Edito
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International Governmental Organisations (IGOs) such as UNAIDS strongly recommend the development of self-help groups to better meet the needs of HIV-positive patients. (4) The second article in this collection, by Yuvany Gnep, deals with the Ark of Love (ai zi langzhou gannanzhe xixi zhi chi zuahi), 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. (5) 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 has been on the rise.

2. The term “AIDS,” which is broadly used in the social sciences as a bio-cultural category (a medical state referring to the illness in both its biological and its social acceptances), should be understood in most cases as referring to HIV/AIDS from an epidemiological point of view.
3. Some of the articles report the results of joint research projects carried out within the IRD-PUMC/CAMS (Peking Union Medical College/Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences: Beijing xiehe yike daxue/ Zhongguo yixue kexueyuan social sciences (2006-2009) under the broad title of “Réponses sociales, impact du genre et mobilisation de savoirs scientifique/traditionnels dans le contexte de la prévention, du traitement et de la prise en charge du VIH/sida en Chine” (Social responses, the impact of gender issues, and the mobilisation of scientific/traditional knowledge for the prevention, treatment, and care management of HIV/AIDS in China). This programme was co-ordinated by Evelyne Micollier, and Yuvany Gnep and Vincent Rollet were members of the research team. It was also carried out with financial support from the Centre d’Études Français sur la Chine Contemporaine (CEFC).
4. AFP, 11 September 2006, “The fight against AIDS in China cannot be won unless the role of the patients and the NGOs is strengthened.” This supports the affirmation by Peter Plot, the director of UNAIDS: “The degree to which patients adhere to the proper taking of medicines does not only depend on the voice of the doctor who prescribes them but also on that of the HIV-positive sufferers organised for mutual support.”
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 Tian Tian.

Two articles, by Pierre Miège and Rachel Yunqiu 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 socialization 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 Tian Tian 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