

blood smears for malaria examination, of nasal smears for leprosy examination, eputum for tuberculosis examination, etc. In these matters high technical skill will be required of the Medical Aid. He would be capable of dealing with most of the ordinary ailments and injuries, and know when to call to his aid a medical man.

8. It is considered essential for the success of the scheme that a definite salary be laid down for the trained Medical Aid. He must be in fulltime Government employ, though he may be seconded to a local authority or other body concerned with health administration. He should be paid by the Government only and private practice must be precluded. Any fees due by patients for services should be collected by Government or the Local Authority.

The training of a Medical Aid would be of the same length as that of Native B.A. teachers in secondary schools who take a five years' course after Junior Certificate. They are on a Government scale of £175-10-300. The same scale is recommended for Medical Aids. In addition suitable houses provided with a dispensary and consulting room would have to be erected. A high social status for the Medical Aid in the kraal where he is stationed is essential. For that reason a house costing some £500.0.0. will be necessary. This represents an additional annual charge of approximately £50.0.0.

9. The proposed course will extend over five years with Junior Certificate or its equivalent as the entrance requirement.

First Year: Pre-professional course in biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics and the language in which the professional instruction is to be given. The teaching of these subjects should be, not on the usual academic lines but should conform to the practical needs of the students further in their course.

Second Year: Anatomy and physiology. In the anatomy course there would be no dissection on the part of students; they can receive all the training they need from models and previously dissected bodies. In the physiology course all experimental work on the part of students would be dispensed with. Demonstrations of experiments illustrating physiological processes can be carried out by the lecturer. The chemical physiology course would, however, have to be fairly full - including examination of urine, blood, foods, etc. The preparation of histological slides would also be unnecessary; a set of prepared slides could be used for demonstration purposes.

Third Year: Pharmacy, pathology and bacteriology. These subjects would also be taught largely by "demonstration". The laboratory work would be of a strictly practical nature having for its aim solely the training of the student in the work he would be expected to perform as a Medical Aid, i.e. preparation of the common

medicaments, collection for specimens of subsequent laboratory examination, and their preparation for transport. Examination of urine, sputum, faeces, blood, etc. in some of the most commonly met with diseases, in which the examinations are relatively simple.

Fourth Year: Elements of medicine, surgery, midwifery and gynaecology. During this year a considerable amount of the student's time would be spent on clinical work in hospital wards.

Fifth Year: The final year will be spent entirely in clinical work in the hospital.

The Examination should be conducted, jointly by the Education and Health Departments of the Union, the Secretaries of which would issue and sign the certificates. A register of certificated Medical Aids would be kept by the Department of Public Health.

10. The only institution which could satisfactorily conduct such a course is the South African Native College, Fort Hare. Principal Kerr agrees that with certain additions to staff and equipment the complete course could be provided there.

During the final year it would be desirable to distribute the students over several Native Hospitals such as that of the American Board Mission in Durban and the Native Hospital at Umtata. Such distribution would be guided by the area in which the Medical Aid would subsequently have to work. It would, e.g., be particularly desirable that those to be stationed in malaria areas should have training in a hospital where much malaria is dealt with.

After certification further specialist training would be necessary for some of the students according to their subsequent regional distribution. Thus those whose duties would be chiefly in connection with malaria might be sent to the Health Department's Field Station at Tzaneen. Others might be sent for periods of training to leper institutions, etc.

11. Number of Medical Aids: It is suggested that initially 10 Medical Aids should be certificated annually. This number could conveniently be placed in the Territories each year. It would therefore be desirable for 15 or more students to commence the first year so that careful selection of suitable individuals could be made. This selection should be made at the end of the first year on the results of an examination and consultation between members of the staff at Fort Hare and Government representatives.

12. Buildings and Equipment: Principal Kerr states that the accommodation and equipment for the teaching of Biology, Physics and Chemistry is at present overtaxed. Representations have been made by him for increasing these on the ground of inadequacy for present requirements. Should these additions be made available as set forth in his memorandum to the Departmental Committee appointed to consider the needs of Colleges, then he considers that an initial expenditure of an additional £5,000.0.0. in respect of the Medical Aid classes

would be sufficient, especially if this extension were kept in view when the new science blocks were being planned.

13. Running Costs: Three additional members of the College staff, at a commencing salary of £600.0.0. each, will have to be appointed. One of these will take charge of the second, another of the third year, and an additional medical officer will be needed at the Victoria Hospital so as to allow the staff (at present three medical officers) time for teaching and demonstration. An annual sum of £200.0.0. should be provided for staff contingencies. The annual expenditure on laboratory material would be approximately £1,000.0.0.

14. Students' Fees: It is considered that under the economic circumstances of the Natives in the Union, bursaries would have to be provided for practically all, if not, all of the students taking the course as Medical Aids. At present bursaries are awarded to the students at Fort Hare by various bodies in the Transkei, Glen Grey, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State and Basutoland. These cover either the whole or two-thirds of the fees, which are £34.0.0. for the academic year, including board and lodging valued at £20.0.0. per annum, tuition £10.0.0., laboratory fees £4.0.0. It is understood that these fees are likely to be raised shortly to about £40.0.0. per annum.

Representations might be made to the bodies now providing bursaries, either to increase the number of bursaries for the benefit of future Medical Aids, or to earmark a certain number of existing bursaries for this purpose. The Deferred Pay Board might also be approached to provide a few bursaries. In addition the Government should provide bursaries for say three students in each year, to become available after the pre-medical year, i.e. for four years. These bursaries should be subject to review at the end of each year and might either cover the whole of the annual fees or say a fixed sum amounting to about three-quarters of the fees.

15. The Cost to the Union Government for Providing a Course for Medical Aids:

The estimated cost to the Government of the proposed course, on the basis of 15 students in the first year and 10 students in each subsequent year, would, when all the years have their full quota of students, be as follows:-

(a) Annual Expenditure:

3 Lecturers:	£1800.
Contingencies in respect of the above:	200.
Laboratory material:	1000.
Say 12 Bursaries:	480
Total:	<u>£3480</u> per annum

(b) Capital Expenditure before the Course can be commenced:

Buildings and Equipment at Fort Hare:	<u>£5000.</u>
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16. Students from other Territories: It is very probable that neighbouring Native territorial administrations will desire to send students to attend the course at Fort Hare. The Committee considers that no objection should be made to this, provided that it is clearly stipulated in the agreement with the Fort Hare College that the students from the Union of South Africa must have preference to the full extent of the provisions made by the Union Government for the training of such students.

17. The Cost of Running the Service: The amount to be expended by the Union Government for providing a Native Aid Service would of course be a progressively increasing one, the maximum being reached in approximately twenty-five years when some 200 Medical Aids would be in the Service. At that stage the Government would have incurred approximately the following capital expenditure:-

Housing Accommodation:	£100,000.
Dispensary Equipment:	10,000.

and the running costs per annum would be approximately as follows:-

Salaries of 200 Medical Aids:	£50,000.
Drugs, Dressings and other material:	£15,000.
Maintenance of Buildings and Equipment:	£ 5,000.

Total: £70,000.

Against the running costs might be offset certain amounts which would accrue from payments made by patients. This of course must be purely speculative and would probably not make any material difference to the annual cost.

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