

University of California, Merced School of Social Sciences, Humanities and Arts Sociology Seminar Series

Friday, September 27, 2013

10:30am-12:00pm

Willow Conference Room, COB 322

Kevin Moseby

“HIV/AIDS in Two Regimes: Exclusion and Inclusion of Black Americans in the Prevention Field and Disease Discourse”

Today within the United States, HIV/AIDS is understood to disproportionately affect black Americans; and, over the course of epidemic, black Americans slowly but surely have become central objects of U.S. public health prevention efforts. Additionally, black Americans are also now influential actors and advocates in the HIV/AIDS prevention field. These facts contrast with earlier moments of the epidemic when surveillance data, along with more general understandings and responses to the epidemic, centered on white gay males. In this talk, Moseby highlights important socio-political factors that contributed to the crossing of prevention practices and the disease discourse across the color line. Drawing on the concept *disease regimes* and utilizing a critical analysis of public health/biomedical publications, interviews with CDC officials and black American activists, and participant observation at HIV prevention conferences, Moseby argues that we can analytically distinguish two temporal configurations: the “regime of exclusion” (1981-1992) and the “regime of inclusion” (1993-present).



Kevin M. Moseby (<http://ucsf.academia.edu/KevinMMoseby>) received his PhD in 2012 from the Department of Sociology at the University of California, San Diego and is currently a UC President’s Post-doctoral Fellow in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at University of California, San Francisco. He earned his B.A. (History) degree from Stanford University and a M.A. (Social and Cultural Studies) from the University of California, Berkeley; from 2010-2011 he was a Dissertation Scholar in residence in the Department of Black Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Moseby applies qualitative and interpretative methods to analyze and document 1) the ways in which biomedical and public health policy and practice are implicated in formations of race, 2) how black Americans’ experiences and life opportunities are structured by and in interaction with institutions of biomedicine and public health, and 3) how black Americans respond to health crises within their communities.

For additional information or questions, please contact Nella Van Dyke: nvandyke@ucmerced.edu