

OUR FOUNDATION



... FOR ROTARY LEADERS

DECEMBER, 2011, ISSUE 117

WHY IMMUNIZE?

A question which is often asked is, "... why do we have to continue immunization in a polio-free country?"



*Eddie Blender,
Publisher, Our Foundation*

—
THE
ERADICATION
OF POLIO
IS THE
LARGEST
PUBLIC
HEALTH
INITIATIVE
IN HISTORY
—

In the United States, polio was eliminated in 1979, but, because polio still circulates in other parts of the world, we must still continue vaccination in the USA.

Scenarios for polio being introduced into any country are easy to imagine, and the disease could get a foothold if we don't maintain high vaccination rates.

For example, an unvaccinated resident of Australia could travel abroad and become infected before returning home. Or, a visitor to the United States could travel to the USA while infected.

The point is, one person infected with polio is all it takes to start the spread of polio to others if they are not protected by immunization.





GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR VACCINES AND IMMUNIZATION



Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) was created 11 years ago to help poor countries pay for vaccines. \$4.3 Billion Pledged at Vaccine Fund-Raiser in June 2011

Public and private donors have pledged \$4.3 billion toward vaccinating children against a variety of diseases, according to the GAVI Alliance, which recently held its first fund-raising conference for vaccines in London.

**VACCINES,
MEDICAL
EXPERTS SAY,
SAVE MORE
LIVES THAN
ANY PUBLIC
HEALTH
MEASURE
OTHER THAN
CLEAN WATER
AND SEWAGE.**

That exceeds the \$3.7 billion that the alliance — created 11 years ago as the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization to help poor countries pay for vaccines — had hoped to raise. Some is matching money contingent on other pledges.

The target is to immunize more than 250 million children by 2015. Vaccines, medical experts say, save more lives than any public health measure other than clean water and sewage.

ESTIMATED THAT 3,000,000 CHILDREN A YEAR WERE DYING OF VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES

When GAVI was created, experts estimated that three million children a year were dying of vaccine-preventable diseases; that number has now dropped to two million.



Fifty countries have already applied for the funds, some of which will buy newer, more expensive vaccines against rotavirus, meningitis, pneumococcal disease, hepatitis B and yellow fever; the alliance also hopes to eventually add vaccines against cervical cancer, rubella, typhoid, Japanese encephalitis and other diseases.



GAVI ... (CONTINUED)

Exactly how much the money will buy will be cannot be calculated because vaccine makers have been steadily lowering their prices as political pressure on them increases and as low-cost competitors, mostly from India, enter the field.

FOR THE PRICE OF A CUP OF COFFEE, IT'S POSSIBLE TO VACCINATE A CHILD AGAINST FIVE KILLER DISEASES.

“Vaccines are absolutely brilliant value for money,” Andrew Mitchell, Britain’s secretary of state for international development, said at the news conference where the pledges were announced. “For the price of a cup of coffee, it’s possible to vaccinate a child against five killer diseases.”



Andrew Mitchell, Britain’s secretary of state for international development

Bill Gates, who helped create GAVI and whose foundation has given it more than \$1.5 billion, said the new money meant “we will be upping our sights” on how fast new vaccines can be made and how many children can be reached. “Eighty percent coverage is not nearly enough,” he said, referring to how many of the world’s children get the three most common vaccines, against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. The United States, which has given more than \$650 million in the past, pledged another \$450 million, pending Congressional approval. The British government, a sponsor of the pledging conference, gave \$266 million, roughly doubling its previous donation. Australia, Norway and Sweden also doubled theirs, Mr. Mitchell said. Japan and Brazil pledged for the first time, as did some foundations and companies, like Anglo-American, the South African mining giant.



*Bill Gates addresses GAVI .
“Eighty percent coverage is not nearly enough,”*

The financially strapped British government had recently re-examined all 43 agencies to which it donates foreign aid, Mr. Mitchell said. It froze or cut donations to some, but concluded that GAVI was one of the most cost-effective.

HOW IMMUNIZATIONS WORK



Immunizations teach your body how to defend itself when germs such as viruses or bacteria invade it.

- They expose you to a very small, very safe amount of a virus or bacteria that has been weakened or killed.
- Your immune system then learns to recognize and attack the infection if you are exposed to it later in life.
- As a result, you will either not become ill or have a milder infection. This is a natural way to deal with

infectious diseases.

- Four different types of vaccines are currently available:
 1. Live virus vaccines use the weakened (or attenuated) form of the virus. The measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine and the varicella (chickenpox) vaccine are examples of this type.
 2. Killed (inactivated) vaccines are made from a protein or other small pieces taken from a virus or bacteria. Influenza shots are an example of this type of vaccine.
 3. Toxoid vaccines contain a toxin or chemical made by the bacteria or virus. They make you immune to the harmful effects of the infection, instead of to the infection itself. Examples are the diphtheria and tetanus vaccines.
 4. Biosynthetic vaccines contain human-made substances are very similar to pieces of the virus or bacteria. The Hib (*Haemophilus influenzae* type B) conjugate vaccine is one example.

WHY WE NEED IMMUNIZATIONS



Newborns, babies, and toddlers are constantly being exposed to germs from their parents, other adults, brothers and sisters, people in stores, and other children in child care. With travel easier than ever, you and your baby can be exposed to diseases from other countries without you knowing.

For a few weeks after they are born, babies will have some protection, which was passed from their mother through the placenta before birth. After a short

Continued on next page



IMMUNIZATIONS *(CONTINUED)*

period of time, this natural protection goes away.

- Immunizations help protect infants, children, and adults against many infections that used to be much more common.
- Examples include tetanus, diphtheria, mumps, measles, pertussis (whooping cough), meningitis, and polio.
- Newer immunizations protect children and adults against other types of meningitis, pneumonia, and ear infections.
- Many of these infections can cause serious or life-threatening illnesses, and may lead to lifelong disabilities. Because of immunizations, all of these illnesses are now rare.

SAFETY OF IMMUNIZATIONS

Many parents are worried that some vaccines are not safe and may harm their baby or young child. They may ask their doctor or nurse to wait, or even refuse to have the vaccine. However, it is important to also think about the risks of not having the vaccination.

Some people believe that vaccines cause autism or ADHD. They are worried that a small amount of mercury (called thimerosal) that is used as a preservative in multidose vaccines will cause these problems. Multidose means that many doses of vaccine come in one bottle.

However, studies have **NOT** shown this risk to be true. Experts such as The American Academy of Pediatrics, and The Institute of Medicine (IOM) agree that no vaccine or part of any vaccine is responsible for the number of children who are currently being diagnosed with autism. They conclude that the benefits of vaccines outweigh the risks.

If you are still worried about the risk of autism or ADHD, ask your doctor or nurse about single-dose forms of the vaccine. All of the routine childhood vaccines are available in single-dose forms, and they do not contain added mercury.



IMMUNIZATIONS ARE NOT ONLY FOR CHILDREN.

TRAVELER PRECAUTIONS:

- CHICKENPOX - VACCINE
 - DTAP IMMUNIZATION (VACCINE)
 - H1N1 (SWINE) INFLUENZA VACCINE
 - HEPATITIS A VACCINE
 - HEPATITIS B VACCINE
 - HIB - VACCINE
 - INFLUENZA VACCINE
 - MMR - VACCINE
 - PNEUMOCOCCAL CONJUGATE VACCINE
 - PNEUMOCOCCAL POLYSACCHARIDE VACCINE
 - POLIO IMMUNIZATION (VACCINE)
 - TDAP VACCINE
 - TETANUS - VACCINE
-



IMMUNIZATIONS (CONTINUED)



- **OTHER RISKS YOU MAY HAVE HEARD ABOUT INCLUDE:**

Some parents are worried that they or their child can get the infection from some vaccines, such as the MMR, chickenpox (varicella), or nasal spray flu vaccines. However, unless you have a weakened immune system, this is very unlikely.

- **ALTHOUGH VERY RARE, ALLERGIC REACTIONS TO SOME PART OF THE VACCINES ARE POSSIBLE.**

Certain live vaccines may be very dangerous to the fetus of a pregnant woman. These include: the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine, the varicella (chickenpox) vaccine, and the Flu-Mist nasal spray vaccine. Like many medications, there is always the chance that an immunization can cause side effects. However, deciding not to immunize yourself or a child puts both of you at risk for serious infections. The potential benefits from receiving vaccines far outweigh the potential risks.

- **IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE**

The recommended immunization schedule is updated at least every 12 months by organizations such as the American Academy of Pediatrics. Talk to your primary care provider about specific immunizations for you or your child. The current recommendations are available on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention(CDC) website. At every doctor visit, ask about the next recommended immunizations.

Immunizations are not only for children. Each year the CDC posts recommended adult immunizations on their website. Go there to learn about tetanus booster shots, the flu shot, hepatitis A and B vaccines, the pneumococcal vaccine, MMR, and immunizations for chickenpox and meningitis.

- **TRAVELERS**

The CDC website (www.cdc.gov) gives travelers detailed information on immunizations and other precautions. Many immunizations should be obtained at least a month before travel. Remember to take your immunization records with you when you travel internationally. Some countries require this documentation.

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**DECIDING NOT TO
IMMUNIZE YOURSELF
OR A CHILD
PUTS BOTH OF YOU
AT RISK FOR
SERIOUS
INFECTIONS.**
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IMMUNIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

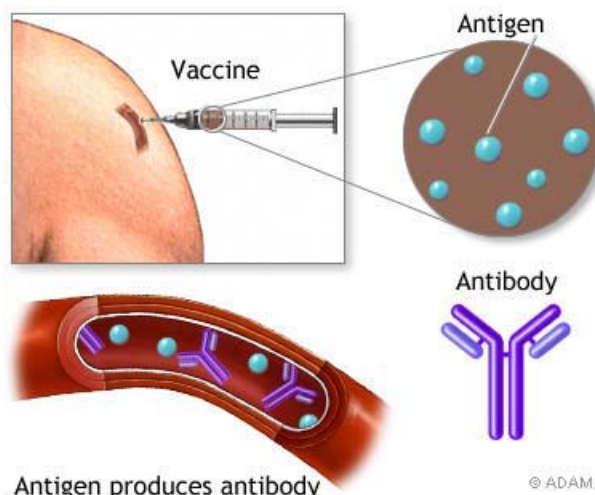
Immunization works by tricking the body into believing it is experiencing a full-scale invasion by an infectious agent so that the immune system can fortify its defenses. During vaccination, a harmless version of a germ is introduced to the body and the immune system responds by producing antibodies to attack the intruder. Thereafter, a memory of this “invasion” remains so that the immune system can quickly recognize and neutralize disease-causing agents when they appear.

Today there are several types of vaccines. Some, such as the oral polio vaccine (OPV), are live, “attenuated” vaccines which means the virus has been weakened so that it stimulates antibody production, but does not cause the disease. Others such as the “whole-cell” pertussis vaccine use an inactivated, or killed, virus that still triggers an immune response. Tetanus toxoid (TT), the vaccine that protects mothers and newborns from tetanus, is a detoxified version of the toxin (poison) that causes the disease. A fourth variety of vaccine, such as that for Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib), uses only the components of the virus or bacteria that provoke an immune response.

Mothers can pass on immunity to their babies across the placenta during the final months of pregnancy. The amount of inherited immunity varies by disease and is an important factor in deciding when a child should be immunized. A mother's antibodies may protect a child from measles for 6 to 12 months. But, in the case of diseases such as pertussis, immunity may last only for a few weeks. Tetanus is one example where inherited immunity is critical and the mother must be immunized to offer protection to her newborn.

POLIO VACCINATION

For many diseases, immunity is built up over several doses of vaccine. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that the first polio vaccine be given at birth, along with the vaccine for childhood tuberculosis (BCG). In countries where transmission of hepatitis B from mother to child is common, these infants should be immunized against the disease at birth.



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IMMUNIZATIONS *(CONTINUED)*



The remaining doses of polio vaccine and the combination diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus vaccine (DPT) should be given three times before the age of one: at six weeks, 10 weeks and 14 weeks. Due to inherited immunity, measles vaccines are typically given at nine months. Yellow fever is also given at this time for children in high-risk regions.

The more children in a community that are vaccinated, the less likely it is that any children, even those who have not been immunized, will get sick because there are fewer hosts for the infectious agents. This is referred to as “herd” immunity and it is particularly vital with extremely contagious diseases such as measles, where immunization of 90 to 95 per cent of infants is needed to protect a community from measles. However, this is not true for all diseases, such as tetanus, therefore an individual’s vaccination status is important, not just group immunity.

The Chinese performed a version of vaccination called variolation in the 16th century when they discovered they could prevent smallpox by exposing a healthy person to matter from the lesions of an infected person.

In 1796, Edward Jenner, an English doctor, performed the first vaccination in Europe when he used a cowpox virus to vaccinate a young boy against the more deadly smallpox virus. (Dr. Jenner called this process vaccination after the Latin word for cow, vacca.)



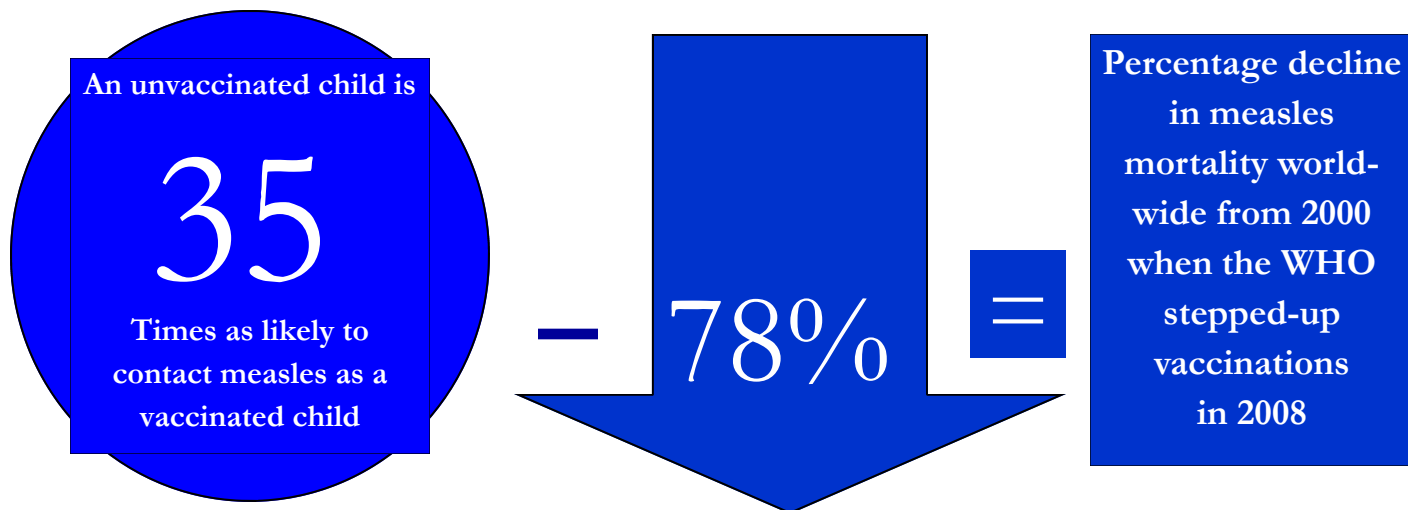
PEDIATRICIANS ARE DEMANDING THAT FAMILIES IMMUNIZE.

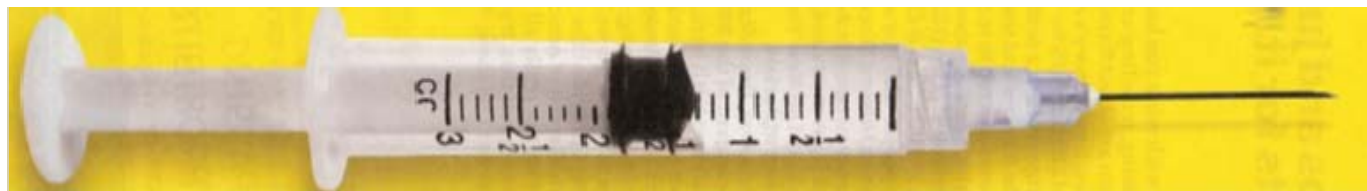
With the world's leading medical authorities (the NIH, CDC, WHO) telling you vaccines are safe and some crackpots telling you they're not, the choice should be easy. But nonsense has a way of sticking around, and vaccination rates in the U.S. have continued to flag.

In addition to the U.S.A., there are at-risk nations where “religious leaders” and others are advocating non-immunization and families are listening to them and with unfortunate results.

Some pediatricians are taking matters in hand, telling parents, in effect, Vaccinate your kids or find another doctor.

**SOME
PEDIATRICIANS
ARE TELLING
PARENTS -
VACCINATE
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OR FIND
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THE POWER OF IMMUNIZATION

57,879 cases
of POLIO in the
U.S.A. in 1952.

1,312 cases of
POLIO in the
U.S.A. in 1961,
six years after
the polio vaccine
made its debut.

0.00 cases
of POLIO
in the
U.S.A. in
2002.

**BE WISE,
IMMUNIZE**





A ROTARY IMMUNIZATION LEGACY → THE JACK AND JOAN BLANE STORY



Past District Governor Jack and Joan Blane established the Blane Community Immunization Grant through TRF.

Past District Governor Jack Blane was exposed during childhood to a polio epidemic that killed two scouts and crippled six others at a Boy Scout camp.

Jack became involved early on in Rotary's Polio Plus campaign. After that campaign became a success, Jack focused on this country's immunization challenges. He was invited to serve on the Steering Committee of the Immunization, Education

and Action Committee of the Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition. In that position Jack learned even more about the need for immunization help in the United States.

Jack and his wife Joan gave a gift of one million dollars to The Rotary Foundation to provide up to \$1,000 in matching funds to U. S. Rotary clubs (one grant per club) for projects designed to improve immunization in their communities.

Through this gift to The Rotary Foundation (TRF) to establish the Blane Community Immunization Grants, Jack furthered his personal commitment to the cause of immunization. Rotary clubs had to initiate or work as part of diverse coalitions within their communities to educate and assist underserved and under-immunized people of all



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THE BLANE GRANTS, (PROJECTS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE IMMUNIZATION) BROUGHT TREMENDOUS HELP TO THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE IN NEED.
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IMMUNIZATION LEGACY *(CONTINUED)*

ages, from newborn to elderly, with special emphasis on the needs of immigrant populations.

THE BLANE COMMUNITY IMMUNIZATION GRANTS

**TO RAISE
AWARENESS OF
IMMUNIZATION
NEEDS
AND PROVIDE
INCENTIVES TO
ENCOURAGE
PARENTS TO BRING
CHILDREN FOR
IMMUNIZATION.**

Projects included but were not limited to funding for multilingual brochures, posters, mailings and ad campaigns to raise awareness of immunization needs; transportation, mobile clinics and other logistics; and incentives to encourage parents to bring children for immunization.

MANY LIVES HAVE BEEN SAVED OR ENHANCED BY THIS PROGRAM

All projects were consistent with federal and local immunization programs. The Blane Grants brought tremendous help to thousands of people in need. The Trustees of The Rotary Foundation decided to bring this program to closure by 31 December 2007.

When the Blane Immunization Grant ended, many Rotary clubs continued to support and assist the health departments in their areas. Many of these relationships were first established because of the Blane Immunization Grant.



In all, over 400 grants were awarded. Funds remaining at the end of the program were designated for the Polio Plus program. Rotarians throughout the USA are grateful to Jack and Joan Blane for their generosity.

It is impossible to know how many lives have been saved or enhanced by this program, but the number is surely large.



REMARK ON HPV VACCINE COULD RIPPLE FOR YEARS

The American Academy of Pediatrics corrected a false statements made in the Republican presidential campaign that HPV vaccine is dangerous and can cause mental retardation. There is absolutely no scientific validity to this statement. Since the vaccine has been introduced, more than 35 million doses have been administered, and it has an excellent safety record.

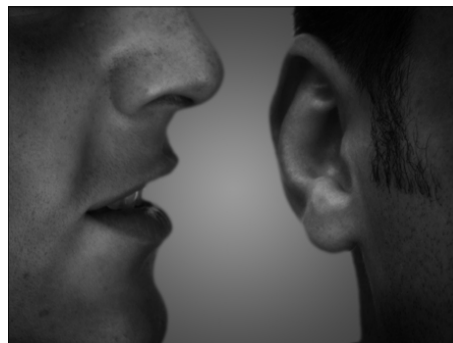


During a recent debate for Republican presidential candidates and in interviews after it, Representative Michele Bachmann called the vaccine to prevent cervical cancer “dangerous.”

Medical experts fired back quickly. Her statements were false, they said, emphasizing that the vaccine is safe and can save lives. Mrs. Bachmann was soon on the defensive, acknowledging that she was not a doctor or a scientist.

“The harm to public health may have already been done. When politicians or celebrities raise alarms about vaccines, even false alarms, vaccination rates drop. These things always set you back about three years, which is exactly what we can’t afford,” said Dr. Rodney E. Willoughby, a professor of pediatrics at the Medical College of Wisconsin and a member of the committee on infectious diseases of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

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**WHEN POLITICIANS
 OR CELEBRITIES
 RAISE ALARMS
 ABOUT VACCINES,
 EVEN FALSE ALARMS,
 VACCINATION
 RATES DROP.**
 —



THE COLD CHAIN



Rotarians and other volunteers unload a refrigerated box containing polio vaccine at an intermediate storage facility in Birgunj, Nepal. Boxes of vaccine are stored at about -20 degrees Celsius.

When Rotary launched PolioPlus in 1985, the “plus” signaled the belief that the polio eradication effort would increase immunizations against five other diseases prevalent in children: measles, tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus. As time went on, the list of benefits grew.

Polio immunization campaigns created an avenue for other lifesaving health interventions, such as the distribution of vitamin A supplements. New equipment for transporting and storing vaccines made it easier to combat infectious diseases in developing areas.



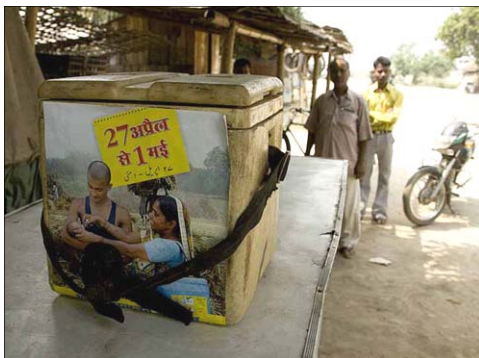
A card packed with each box includes information such as when and where the box was packaged and how to read the heat-sensitive label on the vials.

The enormous network of laboratories and health clinics charged with identifying new cases of polio began to monitor the spread of other viruses as well. And the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, which Rotary helped create, rose to international prominence as a model for public-private partnerships to address world health issues.

The “plus” in PolioPlus means that Rotarians are doing more than stopping the spread of polio in the last four countries in which it is endemic; they also are building a legacy of infrastructure and partnerships that will support the fight against infectious disease long after polio is gone.

TRANSPORTING THROUGH THE COLD CHAIN

Transporting vaccines to developing areas is no easy task. From the time they leave the manufacturer until they reach recipients, vaccines must be kept between 2 and 8 degrees Celsius (though some may be frozen at -15 to -25 degrees). Variances of even a few degrees could spoil an entire shipment, leaving children without the protection they need.



In Bihar, a cooler protects the polio vaccine from high temperatures at a roadside kiosk that volunteers use to reach traveling families.

The “cold chain” created to distribute polio vaccine has been used to transport other vaccines, such as measles, tetanus, and diphtheria. An estimated one-third of the cold chain capacity in sub-Saharan Africa was implemented to support polio eradication.



PREVENTING PNEUMONIA

The older you are, the greater your risk of dying from pneumonia. Because of a weakened immune system in some seniors, the vaccinations are not 100 percent effective in preventing the flu. However, it is still important for seniors to get immunized because they will be less likely to develop those deadly complications.

And tragically pneumonia is the single largest cause of death in children worldwide. Every year, it kills an estimated 1.6 million children under the age of five years, accounting for 18% of all deaths of children under five years old worldwide. Pneumonia affects children and families everywhere, but is most prevalent in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Children can be **protected** from pneumonia, it can be **prevented** with simple interventions, and **treated** with low-cost, low-tech medication and care.



KEY FACTS

- Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children worldwide.
- Pneumonia kills an estimated 1.6 million children every year – more than AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined.
- Pneumonia can be caused by viruses, bacteria or fungi.
- Pneumonia can be prevented by immunization, adequate nutrition and by addressing environmental factors.
- Pneumonia can be treated with antibiotics, but less than 20% of children with pneumonia receive the antibiotics they need.

PREVENTION

Preventing pneumonia in children is an essential component of a strategy to reduce child mortality. Immunization against Hib, pneumococcus, measles and whooping cough (pertussis) is the most effective way to prevent pneumonia.

Adequate nutrition is key to improving children's natural defenses, starting with exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life. In addition to being effective in preventing pneumonia, it also helps to reduce the length of the illness if a child does become ill.

Addressing environmental factors such as indoor air pollution (by providing affordable clean indoor stoves, for example) and encouraging good hygiene in crowded homes also reduces the number of children who fall ill with pneumonia.

In children infected with HIV, the antibiotic cotrimoxazole is given daily to decrease the risk of contracting pneumonia.



TWO JAILED FOR REFUSING POLIO DROPS

PESHAWAR, PAKISTAN. In an unprecedented move by the authorities concerned to eliminate polio, two persons were arrested and an Afghan national was deported for refusing to vaccinate their children against the crippling ailment.



Officials said that warrant for arrest of another person was also issued. “The parents will have to face jail if they refuse polio drops to their children,” District Coordination Officer (DCO) Siraj Ahmed Khan said. He added that those people, who were instigating others against polio campaign, would also face legal action.

“Two persons, who had refused polio vaccines to their children, were sent to jail while case was registered against another person for similar reasons in Garhi Amir Rehman at Khazana locality,” the District Coordination Officer (DCO) said. He said that chief minister had issued strict directives to all District Coordination Officers in the province to support the polio campaign and take strict action against the parents, who refused administration of vaccine to their children.

DOOR-TO-DOOR VISITS

Health official Dr Syed Imtiaz Ali Shah said that Commissioner Mohammad Akbar Khan and DCO Siraj accompanied polio teams in the suburban areas of Peshawar during their door-to-door visit to ensure that all children got vaccine.



Both the officials marked fingers of children as well as houses during the three-day campaign, recently launched. He said that 3.22 million children below the age of five years would be administered anti-polio drops during the campaign.

“The campaign is in progress in 11 districts while in

Continued on next page



TWO JAILED ... (CONTINUED)

the remaining 14 districts only children in high-risk union councils will be vaccinated against the crippling ailment,” Dr Shah said.

The administration has been directed to register cases under Maintenance of Public Order against those parents, who refuse to administer polio drops to their children.

The districts from where more refusals have been recorded or services delivery by the health staffers are poor or where migrant population exists have been designated as high-risk.

CASH PRIZES OFFERED

Dr Shah said that the commissioner also announced cash prizes for a local volunteer, who guided the vaccinating team in Al Noor Colony, and area in-charge along with two members of his team. “The awards, to be given next week to them in Commissioner House, are meant to encourage the vaccinators and local population to make the province polio-free,” he added.



ARRESTS WERE ORDERED

In another locality, the administration ordered arrest of two other persons, who were refusing vaccination, he said, adding ultimately both the persons, living in the same house, obeyed the order and brought out 13 children for vaccination to avoid arrest.

Likewise, 70 other children, whose parents had been denying their vaccination in past campaigns, were given vaccines on the order of the commissioner, he said.

Dr Shah said that the province had recorded seven cases this year so far, including five children whose parents had refused to administer oral drops to them.

The family of one Afghan child, who had tested positive owing to refusal, was deported under the Foreigner Act, he said.



SANOFI PASTEUR DONATES VACCINE STRAIN USED FOR POLIO ERADICATION



—
**SANOFI PASTEUR
IS THE
LARGEST
COMPANY
IN THE
WORLD
DEVOTED
ENTIRELY TO
HUMAN
VACCINES**
—

Sanofi Pasteur has donated to the World Health Organization (WHO) a vaccine seed-strain used for the production of oral polio vaccine (OPV). The type 3 polio seed-strain is the original viral seed used to produce large quantities of OPV against type 3 poliovirus.

Since 1988, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) - spearheaded by WHO, Rotary International, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and UNICEF - has achieved a 99% reduction in the number of polio cases worldwide.

This reduction has been achieved as a result of the large-scale administration of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV). The generous donation by Sanofi Pasteur to WHO has significant implications, both for the global effort to eradicate polio, and also for the post-eradication era.



"Continued vaccine innovation and consistent vaccine supply has been central to the sudden, renewed surge of progress that we've seen towards polio eradication over the last 24 months, bringing us closer than ever to completely wiping this disease from the earth," said Dr Bruce Aylward, Assistant Director-General for Polio, Emergencies and Country Collaboration at WHO. "On behalf of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, I would like to thank Sanofi Pasteur for its deep and continuing commitment to the global eradication effort as evidenced again by the

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DONATES POLIO VACCINE

... (CONTINUED)

generous donation of its type 3 polio seed-strain that is used in the production of OPV and is central to ensuring a consistent global supply of this vital tool for the global eradication effort."

"Sanofi Pasteur is a leading contributor to the fight against polio," said Olivier Charmeil, President and CEO of Sanofi Pasteur. "We have provided polio type 3 viral seeds free of charge to polio vaccine manufacturers worldwide for the last 30 years. This donation is a logical next step to our 30-year unconditional support to OPV producers and a demonstration of our continued commitment to public health."



The Sanofi Pasteur P3 vaccine seed-strain arrives at the National Institute for Biological Standards and Control (NIBSC) in the UK for storage.

IN THE POST-ERADICATION ERA. POLIO VACCINES WILL NEED TO BE AVAILABLE

With progress towards global polio eradication being seen over the past 12 months, this donation also has important implications for the post-eradication era. Polio vaccines will need to be available, and their supply adequately managed, to assure outbreak response capacity should poliovirus re-emerge after eradication. Management of such vaccine stockpiles will now be significantly simplified as a result of this donation.

This is a further example of strong private sector collaboration within the GPEI, and part of broader ongoing work to ensure more affordable and more widely-distributed vaccines.

OUR FOUNDATION IS ONE OF THE MONTHLY FEATURES OF THE ROTARY GLOBAL HISTORY FELLOWSHIP.

WWW.OURFOUNDATION.INFO



THE EXTRA MILE - POINTS OF LIGHT VOLUNTEER PATHWAY



Dr. Jack Blane and former R.I. General Secretary Ed Futa at the “Extra Mile—Points of Light” monument honoring Rotary’s Founder, Paul P. Harris.

The Extra Mile – Points of Light Volunteer Pathway is the only national monument that honors individuals who selflessly championed causes to help others realize a better America.

The Extra Mile illustrates stories of great Americans who, through their caring and personal sacrifice, reached out to others, building their dreams into great movements that help people across America and the world and to pay tribute to the millions of individuals who volunteer their time, energy and talent to make a difference in the lives of others.

From founders of major service organizations to civil rights leaders, the honorees embraced their power to create change in their communities and our country. Their legacies are enduring social movements that continue to engage and inspire us today.

President and Mrs. George H. W. Bush dedicated the Extra Mile on Oct. 14, 2005 by inducting the first 20 honorees.

To date, 33 individuals (among them is Rotary’s Founder Paul P. Harris) have been honored with medallions along the Extra Mile, which will eventually stretch one mile and include extraordinary 70 service leaders.

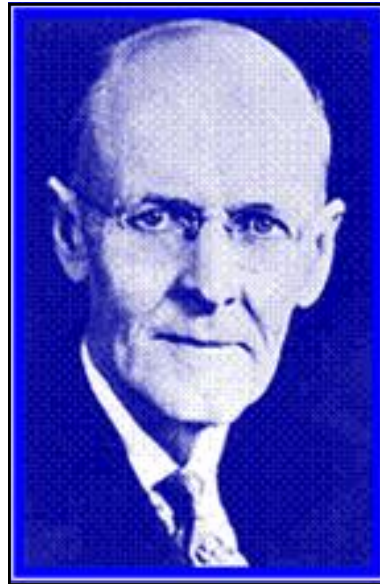


WHAT PAUL HARRIS SAID...

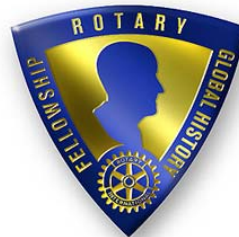
There was nothing of the stuffed shirt about Paul Harris. Though he had sparked Rotary's growth from a handful of men at first chiefly interested in swapping business with each other into a worldwide idealistic movement, he insisted always that the heart of Rotary was fellowship and that fellowship was to be enjoyed.

Paul Harris once said, *"If Rotary has encouraged us to take a more kindly outlook on life and men, if Rotary has taught us greater tolerance, and the desire to see the best in others; if Rotary has brought us helpful and pleasant contacts with others, who are also trying to capture and radiate the joy and beauty of life, then Rotary has brought us all that we can expect."*

*MEMORIES OF ROTARY
March 1952 from The Rotarian
by Harry Ruggles
(The fifth original Rotarian)*



RIPP (1910-12) Paul P. Harris
(Founder of Rotary) (law), Rotary
Club of Chicago, Illinois, USA.
ROTARY VISION: TO HARNESS THE
GREAT POWER OF FRIENDSHIP TO
HELP DO THE WORLD'S WORK.



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