

while indicating the present status of studies of Modernism it indicates necessary future studies, specific and general, and the direction which these studies may take. Davison has done his work carefully, and his volume is of value to all who are interested in Modernism in the Hispanic world.

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*The United States in Puerto Rico, 1898-1900.* By EDWARD J. BERBUSSE, S. J. Chapel Hill, 1966. University of North Carolina Press. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xiii, 274. \$7.50.

Part I of this book traces the development of Puerto Rico's quasi-dominion status within the Spanish colonial system under the leadership of Luis Muñoz Rivera and others. After its attainment on the very eve of the Yankee invasion of 1898, Part II describes Puerto Rican resentment at the illiberal policies of the United States military governments and of the civilian regime established by the Foraker Act in 1900. This section includes an excellent chapter on the church-state problems and on conflicts in education that grew out of cultural differences. A final chapter on "Trends" does little more than list problems which would soon confront the government and people. One of these is the problem of over-population, of which Father Berbusse asserts that it "must find its escape valve in migration" (p. 228). This simplistic view ignores both birth control and the demographic results of Puerto Rico's recent economic renaissance.

Father Berbusse writes about United States and Puerto Rican personalities and policies of the period with fairness and generally with scholarly restraint. Indeed, he perhaps writes with too little indignation at Yankee insistence upon withdrawing political and economic democracy which Spain had granted and even upon anglicizing the island's name to *Porto* Rico. While the author disclaims any intention to exhaust his subject, one may well regret that he has omitted an account of the military operations in Puerto Rico, a subject not covered adequately in other sources, especially those in English. Perhaps in some future study he will discuss for us not only the limited fighting which took place, but also Washington's motivations, intelligence operations, the planning and launching of Miles' amphibious expedition, and such public works as the Army's rebuilding of the island's telegraph system. This would add significantly to the record and would throw additional light upon the interrelationships of the period.

This book would benefit from inclusion of additional colorful items such as the testimonial of an American sergeant that life to Puerto Ricans was "a rose, a cigarette, a song, a laugh, a kiss, and a tomorrow" (p. 65). This reader, at least, would like more biographical leavening. The mention of even so small a matter as that Thomas E. Sherman, S. J., who served well in Puerto Rico, was W. T. Sherman's son would add an interesting sidelight. Despite the few criticisms that can be made, Father Berbusse's account is sound, well documented, and useful. It is clearly written with a warm regard for Puerto Rico and its history. It helps to clarify our Puerto Rican policies as the United States entered upon her course of overseas empire at the century's turn. It also helps put into perspective the plebiscite regarding political status which was held in Puerto Rico during the summer of 1967.

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#### BACKGROUND

*The Rise and Fall of Maya Civilization.* 2nd ed. By J. ERIC S. THOMPSON. Norman, 1966. University of Oklahoma Press. Illustrations. Figures. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xv, 328. \$5.95.

In this new edition, Thompson records and synthesizes into his work the very significant findings made in Maya studies and in Middle American investigations as they relate to the Maya, since the appearance of the first edition in 1954. He also reflects the evolution of his own ideas.

Notable among the recent developments in Maya and other Middle American investigation are readjustment of the chronology of earlier periods of Maya history on the basis of the Carbon-14 process; important findings on the origin of maize and the evolution of agriculture; the results of continued work at the great Classic Petén sites of Tikal and Uaxactún and the late Yucatecan site of Mayapán; and progress in the study of Maya hieroglyphic writing. There is new treatment of the Chontal Maya and of the extensive sea- and river-born commerce which they carried on, along with indication that as early as the tenth century A.D. the Chontal Maya may have played a greater political role in Yucatán than had been thought. The Highland Maya of Guatemala are also dealt with more fully.

In revising the chronology of earlier Maya history, Thompson