

Migration, Social Suffering and Healing Practices across Africa and Europe

講師:



Simona TALIANI Anthropology, facing witchcraft anguish in the stories of migrant women.

Simona Taliani (PhD) is associate professor at the University of Turin, where she teaches Anthropology of Childhood, and she coordinates the Laboratory of Critical Anthropology of Migration. She has conducted field research in Italy among Nigerian immigrant women on fetishes, ritual and debt, and in Cameroon and most recently in Mozambique on the transformation of the local health care system. Since 2009 she also practices as psychoanalytical psychotherapist, after four years of training at Laboratorio Freudiano (Milan/Paris). She actively collaborates with the Frantz Fanon Center in Turin.

日時: 2021年3月11日 (木)

16:30~18:30 (JST)

場所: オンライン (Zoom)

使用言語:

英語 (English)

申込:

<https://forms.gle/DiD5cceEvsE4U7Cc76>



Roberto BENEDEUCE Religious imaginary and ontologies of experience in migrants' narratives

Roberto Beneduce, PhD, MD, anthropologist and psychiatrist, is full professor of Medical and Psychological Anthropology at the University of Turin, and founder of the Frantz Fanon Center (Turin, 1996), a centre devoted to research and clinical intervention in the area of migration and asylum seekers. His research engages various intellectual terrains and fields (history of ethnopsychiatry; anthropology of memory and violence; religious imaginaries and changes in local healing knowledge (Cameroon, Mali, and Mozambique)).



Anthropology of migration and asylum seekers' experience reveals all the contradictions and shortcomings of modern States, as well as the bureaucratic violence and epistemic racism of institutions in the production of citizen-subjectivity. Drawing on a long-term research on these issues, mostly realized within the Frantz Fanon Center (Turin), this talk intends to discuss some stories, and to analyze the failure of dominant categories in the face of migrants' experiences, often interpreted as mere belief and superstition, or worse as symptoms (maladaptive behavior, religious delusion, persecutory ideas, and so on). This contribution, based on medical-anthropological perspective, aims to capture the complex profiles of migrants' and refugees' narratives, and to counteract the hegemonic and pathologizing approach often promoted by social and health care institutions. More particularly, the colonial legacy characterizing these "epistemological combats" will be explored. A dynamic and critical ethnopsychiatry is adopted, with the purpose of contributing to the decolonization of knowledge of migrants' families and refugees' needs.