

APA spread like wildfire through the Midwest, the West, and the Northeast: at its zenith in 1894, it claimed over two and a half million members.

While the APA could point to occasional local political and program success, the national record was one of failure. Its only significant national achievement was to participate in the denial of federal support to the denominational Indian reservation schools. Defeats met attempts to keep Catholics out of public jobs, to remove tax-free status from religious property, to secure broadly restrictive immigration laws, and to require public inspection of private detentional institutions.

The APA's political influence was regularly exaggerated by the press; newspaper publicity, rather than its record of accomplishment, accounts for the widespread attention the APA received from politicians and public alike. It declined rapidly after the 1896 presidential campaign when its failure to influence was brightly evident. During this campaign, tearing splits developed within the movement's leadership, and the confederation dissolved. The APA existed again only as a small band of anti-Catholic agitators.

The author chose to treat the APA development on a yearly basis with subdivisions of his material falling into geographical areas. Scattered throughout, too, are found occasional judgments by Professor Kinzer, useful to the reader's understanding. Perhaps the source material is too fragmentary and too unrelated to the broad national objectives of the movement to have made a topical analysis meaningful or even possible.

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Harper of Detroit: The Origin and Growth of a Great Metropolitan Hospital. By Frank B. Woodford and Philip P. Mason. (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1964. Pp. 392. Illustrations, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$7.95.)

The institutional history of a representative American hospital, not infrequently the antiquarian's delight, has received a thorough and scholarly treatment with the publication of *Harper of Detroit*. The authors, Woodford, former journalist and student of Michigan history, and Mason, archivist for Wayne State University, have produced a chronological account of the growth of Harper Hospital. This volume, published to commemorate one century of Harper service to Detroit (1863-1963) and to the state of Michigan, will be useful to all who are concerned with institutional history.

From a Civil War rehabilitation center to an integral part of a modern medical center, from bleeding and cupping to cobalt units and artificial kidneys, Harper faithfully fulfilled the terms of the Harper trust, which called for "a hospital for the benefit and relief of the sick and aged poor within the limits or adjacent to the said city of Detroit" (p. 10). Whatever the motives of the obscure Walter Harper and his garrulous "housekeeper" Nancy Martin in establishing the

original trusts for Harper Hospital, within a few short years the entire community had benefited. The exigencies of the Civil War, growing demands for a Michigan rehabilitation center, and the leadership assumed by Harper trustees were responsible for the opening of Harper Hospital in October 1864.

Drawing upon municipal records, minutes of executive meetings, and using correspondence and diaries, Woodford and Mason have constructed the day-to-day developments of an expanding urban hospital. With the close of the Civil War, Harper began to accept civilian patients and in the postwar years provided increased service to Detroit and neighboring communities. The Detroit Medical College, forerunner of Wayne State Medical School, was founded on Harper property in 1868. Although no formal affiliation existed between them, both the medical school and the hospital benefited from the close relationship. The authors describe the development of Harper Hospital, its tradition as a training center, and its emergence as one of the most important surgical centers in the United States, and tell of other institutions that owed their beginnings at least in part to the Harper trust. They show also how the financial position of Harper became increasingly dependent upon the entire community as the institution accepted wider civic responsibility and increased its charitable activities. That Detroit responded to those financial needs is well documented. Evidence of such assistance was the major building program of the 1880's. It should be noted that descriptions of the changing physical and geographic location of Harper Hospital might well have been facilitated by the use of diagrams or maps.

The turn of the century brought dramatic changes in the social and economic complexion of Metropolitan Detroit. Treating these changes in a superficial manner—"A new crop of tycoons was calculating wealth which no longer was derived almost exclusively from Northern mines and forests" (p. 220)—the authors trace the expansion of Harper to meet the demands of the community. The opening of the Hudson Memorial Building early in 1914 was Harper's response to the age of industry and commerce. In dealing with the growth of Harper Hospital after 1914, Woodford and Mason have endeavored to interweave historical developments with the more important stages of Harper service. The clarity and interest of the earlier chapters disappears amidst a deluge of names, unqualified generalizations, and frequent over-simplifications. "The trouble was that the United States and most of the Western World were living in a dream of unreality. . . ." (p. 273). In the context of institutional history, however, the rebirth of Harper Hospital as a unit of an important medical center comes as a fitting culmination to a history of leadership and dedication to medical science. The usefulness of this volume is increased by the inclusion of a number of biographical sketches treating the lives of physicians and friends of Harper Hospital. The volume is well indexed.

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