The author states that the topic of immigration can be explored under the theme of the “servant problem,” but doing as she suggests risks neglecting significant variations and motives among immigrant groups that could provide “a more nuanced interpretation of the relationships between people of different colors, ethnicities, and social classes” (30). For example, she advocates using the census to make generalizations about the ethnic make-up of domestic servants in a given city, noting the predominance of Irish girls in domestic service in certain regions. She does not explain that Irish women were one of the few groups to immigrate as single women, making them ideally suited to the standards for domestic servants articulated by the middle- and upper-class women who hired them. An exploration of the numerous works that contend that Irish were not considered white would be a means of conveying the construction of race in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although Pustz acknowledges regional variations of immigration patterns, she does not explain how differences among groups affected individual servants’ experiences.

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In Health and Medicine on Display: International Expositions in the United States, 1876–1904, Julie K. Brown examines the ways in which medical and public health trends were displayed and practiced at four international expositions held in the United States between 1876 and 1904: the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, the 1893 Chicago World’s Columbian Exhibition, the 1901 Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, and the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Brown focuses on two main points in her analysis: the extent to which exposition organizers employed public health practices to contain disease and manage worker safety within the temporary community they erected, and the ways in which exhibits related to health and medicine served to educate the public about advances in these fields.

Although hers is a study of events held in the United States, Brown situates the four expositions under examination within a larger international context, especially French expositions of the late nineteenth century, which deepens her claims about the distinctiveness of American fairs. Brown notes that European events were government sponsored, whereas private corporations funded their American counterparts. Driven by profit, American organizers viewed public health issues in economic terms rather than from the perspective of public safety and community infrastructure, which created tension between exposition organizers and local public health officials. Although temporary, expositions, Brown argues, “had to contend with the same array
of health hazards that were rampant within most nineteenth century urban settings— infectious disease, improper sanitation, impure water, and food contamination—as well as with crime" (4). Brown examines each of these issues at the four expositions and shows that although organizers emphasized the prevention of crime over health concerns, public health threats proved far more dangerous to visitors and city residents even though they received far less attention and funding from organizers. In Buffalo, for example, a city in which local public health officials integrated bacteriology and other medical advances into city policies, the exposition’s Medical Department devised a complex system to manage concessions, sanitation, and the exposition’s water supply. Yet even in a city that employed contemporary public health strategies, Brown finds that exposition organizers devalued public health efforts by funding these services at a lower rate than emergency services and by hiring military specialists to supervisory positions rather than local health officials who had the most knowledge and experience in the field.

Exposition officials also provided basic and emergency medical services to workers and visitors. Brown tracks the incidence of construction-related injuries and deaths at each exposition along with the availability of emergency care on site. She concludes that the medical coverage provided to construction workers “was not motivated by philanthropy or a social imperative . . . ; instead, it was a pragmatic enterprise” intended to hasten completion of the event site (193). Brown should be commended for including the health and welfare of workers in her analysis of public health practices; however, an oversight in her analysis is the lack of attention paid to the race of the workers under discussion and the extent to which race informed the type of care injured and sick workers received from exposition authorities.

The second aspect of Brown’s study involves a detailed recording of the medical exhibits displayed at the four expositions. Her careful chronicling of instruments, technologies, charts, graphs, and statistics that made up these exhibits will be of interest to public historians, as will two appendixes that track the displays, services, and costs of the four events. Health and medical exhibits were classified into three categories: commercial, social economy (which included workers’ health and housing, state health boards, and healthcare institutions), and government military services. Brown meticulously describes the exhibits constructed in each category at each event and shows that all three groups adapted to the merging of entertainment, commerce, and education that the expositions witnessed at the turn of the century by incorporating live displays, reenactments, and large-scale dioramas into their presentations. She also argues that the three classifications caused a fragmentation of medical knowledge as medical displays were located at several sites throughout the fairs rather than grouped together.

Brown effectively sets her analysis of public health and medical care provided by and on display at the expositions in the context of trends in American medicine. The major weakness of this study is that Brown does little to bring together these two themes and explain the relationship between prac-
tice and display of medical treatments. As such, *Health and Medicine on Display* often feels like two books in one. Likewise, Brown assumes a top-down approach, which weakens her claims about the extent to which medical displays conveyed important health-related information to the general public. She has a wealth of evidence related to the construction and politics of displays, but very little to describe visitors’ interactions with the exhibits, which leaves her unable to measure the effectiveness of this form of education. This omission will likely frustrate historians of medicine who would like to know how the public engaged with medical technologies and theories via these important expositions as well as the extent to which the displays under discussion communicated medical knowledge to the general public. Academic scholars and public historians would also benefit from a discussion of which populations exhibitors sought to attract and educate, specifically as related to race, class, and sex, and why they targeted these groups. Despite these issues, *Health and Medicine on Display* fills in an important hole in the literature on the dissemination of health-related knowledge in the Gilded Age and Progressive Era and will be of interest to many scholars.

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**OSS Training in the National Parks and Service Abroad in World War II** by John Whiteclay Chambers II. National Park Service, 2008; 617 pp.

The Office of Strategic Services, or OSS, is one of the more popular subjects concerning the American effort in World War II. Based on the organization’s historic ties to the CIA and U.S. Army Special Operations, most studies focus on OSS missions and the daring exploits of its personnel. In *OSS Training in the National Parks and Service Abroad in World War II*, John Whiteclay Chambers II, a professor of history at Rutgers, has taken a most welcome deviation. The detailed contract study written on behalf of the National Park Service (NPS) concerns an often overlooked aspect of the OSS; how it acquired training locations, staffed them, and prepared its operators to conduct overseas missions. In so doing, Chambers has produced a landmark study that adds considerably to the available literature and is a crucial work for any serious student of the organization.

Chambers begins his eleven chapter work with an introduction describing the formation by William J. Donovan of the OSS and its predecessor, the Coordinator of Information. After an orientation on OSS structure, particularly those operational elements that trained on NPS property, the OSS Operational Groups and Special Operations and Communications Branches, Chambers gets to the core of the study. Chapters 3 through 7 describe how the OSS acquired the use of, modified, and utilized two National Parks, Vir-