



Sources

ACT UP, Ball Culture, and the AIDS Crisis

Document A: *Constructing Home and Family: How the Ballroom Community Supports African American GLBTQ Youth in the Face of HIV/AIDS*

Arnold, E. A., & Bailey, M. M. (2009, January 1). *Constructing Home and Family: How the Ballroom Community Supports African American GLBTQ Youth in the Face of HIV/AIDS*.

Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3489283/>

You need only to read down to “Methods,” though the whole article may be useful.

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Document B: *Silence Equals Death*

Finkelstein, A. (n.d.). *Silence Equals Death - Poster for ACT UP*. Retrieved from http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/27_silence=death_0.jpg

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Document C: *New Homosexual Disorder Worries Health Officials*

Altman, L. K. (1982, May 11). New Homosexual Disorder Worries Health Officials. Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/1982/05/11/science/new-homosexual-disorder-worries-health-officials.html>

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Document D: Digital Public Library of America overview of ACT UP and the AIDS Crisis

ACT UP and the AIDS Crisis. (n.d.). Retrieved February 10, 2020, from <https://dp.la/primary-source-sets/act-up-and-the-aids-crisis>

Read the summary description and browse the primary sources associated with the topic.

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Document E: Excerpt from *A Century of HIV*

McDow, T. F. (2018, December). A Century of HIV. Retrieved from

<http://origins.osu.edu/article/century-hiv-world-aids-day-africa-actup-unaid>

“More positively, HIV has forced societies to shift the debate on rights and inclusion for sexual and gender minorities. Gay populations have become more visible and politically active, winning civil rights and acceptance in the wake of the disease’s devastation.

HIV has sped up the processes for drug approval in the United States and reframed the ethical framework for patient participation in research studies. The virus has also spurred scientists to create a large number of drugs in a very short time that are effective in halting the advance of the disease. Furthermore, conflicts over HIV undercut global intellectual property laws that protected drug companies and made lifesaving drugs inaccessible.”

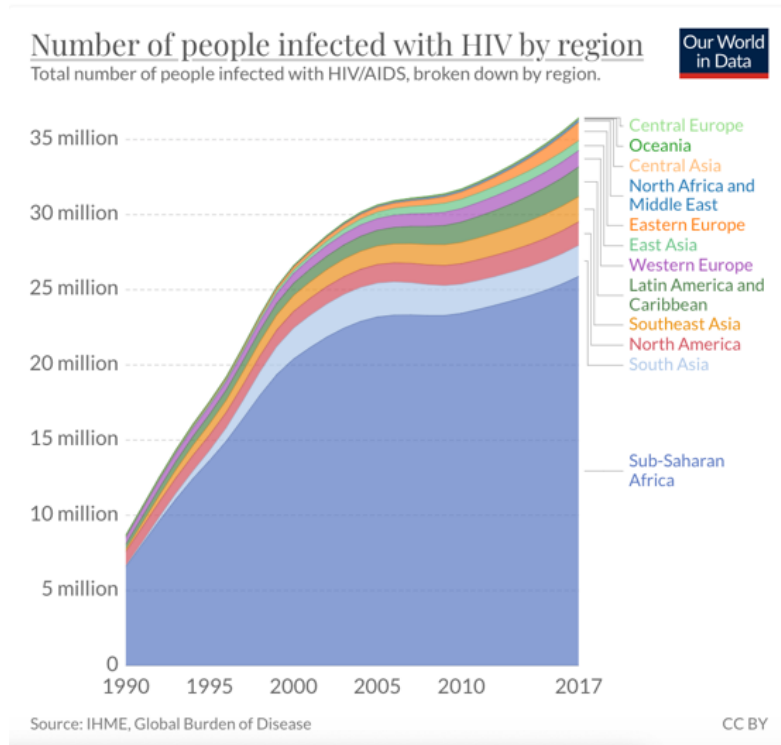
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Document F: Image from *A Century of HIV*

McDow, T. F. (2018, December). *A Century of HIV*. Retrieved from

<http://origins.osu.edu/article/century-hiv-world-aids-day-africa-actup-un aids>



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Document G: Excerpt from *A Century of HIV*

McDow, T. F. (2018, December). A Century of HIV. Retrieved from <http://origins.osu.edu/article/century-hiv-world-aids-day-africa-actup-un aids>

“The medical mystery was a lived misery. Healthy young people suffered terribly from rashes, diarrhea, and infections. Thrush in their mouths and throats made it hard to swallow. Some lost their vision and others developed dementia. With the progression of the disease, the infected withered and hollowed, becoming unrecognizable. The stigma of being gay in the United States discouraged some from seeking treatment when they became ill, and those who did faced discrimination in many forms, including refusal of care from hospitals.

The disease was initially called a “gay cancer” and then Gay-Related Immune Deficiency (GRID) in the United States, but it dawned on physicians in Africa that their heterosexual patients had the same disease. The Centers for Disease Control gave the new disease a more neutral name, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), in September 1982.”

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Document H: Excerpt from *A Century of HIV*

McDow, T. F. (2018, December). A Century of HIV. Retrieved from <http://origins.osu.edu/article/century-hiv-world-aids-day-africa-actup-un aids>

“In the United States, gay men and their allies founded protest groups and non-governmental organizations to try to address the disease. The AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power (ACT UP) used in-your-face tactics to shame officials and researchers. They occupied the New York Stock Exchange and threw human ashes on the White House lawn. The Gay Men’s Health Crisis in New York strove to take care of people living with AIDS. These organizations did what elected representatives and the medical profession were not doing adequately: sticking up for and looking out for those at risk for contracting HIV and those who had AIDS.”



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