Abstract
Differences in health services, research and medical education between British East and West Africa over the period to 1980, including the effects of the transition to independent states, were discussed by witnesses with an extraordinary wealth of diverse talent and experience, directed by the chairman, Professor David Bradley. The increased postwar influence of the Medical Research Council in the tropics was described, aided by a seat on the Colonial Medical Research Committee and its successor body, the MRC-based Tropical Medicine Research Board. Research outcomes of programmes in non-infectious diseases and nutrition, along with the great vector-borne diseases, including sleeping sickness and malaria, and helminth eradication spread through the tropics and also influenced treatment in the UK. The importance of Africa for the postwar development of drug treatments for tropical diseases was underlined. Witnesses include: Dr Murray Baker, Sir Christopher Booth, Dr Christopher Draper, Professor Alan Fleming, Professor Herbert Gilles, Dr Len Goodwin, Professor Ralph Hendrickse, Dr Tom Hopwood, the late Professor Michael Hutt, Professor Sir Ian McGregor, Professor George Nelson, Professor Eldryd Parry, Professor Gerry Shaper, Professor John Waterlow, and Dr Roger Whitehead. Reynolds L A, Tansey E M. (eds) (2001) British contributions to medical research and education in Africa after the second world war, Wellcome Witnesses to Twentieth Century Medicine, vol. 10, London: The Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at UCL.

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The Second World War helped to consolidate Africa’s position as mere primary suppliers of raw materials for European industries and ready market for finished goods. Presently, many African countries are undergoing both financial crisis and deplorable economic conditions as a result of the integration of Africa economy into the capitalist system. It will be unfair to only blame the past and present leaders in African countries for the present financial situation because an integrated economy is automatically controlled by the world market. The ‘invisible’ forces that regulates prices in the wo British Contributions to Medical Research and Education in Africa After the Second World War (Wellcome Witnesses to Twentieth Century Medicine). No Customer Reviews. Select Format: Paperback. -- Select Condition: Like New. -- Very Good. British contributions to medical research and education in Africa after the Second World War In: Reynolds L A, Tansey E M. (eds) (2001) Wellcome Witnesses to Twentieth Century Medicine. Volume 10. London: The Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at UCL, 93pp. • Although individuals around the world were working hard to improve the condition of the newborns and reduce the suffering of their families, there does not appear to have been a race in which various people or groups vied to become the victor. Instead, one hallmark of this far-flung research community was the spirit of cooperation that extended to the sharing of ideas, reagents, data, and experience as people worked to provide better modes of treatment and to achieve a means of prevention.