

*American Sea Power Since 1775.* By J. ROGER FREDLAND, WILLIAM W. JEFFRIES, NEVILLE T. KIRK, THOMAS F. McMANUS, ELMER B. POTTER, RICHARD S. WEST, JR., and ALLAN WESTCOTT. Edited by ALLAN WESTCOTT. (Chicago: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1947. Pp. viii, 609. Maps and photographs.)

This book deals largely with the operations of the United States Navy. American sea power, however, has always been an important factor in the affairs of the whole Western Hemisphere, and it has had at least an indirect influence on Latin America ever since the cruise of the *Essex* to Chile. The rôle of American sea power in Latin-American affairs has not always been an obvious one, but it has become increasingly important due to the Monroe Doctrine, the Spanish American War, and the building of the Panama Canal. The abandonment of the blockade against Venezuela in 1902 by warships of certain European nations is one example of the direct influence of American sea power. Upon that occasion the United States fleet had been mobilized at Puerto Rico.

The greater part of this book deals with the naval operations of the second world war, and consequently is not of direct interest for Latin-American history. The book is the result of the collective efforts of members of the United States Naval Academy, and it is a satisfactory account of naval activities rather than an exposition of American sea power as the title indicates.

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*The Navaho.* By CLYDE KLUCKHOHN and DOROTHEA LEIGHTON. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1946. Pp. xx, 258. Maps, photographs, diagrams. \$4.50.)

This book is a study of the Navaho Indians with regard to the Indian Service Administration, and it considers the historical, geographical, and cultural aspects of the tribe. The main emphasis, however, is on the difficulties which the Navahos face today in supporting an expanding population on rapidly deteriorating lands.

The Navaho problem, a legacy of the war with Mexico, is unlike that of most of the other Indian tribes. The Navahos, before falling under the control of the United States, had acquired Spanish culture traits and livestock, and had adapted these to the peculiar conditions of their land and to their natural inclinations. Reservation life has seen not a reduction in the numbers of the Navaho but a great increase. Their way of life has changed little from the Spanish period to the