

Part Six

Bibliography

The History of HIV/AIDS in Africa: a Bibliography

Stephen Van Houten

Healthcare Corporation of St John's, Newfoundland, Canada

and

Charles Becker

CNRS, Dakar - Paris, Centre d'études africaines – École des Hautes Études en Sciences sociales

1. Introduction

In the enormous and growing HIV/AIDS literature, biomedical HIV/AIDS research is well established. In order to understand the complexity of factors in the transmission, treatment, care, and support of HIV/AIDS, there have been calls for more social scientific HIV/AIDS research. Despite the important research in the social sciences, research findings are not widely circulated and our understanding of the social factors remains fragmented.

A review of the literature shows that various professions and disciplines have contributed to the history of HIV/AIDS. Initially, the history of HIV/AIDS emerged from studies in medicine, sociology, anthropology, political science, economics, and activist theory. Moreover, journalists played an important role in the early documentation of the epidemic in the United States, Europe, and Africa. While these multidisciplinary approaches added vitality to the field of HIV/AIDS, historians had a unique contribution to make.

The historical analysis of HIV/AIDS in Africa is relatively recent and limited. Since the mid-1990s there has been increasing historical HIV/AIDS research. Historians have turned their attention to the complex interaction between the historical, political, economic, social, and cultural factors that created the conditions for the emergence, spread, and management of the epidemic in Africa.

Contributors to this book highlighted the need for a bibliography of the history of HIV/AIDS in Africa, noting that there is a shortage of historical HIV/AIDS research in Africa, documentation of the existing research, and research that utilises historical methodology. In keeping with the language format of the conference and this book, the bibliography highlights the historical research of HIV/AIDS in Africa that has been published in English and French. This delineation excludes HIV/AIDS research published in other languages spoken in Africa, and East and North Africa receive less attention than West, Central, and Southern Africa.

In making selections for this bibliography, it was decided to include historical research, as well as research from the medical sciences, social sciences and humanities that provided historical insights, utilised historical methodology, or contributed to the historical documentation of HIV/AIDS in Africa. This bibliography has three sections that deal with the history of HIV/AIDS:

- (1) Introduction to International HIV/AIDS Research,
- (2) Anglophone and Francophone HIV/AIDS Research in Africa, and
- (3) Other HIV/AIDS History Resources in Africa.

The first section provides introductory references to research areas and historiographical issues as they relate to the history of HIV/AIDS, primarily in Europe and the USA. The second section provides an alphabetical bibliography of Anglophone and Francophone HIV/AIDS research. This section forms the bulk of the bibliography and aims to provide an outline of the main research themes in the history of HIV/AIDS in Africa. The third section provides references to other sources of information that might be useful to historians and researchers in the social sciences.

A few observations stem from the Anglophone and Francophone HIV/AIDS research bibliography.

One, the bibliography begins on 8 January 1983 with the letter in the *Lancet* that suggested that HTLV is linked to Africa (Fleming, 1983). From 1983 onwards, researchers documented AIDS cases in various regions of the continent, mostly in Central and West Africa. For reasons of brevity, it was decided to highlight these early papers up to 1986 even though there are many important papers dealing with the same theme in subsequent years. For example, the retrospective studies of AIDS cases in Africa between the late 1950s and early 1980s (e.g. Sonnet et al, 1987; and Rémy (a-f), 1993).

Two, in 1987 there is a shift in the HIV/AIDS research in Africa, from purely biomedical to social scientific research. The role of cultural factors in the transmission of AIDS in Africa was explored (Hrdy, 1987).

Three, this important shift to social scientific research was followed by the exploration of further social issues and HIV/AIDS in 1988. Research was published that dealt with the historical roots of AIDS in Africa (Dawson, 1988), the sociological aspects of the disease (Piot & Caraël, 1988), and public health strategy (Etchepare, 1988). The examination of public health issues and HIV/AIDS followed the research trends that had been established earlier in the decade in the USA and the UK.

Four, in 1989, there was a marked increase in social scientific HIV/AIDS research. There was research dealing with socio-political factors of AIDS (Collignon & Becker, 1989), the social context of AIDS (Caldwell et al, 1989), anthropological examinations (Epelboin, 1989), migrant labour (Hunt, 1989), the state and the allocation of health resources (Marks & Anderson, 1989), history (Larson, 1989), geography (Shannon & Pyle, 1989), ethics and religion (de Sweemer, 1989), and legal issues (Sané, 1989). In 1990, research was undertaken that examined HIV/AIDS and gender (Kisekka, 1990), sexuality (Harris, 1990), and children (Preble, 1990). These early papers were important because they highlighted the social context of HIV/AIDS, set the agenda for research that followed, and challenged the predominance of biomedical HIV/AIDS research.

Five, the 1990s were characterised by a burst of social HIV/AIDS research in Africa. Some of the issues examined historically were migration, labour, state action, cultural practices, gender, manhood, education, NGOs, counselling, colonial and post-colonial health practices and policies, the training of health care workers, law and ethics, the role of religion and the Church, sex workers, witchcraft, and historiography. Also, regional research in areas like West Africa, Central Africa, and Southern Africa was established.

Six, the social and historical research of HIV/AIDS in Africa led to the examination, and, at times, reexamination of issues like colonial and post-colonial health policies and practices, previous epidemics, traditional medicine, cultural practices, and gender. Some of these issues continue to be contested in the origin of AIDS debate, between advocates of the natural transfer theories and the iatrogenic theories.

Seven, while historical examination of HIV/AIDS in Africa is now established, significant historical research lacunae remain. This is most evident in the lack of: (1) comprehensive HIV/AIDS histories of specific countries, (2) regional and continental research that highlights and integrates pertinent HIV/AIDS themes, and (3) critical historiographical analyses of how HIV/AIDS is addressed in Africa.

Finally it should be noted that this bibliography is introductory and it reflects research found useful by the contributors to this volume and current research being conducted by the author. Omissions are inevitable but it is hoped that this bibliography will contribute to future efforts to document the history of HIV/AIDS in Africa.

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4. Other HIV/AIDS History Resources in Africa

This section contains an inventory of a certain number of tools and internet sites which provide information on the social and historical aspects of AIDS in Africa.

4.1 Web Sites

AAVP – African AIDS Vaccine Programme / HAVEG

HIV/AIDS Vaccine Ethics Group (HAVEG), University of KwaZulu-Natal

E-mail : HAVEG@ukzn.ac.za

<http://www.saavi.org.za/haveg.htm>

HAVEG is in charge of the secretariat of the WHO- UNIAIDS working group for "African AIDS Vaccine Program"

http://www.who.int/vaccine_research/diseases/hiv/aavp/en/

The group was created within the WHO/UNIAIDS initiative for an HIV vaccine.

African Online Digital Library

<http://www.aodl.org/becker.php>

Collection of personal research by Charles Becker into AIDS.

AIDSLAW

Réseau Juridique canadien VIH/Sida – The Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network

<http://www.aidslaw.ca/>

Site in French and English.

Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa / Conseil pour le développement de la recherche en sciences sociales en Afrique (CODESRIA)

<http://www.codesria.org>

The entire text of *Vivre et penser le sida en Afrique/Experiencing and Understanding AIDS in Africa* can be found at

<http://www.codesria.org/Links/Publications/monographs/aids.htm>

Texts of a recent conference on "Social Sciences and AIDS"

http://www.codesria.org/Links/conferences/hiv_aids/hiv_aids.htm

The CODESRIA-CODICE Centre of Documentation produces a collection of bibliographic documents. An annotated bibliography on “Les sciences sociales et le VIH Sida : une économie politique du bien-être et des droits des malades” [Social Sciences and HIV/AIDS : and economic policy for the well-being and the rights of those affected] is in preparation.

Family Health International (FHI)

<http://www.fhi.org/en/index.htm>

Consult particularly

<http://www.fhi.org/en/HIVAIDS/index.htm>

Family Health International offers a variety of resources and places basic tools and products developed under the direction and auspices of FHI at the disposal of those involved in dealing with AIDS. Centres in different countries distribute many documents in various forms: printed documents, CD-ROMS, video cassettes etc.

Interagency Coalition on AIDS and Development (ICAD)

Our Peers, Our World, Our Future : Resources on HIV/AIDS and Youth in Developing

www.icad-cisd.com/content/pub_details.cfm?ID=30&CAT=1&lang=e

Example of a specialised bibliography.

International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP)

<http://www.inasp.info>

INASP is an international network for furthering accessibility to scientific publications, particularly in countries of the South.

On the subject of health consult

<http://www.inasp.info/health/index.shtml>

The project “African Journals Online” (AJOL) allows for access to journals which publish articles on AIDS.

World Health Organization (WHO) / Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS)

<http://www.who.org>

Programme

<http://www.who.int/hiv/en/>

Publications

<http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/en/>

Popline

[<http://db.jhuccp.org/popinform/basic>]

Produced by Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, POPLINE is the most important database on population and health. This database contains many bibliographic references on AIDS. The history of AIDS is scarcely mentioned. On the other hand, many documents deal with the prevention, treatment, support and care of AIDS. See, for example, “Antiretrovirals and HIV/AIDS” and “Migration and AIDS”.

Population Council

<http://www.populationcouncil.org>

Particularly:

<http://www.populationcouncil.org/hivaids/index.html>

The Population Council, in particular Horizons Project, is developing a programme of research, production and distribution of information on STD/HIV/AIDS in West and Central Africa. Many summaries and collaborative documents containing the results of operational research are available on site or from the Population Council and RARS who collaborate with this distribution and specifically collaborate with the translation of English documents into French.

PubMed and Medline

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=PubMed>

PubMed is a service offered by the National Library of Medicine which includes more than 15 million quotations from *Medline* and other life science journals containing bio-medical articles published since the 1950s. PubMed includes information regarding accessing the full texts of articles referred to as well as accessing other articles on related subjects.

African AIDS Research Network (AARN) / Réseau africain de recherche sur le SIDA (RARS)

[http://www.refer.org/sngal_ct/rec/rars]

The African Network of research into AIDS (RARS) encourages interdisciplinary collaboration and concentrates on the biomedical and social aspects of AIDS. Its directory of addresses and publications is particularly useful for research into AIDS which has been written in French. The network is based in Dakar, Senegal. It regularly publishes bibliographies as well as thematic bibliographies. It is one of the focal points of the “Hinari Project”, an initiative of

the general secretariat of the United Nations, driven by the WHO, and aimed at giving access to the major scientific journals.

Réseau d'information francophone sur le sida (SIDANET)

<http://www.sidanet.asso.f>

The SIDANET association aims at “improving medical information in the field of AIDS, enhancing its standing and facilitating its distribution by electronic and traditional means.” It currently offers resources and information for three African countries (Senegal, Cameroon, Mali).

Senegalese Network on “Law, Ethics, and Health” - Réseau sénégalais “Droit, éthique, Santé”

www.refer.sn/rds

This network contains publications and conference papers on the law of health, ethics and bio-ethics in Africa. See, particularly, the headings:

“Network Activities and research” http://www.refer.sn/rds/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=3

“Publications and articles on line” http://www.refer.sn/rds/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=8

Are listed various articles mentioned in this bibliography, like, for example:

Documents produced by the African network “Law, ethics and HIV” published by PNUD and edited on the internet by Charles Becker.

http://www.refer.sn/rds/article.php3?id_article=194

African network on Ethics, Law and HIV. Acts of an inter-country consultation held in Dakar, Senegal, 27 June – 1 July, 1994, Dakar, PNUD, 1995.

– *Bulletin of the African Network on “Ethics? Law and HIV/AIDS”*, n° 1, June 1996

– *Bulletin of the African Network on “Ethics? Law and HIV/AIDS”*, n° 2, December 1996

– *Bulletin of the African Network on “Ethics? Law and HIV/AIDS”*, n° 3, June 1997

These documents are also available in English.

Save the Children

http://www.savethechildren.org/health/hiv_aids/index.asp

Sociétés d'Afrique et Sida

[http://www.ssd.u-bordeaux2.fr/sas/base_doc]

This database focuses on the social dimensions of HIV/AIDS in Africa, and the titles are organised by region and country. The two regional categories are *North Africa* and *Southern Africa*, and research titles are provided for forty countries. This database serves as a useful introduction to relevant HIV/AIDS research in particular African countries.

UNAIDS / ONUSIDA

<http://www.unaids.org>

Provides access to many documents concerning Africa which were published at different dates.

UNESCO

<http://www.unesco.org>

Various documents pertaining to Education, Prevention of AIDS, the problem of HIV and human rights are accessible.

UNICEF

<http://www.unicef.org>

Consult particularly/

<http://www.unicef.org/french/aids/index.php>

<http://www.unicef.org/uniteforchildren/index.html>

UNIFEM

Unifem, in collaboration with UNAIDS has developed a digital library on “Gender and HIV/AIDS. This library, in the form of a CD-Rom, is accessible from the opening page:

<http://www.genderandaids.org>

It is a compilation of resources produced by different organizations working in the field of AIDS.

4.2. General Bibliographies

Various bibliographies – general and thematic – are available or can be composed from the information on the afore-mentioned internet sites or from other sites not mentioned here. Highly recommended are two recent general bibliographies which are particularly relevant. They deal entirely or for the most part with the social sciences and AIDS in Africa.

“Bibliography”, in KALIPENI E., CRADDOCK S., OPPONG J. and GHOSH J. (eds), 2003, *HIV and AIDS in Africa: Beyond Epidemiology* (Oxford, Blackwell Publishing), 327-374.

“Bibliography”, in BARNETT T. and WHITESIDE A., 2002, *AIDS in the Twenty-First Century. Disease and Globalization* (Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan), 375-399.

4.3. National Bibliographies

With the exception of the databases mentioned in the previous section, the historical and social bibliographies are not normally arranged according to region or country. Despite this, here are a few examples of national bibliographies on AIDS. An analysis shows that the majority of them mention a wide choice of documents which are only of indirect interest to an historian. These bibliographies offer the possibility of tracing the history of research into AIDS in different countries and, more particularly, of assessing the history of the reaction to the epidemic through the documents written by those who were involved.

4.3.1. South Africa

E. GOUWS and B.J. WILLIAMS, “Science and HIV/AIDS in South Africa. A Review of the Literature”, *South African Journal of Science*, 96/6 (2000).

See also “Bibliography on HIV/AIDS and Migration in Southern Africa” (March 2004)
[<http://www.queensu.ca/sarc/Projects/AIDS/Resource.htm>]

4.3.2. Burkina Faso

Taverne B, 1996, *Bibliographie générale sur l'infection à VIH et le sida au Burkina Faso, 1986-1996*. (Ouagadougou, ORSTOM).

See also “Sciences sociales et sida” [<http://www.vihinternet.org/afrique/doc>]

4.3.3. Ethiopia

Kloos H, Mulatu MS, and Converse PJ, 2004, “Bibliography on HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia and Ethiopians in Diaspora: 2003 Update”, *Ethiopian Journal of Health Development*, 18/1, 57-64.

4.3.4. Ivory Coast / Côte d'Ivoire

MSELLATI P. et VIDAL L., 1994, *Bibliographie des travaux sur le sida en Côte d'Ivoire* (Abidjan, ORSTOM).

See also “Sciences sociales et sida” [<http://www.vihinternet.org/afrique/doc>].

Sciences sociales et SIDA, [<http://www.vihinternet.org/afrique/doc>]

4.3.5. Senegal / Sénégal

Becker C, 2000, *La recherche sénégalaise et la prise en charge du sida. Leçons d'une revue de la littérature* (Dakar, Réser-Sida). (Série “Recherches sur le Sida au Sénégal”, n° 3).
[http://www.refer.sn/rds/article.php3?id_article=205].

BECKER C., avec R. MONTEIL et L. FALL, 2000, *Livre des résumés présentés lors des Conférences Internationales sur les VIH, le sida et les maladies sexuellement transmises. Sénégal, Gambie, Guinée Bissau* (Dakar, Réser-Sida, Résédoc & Population Council), mai 2000, 3 volumes, 867 pages. Mis à jour et publié en ligne
[http://www.refer.sn/rds/article.php3?id_article=207]

See also “Sciences sociales et sida” [<http://www.vihinternet.org/afrique/doc>].

4.3.6. Zambia

WEBB D., SULWE J., and LIKWA R., “HIV/AIDS Bibliography: An Annotated Review of Research on HIV/AIDS in Zambia”, School of Medicine, University of Zambia.
[<http://medguide.org.zm/aidsbibl>].