

Poliomyelitis and the Salk Vaccine

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Preface

The Bentley Historical Library and the Historical Center for the Health Sciences (now the Center for the History of Medicine), with support from the Southeast Michigan Chapter of the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation, collaborated to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the announcement that the poliomyelitis vaccine developed by Dr. Jonas Salk was safe and effective. As part of the commemoration, a printed guide was prepared to highlight and illustrate the archival and manuscript holdings in the Bentley Historical Library relating to polio and the development and the testing of the Salk vaccine. In the period since the guide was published, several new collections and record groups pertaining to polio have been received. This online guide includes the original content as well as recent additions.

Although the majority of Salk's polio vaccine research was conducted at the University of Pittsburgh, the results of the vaccine field trial were administered and evaluated at the University of Michigan by Dr. Thomas Francis of the School of Public Health. Francis and Salk had collaborated on earlier projects when Salk was at the University of Michigan from 1942 to 1947. On April 12, 1955, the results of the world's largest field trial were announced. The collections and archives described in this guide therefore relate largely to the evaluation leading up to the momentous announcement. The bulk of the documentation is contained in the Thomas Francis papers.

Researchers planning a visit to the library are encouraged to contact Bentley.ref@umich.edu in advance.

Center for the History of Medicine

The [Center for the History of Medicine](#) was founded in 1990 and is a unit of the University of Michigan Medical School. The Center's mission is to conduct original research on the history of medicine; promote dialogue on issues related to health and society in university, medical, and lay communities; and to preserve and make accessible materials related to the history of medicine, biomedical research, public health, nursing, and medical and hospital administration. An [online exhibit](#) was produced cooperatively by the Center and the Bentley to commemorate the 40th anniversary.

Introduction

On April 12, 1955, the world anxiously awaited the announcement of the results of the largest vaccine field trial in history. The announcement would report on the effectiveness of the polio vaccine developed by Dr. Jonas Salk of the University of Pittsburgh. In 1954, over 1.8 million elementary school children took part in a field trial to test the Salk vaccine. The results of the field trials were rigorously evaluated at the University of Michigan Polio Evaluation Center by Dr. Thomas Francis of the School of Public Health. From the stage of the Rackham Auditorium Francis faced a gathering of distinguished scientists and an anxious crowd of reporters as he read his report.

The Francis report was the culmination of a year-long field trial of the Salk vaccine, unprecedented in its scope and magnitude. Using a double-blind method of statistical analysis, where neither patient nor administering physician knew if the inoculation was the Salk vaccine or a placebo, 444,000 children were given the vaccine and 210,000 the control substance. In all, approximately 1,800,000 children in 217 areas of the United States, Canada, and Finland were involved in the field trial.

As a statistical exercise, the polio field trial was unique in the annals of epidemiological study. Francis and his staff at the University of Michigan produced some 1,800,000 IBM punch cards containing 144,000,000 pieces of information about the test children. On staff at the Polio Evaluation center was a small army of statisticians, epidemiologists, and clerical and support personnel. More than 10 individuals were involved in tabulating the data received from public health officials and doctors participating in the field trials. According to a university press release, more than 300,000 individuals participated in the field trials: 20,000 physicians and public health officers, 40,000 registered nurses, 14,000 school principals, 50,000 teachers, and 200,000 volunteer workers.

Dr. Francis jealously guarded the findings of the test up until the last moment. Premature disclosure, especially if misreported, could adversely affect the continuing struggle to find a cure for polio. Even Dr. Salk did not know the details of the test results, though he certainly must have had some idea that the vaccine was effective. Swarms of press and TV and radio reporters crowded outside of the Rackham auditorium hoping to grab a copy of the printed report as it arrived. One press report described the scene: "The releases were in boxes on a hand truck. To avoid a crush, public relations men from the university began throwing the releases into the crowd. But still hands grabbed at the boxes. In the next few seconds pandemonium prevailed. Then there was a dash for the couple of dozen typewriters in the press room and for a battery of telephones."¹

"Safe, effective, and potent" were the words that Dr. Francis spoke, announcing to the world that the Salk polio vaccine was 60-90% effective in preventing paralytic polio. The long campaign against this virulent childhood disease, though certainly not over, was about to enter the final stages. Within a generation the scourge of polio would be but a memory to most Americans.

The date selected for the announcement, April 12, 1955, was the tenth anniversary of the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, perhaps the most famous polio victim, and founder of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, better known as the March of Dimes. Francis was joined on stage by Jonas Salk and Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Other polio experts also spoke, but without question the day belonged to Salk and Francis.

The results announced by Francis effectively marked the beginning of the end of polio as the most life-threatening and debilitating public health threat to the children of the United States. Jonas Salk knew full well the value of what Francis had accomplished. Pausing in his presentation to the press, he paid tribute to his former teacher. "For Dr. Francis, whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. He could not do otherwise. His kind of objectivity is rare, even among scientists--and it is the kind that in human terms is called honesty. He is his own severest critic--for which he has both the respect and admiration of his colleagues and students who strive to attain such stature as you have observed during this past year."²

1. Newspaper article by Dick Shearin "Bedlam Prevails in Press Room Before Salk Polio Report Release" Dayton *Daily News*, April 13, 1955 (clipping in U-M News and Information Services, Box 25).
2. "Introductory Remarks by Jonas E. Salk, April 12, 1955" (U-M News and Information Services, Box 9)

Collections

Creator	Dates	Size	History	Content	
Brown, Gordon C. (Gordon Campbell), 1912-1975	1940-1972	4 linear ft.	Gordon Campbell Brown was a professor in the University of Michigan Department of Epidemiology. His primary interests were virology, epidemiology, and preventive medicine. With grants from the March of Dimes and other agencies, he conducted major research in polio viruses and immunization and in linking viral infections during pregnancy, particularly rubella, to birth defects.	The papers of Gordon Brown consist largely of research grant applications and supporting material, research notes, and classroom materials. The papers contain extensive coverage on the state of research in polio, birth defects and viral diseases in the 1950s and 1960s. Also included are printed material dealing with polio, and correspondence with Albert Sabin.	Finding Aid
Francis, Thomas, 1900-	1917-1975 (bulk 1941-1969)	66 linear ft.	Chairman of the University of Michigan Department of Epidemiology in the School of Public Health from 1941 to 1969, his research focused on the study of the causes of infectious disease, especially pneumonia, influenza, and polio, and the development of serum treatments for these diseases. In 1941, he was appointed Director of the Commission on Influenza of the Army Epidemiological Board. He hired Jonas Salk as a research assistant and together they helped to develop vaccinations against	The Francis papers are the essence of the polio related holdings at the Bentley Library. The papers contain extensive documentation on the administration and operation of the Polio Evaluation Center, including procedures, charts, data, reports, correspondence, meeting records, and statistics. Francis' papers both preceding and following the April 12, 1955 announcement also contain considerable information regarding the development of the polio vaccine and its subsequent usage. Correspondents include David Bodian, John Enders,	Finding Aid

			influenza. Salk left the University of Michigan in 1947 to direct the research program at the University of Pittsburgh, and in 1954 the two collaborated again when Francis directed the Poliomyelitis Evaluation Center to evaluate the effectiveness of the Salk vaccine.	Basil O'Connor, and Jonas Salk.	
Cappaert, Andrea Lael, 1952-1980	1952-1980	3 linear ft.	Resident of Ann Arbor, Michigan, stricken with polio at age three and confined to an iron lung and portable respirator and wheelchair. The papers include journals, short stories, poems, scrapbooks, drawings, and photographs documenting her struggles as a polio victim and her efforts to cope with her disability and lead an independent life.	The collection includes a copy of AND GOD SAID NO by Lael Cappaert (Andrea's mother) -- "the story of Andi, struck down by polio at the age of three,; of illness bravely borne; of parents doing everything that intelligent and self-giving love could do for an afflicted daughter" Her father's papers, LeRoy Cappaert, 1963-2002, include a photo album about Andrea.	Finding Aid
Duffy, Yvonne	1952-2000	2 linear ft.	A freelance writer and disability rights advocate, Yvonne Duffy was born November 25, 1935 in Toronto, Ontario. A survivor of childhood polio, Duffy suffered paralysis of both legs and one arm, and relied on a wheelchair for mobility. Following the death of her mother in 1954, Duffy moved to Michigan, where an aunt resided. She received a B.A. in English Language and Literature from the University of Michigan in 1973, and went on to pursue a career as a	The papers include biographical information, research files, published articles, unpublished writings, and audiocassettes of interviews conducted by Duffy in her research.	Finding Aid

			freelance writer and active disability rights advocate.		
Taratsas, Euline McCorkle, 1936-2001	1951-2001	1 linear ft. and 1 oversized box	A polio survivor, Euline "Corki" McCorkle Taratsas was born in Decaturville, Tennessee in 1936. She contracted polio after completing the third grade and spent seven months on the critical list in a hospital completely paralyzed and requiring the use of an iron lung. Following the death of her parents in an automobile accident, McCorkle moved to Ypsilanti, Michigan. For a time, she was a patient in the children's division at University of Michigan Hospital and studied at the hospital school. She moved in an out of various rehabilitation programs and homebound schooling programs before completing high school in 1962 with high honors from Willow Run High School. She also earned a degree from Cleary College in Ann Arbor. Taratsas worked on behalf of people with disabilities and contributed to many advocacy organizations, particularly the National Association for the Physically Handicapped, the Physically Impaired Association of Michigan, and the Ann Arbor Center for	The Taratsas papers include biographical/personal materials, among them an interview, correspondence, and photographs; files relating to her organizational affiliations; subject files pertaining to her advocacy work; and collected scrapbooks of photographs and memorabilia of polio survivors at University Hospital of the University of Michigan, 1951-1964.	Finding Aid

			Independent Living.		
Ann Arbor Junior Chamber of Commerce	1938-1980	13.3 linear ft. and 1 oversize folder	Ann Arbor, Michigan organization devoted to leadership training, civic service, and the promotion of community welfare through community projects.	Records of the Ann Arbor Junior Chamber of Commerce include organizational minutes, annual reports, project and activity files, correspondence, newsletters, and photographs. Among the civic projects was a 1959 polio immunization survey of the Mitchell school district.	Search Mirlyn
American Red Cross. Washtenaw County Chapter	1916-1976	4 linear ft. and 1 outsize volume	The Ann Arbor Chapter, as it was originally titled, sought and received national recognition in February 1917. Red Cross efforts in Ypsilanti achieved similar recognition in March 1917. Early activities of the Washtenaw County Chapter included sewing, knitting, and preparing surgical dressings. During the Depression years, the Washtenaw County Chapter distributed clothing, government grain, and other relief supplies. World War II activities included the blood program, which began in 1940, the Motor Service (1940), which assisted in the transport of volunteers and the delivery of materials; the Canteen (1942), which served coffee and donuts to draftees and blood donors, and the Arts and Skills Corps (1945), which assisted in the rehabilitation of disabled veterans. During the	Washtenaw Chapter records include a 50th anniversary history; board minutes and other records of the chapter, and of the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti branches; activities files detailing work of the chapter in matters of public health and wartime home services; newsletters; scrapbooks and newspaper clippings; and photographs.	Finding Aid

			1950s, major concerns were Hungarian relief and the polio epidemic.		
Battle Creek Junior Chamber of Commerce	1957-1958	1 folder		Contents of a scrapbook compiled by the Battle Creek Junior Chamber of Commerce relating to the 1957 and 1958 Calhoun County March of Dimes campaigns. Consists primarily of clippings with scattered correspondence and promotional photographs.	Search Mirlyn
Children's Fund of Michigan	1929-1965	23 linear ft.	The Children's Fund of Michigan, a Detroit based charitable corporation, was created in 1929 by Michigan Senator James Couzens with a gift of ten million dollars. The fund was intended to "promote the health, welfare, happiness and development of the children of Michigan primarily, and elsewhere in the world." Governed by a board of trustees, day-to-day administration of the fund rested in the hands of its executive vice-president and secretary, William J. Norton. The trustees divided the distribution of funds into three areas or divisions, each headed by a director. These were the Child Health Division administered by Bernard W. Carey (1929-1948) and Kenneth R. Gibson (1948-1954); the Child Guidance Division	Documentation includes administrative records, annual reports, correspondence, reports of field visits, scrapbooks, and topical files. Topical files include the Michigan Infantile Paralysis Commission, an organization established in 1931 during an epidemic outbreak of polio in Michigan. Correspondence with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis details the work of the Wayne county chapter from 1944 to 1954.	Finding Aid

			administered by Maud E. Watson (1930-1943) and John M. Dorsey (1944-1954); and the Research Division headed by Icie G. Macy-Hoobler (1930- 1954).		
Horace H. Rackham and Mary A. Rackham Fund	1929-1950	14 linear ft. and 1 outsize volume	The Horace H. Rackham and Mary A. Rackham Fund was created in 1934 to administer the terms of the trust created by the last will and testament of Horace H. Rackham. Under Article II of the articles of incorporation, the Fund was to "effectually carry out and administer the benevolent, charitable, educational, and scientific trust created by Horace H. Rackham to promote the health, welfare, happiness, education, training, and development of men, women and children, particularly the sick, aged, young, erring, poor, crippled, helpless, handicapped, unfortunate and under-privileged, regardless of race, in the world" Much of the trust money went to the University of Michigan to be used for a building for the graduate school and an endowment to be used for different kinds of research. The Fund also awarded grants to agencies involved in child welfare, community culture, education, health, philanthropy, and science.	The records of the Fund cover the period 1929-1950, though they are concentrated within the period of the Fund's greatest activity, 1934-1940. The records consist of administrative and executive files, and project applications and grant files. Material relating to polio in these records includes a grant designed to utilize underwater therapy to provide relief for people afflicted with polio. The material is filed under "infantile paralysis." Documentation includes letters from individuals or relatives of those suffering from polio seeking treatment along with medical opinions on the likelihood of the treatment being beneficial.	Finding Aid

			The Fund distributed money from 1934 until about 1941.		
Kenny R.E.H.A.B.	1945-1997	2 linear ft.	The Detroit Chapter of the Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation was founded on September 30, 1946, four years after the national headquarters was established in 1942 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The Foundation was created to provide the 'Kenny method' treatment for neuromuscular diseases, including poliomyelitis, and also to train doctors and nurses in this method. In its heyday in the late 1940s and early to mid 1950s, the Detroit Chapter operated treatment facilities in Pontiac, Farmington Hills, and Ferndale. In 1966 the chapter split entirely from headquarters, renaming themselves the Kenny-Michigan Rehabilitation Foundation and eventually Kenny R.E.H.A.B. (Rehabilitation, Education, Health & Advocacy Board).	Records include administrative files of the Detroit Chapter of the Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation; correspondence, minutes of the executive committee and the trustees, newsletters and other publications, and files pertaining to the relationship between the local chapter and the national headquarters. The records detail the changes in the administration and goals of the organization following the discovery of the Salk polio vaccine. Also included is material about Sister Kenny; informational publications; scrapbooks containing clippings and scattered photographs; and slides of 40th anniversary programs in 1986.	Finding Aid
Macomb County Committee on Oral Polio	1960-1971 and 1994	0.5 linear ft.	Organization established in 1964 as part of a Tri-County Polio Campaign to distribute polio vaccines in the Detroit metropolitan area to individuals over the age of one. Dr. Gerald W. Morris headed the Macomb County Committee.	Documentation includes correspondence, memoranda, clippings, reports, forms, and other files accumulated by Dr. Gerald W. Morris relating to the immunization campaign.	Search Mirlyn

Michigan Bell Telephone Company	1949-1983	63 linear ft. (ca. 75 images relating to vaccine announcement)		Photographs (positive and negative), slides, and transparencies taken by Michigan Bell photographers to document company services, activities, products, employees, and special events. Material includes photographs taken during the vaccine announcement on April 12, 1955, particularly focusing on the media set up. Also includes photographs of Michigan Bell employees receiving polio vaccine, and some polio-related fund raising activities.	Finding Aid
Urban League of Greater Muskegon	1943-1995	17.5 linear ft.		Papers of the Urban League of Greater Muskegon, Michigan, and its predecessor the Citizen's Recreation Association of Muskegon. Contains board of directors files, executive director's files, community organization department files, publications, clippings, and photographs. The photographs include an image of children in line to receive polio vaccinations.	Finding Aid
Williams, G. Mennen, 1911-1988	1883-1988	818 linear ft. (several folders include information or images relating to	Governor of Michigan, 1949-1960	Gubernatorial papers, personal papers, sound recordings and visual material relating to Williams' tenure as governor and subsequent public service. Gubernatorial papers include topical files on poliomyelitis, particularly it's impact on the state of Michigan. Visual material includes images of visits with polio patients and	Finding Aid

		polio)		participation in polio fund raising benefits.	
Griffiths, Martha Wright, 1912-	1956-1976	60 linear ft. and 8 oversized volumes (several folders include information or images relating to polio)	Martha Griffiths was a Detroit, Michigan, attorney, Democratic member of the U.S. House of Representatives, 1955-1974, and member of the House Ways and Means Committee.	The collection is made up of congressional papers, arranged by term, including legislative files, bills files, topical files, schedules, sound recordings, photographs, motion pictures, and scrapbooks. The collection details relationship with colleagues and constituents and pertains to committee activities, legislation sponsored, and issues of the day. Topics of interest include civil rights, the war in Vietnam, Sleeping Bear Dunes, the humane slaughtering of animals, the economy and the fiscal policy of the federal government, women's rights, the Equal Rights Amendment, economic problems of women, and the need for national health insurance legislation. Records of Griffiths term in the 84th Congress, 1955-1956, includes one folder on polio.	Finding Aid
Romney, George W., 1907-	1939-1973	600 linear ft. and 8 oversized volumes	Republican Governor of Michigan, 1962-1969; Presidential candidate, 1968; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, 1969-1972.	Papers consist of extensive correspondence and subject files from his tenure as governor, campaign material, and files relating to service at HUD and his other political activities, includes photographs, films and videotapes and sound recordings. Romney's gubernatorial papers include a 1963 letter from the Kent County	Finding Aid

				chapter of the March of Dimes relating to administration of the Sabin polio vaccine.	
Swainson, John Burley, 1925-	1939-1973	71.5 linear ft., 1 oversize folder, and 1 oversize volume	John B. Swainson served as a state senator, lieutenant governor, and governor of Michigan during 1961-1963. Born in Windsor, Ontario in 1925, he grew up in Port Huron, Michigan. During World War II, he served with the 95th Infantry Division. Severely wounded by a land mine explosion, Swainson lost both of his legs to amputation. In 1954, he was elected to the Michigan Senate from the 18th District (the northwest section of Wayne County). He was reelected in 1956 and developed a close working relationship with Democratic governor, G. Mennen Williams. In 1958, he was elected lieutenant governor; and in 1960, after Williams decided against reelection, Swainson won his party's nomination for governor. In the fall election, he defeated the Republican challenger Paul Bagwell in a close election. He became at age 35 the second youngest man to hold the office of governor and the first who was not native born.	The Swainson collection consists of four subgroups of files: pre-gubernatorial (covering the period of 1943 to 1960), gubernatorial (covering his one-term, two-year tenure as the state's chief executive), post-gubernatorial (covering the years since he left the governor's office, 1963 to 1975), and visual materials. The bulk of the collection is the gubernatorial subgroup documenting the last months of Swainson's term as lieutenant governor under Governor G. Mennen Williams, the 1960 campaign for governor, his gubernatorial administration, and his unsuccessful campaign for re-election. The importance of the collection is its documentation of public policy issues of the early 1960s and the relationship of the governor to the legislature, to the heads of the state's various boards and commissions, to the federal government, and to the citizens of Michigan. The 1961 gubernatorial papers include a subject file on the polio program.	Finding Aid
Leonard,	1925-1966	33 linear	A law enforcement officer, Donald	The subseries "Miscellaneous	Finding Aid

Donald S., 1903-1976		ft. and 1 oversized folder	S. Leonard was born in Detroit, Michigan in 1903. He attended Wayne University where he received a bachelor of arts degree in 1925 and a bachelor of laws degree in 1931. While attending college Leonard joined the Michigan State Police as a trooper. Leonard was both police officer and public servant. He was Michigan Civil Defense Director during World War II, was appointed State Police Commissioner in 1947, and Detroit Police Commissioner in 1952. During the 1950s, Leonard was active in Republican Party politics in Michigan, running unsuccessfully three times for governor: in 1952, 1954, and 1956. Retiring from police work and party politics, Leonard continued his public service into the 1960s and 1970s first as Liquor Control Commission chairman, later as Detroit Recorder's Court Judge. Papers include extensive documentation of his service as Director of Civil Defense and State Police Commissioner and his political activities. Leonard was active in the Wayne County March of Dimes chapter.	Activities" contains a file on his involvement with the March of Dimes during 1953-1954. The file includes statistics on incidences of polio in Wayne County in 1953.	
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Lincoln, James H.	1916-2001	33 linear ft. and 1 oversized folder	James H. Lincoln was born on August 26, 1916, and raised near Harbor Beach, Michigan. He began his career in public service in 1938 following his graduation from the University of Michigan working for Frank Murphy. Lincoln opened up his own law office for a time, and became a law partner of future Governor Williams in 1948. In 1951, he worked as executive aide to Senator Blair Moody and headed Moody's Detroit Office. In 1953, Lincoln ran unsuccessfully against incumbent Albert Cobo in the mayoral race for Detroit. In 1954, Lincoln was elected to a vacated seat on Detroit's Common Council. He was re-elected in 1957 and in 1959. In 1960, Governor Williams appointed him probate judge, whereupon he left his position in the City Council. He was later assigned to be a juvenile court judge and served in this position for the rest of his career.	The James H. Lincoln Papers document his role in public service and his active history in local, military and family history. The papers have been organized into four series: Biographical/Personal; Detroit Politics and City Council Activities; Probate Court, Juvenile Court Judge; Genealogy/Historical Research. Within the Detroit Politics and City Council Activities series is information on the 1958 Polio Shot Program, including resolutions, clippings, and notes.	Finding Aid
University of Michigan. Alumni Association	1860-1971	13 linear ft.		Photographs collected for use by the Michigan Alumnus magazine, including photos of university buildings, faculty, students, alumni, prominent visitors, and special events. Photographs include various polio related images among them, "polio	Finding Aid

				pioneer" children, respirator patients, and coverage of the press announcement. Photographs are one series comprising the University of Michigan Alumni Association records, 1859-1998, totaling 163 linear feet.	
University of Michigan. Child and Family Life Department	1922-2001	7 linear ft., and 2 outsized boxes	The Child and Family Life Department, successor unit to the University Hospital School established in 1922, has provided educational and social support for sick and disabled children while hospitalized at the University of Michigan, enabling them to continue their education and development during extended hospital stays. Several organizations have provided outside funding and programming, including the Kiwanis Club, King's Daughters, and Galens Honorary Society. The Hospital School program was featured in a Life magazine article in 1956.?	The Child and Family Life Department records relate mainly to the operation of the Hospital School, and include annual reports, minutes, histories, correspondence, and a wide variety of visual materials, including photographs, slides, negatives, and films documenting the programming efforts of the staff and the experiences of its patients. The visual materials series illustrates educational techniques, special equipment, activity programs, health care treatment, and hospitalized children. Several images of the polio ward are found within the photographs.	Search Mirlyn
Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies	1892-[ongoing]	191 linear ft. and four reels of microfilm	A Graduate Department was established by the Regents during the 1911/12 academic year in order to centrally coordinate the university's graduate programs. The department was independent of any special faculty and was granted its own budget. Its primary purposes were to coordinate graduate	Records include dean's topical files, dating back to 1892; files of associate deans; minutes of the executive board; project and grant files detailing faculty and student research; lists of degrees granted; records of fellowships and awards granted by the graduate school and university; and files relating to academic departments and programs,	Finding Aid

			education and to promote research. In 1915 the department became the Graduate School. In 1935 the Graduate School's prestige and resources were substantially increased by the bequest of Horace H. Rackham. A total of 6.5 million dollars was received for endowment and the construction of a building to house the Graduate School. It was subsequently renamed the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies. As part of its responsibility for promoting research, the Graduate School dispensed university research funds. Most general fund expenses for research, notably the Faculty Research Fund, flowed through the Graduate School, as did many private gifts for research.	including reviews of degree programs. One area of research funded by the Faculty Research Fund for 1935- 1936 was on infantile paralysis.	
University of Michigan. Media Resources Center	1948-1986	35 linear ft. and ca. 2500 films and videotapes	Television production studio and media services unit of the University of Michigan which produced programs for broadcast on commercial and educational stations and produced films and operated a film distribution library.	Includes photographs, films, and files relating to the polio vaccine announcement, interviews with Jonas Salk and Thomas Francis, films of the Salk vaccine test procedures, and educational footage about polio. Individual films and videotapes in the Media Resources Center records are described on the Film and Video page.	Search Mirlyn
University of Michigan. Dept. of	1851-1878	1454 volumes (two	Theses written by University of Michigan Department of Medicine and Surgery students concern the	Subjects include infantile paralysis and diseases of the nervous system.	Finding Aid

Medicine and Surgery		discuss infantile paralysis)	theory and treatment of specific diseases and medical practices during the mid-nineteenth century.		
University of Michigan. News and Information Services	1900-1995	275 linear ft.		Administrative and topical files concerning the activities and work of the University of Michigan and the dissemination of news. The records contain extensive documentation of the April 12, 1955 news conference, including press releases, reports, media arrangements and correspondence with members of the media. Photographic files contain negatives and prints of the press announcement, the vaccine evaluation, and various scientists, faculty, and staff involved with polio research.	Search Mirlyn
University of Michigan. School of Public Health	1909-1992	63 linear ft.		Administrative and topical files of the deans of the School of Public Health, including correspondence, memoranda, and reports on epidemiological research including influenza and polio. Also includes photographs of Thomas Francis, Albert Sabin, and the staff of the University of Michigan Polio Evaluation Center.	Finding Aid
University of Michigan. University Health Service	1912-1991	4 linear ft.		General files and photographs primarily documenting programming and educational activities of the University Health Service. Contains articles resulting from the collaboration of Jonas Salk and Thomas Francis to	Finding Aid

				develop a vaccine for influenza, including a reprint signed by Salk.	
Hatcher, Harlan, 1898-	1931-1967	66 linear ft.	University of Michigan president from 1951 to 1967.	The administrative records relating to Hatcher's presidency include correspondence with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis relating to the funding of polio research at the University of Michigan as well as correspondence with Thomas Francis and other research scientists and statisticians. The papers also include documentation about the April 12, 1955 announcement, and photographs of Hatcher visiting polio patients.	Finding Aid
Katona, George, 1901-	1929-1981	2 linear ft.	Professor of economics and psychology, and research coordinator for the Survey Research center, Institute for Social Research, at the University of Michigan.	Includes one photograph of Mrs. George Katona participating in a March of Dimes fund raising event.	Finding Aid
Kendrick, Pearl L., 1890-1980	1888-1979	7 linear ft.	Pearl Kendrick was a bacteriologist with the laboratories of the Michigan Department of Health, 1920-1951, and resident lecturer in epidemiology at the School of Public Health of the University of Michigan.	Files relate to her discovery and testing of a vaccine for whooping-cough; files concerning activities with the American Public Health Association and the Michigan Public Health Association; consultant's files relating to her work with vaccination programs in foreign countries under the auspices of the World Health Organization; correspondence, course and research materials; and photographs related to	Finding Aid

				her career. The Kendrick papers include research on a 1963 study of DPT-Polio in Saginaw, Michigan.	
Peet, Max Minor	1925-1948	0.3 linear ft.	Surgeon and professor of surgery at the University of Michigan.	Papers include a transcript of a 1939 speech delivered by Peet on infantile paralysis.	Search Mirlyn
Vaughan, Henry Frieze, 1889-	1913-1971	3 linear ft.	The son of Vaughan and Victor C. Vaughan, longtime dean of the University of Michigan Medical School, Henry F. Vaughan shared his father's interest in public health issues and problems, but chose to attack those problems as a sanitary engineer and public health official rather than as a doctor. Henry F. Vaughan was commissioner of the Detroit Department of Health, and later dean of the School of Public Health of the University of Michigan. As Detroit's Health Commissioner between 1919 and 1941, Vaughan pioneered a plan of socialized public health care, which he called "medical participation." This plan, which served as a model for many public health programs and which became widely known as the Detroit Plan, involved the cooperation of private physicians in preventive medical procedures such as low-cost immunization and public health education.	Vaughan's papers include correspondence and manuscripts of articles and speeches; papers detailing his activities with the American Public Health Association, the Association of Schools of Public Health, the Detroit Department of Health, the Michigan Department of Health, and the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. The strength of the collection is the Detroit Department of Health material, which includes a report and information on poliomyelitis in Detroit in 1939.	Finding Aid

Towsley, Harry A.	1876-1993	7 linear ft. and 1 outsize folder.	Harry A. Towsley, pediatrician, professor, and philanthropist, joined University of Michigan Department of Pediatrics and Communicable Diseases in 1934, and served with the 298th General Hospital Unit during World War II.	Papers include medical school lecture notes, class of 1931 files, medical research files; correspondence, histories, photographs and motion pictures; also family history materials. The Towsley material includes an undated 16mm film identified as "Polio Sarnoff Machine."	Finding Aid
Barney, Roger Warren	1929-2002	11 linear feet and 1 oversize folder	Roger W. Barney was an Episcopal priest serving first in New Hampshire, later as a navy chaplain during World War II, with Parishfield Community in Brighton, Michigan, and as associate rector of St. Andrews Episcopal Church in Ann Arbor. Jane Lockwood Barney worked with the University of Michigan Institute of Gerontology and as advocate on behalf of the elderly.	Correspondence between Roger and Jane Barney and with others on church work, his ministry, and personal affairs; sermons; subject files pertain to their education, his World War II service, especially the Battle of Iwo Jima, his recovery from polio, their work at Parishfield, and her involvement in senior care issues.	Finding Aid
Bailey, Eleanor Jeanne.	1932	1 folder.	A survivor of polio.	Group photos of children who attended the Washtenaw Open Air School, a school for polio survivors in Lansing, Michigan; also miscellaneous school records.	Search Mirlyn
Graff, Louis.	1947-1995	0.7 linear feet.	University of Michigan Health Science writer for the University of Michigan Hospital and Medical Center, 1952-1955, later director of health sciences relations for the University of Michigan health science units, 1970-1979.	News releases and clippings of articles written by Graff on health science topics, many relating to the announcement and press coverage of the successful conclusion of the Salk polio vaccine trials; also other writings, some poetry, and miscellaneous	Search Mirlyn

				photographs and biographical material.	
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