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Alexandra Health Centre
and University Clinic.



ANNUAL
REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1946.

Alexandra Health Centre and University Clinic.

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BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1946.

Mr. Justice O. D. SCHREINER, Chairman.
Rev. Dr. J. DEXTER TAYLOR, Hon. Secretary.
Miss E. J. S. MOODIE, Hon. Treasurer.

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Mrs. E. P. HARTSHORN.	Dr. L. S. WILLIAMS.

Dr. A. B. XUMA.

STAFF AT 31/12/46.

Medical Superintendent: A. MILLER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer: J. FOGEL, M.B., B.Ch.

HON. VISITING STAFF:

Obstetrician and Gynaecologist: O. S. HEYNS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.O.G.

Assistants: S. SHIPPEL, M.B., B.Ch.

N. G. STEERE, M.B., Ch.B., and A. C. NAYLOR, M.B., B.Ch.

Dermatologist: EVA BINION, M.B., B.Ch.

Paediatrician: H. LANGER, M.B., B.Ch.

NURSING STAFF:

Nursing Superintendent: Sister R. C. COWLES (on furlough 1/6/46).

Acting Nursing Superintendent: Sister J. A. H. LEWIS.

Assistants: Sister F. G. HAINES and Sister H. VAN EYSEN.

Nurse HELEN CELE.	Nurse ISABEL NDABA.
Nurse VIVIENNE KHOZA.	Nurse CATHERINE NHLAPO.
Nurse TRYPHENA KUBHEKA.	Nurse EUGENE NTALO.
Nurse MARJORIE MHLONGO.	Nurse ESTHER PILISO.
Nurse LEXIE MOATSE.	Nurse DEBORAH RAMSKIN.
Nurse BETTY MOEPEYE.	Nurse NAOMI SIBIYA.
Nurse VIOLET MONAMOLI.	Nurse MARY THEMA.
Nurse LETTA MOSIKETSANA.	Nurse NORAH TSHABALALA.

School Nurse: Nurse EILEEN SILILO.

Male Nurse: ROBERTSON CIMALIRO.

Medical Aid: Mr. T. S. NGCWABE.

FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE:

Superintendent: Miss V. JUNOD. Mrs. H. MOKGATLE.

Mr. PAUL KOTSI. Mrs. M. MVABAZA.

Mr. FRANS NTSIE. Miss P. TWAKU.

HONORARY AUDITORS: Messrs. VAUGHAN, KEY & PAYNE.

ALEXANDRA HEALTH CENTRE AND UNIVERSITY CLINIC.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

The year 1946 has seen a number of changes and developments at the Clinic. To the residents of the Township and to those who have been associated with the work of the Clinic during the past dozen years the most important event of the year will appear to be the departure of Miss Cowles for America, with no absolute certainty that she will be able to return to resume the great work that she initiated at Alexandra. Her remarkable qualities and the special position that she achieved in the hearts of the residents of the Township are well-known, and we greatly miss her ever cheerful, ever friendly, ever helpful presence at all our Clinic activities. She went home for family reasons because the path of duty appeared to lie that way; we can only hope that she may still find it possible to return to us. We have, indeed, been fortunate in securing Sister Lewis to take Miss Cowles' place as Nursing Superintendent, and although the difficulty of following such an outstanding personality cannot be denied, we have every reason to believe that Sister Lewis is succeeding admirably. In association with Sister Haines and loyally supported by Sister van Eysen, she has carried on the tradition of unstinting service which is in keeping with the missionary origins of the Clinic.

Another big change that has taken place is in the Family Welfare Department, with the early days of which the names of Mrs. Kark and Miss Margolis were associated. Domestic reasons led to their leaving us and the department is now under the management of Miss Violaine Junod. As was foretold in last year's report a convenient Family Welfare Centre has been set up on No. 3 Square in the Township, where Miss Junod and her staff are actively engaged in welfare work of various kinds. The building, the funds for which were provided by the Union of Jewish Women and the University Rag Committee, can cater properly for the needs of only about fifty families, a limit which is also dictated by the income available to the department. To provide the Township as a whole with satisfactory welfare services would require a very great expansion of accommodation and staff and that with the means at our disposal is quite impossible. Until those means are greatly enlarged we must be content to provide a sample of what might be achieved. Under the guidance of a committee presided over by Dr. L. S. Williams, the department policy is to keep up the quality of the work even though the result is that only a few families are able to benefit from the services. It is impossible to quarrel with that policy,

for it is an essential part of welfare work to educate the persons affected by demonstrating the advantages of higher standards of living; but one cannot help regretting the necessity for the limitation in the scope of the work. Among other enterprises the department has organised a night school. The demand for this form of adult education has been very great and the number of students, who are not confined to the families who are general members of the Centre, rose so rapidly that further applications for admission had to be refused. The need being so great one can understand the reluctance of Miss Junod and her staff to take this step but it was unavoidable; for apart from considerations of accommodation the night school imposes a heavy burden on the department's finances. In the absence of a state subsidy it is not possible to do more than provide a small fraction of the adult tuition that the Township needs; and even that will require sustained and increased support from the more affluent sections of the public.

In last year's report reference was made to the probability that the Union Health Department would be undertaking certain medical work, mainly on the preventive side, in the Township. These expectations have materialised and Dr. Morris, of the Public Service, and her assistants have already examined a fairly large number of families with a view to establishing and maintaining them in good health. Considerations of accommodation and staff still, it is understood, provide limitations upon this side of the work, and discussions have recently been held regarding the possibility of the Board's providing the Government with further accommodation, over and above the three rooms now leased to it. The question is part of the wider problem of how far further state assistance can be expected to expand the campaign against ill-health in the Township. For years the demand for a hospital has grown more and more insistent. The reasonableness of the demand has been fully recognised, on paper, but we are apparently still some distance from the actual erection of any hospital building. The proper servicing of Alexandra on the medical side requires a great extension of the preventive services which the Union Health Department has begun to undertake and the provision of a large hospital with such out-patient and district nursing departments as modern medical science may indicate as necessary. Into such a complete scheme the present Clinic will easily fit. As matters stand the Clinic will continue to carry on its essential curative work in the hope that the other parts of the whole will in due course come into existence about it. What share in the final product will be assigned to state action and what to voluntary enterprise it is impossible at this stage to predict; it is enough for us that the work is there, crying out to be done, and to be done now.

In this connection it would not, I think, be inopportune to mention the need, which has long been felt, for further voluntary assistance in connection with the carrying out of the different

sections of the Clinic's work. Mention of this fact will not, I trust, be thought to indicate ingratitude towards those members of the Union of Jewish Women who have been helping in the running of the Family Welfare Department or towards those others who have in the comparatively recent past been assisting the volunteers who have for years worked regularly at the Clinic. But a material increase in the numbers prepared to give persistent voluntary effort is required before the burden on the few can be brought to reasonable proportions.

The financial position of the Clinic has been causing the Board serious concern. Although under the skilful and indefatigable management of our honorary treasurer, Miss Moodie, ably supported by Professor le May, the chairman of our finance committee, the expenditure has just been kept within the limits of the revenue, this relatively satisfactory position was only made possible by a considerable increase in the amount allotted to us by the Students' Rag Committee. It is to be feared that the limits of that source of subvention may have been reached, while there is no reason to suppose that our curve of unavoidable expenditure has flattened out. In the circumstances we have to examine once more the prospects of obtaining large sums by way of regular subscription, particularly from those employers whose employees reside in the Township. It will be recalled that in 1945 the special appeal initiated by Mr. S. Suzman brought in a net figure of well over £700. In the reference to this matter in last year's report the hope was expressed that "large sums will in future come from this source, preferably in the form of regular subscriptions." That hope has, unfortunately, been disappointed, as will be seen from the figure of £463 11s. 0d. appearing in this year's Income and Expenditure Account. While gratefully acknowledging the support of those donors who have continued or increased their contributions I must express my regret that there are so many employers of labour who have failed to recognise, or to recognise adequately, their obligations towards the Clinic. It would greatly redound to the credit of Johannesburg employers if, despite the reduction or the removal of taxes of the nature of excess profits duty, their contributions to the maintenance requirements of the Clinic were increased instead of diminished.

Among the donations and subscriptions listed in our accounts there should be specially acknowledged the gift of a very fine microscope, donated by the Public Utility Transport Corporation Limited. The microscope is proving a valuable addition to our equipment.

In last year's report mention was made of two cars purchased from the Defence Department. They served their purpose but eventually yielded to the passage of time and the roads of the Township and had to be sold. Their successors are new models and it is to be hoped that they will give the good service that the prices of post-war cars might entitle the purchaser to expect.

In last year's report mention was made of a scheme to set up public shower baths at suitable sites in the Township. This scheme is an important one but it is hanging fire for various reasons. It is to be hoped that at the end of the present year it will be possible to report some real progress towards bringing the scheme into operation.

At the close of the year Dr. A. Miller, who has served the Clinic throughout the difficult war period, left us and his place has been taken by Dr. N. V. Storr. The thanks of the Board and of the innumerable patients whom he has treated at Alexandra are due to Dr. Miller, to whom we convey our best wishes for the future. To Dr. Storr, who was at one time a member of the Board and who knows very well the nature of the Clinic's work, we extend a hearty welcome.

Our thanks are once more due to all the members of the staff for their loyal and unselfish service to our patients. We would like, particularly, to express our appreciation to the specialists who, in an honorary capacity, have come regularly to help with a variety of Clinics and have at all times given freely of their time and knowledge to advise us.

The students of the University, acting through their Rag Committee and the Medical Students' Dramatic Society, have again rendered the Clinic indispensable assistance.

Finally, we are very grateful to Mr. B. A. Key, of Messrs. Vaughan, Key and Payne, for carrying out again, without fee, the audit of our accounts.

O. D. SCHREINER, Chairman.



MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

It is sometimes valuable to review, and to conduct a mental stocktaking of our work. This seems to me to be especially important in a place such as the Alexandra Clinic where our actual activities are of such a diverse nature. For unless our aims and our plans for development are linked with an honest appraisal of past achievement all may so easily become lost in the mere busyness of each day.

The fact that I have so recently been appointed Medical Superintendent and Acting Director of the Clinic suggests that this is a proper moment for such a review.

From the medical point of view our work can be considered under three headings.

- (1) The provision of a medical service for Alexandra Township.
- (2) The training of medical students.
- (3) The wider horizon of true Preventive Medicine.

(1) A glance at the figures presented on another page will give you an idea—but a very limited one—of the activities of the Clinic.

I use the word "limited" because one great factor at least is left out of those figures, the factor of "time spent" on each individual patient. Accurate diagnosis must remain the corner stone of all curative medical work and if we aim at accuracy it is inevitable that our "time per consultation" will go up. This is all the more certain to happen if you consider the type of patient we deal with; a patient who is not used to giving a concise account of his symptoms, who often will say "yes" in order to please you, who must, on most occasions, make his needs known through the medium of an interpreter. Added to this we are still constantly finding ourselves up against disease pictures and special conditions which are not encountered in European practice.

To turn to our actual stocktaking; to what extent are we able to bring a medical service to the Township? If you were to attend any one of our ordinary daily out-patient clinics I think you could not fail to be struck by the large proportion of women and children who make up our clientele. It is the same when we come to the Venereal Disease clinic; in fact only when we take the accident and assault cases do we find the percentage of men attending approximating to that of women. Why is this? One fact, brought to my notice by some students a few weeks ago, supplies the answer, I think. These students were returning from a night call and happened to pass the place from which the buses for town start. The time was 1.30 a.m. There was a long queue of men waiting for the first bus to town in the morning. And when I tell you that this bus does not leave until about 5 a.m., I think you will understand straight away why we get so few men at our clinics. They are at work, or getting to and from work, and none of our clinic hours really suits their convenience. In any case a man who does not get home from work until 6 p.m. and who has to start queuing for a bus at 1.30 a.m. is not likely to want to come to any clinic in the few brief hours when he is at home.

Looked at in another way this means that we are not dealing with a true cross section of the population of the Township in our ordinary clinics. Much more important **it means that unless a man is really sick he will not come to the Clinic.** You will see what an important statement this is when I come to deal with my third heading.

You will realise that it is in no self-satisfied frame of mind that we invite you to look at those figures, the actual number of patients who have attended the Clinic during the past year, but rather with the conviction that somehow we have got to find a way to bring the Clinic's services to a yet larger proportion of our seventy thousand inhabitants.

And yet I feel it would be wrong not to stress the fact that the Alexandra Clinic does stand for something achieved, and I think that both we, of its staff, and those of you who contribute to its funds, or help in its activities, and those of you who attend its clinics should all feel proud.

Above all the Clinic, from the very first, has had a good name,

not only in the Township, but everywhere where its existence is known. The large number of visitors who make a point of coming and seeing something of the work done here testifies in some measure to the truth of this assertion. That good name is a very precious possession; good names are but slowly won; they can very easily be lost. Therefore, it is more than ever important, that we should make the further development of the Clinic our very pressing business.

(2) With the development of the Clinic came the realisation that it presented unique opportunities for the training of medical students in a field which was unrivalled. The building of the University Hostel, which enabled the students to live in for the fortnight during which they work at the Clinic, has immeasurably increased the value of the time they spend here. To me, one of the most encouraging "signs of the times" was a recent expression of opinion that the time the student spent here could well be doubled, because the experience he got here was so vital.

Here, in the Clinic, for the first time the student, although he is in his final year, comes in contact with practice in the most general sense of the word. Elsewhere in his training he is taught on material that has, to some extent, been selected. But in Alexandra he sees what one of my old teachers used to refer to as "the cold hard world." To most of the students the first few days at Alexandra pass in rather a kaleidoscopic whirl. Gone is the security of the Hospital and the Medical School, gone are most of the conditions with which he is beginning to be familiar. In their place sweeps in a crowd of common ailments, colds, coughs and sore throats, diphtheria and chicken pox and above all crowds of babies and children. Babies who are being mis-fed, babies with diarrhoea due to the conditions under which they are brought up, babies with the early signs of the many deficiency diseases which are so common in the Township; then there are the older children with acute ear diseases, with spots of every size and colour; children with enlarged glands in the neck—really the list could be endless. But what impresses one is the fact that for the vast majority of the students these are all "new" conditions, perhaps read about but never before seen, and above all never before handled. And that brings me to my next and most important point.

The student very quickly settles down, and we then try to teach him to take the responsibility of actually handling these cases. In effect this means that he takes the various clinics in turn whilst we medical officers act in a consulting capacity. I hold this transition to be a very important one in the student's career, for often when he comes to Alexandra he is within a few months of his final examinations. And I should like to add that given this responsibility the average student settles down to the work very quickly and very well, and within a few days is a working member of the whole team of doctors, sisters and nurses who run the Clinic

But apart from work inside the Clinic walls there are all the visits paid to patients in their own homes; all the maternity calls; and often the student is called upon to make a real decision about a patient. I, for one, am quite certain that this teaching of the taking of responsibility is one of the most important contributions which Alexandra can make to the student's training.

Also working here where poverty and privation are common, and where privilege is small the student learns something more than the average citizen can know of that problem which faces every single person in South Africa; the so-called Native Problem. And I think that many of them go away with a quickened sense of the urgent need for constructive and tolerant handling of this whole matter. Both by their monetary contributions and by their personal service the students of the University of the Witwatersrand are playing a big part in the development of the Alexandra Clinic.

One last point, a point which appeals strongly to the Medical Officers. Where there are students there will be questions, and where there are questions there will be discussions. And discussion and argument keep us all from becoming self-satisfied either with our knowledge or performance.

(3) But what of the future? On so many occasions during the past year or two visitors have pointed out to me that a large part of South Africa's future development lies on her own doorstep. Instead of trying to capture world markets with our steel and our wool let us rather look to the enormous market which lies all around us—the African himself. Educate him, and from his very early school days insist that he learns the simple health rules which will help him to stay well. As part of his ordinary school curriculum let there be some instruction in elementary dietetics, and let this instruction be for both boys and girls. Forthwith you will create a demand for the very objects which we now ship to the four corners of the globe. As the standard of African education and health is raised so do you also raise the earning capacity, so that not only will there be the **demand** for the produce but there will also be the ability to pay for it. South Africa's native population ought to become one of her greatest assets.

Let me try to illustrate my point by telling you the story of James Zulu. By the time James was six years old he had been vaccinated twice, immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough, and during the outbreak of enteric fever in the Township he was immunised against this disease too. Let us follow his career a little further. He left school and found work as a garden boy in a house where the master was sympathetic towards Africans and their problems. At first all went well, and he put on weight and filled out as a result of the more plentiful food he was getting. But after about two and a half years, just as he was feeling that he was beginning to get on, and as his wages had been raised, he started to lose all that surplus energy of which he had been so proud. And within another two months he was in trouble with

the master because he was neglecting his work. He felt too ashamed to explain that now he felt tired even when he first got out of his blankets in the morning. Worse than this, he began to cough. He tried to hide this cough because he knew that the master had once said that he had had to get rid of one of the boys who coughed for fear that children in the house might be made sick. But within another two months the cough got so bad that it could not be hidden. Before he quite knew what had happened James found himself at the Hospital. Here he was X-rayed, and even he, taking a surreptitious look at the plates, could see that there was something badly wrong with his lungs. In fact the doctors told him that both his lungs were affected, and that if he was ever to get well enough to do even the lightest of work he must spend at least two years in a special hospital **when** a bed could be found for him.

The master came to see James and offered to help him, but think as he would James could see no way out except to get away from the hospital and work for as long as he could. His mother, whom he supported, was old, very old. Perhaps she might die the next winter; then he, James, could consider coming back to the hospital, for he freely admitted that he had been very well treated there. It was only when he told them that he was going, that he **must** go, that the doctor became angry.

This story, and it is only one of many, shows us how hopeless are our present methods for dealing with the problem of pulmonary tuberculosis; one only of the many urgent problems which await attention in Alexandra as elsewhere.

Earlier in this report I referred to the importance of the fact that we, at the Clinic, were not dealing with a true cross-section of the population, and I cited one reason (and there must be many more equally cogent) in explanation as to why this was so. Now when you come to deal with a problem such as tuberculosis even in a community such as Alexandra which is, goodness knows, compact enough, there are many difficulties. Before attempting any preventive work one must know what is the size of the problem; in other words we must find out how much tuberculosis there is in the Township. There are various ways, into whose technical nature I need not go, whereby we can ascertain first, those people who have active tuberculosis, and second, those people who have what we call a good immunity to the disease. That is to say unless they are overwhelmed by infection they will not fall victims to tuberculosis. Third, we can detect those people who, possessing no immunity to tuberculosis, are very likely to fall victim to the disease if they come into contact with it.

In order to collect these figures it would be necessary to interview everybody in the Township, and probably to X-ray the vast majority of them. This latter procedure conjures up pictures of vast apparatus with a retinue of attendants; in point of fact with modern miniature equipment it is possible to handle more than fifty people in an hour. But until such a survey has been

carried out we can take no useful steps to control tuberculosis; at least this is not strictly true. As many of you know one type of tuberculosis is spread by infected milk. If only there was a law requiring all milk to be pasteurised then this side of the problem would very rapidly become non-existent.

Let us take some of the everyday results of the present state of affairs. And remember that for the word tuberculosis various other words could be equally well substituted: malnutrition, venereal disease, illiteracy and so on. When I am asked (as I frequently am) "Is there much tuberculosis or venereal disease in the township?" I am bound to answer that I do not know. And until we **do** know what our position is I think that it must be obvious to you that we cannot take useful steps to eradicate these evils.

If one considers the problem at all it is surely obvious that the work which we are doing at the Clinic at the moment, although serving a very useful purpose so far as it goes, does not begin to go far enough. In a brief review of this kind it is impossible to do more than indicate some of the lines along which we should expand. Most of these investigations would, of necessity, take place as "field work" with the Clinic as headquarters.

I feel then that we should carry out a tuberculosis survey; that by means of suitable propaganda we should carry out an investigation to find out what proportion of the population is affected with venereal disease and especially what percentage of children are so afflicted. Perhaps even more important than these two investigations would be a nutritional survey. I have mentioned earlier in this report that a very large proportion of our residents are undernourished or badly nourished. A great deal of this is due to the fact that much of their buying and housekeeping in general is very uneconomic. In spite of price control what one might call the state of the market for such staple goods as mealie meal, sugar, potatoes, etc., is very unstable. There is no doubt in my mind that one of the greatest services we could do Alexandra Township would be to establish communal or co-operative food depots, and to see to it that not only were the foods where necessary re-inforced with vitamins, but that proper instruction was given in catering for a family. I am aware that this is also the aim (amongst other things) of our Family Welfare Centre, but unless their work can expand rapidly it may be that this is so urgent a problem that it should be taken over by an outside body experienced in co-operative selling.

I realise that the plans which I have so briefly sketched are ambitious. But I feel strongly, that we cannot afford to wait. And surely when we look back at the growth of the Clinic itself we must be filled with a sense of wonder and thankfulness when we consider its origins, and a sense of determination to continue the work and to expand: "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

NEVIL V. STORR.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

Services.	ATTENDANCES.				VISITS BY STAFF.					
	1946.	1945.	Doctors. 1946.	1945.	Sisters. 1946.	1945.	Nurses. 1946.	1945.	Students. 1946.	1945.
I CURATIVE—										
(a) Outpatients	51,671	25,068	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Casualty (Dressings) ...	35,723	36,210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Domiciliary Treatment ...	—	—	1,327	1,480	492	809	13,141	11,997	1,237	1,507
Patients visited: 1946, 2,783; 1945, 3,780.										
(d) Specialist Clinics										
(i) Gynaecological	57	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Dermatological	602	746	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Paediatric	851	863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Dental (Extractions) ...	359	371	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II MATERNITY—										
(a) Confinements conducted .	—	—	—	—	127	150	611	386	154	162
(b) Postnatal Visits	—	—	—	—	1,260	1,003	9,277	6,519	40	29
III PREVENTATIVE—										
(a) Antenatal Clinic	3,417	3,045	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Infant Clinic	6,496	8,133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Special Diseases	7,223	7,144	—*	644	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injections given: 1946, 7,062; 1945, 6,324.										
(d) T.B. Patients	433	274	7	302	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Schoolchildren—Outpatients	778	967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dental	456	948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Dressing Station	2,873	3,399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scholars examined by School Nurse: 1946, 19,613; 1945, 14,706.										
(f) Patients referred by Gov- ernment Health Centre	283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	111,222	87,270	1,334	2,426	1,879	1,962	23,029	18,902	1,431	1,698
TOTAL VISITS							1946, 27,673;		1945, 24,998.	

* The Health Inspectors of the Alexandra Health Committee were able to assist us by paying 637 visits to patients who had not been attending the Special Diseases Clinic regularly.

[Continued on page 15.]

REPORT OF THE NURSING SUPERINTENDENT.

It is rather less than a year since Miss Cowles left us, and it is with a sense of amazement that we find that the Alexandra Clinic is still running smoothly and that the number of attendances in the various departments remains more or less constant. We all know the saying "There is nobody so indispensable that they cannot be replaced." This may be true, but it is very cold comfort to those who are left to replace a person of the calibre of Miss Cowles. The mere fact that the Clinic has weathered this past year surely means one thing: that the foundations laid by Miss Cowles in her example, teaching and personal contacts were laid so surely that we ought to be able to ride out any storm.

Once again our thanks are due to many friends—too many to mention individually—who either by personal service, gifts or encouragement have helped our activities at every turn. We have had some splendid presents during the past year. The Utility Transport Company presented the Clinic with a Spencer microscope. I am not an expert microscopist, but judging by the care with which I see this instrument being treated and the number of occasions a day on which it is used I imagine that we have received a real treasure.

The Tea Bureau, through the kind offices of Mrs. Aronsohn, have given us a magnificent tea urn. This is thermostatically controlled and has already made its bow on several occasions.

The girls of Jeppe High School have presented us with clothes for both our toddlers and babies. Need I say there is no limit to the number of such clothes we can use?

Girls of the Johannesburg High School made us some beautiful dolls for our Christmas parties and the girls of Parktown High School knitted and made a large variety of lovely garments which were distributed to mothers at the Baby Clinic Christmas Party. I only wish that the donors could have been present to see the pleasure which their gifts gave.

It seems a far cry from dolls and babies' clothes to newspapers and bottles, but I can assure you that our need for both these articles is insatiable and that, to use a wartime expression, they both are given a number one priority on our list of needs. Thus our gratitude to those who collect these things for us is very real.

A new scale of salaries for the Nursing Staff has recently come into force, and although some of us are still puzzling our heads over its intricacies and in particular over the Government order of Unemployment Insurance, yet I think I am right if I voice the general opinion that we are certainly being treated according to the adage that "the labourer is worthy of his hire." Nobody, who is familiar with the work of the Clinic, could think that a Nurse's post here is a sinecure, and I would like to end this brief report by thanking the members of my nursing staff for their loyal co-operation.

J. H. LEWIS.



(By courtesy of Dr. Friedler.)

FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE REPORT.

In June, 1946, I was appointed to the post of Superintendent of the Family Welfare Centre. During the five preceding months Mrs. G. Kark, Miss H. Margolis and Messrs. F. N'Tsie and P. Kotsi completed their survey of the 100 families situated around Square Number 3 of the Township, and it is as a result of their valuable work and efforts in this field that the Family Welfare Centre came to be established. At the time of my appointment both Mrs. Kark and Miss Margolis left the Department, leaving the two African field workers and me to establish the Centre whose building on Square 3 was still under construction. The next three months were therefore spent planning and preparing for the eventual opening in September. During that time three new staff appointments were made: one Cookery Demonstrator, Mrs. M. Mvabaza, one Trained Nursery School Teacher, Miss P. Twaku, and one Nursery School Assistant, Mrs. H. Mokgatle. The Board

of Management appointed a sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. L. S. Williams, to administer the Centre. The Union of Jewish Women, Alexandra Health Committee, Board of Management, University students and Superintendent of the Centre are all represented on this Committee.

In August the pre-fabricated, grey-walled building was completed and we moved in. The possibility of erecting this structure was largely due to the Union of Jewish Women's magnificent donation of £1,250, and part of the Students' Rag proceeds were also utilised. The former organisation also financed the complete equipping of the Nursery School. Our first job was to introduce new members of staff to the families and to furnish the Centre. Whilst Messrs. Kotsi and N'tsie took these new members into the field, the Centre itself was a hive of activity; curtains going up; desks, chairs, benches, tables moving in and men, women and children bustling in and out carrying anything ranging from teaspoons to bookshelves and carpets. By the end of the month we were well settled and ready to start.

Early in September an unofficial inaugural meeting was held to which all those interested in the Centre and those wishing to join were invited. The Centre's proposed plan of activities and conditions of membership were briefly outlined in the vernacular. On the first day all those families who had complied with the condition of membership, i.e. a complete health overhaul of the **entire** family, joined the Centre. By the end of the month we had 17 on roll. The Nursery School, Women's Handicraft Groups, School Children's Recreational Groups, Cookery Demonstrations at the Centre and the Night School were all in full swing. The Night School is the only activity open to non-members, and by the end of September we had over 140 pupils attending. The staff of this section consisted of 11 African teachers and Mr. N'Tsie, now holding the official post of Education Organiser at the Centre. The field work continued to be carried out by Messrs. Kotsi and N'Tsie over and above their specific duties at the Centre. The expansion of our membership depended largely upon the amount of time which they were able to set aside for the contacting of new families within the area, and the encouraging of survey families to join. Working in very close co-operation with us was the Medical Officer of the Government Health Centre recently set up at the Clinic. All preventive medical services for our members were provided by this Centre; any case requiring curative treatment was referred to the Clinic.

Upon the arrival of the two Government Health Centre Health Assistants in November, the contacting of new families by our own staff was discontinued. The Health Assistants, working from our Centre, expanded systematically east- and westwards, visiting families and encouraging them to attend their Health Centre for periodic health overhauls. The families were examined and as soon as completed they were entitled to membership at our Centre. Upon joining, each family was detailed to one of our own field-workers for home visiting. In this way we were able to keep a close link between the home and the Centre, thus differing from most social centres where little or no field work is done and where activities **at** the Centre are stressed rather than activities **outside** the Centre.

At the end of the year our membership totalled 44 families, roughly 250 individuals. The Nursery School runs daily from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an attendance of 26 children; the afternoon school children's Recreational Groups have been attended by over 50 boys and girls; the Women's Sewing and Knitting Groups have been particularly favoured by mothers of Nursery School children, who made frocks, jerseys, shirts, etc., for their small ones; the Vegetable and Food Club, started early in October, has been amongst the most popular of all our activities; and the Night School continued to attract large numbers of enthusiastic adults, who had to be reluctantly turned away owing to the fact that we were completely overcrowded.

Surveying the development of the Centre over its first four months, it may well be said that great progress has been made, which should augur well for the coming years, were it not for the fact that owing to our very small income we have been compelled to decide to limit our membership to only 50 families. It is hoped that this sword of Damocles will eventually be removed from above our heads, giving us freedom to expand more and more.

In conclusion I wish to express my gratitude to Mrs. G. Kark for her unfailing assistance and encouragement during the first few months; to the Union of Jewish Women for their magnificent donations to and their active support of our Centre; to the Board of Management for its sympathetic understanding of the many problems which faced us and its ready advice and co-operation; and lastly to my Administrative Committee—in particular, Dr. L. S. Williams and its Treasurer, Mrs. R. Jacobson—for their untiring assistance and ready acceptance of my many suggestions and ideas.

VIOLAINE JUNOD,
Superintendent.



(By courtesy of Dr. Friedler.)



[Continued from page 10.]

Enteric Fever.—120 cases were reported in the summer, the highest incidence being in January and February. Pamphlets, explaining the nature of the disease and stressing the necessity for inoculation, were distributed. 12,948 injections were given to adults, 3,884 school children were inoculated (new scholars and those not immunised during the campaign in 1945).

Smallpox.—Sporadic cases occurred during the year, and during July and August 1,495 school children were vaccinated.

ALEXANDRA HEALTH CENTRE AND

BALANCE SHEET AT

1945.	Accumulated Funds—		
	As at 31st December, 1945	£33,616 17 2	
	Add—Donations to Building Fund—		
	University of the Witwatersrand:		
	Students' Rag Committee	700 0 0	
	The Robert Niven Trust	300 0 0	
	Donations to Motor Car Fund—		
	University of the Witwatersrand:		
	Students' Rag Committee	1,000 0 0	
	Proceeds from sale of car donated by American friends	85 0 0	
	Gift of Microscope from Public Utility Transport Corporation—valued at	150 0 0	
£33,617	Surplus for year ended 31st December, 1946	21 10 4	£35,873 7 6
	Family Welfare Centre—		
	Balance on Hand—31st December, 1945	2,309 0 1	
	Donation from Union of Jewish Women	1,250 0 0	
		3,559 0 1	
	Less—Cost of erection of Prefabricated Building on Square 3, Alexandra Township	£3,005 3 5	
	Furniture and Equipment—at cost, less depreciation	159 3 0	3,164 6 5
		394 13 8	
	Less—Cost of printing report	52 7 4	
		342 6 4	
	Surplus for year ended 31st December, 1946	129 0 5	471 6 9
	Donation from the University of the Witwatersrand—Students' Rag Committee for Maintenance, 1947	2,500 0 0	
4,278	Add—Interest accrued	8 6 8	2,508 6 8
936	Sundry Creditors		639 17 9
£38,831			£39,492 18 8

UNIVERSITY CLINIC, JOHANNESBURG.

31st DECEMBER, 1946.

1945.	Land and Buildings—		
	Stands 189, 190, 191 and 192, Wynberg, with Buildings thereon—At Cost.		
	As at 31st December, 1945	£27,939 11 1	
	Add—Cost of completing South West Wing	115 0 8	
£27,940	Additions to Laundry	3 10 0	£28,058 1 9
	Furniture and Fittings—		
	As at 31st December, 1945	550 0 0	
	Additions during year	263 1 2	
		813 1 2	
550	Less—Depreciation	81 6 2	731 15 0
	Medical Equipment—		
	As at 31st December, 1945	375 0 0	
	Add—Microscope valued at	150 0 0	
		525 0 0	
375	Less—Depreciation	75 0 0	450 0 0
	Motor Cars—		
	As at 31st December, 1945	200 0 0	
	Purchases during year	525 0 0	
		725 0 0	
	Less—Sales	162 10 0	
		562 10 0	
200	Less—Depreciation	62 10 0	500 0 0
1,020	Sundry Debtors		705 6 9
	Cash—		
	At Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	1,182 14 9	
	At Post Office Savings Bank	5,343 16 6	
	At United Building Society	2,508 6 8	
8,746	At Clinic	12 17 3	9,047 15 2
£38,831			£39,492 18 8

To the Members, **Alexandra Health Centre and University Clinic.**

We have to report that we have audited the Balance Sheet of the Alexandra of the Clinic, and we have satisfied ourselves as to the existence of the securities and explanations we have required and in our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly affairs at 31st December, 1946, according to the best of our information and the Johannesburg,

18th March, 1947

Health Centre and University Clinic above set forth, with the books and vouchers owned by the Clinic at 31st December, 1946. We have obtained all the information drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Clinic's explanations given to us and as shown by the books.

VAUGHAN, KEY & PAYNE, Honorary Auditors,
Chartered Accountants (S.A.)

ALEXANDRA HEALTH CENTRE AND

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR

1945.			
£ 696	To Doctors' Salaries and Fees		£1,894 17 4
3,670	„ Nurses' Salaries and Allowances		4,739 13 4
171	„ Clerical Salaries		257 9 3
365	„ Wages		475 8 2
1,354	„ Medical and Surgical Supplies		1,822 9 4
	„ Milk	£749 19 10	
544	„ Less—Recovered from Recipients	69 14 8	680 5 2
	„ Ambulance Charges—less Recoveries		64 0 0
	„ Water, Lighting and Heating	478 18 9	
470	„ Less—Recovered from Students' Hostel	50 0 0	428 18 9
	„ Motor Car Expenses and Allowances		723 11 4
192	„ General Expenses		205 12 11
173	„ Printing and Stationery		175 3 2
74	„ Insurance		80 6 11
	„ General Household Equipment and Supplies		44 8 0
146	„ Laundry and Cleaning		278 19 1
123	„ Repairs		120 3 4
79	„ Telephone Rent and Calls		71 8 6
435	„ Maintenance of Buildings		137 19 11
273	„ Depreciation—		
	Motor Cars	62 10 0	
	Furniture and Fittings	81 6 2	
	Medical Equipment	75 0 0	218 16 2
224	„ Surplus for year carried to Balance Sheet		21 10 4
<hr/>			
£10,717			<hr/> £12,441 1 0 <hr/>

To the Members, **Alexandra Health Centre and University Clinic.**

We have to report that to the best of our knowledge and belief and according forth reflects a true statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Alexandra

Johannesburg,
18th March, 1947

UNIVERSITY CLINIC, JOHANNESBURG.

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

1945.			
	By Donations and Grants—		
£1,200	University of the Witwatersrand	£1,200 0 0	
	Students' Rag Committee—University		
1,500	of the Witwatersrand	2,300 0 0	
	Union Government—		
	Native Affairs		
	Department	£800 0 0	
	Department of		
	Public Health—		
	Refund of portion		
	of Nurses' salaries and		
	allowances	1,987 3 6	2,787 3 6
1,908			
700	Transvaal Provincial Administration	800 0 0	
600	Alexandra Health Committee	600 0 0	
250	City of Johannesburg	250 0 0	
12	Martha Washington Club	12 0 0	
360	Alexandra Township Limited	360 0 0	
203	American Board of Missions	126 7 0	
	Street Collections—		
	Alexandra Township	26 8 1	
56	Sundry Donations	1,167 11 2	
1,030	Donations in response to a Special Appeal to the Employers of Alexandra Township Residents	463 11 0	10,093 0 9
738			
1,897	„ Patients' Fees		2,049 9 6
263	„ Interest		178 10 9
—	„ Rent		120 0 0
<hr/>			
£10,717			<hr/> £12,441 1 0 <hr/>

to the information supplied to us, the Income and Expenditure Account above set Health Centre and University Clinic for the year ended 31st December, 1946.

VAUGHAN, KEY & PAYNE, Honorary Auditors,
Chartered Accountants (S.A.)

ALEXANDRA HEALTH CENTRE AND

FAMILY WELFARE

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR

Salaries and Transport Allowances	£1,056	19 3
Wages	74	13 6
General Expenses	121	8 10
Bank Charges	0	14 6
Telephone and Postages	5	8 5
Stationery	59	0 1
Laundry and Cleaning	25	18 4
Kitchen Equipment and Utensils	59	19 10
Nursery School Expenditure—		
General Equipment, Uniforms, Books, Salaries and Sundries	£320	10 5
Food	106	3 11
	426	14 4
Less—Amounts collected from Pupils	11	0 9
	415	13 7
Night School Classes Expenditure	158	7 6
Less—Payment by Pupils	54	11 7
	103	15 11
Recreation		10 15 9
Gardening		12 5 1
Handicrafts—		
Materials	88	4 4
Less—Amounts collected	17	7 4
	70	17 0
State Aided Groceries		40 8 4
Depreciation on Furniture and Equipment		38 8 0
Balance—being Excess of Income over Expenditure		129 0 5
	£2,225	6 10

To the Members, **Alexandra Health Centre and University Clinic—Family Welfare**

We have to report that to the best of our knowledge and belief and according forth reflects a true statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Alexandra ended 31st December, 1946.

Johannesburg,
18th March, 1947.

UNIVERSITY CLINIC, JOHANNESBURG.

DEPARTMENT.

THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

By University of the Witwatersrand—			
Students' Rag Committee for Maintenance in 1946	£2,000	0 0	
Less—Deficit on Maintenance at 31st December, 1945	31	4 10	£1,968 15 2
		198	13 8
„ Donations—			
Union of Jewish Women:			
Toward Equipment of Nursery School		50	0 0
For cost of Night Watch Boy		2	11 0
For cost of Water			251 4 8
„ Membership Fees			5 7 0
			£2,225 6 10

Department.

to the information supplied to us, the Income and Expenditure Account above set Health Centre and University Clinic—Family Welfare Department—for the year

VAUGHAN, KEY & PAYNE, Honorary Auditors,
Chartered Accountants (S.A.)

ALEXANDRA HEALTH CENTRE AND UNIVERSITY CLINIC.

—o—o—

SUNDRY DONATIONS, 1946.

Alden, Dr. H. L. (America)	£1 1 0
Anon, 10/-, £2/10/-, 6/-, 2/6, 2/-	3 10 6
Aronsohn, W.	100 0 0
Aronsohn, Mrs. W.	30 0 0
Brebner, Dr. I. W.	10 10 0
Christian Apostolic Church	0 10 0
City Organist—Music Festival—Tickets purchased by Mr. W. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Cooper and Mr. D. P. J. Mynhardt	1 15 0
Colonial Banking & Trust Corporation Ltd.	5 5 0
Cowles, Sister R. C.—Amounts remitted by American friends	37 16 0
Daisy (per Mrs. W. Aronsohn)	1 0 0
Duncan, Mrs. D.	0 10 0
Edmund, Mrs. Maldwyn	1 1 0
Emily (per Mrs. W. Aronsohn)	1 0 0
Findlay, Mrs.	0 10 0
Friedman, Mrs. B.	89 8 9
Friel, B. H.	10 10 0
Fuge, Mrs. K. K. T. (America)	2 2 0
Goinsammy (per Sunny South Mfg. Co.)	0 10 0
Greenberg, The Hon. Mr. Justice L.	10 0 0
Hart Ltd.	5 5 0
Haynes, Mrs.	0 5 0
H.O.D. Chaim Weitzman Lodge (in memory of late Dr. Hurwitz)	5 5 0
Holy Cross Mission	10 10 0
Holy Cross Mission—Collection amongst boarders at	2 4 6
Houghton Golf Club (Ladies' Section)	5 0 0
Le May, Professor H.	5 0 0
Levy, Mr.	2 0 0
Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. Stakesby	1 1 0
Maisels, I. A.	10 10 0
Martha Washington Club (part proceeds Jumble Sale at Clinic) .	10 0 0
McBride, Mrs. Jessie	5 5 0
McKitrick, Miss S. K.	0 7 6
Millar, Mrs. G.	1 0 0
Mitchell, Mrs. B.	1 0 0
Moatse, A.	1 0 0
Moses (per Sunny South Mfg. Co.)	1 0 0
Nurses from Prel. Training School, Johannesburg Hospital— Collections taken when they visited the Clinic	4 8 0
Old Athlonian Association Dramatic Society—part proceeds of play	20 0 0
Papenfus, J. A.	25 0 0
Phillips, H.	5 5 0
Pioneer Tool & Hardware Co. (per Rand Daily Mail)	10 10 0
Pittman, Henriette	2 0 0
Rand Provident Building Society	10 10 0
Rosenberg, C.	50 0 0
Rosenberg, F.	50 0 0
S.A. Reserve Bank	10 10 0

Schreiner, The Hon. Mr. Justice O. D.	26	5	0
Shields, Mrs. D.	1	1	0
Siveko, Aaron (per Sunny South Mfg. Co.) ...	1	0	0
Sloane, A. M.	0	10	6
St. John's Ambulance—V.A.D. group which visited Clinic ...	1	5	0
St. Mark's Presbyterian Church—Women's Association ...	3	3	0
Steel Sales Co. (per Rand Daily Mail) ...	3	6	0
Union Defence Force—Entertainment Unit (19 Reserve M.T. Coy., Q.S.C.) ...	250	0	0
University of Witwatersrand—			
Medical School Players, proceeds play ...	297	5	5
Architectural Society ...	2	0	0
Watter, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Woolworth's Staff Benevolent Fund ...	15	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,167 11 2		
	<hr/>		

—oO—

DONATIONS.

The total amount donated by the Students' Rag Committee during 1946 was £6,500, allocated as follows:—

Towards Building Fund ...	£700
Towards Motor Car Fund ...	£1,000
For General Maintenance ...	£2,300
For Maintenance—Family Welfare Department 1947	£2,500

Donations received, allocated to Building Fund (see Balance Sheet):
The Robert Niven Trust ... £300

—oO—

DONATIONS SENT IN RESPONSE TO SPECIAL APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR RESIDENT IN ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP.

£25.—Central News Agency Ltd.; Greaterman's Stores ...	£50	0	0
£15.—L. Suzman Ltd. ...	15	0	0
£10/10/-.—Assoc. Engineers Co. Ltd.; Andrew Cohen Bros.; Edgars Fashions (Tvl.) (Pty.) Ltd.; L. Feldman (Pty.) Ltd.; Transvaal Brewers' Assoc. ...	52	10	0
£10.—J. E. Morren & Sons; Maryvale Mineral Water Works; Steel & Barnett Ltd.; F. A. Unger ...	40	0	0
£5/5/.—Atlantic Refining Co. of Africa; Couzin & Attwood; Fraser & Chalmers; Hendler & Hendler; O.K. Bazaars; J. W. Quinn & Co. Ltd.; Robor Ltd.; Stuttaford & Co. Ltd.; Shell Co. of S.A. Ltd.; Transvaal Mattress & Furnishing Co. Ltd.; Unterhalter's Mattress Works; Vulcan Rubber Works; Vacuum Oil Co. of S.A. Ltd. ...	68	5	0
£5.—Central Engineering Works; Connell Instrument Co. (Pty.) Ltd.; J. B. Home-Rigg; Motor & General Suppliers; W. R. McPhail (Pty.) Ltd.; E. R. Pollak (Pty.) Ltd.; Seligson & Clare; Saphra & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.; Transvaal Steel Pressing Synd. Ltd. ...	45	0	0

£4/4/-.—Progress Electric Fitting Co.	4 4 0
£3/3/-.—“Eva” Dress Manufacturers; Gallo (Pty.) Ltd.; C. Greenberg; Hofman Bros.; F. G. Hoffman; H. Itzkowitz; Johannesburg Offal Traders; Lever Bros. (S.A.) (Pty.) Ltd.; Alec Marcus & Co.; Rudaizky & Janower; S.A. Druggists; Sage & Co. (S.A.) Ltd.; Teikamdas Bros.; White Mfg. Co.; Lt.-Col. E. J. Wadley. W. Wetzler ...	50 8 0
£3.—Geen & Richards Ltd.	3 0 0
£2/2/-.—Arc Engineering Supply Co. (Pty.) Ltd.; Bayer Pharma (Pty.) Ltd.; H. Boyer (Pty.) Ltd.; Boswell, Brown & Brookes; Bramley Butchery; E. E. Collins (Collins Motor Supplies); R. Cassirer; Colman Bros. & Co.; Central Agencies & Import Co. (Pty.) Ltd.; Hubert Davies & Co., Ltd.; Dandy Polish Co.; Douglas Son & Pugh; Furniture Enterprises (Pty.) Ltd.; Gratus & Gratus (Pty.) Ltd.; Holman Bros. (Pty.) Ltd.; Mrs. Dorothy Hewitt; Chas. T. Hudson; L. K. Jacobs & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.; Kingsbury & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.; Leon's Mineral Water Works; Liberty Box & Bag Mfg. Co.; J. MacGill Love; Metal Pressings (Pty.) Ltd.; Robt. Nemen & Co.; J. Orlin; Piel's Cold Storage Ltd.; Rosenfeld & Co.; Reinforcing Steel Co. Ltd.; Selected Units; B. Stern & Co.; Thesen & Co. Ltd.; Twentieth Trading Co.; A. Weinberg & Co.; Dr. B. Weinbren ...	71 8 0
£2.—Assoc. Ceiling Industries (Pty.) Ltd.	2 0 0
£1/11/6.—I. Abrahams; Compressed Yeast Co. Ltd.	3 3 0
£1/10/-.—Sister Theo. Carter; Transvaal Confectionery Ltd. ...	3 0 0
£1/1/-.—African Tobacco Mfrs. (Pty.) Ltd.; African Sales Co. (Pty.) Ltd.; Bakers Ltd.; Cavanna Products; A. J. Cutten; Dominec (Pty.) Ltd.; Emdin's Drapers; Express Messengers (Pty.) Ltd.; Frankel, O. I.; Mrs. W. A. Forsyth; Gibson & Jones; J. Heilbron; I. M. Isaacowitz; Jones Rubber & Machinery Co.; Koseff & Co.; L. Levinsohn; H. Losky; Dr. R. B. Lauer; Mendelevitz & Co.; Jaffe's Lacquer Dist. Agency; Partex Products; Mrs. E. P. Colville Reeves; Rand Broom & Brush Mfrs.; G. Sable; Squirrell & Popplewell; A. Schlosberg; A. Scher; Sydenham Pharmacy; Jas. M. Thompson; Union Overall Mfg. Co.; United & Transvaal Trunk Mfrs.; Union Lampshade Mfrs.; R. R. Whittingham ...	34 13 0
£1/-.—Abbott Laboratories S.A. (Pty.) Ltd.; Andrew Bies; H. Beulich; Mrs. E. M. Campbell; Carter Bros. Products (Pty.); W. & G. Dalglish; Max Gonski & Sons; Albert F. Heim; Mr. & Mrs. H. D. T. Harris; Guy F. Harrison; E. M. Lurie (North Hygienic Butchery); Sachs & Berman; K. Suransky; D. Tickton; J. S. Trelease; Universal Motors Ltd.; Verrinder Ltd.	17 0 0
17/6.—Mrs. Schraagschild ...	0 17 6
10/6.—I. Golding; Dr. Albert Greenblatt; Harley Furnishers; Newtown Plumbing Works; Sharman (Pty.) Ltd.	2 12 6
5/-.—Mrs. J. Henning; M. M. Wilson ...	0 10 0
	£463 11 0

The Finance Committee wishes to express its sincere appreciation to all contributors to the Clinic's funds and especially to the increasing number of donors who send a regular annual donation—some of them without even being reminded about it!



ARE SOME OF THOSE IN THIS QUEUE WORKING FOR **YOU?**

(Photograph by Mr. J. A. Nelson.)

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