

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."