

José Luis Rénique analyzes political struggles of the 1980s in the High Provinces and the Lake Titicaca area, where the peasant movement thwarted the Shining Path. While analysts have presented the region as an unusual success story of civil society in Peru in the 1980s, Rénique deftly chronicles the complexity and human cost of those battles. The other essays provide a useful geographical and historical overview of the region and examine the legacy of the 1969 agrarian reform in one community.

While the introduction and many of the articles demonstrate the promise of recent thinking on violence, the concluding essay by Poole is less satisfactory. Arguing that different ideological blinders inhibited a full understanding of Shining Path by Peruvian and foreign intellectuals, Poole brings in the French Revolution, Foucault on fascism, and Abimael Guzman's dense thesis to examine the guerrilla group. Her criticism is at times exaggerated and her alternative views are, in some regards, unconvincing. Not only is it presumptuous to imply that such disparate topics must be mastered in order to comprehend Shining Path, but her explanation does not adequately address why some groups supported this movement. In contrast, the sections of her conclusion on violence in the Upper Provinces are as innovative and intelligent as her other contributions, drawing together the key points of this fine volume. By focusing on a particular region, compiling the work of outstanding scholars, and incorporating innovative theoretical perspectives, *Unruly Order* constitutes a landmark book not only for Andean studies but also social theory.

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El siglo de los vapores fluviales: 1840–1940. By JULIO ESTRADA YCAZA and CLEMENTE YEROVI INDABURU. Guayaquil: Archivo Histórico del Guayas, 1992. Tables. Figures. Notes. Bibliography. Index. 287 pp. Paper.

This is not a work of academic history. Julio Estrada Ycaza, a local historian of Guayaquil and its region, constructed the book by combining the written memoirs of Clemente Yerovi Indaburu, a steamboat captain and entrepreneur in the 1920s, with his own commentaries based on research in newspapers and other records.

The result is a series of *apuntes*. But they are a rich mine of many kinds of data on paddle-wheel steamboats and related topics in the Guayaquil region. The book provides information on the names, dates, and histories of steamboat enterprises, including some details on the operations, expenses, and profits of one small company in the 1920s. There are many details on the steamboats themselves—where they were built (iron hulls often in Wilmington, Delaware; wooden hulls in Guayaquil); their plans, dimensions, tonnage, capacity, and speed (five to eight knots normally); the characteristics of their steam engines, the power they generated, and the techniques and problems in their operation (including those created

by the salty water in the Guayas estuary); the types of wood used for fuel and how they were obtained; the number in a crew, their special functions, their wages, the food they consumed, the diseases they suffered. Shipping routes and navigation problems are described. The book tells about the kinds of cargo carried (cacao and cattle, above all), how they were deployed on the boats, and other details of river commerce. We learn about passenger accommodations and social life (professional gamblers were generally on hand to entertain with cards).

The discussion of technical details makes clear why steam-powered paddle-wheel boats competed with difficulty against diesel-powered propeller-driven craft. The combined weight of steam engines, fuel, water, and paddles was roughly six times that of diesel engines, fuel, and propellers.

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Policing Rio de Janeiro: Repression and Resistance in a Nineteenth-Century City. By THOMAS H. HOLLOWAY. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1993. Maps. Tables. Figures. Appendixes. Notes. Bibliography. Index. xvii, 369 pp. Cloth. \$45.00.

The history of crime and policing offers a unique opportunity to explore Latin American social history at the margins. Penal codes and criminal statutes are political efforts to define inappropriate and unacceptable behavior. These idealized constructions are given meaning by the concrete actions of the police and the courts. In all societies in all times, the institutions charged with the enforcement of criminal statutes effectively determine which behaviors will be criminalized and punished.

Thomas H. Holloway's study of nineteenth-century Rio de Janeiro is the most important contribution to this field yet published. Holloway has carefully interrogated a vast quantity of archival material, including the records of police agencies, courts, and the Ministry of Justice. As a result, he can provide a convincing summary analysis of arrest statistics. In a less comprehensive manner, he examines the uses of incarceration and corporal punishment by the police and the courts.

Holloway convincingly argues that these judicial and police agencies were props for the Brazilian slave regime and instruments of racial oppression. In the early decades of the century, police agencies were understaffed, poorly trained, and badly led. Law enforcement was therefore arbitrary and often brutal. Independence, political reorganization, and the tentative embrace of reform ideology eventually led to a larger, better-trained, and better-disciplined police force and a reduced level of capricious police violence. This process of modernization was, Holloway suggests, the foundation of Brazil's slow progress toward eventual slave emancipation.

Holloway is most convincing when describing the connection between the ac-