



Wild Poliovirus, 1985



PHOTOS FROM

CONQUERING POLIO

Polio was killing or paralyzing 1,000 people a day when in 1985 Rotary launched its PolioPlus program and pledged to immunize all the world's children against the dreaded disease. A few cents' worth of vaccine provides lifetime immunity.

Undaunted by the global reach of the disease, Rotary became the world's leading private-sector partner in the eradication of poliomyelitis. By the time the world is certified polio-free, Rotary will have committed more than US\$600 million plus an army of volunteers, helping to bring oral polio vaccine to more than two billion children.









When polio paralyzes breathing muscles, the patient is placed in a so-called iron lung, a metal cylinder where alternating air pressure forces air to and from the lungs. Some polio survivors have lived months or years in iron lungs.

At the height of polio epidemics, hospital wards filled with polio victims for whom iron lungs provided the breath of life. Communities frequently closed schools, theaters, and swimming pools in an effort to stop the spread of the highly contagious poliovirus.

Although polio immunization is the focus of PolioPlus, the *plus* part of the name recognizes that the program also boosts efforts to immunize children against other infectious diseases such as measles, pertussis, and tetanus.





Internationa

Worldwide, an estimated 10-20 million people suffer irreversible paralysis or disablement as the result of polio, making the disease the world's greatest crippler.

In October 1979, the World Health Organization confirmed the eradication of smallpox. It is the only disease thus far eradicated.

Oral polio vaccine's low cost and ease of administration by volunteers spurred WHO's decision to launch a global eradication program. Each dose costs about 10 cents.

photo credit: Jean-Marc Giboux











In PolioPlus, hundreds of thousands of Rotarians volunteer to give oral polio vaccine to children, mainly on National Immunization Days.

photo credit: Jean-Marc Giboux

Hundreds of Rotarians from polio-free countries, such as Dave Groner (right), have traveled voluntarily to polio-endemic countries to immunize children, share fellowship with local Rotarians, and help fight the battle against polio.

photo credit: Jean-Marc Giboux

Dr. Otto Austel and other Rotarians in the medical professions have volunteered their time and skills in polio-endemic and at-risk countries.

Distributed by the thousands, this "Stop Polio" button depicting the poliovirus became the symbol of Rotary's program to eradicate polio.









A historic moment: On 29 September 1979, RI President James Bomar gave two drops of oral polio vaccine to a young girl in Manila, thus launching a 25-year effort that so far has protected some two billion children against polio.

National Immunization Days target every child under the age of five. Rotarian volunteers employ nearly every kind of transportation to reach all communities, such as this village on a river in Nigeria.

Intensive publicity efforts help spread the word about the value of immunization. Polio immunization days have provided millions of children their first contacts with public health systems.

photo credit: Hugh Horan

"Polio immunization day!" Aiming for 100 percent coverage, volunteers equipped with portable speakers reach villages not served by radio or television.











Dr. Albert Sabin's dramatic plea at the 1985 RI Convention fired Rotarians' resolve to accelerate plans for a \$120 million fundraising campaign for polio vaccine. "Unless there are changes made," Sabin warned, "when Rotary is 100 years old, there will be eight million more paralyzed children."

Rotary clubs worldwide drew community support to their campaign to raise funds to combat polio. Individual contributions ranged from a few yen to a gift of \$1 million.

Victory balloons cascade at the 1988 RI Convention in Philadelphia with the stunning announcement that Rotarians had surpassed the PolioPlus fundraising goal by \$100 million. The campaign total eventually climbed to \$247 million.

National PolioPlus committees direct Rotary's volunteer armies in polioendemic countries. Gustavo Gross organized Rotary's input of 28,000 lunches, 840 vehicles, and other logistical support for Peru's first National Immunization Day.













RI President Carlos Canseco (right) pledged Rotary's full support of PAHO's historic 1985 decision to eradicate polio in the Western Hemisphere.

In 1994, an international commission certified the PAHO region polio-free. The last case of polio was Luis Fermín Tenorio of Peru. Immunization and surveillance strategies pioneered in PAHO came to guide polio eradication efforts worldwide.

In India, National Immunization Days engage more than 350,000 volunteers from the family of Rotary, including these Rotaractors who helped publicize the event with a 550,000-person human chain.

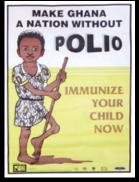
NIDs in India require transport of oral polio vaccine to 650,000 immunization booths, employing every means of transportation, from helicopters to camels. Four months in the planning, each NID reaches some 150 million children.

photo credit: Marcus Oleniuk











Yellow vests identify Rotary volunteers in India, where 1.3 million teams of vaccinators go house to house to ensure no child is overlooked.

An indelible dye marks the fingers of children who have received the polio vaccine.

photo credit: Jean-Marc Giboux

Despite economic problems and civil wars in some countries, Africa made spectacular progress in combating polio.

During the 2000 Global Polio Partners Summit, a case countdown clock is unveiled at UN headquarters. Among the 350 leaders attending are UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy, U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, RI President Frank Devlyn, and WHO Director-General Gro Harlem Brundtland. Joining them is polio survivor Thaddeus Farrow, son of actress Mia Farrow.













Paralyzed in the collapse of an immunization booth in Côte d'Ivoire, health worker M. Alama Silve received a commendation and a monetary award with the help of PolioPlus funds. At least 36 health workers have been disabled or killed in the war on polio.

A chalk mark indicates that the children within have received polio vaccine. Rotarians join thousands of volunteer teams in house-to-house visits.

Hundreds of Rotarians, including these U.S. volunteers, travel overseas to polio-endemic countries to help in National Immunization Days. Their energy inspires their host Rotarians as well as local health workers.

Since 1994, the International PolioPlus Committee has guided The Rotary Foundation Trustees on strategy and operations of Rotary's polio program. Serving in 2004-05 are (back row, from left) Ray Klinginsmith, Jim Lacy, Robert Scott, Ken Morgan, John Sever, Kaylan Banerjee, (front row) Vice Chair Herbert Pigman, Carlos Canseco, Trustee Chair Carlo Ravizza, Chair Bill Sergeant, and PolioPlus Division Manager Carol Pandak. Not present for photo: Frank Devlyn.











A \$1 million award to The Rotary Foundation from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, here accepted by Luis Giay from Bill Gates Sr., is one of many awards saluting Rotary's leadership in the polio eradication program.

Sculptor Glenna Goodacre created the PolioPlus sculpture now on public display in Denver, Evanston, and other cities. From left: Richard Gooding, whose firm cast the statue, Past RI President Herb Brown, Goodacre, and Grant Wilkins, who engaged the renowned artist's support of the program.

Rotary has helped to raise more than \$1.7 billion in funds from donor nations. In the United States, an annual Rotary-sponsored reception honors key members of Congress with the Polio Eradication Champion Award (presented here to Representative Joe Wilson by Lou Picconi and Jim Lacy).

The United Nations Foundation, launched by Ted Turner, funded a joint Rotary-UN Foundation appeal to the global private sector that raised \$112 million for polio. Here, past RI presidents Frank Devlyn (left) and Herb Brown (right) salute Turner and UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan.







Following the 1988 resolution to eradicate polio, Rotary's \$5.3 million grant to WHO funded a leadership team that jump-started the global program. Past RI President Bob Barth (left) confirmed Rotary's commitment to WHO Director-General Hiroshi Nakajima.

In their second global fundraising effort, Rotarians once again came up with creative ways to raise funds, such as a snow sculpture contest in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. The one-year campaign raised more than \$130 million.



PHOTOS FROM POLIOPLUS IMAGE CD

Nigeria PolioPlus Committee Chair Adedehin Adefeso gives polio drops to a Nigerian child during National Immunization Days (NIDs) in October 2003.

A polio volunteer immunizes an African child.

Photos from





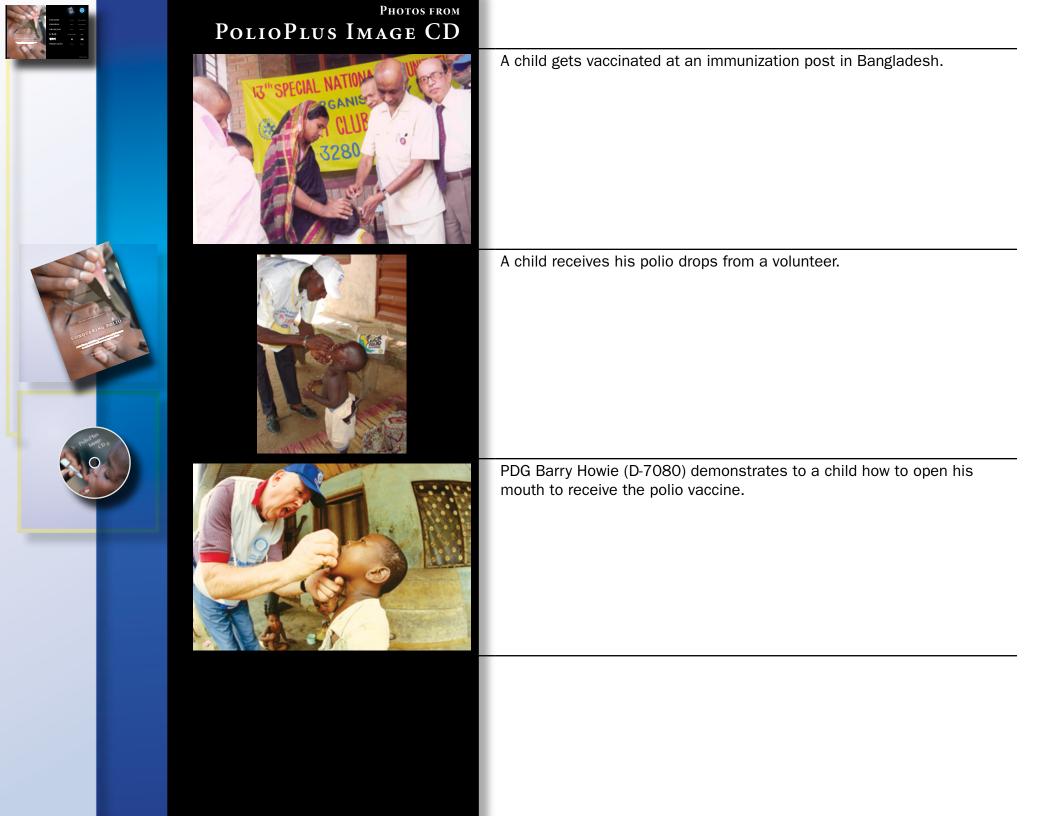


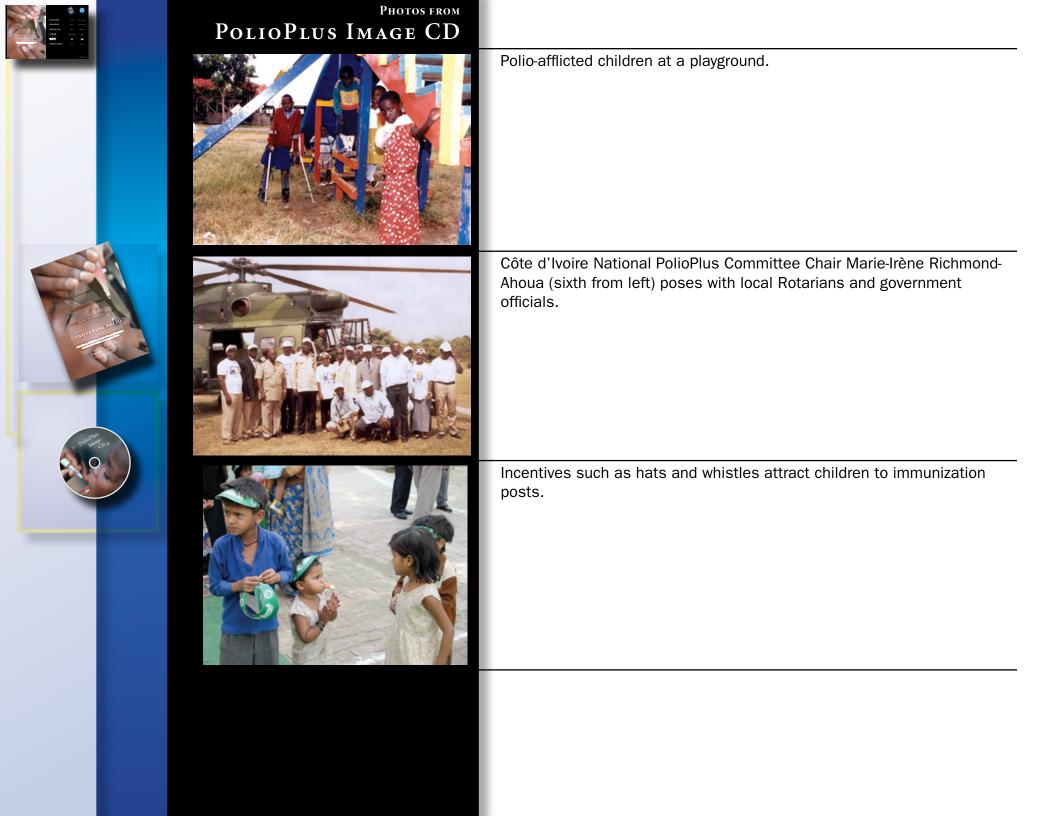


An African child receives polio drops while others look on.

A child receives two drops of oral polio vaccine.

A volunteer wears a polio T-shirt and carries a vaccine carrier during NIDs in Burkina Faso. The vaccine carrier is used to keep the oral polio vaccine at the proper temperature while being transported from house to house.













Afghani men vaccinate a child during the NIDs of 2001.

A female volunteer immunizes a child during the NIDs of 2001 in Afghanistan.

This was the first child in Sudan to be immunized during the NIDs that took place in May 2005.











RI General Secretary Ed Futa gives polio drops to a child in Ethiopia.

Past RI President Luis Vicente Giay vaccinates a child against polio.

The poliovirus destroys nerve cells which activate muscles. These nerve cells cannot be regenerated and the affected muscles no longer function. The limb becomes floppy and lifeless — a condition known as acute flaccid paralysis (AFP).

Bumper sticker created by a Rotarian.





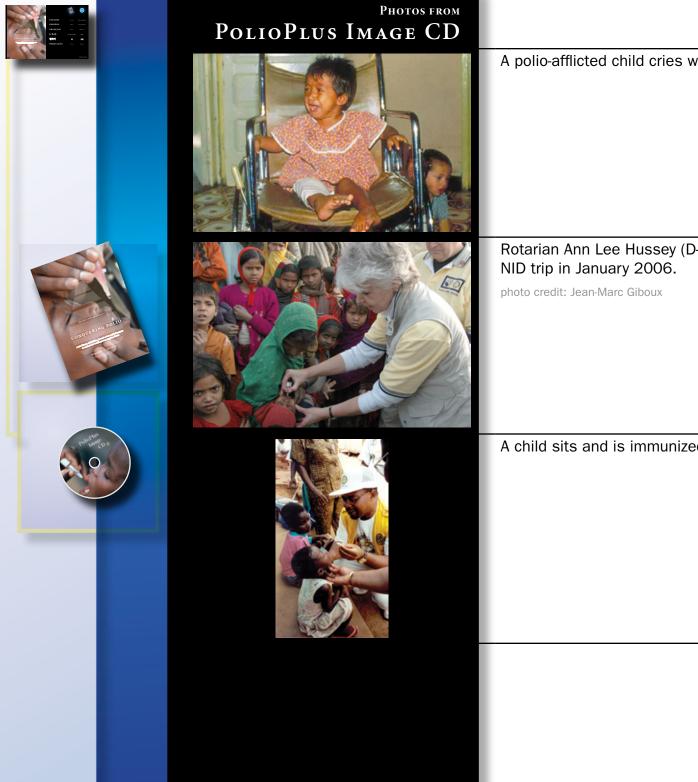




PDG Dave Groner (D-6360) immunizes a child during a trip to Nigeria in November 2002 for the NIDs.

A volunteer immunizes a child in the streets of Guinea during an NID in 2005.

Mum Chanty, the last child to be affected by polio in the Western Pacific Region (WPRO). WPRO was certified polio-free in 2000.



A polio-afflicted child cries while sitting in a wheelchair.

Rotarian Ann Lee Hussey (D-7780) immunizes an Indian child during an

A child sits and is immunized against polio by a volunteer in Ghana.







After children are immunized, their finger is marked to show that they have received their polio drops.

photo credit: Jean-Marc Giboux

Rotarian Jennifer Neid (D-5960) immunizes a child during an NID trip to Togo in November 2004.

The Emir of Kano gives polio drops to a Nigerian child.







Past RI President Jonathan Majiyagbe from Nigeria looks on as the Emir of Kano immunizes a child.

Children in Bangladesh hold posters that announce the upcoming NIDs in their country. PolioPlus Partners projects provide social mobilization items such as these posters.

Past RI President Jonathan Majiyagbe immunizes a child.





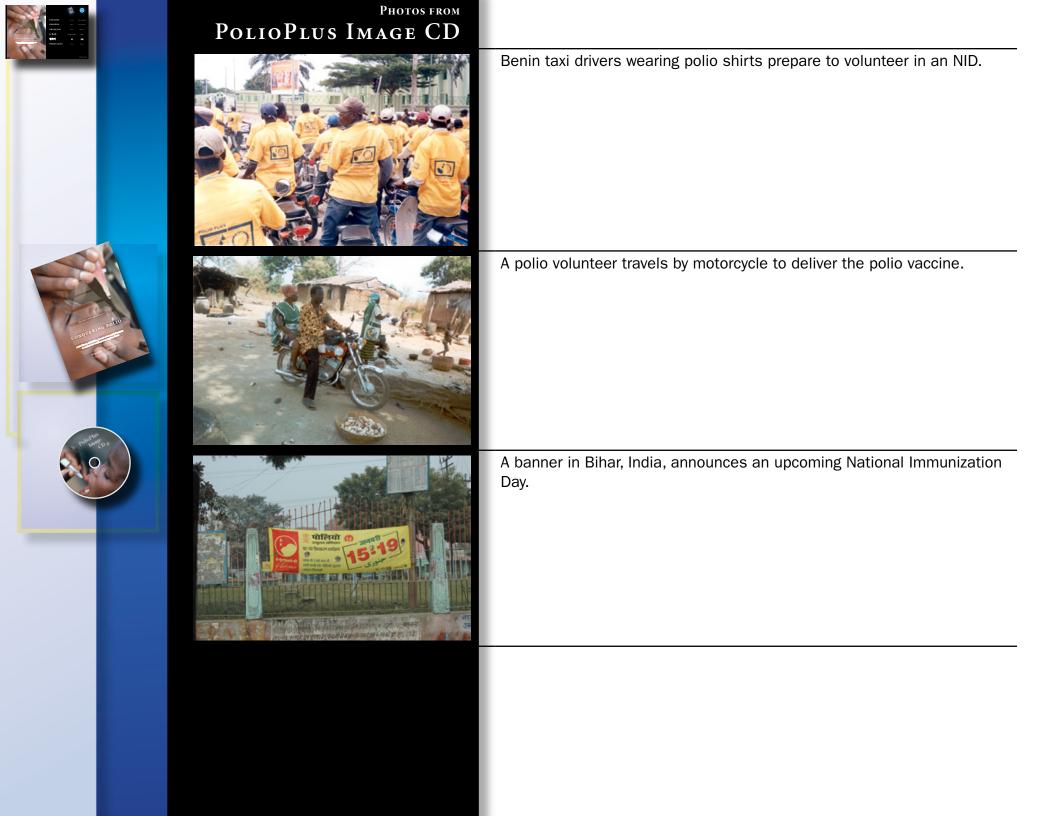


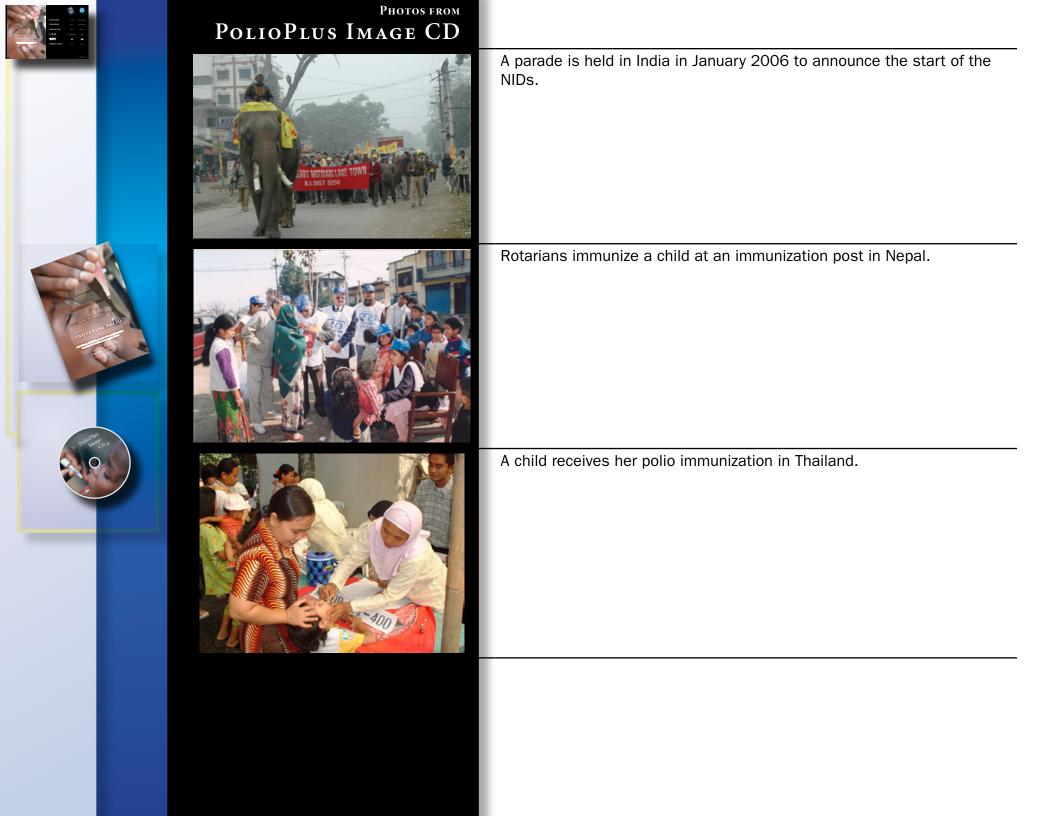


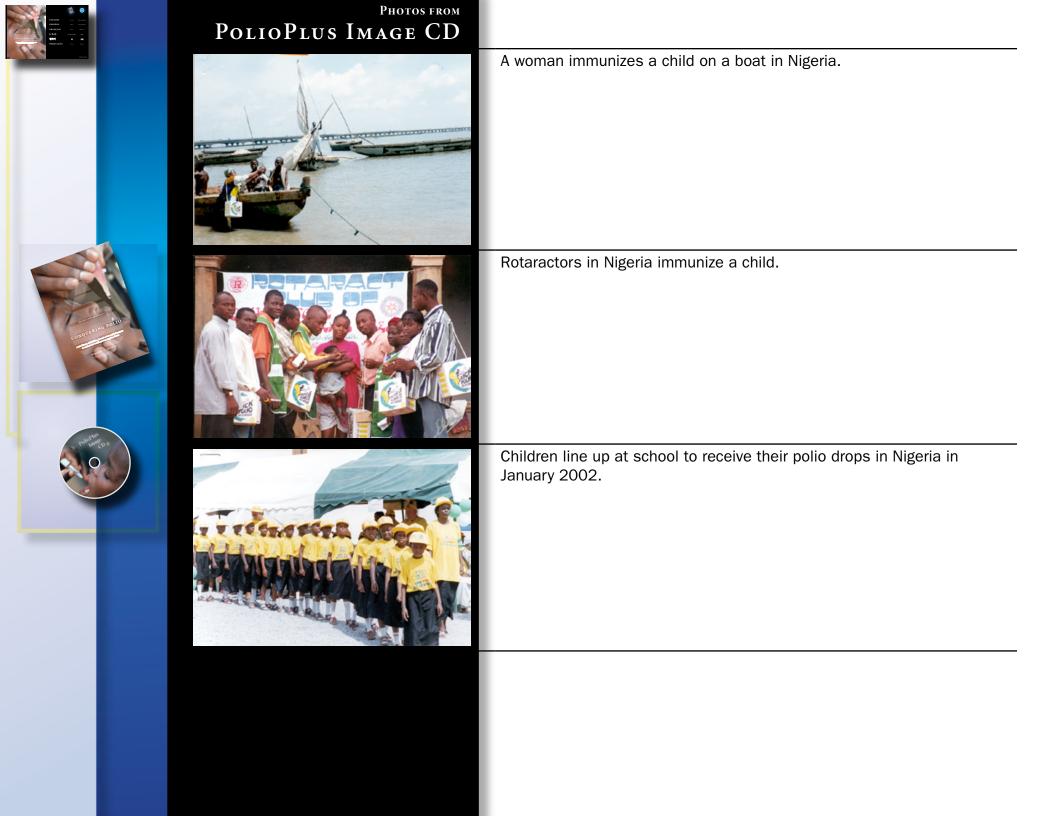
A group of Mali volunteers pose wearing their polio hats and T-shirts paid for by a PolioPlus Partners grant.

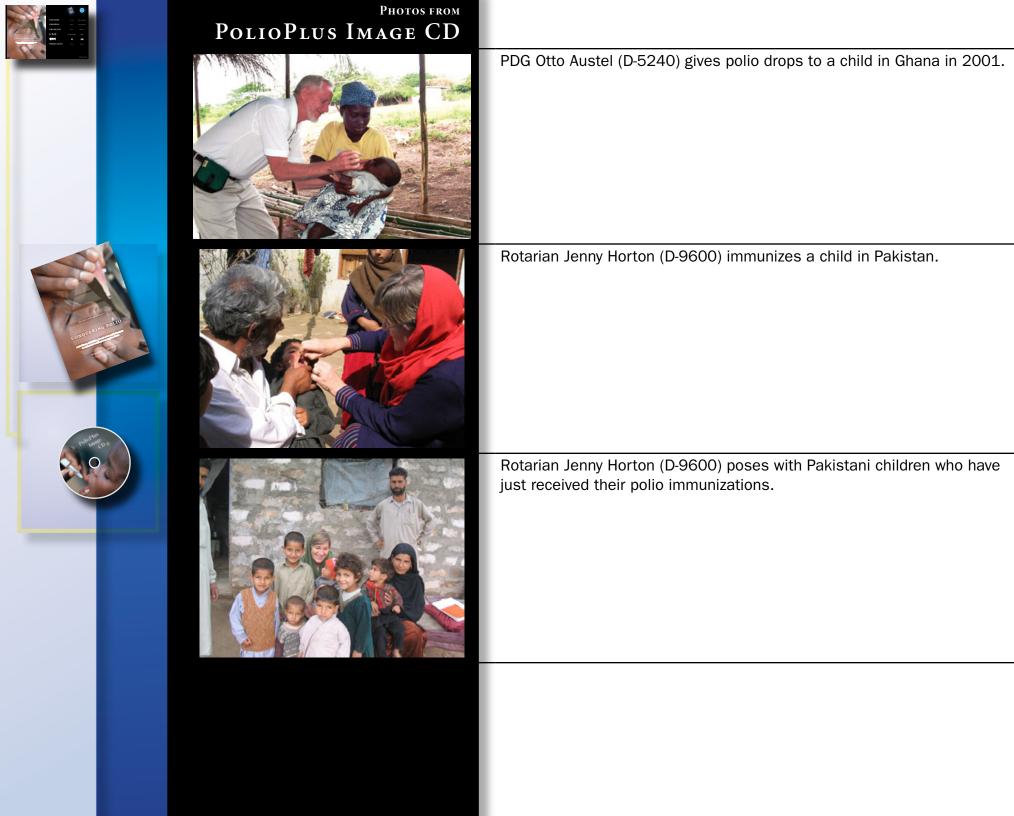
A truck with a megaphone drives through a town announcing the upcoming National Immunization Days.

Mothers hold their children while waiting for polio immunizations in Nepal.













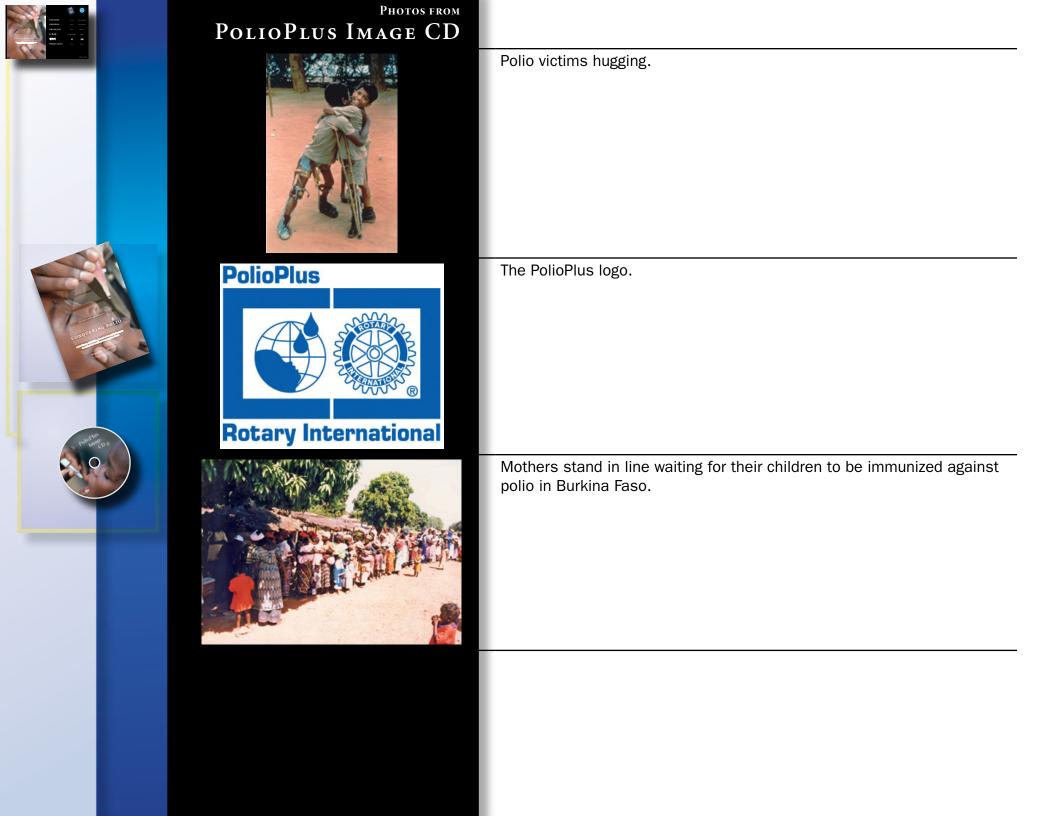




A child receives his polio drops.

Volunteers work at a polio booth in Darfur, Sudan, during NIDs in October 2004.

A child is immunized against polio in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.







A Rotaractor afflicted with polio herself immunizes a child.

African children are immunized by volunteers.





A volunteer walks past a sewer to find children that need polio immunizations.

photo credit: Jean-Marc Giboux











A volunteer speaks to a mother at an immunization post in Sierra Leone.

Sudan military (and former Janjaweed militia men) attend a polio immunization ceremony.

Sudan National PolioPlus Committee Chair Sohaib Elbadawi talks to children before they receive their polio drops.









Sudanese children wait for their polio vaccinations in October 2004.

Volunteers wearing T-shirts to identify themselves walk to immunize children against polio.

A woman walks past a banner in Nigeria announcing the 2002 house-to-house polio campaign.

photo credit: Jean-Marc Giboux

