Works Cited

Primary Sources

Interviews


Dr. Donald Sharp is the grandson of Dr. Joseph Goldberger. Dr. Sharp shared stories from his grandfather, grandmother, and extended family about his grandfather’s life. Dr. Sharp helped us understand what he did at the CDC, who influenced him in his career, and let us borrow a book and videos about Goldberger. He also showed us portraits of Goldberger and a ship dedication bowl.

Newspaper Articles


This article summarizes Dr. Joseph Goldberger’s death. A quote about Dr. Goldberger was used from this resource.

Dread pellagra due to moldy western corn? (1915, April 30). The Atlanta Constitution

This article is about a doctor who thought pellagra was caused by moldy corn. In 1915, they did not know the cause of pellagra and moldy corn was one of the theories of how pellagra was caused. A picture from this article was used to ask if pellagra was caused by moldy corn.

This article told us about the experiment that Dr. Joseph Goldberger did on the prisoners. The article explained the diet and conditions of the prisoners.


A recent case of pellagra was found in 2013. This article is about an Indian woman who was an alcoholic that contracted pellagra. She contracted pellagra because she was not getting the vitamins that she needed.


This was used to explain a recent case of pellagra. This article explained pellagra in the Mozambican refugees and how it affected them. It also stated why and how they got infected. This case was added to the Global Implications page.

Pellagra Is Caused By A One-Sided Diet. (1914, October 26). *The Atlanta Constitution*. 
This article explains that pellagra was caused by a one-sided diet. The document also shows how Goldberger discovered that pellagra was a dietary deficiency.


This article proves that pellagra’s cause was starchy food and a poor diet. The article also explains why pellagra was more prevalent in the south than in the north.


This article explained how Dr. Goldberger found a cure for pellagra. The cure was an abundance of protein.


This is an advertisement telling people to buy a disinfectant that can kill yellow fever bacteria. Unfortunately, this is a fraudulent disinfectant. At the time of the ad there was no real disinfectant for yellow fever. We used this advertisement as a picture.

This book cover was used as a background picture on the bibliography page. The book is about a conference held on pellagra.

**Secondary Sources**

**Interviews**

Kraut, A. (2015, March 27). Personal Interview

Professor Kraut taught us about Goldberger’s filth parties and family, including more details about his wife Mary. He also led us to find Dr. Goldberger’s grandson. Professor Kraut's interview is a primary source because he spoke with the son of Dr. Goldberger during his research.

**Books**


Honesdale, Pennsylvania: Calkins Creek.

This resource is the reason that Alex started the project on pellagra. Alex did not know what topic to choose so he was going through the library and found this book. This entire book was used to gain more resources by using the bibliography at the back.

Professor Alan Kraut is a leading researcher on Dr. Goldberger. This book lead us to find other resources about his family life and basic information about pellagra. Goldberger’s War led us to interview Professor Kraut, which ultimately led us to find Dr. Sharp, Goldberger’s grandson.

Websites


This is a graph of the cases of pellagra that were hospitalized in Kuito, Angola. This was added to the global implications page because it was a graph of recent cases and cases that occurred in another country.


We used a picture of a person’s death certificate. The certificate cited that the person died of acute pellagra.


This website provided photographs and a sketch of the Milledgeville Insane Asylum. Many victims of pellagra were housed in the insane asylum. Many victims were driven
mad and ended up in insane asylums. The Insane Asylum was used at the top of the Victim’s page.


The photograph of Diphtheria was used as a picture on Dr. Goldberger’s other diseases page. This was another disease he tried to find a cure for. This red sign was a warning to stay away because diphtheria is around this zone.


This picture was used on the leadership and legacy page because it portrays Goldberger as a hero. The Fighter for Foods article gave a brief story about his life as a public health service worker.


This website was about Dr. Joseph Goldberger and some of the diseases he fought including pellagra. This site was used for biography information about Goldberger.

This comic was used on the Goldberger’s Other Diseases Page as a header. It portrays Dr. Goldberger as a hero.


We found a picture of Dr. Goldberger and the Bellevue Hospital Staff. This was one of the first resources we found. It has information on Dr. Goldberger’s youth and a variety of pictures that were used on our website. This website was created by NIH, but Dr. Kraut’s information from his book Dr. Joseph Goldberger and the War on Pellagra was used where the information came from.


This website provided a picture of a quarantine for the measles. This was used on the Goldberger’s other diseases page.


This website had a graph of areas where measles cases can be found today. This was also a disease that Dr. Goldberger worked to eradicate.

This article led us to find a song sung by the prisoners that were experimented on by Dr. Goldberger. It also explains how widely Dr. Joseph Goldberger’s experiments were known in Mississippi. We added this song and lyrics to our experiments page.


The author of The Red Madness used this picture to intrigue people reading her book. This is a picture of a little girl with the butterfly shape on her face caused by pellagra.


This is the death certificate of a pellagra victim and the victim died of acute pellagra. Adding this picture made the disease seem more deadly.


This had a picture of a book written by Dr. Donald Sharp, Goldberger’s Grandson. Dr. Sharp wrote this book as a guideline for foodborne illnesses. During our interview he gave each of us a copy that showed how he is carrying on his grandfather’s fascination with medical mysteries.

This article provided information about yellow fever. Dr. Goldberger studied yellow fever and even contracted it himself.

Journal Articles


Pellagra was first discovered in Italy. This journal article describes pellagra’s beginnings. A graph shows cases of pellagra in Italy from 1879-1909. Giovanni Maria Zecchinelli wrote an article pictured here about pellagra in 1818. Both the graph and a picture of Zecchinelli’s article were used on the Global Implications page.

Researcher Joseph Goldberger; Persevere: Medical pioneer's attention to detail saved thousands from disease. (2004, October 13). Retrieved April 12, 2015, from http://license.icopyright.net/user/viewFreeUse.act?fuid=MTg5OTU5NTg=

This article explained the filth parties that Goldberger had. Goldberger and his colleagues experimented on themselves to prove that pellagra was not an infectious disease.

Southwest Journal of Pulmonary & Critical Care - General Medicine - Profiles in

This article provided a comic about Dr. Joseph Goldberger as the “Famine Fighter.”


This article was used in Dr. Goldberger’s other diseases as a newspaper article about Yellow Fever. Yellow Fever was another disease that he worked to cure.

Videos


The video was used on Dr. Goldberger’s page. It describes how Dr. Goldberger began to find a cure for pellagra. Professor Kraut's was a part of this documentary because they used his research.

This was the song sung by the Mississippi prisoners that Dr. Goldberger experimented on. This is the current version of the song. The lyrics were also added to provide a better understanding of the song.


This told us about Dr. Sharp’s credentials and what the term NCEZID meant.