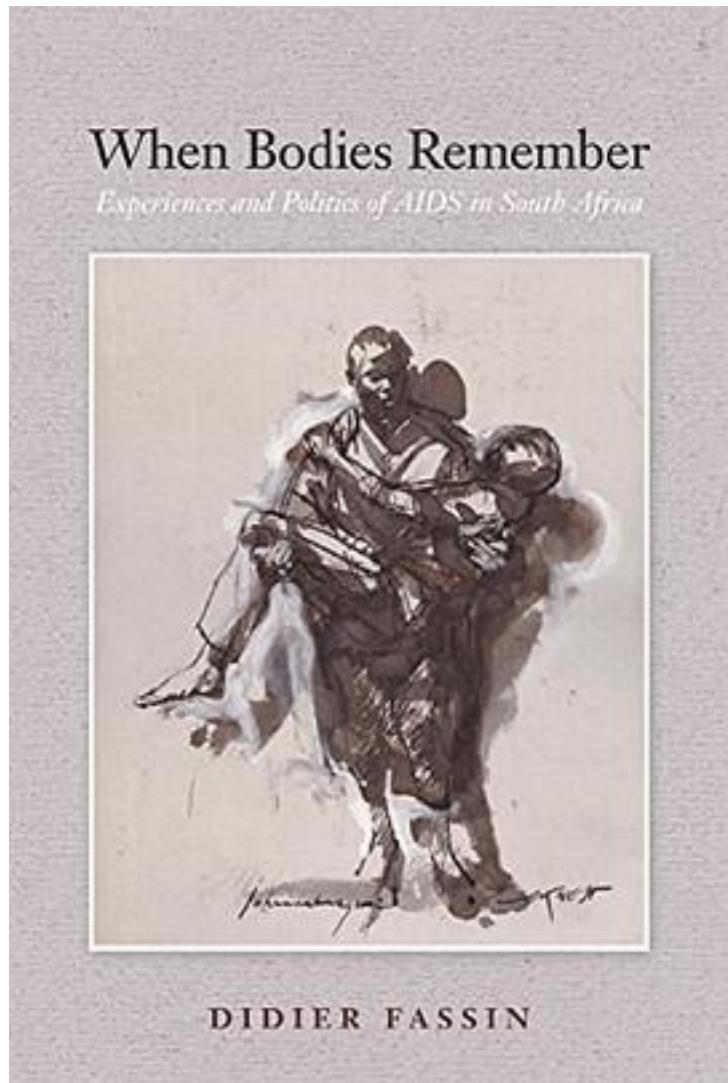


# When Bodies Remember



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著者:Fassin, Didier

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In this book, France's leading medical anthropologist takes on one of the most tragic stories of the global AIDS crisis - the failure of the ANC government to stem the tide of the AIDS epidemic in South Africa. Didier Fassin traces the deep roots of the AIDS crisis to apartheid and, before that, to the colonial period. One person in ten is infected with HIV in South Africa, and President Thabo Mbeki has initiated a global controversy by funding questionable medical research, casting doubt on the benefits of preventing mother-to-child transmission, and embracing dissidents who challenge the viral theory of AIDS. Fassin contextualizes Mbeki's position by sensitively exploring issues of race and genocide that surround this controversy. Basing his discussion on vivid ethnographical data collected in the townships of Johannesburg, he passionately demonstrates that the unprecedented epidemiological crisis in South Africa is a demographic catastrophe as well as a human tragedy, one that cannot be understood without reference to the social history of the country, in particular to institutionalized racial inequality as the fundamental principle of government during the past century.

作者介绍:

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标签

人类学

身体

medical

body

评论

sentimentally... epic.

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啥时候贵专业也沦为了情怀党姿态写作吖～

为什么南非是世界上艾滋病最严重的国家之一？作者认为，这和南非的历史，即制度化的种族不平等、种族灭绝和种族隔离制度有关，个人身体所展现的正是一系列内嵌于身份、权力、种族、制度化不平等、实践和社会联系的结果。艾滋病药物的出现更是让这些思考被忽略：药物的易得是一个让我们重建对疾病的信心的安全想法。但我们就因此不再过问那些继续感染疾病的状况、用药者的副作用乃至最简单的他们如何吃喝工作和生活。用性行为和文化解释疾病是一个安全的做法，但这容易让我们不再估测种族不同、性别不平等和生产关系在疾病传播中占有何种地位。而问题在于，今天的我们比过去更加缺乏准备去直面过去在当下的重演。“当下”将被反复破坏，只要“过去”没有被这样认识：它不仅是应该被纪念的回忆，还是重蹈覆辙的现实。

Denialism背後的歷史，postapartheid的南非社會如何成為AIDS的土壤。如果離開種族隔離的背景，這一切都無法被真正地理解，而淪為一種prolematization

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