

Surely southern black soldiers fared no better in the military than did northern blacks. Indeed, she writes at length about the response of southern whites to the presence of black troops in their midst, but there is little comment about the attitude of northern whites toward black soldiers.

Though scholars familiar with the period will find little new in this volume, it does serve a purpose for general readers by bringing together in one place the findings of various individuals who have written on black urbanization. Non-experts can find in *Black Migration* a more generalized development of the subject than the specialized studies of Allan H. Spear, Gilbert Osofsky, and others. But even general readers and young students should consult books other than *Black Migration* on the subject of northward movement of blacks during the first twenty years of the current century.

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Efficiency and Expansion: Foreign Trade Organization in the Wilson Administration, 1913-1921. By Burton I. Kaufman. (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1974. Pp. xviii, 300. Notes, tables, bibliography, index. \$12.50.)

This aptly titled volume focuses on the efforts of the Wilson administration and businessmen to develop foreign markets. More precisely, Burton I. Kaufman is interested in foreign trade organizations and the effect they had on administration programs and policies. Of particular interest in the prewar years were the extensive activities of the first secretary of commerce, William C. Redfield (a former president of the American Manufacturers' Export Association), and the establishment of the National Foreign Trade Council as spokesman for the entire business community. Efforts to expand American markets continued during the war, as was evidenced by the work of the War Trade Board and the Shipping Board. Their actions, along with those of the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Board for Vocational Education, and the Departments of the Treasury, Agriculture, and Navy represented "something of a milestone in terms of government foreign trade activity" (p. 191). In addition Congress

passed the Webb-Pomerene Act which exempted export combinations from antitrust legislation. This was followed by the Edge Act which was an acknowledgment on the part of the administration that "future world economic development would be predicated on a business-government relationship" (p. 234). In sum, the Wilson administration saw "the establishment of the modern machinery and business-government relations for the promotion of foreign trade" (p. 260).

Appropriately, Kaufman gives attention to the kind of relationship that developed between businessmen and the government. While acknowledging that conflict and tension existed, he maintains that historians have emphasized these to the extent of underestimating "the coherence of purpose, the breadth of accomplishment, and, indeed, the historical uniqueness that characterized business-government efforts at foreign trade organization during the Wilson years" (p. xvi).

The impetus behind these organizational activities was twofold. Like their contemporaries, advocates of trade were greatly influenced by the "gospel of efficiency"; equally significant was the influence of Europe on their thinking. It furnished the model they wished to emulate (Germany) and the foe they feared (Great Britain). With regard to this latter point Kaufman correctly reminds one of the extensive Anglo-American friction that occurred over Latin American markets.

One striking feature of the work is the great interest expansionists had in Latin America and their relative lack of interest in East Asia. While trading statistics bear this out, one nevertheless wonders if the interest in developing Asian markets was that slight. Kaufman quotes Willard Straight on a number of occasions, but he fails to indicate that Straight was primarily interested in Asian markets and was vice president of the American International Corporation in charge of Chinese affairs. The author might also have given more attention to the interest in trade with Russia which prior to the Bolshevik Revolution "had been widely regarded as an important future market for the United States" (p. 200n). Still, there is much in this work to recommend. It is well organized and clearly written.

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