1. Record Nr. UNINA9910342950303321 Autore Pringle Yolana Titolo Psychiatry and Decolonisation in Uganda / / by Yolana Pringle London:,: Palgrave Macmillan UK:,: Imprint: Palgrave Macmillan,, Pubbl/distr/stampa 2019 1-137-60095-0 **ISBN** Edizione [First edition, 2019.] 1 online resource (XII, 259 pages, 1 illustrations) Descrizione fisica Collana Mental Health in Historical Perspective, , 2634-6044 Disciplina 960 Soggetti Oral history World history Medicine - History African History **Oral History** World History, Global and Transnational History History of Medicine Africa History Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Nota di contenuto 1. Introduction -- 2. A Place on Mulago Hill -- 3. The 'Africanisation' of Psychiatry -- 4. 'Mass Hysteria' in the Wake of Decolonisation -- 5. The Psychiatry of Poverty -- 6. Mobility, Power, and International Mental Health -- 7. The 'Trauma' of War and Violence -- 8. Conclusion.-Bibliography -- Index . Sommario/riassunto This open access book investigates psychiatry in Uganda during the years of decolonisation. It examines the challenges facing a new generation of psychiatrists as they took over responsibility for psychiatry at the end of empire, and explores the ways psychiatric practices were tied to shifting political and development priorities, periods of instability, and a broader context of transnational and international exchange. At its heart is a question that has concerned psychiatrists globally since the mid-twentieth century: how to bridge the social and cultural gap between psychiatry and its patients? Bringing together archival research with oral histories, Yolana Pringle

traces how this question came to dominate both national and

international discussions on mental health care reform, including at the World Health Organization, and helped spur a culture of experimentation and creativity globally. As Pringle shows, however, the history of psychiatry during the years of decolonisation remained one of marginality, and ultimately, in the context of war and violence, the decolonisation of psychiatry was incomplete.