

EAST AFR. PROT.
GENERAL

C O
28726
Proc
Gras: M. S. P. M.

1911

29/26

on Milant
Mission
Date
28 Aug
at previous Paper
0
28087

Medical Registration

States as to qualifications of D. Davis. States that generally req. recognition of foreign med. degrees in R. Colonies.

D. Hall

Have you any objections, please?
act

Mr. Parkinson

I think the letter of the General Medical Council (28087) is quite definite on this subject. D. Davis' American qualification does not qualify him to practise medicine in the United Kingdom nor is there anything in the Ordinance providing for the Registration of Medical Practitioners in R. Colonies in the I. A. P. ~~which~~ (see 32589) which would allow him to practise as a medical practitioner for years in the Protectorate unless he is enrolled under para. 9, sub (b) of the Ordinance.

I would reply to the Mission to this effect on the lines of the Gen. Med. Council letter (28087) para. 2. B. (containing list para.) 24.

R.H. 12/11/11

4077

Mr. Butler

Suits agree that we cannot properly accept the suggestion that men should be allowed to become registered medical practitioners in the U.K. It would lead to the greatest difficulties. We could never draw the line satisfactorily - apart from other points - Mr. Butler's letter raises the question in a more general form as to the "Colonies" as a whole - so I think the General Dept should see the paper. The penultimate para. may, I think, be ignored.

In an letter to the Waspian in Nov/25/91 we have already given them the substance of para 4 of the Council's letter in Nov/28/87 - so we need not repeat it now. I wish to say that it cannot be admitted to practice in the Pa register for the reasons given in para 3 of the Council's letter in Nov/28/87 - that I regret that he cannot in his way to meeting the wishes of Mr. Butler

to the recognition of degrees or licences for registration which do not admit to registration in the U.K. - a then explain as to para 2 of Mr. Butler's letter of 28/8/87 in Nov/28/87 as in para 2 of the Council's letter.

Alfred
2/3

Mr. Tudor

Do you agree on the legal point involved, as stated in par. 3 of 28/8/87?

Alfred

Sept 13

Mr. Butler -

I do agree; - no American degree, diploma or licence, is recognised as entitling the holder to be registered as a medical practitioner in the U.K. (under Act 49 & 50 Vict c. 48) nor under the E.A.P. Order N° 24 of 1910 s. 5(b)

A.F. 13/11

~~Mr. Butler~~
Mr. Harris

Reply as proposed confirming our answer to the W.A.P. & ignoring the reference to the Colonies generally.

Alfred

Sept. 14 11-2/11
14/11

Finally I entirely agree with the
preceding minutes, though I am aware that
the principle has been acted on in several
cases. I have never seen any reason for
the preservation of Crown Colonies and
Protectorates as a monopoly for medical
men of the United Kingdom. If any
such monopoly is to exist, it should at least
cover doctors who are admitted to practise
in any self-governing Dominion.

It has to be remembered that
the reciprocity rules of the G. S. C. are
not an Imperial matter at all. They
are imposed against parts of the Empire, as
for instance, a few years ago against
Sweden, and they are liable at any
moment, should a suitable case, to be
imposed against any Canadian Province or
Australian State. I think that the Colonial
Office should stand aside in this possibility
and should admit Canadian doctors to Crown Colonies.

When a Crown Colony has a
medical school of its own, it can
admit and obtain reciprocity with foreign
countries, as self-governing Dominions
do. Where it has not, I see no
reason for binding it down to

x. Probably
still imposed
Sweden and
other Canada
though I am
of actual case

accept only those foreign qualifications, viz,
Holland and Japanese, which are registrable in
the United Kingdom. At present a medical man
- even a British subject - with a good foreign
degree may be admitted and practise for years
in New Zealand and parts of Australia and
then be refused in Fiji.

The case is stronger for Protectorates,
which are themselves foreign countries. It does
not seem to be in the interests of these
undeveloped areas to shut out first class foreign
qualifications because there is a want of
reciprocity between foreign nationalities and the
United Kingdom.

J. M. G.
1919

There is a great deal to be said for Mr.
Green's view - and I fancy that in some
of our Colonies we act upon it - [I think in
Jamaica there has not been strict adherence
to English practice but my memory may not
be correct in that]. But the matter is largely
one for law & practice in each Colony
& I would recommend that at present no
proposal by Mr. Butler be adopted.

Then let us discuss the other matter with
the Federation first. -
S. A. H. G. 26th Sept
1919

man is aware of the
ministry of health
that present
and many other
are doing
discuss it

HAROLD S. MUELLBART
GENERAL DIRECTOR

ORSON S. PALMER
DIRECTOR FOR NORTH AMERICA

W. L. DINGROFF
SUPERINTENDENT EASTERN DISTRICT

AFRICA INLAND MISSION

HEADQUARTERS
KIJARI, BRITISH EAST AFRICA

TELEPHONE: DIAMOND 1091

"HEARING AND DOING"
OFFICIAL BULLETIN

**OFFICE OF
AMERICAN COUNCIL**

3002 SUNSHINE AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RECORDED, FILED, APR 23, 1911

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
London, S. W. England.

e-o
29726
Rlc
Reg. II SEP 11

Your letter 2591/1911 is at hand.

Dr. Davis was a graduate of the Mahanann College of Philadelphia and what is far more important has passed the State Board of Examiners of the State of Pennsylvania (whose examination in both medicine and surgery is much more severe than any of the medical schools) and had been for sometime at the head of a large hospital in Reading, Penna.

We understand that our physicians will be permitted to render their service to the natives but in a new colony where there are not sufficient physicians to meet the need of the settlers, it is not only of great importance that they have authority to minister to those who may require their services in emergencies but it seems a matter of needless and unwarranted humiliation to refuse registration to the most competent men and especially as there is in the Colony no examining board before whom these men may prove their training and ability.

It is not hard for us to understand how England should desire to prevent men who are graduating from inferior medical schools from practicing in England and if the information given us is correct, given by the principal medical officers in West Africa, our very best institutions in the United States which compare favorably with any other in the world, are not recognized while some of those of less reputation in very low in the United States are on the list of recognized schools.

We have the same conditions existing in our own country and many states refuse to recognize the schools of other states and in some notably, Pennsylvania, no man is allowed to practice in the state on the degree conferred by his college but must pass a very rigid examination under the State Board of Examiners. These are prominent physicians.

Under Secretary of State Colonial Office

I only desire to ask whether it cannot be arranged with the Colonies which sorely need medical help, to recognize the best institutions and especially these State Board of Examiners.

I realize, of course, that this is the old difficulty which many missionary societies have had to baffle with and even to refuse some of the best candidates who have offered because they were not allowed to practice in certain foreign colonies.

My acquaintance with Colonel Sedly led me to believe that the thing itself was so unreasonable and prejudiced to the interest of the East African Protectorate that he would do what he could to change the condition. If it were possible for me to be on the field this year, I should certainly lay it very earnestly before the Governor, and the principal medical officer, Dr. Milne, both of whom are very fair-minded men who recognize the real injustice that is done to the Colony as well as to the Mission and individual doctors by the present ruling.

Thanking you for your letter and hoping for such help as you may be able to give, I am,

Very respectfully,

Charles C. Humboldt

-2-

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Thanking you for your letter and hoping for such help as you may be able to give, I am,

Very respectfully,

Charles C. Shullman

4
M.D. / 29726 Cab

~~Sept 1911~~

DRAFT

The General Director,
Africa Inland Mission,
3002 Susquehanna Avenue,
Philadelphia, PA

MINUTE

Del. 5 Sept 1911

- Mr. Parkison 28/9
- Mr. Butler 29
- Mr. ~~Read~~ Harris 29
- Sir H. Just.
- Sir C. Lucas.
- Sir J. Anderson.
- Lord Lucas.
- Mr. Harcourt.

Sir,

see papers to
F. Khan

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd of August in the subject of the registration of American medical practitioners in the E.A.P. to inform you that Dr. Davis, whom you refer, cannot be admitted on the register of qualified medical practitioners in the Cab since that he does not possess any recognized qualifications.

professional qualification
which would entitle
him ~~to~~ ~~in the U.K.~~

or in the ~~U.K.~~ ^{to}
registration in the U.K. consequently in ~~the U.K.~~
under the Medical Practitioners Act, 1910.

2. I am further to
~~state~~ ^{express} that Mr. Harcourt's
reports that he cannot

all his way to
meeting your suggestion that

your suggestion that
medical
degrees or licences
should be recognised

for registration in the
E. & P. which are not

so recognised in the
U.K.

3. With reference to
the 2nd part of your
letter of 17th of March,
I am glad to hear
that

that a recent law has
limited registration of doctors
to graduates of eight colleges
in America that the
very best colleges in the
United States are not 189

included in those eight,
I am to observe that they would be open to
~~be some slight~~
~~these or some~~ ^{be some slight} ~~unapproachability~~

in the case of the eight
American degrees referred

to, those degrees do not
in themselves entitle a
medical practitioner to

the register ~~in the U.K.~~
~~in the U.K.~~ of obtained

prior to the 25th of June
1886, they may be entered

in the Register merely as
additional titles conferred

on persons already registered
the temporary recognition

If these titles came to an
end with the passing
of the Medical Act,
1866, existing rights
being reserved. But an
American degree is in
any case admissible
as a primary Europe.

In other words, the holder
of an American degree,
without British or
other registrable qualification

independently obtained,
cannot be recognised in
the U.K. or in the Lab.

~~and is not~~ as a
legally qualified medical
practitioner.

2
S/13