Introduction
The Royal College of Radiologists celebrates its 40th anniversary in 2015 and has published an illustrated time-line for 1975–2015 to celebrate this event [1]. The Royal College has an international membership and readers of Nowotwory, will I am sure, be interested in this major radiological centenary. The text of the time-line is reproduced in this article by Nowotwory’s Co-Editor, Richard F. Mould, who is an Honorary Member of The Royal College and has served as an examiner in physics and statistics for the FRCR.

Time-Line
1895. Wilhelm Röntgen discovered X-rays.
1898. Marie and Pierre Curie discovered polonium and radium.
1918. George Eastman introduced radiographic films.
1934. British Association of Radiologists is founded to promote the interests of radiology in relation to medicine.
1935. British Association of Radiologists created a higher radiological qualification known as the Fellowship.
1939. The Faculty of Radiologists formed by amalgamating the British Association of Radiologists and the Society of Radiotherapists of Great Britain and Ireland.
1942. ‘Nitrogen mustard’ first used in the USA to treat lymphoma patients. This is considered the start of chemotherapy.
1948. National Health Service was established in the UK.
1949. First issue of the Journal of the Faculty of Radiologists published.
1953. HM The Queen honoured the Faculty by granting it a Charter.
1958. Iridium, commonly used artificial source for brachytherapy, employed for the first time.
1961. The Faculty of Radiologists received its first Coat of Arms.
1962. Kuhl introduced emission reconstruction tomography. Later known as SPECT and PET.
1969. First Faculty Newsletter issued to the membership.
1970s. ‘Real-time’ ultrasound machines introduced.
1972. Principles of CT scanning discovered by Godfrey Hounsfield [physicist] and James Ambrose [radiologist].
1975. The Faculty of Radiologists gained the title The Royal College of Radiologists on 12 February. The first President of The Royal College of Radiologists was Sir Howard Macmillan. First FRCR examinations held in Singapore.
1978. The College moved into its first permanent HQ at 38, Portland Place, London. First FRCR examinations held in Hong Kong.
1979. HRH Duke of Edinburgh opened the building and admitted as an Honorary Fellow.
1986. RCR Annual Scientific Meeting introduced.
1994. The RCR was one of the first Colleges to establish a continuing medical education (CME) process.
1995. First RCR website launched.
2004. RCR elects its first female President: Professor Dame Janet Husband DBE.
2008. Imaging Services Accreditation Scheme established.
2010. Interventional radiology recognised as a radiology subspecialty.
2013. The College moved to 63, Lincoln’s Inn Fields.
2014. First membership survey was undertaken.
2015. First FRCR examinations held in India.

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Reference