

Monograph Book Trailer Title:

Student Name:

Note -You MUST include the following elements:

1. Title, author, and publication date of the book;
2. the author's argument;
3. a general sense of the evidence the author used, along with a few specific examples;
4. your critical reaction to the book—what it does well, what are its weaknesses.

The “What You Hear” column should contain at least 500 words. The rest is up to you!

Slide #	What You Hear	What You See
1	Music	Image of book cover
2	Did you have a Polio vaccine as a child? Did you know that Polio was once the most feared disease of the 20 th century?	Polio vaccine poster

3	<p>In his 2005 book <i>Polio, and American Story</i>, David Oshinsky explores how the medical establishment, non-profit organizations, and private citizens fought to control the spread of Polio.</p>	Medical crusade photo
4	<p>Oshinsky argues that “the polio crusade that consumed [America] remains one of the most significant and culturally revealing triumphs in American medical history.” (p. 7)</p>	Quote with page number (7)

Slide #	What You Hear	What You See
5	<p>Using newspapers to paint personal portraits of those suffering with Polio, the author shows us how widely the virus affected Americans and how varied their experiences were.</p>	Picture of newspaper

6	For example, the <i>New York Journal</i> accounts two women who came down with Polio but maintained an upbeat attitude. (p. 47)	Photo of upbeat 1950s woman
7	On the other hand, the <i>Saturday Evening Post</i> called it “the most dreaded of youthful afflictions.” (p. 128)	Photo of SEP with quote
8	Testimonies from two of the premiere medical pioneers at the time show the depth of their rivalry. One would imagine that two scientists could work together on a cure, but Joseph Bell and Jonas Salk could not.	Photo illustrating rivalry
9	Salk and the National Foundation wanted to give the trial vaccine only to second grade volunteers, leaving first and third graders as “observed controls.” (p. 186)	Photo of Salk

10	Joseph Bell and his associates wanted a more aggressive trial, giving the vaccine to volunteers in all three grades. Half would get the vaccine; half would get a placebo. (p. 186)	Photo of Bell
11	Although written fifteen years ago, this book draws some modern strokes. The story of Polio has some eerie parallels to the story of Covid-19. For example, a public service announcement in Minneapolis encouraged children to play in their own neighborhoods (a sort of quarantine) and check often for symptoms of the disease. (p. 84)	Photo of Minneapolis
12	Oshinsky also paints an interesting picture of the March of Dimes organization. It was, in effect, a “march of mothers” from white, suburban neighborhoods. (p. 89)	“March of Mothers”

13	<p>The author admits that the cause of Polio eradication largely excluded poorer children. I think he should further explore the effect of the disease and access to vaccinations on people of color in the U.S.</p>	Polio poster
14	<p>I recommend <i>Polio, An American Story</i> for those interested in the history of medicine. It is also fascinating to see how earlier historical periods that have dealt with pandemics.</p>	Book cover
15	music	<p>Book Trailer project Lauran Kerr-Heraly History 1302</p>