

RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION OF ACADEMIC DEGREES AMONG THE AMERICAN
REPUBLICS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MEDICAL LICENSURE

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In discussing licensure in the medical profession in the various countries and the problems arising therefrom, especially with an inter-american perspective, it is well to bear in mind that the question of licensure is closely bound with that of local conditions in reference to the medical profession in general.

As a general premise it may be stated that there is overabundance of medical practitioners in all the large centers of population coupled with a distinct shortage in rural areas and distant places.

Universities in most of the countries of Latin America are State institutions and the degrees awarded by them constitute a governmental title. Hence, the schools of medicine usually have rules and regulations for the examinations entitling graduates to undertake medical practice. There are few if any Boards of Medical Examiners.

An interesting instance is the fact that in Mexico and perhaps other countries it has been found necessary to require medical graduates to practice for a period of six months in some rural area before they are permitted to practice in the large cities. Rural areas are thereby provided with medical care which would be otherwise lacking, as older practitioners established in the large cities are not available for this type of service.

In view of the overcrowded condition of the medical profession in these centers, it is natural that it should not favor the influx of practitioners from other countries for the large centers, although perhaps some indulgence might be expected in regard to the less inhabited areas.

There are perhaps no problems of any great concern in reference to medical licensure within the countries themselves. In most countries the

medical profession has waged an intensive campaign against unlawful practice of medicine by empirical men and women. This empirical practice however, has been confined mainly to the rural areas where there are no practitioners and in the large cities among foreign elements. For instance, in Peru, they have had to pass national laws with respect to "Asiatic herb shops". Also there has been some empirical medicine which is more or less traditional among the natives of the mountain and plain regions of the interior.

In many cases in Latin America large mining enterprises and plantations are required by law to provide medical care for their workers. The companies themselves have been most cooperative in this regard and usually have a physician and a nurse and maintain a small infirmary.

In Colombia the large coffee plantations have agreed to a cooperative plan with the National Health Department whereby health services are maintained on a cooperative basis and paid in equal shares by the Local Government, the National Government and the plantation owner.

With the provision of medical care in the rural areas empirical practitioners will be gradually banished.

Another problem in most of the countries has been the question of midwives. In some places it was realized that it was practically impossible to outlaw altogether the untrained midwife and the health authorities have concentrated on reaching these midwives and giving them as much technical training as possible in order to qualify them better for the performance of their calling.

RECIPROCITY

In dealing with the subject of reciprocity it may be well to consider it under two separate headings, the first: Reciprocity between the United States and the Latin Republics, and the second: Reciprocity among the Latin American Republics, excluding the United States.

Reciprocity with the United States.- There is no international reciprocity agreement between the United States and the Latin American Republics. The Delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, México, 1902, signed ad referendum a convention for reciprocal recognition of degrees, entitling to practice the liberal professions. This convention, however, has not been ratified by the United States even though special clauses were inserted to provide for the characteristic political organization of this country.

A cooperative survey made in 1924 by the American Medical Association, the State Department of the United States and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, showed that a physician of the United States may practice medicine in practically any country of Latin America. In other words, local legislation does not require that medical practitioners be citizens. It is generally required that the interested party prove his personal identity, present his diploma and evidence of his degree in properly authenticated form, and pass an examination conducted in most cases by the local School of Medicine in the language of the country. The fees for this, which is called "revalidation," are in some places reasonable and in others they seem rather excessive, ranging up to as high as \$1,000.00.¹

¹ These requirements appear in detail in the publication of the American Medical Association entitled "Laws and Board Rulings Regulating the Practice of Medicine in the United States of America and Abroad."

The principal difficulty in this procedure in regard to American physicians wishing to practice in Latin America lies in the fact that Spanish has not been until recent years one of the major languages in the curriculum of United States universities. There are comparatively few physicians in the United States with sufficient knowledge of Spanish to pass an examination in this language. In Cuba, however, it is permissible to take the examination through an official interpreter.

The following excerpts are taken from the report of the Delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, Mexico City, 1902:

"Owing to their belief with regard to the distinct advantages that it will bring to the young men of the United States, the delegates desire to direct attention to the convention on the practice of the learned professions. This convention will undoubtedly receive the sanction of the other Republics, because it is, to all intents and purposes, similar to the treaty adopted by the Congress of Montevideo covering the same subject. In so far as the United States is concerned, however, it is a great improvement on that treaty because of the fact that, by the terms of the present convention, the United States can become a participant in its benefits, whereas, under the Montevidean treaty, that was rendered impossible. In order that the benefits of this convention may be taken advantage of by the graduates from our universities and institutions of learning, it will be necessary, in addition to the general approval of the convention on the part of our Government, that our different States and Territories enact such legislation as will enable a person from one to the other Republics, holding a diploma from one of their national universities, to have it accepted here.

If this is done the entire Latin-American field will be open to the graduates of the universities and professional schools of this country. The convention provides that, as between the other Republics, the diplomas and professional titles granted by their competent national authority shall be valid in each, provided the laws of such countries do not require the practitioner to be a citizen. The right is reserved to each country, however, to require a general examination before granting authority for the practice of any profession related to medicine or surgery, including pharmacy. Each Government is to notify the others which are

the diplomas and titles granted in its territory which are to be entitled to recognition under the treaty.

It was a matter of considerable difficulty to apply this convention to the United States, because of the fact that we have no national university, as have the other Republics, but State control of the practice of the professions. This difficulty was overcome by incorporating a provision by which the other Republics agree to recognize the diplomas granted by recognized institutions of learning in our States and Territories and in the District of Columbia when their legislation offers reciprocity in the same regard. Each country is to select those institutions of learning in such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia the diplomas and titles of which it will recognize, but any institution not so recognized which may deem itself of sufficient importance to warrant such recognition may solicit it by a petition which shall be passed upon by each government as it may deem proper.

It will be seen from the above that in order that the institutions of learning in any State or Territory or in the District of Columbia may avail themselves of the advantages of this convention legislation must be enacted providing for the recognition in such State or Territory or in the District of Columbia of the diplomas and titles which the other Governments ratifying the convention may certify to the Secretary of State of the United States as being entitled to such recognition. This legislation must be certified to the Secretary of State of the United States, who will then inform the other Governments. These Governments will then name the institutions in such State or Territory or in the District of Columbia the diplomas and titles of which they will respectively recognize."

Reciprocity among the Latin American Republics, excluding the United States.- It appears that since the early times of independent life in the American Republics there was real need for reciprocal recognition of the degrees of professional men. In this early period full of political activity professional men often had to leave their native land and they invariably found a friendly welcome amongst their neighbors.

This movement of intellectual exchange was first confined to regional agreements as witnessed by the first convention on the practice of liberal

professions signed at the International Conference in Montevideo on February 4, 1889, whereby the Republics of Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay agreed to grant mutual recognition to the degrees or diplomas issued by the national authorities to practice the learned professions. This convention was later acceded to by Colombia and Peru.

Another regional arrangement was the one signed at the Bolivian Congress at Caracas in 1911 whereby the Republics of Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela undertook to recognize the degrees of their respective graduates.

The third is the Central American regional agreement. The Treaty of Peace signed in 1907 by four Central American Republics, provided reciprocal recognition of academic degrees in Art. 7. At the Conference on Central American Affairs held in Washington in 1922-23 a separate treaty was concluded by the five Central American Republics entitled "Convention on the Practice of the Liberal Professions."

Bilateral arrangements have been concluded, for instance between Ecuador and Colombia (1895), Chile and Ecuador (1897, 1902), Chile and Brazil (May 4, 1897). However, the only general convention of a Pan American scope was the one signed at Mexico City in 1902. This convention has been ratified by nine Republics only, namely, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Peru.

Several of the Latin American Republics have also concluded bilateral arrangements with Spain providing reciprocity in the practice of the learned professions.

Through this network of treaties and bilateral agreements it may be said that a professional man in a Latin American Republic may practice in

most of the other Republics. A notable exception is Panama, which by law enacted in 1921 has forbidden the issuance of a license to practice medicine and surgery through reciprocity. Every applicant for a license in Panama is required to take the examination of the local board.

Another notable instance is that of Mexico which has no reciprocity agreement with any Latin Republic and yet does have such an agreement with Spain. Although a signatory of the convention of 1902, Mexico has not ratified it.

These international agreements provide for reciprocal recognition of degrees entitling to practice the liberal professions. In no instance has any attempt been made to restrict the term "liberal professions" or define its scope. It is assumed that this includes all the professions for the practice of which degrees are awarded by universities in Latin America. Obviously this would include the professions of medicine, dentistry, law, engineering and pharmacy. It has not been determined whether the newer professions of today involving the medical sciences such as laboratory workers, nurses, social workers, etc., would be included within the scope of these treaties.

There is appended a schema showing the conventions in force in each Republic covering reciprocity in the practice of the learned professions. The text of multilateral conventions in force is also included. This record should be useful in the consideration of plans for expansion of interamerican cultural relations.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AMONG THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS ON THE PRACTICE OF
LIBERAL PROFESSIONS

ARGENTINA: Bolivia, Colombia, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru (Montevideo Convention, 1889.)

BOLIVIA: Argentina, Colombia, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru (Montevideo Convention, 1889).

Peru (Diplomatic Arrangement, Lima, 1886).

Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru (Mexico Convention, 1902).

Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela (Bolivian Congress, Caracas, 1911).

Spain (Treaty of October 12, 1910).

BRAZIL: Chile (Rio de Janeiro Convention, May 4, 1897).

CHILE: Brazil (Rio de Janeiro Convention, May 4, 1897).

Ecuador (Quito Conventions, April 9, 1897; August 16, 1902).

Guatemala (Santiago Convention, July 20, 1904).

Colombia (Convention of June 23, 1921).

Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru (Mexico Convention, 1902).

COLOMBIA: Peru (Agreement on learned professions, July 8, 1889).

Ecuador (Agreement of May 2, 1895).

Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru (Montevideo Convention, February 4, 1889).

Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela (Bolivian Congress, Caracas, 1911).

Chile (Convention of June 23, 1921).

Costa Rica (Convention of October 17, 1886).

Spain (Convention of June 23, 1904).

COSTA RICA: Bolivia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru (Mexico Convention, 1902).

Colombia (Convention of October 13, 1926).

El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras (Art. 7, Treaty of Peace and Amity, 1907).

Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua (Convention on the practice of the liberal professions, Washington, February 7, 1923).

Spain (Treaty of March 3, 1925).

CUBA: No agreements.

DOMINICAN

REPUBLIC: Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru (Mexico Convention, 1902).

ECUADOR: Chile (Quito Conventions, April 9, 1897; August 16, 1902).

Colombia (Convention of May 3, 1895).

Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela (Bolivian Congress, Caracas, 1911).

EL SALVADOR: Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru (Mexico Convention, 1902).

Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras (Art. 7, Treaty of Peace and Amity, 1907).

Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua (Washington Convention, February 7, 1923).

Spain (Treaty of April 22, 1905).

GUATEMALA: Chile (Convention of Santiago, July 30, 1904).

Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru (Mexico Convention, 1902).

Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras (Art. 7, Treaty of Peace and Amity, 1907).

Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua (Washington Convention, 1923).

Spain (Treaty of September 8, 1904).

- HAITI: No agreements.
- HONDURAS: Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru (Mexico Convention 1902).
Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador (Art. 7, Treaty of Peace and Amity, 1907).
Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua (Washington Convention, 1923).
Spain (Treaty of March 5, 1905).
- MEXICO: Spain (Treaty of September 12, 1903).
- NICARAGUA: Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Peru (Mexico Convention, 1902).
Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador (Washington Convention, 1923).
- PANAMA: Article 7 of Law No. 13 of 1931 (February 11) forbids the issuance by the National Board of Health of any license to practice medicine and surgery by reciprocity.
- PARAGUAY: Argentina, Colombia, Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia (Montevideo Convention, 1889).
- PERU: Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua (Mexico Convention, 1902).
Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Uruguay, Paraguay (Montevideo Convention, 1889).
Bolivia (Diplomatic arrangement, Lima, 1886).
Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela (Bolivian Congress, Caracas, 1911).
Colombia (Diplomatic arrangement, Lima, 1889).
Spain (Treaty of April 19, 1904).
- UNITED STATES: The United States signed the Mexico Convention of 1902, but has not ratified it. No international arrangement for reciprocity in force.
- URUGUAY: Paraguay, Argentina, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia (Montevideo Convention, 1889).
- VENEZUELA: Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador (Bolivian Congress, Caracas, 1911).

CONVENTION OF MONTEVIDEO

February 4, 1889

Ratified by Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay. Acceded to by Colombia and Peru.

Art. 1.- Citizens or aliens who in any of the States signatory to this Convention may have obtained a degree or diploma issued by a competent national authority, to practice the learned professions, will be entitled to practice same in the other States.

Art. 2.- In order that the title or diploma mentioned in the preceding article may be recognized as stated, the following shall be required:

(1) Presentation of same, duly authenticated.

(2) Proof that the person who presents same is the one in whose name it has been issued.

Art. 3.- Simultaneous ratification by all the signatory nations shall not be essential for the enforcement of this Convention. The nations approving it shall communicate such approval to the Governments of the Republic of Argentina and of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, in order that they may communicate same to the other contracting nations. This procedure shall answer the purpose of an exchange.

Art. 4.- Once the exchange has been effected in the manner provided in the preceding article, this Convention shall remain in force indefinitely.

Art. 5.- Should any of the signatory nations deem it convenient to withdraw from the Convention or introduce amendments to same, it shall notify the others. But the withdrawal shall not take effect until two years after the denouncement, during which period attempts will be made to reach a new agreement.

Art. 6.- Article 3 is available to nations that may wish to accede to the present Convention, although not represented at this Congress.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES
CONVENTION ON THE PRACTICE OF LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Mexico, January 27, 1902

The following information of dates of ratification and dates of deposit of ratification was communicated to the Pan American Union by the Mexican Embassy at Washington in a letter of March 30, 1932. By the terms of the convention it was stipulated that the ratifying countries should communicate their approval to the other States, and such proceedings shall answer the purpose of the exchange of ratifications.

- BOLIVIA: Ratified, February 26, 1904. Ratification deposited, April 23, 1904.
- CHILE: Ratification deposited, September 27, 1909. (Date of ratification is not mentioned in the communication from the Mexican Embassy).
- COSTA RICA: Ratified, August 5, 1903. Ratification deposited, Aug. 25, 1903.
- DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC: Ratified, December 24, 1910. Ratification deposited, February 15, 1911.
- GUATEMALA: Ratified, April 25, 1902. Ratification deposited, August 6, 1902.
- EL SALVADOR: Ratified, May 16, 1902. Ratification deposited, July 4, 1902.
- HONDURAS: Ratified, July 4, 1904. Ratification deposited, August 5, 1904.
- NICARAGUA: Ratified, August 13, 1904. Ratification deposited, October 31, 1904.
- PERU: Ratified, October 10, 1903. Ratification deposited, December 22, 1903.

CONVENTION ON THE PRACTICE OF LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Mexico, January 27, 1902

The representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, United States of America, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers and found them to be in due and proper form, excepting those presented by the representatives of Their Excellencies the Presidents of the United States of America, Nicaragua and Paraguay, who act "ad referendum", have agreed to celebrate a Convention on the Practice of Learned Professions, in the following terms:

Art. 1.- The citizens of any of the Republics signing the present Convention, may freely exercise the profession for which they may be duly authorized by diploma or title granted by a competent national authority, of each one of the Signatory States, in any of the territories of the other nations, provided that such diploma or title complies with the regulations established in Articles 4th and 5th, and that the laws of the country in which it is desired to practice the profession do not require the practitioner to be a citizen.

The certificates of preparatory and higher studies, issued by any of the countries, parties to this Convention, in favor of citizens of one of their number, shall have in all the rest of the contracting countries the same effect as those authorized by the laws of the Republics of their origin, provided that they do not confer greater advantages than those recognized by the legislation of the country in which such certificates are to be used, and provided that there shall be reciprocity.

Art. 2.- With respect to the professional titles issued by the colleges or universities of each State, Territory and of the District of Columbia, of the United States of America, in view of the fact that those institutions are not under the control of the Federal Government, nor in many cases under that of the State Governments, the signatory countries shall only recognize the titles and diplomas issued by the colleges and universities of those States, whose legislation offer reciprocity, and which shall have been issued according to the conditions provided in Article 5 of this Convention.

Art. 3.- Each one of the Contracting Parties reserves to itself, however, the right to require of the citizens of another country, who may present diplomas or titles of physician or of any other profession related to surgery or medicine, including that of pharmacy, that they submit themselves to a previous general examination in the branch of the profession which the respective titles or diplomas may authorize to be practiced in such a manner as may be determined by each Government.

Art. 4.- Each one of the High Contracting Parties shall give official notice to the others which are the universities or institutions of learning in the Signatory Countries whose titles or diplomas are accepted as valid by the others for the practice of the professions which form the subject of this Convention.

As regards the observance of the foregoing provision by the United States of America, the Department of State of that country shall acquaint the other Signatory Republics with the legislative acts of the respective States of the United States relating to the recognition of the titles or diplomas of the said Signatory Republics and it shall convey, to the various States of the United States whose legislation admits of reciprocity, the information which it may receive, making known the titles and diplomas of the respective institutions of learning or Universities of the other Republics which the latter may recommend as valid.

The other High Contracting Parties shall give due recognition to the titles and diplomas of the Universities of the States, Territories and District of Columbia of the United States, which each one of the said High Contracting Parties may select.

Notwithstanding this provision, the educational institutions of the United States, which may not be recognized by the other Signatory Republics and which may consider themselves sufficiently entitled to it, may solicit the recognition of their professional diplomas by the respective Governments, by means of a petition to be accompanied with the corresponding proofs, which shall be passed upon in the manner which each Government may deem proper.

Art. 5.- The diploma, title or certificate of preparatory or higher studies, duly authenticated, and the certification of identification of the person, given by the respective diplomatic or consular agent accredited to the country which has issued any of these documents, shall be sufficient to meet the requirements contemplated by this Convention, after they have been registered in the Department of Foreign Relations of the country in which it is desired to practice the profession, which Department shall inform the proper authorities of the country in which the respective title may have been issued, that these requisites have been complied with.

Art. 6.- The present Convention does not modify in any manner the Treaties which the High Contracting Parties have now in force and which may offer greater privileges.

Art. 7.- The present Convention shall remain in force indefinitely, but any of the High Contracting Parties may abrogate it, in so far as such country is concerned, one year after having formally denounced it.

There shall not be indispensable for the enforcement of this Convention its simultaneous ratification by all the Signatory Nations. The country approving it, shall communicate such approval to the other States, through

diplomatic channels, and such proceedings shall answer the purpose of an exchange of ratifications.

In testimony whereof the Plenipotentiaries and Delegates sign the present Convention and set thereto the Seal of the Second International American Conference.

Made in the City of Mexico, on the twenty-seventh day of January nineteen hundred and two, in three copies written in Spanish, English and French respectively, which shall be deposited at the Department of Foreign Relations of the Government of the Mexican United States, so that certified copies thereof may be made, in order to send them through the diplomatic channel to the signatory States.

BOLIVIAN CONGRESS 1911
CONVENTION ON ACADEMIC DEGREES

Caracas, July 17, 1911

Ratified by Bolivia (1912); Colombia (1913); Peru; Ecuador; Venezuela (1914).

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Republics of Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, after exchanging their respective full powers, have concluded the following

Convention on academic degrees

Art. 1.- The degrees or diplomas that in any of the signatory States may have been awarded by competent national authorities for the practice of learned professions, shall be valid and will entitle to practice such professions in the other States.

Whenever in a State one or more courses are required besides those required in the State where the degree or diploma has been awarded, the interested person is required to take an examination covering said courses before his degree can be recognized.

Art. 2.- In order that the degree or diploma mentioned in the first part of the preceding article may be recognized as stated, the following shall be required:

(1) Presentation of same duly authenticated.

(2) Presentation of copy of the law on Public Education in force on the date the degree was awarded, containing a statement of the topics upon which examination has been required in order to award the degree.

(3) Proof of personal identity of the interested person.

Art. 3.- The signatory States agree to standardize in so far as possible their respective university curricula.

In testimony whereof they signed five copies of the same text in Caracas, on July 17, 1911.

BOLIVIAN CONGRESS 1935

CONVENTION ON SUSPENSION OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Quito, August 10, 1935

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Republics of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela, after exchanging their respective full powers, have agreed as follows:

For the purpose of supplementing the Convention on Academic Degrees, signed at Caracas in 1911 by the Bolivian nations.

Article 1.- Suspension of practice of a liberal profession imposed in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country where this penalty is provided, shall have a similar effect in the other signatory nations, throughout the entire period of suspension decreed.

Article 2.- It will be sufficient, to apply this Convention, for the authority imposing the penalty to inform the Ministry of Foreign Relations, and for the latter in turn to advise the respective Legations and Foreign Offices.

In testimony whereof six copies of the same tenor are signed at Quito on August 10, 1935.

HOSPITALS IN LATIN AMERICA*

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Number of hospitals</u>	<u>Number of beds</u>	<u>Number of beds per 1,000 inhabitants</u>
Argentina	12,800,000	741	63,000	5
Bolivia	2,900,000	60	1,000	0.4
Brasil	44,000,000	1,175	78,000	1.8
Chile	4,600,000	186	20,000	4.4
Colombia	8,700,000	300	15,000	1.6
Costa Rica	600,000	17	2,670	4
Cuba	4,100,000	96	15,500	3.8
Dominican Republic ..	1,600,000	27	1,000	0.6
Ecuador	2,600,000	60	5,750	3
Guatemala	2,300,000	25	2,900	1.2
Haiti	3,000,000	16	1,400	0.47
Honduras	960,000	14	1,200	1.3
Mexico	16,500,000	300		
Nicaragua	600,000	16	1,300	2.2
Panama (including Canal Zone).....	550,000	16	3,600	6.5
Paraguay	1,000,000	20	1,500	1.5
Peru	6,150,000	90	14,000	2.3
Salvador	1,600,000	26	2,350	1.5
Uruguay	2,100,000	84	15,000	7.1
Venezuela	3,450,000	81	5,000	1.4

*This includes beds for leprosy, tuberculosis and mental cases. In some cases the figures given must be considered as purely approximate.

SOLICITUD PARA UNA PLAZA DE INTERNO EN ESTADOS UNIDOS

(Devuélvase a la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana, Wáshington, D.C.)

Nombre (completo) Sexo.....

Dirección

Fecha del nacimiento..... Lugar de natividad.....

Talla..... Peso..... Estado de salud.....

Casado o soltero

Hijos

Conoce Ud. el idioma inglés suficientemente para:

(a) entenderlo

(b) hablarlo

(c) escribirlo

.....

Cursos tomados

.....

.....

Fecha..... Establecimiento.....

Diplomas obtenidos

Desea Ud. especializarse en alguna materia

Si ha publicado Ud. algunos trabajos, enumérelos:

.....

.....

Dé nombres de personas que puedan dar informes acerca de su capacidad intelectual y moral

.....

¿Cuenta Ud. con fondos suficientes para su viaje y para comprar el uniforme de hospital?

Acompáñese una fotografía.

República de _____

Ciudad de _____

Fecha _____

Señor Director
Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana
Washington, D. C.

De conformidad con las disposiciones del Capítulo IV del Código Sanitario Panamericano, presento a continuación la clasificación de los puertos de entrada de este país, a saber:

1. Puertos limpios, Clase A (Véase la definición, Artículo 31, Capítulo IV, Código Sanitario Panamericano.)

2. Puertos limpios, Clase B (Véase la definición. Artículo 32, Capítulo IV, Código Sanitario Panamericano.)

3. Puertos infectados (Véase la definición. Artículo 29, Capítulo IV, Código Sanitario Panamericano.)

4. Puertos sospechosos (Véase la definición, Artículo 30, Capítulo IV, Código Sanitario Panamericano.)

5. Puertos no clasificados (Véase la definición, Artículo 33, Código Sanitario Panamericano.)

De Ud. atentamente,

(Firma del Ministro, Director o Jefe de Higiene, Sanidad o Salubridad, según sea el caso en la República.)

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