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The Carolina Times

THE TRUTH UNBRIDED

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A Voteless People is a Hopeless People



On Hand at the exhibit on NCCU Head Basketball Coach John McLendon from left to right are Umar Muhammad, president and general manager of Bull City Legacy and NCCU Women's Basketball Coach Vanessa Taylor.

Durham exhibit chronicles basketball legend John McLendon

(AP) - John B. McLendon organized and played in the 1944 basketball game between Duke and N.C. Central University students that is known as "the secret game," one of many gestures that helped break down the barriers of segregation. McLendon also gave basketball the fast break and other strategies that made it a fast-paced sport. "Coach Mac: Integrator and Innovator," a new exhibit at the Durham History Hub, pays tribute to both sides of McLendon's legacy. Many Durham residents know about "the secret game" but don't know about the man who organized it, said Patrick Mucklow, director of operations at the Durham History Hub. "When you start digging, you find out there's so much more to him," he said. The McLendon exhibit is part of the museum's rotating Exhibits from the Community section, which allows anyone in the community to propose an exhibit. Tamar Carroll, Umar Muhammad and Chanda Powell curated this exhibit, using photographs and materials from NCCU's James E. Shepard Library Archives. This exhibit has photographs from the archive grouped in three sections - "His Life," "Impact on the Game" and "NCCU Basketball, Then and Now."

Mission Unaccomplished: How nations, the WHO and others failed to contain Ebola in Africa

(AP) - Mission Unaccomplished: How nations, the WHO and others failed to contain Ebola in Africa. Looking back, the mistakes are easy to see: Waiting too long, spending too little, relying on the wrong people, thinking small when they needed to think big. Many people, governments and agencies share the blame for failing to contain Ebola when it emerged in West Africa. Now they share the herculean task of trying to end an epidemic that has sickened more than 9,000, killed more than 4,500, seeded cases in Europe and the United States, and is not even close to being controlled. Many of the missteps are detailed in a draft of an internal World Health Organization report obtained by The Associated Press. It shows there was not one pivotal blunder that gave Ebola the upper hand, but a series of them that mounted. Nearly every agency and government stumbled. Heavy criticism falls on the World Health Organization, where there was "a failure to see that conditions for explosive spread were present right at the start." WHO - the United Nations' health agency - had some incompetent staff, let bureaucratic bungles delay people and money to fight the virus, and was hampered by budget cuts and the need to battle other diseases flaring around the world, the report says.

Ebola patient's medical records a window into span of exposure to hospital's workers

DALLAS (AP) - Just minutes after Thomas Eric Duncan arrived for a second time at the emergency room, the word is on his chart: "Ebola." But despite all the warnings that the deadly virus could arrive unannounced at an American hospital, for days after the admission, his caregivers are vulnerable. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has pointed to lapses by the hospital in those initial days. And Duncan's medical records show heightened protective measures as his illness advanced. But either because of a lag in implementing those steps or because they were still insufficient, scores of hospital staffers were put at risk, according to the records. The hospital's protective protocol was "insufficient," said Dr. Joseph McCormick of the University of Texas School of Public Health, who was part of the CDC team that investigated the first recorded Ebola outbreak in 1976. "The gear was inadequate. The procedures in the room were inadequate." Duncan's medical records, provided by his family to The Associated Press, show Nina Pham, the first Texas nurse to be diagnosed with Ebola, first encountered the patient after he was moved to intensive care at 4:40 p.m. on Sept. 29, more than 30 hours after he came to the ER. Nearly 27 hours later, Amber Joy Vinson, a second nurse who contracted the disease, first appears in Duncan's charts. Because doctors and nurses are focused on logging the patient's care, they may not always note their own safeguards in the medical records. In Pham's first entry, she makes no mention of protective gear. When she logs again the following morning, she specifically mentions wearing a double gown, face shield and protective footwear, equipment she mentions again in later entries.

| EARLY VOTING HOURS - November 4, 2014 General Election | |
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| Thursday, October 23, 2014 9:00 AM - 7:00 PM BOE office ONLY | Site #1: Board of Elections office (BOE) 201 N. Roxboro St. Durham, NC 27701 |
| Friday, October 24, 2014 BOE- 9:00 AM - 6:00 PM LIBRARIES & NCCU - 2:00 PM 6:00 PM | |
| Saturday, October 25, 2014 9:30 AM - 5:00 PM All sites | |
| Sunday, October 26, 2014 2:00 PM - 6:00 PM All sites | |
| Monday, October 27, 2014 BOE -9:00 AM - 7:00 PM LIBRARIES & NCCU - 11:00 AM 7:00 PM | Site #2: North Carolina Central University (NCCU) (Student Union Building) 1801 Fayetteville St. Durham, NC 27707 |
| Tuesday, October 28, 2014 BOE -9:00 AM - 7:00 PM LIBRARIES & NCCU - 11:00 AM 7:00 PM | |
| Wednesday, October 29, 2014 BOE -9:00 AM - 6:00 PM LIBRARIES & NCCU - 11:00 AM 6:00 PM | Site #3: North Regional Library (NRL) 222 Milton Rd. Durham, NC 27712 |
| Thursday, October 30, 2014 BOE -9:00 AM - 7:00 PM LIBRARIES & NCCU - 11:00 AM 7:00 PM | |
| Friday, October 31, 2014 BOE - 9:00 AM - 6:00 PM LIBRARIES & NCCU - 2:00 PM 6:00 PM | Site #4: South Regional Library (SRL) 4505 S. Alston Ave. Durham, NC 27713 |
| Saturday, November 01, 2014 9:30 AM - 1:00 PM All sites | |

Justices balk at last-minute voting changes

By Mark Sherman
WASHINGTON (AP) - The Supreme Court has allowed Texas to use its strict voter identification law in the November election even after a federal judge said the law threatened to deprive many blacks and Latinos of the right to vote this year. Like earlier orders in North Carolina, Ohio and Wisconsin, the justices' action before dawn on Oct. 18, two days before the start of early voting in Texas, appears to be based on their view that changing the rules so close to an election would be confusing. Of the four states, only Wisconsin's new rules were blocked, and in that case, absentee ballots already had been mailed without any notice about the need for identification. Republican lawmakers in Texas and elsewhere have enacted voter ID laws which they say are needed to reduce voter fraud. Democrats contend that such cases are extremely rare and that voter ID measures are thinly veiled attempts to keep eligible voters, many of them minorities supportive of Democrats, away from the polls. Texas has conducted several low-turnout elections under the new rules - which list seven types of approved photo ID, including concealed handgun licenses, but not college student IDs. The law has not previously been used in congressional elections or a high-profile race for governor such as this year's high-profile contest between the heavily-favored Republican state Attorney General Greg Abbott and Democratic state Sen. Wendy Davis. The Supreme Court's brief unsigned order, like those in the other three states, offers no explanation for its action. In this case, the Justice Department and civil rights groups were asking that the state be prevented from requiring the photo ID in the Nov. 4 election, where roughly 600,000 voters, disproportionately black and Latino, lack acceptable forms of ID. The challengers said that the last time the Supreme Court allowed a voting law to be used in a subsequent election after it had been found to be unconstitutional was in 1982. That case from Georgia involved an at-large election system that had been in existence since 1911. The details of the laws appear to be less important than the timing of court rulings. In Wisconsin, half as many voters - 300,000 - did not have the required ID. Wisconsin also would accept photo ID from a four-year public college or a federally recognized American Indian tribe, while Texas does not. In a sharply worded dissent for three justices in the Texas case, Ruth Bader Ginsburg said her colleagues in the majority were allowing misplaced concerns about chaos in the voting process trump "the potential magnitude of racially discriminatory voter disenfranchisement." Justices Elena Kagan and Sonia Sotomayor joined the dissent. Attorney General Eric Holder acknowledged the proximity to the election, but said that did not excuse the use of a law found unconstitutional by a federal judge. "It is a major step backward to let stand a law that a federal court, after a lengthy trial, has determined was designed to discriminate." Ginsburg leaned heavily on the findings contained in the 143-page opinion of U.S. District Judge Nelva Gonzales Ramos, who called the law an "unconstitutional burden on the right to vote" and the equivalent of a poll tax because it cost money for people to obtain documents such as birth certificates to obtain the authorized government-issue photo IDs. Ramos, an appointee of President Barack Obama, blocked the law, but a panel of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans said her ruling came too close to the start of voting. Richard Hasen, an election law expert at the University of California at Irvine law school, has written extensively about the Supreme Court's reluctance to allow potentially disruptive changes to take effect at the last minute.