**TUSKEGEEE STUDY OF UNTREATED SYPHILIS IN THE NEGRO MALE TIMELINE**

* 1895, Booker T. Washington at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition outlines his dream for Black economic development and gains support of northerner philanthropists, including Julius Rosenwald (founder of Sears).
* 1900, Tuskegee experiment gains widespread support. Rosenwald Fund provides monies to develops schools, factories, businesses, and agriculture.
* 1915, Booker T. Washington dies, Robert Martin continues work.
* Many men returning from the First World War were infected with Syphilis
* By 1924 almost one third of African Americans in Macon County of reproductive age was positive for Syphilis
* By 1926, Aggressive treatment approach initiated with Mercury and Bismuth. Cure rate is less than 30 percent, treatment requires months and side effect s are toxic, sometimes fatal.
* 1929, “Wall Street Crash”; economic Depression begins
* 1931, Rosenwald Fund cuts support to development projects. Clark and Vonderlehr decide to follow men left untreated due to lack of funds, to show need for treatment program
* In the end: “a good thing went bad” it became the most well managed yet unethical medical studies in the History of the US
* 1932, Follow-up effort organized into study of 399 men with syphilis and 201 without. The men would be given annual physical assessments. Motin agrees to support study if “Tuskegee gets its full share of the credit” and Black professionals are involved (Dibble and Rivers are assigned to the study).
* 1934, First papers suggest health effects of untreated syphilis.
* 1936, Study criticized because it is not known if the men are being treated. Local physicians asked to assist and asked not to treat men. It was also decided to follow the men until death.
* 1940, Efforts to hinder men from getting treatment by military draft effort.
* 1945, Penicillin accepted as treatment of choice for syphilis.
* 1947, US PHS establishes “Rapid Treatment Centers” to treat syphilis, men in study are not treated, but syphilis declines.
* 1962, Since 1947, 127 Black medical students are rotated through the unit doing the study.
* 1968, Peter Bauxum and others, raised concern about the ethics of the study.
* 1969, CDC reaffirms need for study and gains local medical societies support (AMA and NMA chapters officially support continuation of study).
* 1970, First news articles condemns studies.
* 1971, Congress holds hearings and law suit initiated.
* 1972, Study ends and participants compensated with cash and continued medical treatment.