Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Artzybasheff, Boris. Dr. Jonas E. Salk. Time Magazine. Time Inc., 29 Mar. 1954. Web. 21 Nov. 2014. <http://content.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,19540329,00.html>. This picture is on the front cover of the weekly *Time* Magazine on March 29, 1854. The description on the cover is wondering if this is finally the year that Dr. Salk will perfect his famed polio vaccine. This picture will be fantastic in my website to show just how important Dr. Salk’s work was and how popular he was during this time.

Carter, Jimmy. "Presidential Medal of Freedom Remarks on Presenting the Medal to Dr. Jonas E. Salk and to Martin Luther King, Jr." The American Presidency Project. Comp. Gerhard Peters and John T. Wooley. N.p.: n.p., 1977. N. pg. Print. This article is a copy of the President Jimmy Carter’s remarks on Dr. Jonas Salk’s achievements when he is presented the Presidential Medal of Freedom. The president describes how even the highest award he can give to Dr. Salk is not enough to show the country’s gratitude to him. I’m using this source because it shows one of the many awards that Dr. Salk was nationally recognized for.

Department of Health Information for a Healthy New York. New York State Department of Health, Jan. 2014. Web. 21 Nov. 2014. <https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/poliomyelitis/fact\_sheet.htm>. This online information on polio is posted by the New York State Department of Health. It is similar to the *Medical News Today* article. I picked this source particularly for its information describing that over ninety-five percent of people who are infected with polio do not have any symptoms of it.

Disabled World. Famous People Who Had and Have Polio. N.p.: n.p., 2008. Print. This is an article that gives a giant list of famous people who have polio, and who had it. I believe that its purpose is to show how common polio really is all over the world. I picked this article to show for that exact reason, to show everyone how common polio is and the different struggles well known people have had to go through.

"Dr. Salk Plans New Tests." New York Times 2 Oct. 1995: n. pag. Print. This news article is an interview of Dr. Salk on how we is testing patients to discover which people have natural antibodies against each type of polio. Dr. Salk goes on to explain how knowing who has antibodies, and who does not, will help them create the right level of potency for the vaccine. I am using this article to help describe the process of how Dr. Salk created his vaccine and all of the steps he had to go through.

Eisenhower, Dwight D. "Citation Presented to Dr. Jonas E. Salk and Accompanying Remarks." The American Presidency Project (1955): n. pag. Print. This is a citation for extraordinary achievement given to Dr. Salk by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. This source is one of the many awards that Dr. Salk received after he created his vaccine. I picked this source because it is one of the many examples of how much of an impact Dr. Salk’s vaccine made on the world.

Engel, Leonard. "Polio: New Weapons and New Hope." New York Times 31 May 1953: n. pag. Print. This is a *New York Times* article written after Dr. Salk created his polio vaccine. In particular, it writes about how lots of money has been raised to for medical research, but the money towards polio is one of the few efforts that has paid off. I also chose this source because it talks about the first discovered cases of polio and when it started to become a prominent disease.

Gorman, Christine, and Alice Park. Salk Vaccine for AIDS. Vol. 145. N.p.: Time Magazine, 1995. Print. This article talks about Dr. Salk coming out of retirement to try and make a vaccine for AIDS. His vaccine for AIDS is very strange because it is given to people already infected with HIV when most vaccines are to prevent infection in the first place. Patients will receive a shot of vaccine once every three months to boost their immune system and decrease the virus in their blood. I chose this source because it talks about other major progress that Jonas Salk made in science besides the polio vaccine.

Krieger, Jane. "What Price Fame -- to Dr. Salk." New York Times 17 July 1955: n. pag. Print. This New York Times article talks about the many different things that Dr. Salk received due to his creation of the polio vaccine. From awards and honorary degrees, to offers from five Hollywood motion-picture studios to make a movie about his life story. There are also direct quotes from Dr. Salk himself about him not wanting any of this fame and that he just wanted to help rid the world of polio. I like this source because it shows Jonas Salk’s view of all of these honors and awards he is receiving.

Lusted, Marcia Amidon. A Calculated Risk. Vol. 32. N.p.: Cobblestone, 2011. Print. This article is about the polio vaccine testing. It begins describing how Salk tested his vaccine on his family and 162 school children. Then he began the largest public health experiment in U.S. history when he tried his vaccine on about 1.8 million children. I chose this source because it gives exact details of how many children were given the vaccine, a placebo, and then others who served as controls for the experiment.

Milanovic Galbraith, Dr. Rajka. "When It Comes to Vaccinating Your Child: IPV vs OPV? What Do the Letters Mean?" Health and Parenting. Expat Doctor Mom, 7 Nov. 2007. Web. 3 Dec. 2014. <http://expatdoctormom.com/2010/11/when-it-comes-to-vaccinating-your-child-ipv-vs-opv-what-do-the-letters-mean/>. This is blog post is by Dr. Rajka Milanovic Galbraith who is an American Board Certified Family Physician and it talks about the difference between IPV and OPV vaccines. She explains that IPV (Injectable Polio Vaccine) uses killed virus while OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine) contains weakened virus that is not dead yet. She explains that even though OPV rarely causes polio, it still can, and that is why the U.S. and many other countries have decided to use the more expensive IPV instead. I chose this source because I believe that is important to describe the different polio vaccines and how they work.

Oshinsky, David. "1954: Miracle Workers." American Heritage 2010: n. pag. Print. This article from American Heritage talks about how Dr. Salk tested his vaccine on over a million children. It also describes the magnitude of how popular and well known Dr. Salk’s research was at the time. I chose this source because it shows how Dr. Salk’s research and his vaccine testing was on the tip of everyone’s tongue despite the other very landmark events happening at the same time.

"Polio This Week as of 19 November 2014." Global Polio Eradication Initiative. Global Polio Eradication Initiative, 19 Nov. 2014. Web. 3 Dec. 2014. <http://www.polioeradication.org/Dataandmonitoring/Poliothisweek.aspx>.  This website is by the Global Polio Eradication Initiative and gives information and data about what is the current status of polio in the world today. I chose this as a source because it tells us how many cases of polio there have been worldwide. It also gives information on which countries polio is still in, and which countries it’s still endemic in.

Proclamation No. 5335. Fed. Reg. 7 May 1985. Print. This proclamation was made by Ronald Reagan and it designated May 6 as National Dr. Jonas E. Salk Day. Dr. Salk was given a day to honor his name because he eradicated a debilitating disease and ended a spreading epidemic. I chose this proclamation as a source because of the significance of having a whole day designated to honor Dr. Salk.

"Research Areas." Salk Institute for Biological Studies. Salk Institute for Biological Studies, 2014. Web. 21 Nov. 2014. <http://www.salk.edu/faculty/research\_areas.html>. This is a web page on the official site of  Salk Institute for Biological Studies. Dr. Salk created this institute to further advance the discovery for cures and vaccines to common diseases around the world. Some of the research areas include AIDS, alzheimer's and aging, autism, cancer, and diabetes. I chose this source because it is a concrete example of what Dr. Salk did after the creation of the polio vaccine.

Salk, Dr. Darrell. Personal interview. 2001.

           In this interview by different college students Dr. Darrell Salk, Jonas Salk’s son, was asked about his father’s character and morals. Darrell replied by saying that he was very optimistic and believed that if someone worked hard, then good things would always prevail. He also held his ground on his own opinions and never cowered in the face of opposition. I chose this source because it gives us more insight into Dr. Jonas Salk’s temperament and personal beliefs.

Salk, Dr. Jonas E. Interview by Richard D. Heffner. 1985.

           In this interview Mr. Heffner asks Dr. Salk about how he reacted to his world hero status. Jonas Salk replied saying that the worst part about his being treated like a hero was that he was no longer able to use his time at his own discretion, even though he made every effort to do so. Dr. Salk also commented that it he felt like someone who was in the eye of a hurricane because everything was swirling so fast all around him. I chose this source because it gives a live example of how Dr. Salk did not like basking in the lime light, and just wanted to be a normal human being like the rest of us.

Salk, Dr. Jonas E. Personal interview. 16 May 1991. In this interview Dr. Salk was asked about how polio began to spread so rapidly throughout the U.S. He responded by saying that by the time the early 1950s began about 25% of paralytic cases were in people 21 years or older and so at that time the age distribution had changed. It was not spreading by water supply or exposure to fecal matter anymore, but rather through the secretions in the nose and throat instead. This is how polio spread so rapidly throughout schools. I chose this source because Dr. Salk is describing the exact time in how the polio changed in how it infected people, which led to the epidemics.

"Salk Minimizes Reports of Polio." New York Times 19 May 1955: n. pag. Print. This is a news article that was written after Salk first tested his vaccine on people. There were still a few cases of polio that were discovered on people who had just been tested with the vaccine, and the public was becoming scared because they worried the vaccine was not going to work. Salk, his partner Dr. William McD. Hammon, and even a polio fighter who had received the vaccine, urged the public to calm down and put an end to the confusion about the vaccine. I chose this article because it says that since the vaccine program started that month only seventy-seven people out of 5,000,000 given the vaccine had developed polio. This shows that the first vaccine trial was not completely successful, but it was still very potent.

Trevelyan, B., M. Smallman-Raynor, and AD Cliff. "The Spatial Dynamics of Poliomyelitis in the United States." From Epidemic Emergence to Vaccine-Induced Retreat, 1910-1971. Annals of the Association of American Geographers. N.p.: Association of American Geographers, 2005. N. pag. Print. In this large project about polio I found two charts that were especially helpful. The first chart is a bar graph that shows how many people developed polio from July 1910 - December 1971. The bar graph shows the largest epidemic was during the 1940s and 1950s, before Dr. Salk’s vaccine was created. The second graph shows a picture of the U.S. in four different periods in the same timeframe as the previous chart. This chart shows which part of the U.S. the most people got polio. I chose this source because they are good visual aides to show how much polio was in America, and where it was primarily located.

Waddington, C.H. "Man Unfolding: By Jonas Salk." New York Times 22 Oct. 1972: n. pag. Print. This article from the New York Times strives to go beyond Dr. Jonas Salk’s views on his polio vaccine, and further into some of his beliefs about evolution. Dr. Salk says in this article that evolution is not to be considered simply the natural selection of genes because there are two independent systems of selection. There is the internal which pertains to the organism itself, and the external which relates to effectiveness in coping with outside factors. I chose this article because it helps describe Dr. Salk’s beliefs, will help my audience more fully understand him in my project.

Secondary Sources

A Polio-free U.S. Thanks to Vaccine Efforts. N.p.: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014. Print.   This article talks about how the polio vaccine eliminated polio in the U.S. and also explains the vaccination schedule for babies and how vaccines are generally paid for by health insurances today. The part that I am most interested in though is the side note about the IPV and OPV vaccines. It describes how Dr. Albert Sabin developed the oral polio vaccine (OPV) about 10 years after Dr. Salk created the first vaccine that is injectable. OPV is no longer used in the U.S. though due to the small possibility that you can still develop polio from the OPV.

Baron, Robert C., Samuel Scinta, and Pat Staten. Millennium 2000 -- 20th Century America: 100 Influential People. N.p.: Fulcrum Publishing, 1995. Print. This article is a short biography of Dr. Salk’s life. It starts off when Salk was nineteen just graduated from college, and ends talking about the science institute he started after he created his vaccine. What caught my eye in this biography is that Dr. Salk received very little credit for the monumental discovery he made.

Brody, William R., Dr., ed. Salk Institute for Biological Studies. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Jan. 2015. <http://www.salk.edu/about/president.html>. Dr. William R. Brody is currently the president of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies. I chose this source because he gives a good quote about the purpose, and nature of what the Salk Institute does today. It also replicates what Dr. Salk wished the Institute to do; to create a place where scientists can collaborate together to make discoverys.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. What Would Happen If We Stopped Vaccinations? N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print. This article talks about the different diseases that caused the most deaths before any vaccines were created. It also explains that if we do not continue to vaccinate everyone today, then there are still chances for viruses to spread more easily. I am using this article because of the information it gives regarding which diseases killed the most people before vaccines were created.

Crosta, Peter. What Is Polio? What Causes Polio? N.p.: Medical News Today, 2014. Print. This is an article from *Medical News Today* describing polio. It talks about the different types of polio, the origin of the word poliomyelitis, how you get polio, the symptoms of polio, and the disabilities it gives people. I am using this source because of the information describing the three different types of polio and the Greek root of the word poliomyelitis.

Davidson, Keay. Biography of Dr. Jonas E. Salk. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print. This is a biography of Dr. Jonas Salk’s life starting with his birth and ending with his many awards and recognitions after he created the polio vaccine. I used this source because it goes into depth about Dr. Salk’s college education and the people he worked with. Specifically, there was a researcher by the name of Thomas Francis Jr. who made a profound impact on Dr. Salk’s career.

Denenberg, Dennis. "Mr. D's Mystery Hero." Cobblestone. Vol. 31. N.p.: n.p. 2010. 45. Print. This article by Dennis Denenberg talks about Dr. Salk and about when he was a young boy how he happened to pursue medicine. When Salk was a teenager he was considering law or politics. However, his mother persuaded him to try the field of medicine, and so he became a doctor. I chose this source because it talks about how Dr. Jonas Salk became a doctor, and that at first, he was not even planning on it.

Klein, Christopher. 8 Things You May Not Know about Jonas Salk and the Polio Vaccine. N.p.: History Channel, 2014. Print. This article talks about different aspects of the polio vaccine era that people may not have known before. One of these unknown facts is that when Dr. Albert Sabin’s oral polio vaccine (OPV) became available, it quickly took over Dr. Salk’s injected polio vaccine (IPV). People started to use the OPV instead because it was cheaper to produce and easier to administer. However, recently the World Health Organization has urged countries to use the IPV though because the OPV has a small percent chance of still giving the patient polio.

Kluger, Jeffrey. "Conquering Polio." Smithsonian Apr. 2005: n. pag. Print. This article by Jeffrey Kluger is about the history of polio, the research done on polio, and the many efforts to find a cure or a vaccine for the disease. Specifically, it has a large paragraph of information about the origin of polio and the first writings about it. I picked this source because it has lots of information about every aspect of polio, from its beginnings, scientists who have done research on it, and specifically Dr. Salk’s path to discovering the polio vaccine.

Maybury Okonek, Bonnie A. Development of Polio Vaccines. Ed. Linda Morganstein. N.p.: n.p., n.d. Print. Access Excellence Classic Collection. In this article, it talks about when polio first began to plague America and it also gives some very shocking facts that only 10% of people infected with polio develop any symptoms at all. I was also pleased to find that this article talks about the main group who funded most of the research to discover the polio vaccine.