

report, to turn out this number, buildings & equipment costing £ 336,500 at present prices (1948) would be required in Johannesburg.

To cater for the present need, as against the actual demand, we should have 11,259 dentists. The demand will undoubtedly increase rapidly, however, & the Report mentions the necessity of planning 8-9 yrs in advance (this being the minimum gap between deciding to build a Dental School & turning out the first qualified dentists).

Report of the Committee on the Question of the Provision of additional Facilities for the Training of Dentists in the Union of SA

7 ... "The great majority of the people, European & non-European, need dental treatment & do not receive it. According to evidence presented to the Committee by responsible & well-informed witnesses, over 11,000 dentists would be required to cope with the need for dental treatment. The following is an extract from a memorandum submitted to the Committee in this connection by the University of the Witwatersrand:

"An ideal service in a community would require one dentist to not more than every 1000 of population, but it is recognised that to-day such an ideal is beyond possibility in SA. It would require a maximum of 11,259 dentists. A service of tolerable adequacy for those who would present themselves for treatment under present circumstances could, however, be rendered by -

- 1 dentist to every 2000 Europeans
- 1 " " " 5000 Cape Coloureds, Malay & Indians.
- 1 " " " 25,000 Natives."

This would mean that we would need 1800 dentists

"There were 801 dentists on the Dental Register as at the 30th Sept 1946. It cannot be said, however, that this number was actually engaged in active practice at that time"

" The future outlook is alarming. This is due almost entirely to the fact that the dental profession of to-day is hopelessly out of balance in its age distribution. It has been estimated that over half of the existing number of active dentists (say 350) will have ceased to be engaged in practice in from 10-15 years from now. To maintain the "status quo" (allowing for increase in population) it is estimated that 500 new entrants to the profession are essential during the next 10 years, i.e. 50 new entrants per annum. It must be stressed however that this figure is based on the existing demand for dental treatment. If the demand rises in the future to anywhere near equality with the real need for treatment, then 50 new entrants per annum would be totally inadequate to meet the demand --- "

memorandum by Prof Middleton Stew to present Commission

When the Union Education Departmental Committee on "The Provision of Additional Facilities for the Training of Dentists in the Union" (1946) reported, there were 801 dentists on the Register.

"at the end of 1948 the corresponding figure was 854 - i.e. an increase of 53 for the 3 years instead of the minimum increase of 50 per annum or 150 for the 3 years which was considered necessary by the Committee on Dental Training."

"Unless almost immediate steps are taken to establish in SA facilities for graduating at least 50 dentists per annum, within the next ten years there will be such a shortage of dentists that the health of our people will be most gravely affected. Each year in the future the number of dentists per head of the population is going to decrease markedly.

"at the present time there is a serious shortage of dentists in our country. The poorer white population of the country are not receiving anything approaching the dental

treatment they are seeking & require. At least 99% of the non-European people are receiving no dental treatment at all, other than extraction of their teeth — that is not real "treatment".

"Over 600 new admissions to the dental register are necessary to maintain the status quo in the dental profession. Already the time is past when any action which can be taken now will give us as many dentists in the country 10 years hence as there are to-day.

5. The Non-European demand for dental services is at present small, but will grow rapidly.

2. Memorandum by IRR to Committee of Enquiry into Training of Dentists. 1946
 "It has been suggested that the non-European population do not exercise an effective demand for dental treatment — that they are not 'dental-minded'. In the almost complete absence of dental facilities, it is difficult to estimate what the attitude of the Non-European peoples is to treatment; but even should such demand be relatively small at present, it is not to be doubted that in the near future, particularly if the ~~demands~~ needs of Non-European school children are attended to, there will be an increasing demand and one which the dental profession, whether in private practice or in public service, will not be able to meet. Experience in connection with Non-European hospitals would tend to show that non-Europeans will make full use of health facilities offered to them. Africans are already definitely 'hospital-minded', & it is not to be doubted that should opportunities for dental treatment be made available to them, they will be used to the full. It is said that Africans will go to those dentists who will take them."

6. Training in Dentistry available to non-Europeans.

Institute files on Dental Training for non-Europeans.

Letter to Mr. Mdala, 6.3.47

"The first 2 years of the 5-year course can be taken at the Witwatersrand University, but there are no clinical or laboratory facilities available for non-Europeans for the rest of the course. The only alternative for non-Europeans anxious to enter the profession is for them to go overseas; the cost of this is, however, prohibitive, & in any case, at the present time practically impossible owing to the overcrowded conditions of overseas dental schools."

Memorandum by 4 Rotarians, 25/7/46.

"At present, there is quite inadequate material for (non-European Dental) students to work on locally. Africans, who usually do provide such material, come mainly for extractions & dentures. There is thus little opportunity to be had for practice in conservation work."

Besides the lack of clinical material, laboratory accommodation for non-Europeans in Johannesburg is lacking.

"It is desirable that non-Europeans should share in common lectures & training as it helps to maintain a sufficiently high standard in their work. With separate training the tendency is for lower & less efficient standards to be accepted."

"It is understood that even when the new (Witwatersrand) dental school is built, no laboratory accommodation will be provided for non-Europeans, and the accommodation contemplated will be filled by Europeans only."

Letter to the Minister of Education. 24.6.48.

"There is at present the nucleus of a dental training centre for non-Europeans at the Orlando Dental Clinic which is run jointly by the University & the City Council & it is obvious that it will take years to build up a new dental training centre in Natal even if the Non-European Medical School were already established there."

7. Non-European Dentists should be employed by the Government.

From material in possession of NWMHT.

Dental services are the responsibility of the Central Govt. (Public Health Amendment Act 51/46)

memorandum by IRR to Committee enquiring into Training of Dentists. 1946.

5.a

"The Institute therefore recommends that the central & provincial & local authorities be asked to create posts for work amongst non-Europeans, remunerated on a scale sufficiently high to attract men to this type of work.

"The National Health Services Commission Report has suggested that one dentist be attached to each Health Centre established, & the Institute supports this suggestion.

"To our knowledge little is done for the dental needs of non-European school children.

"The Institute recommends that the Provincial Education Depts. be asked to ensure that sufficient dental appointments be made in the educational services at sufficiently high salaries in order to meet the needs of the non-European school children.

"Certain municipalities are already doing work in this field. The Institute recommends that the Union Govt. come to a financial arrangement satisfactory to both parties whereby the municipalities are enabled to create posts sufficiently attractive to induce European dentists to undertake Non-European work."

6. --- "It is however envisaged, when the flow of Non-European dentists begins & grows greater, that they will be offered remunerative posts by central, provincial & local authorities in order to serve their people"

IV

The Training of Non-European Dentists

- 1. So far there is only one Dental School, which cannot even cater for European needs. A Second School should be planned without delay.

memorandum by IRR to Committee enquiring into Training of Dentists. 1946.

"The suggestion has been made that a dental school be established at the University of Cape Town. As this is the main centre of the Cape Coloured population, the Institute recommends that when such a school is established provision should be made for the training of coloured students."

memorandum by Prof Middleton Shaw to present Commission

"While it is of prime importance to expand the existing facilities for dental education at the University of the WUR, it is now most desirable to establish also at least one more dental school. It is possible to erect a building in a relatively short period of time. But it takes very many years to establish & develop a dental hospital, to secure or to train a teaching staff which knows its job & to attract the large number of patients which a teaching dental hospital requires for clinical training of students. It is not

possible to establish a new dental school which will graduate dentists in any period short of 8-10 years from the date of erection of suitable buildings - - - -"

- 2. The most sensible solution would be to admit a few non-Europeans to the Witwatersrand medical School as soon as sufficient clinical material is available, & ~~later~~ as soon as a second School is opened (Capetown & Stellenbosch recommended by 1946 Dental Commission) to accept a few Coloureds there.

memorandum by IRR to Committee enquiring into Training of Dentists. 1946.

56. " The Institute recommends that adequate accommodation should be provided at that school (Witwatersrand Dental School) for Non-European students. It is also recommended that initially the authorities should envisage a Non-European enrolment of at least 5 Non-Europeans per annum, & that the govt. assist both university & municipality in providing clinical facilities in the African townships of Johannesburg & that such facilities be available for European & Non-European students alike "

NB - start building up clinical facilities in Durban now?

3. This may be against Government policy.

Letter from Mr Raikes. 11th Aug. '48

" I told you that I had asked the Minister of Education about facilities for the training of non-Europeans in Dentistry, & that the Rt. Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr had replied that it was not expected that this University would be called upon to do such training -- "

memorandum presented by JC Middleton Shaw to the Commission of Enquiry into the Training of Medical Students & related matters (present Commission)

The Dental School of the University of the Witwatersrand "was designed to graduate only 18 dentists per annum. The School building has been expropriated by the SA Railways. No one knows when a new building will be erected. Until recently there were good reasons for believing that a new building would be erected before 1950. The proposed new building was to have been designed to provide facilities for graduating 50 dentists per annum. It is improbable now that any ^{new} building can be erected by 1950. There is reason to fear that when a building is erected it will provide facilities for graduating only 15 dentists per annum."

4. If it is against Govt. policy to have non-Europeans in the existing ^{Dental} Medical School, a Dental Faculty should be established at Wentworth.

From NB

Owing to building & financial difficulties the Natal Medical School Committee will probably concentrate first on getting the medical school placed on a proper footing.

Letter from Prof. E.G. Malherbe. 12th June '48.

"If the Government were to provide the funds so that we could attract good teachers for a dental faculty, I personally would have no objection to starting a dental faculty at the same time as the medical faculty. I intend, however, to be realistic about this & not to hold out promises that I may not be able to fulfil owing to circumstances beyond my control. I do hope, however, that we shall not have to wait ten years, as you suggest, before we can provide also training in dentistry to non-Europeans". . . .

5. Establishment of a Dental Faculty at Wentworth would be expensive. If the State is against admitting non-Europeans to the WWR Dental School, it must be prepared to assist generously with a Natal scheme.

Report on question of provision of additional facilities for training of Dentists

"It must be emphasised, however, that no university can under present circumstances finance a faculty of dentistry out of its own resources. The present formula on which grants-in-aid to university institutions is based is such that it is quite impossible for any university to ~~finance~~ shoulder the financial responsibility of establishing a new dental school & hospital without substantial assistance from the Government. According to ~~the~~ figures submitted to the Committee a new dental school & hospital designed to produce 25 dentists annually will cost approx. £215,000. This estimate

is based on current building costs & is subject to further fluctuations in the cost of building materials"

NB

The new JHB dental hospital will cost £380,000, & will provide lecture rooms & laboratories for students besides offering dental treatment to indigent Europeans & to non-Europeans.

6. In this case, arrangements should at once be put in hand for extension of dental facilities for non-Europeans in Durban, to ensure an adequate supply of clinical material for future students.

Report on question of provision of additional facilities for training of dentists

9---

"The Committee visualises that by developing NE treatment centres, under the control of European Dental hospitals but situated in adjoining native townships, clinical facilities for the training of non-European dentists will eventually be brought about ---"

From "The Star" 17.2.48

"An important branch of the work done at the hospital is in the plastic, maxillo-facial & oral surgery department. This is an integral part of dentistry, & all students are required to have a sound knowledge of it. A high percentage of plastic surgery work is concerned with the face, head & neck, while maxillo surgery deals with injuries to & disease of the bones & soft tissue of the face. Oral surgery, which is a speciality of dentistry, is concerned with disease & injuries inside the mouth.

"The present hospital has 5 wards for this work ---" It is the only institution of its kind in the Union.

Information from Dental School.

at a very rough estimate, a minimum of 3 patients per day per student are required (for students in 4th & 5th yrs).

WUR Dental School has at present 150 students in 4th & 5th yrs (80 = 70) doing clinical work, & needs at least 450 patients per day.

During 1948, total attendances at the Dental Hospital were 81,765.

		224	per day.
365)	81 765	
		7300	
		876	
		730	
		1465	
		1460	
		5	

7. Fees for Dental Training are high.
Bursaries would be needed.

1948 Calendar, Witwatersrand University.

Fees for the degree of MB. BCH are
84, 84, 84, 78, 78, 78.
For BDS.
84, 84, 84, 78, 78.

(UCT £72 pa)
inclusive fee covering
all listed below except
cost of books &
instruments)

Extras - £1 registration
S.P.C. fees - £3 first yr ^{p.a.} & £2.10.0 thereafter
10/- medical examination for medical students. (p.a)
£1 membership of Benefit Society for Dental Students
(p.a)
Dental - materials, apparatus, lab. notes &
instruments
£18.10.0, 12/6, £42.2.0, £4.5.0 £1.3.0.
15/-, 3/-
also for belts - microscope fees & lab fees.
£3.10.0 1st yr, £5.2nd, £5 3rd.

Boarding fees. £84 per session. (twice a year)
Deposit of £2

Plus academic dress.
Graduates' dress
lab. overalls.
Boarding fees while attached to Clinics, etc.
Books.

Memorandum by IRR to Committee enquiring into Training of Dentists. 1946.

5c.

-- " If no financial assistance is offered the prospective dental trainee, it is unlikely that owing to the second factor (the high cost of such training - even higher than for medical students), not many, if any, non-European candidates will present themselves for training. The Union Education Dept. at present offers 6 bursaries to Africans anxious to enter upon medical or dental training

Due to the impossibility of Africans securing dental training, all the scholarships have been taken up by those anxious to take the full medical training. . . .

" The Institute therefore recommends that the Govt. provide for non-Europeans at least 6 scholarships on the same scale & on the same conditions as the present scholarships which are offered to Africans for medical training. In this way, it is hoped that non-Europeans will serve their own people in the areas where they are most needed."

Memorandum submitted by IRR to National Health Services Commission

Part II (2) Dentists.

" There is great need for dental care for Africans the establishment of special dental bursaries would probably induce suitable students to take this course. Such dentists would find their places in any general scheme at Poly-Clinics in school services, as well as in lucrative private practice."

Letter from IRR to Minister of Education 26.6.48.

" One is aware that few non-Europeans present themselves for dental training, but it is felt

that this is due to non-European poverty, & that should scholarships similar to the present medical scholarships be made available, the demand for such training would soon come into being. I need not point out the need for such dental services for non-Europeans - the Dental Training Committee according to the press states that hardly any non-Europeans receive dental care."

When bursaries are awarded, it could be a condition that recipients, when qualified, would go back to their own territories & work amongst their people for at least as many years as they were recipients of the bursary.

Publications Consulted.

Evidence to be submitted by Students' Medical Council,
Witwatersrand University, to the Commission.

"Medical Training & Medical Services for Natives"
by Dr R.D. Aitken, Additional District
Surgeon, Sebasa. (RR - Misc 75/41)
8.12.41.

"Evidence to Committee on Medical Training & Services
for Natives" Mrs. Rheinalt Jones.
(RR - Misc 78/41). 15.12.41

- memorandum submitted to the National Health Commission
by the IRR. 18.9.43. RR 109/43.

"Report of the Committee on Medical Training in S. Africa"
(Botha Report)
UG No 25/1939.

"Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the
training of Natives in Medicine & Public Health."
(Loran Report).
UG no 35/28.

"Report of the Committee on the Admission of Students to
the medical Schools in S. Africa" U.G. 26/43.
(Hugo Report).

"Report of the Commission on the University of South
Africa" UG 44/1947. (Brookes Report)

"Report of the National Health Services Commission"
UG no 30/1944.

memorandum on "apartheid" in Universities, by NUSAS.
1.12.48.

Institute files on medical & Dental Training for
non-Europeans.

memorandum by 4 Romanians. 25/7/46.

memorandum submitted to the Committee appointed to
enquire into the training of Dentists. RR 123/46.

Calendars of Wit, Pretoria & CT universities.

Report on Dental Conditions in SA by Dr M Monk,
Dr JN Noriskin & Dr A Deverall. Oct '46.

The Cape Education Gazette. 22 Aug '46. Vol XLV no 19.

Prof. Middleton Shaw's evidence to the Commission
Health Foundation files.

Report of the Committee on the Question of the
Provision of Additional Facilities for the
Training of Dentists in the Union of SA.
UG 30/48.

Report of Committee of Enquiry on University Subsidies 1944.
(Dr PJ du Toit).

The Nutrition & Health of S. African Bantu School Children
by SL Kark & H le Riche "Manpower" Sept '46

Dental Caries in S. Africa. J. Stary. SA Journal of medical
Sciences, May 1938. Supplement to Vol 3.

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