



\*10782530\*

STATUS: PENDING 20050714

REQUEST DATE: 20050714

BORROWER: UMS

RENEWAL REQ:

LENDERS: \*JCV, MTU, EXW, EXW, AKU

NEED BEFORE: 20050813

RECEIVE DATE:

NEW DUE DATE:

OCLC #: 11280312

SOURCE: FSILLSTF

DUE DATE:

CALL NUMBER: 1998-2001

TITLE: Journal of third world studies.

ISSN: 8755-3449

ARTICLE: Beyan, Amos [Book review of: Adell Patton, Jr.] "Physicians, colonial racism and...

VOL: 16

NDM: 2

DATE: Fall 1999

PAGES: 204-206

VERIFIED: WorldCat CODEN: JTWSFT Desc: v. ;Type: Serial

SHIP TO: ILL - Univ. of Mo-St. Louis/T. Jefferson Library/One University Blvd./

St. Louis, MO 63121-4499

BILL TO: FEIN 43-600-3859, WE WILL ALSO ACCEPT INVOICES UP TO \$30.00.

SHIP VIA: ARIEL 134.124.150.65/ 1st CLASS

MAXCOST: 30.00

COPYRIGHT: CCL AFFILIATION: MMLA A &amp; B, LVIS, MOBIUS, Visual Scienc...

FAX: (314)-516-5853 ARIEL (134.124.150.65... EMAIL: tj1111@umsl.edu, can accept e-mail a...

BORROW NOTES: THANKS.

PATRON: Patton, Adell Jr.

LEND NOTES:

LEND RESTR:

LEND CHARGES:

SHIPPED DATE:

SHIP INSURANCE:


[« Back to Document View](#)

Databases selected: Multiple databases...

[What's new](#)

## Physicians, Colonial Racism, and Diaspora in West Africa

Amos J Beyan. *Journal of Third World Studies*. Americas: Fall 1999. Vol. 16, Iss. 2; pg. 204

Subjects: Nonfiction, Physicians, Racism, Diaspora, History, Colonialism  
 Locations: Africa  
 Author(s): Amos J Beyan  
 Document types: Book Review-Favorable  
 Publication title: *Journal of Third World Studies*. Americas: Fall 1999. Vol. 16, Iss. 2; pg. 204  
 Source type: Periodical  
 ISSN/ISBN: 87553449  
 ProQuest document ID: 43818539  
 Text Word Count 704  
 Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=43818539&sid=2&Fmt=3&clid=10959&RQT=309&vName=PQD>

### Abstract (Document Summary)

Beyan reviews "Physicians, Colonial Racism, and Diaspora in West Africa" by Adell Patton Jr.

Full Text (704 words)

Copyright Association of Third World Studies, Inc. Fall 1999

Patton, Adell Jr. *Physicians, Colonial Racism, and Diaspora in West Africa*. Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida, 1996. 343 pp.

Written as a general and specialized work, Adell Patton's *Physicians, Colonial Racism, and Diaspora in West Africa* is a treatment of the training and professional experiences of Western trained African medical doctors. Although it covers the medical profession in ancient Africa, the book's emphasis is on the period from 1800 to 1985. Central to the work are the experiences of Sierra Leoneans, Nigerians, Gambians, and Ghanaians who received their medical education in Britain, Canada, the United States, the Caribbean, and the former socialist countries in Eastern Europe.

It is shown in the first Chapter that African traditional doctors were not only medical practitioners; they also served as political leaders, and that such a tradition was to be continued by Western trained African physicians like Dr. Felix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, Dr. Milton Margai of Sierra Leone, Dr. Hasting K. Banda of Malawi, Dr. Agostino Neto of Angola, and Dr. Ashaya Audu of Nigeria. The experiences of Western trained female African physicians such as Dr. Agnes Y. Savage, Dr. Abumbola Awohyl, Dr. Irene C. Ingodaro, Dr. Ola E. Palmira, Dr. Priscilla R. K. Nicol, and others are also covered in Chapter one. It is argued in the same Chapter that nearly all colonial health initiatives were designed to promote the interests of Europeans at the expense of Africans.

Chapter two treats the medical profession and practices in ancient Africa. Although his coverage of ancient Africa is not detailed, Patton's implication that the medical profession in ancient Africa was informed by the interactions of people of different social, racial, and religious backgrounds is well-taken. Chapter three treats British health policies in Sierra Leone from 1787 through the 1850s. It is maintained that because there were few European doctors in Sierra Leone, British policy makers decided to train African returnees from the Americas and indigenous Africans through an apprenticeship system to meet the health needs of the colony. Although those who became health specialists did gain new privileged status, Patton shows that such African health specialists, including those who later earned medical degrees, remained subordinated to their European counterparts. It is argued that the inferior status of African health specialists was reinforced as European powers worked to bring Africa under colonial rule.

Chapter four treats the various racist arguments used by Europeans to justify the partition of Africa. Central to

Chapter five are the reactions of Africans to the attempts by British leaders to restrict the activities of African physicians like Dr. Jenkins Lumkin, Dr. Oguntola Sapare, William AwcoonerRenner, and others. Chapter six examines the British counter-responses to the demands of African health specialists to be treated like their European counterparts.

The rise of African medical associations from the 1930s through the 1950s is the main theme of Chapter seven. Patton treats the development of such associations in the context of the rise of nationalist movements in the period. African health specialists in Sierra Leone, Ghana, and Nigeria are said to have spearheaded the new trend.

Chapter eight treats the tension between the more than 777 Africans who earned their medical degrees in the former Eastern Block and those who earned theirs in the West. It is suggested that the foregoing problem was a result of the differences between the medical doctrines of the former Eastern countries and those of the Western nations. Patton shows that despite the differences, these doctors continue to play a significant role in the area of health in Africa. Patton highlights his main points in his concluding chapter, and calls upon the world, especially the developed countries, to provide Africa with health related financial and material assistance.

Patton has written an excellent book. The book is analytical, well researched, and readable. Patton should be commended for providing an African perspective on a very important topic. I wish he would have also treated the training and professional experiences of Western trained Liberian health specialists like Dr. James S. Smith, Dr. Solomon Carter Fuller, Dr. James A. Dingwall, Dr. Henry N. Cooper, Dr. Joseph N. Togba, Dr. Willi Roberts, Dr. Cole Beyan, etc. in his excellent book.

**[Author Affiliation]**  
Amos J. Beyan

**[Author Affiliation]**  
West Virginia University

Copyright © 2005 ProQuest Information and Learning Company. All rights reserved. Terms and Conditions

Text-only Interface

ProQuest