	—	5	67	51
Diseases of Circulatory System.....	2	1	1	3	2	4	—	1	2	6	12	9	15	12	25	14	23	15	15	11	5	9	102	85
Diseases of Respiratory System.....	9	4	1	—	2	3	2	2	5	2	14	9	35	5	23	11	29	12	11	7	5	10	136	65
Diseases of Digestive System.....	3	—	—	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	5	2	6	5	8	3	5	3	—	3	1	—	34	22
Non-Veneral Diseases of the Urinary and Genetal Systems..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	—	3	—	1	1	8	1	—	—	17	9
Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	7	12	15
Suicide.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	7	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	20	1
Homicide.....	—	—	—	—	15	3	23	3	11	2	11	1	3	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	70	9
Accidents.....	6	2	2	1	4	3	25	4	17	1	26	1	24	1	13	2	15	3	3	1	—	—	135	19
Legal Executions.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Open Verdict.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown or Unspecified Causes.....	4	6	2	1	2	4	9	7	14	7	20	16	32	20	29	18	27	15	14	12	8	10	161	116
TOTAL.....	28	21	12	9	31	28	69	30	65	29	130	57	181	72	148	74	137	68	71	49	27	42	899	479

INFANTILE MORTALITY EUROPEAN: CAUSE OF DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966

EUROPEANS	Atelectasis				Malnutrition				Infectious Diseases				Diarrhoeal Disease				Bronchitis and Pneumonia				Congenital Causes				Other Causes				Prematurity				Injury at Birth				Total Deaths				Total Births				Mortality rates per 1000 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	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	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.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE 7.

INFANTILE MORTALITY ALL NON-EUROPEAN: CAUSE OF DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966

BANTU	Atelectasis		Malnutri- tion		Infec- tious Diseases		Diarr- hoeal Disease		Bronchitis and Pneumonia		Conge- nital Causes		Other Causes		Prema- turity		Injury at Birth		Total Deaths		Total Births		Mortality rates per 1000 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	
Mamelodi.....	4	1	2	1	75	50	26	34	1	4	18	28	37	28	6	4	11	6	180	156	769	767	234.1	203.3	218.7
Atteridgeville.....	4	2	2	1	20	26	21	28	1	5	20	16	23	14	13	8	3	2	107	102	1186	1141	90.20	89.39	89.41
Hercules.....	2	1	2	2	25	21	9	24	3	—	18	10	6	5	7	3	2	—	74	66	781	778	94.86	84.82	89.80
Town.....	2	—	1	1	5	5	2	7	—	—	4	14	12	15	2	1	1	3	29	46	295	284	98.31	162.00	129.4
TOTAL.....	12	4	7	5	125	102	58	93	5	9	60	68	78	62	28	16	17	11	390	370	3031	2970	128.7	124.6	126.7
ASIATIC																									
Location.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	4	86	86	46.51	46.51	46.51
Hercules.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	—	—	—
Town.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	18	16	55.55	125.00	88.23
TOTAL.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	5	6	112	115	44.64	52.08	48.46
COLOURED																									
Location.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	32	30	93.75	133.33	112.90
Hercules.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	7	166.66	285.71	230.76
Eersterust and Derdepoort.....	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	52	60	192.34	50.00	116.07
Town.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.....	—	—	1	—	4	—	3	5	—	—	4	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	14	9	94	97	148.93	91.75	120.41
ALL NON-EUROPEANS																									
Location.....	9	3	4	2	95	76	48	63	2	9	40	48	63	43	19	14	14	8	294	266	2073	2024	141.8	131.4	136.7
Hercules.....	2	1	2	2	26	21	9	26	3	—	18	10	6	5	7	3	2	—	75	68	795	798	94.34	85.20	89.76
Eersterust and Derdepoort.....	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	52	60	192.3	50.00	116.07
Town.....	2	—	1	1	5	5	3	9	—	—	4	14	12	15	2	1	1	3	30	48	317	300	94.62	160.00	126.4
TOTAL.....	13	4	8	5	129	102	63	100	5	9	65	73	81	63	28	18	17	11	409	385	3237	3182	126.4	121.0	123.7

TABLE 9.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES: LOCAL CASES: ALL RACES: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966

	0-1 year		1-5 years		5-9 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	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Scarlet Fever.....	1	—	7	6	11	14	1	2	—	—	—	—	20	22
Diphtheria.....	—	—	—	1	5	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	6	9
Infective Hepatitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	3
Tuberculosis.....	14	5	45	51	1	—	—	2	3	3	17	3	80	64
Erysipelas.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Meningococcal Meningitis.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Lethargic Encephalitis.....	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	5	2
Insecticidal poisoning.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
NON-EUROPEANS														
Typhoid Fever.....	—	—	3	1	3	5	4	2	3	2	2	—	15	10
Diphtheria.....	—	—	1	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
Tuberculosis.....	87	54	137	121	26	14	22	38	209	79	215	38	696	344
Polomyelitis.....	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
Meningococcal Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Lethargic Encephalitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Kwashiorkor.....	46	28	102	72	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	103
Leprosy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	29	5	2	1	42	9
Tetanus Neon.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Infective Hepatitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1

TABLE 10.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE: IMPORTED CASES: ALL RACES: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1966

	0-1 year		1-5 years		5-9 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	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Malaria Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
Infectious Hepatitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	10	1
NON-EUROPEANS														
Typhoid Fever.....	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	6	1
Small Pox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	—	—	—	10	2
Diphtheria.....	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1
Tuberculosis.....	3	4	7	9	2	2	6	6	18	18	21	10	5	49

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966

TABLE 12.

		Typhoid Fever	Malaria Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria Fever	Leptosy Fever	Erysipelas Fever	Polio-myelitis	Infective Encephalitis	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	Insecticidal Poisoning	Tuberculous	Small Pox	Tetanus	Infective Hipatitis	Kwashiokor
January:																
European.....	Resident.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	—
	Imported.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	—	—	—	21
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
February:																
European.....	Resident.....	—	—	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—
	Imported.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	20
	Imported.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—
March:																
European.....	Resident.....	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	—
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	72	13	—	—	29
	Imported.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
April:																
European.....	Resident.....	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	—	—	25
	Imported.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
May:																
European.....	Resident.....	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	2	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	154	19	1	—	28
	Imported.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	—
June:																
European.....	Resident.....	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
	Imported.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	120	6	—	—	13
	Imported.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	2	—	—	—
July:																
European.....	Resident.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
	Imported.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	2	—	—	19
	Imported.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
August:																
European.....	Resident.....	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
	Imported.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	30
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
September:																
European.....	Resident.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	86	—	—	—	12
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
October:																
European.....	Resident.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	67	—	1	—	16
	Imported.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
November:																
European.....	Resident.....	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	2	7
	Imported.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
December:																
European.....	Resident.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-European.....	Resident.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	1	—	39
	Imported.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—



STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

DRIE-EN-SESTIGSTE

JAARVERSLAG

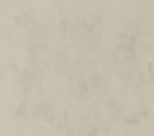
VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/66

WALLACHS' PRETORIA



STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

DRIE-EN-VEERTIGSTE

JAARVERSLAG

Stadsbestuurder

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31 DECEMBER

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Inleidingsbrief

U EDELAGBARE DIE BURGEMEESTER

EN LEDE VAN DIE STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA.

Dit is my voorreg om die 63ste Gesondheidsjaarverslag van die Stad Pretoria voor te lê.

U vorige Stadsgesondheidshoof, dr. H. Nelson, wat hierdie posisie 31 jaar lank beklee het, het gedurende Februarie 1966 afgetree. 'n Oorsig van die hoofgebeure en veranderings gedurende sy diens-termyn het van sy eie hand in 'n onlangse verslag verskyn.

Dit is met leedwese dat ek die afsterwe van u Adjunk-stadsgesondheidshoof, dr. R. E. W. Dicks, op 12 September, moet vermeld. Hy was sowat 30 jaar aan hierdie Afdeling verbonde. Ek bring my persoonlike hulde aan hom op bl. 5.

Ten spyte van groot personeelveranderings in u senior geneeskundige personeel en akute tekorte in beide geneeskundige en gesondheidsinspektoraatpersoneel is die algemene gesondheid van die inwoners van Pretoria op 'n bevredigende peil gehandhaaf.

Daar was gedurende die jaar 'n uitbreking van ligte pokkies (*Variola minor*—Amaas) en die uiteindelijke totaal was 62 gevalle. Daar was geen sterfgevallen nie. Met die uitsondering van een Indiër, was al die gevalle Bantoes, van wie een voorheen ingeënt was. 'n Volledige verslag oor die uitbreking verskyn in hierdie verslag. Dit is die eerste keer sedert 1949 en 1950, toe onderskeidelik 38 en 29 gevalle aangemeld is, dat 'n uitbreking voorgekom het, behalwe vir 'n klein beperkte een in 1964 toe 21 gevalle, destyds ook *Variola minor*, in 'n Bantoe-kinderraam in 'n plaaslike hospitaal voorgekom het.

Hoewel daar geen gevalle van poliomiëlitis gedurende 1965 in die stad voorgekom het nie, het Pretoria, soos sommige ander sentrums, 'n geringe oplewing gedurende Maart- en Meimaand vanjaar getoon toe vier plaaslike gevalle, almal Bantoes, aangemeld is. Gelukkig is daar op daardie tydstep heelwat publisiteit in die plaaslike en die nasionale pers en oor die radio gegee aan die voortgesette noodsaaklikheid om teen hierdie verminkende siekte in te ent. Die uitslag was inderdaad baie bevredigend. Die gemiddelde kliniekbywonings het opvallend toeneem en syfers het aan die einde van die jaar onder andere getoon dat alhoewel daar slegs 5,985 Blanke kinders gebore is, 11,798 Blanke kinders onder die ouderdom van een jaar ten volle geïmmuniseer is. Dit is moeilik om hierdie verskil in syfers te verklaar hoewel die verklaring daarvan moontlik soos volg is:—

Eerstens, dat sommige ouers wie se kinders in 1965 gebore is en wat nog nie die ouderdom van een jaar bereik het nie, 'n ongegronde veiligheidsgevoel ontwikkel het weens die skynbare afwesigheid van poliomiëlitis na die welslae van vorige immuniseringsveldtogte, en eers na vore gekom het toe die saak weer publisiteit geniet het. Tweedens, weens die droogte en talle ander faktore, is daar, afgesien van ander immigrante, 'n geweldige toevloei van Blanke gesinne na die stad, en hulle kinders wat nie in die stad gebore is nie, en wat nog onder die ouderdom van een jaar is, kon ook tot die syfer bygedra het. Laastens, 'n klein persentasie van hierdie gevalle is moontlik die kinders van ouers van buite die stadsgrense wat om verskillende redes dit gerieflik gevind het om hulle kinders hier te laat immuniseer.

Tuberkulose bly nog steeds een van ons lastigste probleme en nie minder nie as 1,301 gevalle (155 Blankes en 1,146 Nieblankes) is gedurende die jaar aangemeld. Ons pogings om gevalle op te spoor, word voortgesit en dit is met genoë dat ek kan berig dat alle Bantoes wat by u Raad se kantore van die Afdeling Nieblankesake werk soek, nou met B.C.G. geïmmuniseer word en dat daar deur middel van 'n massakleinbeeld-X-straaleenheid wat gedurende die jaar aldaar geïnstalleer is, X-straalfoto's van hulle geneem word. Daar word gehoop om op hierdie wyse die toestroming van nuwe gevalle van pulmonêre tuberkulose te beheer en om bestaande gevalle wat alreeds in die stad werk, op te spoor. Massakleinbeeld-X-straalveldtogte by firmas, fabrieke en inrigtings in die stad sal volgende jaar verskerp word aangesien hierdie werk baie lonend was.

Behalwe wanneer ouers of die gesinsgeneesheer daarteen beswaar het, word B.C.G.-immunisering vir alle pasgebore babas in alle Blanke- en Nieblanke-kraaminrigtings in die stad aangebied.

Benewens die aanbieding as dit nodig is, van hospitalisasie en behandeling aan alle gevalle, word pogings aangewend om gevalle wat genees is of by wie die siekte tot stilstand gedwing is, in werk te plaas en daar word selfs vir hulle reëlings getref om behandeling te ontvang terwyl hulle by die werk is. Desgelyk word tuisbehandeling gegee aan pasiënte wat gewoonlik ambulant is maar wat miskien tydelik ongesteld is en in die bed moet bly.

Op 1 Julie 1964 is die grense van Pretoria uitgebrei en sekere gebiede ingelyf om wat toe Groter Pretoria genoem is, daar te stel. Die 1965-verslag was die eerste verslag wat 'n volle tydperk van 12 maande dek oor die werksaamhede van hierdie Afdeling in die vergrote gebied.

Ongeukkig het die Buro vir Statistiek, aan wie ons altyd dank verskuldig is vir statistiese inligting wat gewilliglik verstrekkend word as dit aangevra word, nie rekords van interne migrasie beskikbaar gehad nie en kon hy dus nie skattings verskaf nie. Die 1965-verslag moes dus, behalwe wat Bantoes betref, op die 1964-bevolkingsyfers gebaseer word. Vanjaar het die Buro vir Statistiek ons weer goedgegunstiglik van die geskatte bevolkingsyfers vir die verskillende rasse voorsien. Om die gemelde redes sal dit egter van geen nut wees om die geboorte- en sterfesyfers met dié van die vorige jaar te vergelyk nie.

By Blankes is hartkwaal nog steeds die belangrikste oorsaak van sterftes, terwyl kanker en „brongitis en pneumonie” die tweede en derde plek beklee.

By die Nieblankes is dieselfde drie siektes die oorsaak van die meeste sterftes, maar hier kom „brongitis en pneumonie” eerste en hartkwaal en kanker in daardie volgorde van belangrikheid.

Die verband tussen rook en longkanker is alreeds goed bekend. Om hierdie rede is dit van belang om daarop te let dat afgesien van 'n konglomeraat kanker van ongespesifiseerde organe, kanker van die asemhalingskanaal (longe) die algemeenste tipe by Blankes was, terwyl, met dieselfde voorbehoud, kanker van die slukderm en die lewer die soorte was wat die meeste by Nieblankes voorgekom het, met longkanker laag op die lys.

Daar is vasgestel dat Pretoria die stad is wat die vinnigste in die Republiek groei. Die meeste van die probleme van behuising wat verbonde is aan so 'n versnelde bevolkingstoename word gelukkig deur die pogings van private onderneming opgelos. Daarmee gepaardgaande probleme soos okkupering van buitegeboue, oorbewoning, behuising vir minderbevoorregtes en bejaardes, ens., is aangepak en die bevindings en optrede word in die hoofverslag verstrekk, waarin ook heelwat ander interessante besonderhede van die werksaamhede van die Gesondheidsafdeling te vinde is.

Aan u, mnr. die Burgemeester, lede van die Bestuurskomitee en alle Stadsraadslede wil ek my dank betuig vir u simpatieke oorweging te alle tye van sake rakende openbare gesondheid.

Graag boekstaaf ek ook my waardering van die hulp wat deur die pers en die Suid-Afrikaanse Uitsaaikorporasie verleen is. Alhoewel die belangrike rol wat hulle speel die duidelikste blyk wanneer daar aansteeklike siektes heers en hulle beheermaatreëls bekend maak, vorm albei organisasies 'n waardevolle skakel tussen my Afdeling en die publiek. Sonder hulle ruim hulp sal baie van ons pogings verlore gaan.

Dank is ook verskuldig aan my mede-afdelingshoofde en hulle personeel vir hulle gewillige hulp en die aangename verhouding wat daar was.

Laastens wil ek met waardering en dank melding maak van die lojale ondersteuning wat ek dwarsdeur die jaar van al my personeellede ontvang het, welke jaar as gevolg van personeelveranderinge en -tekorte nie 'n maklike was nie.

A. T. B. H. BODENSTAB,
Stadsgesondheidshoof.

LEWENSBEKRYWING

Dit was vir die Afdeling 'n groot verlies toe u Adjunk-stadsgesondheidshoof, dr. R. E. W. Dicks, op 12 September 1966 na 'n lang ongesteldheid wat hy moedig gedra het, oorlede is.

Reginald Edwin William Dicks is in Februarie 1909 in Oudtshoorn gebore. Hy het aan Grey's College, Port Elizabeth, op die vroeë ouderdom van 15 jaar gematrikuleer en met sy mediese studies aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad begin, vanwaar hy twee jaar later na die Universiteit van Edinburgh is waar hy die graad M.B., Ch.B. verwerf het. Terwyl hy by die Afdeling in diens was, het hy die Diploma in Openbare Gesondheid aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand verwerf.

Dr. Dicks het ongeveer dertig jaar gelede by hierdie Afdeling aangesluit as Superintendent van die Munisipale Afsonderingshospitaal. Ons, sy vriende en kollegas wat hom as „Colonel” of „Dickie” geken het, weet wat 'n hoë konsep hy van die etiese beginsels van sy gekose beroep gehad het en hoe 'n bekwame diagnostikus hy was. Baie pasiënte wat aan 'n aansteeklike siekte gely het, het hulle lewe en herstel aan die bekwaamheid van dr. Dicks te danke.

Vir etlike geslagte verpleegsters en mediese studente was hy bekend as „Pappa” en sy vriendelikheid en vermoë om sonder terughouding van diens te wees het menige bekommerde gesig laat opklaar. Ek wat hom intiem geken het, kan getuig van sy eindelose geduld en bedagsaamheid by die verduideliking van die „hoe en waarom” van afsondering en kwarantyn aan sovele beangste pasiënte of familieleden en ek weet uit lang persoonlike ondervinding dat dit selde 'n maklike of aangename taak is.

Ietwat meer as sewe jaar lank was dr. Dicks Adjunk-stadsgesondheidshoof en in hierdie pos, ten spyte van herhaalde terugslae in 'n kwynende gesondheid, het hy getroue en toegewyde diens aan die stad gelewer. Hy het sy siekte moedig verdra en nooit gekla nie.

Dr. Dicks was hoofsaaklik 'n gesinsman en lief vir musiek en goeie boeke. Hy was buitengewoon goed belese; nie net in die onderwerp van sy beroep nie, maar oor die algemeen. Sy vernaamste stokperdjie was boekversameling. Om hom dop te hou as hy 'n nuwe boek uit die papier haal, die omslag en die bindwerk bestudeer, en dit dan stadig oopmaak om eers die aroma te takseer en dan saggies, liefderyk sy hand oor die bladsye laat gly om die gehalte van die papier te bepaal, dan stadig bladsy vir bladsy daardeur blaai om die drukwerk en algemene uiteensetting te bestudeer, dan die boek toemaak en stadig dieselfde proses herhaal voordat hy begin lees, was om die fynproewer aan die werk te sien.

Ons sal hom onthou, nie net met dankbaarheid omdat hy hom goed van sy taak gekwyd het nie, maar ook as 'n vriend.

Toe hy gedurende die laaste paar maande van sy lewe pal in die bed moes bly, het sy vrou, wat 'n opgeleide verpleegster is, met toegewydeheid in al sy behoeftes voorsien en sy bed feitlik nooit verlaat nie. Aan haar en sy twee dogters, asook sy bejaarde moeder, betuig ons ons innige meegevoel.

PERSONEEL VAN DIE GESONDHEIDSAFDELING OP 31 DESEMBER 1966

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I. A. KUNITZ, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), Gesondheidsbesoekster.
R. M. BOTHA, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
A. C. M. MONDRIAAN, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), Gesondheidsbesoekster,
Moederkunde.
R. C. BAILEY, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
J. G. VAN WYNGAARD, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Snyk. & Verlosk.) K.G.G.,
Gesondheidsbesoekster.
C. C. VAN ZWEEL, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Snyk. & Verlosk.).
E. KLUCK, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).

- V. DE VILLIERS, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Snyk. & Verlosk.), K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
 G. E. CAARSTENS, Sert. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg.).
 M. A. F. C. VAN WYK, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Snyk. & Verlosk.), K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
 A. CLEMENTS, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Snyk. & Verlosk.), K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
 S. K. LOMBARD, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Snyk. & Verlosk.), Operasiesaal, Nas. Dip. in O.G.

NIEBLANKE VERPLEEGSTERS

- S. HUMA, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.
 A. NTJA, Sert. Verloskunde.
 G. MOTHEMELA, Sertt. Verlosk. en Hulpverpleging.
 D. THELEDI, Sert. Verloskunde.
 E. NDUNA, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.
 S. MOFOLO, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.
 H. SESOKO, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.
 F. MANAMELA, Sertt. Verloskunde en Hulpverpleging.
 M. MOHOHLO, Sert. Verloskunde.
 F. MATHAPO, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.
 E. PUOANE, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.
 G. MALEBYE, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
 I. PUOANE, Sert. Verlosk.
 M. MONTIEDI, Sertt. Verlosk., Hulpverpleging.
 F. MAPHALLA, Sert. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg.).
 W. SOKO, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.
 J. MOTSHABI, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.
 C. F. MOCHE, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
 E. G. MAKOLO, Sert. Verlosk.
 E. DAU, Sert. Verlosk.
 J. R. MTOMBENI, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.
 A. R. MUSHI, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.
 E. MABIZELA, Sert. Verlosk.
 E. J. M. SHILANE, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.
 F. E. SIBIYA, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.
 H. M. MOTSETE, Sert. Verlosk.
 T. N. NGOBESE, Sert. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg.).
 M. N. MOLOTO, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
 K. MOUNT, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), Gesondheidsbesoekster.
 C. MAKURUNTSI, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
 I. M. TSHIYSE, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), Gesondheidsbesoekster, Sert. in Oftalmiese Verpleging.
 R. R. MAKGATHO, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
 R. D. BALLYI, Vroedvrou.
 M. MATOME, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Verlosk. & Alg.).
 M. T. MASOKA, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), Gesondheidsbesoekster.
 L. P. NDARA, Sert. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Verlosk.).
 S. KUMALO, Sert. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Verlosk.).
 P. J. MAPLE, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Snyk. & Verlosk.).
 N. M. MOSCHLE, S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
 E. M. LUKHELE, Sert. Verlosk.
 N. LAKA, Sertt. Verlosk., Hulpverpleging.
 A. N. MOTSEPE, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
 H. MOFIWA, Sert. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg.).
 E. NGOLASE, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.

NIEBLANKE VERPLEEGASSISTENTE

- V. MONARE, Sertt. Verlosk. en Hulpverpleging.
 F. MAMABOLO, Sertt. Verlosk. en Hulpverpleging.
 A. NKOSI, Sert. Hulpverpleging.
 L. D. RAMOSOLO, Sertt. S.A. Geneeskundige Raad (Alg. & Verlosk. & Snyk.).

NIEBLANKE KLINIEKHELPER

- J. MOHOHLO.
 J. MONTIEDI.
 J. MOFOKENG.
 H. SATHEKGE.
 P. D. C. MAKUENA.
 F. S. MTINKULU.

NIEBLANKE KLINIEKKLERKE

B. R. MANYOROLA.
J. DIBAKWANE.
J. MOATSHE.
S. MATSEKE.

OPPASSERS VAN OPENBARE TOILETGERIEWE

AGT BLANKES.

VIER NIEBLANKES.

SKUTMEESTERS

J. H. B. VAN STADEN.

G. C. RYNNERS.

TOEWADRYWER

L. P. VAN HEERDEN.

OPSIGSTER

MEV. C. P. DE KLERK.

STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

DRIE-EN-SESTIGSTE 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).

1966	Gem. Maks.	Gem. Min.	Hoogste lesing van maks.	Laagste lesing van min.	Gem. relatiewe vogtigheid om		Reënval	
	°C	°C	°C	°C	8 vm.	9 nm.	mm.	dae
Januarie.....	27.6	15.5	35.0	14.8	—	—	134.4	17
Februarie.....	27.2	15.6	30.1	11.0	74	52	80.1	12
Maart.....	25.8	14.0	31.8	14.0	63	34	25.3	3
April.....	24.0	10.2	27.7	5.4	67	38	19.4	5
Mei.....	21.0	5.8	25.2	-0.2	65	30	20.4	2
Junie.....	19.0	2.6	24.5	-1.7	76	36	1.4	4
Julie.....	19.0	2.6	23.8	-1.0	64	29	0.0	0
Augustus.....	21.8	5.7	26.5	-0.5	55	24	0.6	1
September.....	24.8	9.4	31.0	2.0	54	26	15.7	3
Oktober.....	26.7	12.8	33.1	7.8	52	33	174.5	7
November.....	26.9	13.9	33.0	10.0	61	36	104.2	16
Desember.....	27.4	15.3	32.1	12.8	71	50	198.1	17

GROOTTE VAN MUNISIPALE GEBIED

Pretoria en voorstede, met inbegrip van Dorpsgrond, beslaan 220 vierkante myl. Die Stad lê op en tussen drie parallel-lopende reekse kwartiersgrante, wat oos en wes strek, met valleie tussenin wat hoofsaaklik skaliegroend bevat.

JAARLIKSE BELASBARE WAARDES SOOS OP 31 DESEMBER 1965

Belasbare eiendom:

Grond.....	R154,902,433.00
Verbeterings.....	R263,170,147.00
	<u>R418,072,580.00</u>

Onbelasbare en vrygestelde eiendom:

Grond.....	R61,870,498.00
Verbeterings.....	R73,158,300.00
	<u>R135,028,798.00</u>

Die syfers ten opsigte van verbeterings sluit nie die waardasies van geboue, ens. vir die gewese Gesondheidsraad vir Buitestedelike Gebiede en die Silvertonse munisipale gebiede in nie. Geen eiendomsbelasting word in hierdie gebiede ten opsigte van verbeterings gehef nie.

DEEL 2: BEVOLKINGSTATISTIEK

BEVOLKING

Blankes.....	251,600
Bantoes.....	204,200
Asiate.....	9,800
Kleurlinge.....	9,000

Die bevolkingsyfers wat hierbo gegee word, behalwe dié vir Bantoes, is 'n raming op 30 Junie 1966 deur die Buro vir Statistiek aan wie ons altyd vir statistiese gegewens wat gewilliglik op aanvraag verskaf word, dank verskuldig is. Die bostaande raming is gebaseer op die veronderstelling dat die neiging wat tussen die 1951- en 1960-sensus geblyk het, konstant sal bly. Die raming van die Bantoebevolking op 31 Desember 1966, wat die gebiede:

Eersterust (suid van die spoor),
 Atteridgeville,
 Mamelodi,
 Lady Selborne,
 Eastwood,
 Saulsvilletehuis,
 Mameloditehuis en die
 stedelike gebied

wat binne die jurisdiksie van die Munisipaliteit van Pretoria val, insluit, is deur die Direkteur van Nieblankesake verskaf.

Die vernaamste bevolkingstatistieke vir die verslagjaar, met korreksies vir gevalle wat elders tuis-
 hoort, is:—

	<i>Blankes</i>	<i>Bantoes</i>	<i>Asiate</i>	<i>Kleurlinge</i>	<i>Totaal</i> <i>Nieblankes</i>	<i>Alle rasse</i>
Bevolking.....	251,600	204,200	9,800	9,000	223,000	474,600
Geboortes.....	23.79	29.40	23.16	21.22	28.78	26.08
Sterftes.....	6.42	13.43	4.59	8.78	12.80	9.42
Kindersterftes per 1,000 lewend- geborenes.....	25.89	126.06	48.46	120.04	123.06	76.54
Persentasie buite-egtelike kin- ders tot lewendgeborenes....	1.75	40.60	0.88	19.90	38.59	20.86
Sterftes aan tuberkulose (pul- monêre) per 1,000 van bevol- king.....	—	0.21	0.1	—	0.19	0.09
Sterftes aan tuberkulose, alle soorte, per 1,000 van bevol- king.....	—	0.22	0.1	—	0.21	0.09

GEBOORTES

Die volgende geboortes is gedurende die jaar in Pretoria geregistreer (syfers vir 1965 in hakies.)

	<i>Blankes</i>	<i>Bantoes</i>	<i>Asiate</i>	<i>Kleurlinge</i>	<i>Totaal</i> <i>Nieblankes</i>	<i>Alle rasse</i>
Plaaslikes.....	5,985 (5,626)	6,001 (8,455)	227 (214)	191 (207)	6,419 (8,876)	12,404 (14,502)
Waar moeders nie Pretoria in- woners is nie.....	1,407 (1,197)	1,202 (1,220)	21 (28)	8 (10)	1,231 (1,258)	2,638 (2,455)
Buite-egtelike kinders (by plaas- likes inbegrepe).....	105 (100)	2,437 (2,289)	2 (4)	38 (37)	2,477 (2,330)	2,582 (2,430)
Doodgeborenes.....	54 (62)	143 (205)	7 (4)	7 (3)	157 (212)	211 (274)

GEBOORTES

Blankes.....	23.79	(23.94)
Bantoes.....	29.40	(40.07)
Asiate.....	23.16	(23.78)
Kleurlinge.....	21.22	(23.00)
Alle Nieblankes.....	28.78	(38.76)
Alle rasse.....	26.08	(31.25)

Hier volg die natuurlike aanwas, dit wil sê die getal waarmee die geboortes die sterftes oortref in verhouding tot die bevolking:

Blankes.....	17.37	(17.02)
Asiate.....	18.57	(18.56)
Kleurlinge.....	12.44	(13.89)

Die syfers vir die Bantoes word nie aangegee nie omdat hulle geboortebekendmakings baie on-
 noukeurig is.

STERFTES

(Syfers vir 1965 tussen hakies)

	<i>Blankes</i>	<i>Bantoes</i>	<i>Asiate</i>	<i>Kleurlinge</i>	<i>Totaal Nieblankes</i>	<i>Alle rasse</i>
Plaaslike sterftes (alle ouderdomme).....	1,615 (1,627)	2,742 (1,884)	45 (47)	78 (82)	2,865 (2,013)	4,480 (3,640)
Sterftes van persone wat nie plaaslike inwoners is nie.....	719 (698)	2,108 (903)	5 (7)	47 (20)	2,160 (930)	2,879 (1,628)

Die „nie-plaaslike” sterftes het voorgekom te:

	<i>Pretoriase en ander hospitale</i>	<i>Hospitaal vir siel- siekes</i>	<i>Inrigting vir me- laatses</i>	<i>Gevangenis</i>	<i>Besoekers</i>
Blankes.....	695 (655)	24 (38)	— (2)	— (2)	— (—)
Nieblankes.....	2,014 (883)	26 (2)	— (—)	117 (19)	3 (—)

STERFTES

Blankes.....	6.42	(6.92)
Bantoes.....	13.43	(8.93)
Asiate.....	4.59	(5.22)
Kleurlinge.....	8.78	(9.11)
Alle Nieblankes.....	12.80	(8.79)
Totaal alle rasse.....	9.42	(7.84)

KINDERSTERFTES

(Syfers vir 1965 tussen hakies)

	<i>Blankes</i>	<i>Bantoes</i>	<i>Asiate</i>	<i>Kleurlinge</i>	<i>Totaal Nieblankes</i>	<i>Alle rasse</i>
Plaaslike sterftes.....	155 (132)	760 (478)	11 (14)	23 (23)	794 (515)	949 (647)
Sterftes van kinders wie se moeders vir bevalling na die stad gekom het of wat dood is aan siekte waaraan hulle gely het toe hulle hierheen gebring is..	64 (56)	392 (95)	1 (—)	2 (1)	395 (96)	459 (152)
	219 (188)	1,152 (573)	12 (14)	25 (24)	1,189 (611)	1,408 (799)

KINDERSTERFTESYFERS

Blankes.....	25.89	(23.46)
Bantoes.....	126.06	(56.53)
Alle Nieblankes.....	123.06	(58.02)
Alle rasse.....	76.54	(44.61)

TABEL VAN KINDERSTERFTESYFERS VIR ALLE RASSE SEDERT 1926—1927

<i>Jaar</i>	<i>Blankes</i>	<i>Bantoes</i>	<i>Alle Nieblankes</i>	<i>Totaal alle rasse</i>
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	60.67
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	164.25	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
1963.....	32.60	83.63	83.24	65.38
1964.....	30.39	91.67	90.58	66.60
1965.....	23.46	56.53	58.02	44.61
1966.....	25.89	126.06	123.06	76.54

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:

	1966	1965
Aangebore oorsake.....	11 (Verh. 1.84)	10 (Verh. 1.78)
Diarreesiektes.....	17 (Verh. 2.84)	10 (Verh. 1.78)
Brongitis en pneumonie.....	16 (Verh. 2.67)	16 (Verh. 2.84)
Aansteeklike siektes.....	2 (Verh. 0.33)	—
Vroeggeboorte.....	62 (Verh. 10.36)	55 (Verh. 9.78)
Geboortebesering.....	15 (Verh. 2.51)	7 (Verh. 1.24)
Atelektase.....	10 (Verh. 1.67)	18 (Verh. 3.20)
Ander oorsake.....	22 (Verh. 3.68)	16 (Verh. 2.84)
Totaal: Blanke kindersterftes.....	<u>155</u> <u>—1</u>	<u>132</u> <u>1—</u>

KINDERSTERFTES BY NIEBLANKES IS VEROORSAAK DEUR:

	1966	1965
Aangebore oorsake.....	14	8
Diarreesiektes.....	231	125
Brongitis en pneumonie.....	163	154
Aansteeklike siektes.....	6	14
Tuberkulose (pulmonêr).....	7	2
Tuberkulose (ander soorte).....	—	—
Ander oorsake.....	138	69
Vroeggeboorte.....	144	76
Geboortebesering.....	46	26
Wanvoeding.....	28	22
Atelektase.....	17	19
Totaal: Nieblanke kindersterftes.....	<u>794</u>	<u>515</u>

Hierna verskyn die tabel met die getalle Nieblanke geboortes en kindersterftes gedurende die verslagjaar in die verskillende woongebiede vir Nieblankes (syfers vir 1965 tussen hakies):—

Bantoes:

Mamelodi-dorpsgebied		Atteridgeville-dorpsgebied		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
1,536	336	2,327	209	1,559	140	579	75
(2,659)	(171)	(2,937)	(141)	(2,363)	(150)	(496)	(16)

Asiate:

Asiatebuurt		Herculesgebied		Stad	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
172	8	21	—	34	3
(174)	(9)	(26)	(2)	(14)	(3)

Kleurlinge:

Kleurlinglokasie		Herculesgebied		Stad		Eersterust en Derdepoort	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
62	7	13	3	4	—	112	13
(62)	(4)	(48)	(10)	(3)	(—)	(94)	(9)

Oorsake van dood tussen 1 en jonger as 5 jaar vir verskillende rasse:—

Blankes:

Agt-en-twintig sterftes is onder dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Masels.....	1
Enkefalitis.....	1
Aangebore oorsake.....	1
Leukemie.....	1
Hartspierverswakking.....	1
Brongo-pneumonie.....	8
Diarree en enteritis.....	3
Swak-omskrewe oorsake.....	4
Ongelukke—motorongelukke.....	3
gasongelukke.....	1
verdrinking.....	2
ander.....	1
Binneskedelse abses.....	1
	28

Bantoes:

Seshonderd-en-vier sterftes is onder dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:—

Kaakklem.....	1
Difterie.....	3
Kinkhoes.....	1
Anemie.....	2
Pulmonêre tuberkulose.....	11
Masels.....	23
Wanvoeding.....	101
Meningitis.....	10
Aangebore hartkwale.....	4
Brongo-pneumonie en brongitis.....	176
Leukemie.....	1
Asma.....	1
Pellagra.....	2
Rumatiekkoors.....	1
Laringitis.....	2
Nefritis.....	1
Diarree en enteritis.....	184
Ongelukke—brandwonde.....	3
motorongelukke.....	2
val.....	1
ander.....	1
Onbekende en onaangeduide oorsake.....	73
	604

Asiate:

Twee sterftes is in dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:

Diarree en enteritis.....	2
---------------------------	---

Kleurlinge:

Twee sterftes is in dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:

Brongo-pneumonie.....	1
Wanvoeding.....	1
	2

VERNAAMSTE DOODOORSAKE BY PERSONE VAN 5 JAAR EN OUER

Die vernaamste doodoorsaak was:—

		<i>Blankes</i> <i>Jaarlikse</i> <i>gemiddelde</i> <i>vir 5 jaar</i>		<i>Nieblankes</i> <i>Jaarlikse</i> <i>gemiddelde</i> <i>vir 5 jaar</i>
Kanker.....	235	173.0	124	82.4
Hartkwale.....	481	385.8	185	146.2
Brongitis en pneumonie (alle vorme).....	165	153.8	191	225.2
Influenza.....	—	.4	1	.6
Tifoïde.....	—	.2	2	2.8
Tuberkulose (pulmonêr).....	—	2.0	43	35.8
Tuberkulose (ander soorte).....	—	.2	2	3.6
Suikersiekte.....	24	26.8	18	11.0

Beroerte.....	117	96.4	98	60.8
Siekte van niere.....	10	20.4	26	23.8
Siekte van slagare.....	41	32.6	25	13.2
Siekte van lewer en galblaas.....	20	17.2	26	19.2
Siekte van swangerskap en kraamtydperk	—	.4	9	7.4
Ouderdom.....	43	24.6	24	15.8
Selfmoord.....	34	23.0	22	14.6
Ongelukke.....	98	71.0	163	116.2
Moord.....	6	5.0	88	64.2
Ander aansteeklike siektes.....	3	5.4	14	11.2
Ander oorsake.....	155	200.6	402	304.8

BESONDERHEDE VAN DOODOORSAKE VYF JAAR EN OUER

Vir al die volgende tabelle verskyn die syfers vir 1965 tussen hakies:—

1. KANKER:

Blankes 235. Sterftesyfer 0.93 per 1,000 van bevolking.

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:

Mond- en keelholte.....	—	(—)
Asemhalingsweë (long).....	31	(29)
Baarmoeder.....	11	(7)
Bors.....	5	(19)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane.....	10	(4)
Brein en ander dele van die senustelsel.....	6	(9)
Rektum.....	3	(5)
Dikderm.....	14	(16)
Tong.....	1	(2)
Skildklier.....	2	(1)
Niere.....	2	(1)
Bene.....	1	(1)
Ander en onaangeduide organe.....	62	(43)
Slukderm.....	1	(6)
Maag en duodenum.....	25	(25)
Lewer.....	16	(12)
Alvleisklier.....	9	(9)
Strottehoof.....	1	(—)
Prostaat.....	14	(10)
Eierstokke.....	5	(5)
Vel.....	4	(3)
Limfkliere.....	12	(8)
	<u>235</u>	<u>(216)</u>

Leeftyd by afsterwe:

Onder							
40 jaar	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	Bo 80	Totaal	
14 (16)	17 (21)	68 (47)	56 (50)	46 (48)	34 (34)	235 (216)	

Nieblankes

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:

Bantoos

Long.....	7	(7)
Baarmoeder.....	9	(5)
Eierstokke.....	—	(1)
Bors.....	—	(1)
Maag en duodenum.....	9	(6)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane.....	—	(3)
Alvleisklier.....	4	(—)
Bene.....	—	(1)
Ander en onaangeduide organe.....	24	(7)
Gewasse op brein en ander dele van senustelsel.....	4	(2)
Limfweefsel.....	7	(3)
Slukderm.....	20	(8)
Strottehoof.....	2	(—)
Lewer.....	20	(9)
Niere.....	1	(1)
Prostaat.....	6	(4)
Rektum.....	—	(3)
Dikderm.....	4	(2)
Vel.....	—	(1)
Neus.....	1	(—)
Gorrelpyp.....	2	(—)

Asiate

Ander onaangeduide organe.....	1	(1)
Maag.....	1	(—)
Nek.....	1	(—)

Kleurlinge:

Ander onaangeduide organe.....	—	(3)
Baarmoeder.....	—	(1)
Manlike en vroulike urienorgane.....	—	(1)
Maag en duodenum.....	—	(1)
Long.....	1	(—)

124 (71)
2. HARTKWALE:

Sterftesyfer per 1,000 van Blanke bevolking 1.92 (1.62).

Blankes 481 (380)

Nieblankes 185 (110)

[Bantoes 162 (110), Asiate 10 (—), Kleurlinge 13 (—)].

3. BRONGITIS EN PNEUMONIE:

Blankes 165 (162)

Nieblankes 191 (185)

[Bantoes 186 (170), Asiate — (5), Kleurlinge 5 (10)].

4. INFLUENZA:

Blankes — (2)

Nieblankes 1 (—)

Bantoes 1 (—)

5. TIFOIDE:

Blankes — (1)

Nieblankes 2 (1)

[Bantoes 2 (1)].

6. TUBERKULOSE:

Blankes — (4)

Nieblankes 45 (36)

[Bantoes 44 (34), Kleurlinge — (1), Asiate 1 (1)].

7. SUIKERSIEKTE:

Blankes 24 (22)

Nieblankes 18 (7)

[Bantoes 16 (5), Asiate 2 (2), Kleurlinge — (—)].

8. BEROERTE:

Blankes 117 (132)

Nieblankes 98 (56)

[Bantoes 86 (50), Asiate 4 (1), Kleurlinge 8 (5)].

9. SIEKTES VAN DIE NIERE:

Blankes 10 (10)

Nieblankes 26 (11)

[Bantoes 26 (10), Asiate — (1), Kleurlinge — (—)].

10. SIEKTES VAN DIE SLAGARE:

Blankes 41 (44)

Nieblankes 25 (17)

[Bantoes 25 (17), Kleurlinge — (—)].

11. SIEKTES VAN DIE LEWER EN GALBLAAS:

Blankes 20 (23)

Nieblankes 26 (21)

[Bantoes 23 (18), Kleurlinge 3 (2), Asiate — (1)].

12. SIEKTES VAN SWANGERSKAP EN DIE KRAAMTYDPERK:

Blankes	2	(2)
Nieblankes	9	(6)
[Bantoes 9 (6)].		

13. OUDERDOM:

Blankes	43	(29)
Nieblankes	24	(15)
[Bantoes 23 (14), Asiate 1 (—), Kleurlinge — (1)].		

14. SELFMOORD:

Blankes	34	(28)
Nieblankes	22	(10)
[Bantoes 21 (9), Kleurlinge 1 (1), Asiate — (—)].		

15. MOORD:

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge
Per vuurwapens.....	2 (4)	1 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
Per sny- of steekvoorwerp.....	1 (3)	60 (65)	— (—)	1 (—)
Per ander aangeduide middels.....	3 (3)	18 (2)	— (—)	1 (1)
Vergiftiging wat nie per ongeluk plaasgevind het nie.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Teregstelling.....	— (—)	7 (—)	— (—)	— (—)

16. ONGELUKKE:

Blankes	98	(90)
Nieblankes	163	(121)
[Bantoes 154 (119), Asiate 3 (1), Kleurlinge 6 (1)].		

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiate	Kleurlinge
Op spoorweë.....	3 (3)	9 (4)	— (—)	— (—)
Per motor, padvoertuig (buiten motor- fietse).....	67 (44)	77 (53)	2 (1)	4 (1)
Per motorfiets.....	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per brandwonde (nie groot brande nie)	5 (—)	4 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per werktuiglike versmoring.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per verdrinking.....	2 (5)	6 (6)	— (—)	— (—)
Per val.....	8 (10)	6 (3)	1 (—)	1 (—)
Per verwoestende brand.....	— (—)	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)
Per verdowingsmiddels.....	— (—)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)
Per gifgasse.....	— (4)	1 (6)	— (—)	— (—)
Per vergiftiging (nie met gas nie).....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Per vuurwapens.....	— (3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Ongelukke per elektriese stroom.....	2 (4)	1 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
Ander en onaangeduide ongelukke.....	10 (17)	49 (37)	— (—)	1 (—)
Per weerlig.....	— (—)	1 (2)	— (—)	— (—)
	98 (90)	154 (119)	3 (1)	6 (1)

AANSTEEKLIKE EN ANDER AANMELDBARE SIEKTES

ALGEMEEN:

Die getal aanmeldings van aanmeldbare aansteeklike siektes (tuberkulose uitgesluit) het van 582 in 1965 na 540 vir die verslagjaar gedaal.

Die stad het 'n uitbreking van pokkies gedurende die maande Maart tot Junie ondervind toe 62 gevalle (Variola Minor) aangemeld is. 'n Groot aantal Nieblankes is gedurende hierdie tydperk ingeënt. Die reaksie van die Blanke publiek op beroepe deur die Afdeling om inenting of herinenting was teleurstellend en dit wil voorkom asof die publiek ietwat onbekommerd geraak het oor die aanwesigheid van die siekte aangesien daar sedert 1961 etlike pokkiesuitbrekings voorgekom het. 'n Volledige berig oor die uitbreking verskyn later in hierdie verslag.

TIFOÏDE:

	<i>Blankes</i>	<i>Nieblankes</i>	<i>Totaal</i>
Plaaslike gevalle.....	6 (6)	25 (41)	31 (47)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	2 (5)	7 (11)	9 (16)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle.....	— (—)	1 (5)	1 (5)

PLAASLIKE GEVALLE:

Van die 25 Nieblankegevalle wat aangemeld is, was 2 Kleurlinge en 23 Bantoes.

Al die pasiënte is in die Afsonderingsale vir behandeling opgeneem, waar 'n Bantoeman van 40 jaar oud, oorlede is.

Daar was 1 sekondêre infeksie. Hierdie geval het in 'n woning vanwaar 'n onlangse vorige geval aangemeld is, voorgekom. Geen uitbrekings het as gevolg van oordraging deur melk voorgekom nie.

By die nasporing van die bronne van infeksie is 17 verdagte gevalle vir die moontlike draertoestand getoets. Die bloedtoetsverslag van 1 van hulle was Vi-positief maar tifoïdebacilli is nie in sy stoelgange of urine gevind nie.

TOETSE WAT IN VERBAND MET DIE TIFOÏDE-DRAERTOESTAND UITGEVOER IS:

	<i>Getal persone getoets vir Vi</i>	<i>Bloed Vi- positief bevind</i>	<i>Ontlasting en urine positief bevind</i>
Tifoïde-ondersoeke.....	17 (52)	1 (6)	— (1)
Voornemende melkerywerkers.....	61 (37)	2 (6)	— (—)
Ander voedselhanteerders.....	20 (18)	— (—)	— (—)

TIFOÏDE-DRAERBEHEER:

Nieblanke melkerywerknemers, werknemers by die munisipale waterwerke en ander Nieblankes wat met die hantering van voedsel gemoeid is, asook persone wat met 'n tifoïdegeval in aanraking was, word gereeld deur die Afdeling ondersoek. Mans wat met 'n bloedtoets Vi-positief bevind word, word onmiddellik deur die Raad in diens geneem. Hulle ontlasting en urine word gereeld ondersoek en hulle word onder beheer gehou.

INGEVOERDE GEVALLE

Van die ingevoerde gevalle was 6 (2 Blankes en 4 Bantoes) Pretoria-inwoners wat die siekte buite die Pretoriase munisipale gebied opgedoen het. Die res, 3 gevalle (almal Bantoes), was pasiënte wat die siekte elders opgedoen het, maar wat 'n tydlank by familie of vriende in Pretoria gebly het voor hul ontdek en in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem is. Een pasiënt is afgesonder en tuis verpleeg. Daar was geen sekondêre infeksies nie.

Een van die pasiënte, 'n Bantoe van 4 jaar, is oorlede.

POLIOMIELITIS:

Soos in ander sentrums het hierdie siekte gedurende Maart, April en Mei 'n geringe oplewing getoon toe 4 plaaslike gevalle aangemeld is. Al die pasiënte was Bantoes. Drie was dogters van 6, 1½ en 1½ jaar oud en een was 'n seun van 2½ jaar.

Al die pasiënte is in die Afsonderingsale opgeneem en daar was geen sterfgevalle nie. Twee het 'n baie geringe verswakking in een been orgehou en die ander twee 'n ietwat groter verlamming in een been elk. Een van laasgenoemde gevalle ontvang nog behandeling in die hospitaal.

Gereelde immuniseringsklinieke vir die toediening van poliomiëlitisslukentstof is deur die Afdeling by verskeie plekke in die stad vir Blankes en Nieblankes gehou.

Die aantal dosisse van poliomiëlitisestof wat aan die verskillende rasse in die onderskeie ouderdomsgroepe toegedien is, word in die onderstaande tabel verstrek. Die getal gevalle waar 'n derde dosis toegedien is, is 'n aanduiding van die getalle wat die hele reeks ontvang het.

	<i>Blankes</i>	<i>Asiate</i>	<i>Kleurlinge</i>	<i>Bantoes</i>	<i>Totaal</i>
Onder 1 jaar.....	11,798	520	653	7,982	20,953
1-4 jaar.....	6,839	205	469	2,806	10,319
5-9 jaar.....	3,580	1,530	116	368	5,594
10-19 jaar.....	1,237	1,289	17	39	2,582
20-29 jaar.....	899	—	—	—	899
Swanger vroue.....	89	—	—	—	89
Immigrante.....	114	—	—	—	114
TOTAAL 1966.....	24,556	3,544	1,255	11,195	40,550
1965.....	(17,556)	(616)	(561)	(14,769)	(33,502)
3de dosisse 1966.....	7,277	1,178	338	2,729	11,522
1965.....	(5,086)	(179)	(193)	(3,420)	(8,878)

Die syfers vir Blankes, Kleurlinge en Asiate toon weer eens 'n bemoedigende toename in vergelyking met verlede jaar se syfers en kan moontlik toegeskryf word aan die propaganda vir immunisering wat in die loop van die jaar in die pers en oor die radio gemaak is. Dit is egter teleurstellend om die afname in die syfers vir die Bantoes te sien.

SKARLAKENKOORS:

Gevalle wat aangemeld is, is soos volg:—

	<i>Blankes</i>	<i>Nieblankes</i>	<i>Totaal</i>
Plaaslike gevalle.....	42 (61)	— (—)	42 (61)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	3 (4)	— (—)	3 (4)

PLAASLIKE GEVALLE:

Die siekte bly lig van aard en komplikasies kom slegs by uitsonderlike gevalle voor.

Twee-en-twintig van die pasiënte was skoliere en twintig was kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Twintig was manlike pasiënte en twee-en-twintig vroulike pasiënte. Twee van die pasiënte is in die Afsonderingsale opgeneem, drie in die Militêre Hospitaal op Voortrekkerhoogte en sewe-en-dertig is afgesonder en tuis verpleeg.

Geen sekondêre infeksies is aangemeld nie.

INGEVOERDE GEVALLE:

Twee van die gevalle was inwoners van Pretoria wat die siekte elders opgedoen het en een was 'n besoeker aan Pretoria wat siek hier aangekom het. Een was 'n skolier en twee was kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Almal is afgesonder en tuis verpleeg.

DIFTERIE:

Die volgende gevalle is gedurende die jaar aangemeld:—

	<i>Blankes</i>	<i>Nieblankes</i>	<i>Totaal</i>
Plaaslike gevalle.....	15 (25)	9 (39)	24 (64)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	— (2)	4 (2)	4 (4)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle.....	3 (2)	1 (4)	4 (6)

PLAASLIKE GEVALLE:

Al die Nieblankegevalle was Bantoes.

Agtien van die pasiënte was skoliere en ses was kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Tien was manlik en 14 was vroulik.

Een pasiënt is in die Elizabeth Donkin-hospitaal in Port Elizabeth opgeneem, 1 in die Militêre Hospitaal op Voortrekkerhoogte en 22 in die Afsonderingsale, Pretoria.

Daar was 2 sekondêre infeksies. Albei hierdie gevalle het in huise voorgekom waar 'n vorige onlangse geval aangemeld is.

Een-en-twintig van die gevalle is nooit tevore geïmmuniseer nie. Van die drie wat voorheen geïmmuniseer is, het 2 hul laaste voorkomingsdosis 11 en 5 jaar voor die aanval ontvang. Nie een het ooit die versterkingsdosisse ontvang nie. Al drie die geïmmuniseerde gevalle het die siekte slegs in 'n ligte graad gehad.

Vier pasiënte (3 Blankes en 1 Bantoe), onderskeidelik 14, 11, 7 en 4 jaar oud, is oorlede. Nie een van hierdie gevalle is vantevore geïmmuniseer nie.

DIFTERIEDRAERS:

Vyf pasiënte, almal Blankes van 3 tot 11 jaar oud, is na die Afsonderingsale geneem vir behandeling van die difteriedraertoestand. Al hierdie draers is as gevolg van die gewone neem van smere van 67 kontakte van difteriegevalle ontdek.

IMMUNISERING:

Die getal persone wat oor die afgelope elf jaar by die Afdeling se Blanke- en Nieblankeklinieke ingeënt is, tesame met die getal gevalle wat gedurende elke jaar voorgekom het en die voorkomssyfer vir dieselfde tydperk, word in die volgende tabel aangedui.

<i>Jaar</i>	<i>Getal ge- immuniseer</i>	<i>Blankes Getal gevalle</i>	<i>Voorkoms per 100,000 van die bevolking</i>	<i>Getal ge- immuniseer</i>	<i>Nieblankes Getal gevalle</i>	<i>Voorkoms per 100,000 van die bevolking</i>
1956.....	989	26	17.9	3,345	57	39.4
1957.....	1,062	10	6.7	1,023	49	30.0
1958.....	1,123	18	11.9	1,174	63	35.0
1959.....	1,452	13	8.4	1,410	73	39.4
1960.....	1,411	22	14.1	1,486	61	31.5
1961.....	1,259	12	7.4	1,728	32	16.0
1962.....	2,427	30	18.2	2,224	46	22.3
1963.....	2,899	8	4.7	2,652	26	12.5
1964.....	3,060	17	9.9	2,697	35	16.5
1965.....	4,556	25	—	3,317	39	—
1966.....	5,457	15	6.0	3,467	9	4.0

INGEVOERDE GEVALLE:

Al die pasiënte was Bantoes. Twee is inwoners van Pretoria wat die siekte opgedoen het terwyl hulle elders op besoek was en twee was besoekers aan Pretoria wat siek hier aangekom het. Almal is in die Afsonderingsale opgeneem en het herstel. Nie een van dié pasiënte is ooit vantevore geïmmuniseer nie.

POKKIES (AMAAS):

Die getal gevalle wat gedurende die jaar aangemeld is, is soos volg:—

	<i>Blankes</i>	<i>Nieblankes</i>	<i>Totaal</i>
Plaaslike gevalle.....	— (—)	51 (—)	51 (—)
Ingevoerde gevalle.....	— (—)	12 (2)	12 (2)
Sterftes by plaaslike gevalle.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Al die plaaslike gevalle, behalwe vir 1 ingevoerde geval, was in verband met 'n uitbreking van die siekte wat die stad gedurende die maande Maart tot Junie ondervind het.

Die uitbreking het op 19 Maart 1966 begin toe twee gevalle van pokkies hulle by die Buitepasiënte-afdeling van die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal aangemeld het. Albei was volwasse Bantoes, arbeiders in die boubedryf, en albei was op dieselfde stadium van die siekte, wat gedui het op 'n moontlike gemeenskaplike infeksiebron. Hulle het egter ontken dat hulle mekaar ken of iemand met 'n soortgelyke siekte ken. Hulle is onmiddellik in die Rietfonteinafsonderingshospitaal naby Johannesburg opgeneem. Albei het baie vae adresse vermeld, maar dit is na 'n paar dae van ondersoek opgespoor.

Aangesien hierdie twee gevalle gedurende die inkubasietydperk etlike onbekende plekke in die Pretoria Gardens-gebied besoek het, is daar besluit om 'n inentingstasie vir Blankes en Nieblankes by die Tuine-laerskool, Pretoria Gardens, vir 2 dae van 9 vm. tot 6 nm. te open ten einde aan alle inwoners die geleentheid te bied om hulle en hul bediendes teen die siekte te laat beskerm. Hierdie sentrums was op 22 en 23 Maart 1966 oop en 4,657 Blankes en 560 Nieblankes is ingeënt.

Intussen het nog 'n volwasse Bantoe uit die sentrale gebied op 8 Maart 1966 siek geword en Pretoria vir sy ouerhuis in die Groblersdal-distrik op 11 Maart 1966 verlaat. Terwyl hy in Groblersdal was, is bevind dat hy aan pokkies ly en hy is op 23 Maart 1966 in die Rietfontein-hospitaal opgeneem. Hierdie Afdeling is eers op 21 Maart 1966 van hierdie geval in kennis gestel. Sy kontakte is opgespoor en ingeënt.

Op 24 Maart is nog twee Bantoegevalle by die Eersterustgebied ontdek, aan die ander kant van Pretoria in vergelyking met die eerste twee gevalle. Een van die gevalle het hospitalisasie geweier. Eers nadat die Polisie ingeroep is, het sy ingestem om in die hospitaal opgeneem te word.

Dieselfde aand is 'n volwasse Bantoevrou, die eggenote van een van die eerste gevalle, na die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal gebring deur haar werkgever in sy kar, vergesel van sy vrou en vyf kinders. Gelukkig was die Blankes almal onlangs ingeënt en hulle het nie die siekte opgedoen nie. Hierdie pasiënt is ook in die Rietfontein-hospitaal opgeneem.

Op elke geleentheid wat 'n geval by die Buitepasiënte- of Ongevalle-afdeling van die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal ontdek is, is alle kontakte soos hospitaalpersoneel, ander pasiënte en ambulansdrywers ingeënt. Later egter het die Hospitaalspolisie op die uitkyk gebly vir mense met 'n uitslag. Sulke gevalle is belet om die hospitaalggebou binne te gaan tot tyd en wyl 'n geneesheer gesertifiseer het dat hulle nie aan pokkies ly nie.

Op 25 Maart 1966 het twee inentingspanne bestaande uit Gesondheidsinspekteurs bygestaan deur Bantoehelpers van die Afdeling Nieblankesake inwoners van die Eersterustgebied ingeënt.

Ses pasiënte uit Pretoria was teen hierdie tyd al in die Rietfontein-hospitaal vir behandeling opgeneem. Op 25 Maart 1966 het die Streekdirekteur vir die Staatsgesondheidsdepartement die Afdeling daaraan herinner dat 'n opdrag bestaan waarkragtens die Rietfontein-hospitaal die eerste geval van pokkies van enige plaaslike owerheid sal aanneem en die plaaslike owerheid daarna sy eie reëlings vir die behandeling en afsondering van verdere gevalle in sy gebied moet tref.

Samesprekings met die munisipale Afdeling Nieblankesake het onmiddellik plaasgevind en daar is besluit dat die geskikste plek vir die isolering van die pasiënte, as 'n bloot tydelike maatregel, die ongebruikte Tifoïdedraerkamp sou wees. Die kamp bestaan uit vyf hutte met toilet- en wasgeriewe en kan 24 tot 30 pasiënte huisves. Hoewel die hutte self stewig is, het 'n paar nie deure of vensters nie. Hierdie moeilikheid is uit die weg geruim deur seil te gebruik waar deure en vensters ontbreek het. Hierdie kamp is redelik goed omhein en grens aan 'n Nieblankekliniek van waar mediese toesig en mediese voorrade verkry kon word.

Daar is ook gereël dat, wanneer dit nodig sou wees, noodrantsoene deur die Welsynseksie van die Afdeling Nieblankesake verskaf sou word en munisipale Polisiewagte kon voorsien word.

Daardie selfde nag, om 4 vm. op 26 Maart, het die Polisie van Hercules in die loop van hulle pligte in die Lady Selborne-gebied 'n jong Bantoe gevind wat hulle gemeen het aan pokkies ly. Hy is onmiddellik na die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal geneem waar die diagnose bevestig is en vanwaar hy na die tydelike pokkieskamp geneem is. Hierdie pasiënt het 'n baie ligte aanval gehad en kon homself versorg en sy eie kos voorberei.

Een van die Bantoe-polisiemanne wat hierdie pasiënt na die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal vergesel het, het lede van die Afdeling meegedeel dat hy van ander gevalle in Lady Selborne met 'n soortgelyke siekte weet. Later daardie oggend is met die polisieman se hulp, vyf onlangse, geneesde gevalle, wat nie mediese behandeling aangevra het nie, ontdek en by ondersoek is gevind dat die eerste van hierdie gevalle alreeds op 4 Februarie 1966 die uitslag gehad het.

Daar kon nie vasgestel word waar die oorspronklike geval die siekte opgedoen het nie, maar melding moet egter ook van 'n ingevoerde pokkiesgeval gemaak word wat op 10 Februarie aangemeld is. Die pasiënt, 'n volwasse Bantoeman van Mossiesdal, distrik Groblersdal, het sy broer kom besoek wat in die boubedryf werksaam is. Hy het op 31 Januarie 1966 in Pretoria aangekom en het die pokkiesuitslag op 9 Februarie ontwikkel. Hierdie pasiënt het 'n verkeerde adres aangegee en sy kontakte is nooit opgespoor of ingeënt nie. Dit is ook moontlik dat die datum van aankoms in Pretoria en die datum van die uitslag ook verkeerd was en dat hy, asook die geval wat die uitslag op 4 Februarie gehad het, die siekte van 'n gemeenskaplike bron in Lady Selborne, Pretoria, opgedoen het.

Teen dié tyd het ons geweet dat die siekte in Lady Selborne versprei het en onmiddellike reëlins vir massa-inenting in hierdie gebied is getref. Gesondheidsinspekteurs, bygestaan deur Bantoehelpers van die Afdeling Nieblankesake, het van huis tot huis gegaan en die inwoners van Lady Selborne ingeënt. (Ongelukkig is baie inwoners wat bedags nie tuis was nie, nie deur hierdie metode gedek nie en hoewel 'n reisende span werknemers by fabriek en besigheidsondernemings ingeënt het, het hulle baie van die werkende volwassenes misgeloop.)

Op 28 Maart 1966 is nog 'n geval, 'n Bantoe dogter, 12 jaar oud, van die Asiatebuurt, ontdek en sy is in die tydelike pokkieskamp opgeneem. Die volgende dag is inentingspanne na hierdie gebied gestuur om die inwoners aldaar in te ent.

Aangesien altesaam 13 gevalle (aktief en genees) op daardie stadium al aangemeld was, is daar gemeen dat 'n massa-inentingsveldtog om die hele Pretoria te dek, nodig was. 'n Inentingsentrum vir Blankes, daaglik van 9 vm. tot 4 nm., is by die Harry Nelson-kliniek in Muntoria vanaf 30 Maart ingestel. Gelyktydig daarmee is ook 'n sentrum vir Nieblankes op die leë grond, hoek van Proes- en Prinsloostraat (naby Muntoria) daaglik van 9 vm. tot 4 nm. (Saterdag, Sondag en vakansiedae uitgesluit) geopen.

Verdere inentingsentrums in die Bantoe-woongebiede Mamelodi-Wes, Mamelodi-Oos, Saulsville en Atteridgeville is op 4 April ingestel en was daaglik oop van 9 vm. tot 4 nm. Hierdie sentrums was tot 6 Mei 1966 in werking, teen welke datum die aanvraag na inenting weggeval het. Een Nieblankesentrum, in die sentrale gebied naby Muntoria, het egter in werking gebly tot ongeveer 24 Junie 1966.

Die Indiërwoonbuurt, Laudium, die Kleurlinggebied by Eersterust en die Bantoe-inwoners van Eastwood is gedek deur 'n inentingspan wat hierdie gebiede net 'n dag lank in elke geval besoek het, en inwoners is deur middel van die skoolkinders van die inentingsentrums verwittig.

'n Reisende inentingspan is ook saamgestel wat werknemers van handels- en nywerheidsfirmas wat by die Afdeling aansoek daarom gedoen het, ingeënt het.

Die gebruik van Gesondheidsinspekteurs vir inenting in Lady Selborne, die Asiatebuurt en by sewe ander inentingsentrums, asook die feit dat drie Gesondheidsinspekteurs elke dag na die Slagplaas vir vleisinspeksiepligte gestuur is, het heelwat ongerief veroorsaak. Ons is egter trots om te kan berig dat elkeen sy deel gedoen het en hoewel sommige van die roetine-werk opgehoop het, het die publiek geen rede vir klage gehad nie.

Die pers en Blanke- en Bantoe-radiodienste was, soos gewoonlik, uiters behulpsaam om aan die kwessie van inenting prominensie te verleen en het bygedra om baie Blankes en Bantoes aan te moedig om hulle te laat inent. Hierdie samewerking was duidelik terwyl die uitbreking voortgeduur het en dit is baie waardeer.

Teen 5 April 1966 het die getal pasiënte in die tydelike pokkieskamp tot 7 aangegroei en aangesien party ernstig siek was, was dit nodig om 'n kok-cum-skoonmaker en helper (vir die pasiënte) in die kamp in diens te neem. 'n Bejaarde Bantoe wat respek en dissipline by die jongeres sou kon afdwing, is vir hierdie werk gekies. Hy is in 'n aparte hut by die kamp gehuisves en was altyd daar.

Op 10 en 11 Mei is twee afsonderlike gevalle uit verskillende plekke in Pretoria-Noord aangemeld. Gevolglik is 'n inentingsentrum vir Blankes en Nieblankes in die Stadsaal aldaar vir twee dae van 9 vm. tot 12 uur-middag en weer van 2 nm. tot 6 nm. ingestel.

Op 7, 9 en 10 Mei is nog gevalle in die Valhalla/Voortrekkerhoogtegebied ontdek en ook hier is 'n inentingsentrum vir Blankes en Nieblankes in die gebiede vir twee dae van 9 vm. tot 12 uur-middag en van 2 nm. tot 6 nm. by die Valhalla-laerskool ingestel. In albei gevalle is die publiek oor hierdie inentingsentrums ingelig deur middel van omsendbriewe wat deur die skole in hierdie gebiede aan alle

skoolkinders gegee is. Die Departement van Verdediging het al die militêre personeel in die militêre gebied van Voortrekkerhoogte asook die personeel en manskappe by die verskillende militêre inrigtings om Pretoria ingeënt.

Een probleem wat teen die einde van die uitbreking opgelos moes word, was die ontdekking op 7 Junie 1966 van 'n 18-jarige Indiërman wat aan pokkies gely het. Aangesien sy broer, skoonsuster en hulle twee kinders van 1 en 2½ jaar oud, by wie hy ingewoon het, nooit voorheen ingeënt is nie en onder kwarantyn geplaas sou moes word, is daar besluit om die pasiënt en die gesin tuis af te sonder en hulle goed dop te hou. Al hulle inentings was suksesvol en geen verdere gevalle het in hierdie familie voorgekom nie. Die Departement van Indiërsake was baie behulpsaam met die verskaffing van voedsel vir die familie gedurende die kwarantyn tydperk.

Met die inenting van die kontakte van 'n arbeider in die boubedryf op Voortrekkerhoogte wat die siekte opgedoen het, het die Gesondheidsinspekteur wat die inentings gedoen het, een geneesde geval en vier aktiewe ligte gevalle van pokkies ontdek. Hierdie gevalle het saam in 'n hut gebly in 'n tydelike bouerskamp te Voortrekkerhoogte.

Gedurende die laaste fase van die uitbreking is drie Nieblanke leke-inenters aangestel. Hierdie inenters het baie gehelp om die werk van die Blanke Gesondheidsinspekteurs wat by party van die inentingsentrums gewerk het, te verlig. In toekomstige uitbrekings van hierdie aard sal dit miskien raamsaam wees om dit te oorweeg om betroubare Bantoeleke-inenters van die begin af te gebruik, maar tensy dit bekend is dat hulle betroubaar is, kan hulle tot 'n nadeel en gevaarlik wees.

Gevalle is steeds uit verskillende dele van Pretoria aangemeld en almal, behalwe die laaste paar, is in die tydelike pokkieskamp opgeneem en daar behandel. Die grootste getal pasiënte wat op enige stadium in die kamp behandel is, was 17.

Teen die einde van Junie het die uitbreking begin doodloop. Ten einde te voorkom dat 'n kok en 'n Polisiewag op 'n 24 uur-gereedheidsgrondslag gehou moes word, is die Rietfontein-hospitaal naby Johannesburg genader met die versoek dat hulle die paar gevalle wat na verwagting nog sou voorkom, opneem. Hulle het daartoe ingestem en op 27 Junie is die kamp ontsmet, gesluit en al die toerusting opgeberg.

STATISTIEK EN KOMMENTAAR:

Statistiese gegewens en kommentaar ten opsigte van die aangemelde gevalle volg hierna:—

Twee-en-sestig gevalle is aangemeld.

Twee was Kleurlinge, 1 'n Asiaat en 59 was Bantoes.

Tien was vroulik en 52 manlik.

Ouderdomsgroepe:

12 jaar tot 20 jaar..... 16 gevalle.

20 jaar tot 30 jaar..... 42 gevalle.

Ouer as 30 jaar..... 4 gevalle (naamlik 35, 45, 45 en 52 jaar).

Die meeste van die pasiënte kon nie hulle ouderdom aangee nie en bogemelde syfers is bloot 'n skatting deur die ondersoekende Inspekteur.

Verspreiding:

Lady Selborne.....	13	Mamelodi.....	2	Wonderboomsuid.....	1
Hercules.....	12	Villieria.....	1	Parktown.....	1
Voortrekkerhoogte... 11		Murrayfield.....	1	Asiatebuurt.....	1
Sentrale gebied.....	3	Sunnyside.....	1	Pretoria-Wes.....	1
Eersterust.....	3	Onderstepoort.....	1	Laudium.....	1
Valhalla.....	2	H. F. Verwoerd- hospitaal.....	1	East Lynne.....	2
Pretoria-Noord.....	2			Rietfontein.....	2

Werk:

Werknemers van:—

Bou- en loodgieterkontraakteurs.....	33
Huisbediendes.....	8
Tuinwerkers.....	5
Werkloos/tuis.....	5
Nywerhede en fabrieke.....	4
Algemene arbeiders.....	2
Vervoerbesigheid.....	1
Besteljonge.....	1
Klerfabriek.....	1
Roomysverkopers.....	1
Pasiënt, H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal.....	1

Feitlik al die arbeiders in die boubedryf was lede van die Ndebele-stam wat oorspronklik van die distrikte Middelburg-Groblersdal afkomstig is.

'n Hele paar van die pasiënte het hulle tuis in die distrikte Groblersdal en Middelburg gedurende die inkubasietydperk besoek en was moontlik in aanraking met gevalle daar.

INGEVOERDE GEVALLE EN INFEKSIES:

Vier van die pasiënte was ingevoerde gevalle (persone wat elders woonagtig is maar wat kort na hulle aankoms op besoek in Pretoria siek geword het) en sewe was ingevoerde infeksies (plaaslike inwoners wat die siekte opgedoen het terwyl hulle op besoek by plekke buite Pretoria was).

GENEESDE GEVALLE:

Agt van die gevalle was reeds genees teen die tyd dat hulle ontdek is, maar volgens hulle geskiedenis en die kliniese tekens, het hulle die siekte onlangs gehad en hulle word ingesluit in die statistieke van die uitbreking.

HOSPITALISASIE:

Nege van die gevalle is in die Rietfonteinafsonderingshospitaal naby Johannesburg opgeneem, 52 is in die tydelike pokkieskamp in Pretoria opgeneem en een, 'n Asiaat, is tuis afgesonder en behandel.

INENTINGSPOSISIE VAN PASIËNTE:

Slegs een van die pasiënte is ooit voorheen ingeënt. Sy is as 'n kind ingeënt en haar immuniteit het waarskynlik verminder. Sy het die siekte by haar eggenoot opgedoen met wie sy 'n kamer gedeel het.

SEKONDÊRE INFEKSIES:

Daar was 15 sekondêre infeksies. Daar is vasgestel dat hierdie gevalle in aanraking was met ander bekende gevalle en dit is moontlik dat meer sekondêre infeksies opgespoor sou gewees het as die pasiënte gewilliger was om saam te werk en inligting vrylik te verskaf. Daar is dikwels gevind dat baie van hulle bang was om inligting te verstrek wat ander dalk in "denkbeeldige" moeilikheid kon bring.

HERSTEL:

Alhoewel drie pasiënte die siekte in 'n ernstige graad gehad het, is niemand oorlede nie. By die meeste van die gevalle het die siekte egter in 'n baie ligte graad voorgekom en hulle het gou herstel.

INENTINGS:

Sedert 19 Maart toe die eerste 2 gevalle aangemeld is, tot aan die einde van Junie toe die uitbreking feitlik ten einde geloop het, is 279,709 persone (30,763 Blankes en 248,846 Nieblankes) by verskillende klinieke en inentingsentrums in die stad ingeënt.

ONTSMETTING:

Pasiënte se klerasie en besittings is met formaldehydgas in 'n verseëlde kassie ontsmet en die pasiënte self het gewas en gestort onmiddellik voor hulle ontslag uit die kamp.

KOMMENTAAR:

Dit is interessant om te merk dat daar geen gevalle onder inwoners van die Bantoedorpe Mamelodi en Atteridgeville/Saulsville met bevolkings van onderskeidelik ongeveer 87,000 en 66,500 aangemeld is nie. Die twee gevalle wat in Mamelodi aangemeld is, was (1) 'n arbeider van 'n rioolaanlêer wat in 'n tydelike kamp aldaar gehuisves was en (2) 'n ingevoerde geval wat van buite Pretoria gekom het en wat slegs een dag lank in Mamelodi gewoon het toe hy as 'n pokkiesgeval ontdek is en in die tydelike pokkieskamp opgeneem is.

Nog 'n interessante feit wat opgemerk is, is dat hoewel die pasiënte in aanraking moes gewees het met baie persone wat jare gelede ingeënt is, slegs een geval van 'n persoon wat voorheen ingeënt is, voorgekom het en dit dui daarop dat inenting, al het dit baie jare gelede geskied, beskerming verleen teen die huidige vorm van die siekte. Dit wil egter ook voorkom dat die siekte baie aansteeklik bly vir diegene wat nooit voorheen ingeënt is nie.

ROETINE-POKKIESINENTING:

Afgesien van die massa-inenting wat plaasgevind het as gevolg van die pokkiesuitbreking, het die Afdeling gereelde inentingsklinieke vir Blankes en Nieblankes gehad. Die getal persone in die verskillende ouderdomsgroepe wat gedurende die jaar ingeënt of weer ingeënt is, word in die volgende tabel aangedui:—

ROETINE-INENTING TEEN POKKIES

Blankes	Eerste Inenting		Herinenting		Total
	Manlik	Vroulik	Manlik	Vroulik	
Ouderdomsgroepe					
0-13 maande.....	904 (1,024)	847 (1,023)	— (85)	— (130)	1,751 (2,262)
13 maande-6 jaar.....	471 (526)	520 (545)	264 (316)	266 (360)	1,521 (1,747)
Skoliere.....	72 (88)	38 (80)	330 (783)	368 (867)	808 (1,818)
Volwassenes.....	14 (13)	24 (16)	304 (3,743)	392 (2,515)	734 (6,287)
TOTAAL.....	1,461 (1,651)	1,429 (1,664)	898 (4,927)	1,026 (3,872)	4,814 (12,114)
Nieblankes					
Eerste Inenting		Herinenting		Totaal	
Manlik	Vroulik	Manlik	Vroulik		
Ouderdomsgroepe					
0-13 maande.....	849 (623)	871 (698)	— (15)	— (36)	1,720 (1,372)
13 maande-6 jaar.....	305 (525)	311 (544)	63 (296)	77 (283)	756 (1,648)
Skoliere.....	18 (771)	25 (1,183)	84 (1,787)	100 (1,183)	227 (4,924)
Volwassenes.....	7 (49)	10 (48)	5,717 (8,764)	788 (1,086)	6,522 (10,555)
TOTAAL.....	1,179 (1,968)	1,217 (2,473)	5,864 (10,862)	965 (2,588)	9,225 (17,891)

KWASJIORKOR:

Tweehonderd nege-en-vyftig gevalle, almal Bantoes, is aangemeld. Die getal aanmeldings van hierdie toestand toon 'n geringe toename teenoor dié vir die vorige jare. Vir vergelykingsdoeleindes word die syfers vir die jare 1962 tot 1966 in die volgende tabel gegee.

Kwasjiorkor is in September 1962 vir die eerste keer as 'n aanmeldbare siekte geklassifiseer.

	<i>Gevalle</i>
1962.....	72
1963.....	415
1964.....	349
1965.....	242
1966.....	259

Die verspreiding van die gevalle was soos volg:—

Mamelodi.....	153
Atteridgeville & Saulsville.....	60
Lady Selborne.....	26
Eersterust.....	3
Noordelike voorstede.....	7
Westelike voorstede.....	3
Sentrale gebied.....	3
Eastwood.....	4

Die volgende tabel toon die ouderdomsgroepe volgens geslag aan:—

<i>Geslag</i>	0-1 <i>jaar</i>	1-2 <i>jaar</i>	2-3 <i>jaar</i>	3-4 <i>jaar</i>	4-5 <i>jaar</i>	5-6 <i>jaar</i>	6-7 <i>jaar</i>	Bo 7 <i>jaar</i>	<i>Totaal</i>
Manlik.....	46	73	18	11	1	1	—	6	156
Vroulik.....	28	55	14	3	2	—	—	1	103
TOTAAL.....	74	128	32	14	3	1	—	7	259

Nege-en-tagtig van die gevalle is deur die munisipale klinieke, 103 deur die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal en 67 deur die Registrateur van Geboortes en Sterfgevalle aangemeld.

STAFILOKOK-INFEKSIES: (By moeders en pasgebore babas)

Gedurende die jaar is 69 (118) gevalle van hierdie toestand aangemeld. Een-en-veertig van die pasiënte was Blankes en 28 was Nieblankes.

Die syfer vir vanjaar toon 'n aansienlike afname in die getal aanmeldings in vergelyking met vorige jare toe die totale aanmeldings vir 1965, 1964, 1963 en 1962 onderskeidelik 118, 147, 176 en 159 was.

Die verspreiding van die gevalle, tesame met die getal bevallings in elke kraaminrigting of groep, en die persentasie moeders en babas wat ná bevalling tekens van infeksie toon, word in die volgende tabelle aangedui:—

Blankes:

	<i>Getal infeksies</i>	<i>Getal bevallings</i>	<i>Persentasie van bevallings wat infeksie opgedoen het</i>
Hospitaal A.....	6 (17)	1,589 (1,390)	0.4% (1.2%)
Hospitaal B.....	23 (30)	2,646 (2,599)	0.9% (1.2%)
Hospitaal C.....	8 (5)	2,517 (1,992)	0.3% (0.3%)
Hospitaal D.....	2 (3)	381 (372)	0.5% (0.8%)
Vroedvroue.....	2 (6)	307 (328)	0.7% (1.5%)
TOTAAL.....	41 (61)	7,440 (6,681)	Gem. 0.6% (0.9%)

Nieblankes:

	<i>Getal infeksies</i>	<i>Getal bevallings</i>	<i>Persentasie van bevallings wat infeksie opgedoen het</i>
Hospitaal E.....	21 (31)	6,203 (4,370)	0.3% (0.8%)
Hospitaal F.....	2 (9)	2,202 (1,986)	0.1% (0.5%)
Hospitaal G.....	1 (2)	1,382 (1,500)	0.1% (0.1%)
Vroedvroue.....	4 (12)	1,151 (1,218)	0.3% (0.1%)
TOTAAL.....	28 (54)	10,938 (9,074)	Gem. 0.2% (0.6%)

Die meeste van die gevalle word deur die Gesondheidsbesoeksters op hul roetinebesoeke aan pasgebore babas ontdek, gewoonlik 14 dae ná geboorte wanneer die moeders en babas weer tuis is. Bykomend tot die gewone roetine-ondersoeke van hierdie geboortes word moeders ondervra oor die moontlike teenwoordigheid van stafylokok-letsels. Waar nodig word smere onmiddellik geneem en enige abnormale toestand word aangemeld.

Die plekke waar die infeksie in die 69 aangemelde gevalle voorgekom het, is soos volg:—

In 1 geval van infeksie is twee of meer plekke aangemeld:—

Etterende oë.....	28	(53)
Borsabsesse.....	19	(30)
Velletels.....	20	(35)
Septiese nawel.....	3	(—)
Swere.....	—	(2)
Septiese vingernaels.....	—	(5)
Septiese keisersneewond.....	—	(1)
Septiese ettering van oor.....	1	(—)

In 47 gevalle is diagnostiese smere geneem. Vyf-en-veertig van hulle het die teenwoordigheid van koagulase positiewe stafilokokke getoon. In 2 gevalle is geen groei gevind nie. Van die res van die gevalle (22) is nie smere geneem nie aangesien die letsels behandel is en reeds genees het teen die tyd toe die Gesondheidsbesoekster haar besoek gedoen het. Op grond van die kliniese geskiedenis is daar egter gemeen dat dit stafilokok-letsels is.

In drie gevalle waar letsels koagulase positiewe stafilokokke getoon het, is 'n tweede organisme ook gevind, en wel soos volg:—

Alfa-hemolitiese streptokokkus.....	1	geval
Diplokokkus-pneumonie.....	1	geval
Haemophilus influenzae.....	1	geval

Gevoeligheidstoetse is ook op gevalle van koagulase positiewe stafilokokke uitgevoer om te help met die behandeling van pasiënte.

Die getal smere wat ongevoeligheid vir die verskeie anti-bakteriese middels getoon het, is soos volg:—

Sulfonamides.....	37	(46)	Cephaloridine.....	4	(—)
Polymixin.....	28	(42)	Methicillin.....	4	(13)
Tetracycline.....	31	(34)	Oleandomycin.....	3	(8)
Penicillin.....	12	(43)	Spiramycin.....	3	(3)
Streptomycin.....	12	(24)	Ayermycin.....	3	(—)
Kanamycin.....	8	(6)	Ampicillin.....	2	(15)
Erithromycin.....	5	(20)	Novobiocin.....	2	(8)
Vancomycin.....	5	(7)	Chloramphenicol.....	2	(9)

Toesighouding oor persone wat as vroedvroue in die munisipale gebied praktiseer en wat nie mediese praktisyns is nie, word deur die Inspektise van Vroedvroue uitgevoer. Haar pligte sluit in die roetine-inspeksie van kraaminrigtings onder ons beheer. Gereelde inspeksies is van hierdie kraaminrigtings uitgevoer en die personeel is van raad bedien in verband met die beheer van hierdie infeksie.

Ander aansteeklike siektes aangemeld:

	Plaaslike gevalle		Ingevoerde gevalle	
	Blankes	Nieblankes	Blankes	Nieblankes
Meningokokkale meningitis.....	3 (3)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Belroos.....	3 (6)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)
Enkefalitis.....	7 (5)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Malaria.....	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	— (—)
Melaatsheid.....	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (2)
Tetanus-neonatorum.....	— (—)	3 (4)	— (—)	— (—)
Insektoedervergiftiging.....	1 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Aansteeklike hepatitis.....	5 (—)	2 (—)	2 (—)	— (—)

TUBERKULOSE

Tuberkulose is nog steeds een van die kwelendste siektes en nie minder nie as 1,301 gevalle (155 Blankes en 1,146 Nieblankes) is gedurende die jaar aangemeld. Dit is 'n toename van 42 op verlede jaar se syfer van 1,259. As die normale aanwas in die bevolking in aanmerking geneem word, sal die voorkomssyfer waarskynlik dieselfde as dié van verlede jaar wees.

Die pogings om gevalle op te spoor, duur nog voort en dit is met genoeë dat gemeld kan word dat van alle Bantoes wat om werk by die Raad se kantore van die Afdeling Nieblankesake aanklop, X-straalfoto's deur middel van 'n massa-kleinbeeldopname-eenheid wat gedurende die jaar geïnstalleer is, geneem word.

In die afsienbare toekoms sal huisvrouens moontlik genooi word om hulle bediendes vir X-straal-onderzoek en B.C.G.-toediening na een sentrum te bring. Op hierdie wyse word daar gehoop om die toevloei van nuwe gevalle van pulmonêre tuberkulose te beheer en om bestaande gevalle wat reeds in die stad werksaam is, op te spoor. Massa-kleinbeeldopname-veldtogte by firmas, fabrieke en inrigtings in die stad sal aanstaande jaar verskerp word, daar dit geblyk het dat hierdie werk baie lonend is.

Die totale aantal gevalle wat aangemeld word, is amper onrusbarend, maar as die uitgebreide geval-opsporing in aanmerking geneem word, blyk dit dat die opvallende toename in die aantal aangemelde gevalle wat 'n paar jaar gelede opgemerk is, nou na 'n meer konstante syfer verander het.

STATISTIEKE

Tabel A wat hierna volg, toon die getal aanmeldings vir die jaar, geklassifiseer in verskillende rasse en geslag. Tabelle B en B1 toon vergelykende syfers vir aanmelding tesame met die voorkomssyfers vir die jare 1959 tot 1966.

AANMELDINGS VIR DIE JAAR 1966
TABEL A

Ras	Geslag	Plaaslike gevalle			Ingevoerde gevalle			Plaaslike en ingevoerde gevalle		
		Pulmonêre Tuber- kulose	Ander soorte	Alle soorte	Pulmonêre Tuber- kulose	Ander soorte	Alle soorte	Pulmonêre Tuber- kulose	Ander soorte	Alle soorte
Blankes.....	M	22	58	80	5	5	10	27	63	90
	V	8	56	64	—	1	1	8	57	65
TOTAAL.....		30	114	144	5	6	11	35	120	155
Kleurlinge.....	M	17	7	24	2	—	2	19	7	26
	V	7	6	13	—	—	—	7	6	13
TOTAAL.....		24	13	37	2	—	2	26	13	39
Asiate.....	M	4	4	8	—	—	—	4	4	8
	V	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
TOTAAL.....		4	8	12	—	—	—	4	8	12
Bantoes.....	M	466	198	664	46	9	55	512	207	719
	V	175	152	327	40	9	49	215	161	376
TOTAAL.....		641	350	991	86	18	104	727	368	1,095
Alle Nieblankes.....	M	487	209	696	48	9	57	535	218	753
	V	182	162	344	40	9	49	222	171	393
TOTAAL.....		669	371	1,040	88	18	106	757	389	1,146
Alle Rasse.....	M	491	257	748	53	14	67	544	271	815
	V	213	223	436	40	10	50	253	233	486
TOTAAL.....		704	480	1,184	93	24	117	797	504	1,301

TABEL B
VERGELYKENDE TABEL VAN AANMELDINGS EN VOORKOMS VAN TUBERKULOSE VIR DIE JARE 1959-1966
BLANKES — NUWE GEVALLE

	Plaaslike gevalle						Ingevoerde gevalle					
	Pulmonêre Tuberkulose			Ander soorte			Pulmonêre Tuberkulose			Ander soorte		
	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal
1959.....	15	10	25	6	2	8	21	12	33	17	8	25
1960.....	9	9	18	—	2	2	9	11	20	1	2	3
1961.....	16	3	19	0	2	2	16	5	21	2	3	5
1962.....	21	5	26	3	1	4	24	6	30	7	2	9
1963.....	13	6	19	5	4	9	18	10	28	5	2	7
1964.....	22	20	42	9	7	16	31	27	58	1	1	2
1965.....	21	9	30	75	55	130	96	64	160	2	—	2
1966.....	22	8	30	58	56	114	80	64	144	5	1	6

TABEL B1

VERGELYKENDE TABEL VAN AANMELDINGS EN VOORKOMS VAN TUBERKULOSE
VIR DIE JARE 1959-1966. NIEBLANKES — NUWE GEVALLE

Jaar	Plaaslik							
	Pulmonêre Tuberkulose			Ander soorte			Alle soorte	
	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V
1959.....	224	136	360	37	32	69	261	168
1960.....	268	151	419	47	51	98	315	202
1961.....	329	193	522	98	96	194	427	289
1962.....	378	228	606	82	70	152	460	298
1963.....	355	206	561	69	81	150	424	287
1964.....	393	166	559	111	106	117	504	272
1965.....	389	182	571	176	234	410	565	416
1966.....	487	182	669	209	162	371	696	344

OUERDOMSGROEPE:

Tabelle C en C1 toon die voorkoms van tuberkulose volgens ouderdomsgroepe by onderskeidelik Blankes en Nieblankes vir die afgelope 8 jaar aan, tesame met die persentasie van die totale gevalle in elke ouderdomsgroep vir daardie jaar. By Blankes word gemerk dat die grootste persentasie gevalle in enige ouderdomsgroep geleidelik van die groep van 41 jaar en ouer in 1959 na die groep 0-5 jaar in 1966 verskuif het. Hierdie toename in die laerouderdomsgroepe kan gedeeltelik toe te skryf wees aan groter gevalopsporingspogings tans in verband met kinders.

TABEL C

BLANKE GEVALLE — 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
1959: Getal aanmeldings.....	—	—	4	2	1	3	—	4	12	7	21	5	38	20
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	—	—	10%	—	7%	—	7%	—	32%	—	44%	—	—	—
1960: Getal aanmeldings.....	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	10	6	19	16
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	—	—	5%	—	5%	—	5%	—	39%	—	46%	—	—	—
1961: Getal aanmeldings.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	9	5	16	3	26	10
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	—	—	3%	—	—	—	3%	—	40%	—	54%	—	—	—
1962: Getal aanmeldings.....	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	6	2	21	5	31	8
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	2%	—	—	—	5%	—	5%	—	21%	—	67%	—	—	—
1963: Getal aanmeldings.....	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	1	5	7	16	4	24	16
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	2%	—	3%	—	5%	—	10%	—	30%	—	50%	—	—	—
1964: Getal aanmeldings.....	—	1	9	11	2	—	2	1	5	4	18	12	36	29
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	—	—	6%	31%	3%	—	6%	—	14%	—	46%	—	—	—
1965: Getal aanmeldings.....	10	10	64	47	2	1	1	0	7	1	12	5	96	64
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	12.5%	69%	1.8%	0.6%	5%	—	11%	—	4	4	22	3	90	65
1966: Getal aanmeldings.....	16	5	47	51	1	—	—	2	4	4	22	3	90	65
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	13.5%	63.2%	0.6%	1.2%	5.1%	—	16.1%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NIEBLANKE GEVALLE — PLAASLIK EN INGEVOER

TABEL C1

	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
1959: Getal aanmeldings.....	10	8	49	62	25	21	34	50	158	106	132	47	408	284
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	2%		14%		6%		13%		38%		36%			
1960: Getal aanmeldings.....	13	17	57	58	18	23	25	37	146	107	141	36	401	278
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	5%		17%		6%		9%		37%		26%			
1961: Getal aanmeldings.....	28	18	83	97	33	44	43	44	183	138	167	49	537	390
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	5%		19%		8%		9%		35%		24%			
1962: Getal aanmeldings.....	45	29	81	63	31	47	37	58	172	126	190	51	556	374
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	8%		16%		8%		10%		32%		26%			
1963: Getal aanmeldings.....	26	34	54	70	24	26	31	55	190	120	155	38	480	343
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	7%		15%		6%		10%		38%		24%			
1964: Getal aanmeldings.....	32	24	86	83	20	25	25	41	207	112	166	33	536	318
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	8%		20%		3%		8%		37%		23%			
1965: Getal aanmeldings.....	61	63	109	160	22	36	21	45	181	80	171	32	565	416
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	13%		27%		6%		9%		27%		21%			
1966: Getal aanmeldings.....	90	58	144	130	28	16	28	44	227	97	236	48	753	393
Persentasie van totale tuberkulose-aanmeldings.....	12.8%		23.8%		3.8%		6.2%		28.2%		24.7%			

SOORTE TUBERKULOSE:

Die verskillende vorms waarin die siekte gedurende die jaar voorgekom het, word in tabel D verstrek.

TABEL D

	Plaaslik			Ingevoer			
	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Totaal	Blankes	Nie-blankes	Totaal	Groot-totaal
Pulmonêre.....	30	670	700	5	88	93	793
Primêre kompleks.....	113	348	461	4	14	18	479
Miliêre.....	—	3	3	—	—	—	3
Adenitis.....	1	9	10	1	2	3	13
Bene en gewrigte.....	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Meningitis.....	—	5	5	—	2	2	7
Mastitis.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Perotinitis.....	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Endometritis.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
TOTAAL.....	144	1,040	1,184	11	106	117	1,301

OORDE VAN AANMELDING:

Die oorde waarvandaan die siekte aangemeld is, word in die onderstaande tabel aangetoon. Soos in vorige jare word die meeste gevalle deur ons eie Tuberkuloseklinieke ontdek en aangemeld.

TABEL E

	Plaaslik		Ingevoer		
	Blankes	Nieblankes	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Tuberkuloseklinieke.....	132 (146)	571 (636)	7 (9)	35 (45)	745 (836)
H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal.....	4 (3)	312 (202)	1 (—)	43 (37)	360 (242)
Afsonderingshospitaal.....	5 (1)	87 (100)	1 (1)	11 (14)	104 (116)
Private geneeshere.....	2 (4)	3 (6)	1 (—)	3 (—)	9 (10)
Weskoppies-hospitaal.....	— (—)	8 (2)	— (—)	3 (5)	11 (7)
Registrateur van Geboortes en Sterfgevälle.....	— (2)	37 (20)	— (1)	4 (1)	41 (24)
Ander oorde.....	1 (4)	7 (15)	1 (2)	4 (3)	13 (24)
Yskor.....	— (—)	7 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	8 (—)
Militêre Hospitaal.....	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Sanatoria.....	— (—)	7 (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	9 (—)
TOTAAL.....	144 (160)	1,040 (981)	11 (13)	106 (105)	1,301 (1,259)

HOSPITALISASIE:

Die gevalle wat in sanatoriums opgeneem is, asook die verdeling onder verskillende hospitaal-inrigtings word in die volgende tabel weergegee:—

<i>Inrigting</i>	<i>Blankes</i>			<i>Nieblankes</i>			<i>Groot-totaal</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>Totaal</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>Totaal</i>	
Knights-borshospitaal.....	—	—	—	66	52	118	118
S.A.N.T.A.-nederstelling, Pretoria....	—	—	—	159	79	238	238
Zonderwaterhospitaal.....	—	—	—	180	1	181	181
Rietfonteinhospitaal.....	14	3	17	28	8	36	53
Oos-Rand-borshospitaal.....	—	—	—	51	56	107	107
Oos-Rand-S.A.N.T.A.-nederstelling ..	—	—	—	66	31	97	97
Rose-borshospitaal.....	—	—	—	5	8	13	13
King George V-hospitaal.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Nelspoortsanatorium.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Charles Hurwitz-Santanederstelling...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	15	4	19	556	235	791	810

VERSPREIDING DEUR KONTAK:

Die volgende tabel toon die getal gevalle aan wat geskiedenis verskaf het dat hulle kontakte van bekende gevalle was of tuberkulose in hul families gehad het, of albei.

<i>Kontak met bekende gevalle</i>	<i>Familiaal oorgedra</i>	<i>Deur kontak en familiaal oorgedra</i>	<i>Totaal</i>
12 (31)	354 (330)	1(—)	367 (361)

TABEL F
STERFTESYFER 1966 (OU EN NUWE GEVALLE)

Ras	Geslag	Plaaslike gevalle		Ingevoerde gevalle		Plaaslike en ingevoerde gevalle	
		Pulmonêre Tuberkulose	Ander soorte	Pulmonêre Tuberkulose	Ander soorte	Pulmonêre Tuberkulose	Ander soorte
Blankes.....	M	3	—	—	—	3	—
	V	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAAL.....		4	—	—	—	4	—
Kleurlinge.....	M	2	—	—	—	2	—
	V	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAAL.....		3	—	—	—	3	—
Asiate.....	M	2	—	—	—	2	—
	V	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....		2	—	—	—	2	—
Bantoes.....	M	83	6	4	3	87	9
	V	27	2	9	—	36	2
TOTAAL.....		110	8	13	3	123	11
Alle Nieblankes.....	M	87	6	4	3	89	9
	V	28	2	9	—	37	2
TOTAAL.....		115	8	13	3	126	11
Alle Rasse.....	M	90	6	4	3	94	9
	V	29	2	9	—	38	2
TOTAAL.....		119	8	13	3	132	11

STERFTES BY OUDERDOMSGROEPE

Die volgende tabel toon sterftes van pulmonêre tuberkulose in die verskillende ouderdomsgroepe aan

Ouderdom	0—1		1—5		6—10		11—15		16—20		21—30		31—40		41—50		50 en ouer		TOTAAL
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
Geslag...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blankes...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes	7	4	9	5	3	1	1	—	2	5	10	6	18	2	19	6	20	8	89
TOTAAL	7	4	9	5	3	1	1	—	2	5	10	6	18	2	19	7	23	8	92

Sterftes aan ander soorte tuberkulose en sterftes by tuberkuloselyers wat aan ander oorsake oorlede is, word in die volgende tabel aangedui:

	<i>Blankes</i>		<i>Nieblankes</i>		<i>Totaal</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>V</i>	
Miliêre tuberkulose.....	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberkuloseuse meningitis.....	—	—	2	1	3
Tuberkuloseuse primêre kompleks.....	—	—	4	2	6
Peritonitis.....	—	—	1	—	1
Longkanker.....	1	1	—	—	2
Hartkwaal.....	1	—	—	—	1
	2	1	8	3	14

Die stadiums waarin dood voorgekom het by tuberkulosegevalle wat gedurende die jaar aange meld en oorlede is, is soos volg:—

	<i>Blankes</i>		<i>Nieblankes</i>		<i>Totaal</i>
	<i>M</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>V</i>	
Sterftes voor aanmelding.....	— (5)	— (1)	27 (21)	19 (10)	46 (37)
Oorlede binne 1 maand vanaf aanmelding..	1 (—)	— (—)	29 (29)	6 (8)	36 (37)
Oorlede binne 1–3 maande vanaf aanmel ding.....	— (—)	— (1)	4 (4)	3 (1)	7 (6)
Oorlede binne 3–6 maande vanaf aanmel ding.....	— (—)	— (—)	6 (7)	— (—)	6 (7)
Oorlede binne 6–12 maande vanaf aanmel ding.....	— (—)	— (—)	1 (2)	— (—)	1 (2)
TOTAAL.....	1 (5)	— (2)	67 (63)	28 (19)	96 (89)

KLINIEK- EN X-STRAALDIENSTE

I. KLINIEKBYWONING:

	<i>Getal pasiënte onder beheer</i>	<i>Getal wat daaglikse inspui tings ontvang</i>	<i>Getal wat pille neem</i>	<i>Getal wat ongereeld bywoon</i>
Blankekliniek.....	654	7	134	30
Atteridgeville.....	2,746	76	345	50
Mamelodi.....	1,984	93	566	54
Kampong.....	1,304	77	252	52
Eersterust.....	131	9	35	2
Laudium.....	34	—	7	—
Parkmore.....	144	—	37	15
Lady Selborne.....	507	28	99	27
TOTAAL.....	7,526	290	1,477	230

Die verskillende klinieke beheer dus altesaam 7,526 pasiënte van wie 290 daaglik kom vir inspuitings en 1,477 net op pille is wat weekliks aan hulle uitgedeel word. Slegs 230 pasiënte kom on gereeld vir behandeling, dit wil sê ongeveer 20%. In 1963 het 77% van die pasiënte hulle ongereeld vir behandeling aangemeld en dit was alleen deur die toepassing van *verpligte* daaglikse behandeling in ernstige gevalle en die streng kontrole van pasiënte wat slegs pille neem, dat die bywoningsyfer aan sienlik verbeter het. 'n Verklaring vir die huidige ongereelde bywoning is die feit dat baie pasiënte in Atteridgeville en Mamelodi sover as 3 myl moet stap om by die kliniek te kom. Hierdie ongewenste toestand van sake sal egter binnekort opgelos word deur die opening van klinieke te Saulsville en Mamelodi-Oos.

II. X-STRAALDIENSTE:

Altesaam 56,213 X-straalfoto's is vanjaar deur die mobiele X-straaleenheid geneem. (Die getal verteenwoordig 'n toename van 15,474 X-straalfoto's bo die syfer vir 1965.)

1. Blankes:	
(a) Kontakte, verdagte gevalle en besighede.....	6,460
(b) Blanketeringkliniek.....	1,119
2. Nieblankes:	
(a) Munisipale werknemers.....	2,958
(b) Toestromingsbeheer (vanaf September 1966).....	5,918
(c) Nieblankeklinieke (gevalle, kontakte, ens.).....	16,065
(d) Kontakte, verdagte gevalle, besighede.....	13,688
(e) Yskor.....	8,755
(f) Koedoespoortwerkwinkels.....	1,250
	56,213

Onderstaande tabelle gee 'n uiteensetting van die X-strale geneem by die verskillende klinieke van gevalle, kontakte en verdagte gevalle en die bevindings:—

1. Gevalle:

(a) Nuwe gevalle:

Hieronder verstaan ons bekende gevalle wat van ander klinieke of van hospitale na ons verwys word en van wie vir die eerste maal by ons X-straalfoto's geneem word, asook kinders onder die ouderdom van 5 jaar wat 'n graad III- of IV-reaksie op die Heaftoets toon en volgens wet as gevalle van longtuberkulose beskou moet word.

	Bekende gevalle eerste maal by ons aangemeld	0-5 jr.; Heaf: Graad III- of IV-positief	
		Normaal	Patologie teenwoordig
Blankes.....	4	136	3
Atteridgeville.....	99	83	17
Mamelodi.....	23	127	16
Kampong.....	75	34	39
Eersterust.....	1	4	4
Laudium.....	1	5	1
Parkmore.....	2	—	—
Lady Selborne.....	14	21	5
TOTAAL.....	219	410	85

(b) Ou gevalle:

Kontrolefoto's word van alle gevalle van longtuberkulose elke 3 of 6 maande geneem om vas te stel of die siektebeeld verbeter, versleg of nog staties is.

	Normaal	Verbeter	Staties	Versleg
Blankes.....	69	18	256	7
Atteridgeville.....	556	149	801	69
Mamelodi.....	605	134	837	77
Kampong.....	270	140	979	79
Eersterust.....	6	—	4	2
Laudium.....	2	—	1	—
Parkmore.....	23	11	68	5
Lady Selborne.....	75	90	286	18
TOTAAL.....	1,606	542	3,232	257

2. Kontakte:

Sodra 'n geval van longtuberkulose ontdek word, word die kontakte opgespoor en ondersoek. Dit is ons beleid om van alle Blankekontakte na 3 maande en dan weer na 6 maande en van alle Nieblankekontakte elke 6 maande X-straalfoto's te neem. Dit is lonend om te vis in troebel waters — ongeveer 13% van die kontakte van wie X-straalfoto's vanjaar geneem is, het longtuberkulose gehad.

	Nuwes			Oues		
	Normaal	Geval	Verdag	Normaal	Geval	Verdag
Blankes.....	315	1	12	223	—	9
Atteridgeville.....	1,521	34	107	4,149	26	111
Mamelodi.....	1,368	33	51	1,154	14	42
Kampong.....	405	16	23	228	8	16
Eersterust.....	15	—	4	20	1	6
Laudium.....	13	—	1	8	—	2
Parkmore.....	82	—	—	102	—	—
Lady Selborne.....	291	8	16	249	—	18
TOTAAL.....	4,010	92	214	6,133	49	204

3. Verdagtes:

	Nuwes			Oues			
	Normaal	Geval	Verdag	Normaal	Geval	Bly verdag	Versleg
Blankes.....	13	—	7	36	—	2	8
Atteridgeville.....	316	35	49	199	2	109	2
Mamelodi.....	203	40	13	26	—	9	—
Kampong.....	356	168	75	125	8	180	17
Eersterust.....	103	—	7	4	—	1	—
Laudium.....	—	—	21	7	—	4	—
Parkmore.....	16	4	—	6	—	—	—
Lady Selborne.....	28	2	7	11	—	4	—
TOTAAL.....	1,235	249	179	414	10	309	27

III. Sputums:

Altesaam 767 sputums is van Blankes en 8,495 van Nieblankes gestuur vir mikroskopiese ondersoek. Die resultate was soos volg:

	<i>Totaal</i>	<i>Negatief</i>	<i>Positief</i>	<i>Negatief na Positief</i>	<i>Positief na Negatief</i>	<i>Hardnekkig</i>
Blankes.....	767	61	706	10	10	2
Atteridgeville.....	3,012	217	2,795	76	12	6
Mamelodi.....	1,473	170	1,303	10	22	5
Kampong.....	3,134	98	3,036	69	46	3
Eersterust.....	44	1	43	—	—	—
Laudium.....	6	6	—	—	—	—
Parkmore.....	141	18	123	4	2	—
Lady Selborne.....	685	94	591	20	17	—
TOTAAL.....	9,262	665	8,597	189	109	16

IV. Heaftoetse:

Ingevolge die besluit van die Staatsgesondheidsdepartement, word slegs dié kinders onder die ouderdom van 5 jaar wat 'n graad III- of IV-Heafreaksie toon as gevalle van longtuberkulose beskou. Dit is egter ons beleid om ook van die graad I- en II-Heafreageerders X-straalfoto's te neem en daarna weer na 6 maande. Waar 'n kind onder 5 jaar voorheen B.C.G. gehad het en 'n graad I- of II-reaksie toon, word geen X-straalfoto's geneem nie; 'n graad III- of IV-reaksie in 'n kind wat voorheen B.C.G. gehad het, word wel as 'n geval aanvaar.

Ons gebruik verder nog die Heaftoets tydens X-straalveldtogte onder skoolkinders. Die hoofrede hiervoor is om koste te verminder, aangesien daar nie van negatiewe reageerders X-straalfoto's geneem word nie. Van die Blanke skoolkinders tussen die ouderdomme van 5-15 jaar het ongeveer 30% positief gereageer en van die Nieblankes ongeveer 50%.

Altesaam 24,571 Heaftoetse is vanjaar gedoen en onderstaande tabel toon die bevindings aan:

	<i>Totaal</i>	<i>Positief</i>	<i>Negatief</i>
0-5 jaar: Blank.....	1,131	159	459
Nieblank.....	5,092	294	3,964
5-10 jaar: Blank.....	199	43	156
Nieblank.....	5,867	2,972	2,914
10-15 jaar: Blank.....	179	72	107
Nieblank.....	6,502	4,145	2,686
15-20 jaar: Blank.....	—	—	—
Nieblank.....	4,425	1,838	1,080
20 jaar en ouer: Nieblank.....	68	56	10
TOTAAL.....	24,571	9,579	11,376

V. B.C.G.-toediening:

In onderstaande tabel word uiteengesit aan watter groepe B.C.G. toegedien is. Om tegniese redes was ons nie in staat om meer skoolkinders by skole te behandel nie, maar dit is ons doel om volgende jaar intensiewer X-straal- en B.C.G.-veldtogte by skole te onderneem.

(a) Aan gevalle: Blank.....	103
Nieblank.....	393
(b) Aan kontakgevalle: Blank.....	457
Nieblank.....	4,153
(c) Aan verdagte gevalle: Blank.....	33
Nieblank.....	410
(d) Normale persone: Blank.....	8,276 (hiervan 4,180 by besighede)
Nieblank.....	17,924 (hiervan 3,539 by besighede)
(e) Skoolkinders: Blank.....	439
Nieblank.....	9,592
(f) Pasgeborenes: Blank.....	1,787
Nieblank.....	5,891
TOTAAL.....	55,349

VI. Huisbesoeke:

1. Blank: Klinieksuster.....	850
2. Nieblank: (a) Klinieksuster.....	827
(b) Nieblanke verpleegster.....	3,373
(c) Munisipale konstabels.....	6,593
TOTAAL.....	11,643

Die suster in bevel van die Blankekliniek gee daaglik inspuitings aan pasiënte wat nie in staat is om die kliniek by te woon nie. Dit is 'n besparing vir die Stadsraad aangesien hospitalisasie van sulke pasiënte aansienlik meer kos as die uitgawes verbode aan tydelike tuisbehandeling.

Huisbesoeke in die Bantoewoongebiede word behartig deur Bantoeverpleegsters en hulle word in hulle taak bygestaan deur munisipale konstabels.

In die Indiër- en Kleurlingwoongebiede (Laudium en Eersterust onderskeidelik) word huis-tot-huis-besoeke deur die Blanke suster self gedoen. Die doel is om 'n volledige register van elke huis-gesin op te stel en toe te sien dat elke lid van die gesin vir die teenwoordigheid van longtuberkulose ondersoek word.

VII. Rantsoene en ander hulp:

Slegs twee Blanke pasiënte ontvang munisipale rantsoene.

Nieblank:

	Munisipale rantsoene	SANTA- pakkies
Aantal pasiënte.....	5,232	490
Aantal afhanklikes.....	77	393
	<u>5,309</u>	<u>883</u>

Rantsoene word, onder andere, aan elke pasiënt gegee wat verplig is om daaglik vir inspuitings te kom en wat nie mag werk nie. Indien die pasiënt nie vir inspuitings kom nie, word geen rantsoene uitgedeel nie.

Alle primêre kompleksgevalle wat behandeling ontvang, ontvang 7 bottels melk (sterovita) per week.

Hulp in die vorm van S.A.N.T.A.-pakkies word aan hulpbehoewende gesinne waar die broodwinner in 'n hospitaal opgeneem is, gegee.

Die Stadsraad het onderneem om enige Bantoe in sy diens, wat longtuberkulose opdoen, in diens te hou totdat die pasiënt weer geskik is om te werk, sonder inagneming van die duur van behandeling.

Die Stadsraad betaal verder die huishuur van pasiënte wat in hospitale opgeneem word en wat in een van die stad se Bantoewoongebiede 'n huiseienaar is. Die hulp word gestaak een maand nadat die pasiënt weer begin werk.

Verder word gepoog om werkgewers te oortreed om hulle werknemers, wat verplig is om hospitalisasie te ondergaan, weer in diens te neem sodra hulle geskik is vir werk; in dié verband word uitstekende samewerking verkry.

VIII. Nuwe Klinieke:

Die Afdeling Nieblankesake van die Stadsraad het goedgegunstig vier persele aan ons beskikbaar gestel om gebruik te word as tydelike tuberkuloseklinieke in Laudium, Eersterust, Saulsville en Mamelodi-Oos.

Daar is alreeds 'n begin gemaak met aktiewe kliniekwerk te Laudium en Eersterust en onderstaande getalle is 'n aanduiding van die werk wat alreeds gedoen is:—

1. Eersterust:

(a) Getal pasiënte onder beheer.....	131
(b) Getal pasiënte op inspuitings.....	9
(c) Getal pasiënte op pille.....	35
(d) Getal X-straalfoto's geneem (November-Desember).....	195
(e) Getal huisbesoeke.....	206 (oor 3 maande)
(f) Getal Heaftoetse.....	141 (oor 3 maande)
(g) Getal B.C.G.-inëntings.....	212

2. Laudium:

(a) Getal pasiënte onder beheer.....	36
(b) Getal pasiënte op inspuitings.....	—
(c) Getal pasiënte op pille.....	9
(d) Getal X-straalfoto's geneem.....	180 (drie maande)
(e) Getal huisbesoeke.....	195
(f) Getal Heaftoetse.....	133
(g) Getal B.C.G.-inëntings.....	228

Kliniekwerk te Saulsville en Mamelodi-Oos sal waarskynlik in Februarie 1967 'n aanvang neem; weens vertraging in die verkryging van meubels en apparaat kon daar nog nie 'n begin met die noodsaaklike dienste gemaak word nie. Die twee woongebiede is elk ongeveer 3 myl van Mamelodi-Wes en Atteridgeville onderskeidelik. Die gevolg is dat pasiënte baie ver moet stap vir behandeling (sommige elke dag). In baie gevalle is die vermoënis nadelig vir die pasiënt; verder is die kontrole van kontakte, gevalle en verdagtes moeilik in die afgeleë woongebiede en kan tuisbesoeke nie bevredigend uitgevoer word nie.

IX. Toestromingsbeheer:

Gedurende September 1966 is daar 'n begin gemaak met die neem van X-straalfoto's van voornemende Bantowerknemers by die Toestromingsbeheerkantore met die X-straaleenheid wat deur die Afdeling Nieblankesake van die Stadsraad aangeskaf is.

Daar is vanaf September 1966 5,918 X-straalfoto's geneem (slegs voormiddag) en 37 gevalle van longtuberkulose en 204 verdagte gevalle is ontdek.

Volgende jaar sal 'n begin gemaak word om huisvrouens uit te nooi om hulle bediendes te stuur vir X-straalondersoek van die longe en toediening van B.C.G.-entstof.

X-straalfoto's sal volgende jaar ook in die middag geneem word.

STERFGEVALLE:

Die volgende tabel toon die getal sterftes onder tuberkulosepasiënte gedurende die jaar.

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Gevalle wat gedurende 1966 aangemeld en gedurende 1966 oorlede is.....	1 (6)	95 (83)	96 (89)
Gevalle wat voor 1966 aangemeld is maar gedurende 1966 oorlede is.....	3 (3)	44 (48)	47 (51)
	4 (9)	139 (131)	143 (140)

Die sterftesyfer by die verskillende rasse en geslagte word in tabel F aangetoon.

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 H. F. Verwoerd-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 Asië- 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 Indiër- of Kleurlingverpleegsters is wat opleiding in die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal ontvang.

GELDELIKE REËLINGS:

Die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal voorsien al die verplegingspersoneel, aptekersbenodigdhede, X-straalgeriewe, 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 geldelik 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 H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal vir raadpleging by die Hospitaal vir Aansteeklike Siektes beskikbaar is, terwyl die Stadsraad se Geneeskundige Beampptes 'n dag-en-nag-raadplegingsdiens vir aansteeklike siektes voorsien, wat veral deur die personeel van die Ongevalle- en Opname-afdelings van die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal gebruik en gewaardeer word.

GEBIEDE WAT BEDIEN WORD:

Hieronder ressorteer die Pretoriase munisipale gebied, sy buitestedelike gebiede en Noord- en Noordwes-Transvaal, maar pasiënte uit enige ander gebiede wat moeilikheid ondervind om sy eie pasiënte te huisves, soos byvoorbeeld tydens epidemies, word opgeneem.

AMBULANSREËLINGS:

Die Pretoriase Stadsraad voorsien sy eie ambulansdienste vir aansteeklike siektes. Dieselfde geld vir die Transvaalse Raad vir die Ontwikkeling van Buitestedelike Gebiede, terwyl ander plaaslike owerhede hul pasiënte per trein, huurmotor of ambulans instuur, na gelang van omstandighede.

AANSTEEKLIKE— SIEKTESHOSPITAALSTATISTIEK:

L.W.—Vergelykende syfers word tussen hakies verstrek en het betrekking op die tydperk van 12 maande wat op 1 Januarie 1965 begin en 31 Desember 1965 eindig.

TOTALE AANTAL PASIENTE TOEGELAAT:

Agthonderd twee-en-sewentig (922) pasiënte van wie 165 (228) Blankes en 707 (693) Nieblankes was, is opgeneem.

Die gebiedsverspreiding is:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Ander gebiede</i>
Blankes.....	120 (169)	45 (60)
Nieblankes.....	325 (362)	382 (331)

ANTERIOR POLIOMIELITIS:

Daar is sewe bewysde gevalle van poliomiëlitis opgeneem in teenstelling met nul die vorige jaar. Al die pasiënte was Nieblankes. Geeneen van hierdie pasiënte was teen die siekte geïmmuniseer nie en tipe 1-poliomiëlitisvirus is van almal geïsoleer.

VERSPREIDING:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Ander gebiede</i>
Blankes.....	0 (—)	0 (0)
Nieblankes.....	3 (—)	4 (—)

SEISOENSVOORKOMS:

<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Maart</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>Mei</i>	<i>Junie</i>	<i>Julie</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Okt.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Des.</i>
—(—)	1(—)	3(—)	1(—)	1(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1(—)	—(—)	—(—)

Vier van die pasiënte het verlamming in een been, 2 in albei bene en 1 in die voorarm en een been, opgedoen.

Al die pasiënte het ten tyde van hulle ontslag uit die Afsonderingshospitaal oorblywende verlamming in 'n mindere of meerdere mate gehad.

DIFTERIE:

Negentig (204) pasiënte is toegelaat waaronder 15 (48) Blankes was en 75 (156) Nieblankes. Vyf (8) Blanke kinders is toegelaat as draers en behandel.

VERSPREIDING:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Ander gebiede</i>
Blankes.....	9 (35)	6 (13)
Nieblankes.....	16 (43)	59 (113)

SEISOENSVOORKOMS:

<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Maart</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>Mei</i>	<i>Junie</i>	<i>Julie</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Okt.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Des.</i>
3(18)	4(42)	6(42)	10(34)	15(31)	17(13)	9(5)	5(5)	2(7)	6(3)	6(1)	7(3)

Van die pasiënte wat opgeneem is, was 61.0% (52.9%) kinders van vyf jaar en jonger.

BLANKES:

Drie kinders het gesterf aan miokarditis na 'n aanval van „bulnek“- difterie. Twee „bulnek“-gevalle het na 'n lang tydperk van hospitalisasie volkome herstel. 'n Tracheotomie moes op vyf gevalle gedoen word ter verligting van laringeale obstruksie. Een van dié kinders wat ook tegelykertyd 'n „bulnek“ aanval gehad het, het gesterf.

NIEBLANKES:

Sestien gevalle het gesterf: Elf hiervan het „bulnek“- difterie gehad, drie is oorlede na tracheotomie-operasies en 2 gevalle as gevolg van miokarditis in die tweede week van die siekte.

TIFOÏDE:

Daar is 9 (15) Blankes en 121 (136) Nieblanke-tifoïde-gevalle toegelaat.

SEISOENSVERSPREIDING:

<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Maart</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>Mei</i>	<i>Junie</i>	<i>Julie</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Okt.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Des.</i>
14(30)	12(18)	4(32)	4(8)	3(13)	5(2)	5(2)	12(2)	8(7)	19(7)	23(5)	21(23)

GEBIEDSVERSPREIDING:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Ander gebiede</i>
Blankes.....	2 (6)	7 (9)
Nieblankes.....	9 (48)	112 (88)

Alle Blanke pasiënte het herstel. Ses (8) Nieblanke pasiënte wat almal van buite die Stadsgebied en eers in 'n gevorderde stadium van die siekte toegelaat is, het gesterf.

SKARLAKENKOORS:

Daar is geen gevalle toegelaat nie in vergelyking met ses gevalle die vorige jaar.

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 'n dag of twee te huisves terwyl daar reëlins vir hul opname in verskillende sanatoriums getref is. 'n Aantal pasiënte wat in 'n sterwende toestand by die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal aangekom het, moes ook opgeneem word.

GEBIEDSVERSPREIDING:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Ander gebiede</i>
Blankes.....	14 (6)	2 (3)
Nieblankes.....	206 (179)	123 (83)

Geen Blanke (1) en 7 (18) Nieblankes is oorlede voordat reëlins vir hulle oorplasing na sanatoria getref kon word.

Opmerking: Vir die hospitalisasie van tuberkulosegevalle oor die algemeen, kyk gedeelte oor tuberkulose.

DUITSE MASELS:

Daar is 1 (4) Blanke pasiënt, 'n verpleegster van die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal, toegelaat, en geen (1) Nieblanke nie.

MASELS:

Die maseolgevalle wat toegelaat word is meestal gevalle met komplikasies of gevalle met ander siektes wat hospitalisasie verg. Daar is 57 (36) Blankes en 89 (66) Nieblankes toegelaat.

GEBIEDSVERSPREIDING:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Ander gebiede</i>
Blankes.....	41 (29)	16 (7)
Nieblankes.....	41 (45)	48 (21)

BLANKES:

Die meeste van die gevalle het masels en broncho-pneumonie gehad. Ander het masels en enteritis gehad. Daar was geen (1) sterfgevalle gewees nie.

NIEBLANKES:

Twaalf (15) gevalle het gesterf aan masels met broncho-pneumonie en/of gastro-enteritis. Baie van die gevalle het ook aan wanvoeding gely wat hulle weerstand teen infeksie verder verswak het.

Net soos vir die Blankes is beddens ook beskikbaar gestel aan maselsgevalle wat terselfdertyd ander siektes gehad het waarvoor hulle moes hospitaliseer word.

KINKHOES:

Twaalf (16) Blankes en 11 (6) Nieblankes is toegelaat.

GEBIEDSVERSPREIDING:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Ander gebiede</i>
Blankes.....	10 (14)	2 (2)
Nieblankes.....	8 (4)	3 (2)

BLANKES:

Al die gevalle het herstel. Die meeste het kinkhoes en broncho-pneumonie gehad. Twee gevalle het enteritis gehad en een kinkhoes en nefritis.

NIEBLANKES:

Al die gevalle het broncho-pneumonie as komplikasie gehad. Een (3) geval het gesterf.

EPIDEMIESE PAROTITIS (PAMPOENTJIES):

Agt (14) Blankes en geen (3) Nieblankes is toegelaat. Al die gevalle het volledig herstel.

GEBIEDSVERSPREIDING:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Ander gebiede</i>
Blankes.....	7 (7)	1 (5)
Nieblankes.....	0 (3)	0 (0)

BLANKES:

Een geval het meningo-enkefalitis en 'n ander geval orgitis as komplikasie ontwikkel. Een geval was 'n verpleegster en die ander is weens ander siektetoestande toegelaat.

NIEBLANKES:

Geen Nieblankes is toegelaat nie.

MENINGOKOKKALE MENINGITIS:

Vier (4) Blankes en 3 (1) Nieblankes is toegelaat.

GEBIEDSVERSPREIDING:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Ander gebiede</i>
Blankes.....	2 (3)	2 (1)
Nieblankes.....	3 (0)	0 (0)

Al die gevalle het sonder nagevolge herstel.

WATERPOKKIES:

Vier (18) Blankes en 15 (12) Nieblankes is toegelaat.

GEBIEDSVERSPREIDING:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Ander gebiede</i>
Blankes.....	4 (15)	0 (3)
Nieblankes.....	11 (8)	4 (4)

BLANKES:

Twee Blankes is toegelaat weens ander siektetoestande. Een kind met waterpokkies en gastro-enteritis sowel as 'n swanger Blanke vrou met waterpokkies en 'n primêre varicella-pneumonie is as gevolg van die komplikasies oorlede.

NIEBLANKES:

Die meeste gevalle is toegelaat vir ander siektetoestande gepaard met waterpokkies. Een Nieblanke het ook 'n primêre varicella-pneumonie ontwikkel en is daaraan oorlede.

ANDER TOELATINGS:

Gevalle met leprose vanaf Westfort-leprosarium naby Pretoria word toegelaat wanneer hulle operasies moet ondergaan. Om hierdie rede is daar beddens beskikbaar gestel aan 2 (7) Blankes en 11 (10) Nieblankes. Al die gevalle het herstel van hulle operasies. Ander Blankes wat toegelaat is, is 5 (4) kinders met epidemiese enkefalitis en 2 (7) gevalle met belroos.

Ander Nieblankes wat toegelaat is, is 2 (2) gevalle met sekondêre sifilis en koors as gevolg van 'n gepaardgaande pneumonie en 1 (1) geval met belroos. Geen (7) Nieblankes is toegelaat as loseerders nie.

OBSERVASIEGEVALLE:

30 (32) Blankes en 43 (31) Nieblankes is vir waarneming toegelaat en daar is gevind dat hulle nie aan aansteeklike siektes gely het nie. Die meeste van hulle is gestuur as moontlike difterie-, tifoïde- of pulmonêre tuberkulosegevalle.

Daar was geen (—) sterfgevalle onder die Blankes en ook geen (1) onder Nieblankes nie.

GEBIEDSVERSPREIDING:

	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Ander gebiede</i>
Blankes.....	21 (20)	9 (12)
Nieblankes.....	13 (17)	30 (14)

In die volgende tabel word die getal behandelde gevalle en hul rasindeling en verspreiding opgesom:—

<i>Siekte</i>	<i>Blankes</i>		<i>Nieblankes</i>	
	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Ander gebiede</i>	<i>Pretoria</i>	<i>Ander gebiede</i>
Anterior Poliomiëlitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (0)	3 (0)
Difterie.....	9 (35)	6 (13)	16 (43)	59 (113)
Maagkoors.....	2 (6)	7 (9)	9 (48)	112 (88)
Skarlakenkoors.....	0 (5)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Longtering.....	14 (6)	2 (3)	206 (179)	123 (83)
Duitse Masels.....	1 (4)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)
Masels.....	41 (29)	16 (7)	41 (45)	48 (21)
Kinkhoes.....	10 (14)	2 (2)	8 (4)	3 (2)
Pampoentjies.....	7 (7)	1 (5)	0 (3)	0 (0)
Meningokokkale Meningitis.....	2 (3)	2 (1)	3 (0)	0 (0)
Waterpokkies.....	4 (15)	0 (3)	11 (8)	4 (4)
Ander toelatings.....	9 (18)	0 (0)	14 (13)	0 (0)
Observasiegevalle.....	21 (20)	9 (12)	13 (17)	30 (14)
TOTAAL.....	120 (169)	45 (60)	325 (362)	382 (331)

VENERIESE SIEKTES

L.W.—Vergelykende syfers word tussen hakies verstrek en het betrekking op die tydperk van twaalf maande wat op 1 Januarie 1965 begin en op 31 Desember 1965 eindig.

Die merendeel van die klinieke vir veneriese siektes word in die Kliniekgebou vir Spesiale Siektes op die terrein van die H. F. Verwoerd-hospitaal gehou.

DIENSTE AAN BLANKES:

Daar word vier sessies per week gehou, twee vir vroue en twee vir mans, met inbegrip van 'n sessie vir mans in die laat namiddag ná werksure.

Die personeel, wat ook ander pligte waarneem, bestaan uit 'n Geneeskundige Beampte, 'n Suster en 'n manlike kliniekklerk. Alle sessies vir Blankes word deur die Geneeskundige Beampte wat aan die hoof van die Hospitaal vir Aansteeklike Siektes staan, waargeneem.

Die tabel hieronder toon die getal gevalle wat die kliniek in die loop van die jaar besoek het:—

<i>Diagnose</i>	<i>Nuwe gevalle</i>		<i>Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik</i>	
	<i>Mans</i>	<i>Vroue</i>	<i>Mans</i>	<i>Vroue</i>
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis.....	12 (3)	0 (0)	26 (18)	0 (0)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.....	10 (13)	4 (13)	44 (51)	22 (55)
Sekondêre sifilis.....	4 (2)	1 (5)	22 (9)	12 (14)
Tersiêre sifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Latente sifilis.....	5 (9)	14 (11)	51 (62)	41 (35)
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 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE.....	31 (27)	19 (29)	143 (140)	75 (104)

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywonings—Nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Gonorrée.....	35 (40)	6 (1)	150 (179)	22 (3)
Ulcus Molle.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Vulvovaginitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Veneriese vratte.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (5)	0 (0)
Nie-spesifieke urethritis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)
Nie-veneries.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (71)	0 (0)
GROOTTOTAAL.....	65 (67)	25 (30)	293 (396)	97 (107)

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 H. F. Verwoerd-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 Adjunk-stadsgesondheidshoof waargeneem word. Daar is dus altesaam ses sessies per week vir Nieblankes in Pretoria en twee sentrums in die Bantoelewoongebiede waar pasiënte hulle elke dag (behalwe Saterdag en Sondag) vir behandeling kan aanmeld. Die sessies duur gemiddeld anderhalfuur, maar die vroeë aandessies by die Sentrale Kliniek duur twee uur.

Die opspoor van kontakgevalle van die Nieblanke wat die Sentrale Kliniek besoek wat hoofsaaklik bedoel is vir huisbediendes wat uit hulle 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 Bantoewoongebiede het ons heelwat meer welslae behaal, hoofsaaklik omdat sommige faktore wat in die vorige paragraaf vermeld is, nie in dieselfde mate in hierdie gebiede aanwesig is nie.

Afwesigheid of die onderbreking van behandeling skep nie 'n groot 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.....	168 (65)	17 (4)	578 (284)	51 (19)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.....	400 (367)	62 (17)	1500 (1251)	202 (74)
Sekondêre sifilis.....	105 (148)	201 (214)	389 (565)	773 (805)
Tersiêre sifilis.....	0 (3)	0 (1)	0 (25)	0 (12)
Latente sifilis.....	174 (133)	277 (76)	758 (592)	806 (324)
Neurosifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar).....	0 (0)	0 (3)	0 (0)	0 (8)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Totale Sifilisgevalle.....	847 (716)	557 (315)	3225 (2717)	1832 (1242)
Gonorrêe.....	691 (1084)	23 (19)	2706 (3605)	123 (70)
G.C.-vulvovaginitis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Veneriese vratte.....	45 (20)	9 (3)	156 (98)	46 (12)
Nie-spesifieke uretrititis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Nie-veneries.....	180 (277)	52 (55)	544 (887)	160 (172)
GROOTTOTAAL.....	1763 (2097)	641 (392)	6631 (7307)	2161 (1496)

	<i>Mans</i>	<i>Vroue</i>
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.....	144 (99)	24 (0)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is.....	259 (4)	206 (50)
Getal gevalle wat as volkome genees ontslaan is.....	675 (16)	134 (52)

POLIKLINIEK MAMELODI

Seronegatiwe primêre sifilis.....	3 (1)	2 (1)	16 (1)	27 (1)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.....	8 (4)	5 (8)	25 (15)	23 (47)
Sekondêre sifilis.....	2 (1)	77 (75)	2 (4)	615 (349)
Tersiêre sifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Latente sifilis.....	9 (9)	49 (52)	58 (28)	263 (305)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE.....	22 (15)	133 (136)	101 (48)	928 (702)
Gonorrêe.....	12 (16)	1 (2)	40 (62)	8 (11)
Nie-veneries.....	10 (18)	15 (35)	37 (51)	44 (120)
Veneriese vratte.....	1 (0)	0 (2)	3 (0)	0 (7)
GROOTTOTAAL.....	45 (49)	149 (175)	181 (161)	980 (840)
			<i>Mans.</i>	<i>Vroue</i>
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.....			0 (0)	1 (0)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is.....			5 (4)	53 (50)
Getal gevalle wat as uiteindelik genees ontslaan is.....			6 (16)	15 (52)

ATTERIDGEVILLESE POLIKLINIEK

Seronegatiwe primêre sifilis.....	3 (4)	1 (0)	7 (9)	9 (4)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis.....	9 (6)	15 (3)	49 (30)	32 (9)
Sekondêre sifilis.....	23 (8)	69 (86)	18 (46)	412 (560)
Tersiêre sifilis.....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Latente sifilis.....	5 (7)	52 (65)	17 (37)	412 (440)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar).....	0 (1)	0 (2)	0 (15)	0 (20)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar).....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
TOTALE SIFILISGEVALLE.....	40 (26)	137 (156)	91 (137)	865 (1033)
Gonorrêe.....	17 (15)	5 (1)	71 (53)	34 (22)
Veneriese vratte.....	0 (1)	1 (2)	0 (4)	6 (8)
Nie-veneries.....	3 (8)	8 (6)	11 (41)	26 (35)
GROOTTOTAAL.....	60 (50)	151 (165)	173 (235)	931 (1098)
			<i>Mans.</i>	<i>Vroue</i>
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly.....			1 (0)	5 (0)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is.....			0 (4)	18 (50)
Getal gevalle wat as uiteindelik genees ontslaan is.....			1 (16)	5 (52)

VOORGEBOORTELIKE SIFILISBEHANDELING:

Alle vroue wat die munisipale klinieke vir voorgeboortelike sorg besoek, word serologies vir sifilis getoets. 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 vir hierdie gevalle en hul babas by die Klinieke vir Veneriese Siektes voortgesit.

Die volgende tabelle 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.....	121 (121)	153 (195)	45 (37)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was.....	2 (2)	7 (4)	3 (1)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is....	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)

NIEBLANKES

ATTERIDGEVILLESE KLINIEK:

Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	267 (364)	1120 (1489)	634 (866)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was.....	28 (42)	117 (155)	61 (83)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is....	2 (5)	17 (21)	15 (14)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	17 (27)	58 (99)	31 (49)

MAMELODIKLINIEK:

Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	288 (256)	1359 (1568)	550 (583)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was.....	42 (41)	171 (175)	69 (52)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is....	7 (6)	54 (51)	13 (20)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	37 (38)	140 (167)	57 (48)

KAMPONGKLINIEK:

	<i>Maande van swangerskap</i>		
	1-3 maande	4-6 maande	7-9 maande
Getal swangeres wat serologies getoets is.....	133 (115)	38 (474)	381 (318)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig is.....	18 (15)	51 (67)	23 (29)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is....	3 (1)	6 (8)	7 (3)
Getal wat die 1ste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang.....	10 (9)	21 (28)	7 (17)

MOEDER- EN KINDERSORGDIENTE:

Hierdie seksie is verantwoordelik vir die voorkoming van siektetoestande en die bevordering van gesondheid by die verwagte moeder en die voorskoolse kind van alle rasse. Die eise wat hierdeur aan die betrokke personeel gestel word, is uiteenlopend en verg die nodige kennis, insig en begrip van wat so'n diens behoort na te streef. Met verloop van tyd en in die lig van nuwe kennis en ontwikkeling het die uitdaging in verband met hierdie dienste 'n al groter omvang aangeneem.

In die verlede was die klem meer in besonder op die organiese, soos die voorkoming van aansteeklike en oordraagbare siektes en die bestryding van wanvoeding, gelê. Daar is alreeds groot sukses behaal. Toestande soos perinatale mortaliteit, prematuriteit en aangebore afwykings wag egter nog uitdagend op meer suksesvolle voorkoming.

Daar word al hoe meer besef dat daar egter nie net aandag aan die organiese siektes gegee moet word nie, maar ook aan die bevordering van geestesgesondheid by moeders en kinders. Die stremmende faktor by die uitbreiding van so 'n diens was egter nog altyd die tekort aan die nodige opgeleide personeel. Alvorens daar nie voldoende behoorlik besoldigde poste in voorbehoedende geneeskundige dienste geskep word om in die psigiese behoeftes van verwagte moeders en baie jong kinders te voorsien nie, sal daar afbreuk aan die inisiatief van diegene wat in hierdie rigting aanleg en ambisie het, gedoen word.

Die vroegste waarneming van 'n afwyking kan nie slegs die fondament lê tot verligting van 'n bestaande toestand nie, maar selfs die toestand heeltemal voorkom.

Met so 'n groot Kindersorgafdeling soos in 'n stad soos Pretoria, kom die personeel jaarliks in aanraking met tussen 3,000 en 4,000 pasgebore babas en hulle gesinne (die syfer hang af van die geboortesifer vir 'n jaar) en sowat 400 verwagte moeders. Daar bestaan dus 'n groot geleentheid vir vroeë waarneming, hulp en leiding.

Ten einde in 'n mate hierdie probleem die hoof te bied, is daar aan die begin van die jaar in samewerking met die Kommissaris van Geesteshigiëne aan ons personeel 'n kort kursus in geestesgesondheid aangebied. Die Stadsraad het goedgekeurd R100 ter bestryding van onkoste vir hierdie doel bewillig. Die kursus het geduur van Februarie tot Mei 1966, en was in die vorm van twee lesings per week, asook weeklikse groepsbesprekings.

Alhoewel ons nie psigiatriesopgeleide personeel het om met die emosionele probleme te handel nie, meen ons tog dat die moeders 'n geleentheid moet kry om te „ontlaai” en dat dit in 'n groot persentasie gevalle kan help met die voorkoming van ernstige probleme later in hulle kind se lewe. Daarom gee ons aan moeders met hierdie soort van probleme die kans om „uit te praat”.

Bogenoemde kursus het sekerlik daartoe bygedra dat ons personeel van meer hulp in sulke gevalle kan wees.

Waar ons bewus raak dat die oorsaak dieper is, word hulle na die nodige gespesialiseerde hulp buite ons eie organisasie, verwys.

Die gesondheids besoeksters word ook aangemoedig om meer tyd aan sulke moeders af te staan en ook, indien nodig, meer besoeke en aandag aan so 'n moeder en haar gesin te bestee. Hierdie benadering het vir baie van ons pasiënte al groot verligting gebring.

Om die moeders verder te help om van spanning en vrees verlig te word, bied ons ook nog steeds, soos in die verlede, ontspanningsoefeninge aan vir verwagte moeders wat ons klinieke bywoon. Dit word eenmaal per week gedoen en ons kry herhaaldelik getuigenis van die hulp wat die moeder hierdeur ontvang het.

Ons is nog altyd dankbaar vir die hulp wat ons van die opgeleide diëtkundige verbonde aan die Departement van Landbou-tegniese Dienste by ons voorgeboorteklinieke in die sentrale gebied, Hercules, en Danville, kry.

Ondersoeke in verband met doodgeboortes, en van sterftes by kinders onder 5 jaar, vir alle rasse, word gevolg.

Die versameling van statistieke by Nieblankes bly nog steeds moeilik omdat so baie sterftes by hulle nog nie deur geneeshere gesertifiseer kan word nie.

By Blankes word die oorsaak van dood in die meeste gevalle na aanleiding van voordoodse kliniese diagnose aangemeld. Daar is wel 'n klein persentasie by wie die diagnose deur nadoodse ondersoek vasgestel word, maar totdat daar baie meer nadoodse ondersoeke gedoen word, sal ons statistiek in hierdie verband onbevredigend bly.

Indien daar daadwerklik bygedra moet word om die voorkombare oorsake van perinatale mortaliteit vas te stel, is nadoodse ondersoek van miskrame, doodgeboortes en neo-natale sterftes uiters noodsaaklik.

PERSONEEL:

Die geneeskundige personeel van hierdie Seksie het tot aan die begin van hierdie jaar bestaan uit twee voltijdse geneeskundige beamptes vir Moeder- en Kindersorg, tesame met vier voltijdse kliniese geneeskundige beamptes en twee deeltijdse geneeskundige beamptes en twee deeltijdse geneeshere. Gedurende die loop van die jaar het twee van die voltijdse kliniese geneeskundige beamptes egter bedank omdat hulle eggenotes van Pretoria verplaas is.

Dit was onmoontlik om hierdie twee vakante poste met permanente personeel te vul en ons moes gebruik maak van dikwels wisselende tydelike geneeshere. Die pos wat geskep is vir 'n kliniese geneeskundige beampte vir Laudium en Eersterust kon ook nog nie gevul word deur 'n permanente persoon nie.

Weens bogenoemde feite is vooruitgang in die werksaamhede van hierdie Seksie gestrem.

Tot aan die einde van hierdie jaar kon ons slegs twee klinieksessies per week (een sessie beteken 'n voormiddag- of namiddagsessie) by beide Laudium en Eersterust bied en dit wel met die hulp van tydelike personeel.

Dit is belangrik dat indien voldoende aandag gegee moet word aan die behoeftes van die huidige bevolking van Pretoria, ons daarin sal slaag om meer permanente geneeshere na ons diens te lok.

Wat die verplegingspersoneel betref, het ons op die oomblik 18 Blanke gesondheidsbesoeksters/klinieksusters en 8 klinieksusters vir tuberkulosewerk. Vakante poste van verlede jaar is gevul, en daar is 4 bykomende nuwe poste in die Tuberkuloseseksie geskep en gevul.

Die Nieblanke personeel het aangegroei tot 48 (verlede jaar was dit 46). Hiervan doen 25 moeder- en kindersorgwerk, 14 is vroedvroue en 9 doen tuberkulosewerk. Die pos wat vir 'n Indiërverpleegster by Laudium geskep is, was vir 'n deel van die jaar gevul.

ALGEMEEN:

Die getal bywonings by Saulsville en Atteridgeville bly nog konstant hoog en by Mamelodi het hulle besonder gestyg sodat die personeel dit moeilik vind om die werk te behartig. Die kliniekruimte by Mamelodi is ook baie beknop. Daar is egter voorsiening gemaak vir aanbouings by die Mamelodi- en Saulvilleklinieke en ons sien uit na hierdie verbeterings.

Die bywoningsyfer by Laudium en Eersterust vertoon buite verhouding hoog, in vergelyking met dié van verlede jaar. Wat egter hier onthou moet word is dat die vorige jaar se getalle slegs 'n beeld is van bywonings sedert November 1965, toe ons dienste in hierdie twee gebiede vir die eerste maal beskikbaar gestel is.

Met die uittreding uit ons diens, verlede jaar, van ons vorige Inspektrise van Vroedvroue en Kraaminrigtings, moes ons 'n ander suster in hierdie rigting oplei. Met die tekort aan personeel wat ons op daardie tydstip ondervind het, het dit moeilik gegaan om aan die vereistes wat ons aan onself stel, te voldoen.

Ons kan egter nou berig dat hierdie sake verbeter het.

Die Inspektrise van Vroedvroue en Kraaminrigtings doen nou gereelde inspeksies by alle privaat kraamhospitale, beide Blank en Nieblank.

Die ondersoeke in verband met stafilokokbesmetting word steeds voortgesit met die hulp van die Seksie vir Aansteeklike Siektes wat elders 'n breedvoerige ontleding van die bevindings gee.

Die roetine-inplasings van 'n antiseptiese neusroom by alle personeellede van sulke inrigtings, het nie die verwagte resultate gelever nie.

Wat baie meer bemoedigend was, is dat die inrigtings waar streng higiëniese maatreëls op alle gebiede toegepas is, 'n dramatiese afname in die voorkoms van stafilokokbesmetting getoon het. Die strenge toepassing hiervan, soos die gereelde skoonmaak van kamers, meubels en ander voorwerpe sowel as die gereelde was van kombes, ens., word deur die Inspektrise by herhaalde besoeke aange- moedig.

Uitstekende samewerking deur alle inrigtings wat onder ons beheer val, word ondervind.

Omdat die aanwending van slegs chemiese middels ter ontsmetting van wolkomberse nie die gewenste resultate lewer nie, is dit nodig gevind om hulle boonop ook gereeld te was. Dit mag selfs nodig blyk om in hierdie gevalle die geleidelike vervanging van wol- deur katoenkomberse aan te beveel.

PERSELE:

Aan die begin van Februarie 1966 het ons, na lange jare van afwagting, uiteindelik intrek geneem in die nuwe Munitoria. Die personeel is uiters gelukkig in die administratiewe en kliniekdeel van hierdie gebou. Nie alleen is die groot beskikbare ruimte van voordeel vir beide pasiënte en personeel nie, maar die stilte waaronder daar gewerk kan word, vergemaklik die dagtaak en verhoog werksvermoë.

Die kliniek in Jack Hindon-straat in Pretoria-Noord het hierdie jaar bewys dat dit beter geleë is vir die pasiënte as die Pretoria-Noord-stadsaal wat ons voorheen gebruik het.

Die weeklikse immunisasiekliniek te Silverton toon 'n vermeerdering in bywonings en bewys die behoefte aan so 'n diens hier.

By die kliniek in 29ste Laan, Villieria, is daar 'n groot aanwas in getalle. Soos verlede jaar, kom 'n groot aantal pasiënte van Waverley, Queenswood en Mōregloed af. Die ruimte en geriewe tans tot ons beskikking, is egter beperk en dit is baie moeilik vir die moeders wat hier in groot getalle kom om in die gang af te skuif met babas op die arm om die nodige vrywaringsinspuitings te kry en weer in dieselfde nou gang terug te sukkel.

GESUBSIDIEERDE MELKPOEIERSKEMA:

Hierdie skema was gedurende die afgelope jaar, soos in die verlede in werking by die klinieke in Hercules, die Kampong, Saulsville, Atteridgeville en Mamelodi.

Meer Blanke kinders (Hercules) het gedurende die verslagjaar melkpoeier ontvang, naamlik 127, teenoor die gemiddelde van 92 verlede jaar; baie van hulle egter vir 'n korter tydperk as in die verlede.

In ons vorige verslae het ons daarop gewys dat dit weens sosio-ekonomiese toestande hier, nodig was vir kinders om vir 'n lang tydperk die melkpoeier te gebruik. Die feit dat dit vanjaar meestal nie nodig was om vir langer as ses maande die melkpoeier te voorsien nie, beskou ons as 'n aanduiding daarvan dat weens vorige jare se gebruik die voedingstoestand van die kinders alreeds heelwat verbeter het.

Onder die Nieblankegroepe was daar in die algemeen min uitbreiding van hierdie skema.

In hierdie groepe is nuwe gevalle tot die skema toegelaat, maar ander weer het nalatig bygewoon of het verdwyn voordat bevredigende resultate bereik kon word.

By Mamelodi is 100 nuwe gevalle gedurende die loop van die jaar toegelaat. Hier was dit voorheen moeilik om genoeg belangstelling by die moeders aan te wakker om bevredigende bywoning te verkry. Hierdie 100 nuwe gevalle was dus 'n goeie teken en is bemoedigend.

'n Groot probleem wat ons by die Nieblanke bevolking vind, is die groot waarde wat aan melkpoëier met 'n bekende handelsnaam geheg word en ons vind dat hulle liever die duurder melkpoëier by die apteek sal koop en heeltemal te flou aangemaak aan die kind gee, as om hulle vir die poëiermelkskema gereeld aan te meld. Dit geld vir Indiërs, Kleurlinge sowel as Bantoes. Dit is byna ongelukkig hoe baie van hulle duur volroommelkpoëier gebruik.

'n Ander probleem wat ons ondervind is dat kinders wat in die hospitaal opgeneem is, ontslaan word en die ouers dan dikwels 'n onvolledige, hergekonstitueerde melk aan die kind gee, ten einde die duur melk wat hulle koop langer te laat hou, met die gevolg dat baie van die gevalle by die klinieke in 'n toestand van wanvoeding aankom, ten spyte van die feit dat hulle 'n duur volroommelkpoëier gebruik het.

Dieselfde gebeur dikwels met die "populêre" melkpoëier met 'n bekende handelsnaam. Dit is baie frustrerend dat, ten spyte van alle pogings wat aangewend word tot voorligting en opvoeding in hierdie verband, kunsmatige aanvullende voeding nog so 'n probleem bly. Baie gevalle van opvallende kwasjiorkor het so 'n agtergrond.

Gedurende die twaalf maande eindigende 31 Maart 1964 is 156 gevalle van kwasjiorkor by ons Nieblankeklinieke aangemeld en behandel.

In die ooreenstemmende tydperk vir 1964-1965 was die getal 124, en vir die daaropvolgende 1965-1966, was die getal 82.

Gedurende die jaar 1 Januarie 1963-31 Desember 1963 was die totale aanmeldings van kwasjiorkor-gevalle, d.w.s. nie net deur ons klinieke nie, maar ook deur die hospitaal.....	415
Van 1 Januarie 1964-31 Desember 1964.....	349
Van 1 Januarie 1965-31 Desember 1965.....	242
Van 1 Januarie 1966-31 Desember 1966.....	259

Hierdie syfers toon 'n vermindering in die voorkoms van aangemelde gevalle aan. Die melkpoëier tesame met voorligting wat met die uitreiking daarvan gepaard gaan, het sekerlik 'n rol in die afname gespeel.

Ongelukkig is dit egter nie 'n suiwer beeld van die voorkoms van kwasjiorkor in die Pretoriase Munisipale gebied nie. Aanmeldings kom hoofsaaklik van die hospitaal en ons klinieke. Ander bronne, soos byvoorbeeld algemene praktisyns, meld feitlik nooit 'n geval van kwasjiorkor aan nie.

Die algemene indruk is egter dat daar 'n afname in die voorkoms van gebreksiektes in die Nieblankewoongebiede is, veral onder die gevalle wat die melkpoëier gereeld ontvang het en dit volgens voorskrif gebruik.

By die Nieblankegevalle is die voorkoms van gastro-enteritis nog hoog, maar waar die melkpoëier gereeld geneem is, volgens voorskrif, was die voorkoms van hierdie komplikasie beslis minder. Wat ons verder in hierdie gebiede waargeneem het, was dat alhoewel die voorkoms van gastro-enteritis nie besonder afgeneem het nie, sterftes as gevolg van hierdie toestand verminder het. Dit wil dus blyk dat selfs onder diegene wat nie die volledige kwota melkpoëier gebruik het nie, hulle weerstand nogtans so verbeter het dat hulle die siektetoestand kon oorleef.

Geen gevalle van kwasjiorkor by Blankes is aangemeld nie. Daar is 'n groot afname in die voorkoms van gebreksiektes in die Blankegebiede te bespeur. Desgelyks het die voorkoms van gastro-enteritis ook dramaties verminder by Blanke kinders wat die melkpoëier gebruik het.

Soos reeds gemeld, het Blanke kinders vanjaar vir korter tydperke melkpoëier ontvang en die toediening kon in die meeste gevalle na ses maande gestaak word nadat bevredigende vordering duidelik was.

By Nieblankes is die toestand nog steeds soos in vorige verslae genoem, naamlik dat indien die moeders of voogde saamwerk en die kind die melk gereeld kry, dit nie nodig is om vir langer as ses maande met die melkpoëier aan te hou nie. Waar dit nie die geval is nie, moet die tydperk van toediening verleng word tot nege maande of een jaar.

Samewerking van die kant van ouers of voogde by die kliniek in Hercules (Blank) was uitstekend. Hierdie feit is grootliks verantwoordelik vir die bemoedigende en verbeterde beeld in verband met die voedingstoestand van die kinders wat hier by die skema ingesluit was, sedert die instelling daarvan.

By die Nieblankeklinieke gaan die uitgee van die melkpoëier gereeld gepaard met voorligting sowel as huisbesoeke deur die verplegingspersoneel.

HUISBESOEKE DEUR GESONDHEIDSBESOEKSTERS:

(Syfers vir 1965 tussen hakies.)

	<i>Eerste besoeke</i>	<i>Daaropvolgende besoeke</i>	<i>Getal siek babas besoek</i>	<i>Totale besoeke</i>
1966.....	3751 (3591)	1808 (2352)	839 (853)	6398 (6851)

BESONDERHEDE VAN KLINIEKBYWONINGS:

	<i>Eerste Bywoning</i>	<i>Herbywoning</i>	<i>Deur geneesheer ondersoek</i>
Sentraal (Dinsdag).....	46 (3)	425 (369)	481 (402)
Sentraal (Woensdag).....	131 (163)	990 (1323)	
Sentraal (Vrydag).....	110 (137)	801 (1017)	
Bloedstraat.....	36 (38)	456 (533)	
Weseinde.....	213 (146)	2165 (2005)	699 (682)
Proclamation Hill.....	51 (42)	598 (682)	38 (45)
Yskor.....	46 (45)	445 (426)	
Gezina.....	50 (60)	550 (378)	
Villieria (Woensdag).....	151 (142)	1291 (1305)	422 (335)
Villieria (Donderdag).....	95 (101)	776 (842)	

Wonderboomsuid.....	39	(37)	336	(328)	
Mayville.....	81	(87)	527	(836)	
Capital Park.....	45	(37)	368	(602)	
Hatfield.....	25	(36)	169	(356)	
Nieu-Muckleneuk.....	80	(64)	728	(542)	
Sunnyside (Dinsdag).....	169	(136)	1563	(1572)	
Sunnyside (Woensdag).....	164	(126)	1406	(1383)	
Riviera.....	100	(100)	988	(845)	81 (57)
Salvokop.....	12	(14)	339	(389)	
Danville.....	125	(102)	1929	(1463)	589 (428)
Weermagterrein.....	10	(5)	130	(336)	
Arcadia.....	136	(90)	836	(938)	
Hercules.....	212	(224)	3342	(3861)	951 (943)
Booysens.....	73	(74)	851	(722)	
Mountain View.....	104	(109)	1321	(1348)	
Pretoria Gardens.....	68	(97)	845	(1005)	
Rietfontein-Noord.....	29	(31)	160	(215)	
Vootrekkerweg.....	68	(54)	325	(229)	
Pierneefstraat.....	94	(72)	601	(582)	
Brooklyn.....	64	(74)	682	(690)	

BYWONINGS VAN VOORGEBOORTELIKE KLINIEKE:

	<i>Sentraal</i>	<i>Danville</i>	<i>Hercules</i>	<i>Totaal</i>
Getal nuwe gevalle.....	157 (177)	72 (63)	149 (127)	378 (367)
Totale bywonings.....	1064 (984)	422 (371)	986 (762)	2472 (2117)

TANDKLINIEK:

Getal gevalle wat die Tandkliniek bygewoon het..... 15 (10)

Ten spyte van voorligting en die fasiliteite wat vir Tandheekundige behandeling bestaan, is die bywoning by die tandkliniek uiters onbevredigend.

Gevalle wat deur ons Voorgeboorteklinieke na die Tandkliniek verwys word, woon dit ook nie, soos verwag kan word, by nie.

IMMUNISERINGSKLINIEK:

Getal gevalle ten volle teen difterie geïmmuniseer.....	5457 (4556)
Getal gevalle ten volle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer.....	3488 (2915)

KRAAMTOESIG:

Getal kraamtasse geïnspekteer.....	89 (85)
Getal besoeke aan vroedvroue.....	20 (47)
Getal besoeke aan vroedvrouegevalle.....	2 (—)
Getal besoeke aan kraaminrigtings.....	39 (45)

'n Gesondheidsbesoekster, aangestel deur die Stadsgesondheidshoof as Inspektise van Vroedvroue en Kraaminrigtings, neem hierdie diens waar volgens regulasies ingevolge artikel 18 (b) van die „Volks-gesondheids Wysigingswet no. 15 van 1928”, in soverre dit privaat praktiserende vroedvroue betref.

Die Transvaalse Ordonnansie no. 19 van 1963 en die regulasies wat by Administrateurskennis-gewing no. 619 van 5 Augustus 1964 afgekondig is, bepaal dat registrasie en toesig van private hospitale en kraaminrigtings vanaf 1 April 1965 deur die Provinsiale owerheid onderneem sal word.

Aangesien die Provinsiale owerheid nog besig is om sy werksaamhede in hierdie verband te organi-seer, het hierdie Afdeling na samespreking met die betrokke owerheid dus nog vir die afgelope jaar in-speksie van bestaande private kraaminrigtings onderneem.

TEHUISE VIR BEJAARDES:

Getal tehuise vir bejaardes.....	14 (20)
Getal besoeke aan tehuise vir bejaardes.....	6 (26)

Inspeksies van tehuise vir bejaardes is soos in die verlede deur 'n gesondheidsbesoekster sowel as lede van die gesondheidsinspeksiepersoneel uitgevoer.

Die nuut aangekondigde wetgewing vir die versorging van bejaardes sal veral in soverre dit privaat inrigtings betref, in die toekoms baie help om kontrole oor sulke inrigtings uit te oefen.

KLEUTERSKOLE:

Talryke versoeke het van verskillende kleuterskole in die stad gekom om mediese toesig deur ons personeel en gereelde mediese ondersoek van die kinders. As gevolg van die personeeltekort was dit egter moontlik om slegs in die geval van vier kleuterskole met kinders uit huise in die meer behoeftige gebiede asook een so 'n skool wat aan 'n weeshuis verbonde is, aan hierdie versoeke te voldoen.

STATISTIEKE TEN OPSIGTE VAN NIEBLANKES:**HUISBESOEKE:**

(Syfers vir 1965 tussen hakies.)

	<i>Bantoes</i>	<i>Kampong Asiate</i>	<i>Kleurlinge</i>	<i>Atteridge- ville Bantoes</i>	<i>Saulsville Bantoes</i>	<i>Mamelodi Bantoes</i>
Eerste besoeke aan pasgeborenes.....	15 (6)	108 (96)	96 (69)	840 (865)	1083 (1019)	1015 (1488)
Daaropvolgende besoeke..	6 (8)	593 (486)	579 (504)	3006 (3699)	746 (1049)	601 (668)
Besoeke aan siek kinders..	— (—)	34 (56)	2 (17)	4 (—)	— (2)	3 (4)
Getal siek kinders besoek	— (—)	26 (48)	1 (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	2 (—)
					<i>Laudium Asiate</i>	<i>Eersterust Kleurlinge</i>
Eerste besoeke aan pasgeborenes.....					179	256
Daaropvolgende besoeke.....					55	22
Besoeke aan siek kinders.....					—	—
Getal siek kinders besoek.....					—	—

BYWONING VAN KINDERSORGKLINIEKE:

	<i>Bantoes</i>	<i>Kampong Asiate</i>	<i>Kleurlinge</i>	<i>Atteridgeville Bantoes</i>	<i>Saulsville Bantoes</i>
Eerste bywonings....	359 (339)	78 (226)	120 (195)	1072 (1118)	1855 (2040)
Herhaalde bywonings	1926 (1997)	1313 (2363)	1745 (2094)	18495 (20004)	26226 (27141)
Deur geneesheer ondersoek.....	714 (943)	525 (850)	743 (873)	7149 (8063)	8250 (8734)
			<i>Mamelodi Bantoes</i>	<i>Laudium Asiate</i>	<i>Eersterust Kleurlinge</i>
Eerste bywonings.....			3338 (2778)	139 (25)	310 (76)
Herhaalde bywonings.....			37587 (37534)	2440 (348)	2966 (343)
Deur geneesheer ondersoek.....			12565 (11745)	1161 (201)	1159 (334)

Bogenoemde syfers toon dat in die afgelope jaar 7,271 Nieblanke kinders onder 5 jaar hulle vir die eerste maal by ons klinieke aangemeld het en dat daar 92,698 herbesoeke by die kinderklinieke was en verder, dat 32,266 deur ons geneesheer ondersoek en behandel is.

VOORGEBOORTELIKE KLINIEKE:

	<i>Kampong Bantoes</i>	<i>Kleurlinge en Asiate</i>	<i>Atteridgeville Bantoes</i>	<i>Saulsville Bantoes</i>
Getal nuwe gevalle.....	1052 (1050)	149 (247) 144	1271 (1180)	1842 (1733)
Getal bywonings.....	4564 (4467)	1394 (2068) 1078	8380 (8041)	10098 (8816)
				<i>Mamelodi Bantoes</i>
Getal nuwe gevalle.....				2163 (1857)
Getal bywonings.....				13108 (11312)

Bogenoemde syfers toon dat 6,621 nuwe gevalle by ons Nieblankevoorgeboortelike klinieke aangemeld het, en dat 'n totaal van 38,622 met herbesoeke gedurende die jaar gesien is.

BEVALLINGS DEUR VROEDVROUW WAARGENEEM:

<i>Atteridgeville</i>	<i>Saulsville</i>	<i>Mamelodi</i>
292 (367)	603 (657)	279 (185)

IMMUNISERING:

Getal gevalle teen difterie geïmmuniseer.....	3467 (3317)
Getal gevalle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer.....	2757 (2618)

GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEKE

Mediese ondersoeke van persone wat in die Stadsraad se diens tree word daaglik uitgevoer. Daar is ook spesiale ondersoeke ingevolge die Ongevallewet of om Pensioenfonds- of ander redes. Altesaam 1,605 sulke mediese ondersoeke is gedurende die onderhawige jaar uitgevoer.

PRETORIASE SLAGPLAAS

Die personeelstaat by die Slagplaas is soos volg:

Bestuurder	Dr. W. J. Wheeler.
Hoofklerk	Mnr. A. G. B. Pattison.
Superintendent, Neweprodukte en Verkoelingsinstallasie	Mnr. B. de Lange.
Streekvleisinspekteur	Mnr. T. J. van der Heever.
Tikster	Een.
Toesighoudende Vleisinspekteur	Een.
Vleisinspekteurs	Sewe.
Instandhoudingsbeampte	Een.
Werkwinkel-assistent	Een.
Senior Masjien- en Stoomketelbedieners	Vier.
Masjien- en Stoomketelbedieners	Vier.
Werkvoorman	Een.
Werkplaas-assistente	Twee.
Skoonmaker/nasieners	Drie.
Skoonmakers	Drie.
Totaal: Blankes	32.
Nieblankes	47.

Dit was weer eens onmoontlik om al die vakatures vir Vleisinspekteur te vul en ten einde vleis-inspeksiedienste te handhaaf, is 'n voortdurende beroep op die Gesondheidsafdeling se Inspektoraat gedoen, wat reeds 'n personeeltekort ondervind.

VEEVOORRADE:

Die aantal beeste wat geslag is, is dieselfde as oor die vorige jaar, niesteenstaande die voortdoring van die droogte in die hoofproduksiegebied, nl. Noord-Transvaal. Dit spreek boekdele vir die geslaagdheid van die noodvoedingskema wat tussen die Regering en die boere gereël is.

'n Maksimum aantal beeste is geslag en dit wil voorkom of Pretoria die stadium nader waar die aanvraag die aanbod sal oorskry — 'n stadium wat blykbaar reeds bereik is ten opsigte van skaapkarkasse. Skaapvoorrade was weer volop en wisselvallige groot besendings het dikwels tot gevolg gehad dat kraalgeriewe oorlaai is en dat die diere vir uitgerekte tye in spoortrokke gehou moes word. Die aanbod van varke was altyd goed met 'n algemene geringe toename in die aantal wat geslag is.

Hoewel daar 'n geringe toename was in die aantal ekwines wat geslag is, word voorrade steeds moeiliker om te verkry.

Die totale aantal pluimvee wat geslag is, wat 'n skerp daling getoon het, regverdig nie die voortsetting van hierdie diens nie. Geslagte pluimvee wat van die Witwatersrand kom, word nou op 'n groot skaal aangebied en plaaslike produsente slag nou meesal self.

Daar was weer eens 'n klein toename in die totale aantal diere wat geslag is, soos blyk uit die gegewens wat verskaf word. As gevolg van koopweerstand was daar slegs 'n geringe styging in die gemiddelde beesvleisprys.

VERANDERING AAN SLAGPLAAS:

Daar is gedurende die jaar met veranderinge aan die Slagplaas begin ooreenkomstig die skema wat in 1965 goedgekeur is.

Die veranderingskema het voorsiening gemaak vir die gelyktydige slag van beeste en skape, waardeur die totale lewering verhoog is.

Veranderinge aan die verkoelings- en neweprodukte-installasies en 'n beperkte uitbreiding van die kraal en hangsaalruimte word beplan ten einde geriewe te skep wat vir 'n tydperk van 5 tot 7 jaar sal kan dien.

Daar het 'n beroering gedurende die jaar voorgekom toe die owerhede oorweging verleen het aan die moontlike aanwending van die bestaande slagplaasperseel deur 'n private onderneming vir 'n tydperk van 20 tot 25 jaar. Hoewel die Raad so 'n stap afgekeur het, word daar nog steeds ondersoek in hierdie verband ingestel.

Intussen sal toestande by die Slagplaas betreurenswaardig bly ten spyte van die gedeeltelike herstelwerk en veranderinge waarvan die koste tans op R262,000 beraam word.

Die Slagplaaskommissie begin egter eersdaags met sy werksaamhede en daar word van ganser harte gehoop dat hy sal meewerk tot die bou van 'n nuwe slagplaas om in Pretoria se behoeftes te voorsien.

NEWEPRODUKTE:

Gedurende die jaar is nuwe regsstandaarde bepaal vir karkas- en bloedmeel en daar is bevind dat ons neweprodukte in baie gevalle nie daaraan voldoen het nie. Dit was te wyte aan die ondoeltreffendheid van ons masjinerie.

Heelwat inkomste het ook verlore gegaan weens onvoldoende vetwinning uit die karkasmeel. Die hoeveelheid neweprodukte het ook afgeneem, hoofsaaklik omdat die afgekeurde karkasse te lig was.

Daar word egter gehoop dat die vervanging van party van ons ou masjiene in die afsienbare toekoms, 'n groot verbetering in die toestand teweeg sal bring.

SIKTES:

Die meeste beeste en varke is soos gewoonlik weens masels (sistiskose) afgekeur, terwyl die meeste skaapkarkasse afgekeur is omdat die skape sterwend was voordat hulle geslag is. Hierdie toestand kom die meeste voor by skape wat aan voordoodse stremming blootgestel is. Aangesien die meeste van die skape wat na Pretoria gestuur word oor lang afstande vervoer word, het stremmingsfaktore soos vermoeidheid, ongereelde voeding, onvoldoende water, ens. sekere metaboliese versteurings tot gevolg wat die lewer en senuweestelsel beskadig. Baie van hierdie skape kan benut word deur hulle onmiddellik te slag.

Absesse as gevolg van corynebacterium (kaasagtige limfklierontsteking) kom nog dikwels voor by merinoskape, hoofsaaklik as gevolg van infeksie van skeerwonde.

Spekulante is soms verantwoordelik vir troppe ou uitgeteerde skape wat gestuur word om geslag te word.

Daar was 'n afname in die aantal maselagtige beeskarkasse. Dit mag grotendeels toe te skryf wees aan 'n algemene afname in die totale aantal beeste wat uit die droogtegeteisterde noorde gebring is, waarvandaan die meeste sistiskosekarkasse afkomstig is.

Kneusing bly steeds 'n hooforsaak van afkeuring. Die lang afstande wat diere vervoer moet word en die feit dat so baie boere nog versuim om hulle beeste te onthoring, is die twee direkte oorsake van hierdie verlies.

Die voorkoms van beestuberkulose was baie laag en is hoofsaaklik gevind by tuberkulienpositiewe melkbeeste wat uitgesoek is uit die kuddes.

Groepe tuberkulienpositiewe beeste wat voor hulle geslag is spesifieke behandeling ontvang het, is met nadoodse inspeksies negatief bevind. Sarkosporidia-blasies is in baie karkasse teëgekom. Slegs dié wat erg besmet was en dus om estetiese redes nie verkoop kon word nie, is afgekeur.

Besnoitiose (olifanthuissiekte) het minder voorgekom as in vorige jare, moontlik om dieselfde redes as wat ten opsigte van sistiskose hierbo geld.

Die aanwesigheid van absesse in die omgewing van die lewer en niere in beeskarkasse lei dikwels tot die afkeuring van die karkas weens onvermydelike etterbesmetting.

Varktuberkulose het weer eens meer dikwels in die varke van Bantoes voorgekom en in die meeste gevalle is die infeksie tot die onderkaakse keelholte- en neklymfkliere beperk.

Die meeste van die kalfkarkasse is weens onrypheid en in 'n geringer mate weens nawelsiekte afgekeur.

Kwaadaardige gewasse in pluimvee was die hooforsaak van afkeuring.

KOELKAMERGERIEWE:

Met die beoogde verbeterings sal die verkoelingstelsel herstel word in die hoop dat dit nog 'n paar jaar lank sal hou. Om iets daar te stel wat die moeite werd is, sal 'n heeltemal nuwe seksie teen 'n groot koste opgerig moet word.

Die meeste maselagtige karkasse word nog steeds buite die Slagplaas onder toesig van die Streek-vleisinspekteur bevroes.

ALGEMEEN:

Geen georganiseerde groep vleisinspeksiestudente het gedurende die jaar onderrig by die Slagpslaa ontvang nie.

Mediese en ander studentegroepe is egter gereeld deur die Slagplaas begelei terwyl veeartseny-studente hulle vakansie-opleiding hier voltooi het.

Monsters is weer eens vir verskillende inrigtings en individue versamel.

Met die verbeterings wat nou aangebring word, sal dit hopelik moontlik wees om beeste en skape gelyktydig gedurende die jaar te slag.

Met die huidige afname in die aantal Vleisinspekteurs wat beskikbaar is, sal die aantal diere wat geslag word dalk ingekort moet word tensy hulp verleen word.

	<i>Diere geslag</i>		
	1964	1965	1966
Bulle.....	1,916	1,923	2,648
Koeie.....	33,144	35,072	29,872
Osse.....	68,762	65,827	69,576
Totaal: Beeste.....	103,822	102,822	102,096
Kalwers.....	5,872	5,226	6,298
Skape.....	240,104	273,317	274,827
Bokke.....	1,401	1,021	1,093
Varke.....	41,794	45,085	47,013
	392,993	427,471	431,327

TOENAME VAN 38,334 DIERE SEDERT 1964.
(VYF JAAR) TOENAME VAN 88,020 DIERE SEDERT 1961.

EKWINES.

	1965	1966
Donkies.....	401	750
Perde.....	1013	1041
Muile.....	9	17
	1423	1808

PLUIMVEE.

	1965	1966
Hoenders.....	43074	20929
Eende.....	1602	1015
Duiwe.....	36	23
Kalkoene.....	1929	1520
Ganse.....	31	41
Kuikens.....	533	782
Konyne.....	24	22
	47239	24332

AFGEKEURDE BEES-, SKAAP-, VARK- EN KALFKARKASSE EN -ORGANE

	<i>Beeste</i>	<i>Kalwers</i>	<i>Skape en Bokke</i>	<i>Varke</i>
Karkasse.....	1793	405	361	738
Koppe.....	2796	—	—	57
Harte.....	129	—	—	3
Binnegoed.....	6340	—	117223	791
Niere.....	248	—	—	—
Lewers.....	10761	—	105726	1321
Longe.....	6458	—	4810	31
Hartslag.....	2430	—	19104	782
Kwarte.....	344	—	519	18
Milte.....	5	—	—	—
Sterte.....	3123	—	—	—
Tonge.....	3545	—	—	1
Afval.....	1403	—	8	—
Uiers.....	14054	—	—	—
Ingewande.....	1796	—	365	—

TOTALE AFKEURINGS.

	1965	1966
Beeste.....	1.637%	1.756%
Skape en bokke.....	0.096%	0.130%
Kalwers.....	9.089%	6.43%
Varke.....	3.014%	1.570%

SISTISERKOSE (MASELS).

	1965		<i>Totaal in koelkamer behandel</i>
	<i>Totaal aangetas</i>	<i>Totaal afgekeur</i>	
Beeste.....	7566 of 7.35%	1324 of 1.288%	6242 of 6.07%
Varke.....	1364 of 3.02%	1216 of 2.697%	148 of 0.328%
	1966		
Beeste.....	6359½ of 6.23%	1456 of 1.426%	4903½ of 4.802%
Varke.....	764 of 1.625%	678 of 1.442%	86 of 0.1829%

**ORGANE VAN KARKASSE WAT MET SISTISERKOSE BESMET WAS EN IN MUNISIPALE
SLAGPLAASKOELKAMER BEHANDEL IS.**

<i>Harte</i>	<i>Lewers</i>	<i>Sterte</i>	<i>Tonge</i>	<i>Koppe</i>
4615	3850	4657	—	4415

VOORKOMS VAN TUBERKULOSE.

	1965		<i>Getal gelokaliseer</i>
	<i>Getal aangetas</i>	<i>Getal algemeen</i>	
Beeste.....	15 of 0.0145%	15 of 0.0145%	Geen
Varke.....	131 of 0.291%	67 of 0.149%	64 of 0.142%
	1966		
Beeste.....	20 of 0.0196%	20 of 0.0196%	Geen
Varke.....	53 of 0.1127%	22 of 0.0468%	31 of 0.659%

INGEVOERDE VLEIS WAT IN KOELKAS BY MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS.

Beeskarkasse.....	23	Harte.....	4
Tonge.....	5	Sterte.....	7
Lewers.....	—	Koppe.....	35
Milte.....	—		

INGEVOERDE VLEIS WAT IN ANDER KOELKAMERS AS MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS (MASELS).

Beeskarkasse.....	131	Harte.....	131
Tonge.....	131	Lewers.....	131
Sterte.....	131	Varkkarkasse.....	Geen

TOTALE AANTAL MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE EN ORGANE WAT IN ANDER KOELKAMERS AS MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS.

Beeskarkasse.....	1883	Varkkarkasse.....	Geen
Tonge.....	4644		

TOTALE AANTAL MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE WAT IN KOELKAMERS BY DIE MUNISIPALE SLAGPLAAS BEHANDEL IS.

Beeskarkasse.....	3147	Varkkarkasse.....	86
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INSPEKSIES BY KOELKAMERS (MASELAGTIGE KARKASSE).

Inspeksies uitgevoer.....	491
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	42
Kennisgewings beteken.....	35

TOTALE GETAL BLOEDSMERE WAT ONDERSOEK IS.

Totale getal diere wat in trokke en krale gevrek het.....	353
Totale getal diere wat van buite gebring is om vernietig te word.....	2
TOTAAL.....	355
Getal bloedsmeres wat ondersoek is:	
Beeste.....	10
Skape.....	237
Varke.....	29

EKWINES AFGEKEUR.

4

GESLAGTE EKWINES.

<i>Donkies</i>	<i>Muile</i>	<i>Perde</i>
750	17	1041

AFGEKEURDE PLUIMVEE.

<i>Hoenders</i>	<i>Eende</i>	<i>Kalkoene</i>
51	2	3

SIEKTES WAAROM PLUIMVEE AFGEKEUR IS.

	<i>Hoenders</i>	<i>Eende</i>	<i>Kalkoene</i>
Peritonitis.....	2	—	—
Gangreen.....	1	—	—
Kwaadaardige gewasse.....	20	—	—
Absesse.....	2	—	2
Vermaering.....	1	—	—
Dood in hokke.....	25	2	1
Totale getal afgekeur.....	51	2	3

VERKOOPT NIEUWPRODUKTE VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31/12/1966.

	<i>Ton</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Karkasmeel.....	290	675
Bloedmeel.....	389	75
Vet.....	106	841
Varkhare.....	—	15,513

WERKSAAMHEDE VAN DIE GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTORAAT.

Op 31 Desember 1966 was die personeelsterkte van die Gesondheidsinspektoraat soos volg:—

Hoofgesondheidsinspekteur.....	1
Assistenthoofgesondheidsinspekteurs.....	2
Streekgesondheidsinspekteurs.....	6
Toesighoudende Gesondheidsinspekteurs.....	7
Gesondheidsinspekteurs.....	30
Leerlinggesondheidsinspekteurs.....	1
Nieblanke Gesondheidsinspekteurs.....	6
	53
	—
Bowendien is daar:—	
Senior Knaagdier- en Muskietuitroeier.....	1
Knaagdier- en Muskietuitroeiers.....	4
Bantoe-arbeiders.....	22
	80
	—
TOTAAL.....	80

By die Slagplaas:

Streekvleisinspekteur.....	1
Toesighoudende Vleisinspekteur.....	1
Vleisinspekteurs.....	7
	9
	—

Weens die tekort aan Vleisinspekteurs is dit al baie jare lank nodig om Gesondheidsinspekteurs aan die Slagplaas te leen. Die verslagjaar was geen uitsondering nie en dit was nodig om daagliks van een tot drie Gesondheidsinspekteurs aan die Slagplaas te leen ten einde die werk daar te behartig. Hierdie gedwonge uitleen van personeel het die moeilikhede vererger wat geskep is deur die onvermoë om die vakatures in die Afdeling aan te vul.

Ten spyte van die moeilikhede wat deur die ernstige personeeltekort veroorsaak is, het die gesondheidstoestande in die stad bevredigend gebly en die volgende bladsye skets taamlik uitvoerig die werk wat deur die verskillende seksies van die Gesondheidsinspektoraat uitgevoer is. Afsonderlike hoofstukke oor aansteeklike siektes en melkbeheer sal elders in hierdie verslag aangetref word.

OPSOMMING VAN INSPEKSIES DEUR DIE GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTORAAT.

Hier volg 'n opsomming van die inspeksies deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs, Slum- en Behuising-, Aansteeklike Siektes-, Voedsel-, Plaagbeheer- en Nieblankegebiedseksies gedurende die kalenderjaar 1966. (Syfers vir vorige jaar tussen hakies):—

Totale getal inspeksies gedoen (melkery uitgesluit).....	90998	(115792)
Oorlaste waarmee gehandel is.....	30502	(35835)
Oorlaste weggeruim.....	29871	(35038)
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is.....	5046	(5753)
Lisensie-aansoeke waarmee gehandel is.....	5284	(6149)
Monsters geneem van water (bakteriologies en skeikundig).....	398	(479)
Monsters geneem van eetware (melk uitgesluit).....	446	(592)
Navraagbesoeke insake aansteeklike siektes.....	3916	(3497)

AANGELEENTHEDE NA ANDER AFDELINGS OF AFDELINGSHOOFDE VERWYS.

Stadsingenieur.....	174
Lisensiehoof.....	33
Afdeling Nieblankesake.....	58
Afdeling Parke en Ontspanning.....	27
Verkeershoof.....	8
Stadselektrisiteitsingenieur.....	20
Afdeling Stadsbeplanning en Argitektuur.....	94
Brandweerhoof.....	3
Vervoerafdeling.....	1
Klerk van die Raad.....	1

VERVOLGINGS:

Hier volg 'n ontleding van die vervolgings wat die Afdeling gedurende 1966 ingestel het en die resultate daarvan:—

<i>Aard van oortreding</i>	<i>Totale getal ver- volgings</i>	<i>Getal skuldig bevind</i>	<i>Getal onskuldig bevind</i>	<i>Terug- getrek</i>	<i>Gewaarsku en ontslaan</i>	<i>Boetes R c</i>
Blootstelling van voedsel aan besmetting.....	5	5	—	—	1	50.00
Aanbieding van bederfde voedsel vir verkoop.....	1	1	—	—	—	10.00
Toelaat van vlieëbroeiery op perseel.....	2	2	—	—	2	
Aanhou van pluimvee sonder 'n permit.....	1	1	—	—	—	4.00
Versuim om aan kennisgewing te voldoen.....	33	31	—	2	14	112.00
Verkoop van roomys met onvoldoende melkvet.....	1	1	—	—	—	2.00
Oormatige preserveermiddel in boerewors.....	1	1	—	—	—	5.00
Versuim om bakkerijprodukte gedurende aflewering te beskerm	2	2	—	—	—	6.00
Vuil toestande in restaurant....	1	1	—	—	—	10.00
Versuim om bouerslatrines te verskaf.....	7	6	—	1	—	70.00
Vuil toestande in slaghuis.....	1	1	—	—	—	15.00
Versuim om perseel in goeie toestand van herstel te hou.....	1	1	—	—	—	10.00
Bewoning van buitegeboue.....	1	1	—	—	1	—
TOTAAL.....	57	54	—	3	18	294.00

OPMERKING:

Een saak is teruggetrek omdat die beskuldigde, 'n bouer, bevredigende reëlins getref het vir die verskaffing van latrines vir die werkers op die perseel.

Twee sake is op versoek van die Hof teruggetrek omdat die beskuldigde voor die datum van verhoor aan al die vereistes voldoen het.

GELISENSIEERDE PERSELE:

Hier volg 'n lys van persele en die getal van elkeen wat gedurende die jaar gelisensieer is. Die persele is met gereelde tussenpose geïnspekteer en daar is paslik opgetree om, waar nodig, enige onbevredigende toestande reg te stel:—

	<i>Blankes</i>	<i>Nieblankes</i>
Bakkers en banketbakkers (insluitende depots).....	17	2
Biljartsalonne.....	4	—
Bioskoopteekamers.....	3	—
Losieshuise.....	76	—
Steenbakkers.....	5	—
Slagters.....	199	24
Skoenmakers.....	60	18
Melkerye.....	93	17
Droogskoonmaak-ontvangdepots.....	106	16
Velhandelaars.....	1	—
Visbakkers (groot- en kleinhandel).....	4	—
Vishandelaars.....	58	1
Varsproduktehandelaars.....	605	164
Fumigeerders en ontsmetters.....	4	—
Haarkappers.....	210	24
Marskramers en venters.....	69	6
Hotelle.....	29	—
Roomysvervaardigers.....	2	—
Roomysverkopers.....	250	24
Wasserye en droogskoonmakers.....	49	6
Markstalletjies.....	—	44
Melkprodusente.....	381	2
Melkwinkels.....	229	44
Meulenaars.....	5	—
Koeldrankhandelaars.....	199	41

Koeldrankvervaardigers.....	3	1
Bantoe-eethuise.....	6	35
Pluimveehandelaars.....	59	—
Lewensmiddelehandelaars.....	506	219
Lewensmiddelefabrieke.....	18	3
Openbare sale en vermaaklikheidsplekke.....	23	—
Restourante en teekamers.....	385	75
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere.....	121	—
Leerlooierye.....	2	—
Teaters (inryteaters inbegrepe).....	21	5
Begrafnisondernemers.....	5	1
Werkwinkels.....	385	6

BOUPLANNE:

Die volgende is 'n opsomming van die planne wat gedurende die jaar geëindig 31 Desember 1966 ondersoek is:

<i>Eerste keer voorgelê</i>	<i>Verdere voorlegging</i>	<i>Voorlopige planne</i>	<i>Deur argitekte</i>	<i>Nieblanke- gebiede</i>	<i>TOTAAL</i>
3201	553	1	15	563	4333

VROEËOGGEND- EN AANDINSPEKSIES:

Afgesien van die normale daaglikse inspeksies by die verskillende soorte persele, het die Distriks-gesondheidsinspekteurs minstens een keer per maand vroeëoggend-inspeksies waargeneem, en daarbenewens, wanneer nodig, saans of snags inspeksies uitgevoer, veral by plekke waar voedsel voorberei of bedien is.

Dit was deel van die normale pligte van inspekteurs, veral in die Voedselseksie, om inspeksies by hotelle, losieshuise, restourante en ander plekke waar voedsel bedien word, gedurende middagetensure, vroeg saans en snags uit te voer.

Die onderstaande tabel dui die soorte persele aan wat geïnspekteer is en die getal buitenstydse inspeksies wat gedurende die jaar uitgevoer is:—

<i>Soort inspeksie</i>	<i>Totale getal inspeksies</i>	<i>Bevredigende bevind</i>	<i>Nie bevredigend nie</i>
Slagterswinkels.....	659	540	119
Restourante en teekamers.....	423	273	150
Varsproduktehandelaars.....	49	31	18
Hotelle.....	51	44	7
Voedselaflewerings.....	137	120	17
Bantoe-eethuise.....	29	20	9
Bakkerye.....	7	6	1
Viswinkels.....	9	4	5
Algemeen.....	33	22	11
Melkerydepots.....	24	20	4
Eienaars van koeie.....	10	7	3
TOTAAL.....	1431	1087	344
Voedselseksie (verskillende persele):			
Naginspeksies.....	96	92	4
Middagetensuurinspeksies.....	249	206	43
Vroeëoggend-inspeksies.....	23	20	3
GROOTTOTAAL.....	1799	1405	394

Die volgende tabel verstrek 'n opsomming van die inspeksies uitgevoer en stappe gedoen deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs gedurende die jaar geëindig 31 Desember 1966.

Oorlaste waarmee handel is.....	15213
Kennisgewings bestel.....	1971
Aansegings bestel.....	13242
Kennisgewings nagekom.....	1729
Oorlaste weggeruim.....	14971
Oorlaste weer geïnspekteer.....	7611
Klagtes waarmee handel is.....	4336
Sianiedfumigeerders.....	10
Gebouvoltooiingstrookies.....	27
Lisensie-aansoeke.....	4382
Stalle.....	184
Slagterswinkels.....	5194
Vishandelaars.....	829
Bakkerye.....	570
Restourante en teekamers.....	6434

Losieshuise	748
Kruideniers- en lewensmiddelewinkels	3615
Vrugte- en groentewinkels	4162
Fabrieke	961
Haarkappersalonne	1213
Melkerydepots en melkwinkels	611
Diverse inspeksies	3846
Aangeleenthede wat na ander Afdelings verwys is	577
Naginspeksies	3045
Vroeëoggend-inspeksies	409
Huis-tot-huis-inspeksies	1630
TOTALE INSPEKSIES	50349

PLAAGBEHEER DEUR DISTRIKSGESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS:

Hier volg 'n opsomming van die werk wat deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs in verband met knaagdiere-, vlieë- en muskietbeheer verrig is gedurende die jaar geëindig 31 Desember 1966:—

Knaagdiere:	
1. Klagtes ondersoek	327
2. Persele geïnspekteer en advies gegee	1889
3. Kennisgewings en aanseggings om valle of gif te gebruik	975
4. Kennisgewings wat vereis dat persele knaagdiervry gemaak word	264
5. Kennisgewings bestel ooreenkomstig 3 en 4 hierbo waaraan voldoen is	257
6. Bestaande geboue voorsien van knaagdierwering	201
7. Nuwe geboue met knaagdierwering voltooi	162
8. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	4
9. Ophoping van vuilgoed of hout waar daar moontlik knaagdiere kan skuil, skoongemaak of verwyder	978
10. Getal knaagdiere gedood of as gedood gerapporteer	2501
11. Voedselblikke met rotwering vir diere verskaf	82
12. Sake na plaagbeheer verwys	14
13. Sake in verband met knaagdierbeheer na ander Afdelings verwys	8
Muskiete:	
1. Klagtes ondersoek	200
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer	841
3. Kennisgewings en aanseggings uitgereik	307
4. Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig 3 hierbo bestel en voldoen aan	30
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	—
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	269
7. Advies gegee betreffende muskietbeheer	455
8. Soort muskiet gevind	Culex
Vlieë:	
1. Klagtes ondersoek	106
2. Inspeksies uitgevoer	446
3. Kennisgewings en aanseggings uitgereik	183
4. Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig 3 hierbo bestel, en voldoen aan	23
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	2
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	163
7. Advies gegee betreffende vlieëbeheer	263

VOEDSELSEKSIE:

Hierdie Seksie is verantwoordelik daarvoor om te sorg vir die higiëniese produksie, hantering en verspreiding van voedsel deur die hele Stad en het dikwels alle soorte persele en voertuie wat met die voedselhandel te make het, geïnspekteer.

Alhoewel hierdie Seksie 'n hele jaar lank te min personeel gehad het, is alle moontlike pogings aangewend om die toesig wat nodig is om sindelikeheid in plekke wat met voedsel te make het, te handhaaf.

Groot hoeveelhede voedsel, waarvan besonderhede hieronder verstrek word, is aan die Afdeling uitgelewer of daar is beslag daarop gelê omdat dit nie vir menslike verbruik geskik was nie. Dit is afgekeur en vernietig.

'n Gesondheidsinspekteur het daagliks die vroeëoggendmark bygewoon waar daar op groot hoeveelhede voedsel beslag gelê is. Dit is as ongeskik vir menslike verbruik afgekeur en vernietig.

Gereelde inspeksies van restaurante, hotelle, losieshuise en ander voedselinrigtings gedurende etensure, terwyl voedsel voorberei en bedien word, is deur die hele jaar uitgevoer. Aandag is veral geskenk aan die toerusting wat gebruik is, die hantering en voorbereiding van voedsel, die opwas van gereedskap, messeware en breekware, en die persoonlike netheid van die betrokke personeel.

Gereelde monsters van openbare watervoorrade is by hulle bronne en ook by verskillende plekke deur die hele netwerk geneem.

Die water in die tien swembaddens en plasdamme is gereeld getoets om die doeltreffende werking van die suiweringsinstallasies te verseker.

Die neem van monsters van die water uit private boorgate, waarvan daar net 'n paar is, is gedoen wanneer dit as nodig beskou is en wanneer monsters nie aan die standaard voldoen het nie, is daar van die eienaars verlang om die chloreringstoerusting reg te stel, of, soos dit met die meeste geval was, om die gebruik van boorgate vir huishoudelike doeleindes te staak en die persele met die Stad se netwerk te verbind.

Die aangehegte tabelle gee 'n uiteensetting van die soorte voedselmonsters wat gedurende die jaar vir bakteriologiese of skeikundige ontleding geneem is. Waar 'n monster onder standaard was, het 'n waarskuwing of vervolging gevolg.

Oor die algemeen was die voorbereiding, hantering en opberging van voedselware bevredigend, maar gedurende waaksaamheid is nodig om bevredigende toestande te verseker.

Altesaam 84 uur is aan spesiale nag-, vroeëoggend- en middagetensuurinspeksies bestee.

Hier volg 'n tabel met besonderhede van dié werk:—

Oortredings in verband waarmee opgetree is.....	50
Kennisgewings bestel.....	—
Aanseggings gegee.....	50
Oortredings weggeruim.....	50
Herinspeksies.....	1
Restourante en teekamers.....	204
Gelisensieerde hotelle.....	24
Privaathotelle en losieshuise.....	46
Banketbakkers.....	50
Bakkerie.....	22
Slagterye.....	5
Lewensmiddelefabrieke.....	6
Voedselaflewering.....	10
TOTAAL.....	368

Die volgende tabel gee 'n ontleding van die tye van die dag toe inspeksies uitgevoer is:—

	<i>Getal</i>	<i>Bevredigend</i>	<i>Nie heeltemal bevredigend nie</i>
Naginspeksies.....	96	92	4
Middagetensuurinspeksies.....	249	206	43
Vroeëoggend-inspeksies.....	23	20	3

Altesaam 398 besendings eetware (behalwe dié waarop by die oggendmark beslag gelê is), is uitgelewer of daar is beslag op gelê en die ondergemelde eetware is as ongeskik vir menslike verbruik afgekeur en vernietig:—

Konfyt.....	} 38547 blikke en bottels	
Vleis.....		
Vis.....		
Vrugte.....		
Groente.....		
Melk.....		
Diverse eetware in bottels en blikke.....		
Pluimvee.....		1931 lb.
Vleis — vars en voorberei (behalwe in blikke).....		2901 lb.
Kaas.....		8076 lb.
Graankosse.....		1904 lb.
Gedroogte vrugte.....		610 lb.
Vis (vars).....		2011 lb.
Groente (vars, bevrore).....		2733 lb.
Lekkergoed.....		175 lb.
Botter.....		156 lb.
Margarien.....		34 lb.
Room.....		10 gelling
Grondboontjies.....		30 lb.
Grondboontjiebotter.....		88 lb.
Suiker.....		46 lb.
Mielie-meel.....		10 lb.
Poeiermelk.....		172 lb.
Roomys.....		71 bakkies
Beskuitjies.....		72 lb.
Speserye.....		55 lb.
Tee.....		10 lb.

Van die bogemelde is op vyf besendings eetware, bestaande uit 29 blikke en 4 lb. wors, beslag gelê daar dit as ongeskik vir menslike verbruik bevind is. Dit is afgekeur en vernietig. In al die gevalle is skriftelike waarskuwing aan die lisensiehouer uitgegelyk.

VOEDSEL EN WATERMONSTERS:

Die ondergemelde voedselmonsters is vir skeikundige en bakteriologiese ontleding geneem:

Skeikundige Ontleding:

<i>Aard van Artikel</i>	<i>Getal monsters</i>	<i>Getal bevredigend</i>	<i>Getal onbevredigend</i>
Roomys.....	108	94	14
Boerewors.....	116	103	13
Gemaalde vleis.....	67	64	3
Weense worsies.....	28	28	—
Polonie.....	9	8	1
Kaas.....	8	8	—
Peper.....	1	1	—
Heuning.....	1	1	—

Bakteriologiese Ontleding:

Roomys.....	108	91	17
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Daar is altesaam 46 waarskuwings uitgereik en twee vervolgings is ingestel in verband met monsters wat nie aan die vereistes van die Wet op Voedsel, Verdoeringsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels en ander Regulasies wat op voedsel van toepassing is, voldoen het nie.

MUNISIPALE WATERLEWERING:

	<i>Bevredigend</i>	<i>Onbevredigend</i>	<i>Totaal</i>
Rietvleiwaterwerke:			
(Na filtrering, maar voor chlorering).....	2	4	6

	<i>Bevredigend</i>	<i>Onbevredigend</i>	<i>Totaal</i>
Witkoppiesbrug.....	2	2	4

Hierdie spruit wat in die Rietvleidam vloei, word versigtig dopgehou om teen grootskaalse besoe-
deling van die dam te waak.

Fonteine:

(a) Boonste fontein (voor chlorering).....	7	—	7
(b) Onderste fontein (voor chlorering).....	3	4	7
(c) Gemengde water (na chlorering — sluit in water van Fontein, Rietvlei en Grootfontein)	7	—	7

Krane in Stad:

In verskillende dele van die Stad.....	19	—	19
--	----	---	----

Ander munisipale leweringsplekke:

(a) Mamelodi-opbergtenks.....	17	4	21
(b) Munisipale baddens.....	75	7	82
(c) Munisipale plasdammietjies.....	29	2	31
(d) Rooiwal.....	21	—	21
(e) Munisipale klipgroef (Bon Accord).....	13	—	13
(f) Valhalla-boorgate en in die dorp.....	13	—	13
(g) Erasmia-fontein en in die dorp.....	14	—	14

Randse Waterraad:

Uit hooftoevoerpylyn.....	13	2	15
---------------------------	----	---	----

Op private persele:

Boorgate.....	13	2	15
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Die eienaars van verdagte boorgate is gedwing om by die Stad se voorraad aan te sluit tensy hulle die water doeltreffend kan chloreer.

Riooluitvloei wat vir verkoelingsdoeleindes na die Kragentraledam gepomp is:

(a) Na filtrering en chlorering by rioolwerke....	—	5	5
(b) Na filtrering en chlorering by Kragentrale- dam.....	—	5	5

Hierdie riooluitvloei word gefiltreer, gechloreer en na die Kragentraledam gepomp vir verkoelingsdoeleindes. Dit word nie vir kook- of huishoudelike doeleindes gebruik nie.

	<i>Bevredigend</i>	<i>Onbevredigend</i>	<i>Totaal</i>
Skeikundig:			
(a) Munisipale swembaddens.....	82	—	82
(b) Munisipale plasdammietjies.....	31	—	31

MUNISIPALE MARK:

Daaglikse inspeksies van al die produkte op die vroeëoggendmark is uitgevoer en die volgende hoeveelhede eetware is gedurende die jaar afgekeur en vernietig:—

Vrugte en groente:			
Kaste.....	8570	Graansakke.....	33
Suikersakkies.....	3900	Sakkies.....	32891
Kratte.....	2355	Bondels.....	85
Hope.....	3	Handmandjies.....	374
Pluimvee (lewend):		Wildsbokke:	
Getal ondersoek.....	45508	Getal ondersoek.....	728
Getal afgekeur.....	26	Getal afgekeur.....	12
Wild (voëls):			
Getal ondersoek.....	24		
Getal afgekeur.....	2		

Hier volg 'n weergawe van die werk wat gedurende die jaar geëindig 31 Desember 1966 deur die Voedselseksie gedoen is.

Oortredings waarmee handel is.....	1801
Oortredings weggeruim.....	1792
Kennisgewings bestel.....	159
Aansegings gegee.....	1642
Herinspeksies.....	159
Klagtes waarmee handel is en advies gegee.....	178
Lisensie-aansoeke waarmee handel is.....	252
Inspeksie van slaghuise.....	196
Inspeksie van vishandelaarwinkels.....	146
Inspeksie van bakkerye.....	284
Inspeksie van banketbakkerye.....	81
Inspeksie van restaurante en teekamers.....	2150
Inspeksie van Bantoe-eethuise.....	176
Inspeksie van vrugte- en groentewinkels.....	287
Inspeksie van melkwinkels en melkdepots.....	6
Inspeksie van ander voedselwinkels.....	1502
Inspeksie van koeldrankfabrieke.....	191
Inspeksie van ander voedselafwerke.....	637
Inspeksie van oggendmark.....	297
Diverse inspeksies.....	759
Etensuurinspeksies.....	249
Naginspeksies.....	96
Vroeëoggend-inspeksies.....	23
Hotelle en losieshuise.....	486
Monsters geneem.....	809
TOTAAL.....	8964

PLAAGBEHEERSEKSIE:**Muskietbestryding:**

Roetine-muskietbestrydingsmaatreëls wat gedurende die jaar uitgevoer is, behels die verwydering van plantegroei van die walle van spruite, watervore, besproeiingsdamme, die dreinerings van moerasse, afskuinsing van watervore, opvul van gate en dongas waarin water kan opgaar en broeiplekke vir muskiete bied, asook die bespuiting met insektmiddels van alle broeiplekke wat aangetref was.

Beheer moet tans oor 'n geweldige uitgestrekte gebied gehandhaaf word. Alle spruite, damme en ander moontlike broeiplekke van muskiete is gereeld een keer per week bespuit. Bespuiting het geskied vanaf 2 Januarie 1966 tot einde Mei en is weer hervat op 17 September en volgehou tot 31 Desember 1966.

Pretoria het 'n baie droë voorjaar beleef en moontlike broeiplekke van muskiete is goed onder beheer gehou. Die laaste drie maande van die jaar het reën mildelik geval en het menige broeiplek ontstaan met die gevolglike voorkoms van die muskietplaag. Klagtes het geweldig toegeneem en by ondersoek is broeiplekke grotendeels op privaatpersele in ou blikke, buitebande, swembaddens, ongebruikte visdamme asook in septiese tenks aangetref. Alle broeiplekke wat gevind is, is behandel. Die bewoners van eiendomme waar misstande aangetref is, is van advies bedien en mondelinge of skriftelike waarskuwings is uitgereik. In geen geval was dit egter nodig om geregtelike stappe teen persone te neem weens versuim om aan kennisgewings te voldoen nie.

Twee honderd en vyftig gelling M25-emulsiekonsentraat en 180 gelling antimalaria-olie is gebruik. Die muskietplaag het die meeste in die ingelyfde gebiede voorgekom waar intensiewe maatreëls nie toegepas kon word nie weens die tekort aan personeel en besnoeiing in die begroting.

Vierhonderd en vyftig gate en dongas is gedurende die jaar gevul om te verhoed dat water daarin kan opgaar en om potensiele broeiplekke te voorkom.

Sew-en-negentig klagtes is ondersoek en die nodige bestrydingsmaatreëls is uitgevoer. Hierdie klagtes het hoofsaaklik gedurende die laaste helfte van die jaar voorgekom na die groot reën.

Twaalf kleinhoewes binne die munisipale gebied wat deur groenteboere bewerk word sowel as die vuurhoutjiefabriek in Pretoria-Wes, die watervore van Les Marais-waterraad, die spruit wat deur die Universiteitsproefplaas vloei, spoorwegwerwe te Capital Park en Pretoria-sentraal is weekliks besoek en bestrydingsmaatreëls toegepas. Die boere op die kleinhoewes, die bestuurder van die vuurhoutjiefabriek, die Universiteitsproefplaas en die Les Marais-waterraad, het almal hulle volle ondersteuning verleen en die vereiste gelde vir die dienste betaal.

KNAAGDIERBESTRYDING:

Die bestrydingsmaatreëls behels die bestryding van knaagdiere op alle munisipale eiendomme, soos byvoorbeeld alle kantore te Munitoria, die stadsaal, die munisipale kantore in Pretoriusstraat, Nieblanksakekantore, buswerkwinkels, slagplaas, rioolwerke (sentraal asook Rooiwal), Rietvleiwaterwerke, Fonteinedal, Nieblankegebiede en ook Laudium.

Drieduisend vyfhonderd twee-en-tagtig inspeksies is gedurende die jaar uitgevoer. Seweduisend vyfhonderd eenhede lokaas is geplaas waarvan 3,615 deur knaagdiere gevreet is. Sewehonderd ses-en-vyftig knaagdiere is gevind. Die aantal wat gedood is, sal egter hierdie getal ver oorskry aangesien 'n groot aantal karkasse nie gevind kon word nie.

Ses-en-dertig klagtes is gedurende die jaar van persone op privaat persele ontvang. Alle klagtes is ondersoek en die nodige mondelinge of skriftelike kennisgewings betreffende bestrydingsmaatreëls is uitgereik. Alle kennisgewings is nagekom.

Agt-en-dertig opeenhopings van vullis wat skuilplek vir knaagdiere gebied het, is opgeruim en verwyder.

Twee-en-vyftig aansoeke deur persone wat geboue wou sloop, is ontvang en na ondersoek is die vereiste „knaagdiervrysertifikate” uitgereik, wat toestemming verleen om voort te gaan met die sloping van sodanige geboue.

BESTRYDING VAN VLIEË, KAKKERLAKKE, WEELUISE, VISMOTTE, MIERE, TAPYTKEWERS, KRIEKE, SKERPIOENE, VLOOIE, BOSLUISE, VLERMUISE, ENS.

Alle munisipale eiendomme is gereeld een keer per maand besoek en waar tekens van bogenoemde insekte gevind is, is onmiddellik bestrydingsmaatreëls getref. Altesaam 52 munisipale geboue is gedurende die jaar behandel.

Waar klagtes van persone op privaat persele ontvang is, is die persone van advies bedien en die nodige bestrydingsmaatreëls voorgeskryf.

In sommige gevalle waar oues van dae, blinde of gebrekklike mense nie in staat was om doeltreffende maatreëls toe te pas nie, is aktiewe hulp verleen en die misstande uit die weg geruim.

BILHARZIA:

In die ou Pretoriase gebied is geen Bilharziadraende slakke aangetref nie. Bilharziadraende slakke is egter in die Morelettaspruit in die omgewing van Lynnwood Manor, Meyerspark en Silverton gevind. Die slakke is na die Mediese Navorsingsinstituut in Johannesburg gestuur vir ontleding maar nie een van hulle was met die Bilharzia-parasiet besmet nie.

Ondersoeke is ook by Rietvleidam en Fonteinedal asook by die Austin Roberts-voëlpark uitgevoer maar geen Bilharziadraende slakke is gevind nie.

'n Statistiese uiteensetting van die werksaamhede gedurende die jaar is hierby aangeheg.

KNAAGDIERBEHEER:

	<i>Totaal vir Jaar</i>
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	36
Oortredings weggeruim.....	36
Aansegginge gegee.....	36
Perseel herinspekteer.....	—
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee.....	36
Nuwe knaagdiervrye vloere in graan-, meel-, voer- of ander pakkamers aangebring..	—
Vloere herstel of mure of dakke knaagdierwerend gemaak in meel-, graan- of voerpakkamers.....	—
Nie-knaagdiervrye graan-, voer- of ander pakkamers gesloop.....	—
Ophopings van vuilgoed of hout wat rotte mag huisves, skoongemaak en verwyder...	38
Diverse inspeksies.....	844
Inspeksie van munisipale persele.....	2612
Knaagdieropruiminginspeksie.....	52
TOTALE INSPEKSIES VIR DIE JAAR.....	3582
Gifaas op dorpsveld gestel.....	7500
Getal aaslokvalle geneem.....	3615
Rotgate op dorpsveld, ens. met gas behandel.....	—
Persele in stad met gas behandel.....	—
Getal knaagdiere op munisipale persele vernietig.....	756
Getal diere onder verdagte omstandighede aangetref en ingestuur vir bakteriologiese ondersoek.....	—
Getal vervolgings.....	—

MUSKIETBEHEER:

	<i>Totaal vir Jaar</i>
Oortredings waarmee gehandel is.....	97
Oortredings weggeruim.....	97
Kennisgewings bestel.....	—
Aansegings gegee.....	97
Persele herinspekteer.....	—
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee.....	97
Nagaan van damme waar onkruid verwyder is.....	935
Nagaan van damme wat bespuit is.....	519
Nagaan van besproeiingsvore wat skoongemaak is.....	933
Nagaan van besproeiingsvore wat bespuit is.....	473
Nagaan van dreinerings van moerasgebiede.....	44
Nagaan van bespuiting van moerasgebiede.....	25
Gate en holtes opgevol.....	450
Huise wat vir muskietbeheer bespuit is.....	—
Spesiale ondersoek om muskiete te identifiseer.....	—
Inspeksies in verband met malaria-aanmelding.....	—
Diverse inspeksies.....	626
Bespuiting teen insekte.....	32
Vroeëoggend-inspeksies.....	—
TOTALE INSPEKSIES VIR DIE JAAR.....	4134

SLUMOPRUIMING.

Die Afdeling het, ten spyte van die voortgesette fenomenale ontwikkeling van die stad, 'n suksesvolle jaar ondervind in sy pogings om die hoë standaard van behuising te handhaaf en ons het daarin geslaag om, ondanks die nypende tekort, die aantal slumwoningen en ander onwenslike soorte huisvesting tot 'n minimum peil te verlaag.

Die gebrek aan geskikte huisvesting vir die laerinkomstegroep en veral die mense met groot gesinne, wêreks steeds kommer aangesien die meeste van die slumwoningen en buitegeboue deur gesinne in dié kategorie geokkupeer word. Hoë boukoste en die tekort aan goedkoop erwe maak dit ekonomies moeilik vir hierdie groep om self huise te bou en ook vir ander instansies om hulle van geskikte wonings te voorsien.

Geringe slumtoestande is die gevolg van oorbewoning, ontoereikende kook-, was- en skoonmaakgeriewe en onbehoorlike skeiding van geslachte en kan hoofsaaklik toegeskryf word aan die huidige tekort aan huisvesting vir die middel- en laerinkomstegroepe.

Die bewoning van buitegeboue en ander ongewenste huisvesting in private agterplase is skynbaar aan die toeneem en hierdie neiging veroorsaak steeds kommer.

Die redes vir die genoemde toestande is skynbaar die voortdurende instroming van mense na stede as gevolg van die aanhoudende droogtetoeestande, die instroming van mense van aangrensende gebiede, immigrante van oorsee en die geweldige uitbreiding van die stad se nywerheids- en besigheidsgebiede.

Dit is uiters moeilik om mense te help wat onder die voormelde onbevredigende toestande woon en alhoewel die bepalinge van die Slumsregulasies baie maklik op sulke eiendomme van toepassing gemaak kan word, sou dit net aanleiding gee tot dergelike of erger toestande elders deur dieselfde gesinne, tensy hulle behoorlik hervestig kan word.

Hoewel 'n groot aantal kennisgewings aan eienaars en bewoners weens oortreding van die Slumswet en die munisipale Slumsregulasies bestel is, was daar geen rede vir besorgdheid nie, aangesien die meeste kennisgewings nagekom en drastiese optrede slegs in baie uitsonderlike gevalle vereis is.

Ten spyte van die akute personeeltekort, is daar gedurende die jaar 'n volledige opname van die posisie ten opsigte van slumwoningen in die gebiede Riverside (nou bekend as Jan Niemand-park), Eersterust (d.w.s. die gedeelte suid van die spoor) en van die noordelike gedeelte van Claremont, gemaak. Met uitsondering van Claremont en die Eersterustgebied (waar die Stadsraad eiendomme aangekoop en gesloop het), is die nodige kennisgewings ingevolge die Slumswet en -regulasies aan eienaars bestel om aan vereistes van hierdie Afdeling te voldoen. Met betrekking tot die Eersterustgebied is die aangeleentheid na sorgvuldige beraadslaging nog hangende en geniet dit nog die aandag van sekere Staatsdepartemente. Toestande alhier is baie swak en sorgwekkend, maar daar word vermoed dat uitsluitel eersdaags hieroor verkry sal word. Die Stadsraad het in die besondere gedeelte van Claremont wat deur Kleurlinge en Asiate bewoon was, die eiendomme aangekoop, bewoners hervestig en alle swak geboue gesloop. Groot vordering is reeds hier gemaak en die gebied sal heelwaarskynlik vroeg volgende jaar opgeruim wees. Die beplanning van hierdie besondere gedeelte van Claremont geniet ondertussen nog die Raad se aandag.

Eienaars van persele wat as erge slumpersele beskou word, het baie goeie samewerking verleen en baie van hierdie wonings en ander geboue wat vir woondoeleindes gebruik was, is gesloop nadat die nodige permitte daarvoor verkry was. Onder die omstandighede was dit nie vir hierdie Afdeling nodig om sake aanhangig te maak vir voorlegging aan 'n Slumsopruimingshof nie. Heelwat geringe slumwoningen is ook gesloop om plek te maak vir nuwe wonings, woonstelle, besighede en ander geboue.

Gedurende die jaar is 131 eiendomme deur die Raad aangekoop en/of onteien om grond beskikbaar te stel vir voorgestelde pad- en ander skemas wat die Raad wil ontwikkel. Hierdie eiendomme is deur die Slumseksie geïnspekteer en verslae oor hul strukturele toestand is voorgelê. Sommige van die eiendomme het op een of ander stadium die aandag van hierdie Afdeling geniet ingevolge die bepalinge van die Slumswet en die Slumsregulasies. Al die erge slumeiendomme wat aldus verkry word, word gesloop sodra die geboue ontruim word.

Volledige statistiese opgawes rakende wonings wat as erge slumpersele beskou word en oor bewoonde buitegeboue word hieronder verstrek.

INDELING EN VOORKOMSSYFER VAN BEKENDE ERGE SLUMEIENDOMME EN GEOKKUPEERDE BUITEGEBOUE IN BLANKEGEBIEDE:

A. Erge slumeiendomme:

Voorstad	Herstel		Omgeskakel		Gesloop		Getal afge- handelde erge slums		Bewoon		Ongewoon		Getal bekende erge slums	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Arcadia	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	2	2
Gezina	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	5	—
Goedehoop	—	—	—	—	3	6	3	6	24	20	4	6	28	26
Parktown	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Pretoria-sentraal	—	—	—	1	10	3	10	4	6	3	4	5	10	8
Pretoria-Wes	—	—	—	2	4	4	4	6	3	6	4	1	7	7
Skouterrein	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	104	85	—	66	47	151	47
Rietfontein	2	—	—	—	3	3	5	3	2	1	1	—	3	1
Riviera	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Sunnyside	—	—	—	—	4	9	4	9	2	8	—	6	2	14
Villieria	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	—
Wonderboom-suid	2	—	—	—	3	1	5	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
Booysens	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	1
Claremont	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	5	—	—	5	5
Daspoort	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	5
Daspoort-landgoed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	4	4
Hermanstad	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	3	1	2	—	—	1	2
Mountain View	1	1	—	—	3	3	4	4	3	1	2	1	5	2
Pretoria Gardens	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Despatch	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—
East Lynne	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	7	1	1	3	8
Pretoria-Noord/Wolmer	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	88	75	6	6	94	81
Riverside	—	—	—	—	3	6	3	6	—	9	1	4	1	13
Silverton	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	4	11	6	3	7	14	13
Wonderboom-plotte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
GROOTTOTAAL	8	2	—	3	43	170	51	175	160	151	38	92	198	243

OPMERKINGS: Besonderhede rakende wonings en ander strukture wat in die gebiede Eersterust (gedeelte suid van die spoor) en Claremont (noordelike gedeelte) gesloop is of wat nog bewoon word, is nie by die voorgaande opgawe ingesluit nie.

Met afsluiting van die verslagjaar was die stand van sake in voorgenoemde gebiede soos volg:—

Eersterust: Gedeelte suid van die spoor:—

(a) Wonings/strukture bewoon (getal vertrekke van elk wissel van 1 tot 24).....	82
(b) Wonings/strukture gesloop.....	8
(Despatch: aangrensend aan voorgenoemde gedeelte van Eersterust: Strukture gesloop...)	(6)

Claremont: Noordelike gedeelte:—

(a) Erge slumeiendomme:	
(i) wonings/buitegeboue gesloop.....	16
(ii) wonings/buitegeboue bewoon.....	22
(iii) wonings onbewoon.....	1
(b) Ander eiendomme wat in 'n swak strukturele toestand is:	
(i) wonings/buitegeboue gesloop.....	15
(ii) wonings/buitegeboue bewoon.....	22

B. GEOKKUPEERDE BUITEGEBOUE:

Voorstad	Betrek gedurende 1966	Ontruim gedurende 1966	Bewoon 31.12.66
Arcadia	2	2	—
Brooklyn	1	—	1
Capital Park	3	2	1
Danville	2	—	2
Gezina	6	3	3
Goedehoop	3	1	2
Hatfield	1	—	1
Mayville	2	1	1
Parktown	1	—	1
Pretoria-sentraal	3	1	2
Pretoria-Wes	14	9	5
Rietfontein	7	4	3
Sunnyside	2	2	—
Villieria	3	—	3

Wonderboomsuid.....	7	4	3
Booysens.....	8	4	4
Claremont.....	11	4	7
Daspoort.....	12	6	6
Daspoort-landgoed.....	1	1	—
Mountain View.....	6	4	2
Pretoria Gardens.....	7	3	4
East Lynne.....	9	6	3
Erasmia.....	1	—	1
Pretoria-Noord/Wolmer.....	39	18	21
Silverton.....	2	1	1
TOTAAL.....	153	76	77

Die opsomming van buitegebou-bewoning vir die verslagjaar 1965 was:—

Getal betrek 146; getal ontruim 36; getal bewoon 110.

Daar moet egter geboekstaaf word dat die Afdeling weens werkdrukke en personeeltekort tot dusver nog nie daartoe in staat was om 'n gedetailleerde opname van erge slumeiendomme en bewoonde buitegeboue in al die onlangs ingelyfde gebiede uit te voer nie.

SLUMOPRUIMING IN NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE:

Die opruiming van slumwonings en ander onbevredigende soorte huisvesting in al die Nieblanke-woongebiede wat ingevolge die Wet op Groepsgebiede tot Blankegebiede geproklameer is, is weer eens suksesvol uitgevoer.

Hierdie gebiede wat die voorstede Lady Selborne, 'n gedeelte van Claremont, The Highlands en Eastwood insluit, sal in alle waarskynlikheid in die komende jaar opgeruim word. Daar word streng by die beleid gehou om alle slumeiendomme wat deur die Stadsraad in hierdie gebiede aangekoop word, te sloop nadat die okkuppeerders in die nuwe gebiede hervestig is.

HOFGEDINGE:

Soos in vorige jare en in ooreenstemming met die algemene beleid van die Afdeling het ons voortgegaan om die samewerking van die publiek te verkry liewer as om hofgedinge in te stel. Soos reeds vroeër gemeld, is geen Slumhofgedinge ingevolge die Slumswet ingestel nie. Dit was egter nodig om hofgedinge ingevolge die Slumsregulasies in te stel in die volgende gevalle:—

<i>Aard van Oortreding</i>	<i>Getal Aanklagte</i>
Toegelaat dat onbevredigende buitegebou vir bewoning deur Blankes gebruik word.....	1
Versuim om perseel in 'n behoorlike strukturele toestand te hou en van voldoende geriewe te voorsien.....	1

SLOPINGS EN OMSKAKELING VAN WOONPERSELE:

Heelwat aansoeke om toestemming om wonings te sloop of woonpersele vir besigheidsgebruik om te skakel, is ingevolge die bepalinge van die Wet op Behuising no. 4 van 1966, behandel.

As gevolg van optrede deur hierdie Afdeling het die eienaars van 47 eiendomme besluit om die verbeteringe op die eiendomme te sloop en is heelwat nuwe geboue daarna opgerig. Twee eienaars van eiendomme het dan ook hul persele omgeskakel en vir besigheidsdoeleindes aangewend.

Gedurende die jaar is 301 wonings en ander wooneenhede in die Blankegebiede gesloop. Slopings-permitte word nie vir besighede benodig nie, maar daar is aangedring dat sertifikate verkry word dat hierdie geboue knaagdier- en insektevry is, voordat met die sloping begin mag word. 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 Departement van Gemeenskapsbou verwys:

	<i>Getal wonings (5 of minder woonkamers elk)</i>	<i>Getal woonkamers betrokke</i>	<i>Permitte toegestaan</i>	<i>Permitte hangende</i>
Slopings.....	170	726	133	37
Omskakelings.....	14	53	10	4
TOTAAL.....	184	779	143	41

Let Wel: Bogenoemde syfers sluit nie aansoeke om heroorweging in nie.

Aansoeke vir Oorweging deur die Stadsraad:

	<i>Getal wonings (meer as 5 woonkamers elk)</i>	<i>Getal woonkamers betrokke</i>	<i>Magtiging verleen</i>	<i>Magtiging hangende</i>
Slopings.....	22	160	19	3
Omskakelings.....	1	6	1	—
TOTAAL.....	23	166	20	3

Die syfers wat in die tabelle hierbo verstrek is, sluit slegs aansoeke om die sloping van wonings in die Blankegebiede in.

Eiendomme wat deur die Stadsraad verkry word in die bestaande Nieblankegebiede wat tot Blankegebiede geproklameer is, word gesloop ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op Groepsgebiede en kragtens magtiging wat deur die Minister van Binnelandse Sake verleen is. Die totale aantal huise wat reeds in die gebiede gesloop is, is soos volg:—

Lady Selborne/Claumont — 1394; Eastwood — 160; Eersterust — 74; The Highlands — 172.

STATISTIEK OOR SLUMVOORKOMING EN OPRUIMINGSWERK:

Besonderhede van slumopruimingswerk wat gedurende die verslagjaar onderneem is, is soos volg:

<i>Soort inspeksie</i>	<i>Getal persele</i>
Private wonings.....	1532
Geokkupeerde buitegeboue.....	467
Sloping van wooneenhede (voor en na permitte toegestaan is).....	470
Omskakeling van wooneenhede (voor en na permitte toegestaan is).....	24
Wonings in gebiedsopnames.....	1517
Klagtes ondersoek.....	382
Herinspeksie van persele.....	1846
Ouetehuse.....	13
Crèches en kleuterskole.....	195
Diverse inspeksies.....	210
Na-uurse inspeksies.....	6
TOTAAL.....	6662

Besonderhede van optrede na bogenoemde inspeksies en ondersoeke, is soos volg:—

Kennisgewings bestel:

Verbod op okkupasie.....	73
Oorbewoning.....	47
Strukturele herstelwerk en opknappings.....	98
Bad-, was- en kookgeriewe.....	33

TOTAAL..... 251

Mondelinge waarskuwings en advies gegee.....	2547
Briewe gerig (aanmanings, verlengings, besonderhede van werk vereis, ens.).....	274
Aangeleenthede na ander Afdelings verwys.....	36
Onderhoude met lede van die publiek.....	2823

TOTAAL..... 5680

Totale getal oortredings waarmee gehandel is..... 2798

Totale getal kennisgewings en aanmanings waaraan voldoen is..... 2609

KLEUTERSKOLE, CRÈCHES EN OUETEHUISE:

Daar is nog 'n ernstige tekort aan inrigtings van hierdie aard met die gevolg dat heelwat navrae en aansoeke gedurende die verslagjaar behandel is.

Die meeste aansoeke wat voorgelê is, was in verband met private woonhuise wat die aanvraers wou omskakel en aanpas vir gebruik as inrigtings van hierdie aard. Die stigting van sulke inrigtings moet aangemoedig word, maar terselfdertyd moet sorg gedra word dat private wonings wat nie aan toepaslike standaarde voldoen nie, nie vir sulke doeleindes gebruik word nie. Die ontwerp van baie woonhuise wat aanvraers vir sulke doeleindes wil gebruik, gee aanleiding tot talryke probleme om aan die vereiste standaarde te voldoen en baie aanvraers het nadat hulle daarvan in kennis gestel was, besluit om nie met hul skemas voort te gaan nie.

NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE:

Personeel:

Die Personeel van hierdie Seksie bestaan uit:

- 1 Afdelingsgesondheidsinspekteur.
- 2 Gesondheidsinspekteurs (een vakature).
- 6 Nieblanke Gesondheidsinspekteurs (vyf vakatures).

Met die geweldige uitbreiding van die Indiërvorstad, Laudium, en die heersende toestande in die Asiatebuurt, behoort dit oorweeg te word om binne afsienbare tyd 'n Indiërgesondheidsinspekteur aan te stel wat hom by intensiewe gesondheidswerk in die Asiatiese gebiede sal bepaal.

Een Bantoesondheidsinspekteur is in die Atteridgeville/Saulsville-gebied werksaam en die poste in die ander Bantoegebiede is vakant as gevolg van 'n tekort aan Gesondheidsinspekteurs.

Voorsiening vir kantoorgeriewe vir die Bantoesondheidsinspekteurs is in die administratiewe geboue van die Stadsraad se Afdeling Nieblankesake in die betrokke Bantoegebiede gemaak.

Al hierdie amptenare is onder die toesig van die Afdelingsgesondheidsinspekteur wat toesig hou oor al die werksaamhede in die Stadsraad se Nieblankedorpsgebiede.

BANTOEDORPSGEBIEDE:**1. Lady Selborne en Claremont (Erwe 1—36):**

Hierdie mees onbevredigende gebiede is as Blankegebied verklaar en daar is op groot skaal 'n aanvang gemaak met die hervestiging van die inwoners in Mamelodi en Eersterust, wat binne die munisipale gebied geleë is en in Ga Rankuwa buite die munisipale gebied, wat deur die Departement van Bantoe-administrasie en -ontwikkeling beheer word. Huise is tans by Ga-Rankuwa beskikbaar, maar as gevolg van 'n watertekort is die hervestiging vertraag. 'n Pyplyn vir water word tans na die betrokke woonbuurt aangelê en nader voltooiing. Die volgende aantal gesinne kwalifiseer vir hervestiging in:—

Ga-Rankuwa.....	1800
Mamelodi.....	300
Onwettiges.....	Geen

Die algehele hervestiging en opruiming van hierdie gebied sal gedurende 1967 afgehandel word. Behalwe die Bantoes in hierdie gebied is daar nog 'n aantal Sjinese en Indiërhandelaars wat hervestig sal moet word.

2. Atteridgeville/Saulsville:

Gedurende die jaar is veertien nuwe huise gebou en daar is nog 'n aantal leë boupersele wat beskikbaar is aan persone in die hoër inkomstegroep wat hulle eie huise oprig.

Die lewenstandaard van die inwoners van hierdie Bantoe woonbuurt is die hoogste van al die Bantoe woonbuurtes in Pretoria. Feitlik al die kinders woon skole by en dit is opvallend hoe skoon hulle kleredrag is en hoe besonder skoon hulle op hulself is. Wonings is vergroot en sekere is gemoderniseer en sindelikhed by wonings is oor die algemeen van 'n hoë standaard.

Die samewerking van die handelaars en inwoners was goed en dit was nie nodig om enige geregtelike stappe as gevolg van gesondheidsoortredings te doen nie.

Getal huise 1965.....	9804
Getal huise 1966.....	9818
Vermeerdering.....	14

3. Laudium:

Hierdie Indiërdorpsgebied is suidwes van Pretoria geleë en ontwikkel vinnig. Die huise wat deur privaat persone opgerig word, vergelyk goed met die modernste wonings in die mees vooraanstaande woongebiede in Pretoria. In die afgelope jaar het die Stadsraad 574 huise opgerig en 116 huise is deur privaat persone gebou. 'n Moderne pottelbakkerie, klerefabrieke en 'n motorhawe doen goeie sake. Daarbenewens is 'n nuwe poskantoor sowel as 'n moderne bioskoopzaal ook gedurende die jaar opgerig en in gebruik geneem.

Pragtige tuine is by die woonhuise aangebring en al die strate is geteer. Die skole wat tans beskikbaar is, is vol en daar sal in die nabye toekoms bykomende skole opgerig moet word.

As gevolg van die mooi samewerking van die inwoners was dit nie nodig om enige geregtelike stappe te doen nie en net 'n geringe aantal kennisgewings is gedurende die jaar bestel.

Getal huise 1965.....	566
Getal huise 1966.....	690
Vermeerdering.....	124
Huise in aanbou.....	80

4. Asiatebuurt en Kleurlinglokaasie:

Hierdie Nieblankegebiede is na aan die sentrale gedeelte van die stad geleë en is in 'n uiters slegte toestand, as gevolg van defektiewe strukturele toestande, oorbewoning, gebrek aan wasgeriewe en 'n ou en uitgediende rioolstelsel.

Die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou het hierdie gebied by die Stadsraad oorgeneem en is van voorneme om dit te herbeplan.

5. Eersterust:

Hierdie gebied, uitsluitlik vir Kleurlinge, is oos van die stad en aangrensend aan Mamelodi geleë. 'n Groot gedeelte van die gebied is van riolering voorsien en stadswater is by al die persele aangebring.

'n Winkelkompleks wat aan al die gesondheidsvereistes voldoen, is deur die Stadsraad gedurende die jaar opgerig en 'n nuwe kinderhawe is ook voltooi en in gebruik geneem.

'n Aantal Sjinese handelaars doen nog besigheid en is in die gebied woonagtig. Hierdie mense sal mettertyd hervestig word.

Getal huise 1965.....	480
Getal huise 1966.....	890
Vermeerdering.....	410

6. Mamelodi:

Hierdie Bantoe woonbuurt ontwikkel teen 'n geweldige tempo en die oorsaak hiervan is die hervestiging van gesinne uit die gebiede wat Blank verklaar is.

Die sanitêre en vullisverwydering word uitgevoer deur die Afdeling Nieblankesake. Hierdie diens is tans in 'n mate onbevredigend, maar sal in die nabye toekoms verbeter, aangesien 'n groot gedeelte van riolering voorsien is en die oorblywende gedeelte in die volgende jaar afgehandel sal word. Die rioolplaas naby Baviaanspoort is voltooi en funksioneer bevredigend.

Gedurende die jaar was dit nodig om sekere van die inwoners en handelaars te dagvaar vir gesondheidsmisstande.

Besigheidspersele word gereeld besoek en 'n groot aantal huis-tot-huis-besoeke is uitgevoer. Die neiging van die inwoners om hoenderhokke of ander ongeoorloofde strukture op te rig en persone daarin te huisves, bestaan nog. Hierdie onreëlmatigheid is onder die aandag van die Afdeling Nie-blankesake gebring en 'n groot aantal is alreeds gesloop.

'n Groot aantal van hierdie inwoners het nog intensiewe gesondheidsvoorligting nodig. Dit kan alleenlik bevredigend gedoen word wanneer die personeeltekort nie meer bestaan nie.

Getal huise 1965.....	12247
Getal huise 1966.....	13004
Vermeerdering.....	757

7. Eastwood:

Hierdie woonbuurt is ook as Blankegebied verklaar en 'n groot aantal van die inwoners is in ander Nieblankewoonbuurte gehuisves.

Die volgende aantal Bantoes gesinne kwalifiseer vir hervestiging in:—

Ga-Rankuwa.....	162
Boekenhoutfontein.....	3
Themba.....	1

Twee-en-dertig grondeienaars, wat nog op vergoeding wag en wat nog binne die gebied woon, sal self 'n heencome elders vind. Veertien gesinne, hoofsaaklik ongeoorloofde buitelanders, kwalifiseer nie vir hervestiging nie.

Behalwe die bogenoemde Bantoes is daar nog 'n klein aantal Oosterlinge wat bedrywe beoefen en hulle sal ook mettertyd hervestig word.

8. The Highlands en Newlands:

Hierdie gebied is naby Eastwood geleë en is ook as Blankegebied verklaar. Die inwoners is feitlik almal hervestig met die uitsondering van die volgende:

Kleurlinge.....	15 siele
Indiërs.....	20 siele
Sjinese.....	2 siele

Getal huise gesloop 1966:

Lady Selborne.....	1394
The Highlands en Newlands.....	170
Eastwood.....	160

BYDRAE DEUR DIE DIREKTEUR VAN NIEBLANKESAKE: NIEBLANKEBEHUISINGSEKSIE

1. Atteridgeville:

Vierhonderd vyf-en-sewentig morg groot en word as een van die beste Bantoe dorpe in die Republiek beskou. Atteridgeville is in 1939 gestig; R819,724 is aan die oprigting van 1,532 wonings en R494,178 aan die ontwikkeling van die gebied en dienste bestee.

Daar is twee-, drie-, vier-, en vyfvertrekhuise wat onder die nuwe beleid op 'n ekonomiese grondslag of aan die bewoners verkoop of verhuur is.

Afgesien van sulke dienste soos waterriolering en vuilgoedverwydering, is daar 'n uitstekende kliniek onder toesig van gekwalifiseerde geneesher en opgeleide verpleegsters.

Die inwoners het uitstekende sportgeriewe en daar word vir die meeste sportsoorte voorsiening gemaak.

2. Lady Selborne:

Dit is 'n Bantoe dorp met eiendomsreg wat die Raad by die voormalige Herculesmunisipaliteit ingelyf het. Die gebied is oorspronklik in 1903 of in 1905 aangelê en het uit 400 erwe bestaan. As gevolg van die ontwikkeling en uitbreiding van Pretoria is hierdie erwe in so 'n mate onderverdeel dat daar nou 1744 erwe is en die huidige bevolkingsyfer is ongeveer 12165.

Alle eiendomme is deur die Raad onteien en 1303 erwe is reeds op naam van die Stadsraad geregistreer. Meer as 4500 gesinne is na die Atteridgeville- en Mamelodi-dorpsgebiede en na die Bantoe-tuislande verskuif. Daar word voorsien dat alle inwoners in die nabye toekoms hervestig sal wees.

Daar is 'n ontspanningsaal, kliniek en crèche in die gebied, benewens 'n moderne kraaminrigting wat deur die Rooms-Katolieke Kerk beheer word.

NUWE SKEMAS:

3. Mamelodi:

Daar is tot datum 12,227 viervertrekhuise in die Mamelodi-Oos-(Vlakfontein) en -Wesgebiede voltooi.

Daarbenewens is die volgende geboue opgerig: 18 skole, 83 winkels, gemeenskapsentrum, biersaal, bioskoop, poskantoor, administratiewe blok, 4 crèches, kliniek, doktersspreekkamers, skrynwerkers-winkel, 'n kraaminrigting en 'n polisie-stasie.

'n Sportterrein is aangelê en 'n pawiljoen is opgerig.

Die gebied ontwikkel gestadig en voorrang word aan die voorsiening van elektrisiteit, riolering, padbou, en stormwaterdreineringsverleen.

Bevolkingsyfer — 86,520.

4. Atteridgeville/Saulsville:

Agtduisend tweehonderd vier-en-veertig viervertrekhuise is tot datum in die Atteridgeville/Saulsvillegebied voltooi.

Benewens 'n biblioteek, polisiestasië, poskantoor, administratiewe blok, 4 crèches, 'n ontspanning-saal, 'n bioskoop, 'n kliniek, 'n begrafnisondernemingsaak en 'n moderne droogskoonmakery is daar 20 skole en 80 winkels.

Die gebied ontwikkel volgens plan met die klem op rioolnetwerke, elektrisiteits- en waterdienste, padbou en stormwaterdreinerings.

5. Enkelkwartiere (Hostel):

(a) Saulsville:

339 Hosteleenhede vir die huisvesting van 6,400 persone is gebou en elektrisiteit is voorsien. Die gebied is gerioleer. Elke eenheid het gemeenskaplike warmwaterstortbaddens en 'n kombuis met elektriese warmplate vir kookgeriewe. Die maandelikse huur is R2.00. Ongeveer 6400 enkelopende Bantoes word tans gehuisves.

(b) Mamelodi:

Hosteleenhede vir die huisvesting van 4832 persone is voltooi. Soortgelyke geriewe as in die Saulsvillehostel word voorsien.

6. Algemeen:

Die geëlektrifiseerde spoorwegdiens na die Atteridgeville/Saulsville- en Mamelodigebiede verloop bevredigend.

7. Laudium:

Laudium is die nuwe gebied vir Asië. Seshonderd en vier huise is deur die Raad, en 166 deur private eienaars gebou. Alle noodsaaklike dienste word verskaf.

Daarbenewens is administrasiekantore, 'n kliniek, 'n poskantoor en 4 winkels opgerig.

8. Kleurlinggebied:

Ingevolge die Wet op Groepsgebiede is 'n gedeelte van die plaas Derdepoort 469 en 'n gedeelte van die bestaande dorpsgebiede Eersterust en Despatch, wat ongeveer 800 morg beslaan, tot 'n gebied vir bewoning deur lede van die Kleurlinggroep geproklameer.

Driehonderd vyf-en-sestig ekonomiese en 524 subekonomiese huise is deur die Raad en 4 deur private eienaars opgerig en alle noodsaaklike dienste word verskaf.

'n Gemeenskapsaal is voorsien en 'n begraafplaas is aangelê.

Administrasiekantore en 'n kliniek is voltooi en 'n winkelgebou is opgerig.

VERVOLGINGS:

Aard van oortreding	Totale getal vervolgings	Getal skuldig bevind	Getal onskuldig bevind	Getal terug- getrek	Getal gewaarsku- en ontslaan	Boetes opgelê
Versuim om aan kennisgewing te voldoen.....	29	15	—	2	12	R99.00
Versuim om bouerslatrines te verskaf.....	7	5	—	2	—	R60.00
Versuim om perseel skoon en netjies te hou.....	2	2	—	—	—	R30.00
Versuim om gebak tydens aflewering te bedek.....	1	1	—	—	—	R4.00
Bederfde eetware te koop aangebied.....	1	1	—	—	—	R20.00
Vlieëbroeiery op perseel.....	1	—	—	—	1	—

ALGEMENE INLIGTING: SLEGS NUWE WOONBUURTES

	Atteridgeville	Mamelodi	Laudium	Eersterust
Bevolking: 1.....	60668	86137	4140	4500
2 Tehuis.....	6783	4832	—	—
Woonhuise:				
(a) Bewoon.....	9818	13004	690	890
(b) Onbewoon.....	—	—	—	—
(c) In aanbou.....	—	—	80	—
Plekke van Aanbidding.....	37	35	—	4
Skole.....	20	25	2	2
Biersale.....	3	4	—	—
Biersaaldepots.....	4	—	—	—
Drankwinkels.....	2	3	—	—
Motorhawens.....	1	—	1	1
Kinderhawens.....	4	4	—	1
Tehuise.....	1	1	—	—
Administratiewe Geboue.....	1	1	1	1
Ouetehuise.....	1	1	—	—
Bioskope.....	1	1	1	—
Gemeenskapsentra/sale.....	3	2	1	1
Kwekerye.....	—	1	—	—

STATISTIESE OPGAWE VIR ALLE NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE:

A. Opsomming van inspeksies in die Nieblankegebiede gedurende die jaar:

Oorlaste waarmee handel is.....	10557
Kennisgewings waaraan voldoen is.....	714
Aansegings waaraan voldoen is.....	9652
Kennisgewings bestel.....	905
Aansegings gegee.....	9652
Herinspeksies.....	4228
Klagtes ondersoek.....	17
Lisensieaansoeke.....	650
Persele waar diere/pluimvee aangehou word.....	454
Slaghuisse.....	1341
Vis- en pluimveehandelaars.....	204
Bakkers en banketbakkers.....	—
Algemene handelaars (eetware).....	1715
Algemene handelaars (nie eetware nie).....	621
Restourante, teekamers en eethuisse.....	1736
Varsproduktehandelaars.....	806
Melkdepots en melkwinkels.....	65
Marskramerpakkamers.....	305
Varsprodukte- en roomyskarretjies.....	52
Afleweringervoertuie (vleis, melk, vis, brood).....	479
Bioskope en openbare sale.....	13
Huisinspeksies.....	905
Haarkappers.....	153
Washuisse en wasserye.....	8
Fabrieke en werkwinkels.....	68
Tydlike bouerslatrines.....	202
Bewoonde buitegeboue.....	2
Besoekke buite ure (vroegoggend-inspeksies).....	54
Bantoehostels.....	907
Sake wat na ander Afdelings verwys is.....	11
Verstopte riole/defektiewe wateraansluitings.....	1797
Ongemagtigde geboue.....	49
Strukturele gebreke aan geboue.....	465
Ander sake.....	—
TOTAAL.....	17307

Opmerkings:

Hierdie syfers is nie by verslae in verband met Blankegebiede ingesluit nie.

B. PLAAGBEHEER:

Die onderstaande is 'n opsomming van die werk wat in verband met plaagbeheer in die Nieblankegebiede gedoen is:—

Knaagdiere:

1. Klagtes ondersoek.....	12
2. Persele geïnspekteer en advies gegee.....	591
3. Kennisgewings en aansegings om lokvalle of gif te gebruik.....	422
4. Kennisgewings bestel waarin vereis word dat persele knaagdierveilig gemaak word..	105
5. Kennisgewings bestel ingevolge 3 en 4 hierbo waaraan voldoen is.....	90
6. Bestaande geboue knaagdierveilig gemaak.....	—
7. Nuwe knaagdierveilige geboue voltooi.....	—
8. Vervolgings weens versuim om regulasies na te kom.....	2
9. Ophoping van rommel of hout wat moontlik knaagdiere kan huisves, skoongemaak of verwyder.....	208
10. Getal knaagdiere gedood of as dood gerapporteer.....	1043
11. Rotvrye diervoedingsbakke voorsien.....	—
12. Sake na Plaagbeheer verwys.....	—
13. Sake in verband met knaagdierbeheer na ander Afdelings verwys.....	—

Muskiete:

1. Klagtes ondersoek.....	1
2. Inspeksies gedoen.....	14
3. Kennisgewings bestel en aansegings gegee.....	20
4. Kennisgewings onder (3) waaraan voldoen is.....	—
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om regulasies na te kom.....	—
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel.....	5
7. Advies in verband met muskietbeheer gegee.....	—
8. Soorte muskiete gevind.....	—

Vlieë:

1. Klagtes ondersoek.....	2
2. Inspeksies gedoen.....	136
3. Kennisgewings en aanseggings gegee.....	63
4. Kennisgewings onder (3) hierbo bestel, waaraan voldoen is.....	3
5. Vervolgings weens versuim om regulasies na te kom.....	1
6. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel.....	63
7. Advies in verband met vlieëbeheer gegee.....	63

C. BOUPLANNE:

Vyfhonderd drie-en-sestig planne vir veranderings, aanbouings en nuwe geboue in die Nieblanke-gebiede is gedurende die jaar ondersoek.

D. GELISENSIEERDE PERSELE:

	<i>Mame- lodi</i>	<i>Asiate- buurt</i>	<i>Eerste- rust</i>	<i>Lady Selborne</i>	<i>Clare- mont</i>	<i>Atte- ridgeville</i>	<i>Lau- duim</i>
Bakkers en banketbakkers.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Biljartsalonne.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Slagters.....	10	8	4	15	3	10	1
Steenkoolagentskappe.....	8	—	—	—	—	7	—
Skoenmakers.....	2	10	—	4	—	2	—
Fietshandelaars.....	3	16	1	3	—	3	—
Varsproduktehandelaars.....	5	47	1	7	4	5	1
Vishandelaars.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Algemene handelaars (lewensmiddele uitgesluit).....	13	50	—	—	—	1	—
Haarkappers.....	3	8	—	2	—	2	—
Marskramers, venters.....	1	84	1	16	—	5	18
Droogskoonmakers en wasserye.....	—	5	—	—	—	1	—
Melkdepots.....	8	2	—	1	—	5	1
Koeldrankhandelaars.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Bantoe-eethuise.....	6	1	3	23	—	2	—
Lewensmiddelehandelaars.....	14	64	6	40	6	22	2
Teaters.....	1	3	—	—	—	1	1
Kleremakers/sters.....	2	5	—	—	—	3	—
Begrafnisondernemers.....	3	—	—	1	—	1	—
Werkwinkels/Handelaars in motor- onderdele.....	3	6	1	—	—	1	2
Restourante en teekamers.....	8	36	1	2	4	13	1
Kruiedokters.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Roomysdepots.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fabrieke.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

BEHUISING EN REHABILITASIE VAN BLANKES

1. ALGEMENE BEHUISINGTOESTAND:

Teen die einde van 1966 het die Stadsraad van die volgende behuisingkemas besit:

A. Danville:

<i>Skema</i>	<i>Getal huise</i>	<i>Maandelikse huurgeld paaient</i>
(a) Subekonomies.....	200	R1.60—R19.45
(b) Ultra-laekoste-ekonomies.....	200	R29.85—R31.27
(c) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	300	R20.00—R22.00
(d) Laekoste-ekonomies.....	100	R19.00—R35.00
(e) Ekonomies.....	100	R21.64—R40.94
(f) Ekonomies (dubbelverdiepings).....	50	R37.15—R39.90
(g) Ouethuise.....	57	R12.95
(h) Subekonomies (uitbr. 2).....	93	R14.70—R31.25

B. Proclamation Hill:

(a) Subekonomies.....	96	R4.50—R5.95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	103	R20.00—R22.00

C. Hercules:

(a) Subekonomies.....	57	R2.40—R5.67
(b) Ekonomies.....	57	R25.00—R32.00
(c) Ouethuise (subekonomies).....	12	R3.00
(d) Nasionale Behuisingkema.....	4	± R30.00
(e) Subekonomies (nuwe skema).....	100	R18.00—R34.00

D. Buiteliggende woongebiede:

(i) <i>Nieu-Muckleneuk:</i>		
(a) Subekonomies.....	23	R3.50—R5.95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	23	R20.00—R22.00
(ii) <i>Villieria:</i>		
(a) Subekonomies.....	4	R5.45—R5.95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	66	R20.00—R22.00
(c) Ouethuise.....	60	R15.15
Opmerking. —Skema (c) is gedurende 1966 voltooi.		
(iii) <i>Rietfontein:</i>		
(a) Subekonomies.....	11	R4.85—R5.95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	9	R20.00—R22.00
(iv) <i>Wonderboomsuid:</i>		
(a) Subekonomies.....	11	R4.85—R5.95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	16	R20.00—R22.00
(v) <i>Mayville:</i>		
(a) Subekonomies.....	3	R4.85—R5.95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	5	R20.00—R22.00
(vi) <i>Pretoria-Wes:</i>		
(a) Subekonomies.....	11	R3.50—R5.95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies.....	3	R20.00—R22.00

Die genoemde omgeskakelde skemas was oorspronklik subekonomiese skemas wat in die loop van tyd na ekonomiese skemas omgeskakel en verkoop is.

(vii) <i>Hercules- en Mootgebied:</i>		
Ekonomies (voorheen Herculeskemas).....	97	R13.00—R22.00
(viii) <i>Gebiede Nieu-Muckleneuk en Capital Park:</i>		
Ekonomies.....	50	± R47.00
(ix) <i>Gebiede Danville en Pretoria-Wes (woonstelle):</i>		
(a) Danville-woonstelle (dié is almal tweekamerwoonstelle).....	18	R16.00—R17.00
(b) Pretoria-Wesgebied (Groenveldwoonstelle).....	30	R18.00—R37.00
(x) <i>Gebiede Moot en Eloffsdal:</i>		
(a) Ouethuise.....	84	R15.15
Opmerkings. —Skema (a) is gedurende 1966 voltooi.		

E. Tentoonstellingsterrein:

Daar was oorspronklik 99 ekonomiese huise wat met ingang van 1 Julie 1964 na subekonomiese huise omgeskakel is. In die loop van 1965 en 1966 is die huurders na ander behuisingkemas en al die eenhede is gesloop.

F. Sentraal, Goedehoop en ander voorstede:

As gevolg van die beplanning van nuwe snelweë en ander padbouwerke was die Raad verplig om verskeie eiendomme vir hierdie doel aan te koop. 'n Groot aantal eiendomme is reeds aangekoop.

In sommige gevalle waar die wonings nie ekonomies herstel kan word nie, word hulle gesloop.

Benewens die padbouprogram word algehele herbeplanning van die Goedehoopgebied ook in die vooruitsig gestel.

In die bogemelde gebiede verhuur die Raad tans die volgende eiendomme wat uiteindelik gesloop sal word:—

(a) Sentraal en ander voorstede.....	207	R28.00—R44.00
(b) Goedehoop.....	84	R12.00—R40.00
(c) Woonstelle — sentrale gebied (nege blokke woonstelle bestaande uit 122 woonstelle, 78 enkel- en dubbelkamers)....	122	R12.00—R43.00
(d) Maandelikse huurgeld vir enkel- en dubbelkamers.....	—	R8.00—R19.00

G. Riverside en Despatch:

Na aanleiding van die herbeplanning ingevolge die bepalings van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, het die Raad 'n groot aantal eiendomme aangekoop en op die oomblik word die volgende getal eenhede verhuur:—

(a) Riverside.....	6	R10.00—R13.00
(b) Despatch.....	7	R14.00—R18.00

H. Silverton:

(i) *Ekonomiese huise:* 502

Hierdie huise is almal deur individuele eienaars onder die Individuele Behuisingsleningskema opgerig.

Die maandelikse terugbetalings wissel van R15.00 tot R27.00, na gelang van die grootte van die huis en die bedrag wat onder die leningskema geleen is.

(ii) *Diverse eiendomme:*

Hierdie huise is vir sekere munisipale projekte aangekoop en word tans verhuur teen huurgelde wat van R5.00 tot R35.00 per maand wissel.

(iii) *Woonstelle:*

Een blok woonstelle, bekend as die "J. J. BOSMANHUIS", bestaan uit 57 twee- en driekamerwoonstelle wat teen 'n huurgeld van R23.00 tot R34.00 per maand verhuur word. Daar is ook 18 garages wat teen R2.00 elk per maand verhuur word.

I. PRETORIA-NOORD:

Ekonomiese huise: 226.

Soos in die geval van Silverton is hierdie huise ook opgerig ingevolge die Individuele Behuisingsleningskema en die maandelikse paaielemente wissel van R17.00 tot R27.00.

2. AANSOEKE ONTVANG OM BEHUISTING:

Gedurende die loop van die jaar is 1,545 aansoeke om behuising ontvang. (Dit is 198 meer as in die loop van die jaar geëindig 31 Desember 1965.) 'n Groot aantal aanvraers is gehuisves terwyl dié wat nie onmiddellik gehuisves kon word nie, na ander huise getrek het.

Waglyste vir goedgekeurde huurders of kopers kragtens die verskillende skemas word gehou en sodra 'n huis beskikbaar is, word dit aan die persoon wie se naam volgende op die besondere lys verskyn, aangebied.

3. BEHUISINGSKEMAS IN AANBOU:

Eenhonderd-en-vier ekonomiese woonstelle te Proclamation Hill-uitbreiding no. 1.

4. VOORGESTELDE SKEMAS:

In ooreenstemming met die Raad se beleid om behuising in die 1966/67-boekjaar te verskaf:—

<i>Skema</i>	<i>Gebied</i>	<i>Getal huise</i>	<i>Beraamde koste</i>
1. Ekonomiese huise.....	Hercules.....	80	R349,650
2. Ekonomiese huise.....	Danville.....	208	R993,720

SUIWELSEKSIE

A. BESONDERHEDE VAN LISENSIES WAARMEE GEHANDEL IS:

	<i>Nuut</i>	<i>Oorgedra</i>	<i>Gestaak</i>	<i>Geweier</i>	<i>Toe- of afname</i>
Produsente.....	38	10	27	—	+11
Produsent-verspreiders.....	—	—	—	—	—
Verspreiders.....	—	—	2	—	- 2
Melkwinkels.....	3	2	—	—	+ 3
TOTAAL.....	41	12	29	—	+12

Gedurende die jaar het die getal melkerye met 12 toegeneem.

B. LIGGING VAN PERSELE:

	<i>In Mun. gebied</i>	<i>Binne 10 myl</i>	<i>11-25 myl</i>	<i>26-50 myl</i>	<i>51-75 myl</i>	<i>76-100 myl</i>	<i>101-150 myl</i>	<i>151-200 myl</i>	<i>Verder as 200 myl</i>	<i>To-taal.</i>
Produsente.....	18	37	92	110	61	35	121	34	1	509
Produsent-verspreiders.....	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Verspreiders.....	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111
Melkwinkels.....	397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397
TOTAAL.....	530	39	92	110	61	35	121	34	1	1023

C. VERVOER VAN MELK:

Melk word gewoonlik in melkkanne deur middel van spoor- of padvervoer van die melkeryplase na die stad vervoer. Minstens 90% van die grootmaatlewering word deur middel van motorvoertuie, en die res per spoor vervoer. Beide metodes is uit 'n ekonomiese en higiëniese oogpunt nie ideaal nie. Hoewel die Melkraad en die meeste van die produsente 'n skema vir grootskaalse versameling en vervoer van melk goedgekeur het, kon die inwerkingstelling daarvan nie gedurende die jaar plaasvind nie as gevolg van die ernstige droogte en ander redes in verband daarmee. Dit is te betreur, maar aangesien toestande gedurende die tweede helfte van die jaar geweldig verbeter het weens die deurdringende reën, word daar gehoop dat die grootskaalse versameling en vervoer van melk vroeg in die komende jaar in sekere van ons produksiegebiede verwesenlik sal word. Aflewering van verwerkte melk en melkprodukte binne die Stad sowel as in die omliggende buitestedelike gebiede geskied deur middel van oordekte vragmotors, afleweringstietse, driewielmotors, elektriese melkkarretjies en spesiaal vervaardigde kragtietse en bromponies. Hierdie verskillende metodes van aflewering laat veel te wense oor en in afwagting van ondersoek, word daar verwag dat die aflewering van verwerkte melk en melkprodukte in en buite die stad in die toekoms deur middel van geïsoleerde of koelvoertuie sal geskied.

D. GEMIDDELDE DAAGLIKSE PRODUKSIE EN VERBRUIK VAN MELK:

1. Produksie:

(a) Produsente.....	33,193 gelling
(b) Gesertifiseerde roumelkprodusente.....	576 gelling
TOTAAL.....	33,769 gelling

2. Verbruik:

(a) Gepasteuriseerde melk.....	26,961 gelling
(b) Gesertifiseerde rou melk.....	576 gelling
TOTAAL.....	27,537 gelling

Opmerking: Soos in die vorige jaar het die gemiddelde daaglikse produksie die gemiddelde daaglikse verbruik oorskry. 'n Sekere hoeveelheid melk word derhalwe as „surplusmelk” beskou. Gedurende die jaar het dit op 'n daaglikse gemiddeld van 6,232 gelling te staan gekom. Alle „surplusmelk” word gewoonlik tot ander suiwelprodukte soos botter, gekondenseerde melk, poeiermelk, ens. verwerk. Alle melk, behalwe gesertifiseerde rou melk, is in vyf moderne pasteuriseringswerke wat binne die stadsgrense geleë is, gepasteuriseer. Nieteenstaande die droogte, het die gemiddelde daaglikse melkproduksie met ongeveer 1,800 gelling bo dié van die vorige jaar toegeneem. Melkverbruik, daarenteen, het slegs met ongeveer 300 gelling daaglik toeneem. Surplusmelk het met ongeveer 1500 gelling daaglik bo dié vir die vorige jaar toegeneem.

E. AFKEURING VAN MELK:

Gedurende die jaar is 'n beraamde hoeveelheid van 95,692 gelling by ontvangs weens suurwording, besmetting en om ander redes afgekeur.

F. PERSONEEL WAT IN DIE MELKHANDEL IN DIENS IS:

	<i>Blankes</i>	<i>Nieblankes</i>	<i>Totaal</i>
Produsente.....	556	2180	2736
Produsent-verspreiders.....	6	23	29
Verspreiders.....	129	266	395
TOTAAL.....	691	2469	3160

G. TIFOÏDETOETSING VAN MELKERYPERSONEEL:

	<i>Totaal</i>	<i>Negatief</i>	<i>Positief</i>
Blankes.....	3	3	—
Nieblankes.....	58	57	1
TOTAAL.....	61	60	1

Bostaande syfers dui aan dat slegs 'n klein persentasie (1.9%) van die totale ledetal van die personeel wat in die melkeryhandel in diens is, getoets is. Geen uitbrekings van tifoïde wat deur melk versprei is, het egter gedurende die afgelope 20 jaar of meer in Pretoria voorgekom nie. Daar word egter daarop aangedring dat alle personeel in diens van produsente van „gesertifiseerde rou melk” jaarliks getoets word, en ook alle nuwe werkers voor indiensneming.

H. INSPEKSIES:

Gereelde inspeksies is by alle persele binne en buite die stad, waar melk gehanteer word, uitgevoer deur 'n personeel bestaande uit twee Veeartse en drie gekwalifiseerde Gesondheidsinspekteurs. Ander lede van die gesondheidsinspeksiepersoneel het ook hulp verleen in verband met inspeksies van melkwinkels en verspreidingsdepots binne die stad.

Die vernaamste doel van inspeksies is om produsente, produsent-verspreiders, verspreiders en alle persone wat melk hanteer met betrekking tot sake van gesondheid en higiëne te help, raad te gee en te onderrig.

Benewens die bogenoemde, help personeellede Staatsdepartemente per geleentheid met die voorbereiding van spesifikasies en standarde van suiwelprodukte, melkerytoerusting, melkerygeboue ens., asook deur in verskillende komitees wat sake in verband met die suiwelnywerheid hanteer, te dien. Die praktiese opleiding en onderrig van studente van openbare gesondheid word ook onderneem.

Besonderhede van inspeksies wat uitgevoer is, is soos volg:

1. Inspeksies van plaasmelkerye:	
(a) Gedurende melktye.....	578
(b) Te ander tye.....	1632
TOTAAL.....	2210
Oortredings waarmee handel is.....	385
2. Inspeksies van melkdepots:	
(a) Vroeg in die môre.....	27
(b) Gedurende die dag.....	224
TOTAAL.....	251
Oortredings waarmee handel is.....	51
3. Verspreiding (straat, melkwinkels, ens.):	
(a) Vroeg in die môre.....	89
(b) Gedurende die dag.....	12
TOTAAL.....	101
Oortredings waarmee handel is.....	12
4. Ander inspeksies of navrae.....	123
5. Klagtes (openbare) waarmee handel is.....	61
6. Skriftelike kennisgewings bestel.....	35
7. Kudde-inspeksies deur veeartse:	

Hierdie inspeksies word meestal gedurende melktye uitgevoer. Kuddes word veral vir die aanwesigheid van siektes en toestande wat die gehalte, hoeveelheid en veiligheid van die melk nadelig mag raak, ondersoek (erosiesiektes en soönose). Boere word ingelig oor sake soos behandeling, voorkoming en beheer van veesiektes, veebeheer, kunsmatige bevrugting, behandeling en beheer van parasitiese besmettings, onvrugbaarheid, ens. Daarbenewens word boere onderrig in

verband met hulle melkerypersele, melkerybakteriologie, die skeikundige samestelling van melk, algemene higiënemaatreëls, ens.

Daar is 567 inspeksies van kuddes gedurende die jaar gedoen. Sommige kuddes is meer as een keer geïnspekteer. Behalwe gebreksiektes, wanvoeding, onvrugbaarheid, mastitis en parasitiese infestasie, was die algemeenste siektes wat aangetref is babesiose, anoplasmose, hartwater, bruselose, tuberkulose, kaltparatifioide, kaltdifterie, kaltpneumonie, vrotpootjie, driedaagse styfsiekte, koeipokkies en oppervlakmikotiese infeksies. Etlike melkboere het ernstige verliese gely weens plantvergiftiging soos blousuurvergiftiging, „gifblaar“, „gousiekte“ en tulpvergiftiging, asook as gevolg van chemiese giftowwe soos arseen, lood, urea, moderne dipvloeiastowwe en toevallige vergiftiging deur landboukundige insektedoders.

Mastitis is en bly nog steeds een van die algemeenste en ernstigste erosiesiektes in melkkuddes en lei jaarliks tot swaar finansiële en ekonomiese verliese terwyl dit ook 'n openbare gesondheidsprobleem is. Die hoof-oorsaaklike organisme is blykbaar stafilococcus aureus gevolg deur sekere soorte streptokokkuse. 'n Kenmerk van die stafilococcus-infeksie is die groot weerstand wat dit teen verskillende antibiotiese middele het.

1. LABORATORIUMBEHEER VAN MELK:

Die Veeartse bygestaan deur die inspekteurs en 'n laboratoriumassistent is ook vir die meeste van die laboratoriumwerk in verband met melk verantwoordelik. Die resultate van die toetse wat uitgevoer is, word in tabelvorm hierna aangegee:

1. Resazurintoets (toets van 10 minute):

	<i>Getal monsters getoets</i>	<i>Getal bevredigend</i>	<i>Getal redelik</i>	<i>Getal onbe- vredigend</i>
Rou melk (van produsente).....	11051	8040	1692	1319
Gesertifiseerde rou melk.....	349	331	18	—
Gepasteuriseerde melk.....	2546	2546	—	—
TOTAAL.....	13946	10917	1710	1319

2. Vermoedelike Coliformtoets:

	<i>Getal monsters getoets</i>	<i>Getal monsters positief</i>	<i>Getal monsters negatief</i>
Gepasteuriseerde melk.....	2087	295	1792
Gesertifiseerde rou melk.....	340	41	299
TOTAAL.....	2427	336	2091

3. Mastitistoets:

Getal monsters getoets.....	747
Getal monsters positief.....	507
Getal monsters negatief.....	240

4. Toets vir neerslag of skyf van sigbare vuil:

Getal monsters getoets.....	516
Getal monsters bevredigend.....	450
Getal monsters onbevredigend.....	66
Aanmanings uitgereik.....	66

5. Fosfatasetoets:

Getal monsters getoets.....	2329
Getal doeltreffend gepasteuriseer.....	2322
Getal heeltemal onvoldoende gepasteuriseer.....	5
Getal effens onvoldoende gepasteuriseer.....	2

Die onbevredigende resultate was te wyte aan 'n ernstige en 'n minder ernstige meganiese fout in die outomatiese skeidingsapparate by twee verskillende pasteuriseringswerke.

6. Skeikundige ontleding: (Monsters ingevolge die bepaling van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels no. 33 van 1929, soos gewysig, geneem.)

Getal monsters ontleed.....	1100
Getal bevredigende monsters.....	633
Getal onbevredigende monsters.....	467
(a) Onvoldoende melkvet.....	47
(b) Onvoldoende vaste melkstowwe (vet uitgesluit).....	401
(c) Water bygevoeg.....	19
Getal vervolgings.....	17

7. Toets vir inhiberende agente:

Getal monsters geneem.....	190
Getal negatiewe monsters.....	186
Getal positiewe monsters.....	4

(Die resultate is verkry met behulp van die Trifeniel-tetrasolium-chloriedtoets.)

8. Serum-Agglutinasietoets vir Beesbrusellose:

Al ses (6) die kuddes wat „gesertifiseerde rou melk” verskaf en uit 460 diere bestaan, is getoets. Die resultate was negatief. Die posisie is egter anders met betrekking tot die kuddes wat melk vir pasteurisering aan die stad verskaf. Hier word die algemene voorkoms van die siekte op ongeveer 15% of selfs hoër geskat by kuddes wat nie gereeld ingeënt of getoets word nie. Goeie resultate word egter verkry in kuddes waar kalwerinenting gereeld geskied.

9. Tuberkulentoets vir Beestuberkulose:

Die volgende syfers toon aan die resultate van die onderhuidse tuberkulentoets wat op kuddes uitgevoer is wat vars melk aan die stad verskaf:—

Getal kuddes getoets.....	24
Totale getal diere getoets.....	4583
Getal diere negatief.....	4180
Getal diere positief.....	236
Getal diere verdag.....	167
Getal kuddes onder die algemeen erkende skema getoets.....	6
Getal kuddes onder die voorlopige skema getoets.....	18

Drie (3) kuddes wat onder die voorlopige skema getoets is, ontvang I.N.H.-behandeling van die Afdeling van Veeartsenykundige Velddienste. By die getal diere met 'n negatiewe reaksie op die toets is inbegrepe dié van produsentverspreiders wat „gesertifiseerde rou melk” verskaf.

J. VERVOLGINGS:

Oortredings waarmee ingevolge die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels en die Melkeryverordeninge van die Stadsraad van Pretoria gehandel is, het 17 gevalle van verwatering van melk (water bygevoeg) ingesluit.

Boetes en skulderkennings wat R155.00 bedra het, is deur 14 produsente betaal. Die resultate van die ander drie gevalle word nog ingewag aangesien die verhoor daarvan eers gedurende die komende jaar sal plaasvind.

Daar sal gemerk word dat geen geregtelike stappe teen 47 produsente ingestel is nie weens verkoop van melk met te min melkvat en 401 produsente weens verkoop van melk met te min soliede melkstowwe (nie vet nie). Dit was hoofsaaklik te wyte aan die volgende redes:—

- Die tekorte was baie gering en in die meeste gevalle nie meer as 0.2% nie.
- Die land is geteister deur een van die ergste droogtes in die geskiedenis wat die produksie en gehalte van melk nadelig beïnvloed het weens 'n algemene tekort aan veevoer. Daar is gevolglik besluit om nie onder die omstandighede produsente te vervolg nie. Almal is egter gewaarsku om maatreëls in te stel wat die toestand sal verbeter.

K. ALGEMEEN:

(a) Kommissie van ondersoek:

Die aanbevelings van die Kommissie van Ondersoek wat gedurende die tweede helfte van 1965 deur die Regering aangestel is om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag te doen oor verskillende kwesies in verband met die suiwelnywerheid, is nog nie beskikbaar nie aangesien die Kommissie nog nie sy taak afgehandel het nie.

(b) Tussentydse Openbare Gesondheid-melkbeheerkomitee:

In die Transvaal word ondersoek nog deur verskillende plaaslike owerhede ingestel na die stigting en funksionering van 'n gesentraliseerde liggaam vir die openbare gesondheidsbeheer van melk op 'n eenvormige grondslag.

(c) Eenvormige melkeryverordeninge:

Na aanleiding van samesprekings tussen die Direkteur van Plaaslike Bestuur en 'n aantal plaaslike owerhede en ander belanghebbende liggame in verband met die noodsaaklikheid van eenvormige melkeryverordeninge, is daar besluit om sulke verordeninge af te kondig. Hoewel daar verwag is dat die afkondiging daarvan in die loop van die jaar sou plaasvind, is dit om etlike redes tot die komende jaar agterweë gehou.

(d) Spesifikasies vir staalmelkkanne:

In samewerking met die Buro vir Standaarde is eenvormige standaard spesifikasies vir staalmelkkanne opgestel en gepubliseer.

(e) Reënval:

Soos elders in hierdie verslag vermeld is, het een van die ergste droogtes in die geskiedenis hierdie land getref. Hierdie droogte het sowat 6 jaar gelede begin en het die suiwelnywerheid as 'n geheel nadelig getref. Dit is egter met genoeë dat berig kan word dat goeie en bo-gemiddelde deurdringende reën gedurende die laaste drie maande van die jaar geval het, wat ongetwyfeld 'n voordelige uitwerking, nie net op die suiwelnywerheid sal hê nie, maar op alle sektors van boerdery.

MUNISIPALE SKUTTE.

1. Getal diere geskut:

	A. Garsfonteinskut	B. Herculesskut	Totaal
Perde.....	33	98	131
Muile.....	50	43	93
Donkies.....	94	47	141
Beeste.....	89	129	218
Skape.....	8	15	23
Bokke.....	61	5	66
TOTAAL.....	335	337	672

2. Skutgelde ingevorder:

Garsfonteinskut.....	R632.60
Herculesskut.....	R705.50
TOTAAL.....	R1338.10

3. Gelde ingevorder uit skutverkopings:

Garsfonteinskut.....	R127.00
Herculesskut.....	R49.50
TOTAAL.....	R176.50

4. Algemeen:

Die skutte is onder die direkte toesig van die Raad se Veeartse. 'n Skutmeester is in beheer van elke skut en is vir die ontvangs, versorging en vrylating van geskutte diere verantwoordelik. Diere wat na 'n vasgestelde tydperk nie opgeëis is nie, word gewoonlik op 'n openbare skutveiling verkoop. Benewens private persone wat rondloperdiere laat skut, help die Afdeling Parke en Ontspanning deur middel van sy Dorpswagters om rondloperdiere wat binne die stadsgrense gevind word, te skut.

VERSLAG OOR RIOOLWATERSUIWERINGSWERKE EN SKEIKUNDIGE LABORATORIUMS

RIOOLWATERAFVOER:

Hier volg die maandelikse rioolwaterafvoer- en reënvalsyfers vir die jaar:—

	<i>Daspoort-Rioolwaterwerke</i>		<i>Rooiwal-Rioolwaterwerke</i>	
	<i>Daaglikse gemiddelde afvoer: Gelling</i>	<i>Reënval Millimeter</i>	<i>Daaglikse gemiddelde afvoer: Gelling</i>	<i>Reënval Millimeter</i>
Januarie.....	7,470,000	107.3	5,170,000	161.5
Februarie.....	7,574,000	86.5	6,249,000	112.8
Maart.....	7,034,000	30.7	5,990,000	19.0
April.....	6,422,000	29.7	5,685,000	11.0
Mei.....	7,044,000	16.6	5,548,000	22.3
Junie.....	7,559,000	1.8	5,293,000	11.0
Julie.....	8,137,000	0.0	4,192,000	0.0
Augustus.....	8,385,000	1.1	4,331,000	0.0
September.....	8,241,000	8.7	4,516,000	2.5
Oktober.....	8,202,000	136.1	6,403,000	165.2
November.....	8,813,000	116.6	5,868,000	195.7
Desember.....	10,388,000	199.2	7,835,000	144.7
JAAR.....	7,939,000	734.3	5,590,000	845.7

Die daaglikse gemiddelde afvoer van rioolwater wat by die twee suiweringswerke behandel is, was 13½ miljoen gelling, wat 'n toename van ½ miljoen in vergelyking met 1965 is. Die reënval was goed, veral gedurende die laaste drie maande van die jaar.

RIOOLWATERWERKE.

DASPOORT.

VODDE EN GRINT:

Sewehonderd drie-en-negentig kubieke jaart vodde en 393 kubieke jaart sand en grint is gedurende die jaar uit die rioolwater verwyder. Die vodde is verbrand deur slykgas vir brandstof te gebruik en die detritus is weggeruim deur dit in die grond in te ploeg. Dit verteenwoordig 'n gemiddelde van 7.4 kubieke voet vodde en 4.4 kubieke voet sand en grint per miljoen gelling.

VERTEERDE SLYK:

Gedurende die jaar is 7,000 kubieke jaart gedroogde verteerde slyk van die oostelike en 5,376 kubieke jaart van die westelike droogbeddings verwyder, dus altesaam 12,376 kubieke jaart. Kyk tabel III.

UITVLOEISEL NA PRETORIA-WES-KRAGSENTRALE:

Altesaam 1,500 miljoen gelling sandgefiltreerde en gechlloreerde uitvloeisel is op 365 dae na die Pretoria-Wes-kragssentrale gepomp en dit is 'n daaglikse gemiddelde van 4.1 miljoen gelling.

Die resultate van ontledings verskyn in Tabel I.

ROOIWAL.

VODDE EN GRINT:

Seshonderd ses-en-sewentig kubieke jaart vodde en 454 kubieke jaart sand en grint is gedurende die jaar uit die rioolwater verwyder. Dit verteenwoordig 'n gemiddelde van 9.0 kubieke voet vodde en 6.0 kubieke voet sand en grint per miljoen gelling rioolwater.

VERTEERDE SLYK:

Alle verteerde slyk word op ongeveer 30 morg grond besproei en ingeploeg. Kyk tabel III.

UITVLOEISEL NA ROOIWALKRAGSENTRALE:

Na chlorering vloei rypingsdamuitvloeisel na die kragssentrale waar dit vir verkoelingswater gebruik word. 'n Sewehonderd en twintig miljoen gelling uitvloeisel is gedurende die jaar gebruik.

Die resultate van ontledings verskyn in Tabel II.

BAVIAANSPOORT:

Die werke wat vir 3 miljoen gelling per dag ontwerp is, is gedurende Desember in gebruik geneem.

POPULIERPLANTASIES:

Gedurende die jaar is 781 miljoen gelling rioolwateruitvloei in die plantasies gelei en 379 ton uitdunnings is aan die vervaardigers van vuurhoutjies per spoor versend. Uit-die-hand-verkope van uitdunnings wat te klein is vir vuurhoutjiesplinters het R1,797 opgelewer.

LABORATORIUMS:

Gedurende die jaar is 8,202 monsters vir verskillende munisipale Afdelings ontleed.

ONTLEDING VAN RIOOL-, RIVIER- EN DAMWATER:

Verteenwoordigende monsters rioolwater en slyk asook rivier- en damwater is gereeld gedurende die jaar ontleed, sommige bakteriologies sowel as chemies ten einde doeltreffende werking van die behandelingseenhede te verseker en enige besoedeling of veranderde toestande in die riviere en damme agter te kom.

Resultate van ontledings verskyn in Tabelle I en II.

SKEIKUNDIGE LABORATORIUMPERSONEEL SOOS OP 31 DESEMBER 1966.

N. P. Nicolle, B.Sc., L.S.A. Chem. Inst., L. Inst. W.S.S.....	Hoofskeikundige.
H. M. Murray, B.Sc. (Toeg. & Ind. Skeid.), L.S.A. Chem. Inst., A.L. Inst. W.S.S.....	Assistent-hoofskeikundige.
H. P. Oosthuizen, B.Sc.....	Skeikundige.
E. A. Gerke, B.Sc.....	Skeikundige.
R. F. Burrow, B.Sc.....	Skeikundige.
A. J. Louw.....	Laboratoriumassistent.
C. J. Jordaan.....	Laboratoriumassistent.
Mev. M. E. Dercksen.....	Laboratoriumassistent.
Mej. Y. E. Acres.....	Tikster/Klerk.

TABEL I.

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VAN ONTLEDING VAN RIOOLVLOEISEL BY VERSKILLEND E EENHEDE.

Resultate is in dele per miljoen.

Syfers tussen hakies verteenwoordig onderskeidelik die hoogste en laagste waardes vir die jaar.

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.-Jenksbio- filter 2:1 hersirkulasie	Sandfilters: vinnige val	12 vt.-biofilters enkele filtrasie
Gemiddelde daaglikse vloei—miljoen gelling	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.0	3.0	3.4
4 uur se suurstofabsor- bering	9.8 (13.9) (8.0)	12.3 (16.3) (8.9)	12.9 (17.7) (7.0)	17.0 (22.2) (12.7)	9.0 (10.5) (6.8)	16.1 (23.9) (11.2)
5 dae se B.S.D.....	17 (27) (8)	17 (29) (8)	26 (50) (11)	34 (72) (15)	15 (23) (9)	30 (48) (16)
Chemiese suurstofbe- hoefte	72 (129) (50)	110 (145) (73)	108 (182) (57)	153 (217) (91)	69 (89) (53)	123 (177) (84)
Ammoniak as N.....	11 (16) (6)	12 (20) (5)	19 (36) (8)	32 (46) (12)	11 (18) (3)	26 (43) (16)
Totale opgeloste vaste stowwe (gedroog 105°C)	425 (465) (360)	475 (645) (395)	510 (700) (390)	510 (720) (400)	455 (635) (365)	530 (750) (460)
Nitraat as N.....	15 (19) (11)	20 (28) (14)	9 (16) (3)	2 (9) (0)	17 (23) (5)	14 (19) (8)
Swewende vaste stowwe	21 (50) (10)	22 (34) (12)	43 (72) (21)	46 (85) (22)	9 (16) (4)	40 (64) (27)
Sintetiese reinigers (Anionies)	4.8 (6.9) (3.0)	11.4 (18.8) (7.1)	5.4 (9.2) (1.8)	8.4 (11.7) (4.9)	4.6 (6.3) (2.1)	8.9 (13.8) (5.5)

TABEL II:

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VIR RYPINGSDAMME, ROOIWAL, 1966

(Die resultate van ontledings is in dele per miljoen.)

	Humusten- invloei	Dam 1	Dam 2	Dam 3	Dam 4
Totale opgeloste vaste stowwe (105°C).....	530	525	535	540	520
Swewende vaste stowwe.....	40	23	25	43	14
Chloried.....	77	78	80	81	81
pH.....	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.7
NH ₃ N.....	26	22	22	21	17
NC ₂ N.....	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5
NO ₃ N.....	14	12	11	9	8
4 uur se suurstofopname.....	16.1	10.6	9.9	9.0	8.1
5 dae se biochemiese suurstofaanvraag.....	30	7.5	7.2	6.3	5.6
Skeikundige suurstofbehoefte.....	123	85	80	81	66
Fosfaat as PO ₄	—	33	32	31	30
Aniemiese reinigingsmiddels.....	8.9	—	—	—	5.2
Fekale E. Coli per 1 ml.....	7400	1600	900	450	175

Gemiddelde uitvloeisel in damme: 2½ tot 3 miljoen gelling per dag.

TABEL III:

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VAN SLYKONTLEDING 1966.

	Daspoort		Rooiwal	
	Onbehandelde slyk	Verteerde slyk	Onbehandelde slyk	Verteerde slyk
Daelikse gemiddelde volume gepomp	63000	—	45000	—
pH.....	6.1	6.6	5.8	7.25
Vaste stowwe %.....	4.0	5.4	6.1	7.6
As % van vaste stowwe.....	27	39	28	51
Vlugtige sure d.p.m.....	1020	680	1860	290
Ammoniak as N. d.p.m.....	160	480	370	940
Alkaligehalte (as CaCO ₃ d.p.m.).....	1040	2000	1790	3460

GENEESKUNDIGE DIENSTE VIR NIEBLANKES — 1966

Die volgende tabel toon die getal en soorte klinieke wat weekliks uitsluitlik vir Nieblankes in die stad en die lokasies gehou is:—

	<i>Kampong</i>	<i>Atteridge- ville</i>	<i>Mamelodi</i>	<i>Saulsville</i>	<i>Laudium</i>	<i>Eersterust</i>
Kindersorgklinieke.....	2	2	2	2	1	1
Klinieke vir veneriese siektes....	—	1	1	1	—	—
Voor- en nabevallingsklinieke....	2	1	1	1	—	—
Tuberkuloseklinieke.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Algemene buitepasiëntklinieke...	—	2	2	2	1	1

Verdere besonderhede van Kindersorg-, Veneriese Siekte-, Tuberkulose-, en Voorbevallingsklinieke verskyn elders in hierdie verslag.

KLINIESE OPGAWES:

	<i>Kampong</i>	<i>Atteridge- ville</i>	<i>Mamelodi</i>	<i>Saulsville</i>	<i>Laudium</i>	<i>Eersterust</i>
Getal nuwe pasiënte.....	—	7567	7652	5503	164	54
Getal herbesoeke.....	—	11911	15679	18383	247	46
Getal verbande aangebring.....	3789	13244	12374	14601	25	15

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 daar 4568 siek werknemers behandel en is 2403 werknemers wat beserings opgedoen het medies ondersoek en behandel.

TABEL 1.

GEBOORTES (ALLE RASSE) GEDURENDE DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1966.

	Blankes				Bantoes				Asiate				Kleurlinge			
	Egtelike		Buite-egtelike		Egtelike		Buite-egtelike		Egtelike		Buite-egtelike		Egtelike		Buite-egtelike	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Januarie.....	158	153	2	5	377	250	207	11	10	11	—	—	10	6	2	2
Februarie.....	287	274	6	6	240	154	139	13	8	13	—	—	5	8	1	1
Maart.....	207	213	4	2	182	85	89	10	7	10	—	—	2	3	1	—
April.....	165	164	2	5	83	52	46	5	6	5	—	—	2	3	—	—
Mei.....	377	305	7	6	116	74	75	11	13	11	—	—	7	7	1	3
Junie.....	254	241	5	8	66	39	39	9	7	9	—	—	5	5	3	3
Julie.....	241	248	7	—	34	40	52	11	11	11	—	—	8	7	2	3
Augustus.....	285	264	5	3	32	17	16	12	9	12	1	—	8	8	2	1
September.....	309	318	5	4	151	85	81	9	8	9	—	—	6	14	3	1
Oktober.....	214	227	3	2	117	156	154	6	8	6	—	—	5	8	1	1
November.....	244	237	3	4	128	94	89	11	11	14	1	—	11	6	1	3
Desember.....	261	234	5	6	247	193	210	4	12	4	—	—	5	4	3	—
TOTAAL.....	3002	2878	54	51	1773	1239	1197	115	110	115	2	—	74	79	20	18

GEBOORTES
(PLAASLIKE INWONERS)

	DOODGEBORENES				GEBOORTES			
	Blankes		Nieblankes		Blankes		Nieblankes	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Januarie.....	4	3	25	26	48	41	172	127
Februarie.....	3	3	6	5	59	58	87	78
Maart.....	2	3	7	5	61	61	60	50
April.....	3	—	2	2	37	39	2	4
Mei.....	3	1	5	4	85	69	34	36
Junie.....	2	—	4	1	64	52	25	12
Julie.....	1	—	5	2	52	59	23	20
Augustus.....	4	3	6	1	66	67	11	11
September.....	4	1	3	2	71	60	43	42
Oktober.....	1	1	7	5	59	47	53	56
November.....	4	5	7	7	62	65	61	49
Desember.....	2	1	14	6	65	65	96	79
TOTAAL.....	33	21	91	66	724	683	667	564

TABEL 2.

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEEÏNDIG 31 DESEMBER 1966.

	24 uur en jonger		24 uur tot een week		Een week tot onder 1 maand		Een tot onder 3 maande		Drie tot onder 6 maande		Ses tot onder 12 maande		Totale suigelingsterftes		Een tot onder 2 jaar		Twee tot onder 3 jaar		Drie tot onder 4 jaar		Vier tot onder 5 jaar		Totaal sterftes onder 5 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.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bloedvergiftiging.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Masels.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukemie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Abces in die skedel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akute hartspierontsteking.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akute brongitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brongopneumonie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suikersiekte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anemie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarree en enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dermverstoping.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enkefaliis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore misvorming.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misvorming.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore swakheid.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voortydige geboorte.....	14	2	21	23	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Besering by geboorte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelektase.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander ongelukke (motor).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gasvergiftiging per ongeluk.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ander onbekende oorsake.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Verdrinking per ongeluk.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....	16	3	36	35	8	1	7	8	14	9	10	8	91	64	6	9	2	4	1	2	1	3	101	82

TABEL 3.

STERFTE VAN KINDERS ONDER DIE OUDERDOM VAN 5 JAAR, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1966.

BANTOES	24 uur en jonger		24 uur tot een week		Een week tot onder 1 maand		Een tot onder 3 maande		Drie tot onder 6 maande		Ses tot onder 12 maande		Totale suigelingsterftes		Een tot onder 2 jaar		Twee tot onder 3 jaar		Drie tot onder 4 jaar		Vier tot onder 5 jaar		Totaal sterftes onder 5 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
Pulmonêre tuberkulose.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	11	7
Aangebore sifilis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Stepotokke-keel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bloedvergiftiging.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Difterie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinkhoes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaakkleem.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukemie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Masels.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asma.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pellagra.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wanvoeding.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	11	40	31	11	12	4	2	—	—	72	57
Anemie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bloeding.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enkefalitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumatiekkoores.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hartkwaal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embolisme.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laringitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonie en brongitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dermverstoping.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aangebore misvorming.....	1	2	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	224	187
Atelktase.....	6	2	13	9	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4
Besering by geboorte.....	6	2	13	9	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	15
Ander kindersiektes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voortydige geboorte.....	21	13	50	40	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	62
Swak-omskrewe oorsake.....	2	2	3	17	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	55	27	22	9	9	2	2	2	1	82	89
Ongelukke: motor.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
brand.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
val.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aanranding.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....	37	23	87	76	33	15	55	59	66	78	112	119	390	370	197	193	79	72	22	19	13	9	701	663

TABEL 4.

STERFTES VAN PERSONE, VYF JAAR EN OUER, BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1966

BLANKES	5-9 jaar		10-14 jaar		15-19 jaar		20-24 jaar		25-29 jaar		30-39 jaar		40-49 jaar		50-59 jaar		60-69 jaar		70-79 jaar		Bo 80 jaar		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	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	
Kanker en ander gewasse.....	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	4	5	6	11	40	28	33	23	28	18	16	18	132	103
Voedingsiektes en kwale van buislose kliere.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	4	1	5	10	2	3	23	18
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloedvormende organe.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kwale van senuweestelsel en sintuigorgane.....	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	2	2	2	6	2	4	11	10	11	22	19	11	17	60	64
Kwale van bloedsomloop.....	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	2	13	5	29	9	63	28	67	43	64	75	55	63	295	227	
Kwale van asemhalingstelsel.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	6	4	25	11	25	22	17	41	78	87	
Kwale van spysverteringstelsel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	2	3	5	2	1	16	14	
Nie-venereiese siektes van die urinestelsel en geslagorgane.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	4
Swangerskap en Bevallingsiektes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	6	2	3	5	11	17	25	31
Seniliteit en uremie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	26	8
Selfmoord.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	2
Manslag.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ongelukke.....	1	2	1	1	15	4	15	1	6	—	8	—	7	2	9	2	7	5	4	—	4	4	77	21	
Wettige teregstellings.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	7	2	4	4	10	5	13	8	8	15	13	7	60	45
TOTAAL.....	9	3	5	4	18	7	21	5	17	8	50	19	66	42	148	90	174	106	167	169	132	172	807	625	

TABEL 5.

STERFTES VAN PERSONE, VYF JAAR EN OUER, BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1966

BANTOES	5-9 jaar		10-14 jaar		15-19 jaar		20-24 jaar		25-29 jaar		30-39 jaar		40-49 jaar		50-59 jaar		60-69 jaar		70-79 jaar		Bo 80 jaar		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.....	3	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	3	3	11	7	6	4	5	—	3	2	—	—	35	23
Kanker en ander gewasse.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	11	2	23	9	19	9	13	7	10	5	5	1	84	36
Voedingsiektes en kwale van buislose klieren.....	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	2	4	3	2	4	3	1	1	2	—	—	16	17
Bloedkwale en kwale van bloedvormende organe.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	2
Kwale van senuweestelsel en senuorgane.....	1	2	3	1	2	6	1	4	4	4	11	4	17	8	13	7	11	7	4	3	—	5	67	51
Kwale van bloedsomloop.....	2	1	1	3	2	4	—	1	2	6	12	9	15	12	25	14	23	15	15	11	5	9	102	85
Kwale van asemhalingstelsel.....	9	4	1	—	2	3	2	2	5	2	14	9	35	5	23	11	29	12	11	7	5	10	136	65
Kwale van spysverteringstelsel.....	3	—	—	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	5	2	6	5	8	3	5	3	—	3	1	—	34	22
Nie-venersiese siektes van die urinestelsel en geslagsorgane.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	—	3	—	1	1	8	1	—	—	17	9
Swangerskap en bevallingsiektes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Seniliteit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	7	12	15
Selfmoord.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	7	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	20	1
Manslag.....	—	—	1	—	15	3	23	3	11	2	11	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	70	9
Ongelukke.....	6	2	2	1	4	3	25	4	17	1	26	1	24	1	13	2	15	3	3	1	—	—	135	19
Wettige teregstellings.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Onbesliste bevinding.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake.....	4	6	2	1	2	4	9	7	14	7	20	16	32	20	29	18	27	15	14	12	8	10	161	116
TOTAAL.....	28	21	12	9	31	28	69	30	65	29	130	57	181	72	148	74	137	68	71	49	27	42	899	479

TABEL 6.

KINDERSIEKTES: BLANKES: OORSAAK VAN DOOD EN STERFTESYFER VIR JAAR GEÏNDIG 31 DESEMBER 1966.

BLANKES	Atektase		Wan-voeding		Aansteek- like siektes		Diarree- siektes		Brongitis en pneumonie		Aange- bore oorsake		Ander oorsake		Voor- tydige geboorte		Besering by geboorte		Totale sterf- gevalle		Totale geboortes		Sterftesifer per 1,000 lewendegeborenes		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.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	2	3	4	1	7	5	2	1	20	15	328	348	60.96	43.10	51.78
Pretoria-Wes.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	8	8	268	298	29.85	26.85	28.27
Leprose- en Sielsiekehospitale en Verde- diging.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	10	—	—	—
Salvokop.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	27	23	37.03	—	20.00
Voortrekkerhoogte.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	—	—	—
Oostelike voorstede.....	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	15	8	4	1	29	17	1124	1014	25.86	16.77	21.52
Noordelike voorstede.....	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	2	3	—	5	1	11	7	2	1	26	16	990	935	26.26	17.11	21.82
Hercules.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	2	4	1	—	7	8	284	282	24.65	28.37	26.51
TOTAAL.....	5	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	9	—	7	—	14	—	37	—	10	—	91	—	3056	—	29.77	—	—
M	5	—	—	—	2	—	8	—	9	—	7	—	14	—	37	—	10	—	91	—	3056	—	29.77	—	—
V	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	7	—	5	—	8	—	25	—	5	—	64	—	2929	—	21.85	25.89

TABEL 7.

KINDERSTERFTES; ALLE NIEBLANKES; GEBIEDSVORKOMS VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1966.

BANTOE	Atektase		Wan-voeding		Aansteek- like siektes		Diarrhee- siektes		Brongitis en pneumonie		Aange- bore oorsaak		Voor- tydige geboorte		Besering by geboorte		Totale sterf- gevalle		Totale geboortes		Sterftesyfer per 1.000 lewendegeborenes		Totaal
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
Mamelodi.....	4	1	2	1	75	50	26	34	1	4	18	28	6	4	11	6	180	156	769	767	234.1	203.3	218.7
Atteridgeville.....	4	2	2	1	20	26	21	28	1	5	20	16	13	8	3	2	107	102	1186	1141	90.20	89.39	89.41
Hercules.....	2	1	2	2	25	21	9	24	3	—	18	10	7	3	2	—	74	66	781	778	94.86	84.82	89.80
Stad.....	2	—	1	1	5	5	2	7	—	—	4	14	2	1	1	3	29	46	295	284	98.31	162.00	129.4
TOTAAL.....	12	4	7	5	125	102	58	93	5	9	60	68	28	16	17	11	390	370	3031	2970	128.7	124.6	126.7
ASIATE																							
Lokasie.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	4	86	86	46.51	46.51	46.51
Hercules.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	13	—	—	—
Stad.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	18	16	55.55	125.00	88.23
TOTAAL.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	5	6	112	115	44.64	52.08	48.46
KLEURLINGE																							
Lokasie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	4	32	30	93.75	133.33	112.90
Hercules.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	7	166.66	285.71	230.76
Eersterust en Derdepoort.....	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	10	3	52	60	192.34	50.00	116.07
Stad.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
TOTAAL.....	—	—	1	—	4	—	3	5	—	—	4	3	2	—	—	—	14	9	94	97	148.93	91.75	120.41
ALLE NIEBLANKES																							
Lokasie.....	9	3	4	2	95	76	48	63	2	9	40	48	19	14	14	8	294	266	2073	2024	141.8	131.4	136.7
Hercules.....	2	1	2	2	26	21	9	26	3	—	18	10	7	3	2	—	75	68	795	798	94.34	85.20	89.76
Eersterust en Derdepoort.....	—	—	1	—	3	—	3	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	10	3	52	60	192.3	50.00	116.07
Stad.....	2	—	1	1	5	5	3	9	—	—	4	14	2	1	1	3	30	48	317	300	94.62	160.00	126.4
TOTAAL.....	13	4	8	5	129	102	63	100	5	9	65	73	28	18	17	11	409	385	3237	3182	126.4	121.0	123.7

TABEL 8.

STERFTE IN INRIGTINGS VAN PERSONE WAT NIE IN PRETORIA WOONAGTIG IS NIE, VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1966

	0-1 jaar		1-4 jaar		5-9 jaar		10-19 jaar		20-39 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.....	37	27	2	7	5	4	13	6	52	20	302	220	411	284	—	—
Nieblankes.....	215	186	187	167	38	25	51	46	264	110	484	237	—	—	1239	771
SIELSIEKEHOSPITAAL:																
Blankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	13	11	13	—	—
Nieblankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	8	7	—	—	14	11
LEPROSE-INRIGTING:																
Blankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GEVANGENISSE:																
Blankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	96	—	12	1	—	—	116	1
BESOEKERS:																
Blankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
TOTAAL:																
Blankes.....	37	27	2	7	5	4	13	6	53	20	312	233	422	297	—	—
Nieblankes.....	215	186	187	167	38	25	59	46	367	114	506	245	—	—	1372	783

TABEL 9.

AANMELDING VAN AANSTEELKELIKE SIEKTES: PLAASLIKE GEVALLE: ALLE RASSE: JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1966

	0-1 jaar		1-5 jaar		5-9 jaar		10-19 jaar		20-39 jaar		Bo 40 jaar		Totaal	
BLANKES	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Tifoïde.....	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Skarlakenkoors.....	—	—	7	6	11	14	1	2	—	—	—	—	20	22
Difterie.....	—	—	—	1	5	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	6	9
Aansteeklike hepatitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	3
Tuberkulose.....	14	5	45	51	1	—	—	2	3	3	17	3	80	64
Belroos.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Meningokokkale meningitis.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
Letargiese enkefalitis.....	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	5	2
Insektdodervergiftiging.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
NIEBLANKES														
Tifoïde.....	—	—	3	1	3	5	4	2	3	2	2	—	15	10
Difterie.....	—	—	1	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
Tuberkulose.....	87	54	137	121	26	14	22	38	209	79	215	38	696	344
Poliomiëlitis.....	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Meningokokkale meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Letargiese enkefalitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kwasjorkor.....	46	28	102	72	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	103
Leprose.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pokkies.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	9
Kaakklem.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	3	29	5	2	1	1	2
Aansteeklike hepatitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1

TABEL 10.

AANMELDING VAN AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES: INGEVOERDE GEVALLE: ALLE RASSE: JAAR GEËINDIG 31 DESEMBER 1966

	0-1 jaar		1-5 jaar		5-9 jaar		10-19 jaar		20-39 jaar		40-49 jaar		Totaal	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
BLANKES														
Tifoide.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Skarlakenkoors.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Malaria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Aansteeklike hepatitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberkulose.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	10	1
NIEBLANKES														
Tifoide.....	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	6	1
Pokkies.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	—	—	—	10	2
Difterie.....	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Tuberkulose.....	3	4	7	9	2	2	6	6	18	18	21	10	57	49

TABEL 12.

VOORKOMS VAN AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES VIR DIE JAAR GEËINDIG
31 DESEMBER 1966.

		Tifolde	Malaria	Skarlakenkoors	Difterie	Leprose	Belroos	Poliomiëlitis	Aansteeklike enkefalitis	Serebro-spinale meningitis	Insektedoder- vergiftiging	Tuberkulose	Pokkies	Kaakklem	Aansteeklike hepatitis	Kwasjiorkor
Januarie:																
Blankes.....	Inwoners.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	—
	Ingevoer.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	—	—	—	21
	Ingevoer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Februarie:																
Blankes.....	Inwoners.....	—	—	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—
	Ingevoer.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners.....	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	—	20
	Ingevoer.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—
Maart:																
Blankes.....	Inwoners.....	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	—
	Ingevoer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	72	13	—	—	29
	Ingevoer.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
April:																
Blankes.....	Inwoners.....	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Ingevoer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners.....	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	—	—	25
	Ingevoer.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Mei:																
Blankes.....	Inwoners.....	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
	Ingevoer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners.....	2	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	154	19	1	—	28
	Ingevoer.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	—
Junie:																
Blankes.....	Inwoners.....	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
	Ingevoer.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners.....	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	120	6	—	—	13
	Ingevoer.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	2	—	—	—
Julie:																
Blankes.....	Inwoners.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
	Ingevoer.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	2	—	—	19
	Ingevoer.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Augustus:																
Blankes.....	Inwoners.....	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
	Ingevoer.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	30
	Ingevoer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
September:																
Blankes.....	Inwoners.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Ingevoer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	86	—	—	—	12
	Ingevoer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Oktober:																
Blankes.....	Inwoners.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
	Ingevoer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	67	—	1	—	16
	Ingevoer.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
November:																
Blankes.....	Inwoners.....	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
	Ingevoer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	2	7
	Ingevoer.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Desember:																
Blankes.....	Inwoners.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
	Ingevoer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nieblankes.....	Inwoners.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	1	—	39
	Ingevoer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—







STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

DRIE-EN-SESTIGSTE
JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

Stadsgesondheidshoof

VIR DIE

JAAR EINDIGENDE 31/12/66