

Oral history as a method to analyse historical and cultural contexts and inform policymaking: the example of the early AIDS epidemic

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*On this World AIDS Day, **Marco Scalvini** and **Chris Parkes** describe how their new oral history project aims to create a new digital archive that will help researchers better understand the early AIDS epidemic and the new model of therapeutic alliance that emerged, in particular. Oral history is an effective research method to explore and analyse the historical and cultural contexts, interactions, and narratives of those either affected by or responding to HIV/AIDS. However, policymakers and caregivers remain reluctant to consider developing new services or treatments based on oral narratives.*



The history of HIV/AIDS is marked by numerous victims, but it is also a unique story of a highly effective [social movement around public health issues](#). One feature of this has been the development of an extensive network of support between patients and activists, together with the involvement of clinicians. This mobilisation achieved concrete changes in [medical and scientific research, health care delivery, prevention, and the rights of patients](#), introducing a new and effective [model of therapeutic alliance](#).



However, in recent years perceptions of this history have been blurred or completely lost amidst advancements in medicine and social acceptance. Nowadays, new and more effective treatments have meant HIV has become [a manageable](#) illness, while concerted educational campaigns have fought back against anti-HIV social stigma. In a testament to the extent of these advancements, people often overlook how the national and international response to AIDS was made possible by the passionate work of dedicated individuals who challenged prejudices against people living with HIV, educated their communities, and fought for resources and research.



Image credit: [Yarn bombing – World AIDS Day bollards](#) by Twilight Taggers. This work is licensed under a [CC BY 2.0](#) license.

In order to relate the stories of those who did not live through this crisis and also to inform those unaware of the mobilisation of UK activists and caregivers that fought against AIDS, we are working on an [oral history](#) project to analyse how political and social mobilisation for access to treatment developed a new model of therapeutic alliance during the UK AIDS crisis. Specifically, our goal is to create a digital archive made up of testimonies from the patients, activists, physicians, scientists and nurses who represent the history of AIDS in the UK. The realization of this collection of personal narratives is a challenging project to show how oral histories might be elicited and used to inform health policymakers and improve access to treatments for new diseases.

The first stage of this project is limited to the contributions of those whose work was undertaken in London, an early epicentre for both the recognition of the disease and the grassroots response to the epidemic. Our goal is to make available the first online release of this digital archive by 1 December 2018, the 30th anniversary of the first [World AIDS Day](#).

Oral history is an effective research method to explore, analyse and interpret the historical and cultural contexts, connections, and narratives of those individuals either directly affected by or professionally responding to HIV/AIDS. In recording these narratives, we are focusing on:

- how clinicians managed their first encounters with AIDS patients, the discovery of HIV, the search for treatments, and other aspects of AIDS research
- how activists impacted on and provided alternatives to dominant medicine and media representations of AIDS
- how patients lived and survived the crisis.

In this way, these narratives will allow us to reconstruct the patient-professional contact and chart how the medical profession changed over time.

Although oral history offers key [conceptual and methodological challenges to public health research](#), both in the medical humanities and social sciences, prestigious academic journals in public health are reluctant to publish non-quantitative work. Moreover, policymakers, caregivers, and funding institutions are similarly reluctant to consider the

development of new services or treatment approaches based on oral narratives. Further, in a paradigm where public health is driven so absolutely by [cost benefit analysis and systematic review of policies](#), asking scholars and policymakers to take seriously the concept of therapeutic alliance induces a degree of kneejerk scepticism.

An oral history archive on HIV will be the first of its kind in the UK and would fill a conspicuous gap in historical and medical accounts of the epidemic. Extensive oral histories have been compiled in North America (see the [ACTUP Oral History Project](#) at the [Harvard College Library](#)), while UK-centric accounts have been either limited in geographic scope (see [Untold Stories: Leicester LGBT Centre Oral History Project](#) and [Queer in Brighton: Our city's unspoken LGBT history](#)) or have dealt with HIV only incidentally (see [Observing the 1980s](#) in the [British Library Oral History Collection](#)). Moreover, existing oral histories have tended to exclusively interview either medical professionals or community activists, ignoring the interactions between these groups and amongst other stakeholders during the epidemic.

This project represents a unique opportunity to digitize – for the first time in the UK – interviews of survivors, activists, and clinicians. Existing archival materials of deceased patients and activists will augment these interviews in order to provide a broader context to the testimonies. The archive will be accessible through an open website and will provide a rich source of qualitative primary data for researchers to explore, analyse and interpret. The creation of this open digital archive represents an important contribution to:

- the promotion of further research on the role of therapeutic alliance for access to treatment
- analysis of the networks which allowed activists and clinicians to mobilise around resources
- the grounding for future explorations of themes that emerged throughout the course of the project, such as treatment, medicines, and care provision during a public health crisis.

This project is expected to be a valuable resource for scholars, students, caregivers, policymakers and activists in public health far beyond the immediate subject of HIV/AIDS. At the same time, we also aim to provide a platform for supporting a new generation of therapeutic activists by offering a broader reflection on how the AIDS mobilisation developed a new and effective model of therapeutic alliance between medical professionals and stakeholders in the community.

Note: This article gives the views of the author, and not the position of the LSE Impact Blog, nor of the London School of Economics. Please review our [comments policy](#) if you have any concerns on posting a comment below.

About the authors

Marco Scalvini earned a PhD in Media and Communication and his research agenda entails HIV/AIDS, immigration, and public health. His approach to research focuses on [digital methods](#) to reveal, interpret, analyse and present complex issues, concepts, narratives and data. He has published two papers on [how antiretroviral drug advertising has changed the representation of sick bodies](#). Currently, he is investigating the impact of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) on HIV prevention. Recently, he wrote an article in the Guardian urging [health providers and researchers to offer clearer evidence about chemsex rather than sensationalism](#).

Chris Parkes is a historian based in London. He received a PhD in International History from the London School of Economics for his thesis on the life and career of former US Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles. His research focuses on 20th century US political history and sexuality. He teaches history and international relations at the London School of Economics and King's College London.

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