

1911

EAST AFR. PROT.

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REC'D  
AUG 11

Office of  
Medical Education  
Registrar

RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS

Date

th August

Submits further observations

previous paper

2653

Copy of the  $L^2$ , Inc. in orig.  
to the file with ref<sup>s</sup> to

$\frac{25591}{25591}$  = 17

at once

H. J. R

29/8

S-R

General Council of  
 Medical Education & Registration  
 of the United Kingdom  
 299, Oxford Street, London, W.

28th August 11

All communications to be  
 addressed to  
 "THE REGISTRAR,"  
 and not to any individual by  
 name.

In your reply please quote

No. 22,186.

28087

Sir,

REC<sup>d</sup>  
 Rf. E 28 AUG 11

I am directed by the President of the General Medical Council to forward to you the following observations on the correspondence enclosed with your letter of 13th August (No. 25,591/1911).

1. Herewith is sent a complete list of the degrees or licences which at present admit to registration in the United Kingdom. (List A.) Such registration, as you are aware, is the necessary condition under which a person is entitled to use medical titles and to practise for gain as a duly qualified or legally qualified medical practitioner.

2. A misapprehension seems to have arisen regarding the American Colleges and Universities said to be recognised by the Medical Council. A reference to the list enclosed (List B.) will show that in the eight cases referred to, the American degrees do not in themselves admit to the Register. If obtained prior to 26th June, 1886, they may be entered in the Register merely as additional titles conferred on persons already registered.

The temporary recognition of these titles came to an end with the passing of the Medical Act, 1886, existing rights being reserved. But no American degree is in any circumstances admissible as a primary qualification. In other words the holder of an American degree, without a British or other registrable qualification independently obtain-

The Under Secretary of State  
 Colonial Office.

-2-

ed, cannot be recognised in this country as a legally qualified medical practitioner.

3. It is submitted therefore that under the terms of the East Africa Protectorate Ordinance, 1910, an American graduate ought not to be admitted to enrolment on the Protectorate Register, as he does not possess any recognised primary qualification which would entitle him either in this country or in the Protectorate to registration. [The question of additional titles conferred on persons already registered is not relevant to the subject under consideration.]

4. Neither in this country, nor, as the Ordinance appears to read, in the Protectorate, is there any prohibition of missionary or philanthropic practice which is not for gain, and which is not accompanied by the assumption of medical titles or of the status or privileges of a legally qualified practitioner.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Norman C. Long

Acting Registrar.