

particularly valuable chapter on some modern African medical men and their work, 1940–1960, and has more tables. It is especially aimed at those studying selected aspects of the medical history of Ghana in depth, who may wish to use it as initial source material. It is this book, particularly, that is covered by this review although much also applies to *The history of western medicine*.

Stephen Addae is professor of physiology and lecturer in the history of medicine in the University of Ghana medical school. He is able, therefore, to bring to bear on his research and writing the perspectives of both a medical doctor and a historian, and he does so in a rewarding fashion.

The broad historical framework is covered by two, inevitably brief, introductory chapters. The first is a survey of the status of health and disease on the west African coast between 1482, when the Portuguese built the Elmina castle, and 1878, when the first civil colonial hospital was built in Accra—shortly to be followed by others in the coastal towns. The second is a study of the way in which medical policy evolved between 1880 and the 1950s when the country became self-governing and then independent. To these chapters is added, at the end of the book, a valuable survey of medical institutions and public health services, bringing the story up to the mid-1990s. In this final chapter the author also highlights the damage caused by the initial failure in the 1960s to maintain the publication of medical data and the annual reports. Other chapters cover various aspects of the development of the public health service and include health, sanitation and laboratory services; medical education, training and research; and the formation of professional associations. There are also important chapters on the staffing of these services: the professional medical staff (including a section on women medical officers) and their supporting staff of dispensers, dressers, dispenser-nurses, nurses and midwives.

Although internationally well known for his work on sickle cell diseases, Stephen Addae, interestingly, does not deal with these here. He does, however, devote individual chapters to

some dozen other diseases, including malaria, smallpox, plague, trypanosomiasis, venereal diseases, yaws, yellow fever, tuberculosis and leprosy. Some of these chapters are tantalizingly brief, for example that on malaria and helminthic infections, the text of which covers less than two pages. He pays especial attention to the failure over the years to shift the policy emphasis from curative to preventative services, and the burden which this failure—common in virtually all developing countries, as elsewhere—has placed on successive administrations.

The books are enriched by over two dozen tables and nearly a score of clear and well drawn charts and graphs in the text. Furthermore, there is a valuable seven page appendix giving year-by-year details from 1898 to 1955 of the number of reported cases of the various ailments to which individual chapters are devoted; and details of public health expenditure from 1883 to 1955, in absolute terms, as a proportion of total government recurrent expenditure and on a per capita basis.

Professor Addae's study of the evolution (or history) of modern (or western) medicine in Ghana is a well written, attractively produced and valuable addition to the existing literature on the development of medical services in former British African territories. His notes and references—nearly 1,500 in total— together with his bibliography of official papers and reports, books, articles and unpublished papers, guide the reader to the sources which he has used in researching and writing these books. These sources, with his narrative and analyses, should be of great value to those who wish to take further the study of the development of medical services in Africa.

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Martin Dinges (ed.), *Homöopathie: Patienten, Heilkundige, Institutionen: von den Anfängen bis heute*, Heidelberg, Karl F Haug, 1996, pp. 371, illus., DM 49.80, SFr 45.00 (3-7760-1574-8).

Book Reviews

This is a major contribution to the expanding field of the history of alternative medicine in Germany. Martin Dinges, historian and archivist of the Homeopathy Archives of the Robert Bosch Institute for the History of Medicine, demands a new approach towards the history of homeopathy in order to overcome the traditional interest, which concentrated mainly on Samuel Hahnemann and the effect of certain remedies. Future research in this field should concentrate on three aspects: the significance of patients for the spread of homeopathy, the role homeopathy played in the health care market, and the importance of patients' and homeopaths' organizations for the rather different pace and success of institutionalized homeopathy around the world. Homeopathy, therefore, can be understood only when analysed within the political, social and cultural context of society.

This publication, with contributions from authors of different backgrounds ranging from homeopathy to pharmacy, veterinary medicine, social history, anthropology and ethnology, covers three broad aspects. Based on Samuel Hahnemann's case books, Robert Jütte analyses Hahnemann's patients, while Reinhard Hickmann concentrates on the history of one patient, Antonie Volkmann, who was treated by Hahnemann for nine years. Ute Schumann looks into the socio-cultural background of the popularization of homeopathy in India. Dörte Staudt researched the history of a patients' organization between the 1870s and the 1930/40s and shows its importance for the spread of homeopathy. Eberhard Wolff deals with the same questions, but from the perspective of the market for homeopathic remedies.

The second part deals with several non-academic healers. Elisabeth Häcker-Strobusch reconstructs the background of the early-nineteenth-century homeopath, Johann David Steinestel; Ingeborg Streuber writes about Arthur Lutze, one of the most successful nineteenth-century authors on homeopathy. Thomas Faltin compares the career of Eugen Wenz, who based his approach to homeopathy on religion, with that of other healers. Ingrid

Kannengießer's paper deals with a neglected aspect in the history of homeopathy, i.e. the treatment of animals. The repeated assumption of a boom in homeopathy is critically analysed by Reinhart Schüppel and Thomas Schlich, who both reach a rather disillusioning conclusion.

The third part concentrates on institutions and publications like the journal *Hygea*, where Karl-Heinz Faber shows how this journal became the focus of a critical position in homeopathy towards Hahnemann. Joachim Willfahrt examines the nineteenth-century market for homeopathic publications. Reinhart Schüppel deals with the institutionalization of homeopathy in the United States. Finally, Heinz Eppenich studies the history of homeopathic clinics in Germany.

While this volume is not a comprehensive history of homeopathy, it does give the reader an interesting insight into homeopathy and opens new questions for future research. As Dinges admits in his introduction, the question of an interdependence between religion and the spread of homeopathy, as well as gender issues, has yet to be analysed. Unfortunately, most of the over seventy illustrations are very poor reproductions.

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Albert-Ludwigs-University, Freiburg

Anthony Heilbut, *Thomas Mann: Eros and literature*, London, Papermac, 1997, pp. xiii, 638, illus., £12.00 (0-333-67447-2).

This is *the* book about Thomas Mann that silences its predecessors and redeems him from his enemies masquerading as friends—the book his serious readers have been imagining almost from the day Mann died in 1955. Despite many biographies in German and English translation this is the only book that confronts Mann's life *and* works as an organic whole: *sans* the embarrassing gaps and silences mandated by over-protective families, executors, curators, archivists, trusts, and—not