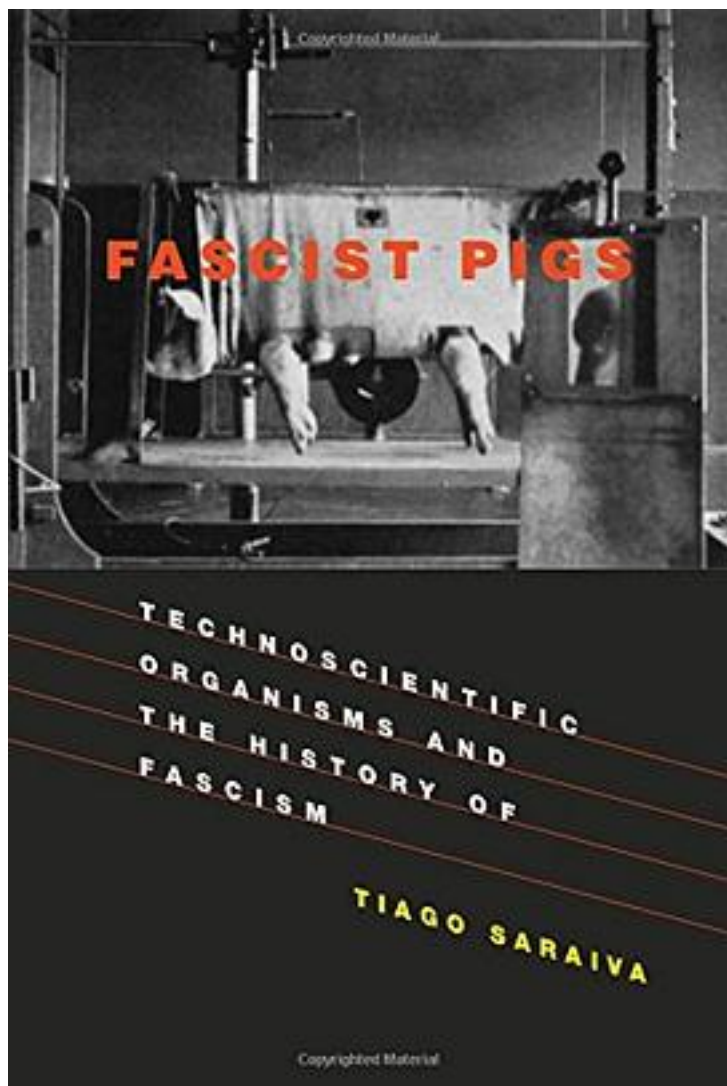


Fascist Pigs



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著者:Tiago Saraiva

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How the breeding of new animals and plants was central to fascist regimes in Italy, Portugal, and Germany and to their imperial expansion.

In the fascist regimes of Mussolini's Italy, Salazar's Portugal, and Hitler's Germany, the first mass mobilizations involved wheat engineered to take advantage of chemical fertilizers, potatoes resistant to late blight, and pigs that thrived on national produce. Food independence was an early goal of fascism; indeed, as Tiago Saraiva writes in *Fascist Pigs*, fascists were obsessed with projects to feed the national body from the national soil. Saraiva shows how such technoscientific organisms as specially bred wheat and pigs became important elements in the institutionalization and expansion of fascist regimes. The pigs, the potatoes, and the wheat embodied fascism. In Nazi Germany, only plants and animals conforming to the new national standards would be allowed to reproduce. Pigs that didn't efficiently convert German-grown potatoes into pork and lard were eliminated.

Saraiva describes national campaigns that intertwined the work of geneticists with new state bureaucracies; discusses fascist empires, considering forced labor on coffee, rubber, and cotton in Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Eastern Europe; and explores fascist genocides, following Karakul sheep from a laboratory in Germany to Eastern Europe, Libya, Ethiopia, and Angola.

Saraiva's highly original account -- the first systematic study of the relation between science and fascism -- argues that the "back to the land" aspect of fascism should be understood as a modernist experiment involving geneticists and their organisms, mass propaganda, overgrown bureaucracy, and violent colonialism.

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标签

科学史

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普菲策奖

思考

评论

the 2017 Pfizer

Award..總體來說，這種立足於科學史學術傳統，部份參考環境史和sts的研究，還是跟我的興趣不太一樣。不過從中也學到很多科技史的研究方法，特別是model/industrialized

organism。只有第四章是討論法西斯的豬，主要是納粹科學家的豬的改良政策。（跟英國的豬相比，德國的豬其實也很可憐的）；最後一章討論Karakul羊和法西斯帝國，可能是本書最為出彩的部分。對我的論文修改也有啟發。

译完，二十多万字，众所周知的是，法西斯热衷于以高科技武器为代表的现代性，殊不知，在农业方面，法西斯也有不少“创举”，将诸多技术科学生物也变成了法西斯共同体的成员，反倒有不少人类被暴力地逐出了共同体之外。

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书评

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