

THE DAMNABLE QUESTION: A Study in Anglo-Irish Relations

By George Dangerfield
Atlantic-Little, Brown, 1976
400 pp. \$14.95
L of C 76-5456
ISBN 0-316-17200-6

In elegant prose, George Dangerfield, a distinguished English historian, provides a compelling account of the evolution of the "Irish problem" from 1800 until the Anglo-Irish treaty in 1921. Concentrating on the years 1912 to 1921, he terms the Easter Rebellion of 1916 "a point of no return." The brutal British reaction to the Dublin uprising converted a minority revolutionary movement into a popular cause. The settlement of 1921 divided Ireland and, Dangerfield contends, left "no chance" as the revolution in the South continued "to test the concept of an Irish Republic for a United Ireland"—the only solution that might have worked.

URBAN SLAVERY IN THE AMERICAN SOUTH 1820-1860: A Quantitative History

By Claudia Dale Goldin
Univ. of Chicago, 1976
168 pp. \$12.95
L of C 75-20887
ISBN 0-226-30104-4

For decades historians have agreed that slavery in the cities of the American South gradually diminished because the conditions of urban life made the use of slaves expensive and inefficient. Goldin rejects this assumption as uncritical acceptance of arguments made by white laborers who were rivals for jobs in the slavery era. Reexamining the question, she finds instead that the costs of keeping slaves in cities ran no higher than in the country, that slaves worked well apart from their masters without the threat of the lash, and that urban slave prices were comparable to those in rural regions. In short, slavery before the Civil War was not simply a rural phenomenon but flourished in the cities as well. Goldin's econometrical approach, using such prosaic data as price indexes, demonstrates again the worth of continued reexamination of the history of slavery in America.

GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY IN THE WILSON ERA: The U.S. Navy in Haiti, 1915-1916

By David Healy
Univ. of Wis., 1976
268 pp. \$15
L of C 75-32074
ISBN 0-299-06980-X

Implicit in this compact monograph are some parallels to recent U.S. interventions overseas. David Healy of the University of Wisconsin (Milwaukee) shows that Woodrow Wilson, despite his calls for spreading democracy and self-government, treated the Caribbean as an American lake and the Haitians as children in need of guidance. The principal instruments of his paternalism were U.S. Navy officers, who took on unwonted

roles in supervising the political and diplomatic affairs of Haiti and attempting with limited success to guide its citizens toward stability and democratic rule.

MEMOIRS OF MY SERVICES IN THE WORLD WAR, 1917-1918

By George C. Marshall
Houghton Mifflin, 1976
268 pp. \$10
L of C 76-10834
ISBN 0-395-20725-8

George Catlett Marshall, who led the U.S. Army in World War II and as Secretary of State fathered the Marshall Plan to rebuild postwar Europe, never wrote his autobiography. But soon after World War I, he set down his experiences as chief of operations of the U.S. First Infantry Division and later chief of operations of the U.S. First Army during its last offensives in France. A copy of his manuscript found in 1941 has only now been published. Because Marshall believed that military men should not write anything that might stir controversy, his memoir tends to avoid personalities and second guessing on command decisions. But the reader gets a vivid impression of the pressures on a top staff officer as he moves troops into combat and keeps them supplied—and a better understanding of Marshall himself, a man of some warmth and humor, glimpsed as he was learning the lessons of leadership he would apply so well in later conflicts.

MEN AGAINST McCARTHY

By Richard M. Fried
Columbia, 1976
428 pp. \$14.95
L of C 75-40447
ISBN 0-231-03872-0

Covering the rise and fall of Senator Joseph McCarthy, University of Illinois historian Richard M. Fried shows how the Red-baiting Senator from Wisconsin was perceived by his opponents, how they variously dealt with him, and how procedure, tradition, and the fragmentation of power in the Senate long paralyzed his disapproving colleagues. This detailed chronicle starts with the 1948 Tydings subcommittee investigations of McCarthy's charges of Communism-in-Government and ends with the anticlimactic Senate vote for censure in December 1954. Democratic Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson mustered the necessary votes against Republican McCarthy only by insisting that "the real issue" was bad manners, i.e., whether the world's "greatest deliberative body" would "permit [a Senator's] abuse of a duly appointed committee."