Vanessa Noble has pulled a rabbit out of a hat by weaving what is essentially a scholarly monograph into an extraordinarily vibrant narrative on the history of black medical training in South Africa, specifically at the University of Natal Medical School, now the Nelson Mandela School of Medicine of the University of KwaZulu-Natal. The book is exceptionally well researched from primary sources, with numerous references and footnotes, and yet written in a style that makes it a page-turner.

It chronicles the convoluted evolution of medical training for black South Africans that culminated in the establishment of the Durban Medical School (DMS). It recounts how this process was shaped by the then prevailing white social attitudes, and buffeted by a succession of socio-political and historical quirks, including the Christian missionaries, the emergence of black political consciousness, World War II, the ambiguously ‘liberal’ yet segregationist politics of the Smuts era, the gradual formalisation of the healthcare system for black people, and the race-based rigidities of the apartheid era following the electoral victory of the National Party in 1948.

The author traces this history from the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, at which time the racially segregated health services for black South Africans were reported to be ‘disorganised, underfunded and in a state of general neglect’ and, as described in an *SAMJ* editorial in the 1940s, ‘all patchwork, a patch here and a patch there and no planning’. Services that did exist were focused on curative interventions with no provision for preventive public health approaches to combat the infectious diseases that were rampant in many black rural and urban areas. Moreover, the system lacked black medical practitioners. Black students were barred from studying at the country’s recently established medical schools at the universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand for fear that ‘social and academic fraternisation might lead to racial mixing’ and because, in any event, blacks ‘lacked the mental capacity to
master a difficult subject like medicine. The fiercest antagonists were the white medical profession, who dreaded the competition black doctors would pose. In later years, both UCT and Wits were to admit a token number of black students until they were interdicted by apartheid legislation in the 1950s. Until World War II, aspirant black students who could afford it or were sponsored by missionaries went abroad (most often to Scotland, Ireland and the USA) to study. They returned to establish successful medical practices, sometimes with black and white patients, and became significant social and political leaders.

The notion of a medical school dedicated to training black doctors was the brainchild of Dr James B McCord of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Founder in 1909 and first superintendent of Durban's McCord Zulu Hospital, his passion led him to establish such a private medical school at the hospital in the early 1920s. It ended in failure, shot down by the Medical and Dental Council. He continued his advocacy for a black medical school until his retirement in 1940, when his colleague and successor, Dr Alan B Taylor, picked up the cudgel in the single-minded pursuit of McCord's vision that eventually resulted in the establishment of Natal University's DMS with Dr Taylor as the founding dean. Noble's account of the years of twists and turns in this pursuit makes for compelling reading. This book represents a fitting and important archive of an important history and compelling story, and constitutes a unique and invaluable archive of an important history that should interest practitioners, academics and social scientists alike.

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This is an excellent book. It took about 10 years for the author to collect and collate the material, in the course of which she interviewed many of the graduates of the medical school and those who provided years of service to it, and the book is interesting, factual and unbiased.

It begins with the historical background of black medical education in South Africa between 1910 and 1945, followed by the establishment of the Medical School at the University of Natal. This difficult journey, the Alan Taylor Residence and the challenges of studying medicine in Durban are detailed. Clinical training at King Edward VIII Hospital in the 1950s and 1960s, the anti-apartheid struggle in the 1970s and 1980s, medical student political activism and its consequences, and the legacies of medical struggles in post-apartheid South Africa are documented. Finally, there are the author's reflections.

The appalling conditions in which medical students worked and lived made many of the graduates of the medical school and those who provided years of service to it, and the book is interesting, factual and unbiased.

I enjoyed reading this book and would recommend it to all doctors who graduated from the University of Natal and KwaZulu-Natal and their families. It would also be of great interest to other doctors wishing to learn about the harshness of apartheid. It is the first book written on the subject, and makes an important historical contribution. It is appropriate that the first president of democratic South Africa, Mr Nelson Mandela, agreed to the medical school's bearing his name. Challenges continue, however, and a 'school of struggle' it remains.

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