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Each of the articles brought together in this issue illuminates, in its own way and from a particular angle, a specific aspect intervention (local, national, and international). The priority given to support for research into treatments for HIV/AIDS, both in modern medical biology and in traditional medicine, is also a sign of the state’s increased commitment to innovative policies in treatment and care. One of the most remarkable consequences for health policies, brought about by the progressive implementation of this national intervention plan, has been the process of reformulating the overall social response to the risk of an HIV epidemic. As we understand it, this social response includes all the various civic and official responses on the part of the many social agencies as they interact with each other. This interactivity can be pinpointed and assessed at the different levels of their intervention (local, national, and international).

Each of the articles brought together in this issue illuminates, in its own way and from a particular angle, a specific aspect of the social and/or medical treatment of AIDS. Our approach is grounded in the multidisciplinary nature of the human sciences. The contributors include anthropologists (Yuvany Gnep, Evelyne Micollier, Rachel Yunqiu Zhou, and Zheng Tiantian), a sociologist (Pierre Miège), and a political scientist (Vincent Rollet). Finally, Meng Lin, whose contribution is the first in this issue, is an active member of civil society engaged in the fight against AIDS as a founder and leading member of a Beijing-based NGO that provides help and information to PLWHA (people living with HIV/AIDS). Despite the variety of approaches among the different contributors to this collection, their studies have one feature in common, namely their focus on the social processes involved in the tensions and negotiations between the different categories of players as they come up against their divergent social interests. The aim of this shared approach has been to observe and analyse the transformations, both in practice and at the discursive level, in the social and/or medical treatment of AIDS in the face of recent changes in public policy. Furthermore, we should note that International Governmental Organisations (IGOs) such as UNAIDS strongly recommend the development of self-help groups to better meet the needs of HIV-positive patients. The second article in this collection, by Yuvany Gnep, deals with the Ark of Love (ai zhi langzhou guran zhe xini zhi zhi), the information support network for people living with HIV/AIDS founded in 2004 by Meng Lin. In this article, Meng Lin evokes his dual experience as patient and activist in a context that is now more conducive to mutual exchanges between civilian and official players. He also brings up the processes leading to the formulation of social demands confronting a public health problem with so many social ramifications. Vincent Rollet’s article analyses the social responses at the local level in one of China’s most HIV-infected regions, the central province of Henan, which became the epicentre of the epidemic outbreak in the 1990s through its badly regulated commercial blood collection. Rollet’s article throws an original light on the topic by exploring the transnational dimension behind locally-formulated demands. Questions related to sexuality and gender are at the heart of current preoccupations with how to prevent and control the outbreak. In fact, since 2005, sexual transmission has been the dominant factor behind new infections. By the end of 2007, 40.6 percent of those living with HIV had been infected through heterosexual contact, and the rate of sexual transmission...
transmissions in new cases of infection stood at 56.9 percent, of which 44.7 percent were through heterosexual and 12.2 percent through homosexual contact. These questions are examined in the articles by Pierre Miège and Zheng Tiantian. Two articles, by Pierre Miège and Rachel Yuniqui Zhou respectively, also broach the issue of sexual orientation and identity, along with the daily life experience of people infected with HIV or affected by it. These writers view the issues from the angle of various situations or institutions such as family obligations, marriage, and the family structure, which remains the cornerstone of Chinese society. Academic research in sociology and anthropology has left relatively untouched the socio-cultural aspects of homosexuality and HIV/AIDS in the context of family relationships. Pierre Miège clearly shows the existence of a double cleavage, the first of which is cognitive, owing to the specific modes of socialisation prevalent in China, and the second is ontological, owing to social pressures and family obligations. These tend to obstruct the understanding of homosexuality in terms of an identity, and to reinforce a distinction between sexual and social identity. For her part, Zheng Tiantian tackles the problem of sexuality and AIDS prevention by examining the policies and public pronouncements over the last decade for socially promulgating and commercially promoting the use of condoms. She provides a critical interpretation of this targeted intervention in the field of public health, and questions the effectiveness of public policies for the prevention of AIDS. In addition, she shows that the correct and widespread use of condoms lies at the heart of all the preventive measures following the emergence of the epidemic. Finally, Evelyne Micollier’s article suggests a new way of connecting the social and medical responses towards AIDS by focusing on the practices of “integrated” medicine in both therapy and research in China and placing them within an international context. The article describes how the idea of integrating the different approaches to medicine, drawing on their distinct and somewhat dissonant systems of meaning and bodies of knowledge, is beginning to make headway. Indeed, the National Plan launched in 2004 reserves a special place for developments in modern biomedical research as well as in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). The article also emphasises that protocols covering innovative treatments, as well as the clinical adaptation of existing treatments, are being steadily developed within the provisions of the 2004 National Plan.

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• Translated by Jonathan Hall