Record Nr. UNINA9910457600203321 Autore Fassin Didier Titolo When bodies remember [[electronic resource]]: experiences and politics of AIDS in South Africa / / Didier Fassin; translated by Amy Jacobs and Gabrielle Varro Berkeley, : University of California Press, c2007 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-281-75254-1 0-520-94045-8 9786611752545 1-4294-6795-9 0-520-90404-4 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (390 p.) Collana California series in public anthropology Disciplina 362.196/979200968 Soggetti AIDS (Disease) - Social aspects - South Africa AIDS (Disease) - Political aspects - South Africa AIDS (Disease) - Government policy - South Africa Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (p. 329-351) and index. Nota di contenuto Front matter -- Contents -- Introduction: Political Anesthesia and Anthropological Concern -- 1. As If Nothing Ever Happened -- 2. An Epidemic of Disputes -- 3. Anatomy of the Controversies -- 4. The Imprint of the Past -- 5. The Embodiment of the World -- 6. Living with Death -- Conclusion: This World We Live In -- Notes -- Brief Chronology of South African History -- Maps -- Bibliography -- Index In this book, France's leading medical anthropologist takes on one of Sommario/riassunto 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.