in this country. That the lives of a group of poor black men could be deliberately destroyed, reflects the total disregard that whites have historically shown for the lives of black people. The outlandish charges are serious, which have been lightly discounted as wild-eyed rhetoric, seem particularly close to the truth in this instance.

In a recent article in the Philadelphia Daily News, Mr. Cook Stone discussed the question of genocide, a question which is increasingly in the minds of a growing number of black Americans, in view of their experiences, along with important other factors, such as the disproportional number of black veterans dying in Southeast Asia, or the failure of the Government to cut off the flow of narcotics from these same Southeast Asian countries into the veins of our black children, even the most moderate must ponder some very ugly possibilities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge this Congress to move quickly in determination to lay the fears of black Americans to rest by taking immediate action to prosecute the forces responsible for this hideous study, and to insure a just reparation for the victims and their families. I include the Washington Post article, and the article by Mr. Stone, in the Record:

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 8, 1972]

Doctors Could Have Prevented Many Deaths

By J. A. McAvoy

New York, August 17—U.S. Public Health Service doctors had the knowledge and the medication to save black men participating in a federal syphilis experiment in Alabama, but the doctors withheld the treatment, a national medical magazine has reported.

Quoting from PHS' reports on the progress of the experiments, which was the Tuskegee study, Medical World News reported that doctors at the PHS Center for Disease Control in Atlanta deliberately had denied treatment to participants in the Tuskegee experiment.

The Associated Press disclosed last month that doctors at the PHS Center for Disease Control in Atlanta deliberately had denied treatment to participants in the Tuskegee experiment, even after the discovery of penicillin, so that autopsies could be performed on those who died.

The treatment of syphilis in the 1930s and early 1940s consisted of weekly doses of mercury and bismuth followed by doses of arsenic. The treatment lasted between 18 months and two years.

ODC doctors have said the doctors who ran the study in the early years chose not to treat some 400 syphilitics with the arsenic because they believed the treatment could be worse than the disease and sometimes was fatal. However, Medical World News quoted the CDC report, which indicated that early treatment was better than no treatment at all.

"Adequate anti-syphilis treatment prevents all forms of clinical relapse, whereas, only one-fourth of the Negroes with untreated syphilis were normal," the report said.

After disclosure of the study, current CDC officials in Atlanta said their records showed that seven men had died as a result of untreated syphilis. They also said that at the time that the figure could be higher, and apparently it is.

CDC reports written in 1955, 1961 and again in 1971 said that of 92 untreated syphilis victims autopsied between 1935 and 1959, 72 (or 78.9 per cent) had cardio-vascular or central nerv-
our system syphilitic lesions as their primary cause of death."

In a later report, CDC doctors found untreated syphilis shortened the life expectancy among blacks.

"The fact that nearly twice as large a proportion of the syphilis infections of the original group had been detected after the U.S. occupation began is significant," the report said. "It can be said that the life expectancy of a Negro man between the ages of 25 and 50 was doubled after he received no treatment, and at an average, reduced by about 20 per cent.".

President and Chief CDC doctors say that Tuskegee and surrounding Macon County, Alabama, were placed for the experiment because the area had a high syphilis rate in the nation in 1932, when the study was undertaken.

Dr. Donald C. Price, CDC's chief of clinical research, had said that of the men tested in the area in 1932, 89 per cent had positive blood tests for syphilis.

When CDC was asked to recheck that figure, officials conceded they had misread the area's medical magazine report. "Instead of being 60 per cent, the number was revised by 1,115 officials to 25 per cent."

The 12-member Congressional Black Caucus also called for reparations to the victims of the Tuskegee study. The Caucus also called for reparations to be paid to the families and victims of this 40-year-old experiment.

In its demand for reparations, the Caucus resurrected an idea that enjoyed a wide currency in the black community a few years ago. Former CDC Director James Forman demanded that America's churches pay respect to the victims of mistreating American racism. The idea was controversially dismissed as anti-black, but the Caucus's demand yesterday gave it renewed respectability.

"The overall effects of this immoral revelation," continued the Caucus's statement, "extend far beyond the history's suffering of myriad black families and their uniform suffering. It rekindled what the deficit value that whole people have historically placed upon black lives."