

ister would not be put off with this open hint; he "emphasized the psychological and political effect . . . of Brazil's exclusion" (III, 67). Doubtless the Mexicans, at least, felt the same way.

If the Latin Americans could hardly get a toe in the door at Paris, it is not surprising to find them wholly absent from the volumes on the British Commonwealth (mainly Canada and India), central Europe, the Near East, and Africa.

D. M. P.

*Intervention in Latin America.* Edited and with an Introduction by C. NEALE RONNING. New York, 1970. Alfred A. Knopf. Borzoi Books on Latin America. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. vi, 220. \$3.95.

Although historians have welcomed Lewis Hanke's Borzoi series of anthologies on Latin America, a good many of the books emphasize recent events too much to be of maximum usefulness in a history course. This is true of C. Neale Ronning's collection of writings on intervention. The problem dates back at least to the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine and came to a climax during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Nevertheless, about half of the readings apply to the period since 1945, and the unhappy Dominican intervention of 1965 bulks larger than any other subject considered. Doubtless it is natural for the Latin Americans to inquire: "But what have you done to me *recently?*" Still, one may hope that the Dominican adventure was an atavism, not to be soon repeated. As it recedes toward the horizon, the emphasis placed on it here may quickly "date" the book.

That objection aside, Ronning has done an excellent, sensitive job in presenting the complexities of the intervention problem. Put simply, the dilemma is this: How can the governments of the hemisphere reconcile the theoretical equality of sovereign nations with the practical power—politi-

cal, economic, charismatic—of the United States? No one has found a completely acceptable answer, perhaps not even a plausible one; but minds such as those of Francisco García Calderón, Manuel Ugarte, Luis Quintanilla, John F. Kennedy, J. William Fulbright, Luis M. Drago, and Alberto Lleras Camargo have attacked the problem; and Ronning presents us with some of their ratiocinations.

It would have been easy to fill the collection with fire-breathing, but even in representing Ugarte, Quintanilla, and Juan Bosch, Ronning has chosen relatively mild, well-reasoned excerpts, intended to convince the yanqui, not flay him alive. Americans (North Americans, that is) are underrepresented, but when they appear in the persons of such as Kennedy, Fulbright, and J. Fred Rippy, they have something to say. Rippy in particular brings postwar noninterventionism down to earth by showing its fundamental inconsistency with the widespread use of foreign aid.

The emphasis on recent developments and on Latin American opinions leaves an important gap—the reactions of the interventors during and after the period of their policy's greatest extension. A half dozen excerpts from Leonard Wood, Woodrow Wilson, Enoch Crowder, Henry J. Stimson, or possibly some marine engaged in occupying Haiti or Nicaragua might further highlight the exasperating contradictions and entanglements which appear whenever strength and weakness meet.

D. M. P.

*Indian Art and History: The Testimony of Prehispanic Rock Paintings in Baja California.* By CLEMENT W. MEIGHAN. Los Angeles, 1969. Dawson's Book Shop. Baja California Travel Series. Illustrations. Map. Tables. References. Pp. 79. \$10.00.

Situated within deep canyons in the central part of Baja California are one hundred or more rock shelters which contain rock paintings of such varied subjects as human figures, deer, moun-

tain sheep, rabbits, birds, fish, and geometric figures. Remarkable for their size and elaboration, they are believed to have been made by the aboriginal inhabitants of the area prior to Spanish occupation. However, one scene and some artifacts indicate Spanish influence.

Although the painted caves of Baja California were known to the Spanish missionaries and to subsequent infrequent visitors, only one site was scientifically studied during the period prior to recent investigations. None other than Erle Stanley Gardner discovered the most spectacular of the paintings and financed another expedition into the area in 1962 to examine four sites. Clement W. Meighan, who participated in the expedition as an archaeologist, has written a slim volume analyzing the sites, the ethnographic and historic backgrounds, the artifacts found at the sites, the figures themselves, and the features and purpose of the paintings. Meighan concludes his study with the following observation: "The newly studied painted caves are important because they show the existence of a relatively specialized hunting people over several hundred square miles of a little-known corner of the world. . . . The present study confirms and amplifies previous work by documenting the fact that there is not one large cave of specialized ceremonial nature but many large rock shelters in the same style and occurring throughout at least one hundred miles of mountain range" (pp. 75-76).

The charts, map, and illustrations found in the book are outstanding, and the material contained within is presented in an excellent fashion. Since rock art seldom provides internal evidence for the period of origin, the author was limited in his attempts to establish dates for the paintings and purpose and culture of the artists.

James Covington  
University of Tampa

*National Maritime Museum Catalogue of the Library*. Vol. II: *Biography*.

Parts 1 and 2. London, 1969. Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Illustrations. Indices. Pp. xiii, v, 977. \$26.55. (Available through British Information Service).

Volume I of this series was noted in *HAHR*, May 1969, pp. 396-397. The present pair of tomes lists those publications in the Library of the National Maritime Museum on the lives of navigators, naval officers, or even sailors. Part Two, an alphabetical reference index, is useful by itself as a handy guide to obscure seamen. In it one may learn, for example, of five Pritchards, one a paymaster in the U.S. Navy, another an astronomer, and the others officers (two commanders and a captain) in the Royal Navy—also where to find out more about them. Of commoner names there are naturally longer entries—for example, nineteen Jacksons, from Commander Caleb, RN (b. 1791), to Captain William Rush, also RN (d. 1835). In some cases the connection with salt water is a bit tenuous, as with Nicholas Pocock (1741?-1821), marine painter.

The books are handsomely illustrated and printed.

D. M. P.

*Sir Francis Drake. A Pictorial Biography*. By HANS P. KRAUS. With a Historical Introduction by Lt. Commander David W. Waters and Richard Boulind, and a detailed Catalogue of the Author's Collection. Amsterdam, 1970. N. Israel. Notes. Bibliography. Pp. viii, 236. 300 guilders (Dutch).

This sumptuously produced, beautifully printed, and lavishly illustrated work derives jointly from a labor of love and from expertise. The fame of H. P. Kraus' almost legendary collection of manuscripts, books, maps, medals, and other material relating to Drake is now shown to be fully deserved; and it is here placed in its historical setting in a manner that could not be bettered.

Despite the fact that Drake has for