

## Handout 25: What If?

Session: The Pre-Interview Meeting

Either print and fold into cards, or write them on index cards:

1

What happens if the narrators give consent to record, but do not want their name used?

If the narrator doesn't want to use their name, then the interview remains anonymous and a pseudonym is selected for the recording, informed consent form, and all other materials.

2

In what circumstances would you imagine that consent needs to be given orally?

When the narrator hesitates to sign their name on paper, they can give consent orally.

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3

What if the narrator doesn't understand or is intimidated by the informed consent form?

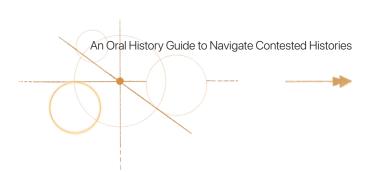
Take time to re-explain what informed consent is - in different words -and try to elaborate the importance of a consent form. If the narrator is still hesitant to sign, you can record the consent orally.

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4

What do we do if a narrator refuses to give their consent at the end of the interview?

If they refuse to give their consent (or change their mind later) then we destroy the interview.



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What do we do if the narrator calls us a few days later and tells us that they changed their mind and withdrew their consent?

If they call a few days later and change their mind, we must respect their wishes. Even if the interview has been deposited in an archive, it must be removed, or deleted from the website.

6

What are possible unethical scenarios that could occur post-interview?

Forging a signature, not destroying an interview if requested, not being transparent with the narrator about the purposes of the interview and/or its use.

What contributes to creating an ethical Oral History?

Being candid and transparent, possibly sharing the recording with the narrator, building trust, and fully disclosing how the interview may or will be used in current or future projects and where it will be archived so they can access it too.