"historical narrative" and a "modern narrative." The first kind of narrative looks at late colonial research incidents in Pate Island, Kenya, Nairobi, Tanganyika, and the Pare-Taveta Malaria Scheme in 1956, 1961, 1954, and 1955. The "modern" stories are contemporary (2001–10) and set in Zanzibar, Kilifi, Kenya, and Rakai, Uganda. Two additional chapters at the outset provide an important overview of medical research past and present with East African perceptions beautifully highlighted. What distinguishes the historical from the "modern" is declared in the main chapter of each section, though this word "modern" obscures. The book's materials and examples jump, often quite effectively and by counterpoint, from developmentalist colonial efforts from 1940 to more contemporary ones in our neoliberal epoch. Little attention is paid to the first three postcolonial decades (the 1960s through the 1980s), or on how nostalgia for colonial developments grew from the 1980s.

The Experiment Must Continue is to be applauded as a pathbreaking, engaging historical analysis of the practices, ethics, and implications of experimental medical research in one African postcolony. What is most impressive, besides the copious research, is the sheer number of fascinating stories packed in and carefully juxtaposed, their geographic range, and the lucidity with which their significance is explained. The manner in which Graboyes presents her examples—set out in striking before/now pairs—will make them particularly valuable for classroom use, and the book's pedagogical and bioethical approach will be of interest to students of African history, medical anthropology, and global health. We can only hope that the arguments and examples she presents here will contribute to reshape global health practice. Claire Wendland's "clinical tourists" ("Moral Maps and Medical Imaginaries," *American Anthropologist* 114 [1], 2012) and Vinh-Kim Nguyen's clinical trial organizers (*Republic of Therapy*, Duke University Press, 2012) should also take note.

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Paul Wenzel Geissler, Guillaume Lachenal, John Manton, and Noemi Tousignant. *Traces of the Future: An Archeology of Medical Science in Twenty-First Century Africa.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2017. Contents. Bibliographies. Credits. 255 pp. $28.50. Cloth. ISBN: 9781783207251.

This collection of essays presents the results of historians' and anthropologists' journeys to medical and scientific sites on the African continent. The chief emphasis here is on exploring the remains of medical infrastructures—leftovers of scientific investigations and laboratory facilities—not only as traces of the past, but also as heritage sites through which memory,

nostalgia, and narrative, past, present and future are intrinsically bound up with one another. The exploration of these vestiges and debris also testifies to the dreams and expectations of modern science. These traces are an essential space for examining the afterlife of these institutions and understanding how the colonial and postcolonial heritage have been appropriated and negotiated.

The book is organized around fives case studies that focus on specific colonial and postcolonial medical and scientific sites in Senegal, Tanzania, Kenya, Cameroon, and Nigeria. At each site the remains reveal a different story of the past. Uzuakoli Leprosy Center (Nigeria), built by the Methodist Church, is remembered more for the musical performances that took place there than for its medical practice. Ayos (Cameroon) was founded first as a sleeping sickness camp by Germans before becoming an important biopolitical installation of the French empire. Amani (Tanzania), a research station that was shaped in turn by German, French, and Soviet scientists, has left behind not just a sense of disappointment and failed dreams, but also the conflicted memories of decolonization and Africanization of the medical field. Niakhar was the postcolonial Senegalese demographic center, and Kisumu is a global health city in western Kenya whose past aspirations and possibilities for international collaboration are still alive in peoples' memories.

The book describes how these five institutions were woven into the social texture of everyday life and how they currently participate in both the maintenance and the erasure of local memories. These sites also invite us not only to interrogate the future of medicine in Africa, but also to explore and reflect on the role of material traces that connect the past to the present. Even though some of the institutions have disappeared, while others have been rebuilt or repurposed, they all function as "lieux de memoire," and also constitute what the authors call "the trace of the future." They function, therefore, as dynamic and evolving testimony to the continual reassessment of African history, culture, and identity. The authors conclude by raising concerns about the preservation of African scientific knowledge and the need to hear the voices of African scientists themselves.

Traces of the Future is an intriguing and innovative book that documents the afterlife of medical and scientific traces in Africa, as well as the nostalgia and tension that remain. Using a combination of methods, including ethnography, oral interviews, and exploration of material traces, the authors compensate for the limits and often nonexistence of colonial and postcolonial archives on this subject matter. The rich photographic archives and biographies of former fieldworkers and their descendants contribute to the footprints of the past of these institutions. *Trace of the Future* offers a very enriching and insightful vision of a fascinating and understudied topic.

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