

from sugar—two key factors deserve more attention. One involves exploring why limited domestic financing of both railroads and other ventures persisted in Cuba, an important issue in understanding the problem of reinvestment of sugar and railroad profits. Another omission is the lack of data on imports to Cuba that were carried by rail to the opening frontiers, and to what extent these imports might have competed unfavorably with existing or potential local production. Incorporating both issues would have contributed to a fuller understanding of the limits of agricultural and industrial diversification.

One other problem with this otherwise significant contribution to the study of industrialization and diversification under colonialism and neocolonialism is readily apparent. According to the authors, after 1959 “Cuba’s railroads entered a new stage . . . a new chapter . . . that was entirely different from their long history” (p. 400). The central thesis of the study—that transferred technology in Cuba’s colonial and neocolonial sugar export economy failed to contribute to industrialization and diversification—is effectively demonstrated. However, the authors would have enhanced their argument by analyzing the successes and failures since 1959 of attempts to reverse these historic trends. While commendable for its accomplishments alone, the study also provides an engaging framework for future research.

SUSAN J. FERNÁNDEZ, University of South Florida

Der Partido Civil in Peru, 1871–1879. By ULRICH MÜCKE. Studien zur modernen Geschichte, no. 50. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1998. Map. Tables. Figures. Appendixes. Notes. Bibliography. Index. 384 pp.

In this book Mücke traces the historical development of the Partido Civil, Peru’s first modern political party with distinct organizational structures and a clear political program. But the author goes beyond writing a simple party history. His study is a thorough political history of Peru from the 1860s to the War of the Pacific, and it is filled with previously untouched archival material and challenging interpretations. Mücke’s approach differs from that of some other recent studies of the nineteenth-century political history of Peru. Instead of focusing on political ideals, or on the economic ideas and notions of progress promoted by party representatives, Mücke is interested in the development of organizational structures, mechanisms of political mobilization, the meaning of elections, and the relationship between party representatives in government positions and their partisans at the local and regional levels.

The main thesis of this study is that the Partido Civil, which developed from a Lima electoral club of the 1860s to a national political party in 1871, was not based on a strong party apparatus, but that it relied on its representatives in parliament and on electoral clubs, which existed all over the country. By financially assisting local clubs or providing propaganda material, party leaders tried to control and to coordinate political action and to assure support for particular candidates. According to the author, the Par-

tido Civil was a “party of notables” (*Honoratiorenpartei*) in the Weberian sense. But the power of the notables was limited by their dependency on the loyalty of the party’s clubs throughout the country.

Mücke deals with three major issues. First, by describing the development of what he calls a modern bourgeoisie and a civil society, and by presenting the key political ideas and demands of this Lima bourgeoisie, Mücke outlines the historical development and the social composition of the Partido Civil. Second, he devotes a chapter to analyzing elections and electoral campaigns in Lima and the provinces and shows how local political clubs were systematically established and maintained. Finally, for the period after 1872, when Manuel Pardo was elected president, Mücke turns his attention to the relationship between party officials in government positions and the party’s rank and file. By analyzing Pardo’s correspondence with regional party leaders, Mücke impressively presents the clientelistic relations between party members.

There are two particularly strong elements of *Der Partido Civil*. One is that the author effectively demonstrates how the party mobilized voters and established roots in the hinterland. This analysis contains findings that will greatly enrich debates over the meaning and significance of elections in nineteenth-century Latin America. The other strength of the book is its analysis of how Pardo attempted to stabilize his power as president by attracting groups such as artisans to his party and by attempting to maintain good relations with provincial supporters. Mücke nicely shows that provincial party members were not subordinate to Lima officials but, instead, were well aware of the fact that the Lima party depended on their loyalty. The book’s arguments are convincingly supported by numerous graphs and tables and by informative statistical appendices.

Minor shortcomings of this book are due to the fact that it is the author’s unchanged dissertation. Some parts sound like an introduction to Peruvian history and others are so filled with detail that the reader tends to lose the thread of the argument. But these flaws could easily be corrected if, as it deserves, this book is translated into English or Spanish.

In my view, this is one of the most important books written on the political history of nineteenth-century Peru in recent years.

THOMAS KRUEGELER, Universität Bielefeld, Germany

Afro-Brazilian Culture and Politics: Bahia, 1790s to 1990s. Edited by HENDRIK KRAAY.

Foreword by ROBERT M. LEVINE. Latin American Realities. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E.

Sharpe, 1998. Photographs. Illustrations. Map. Figures. Notes. Glossary. Bibliography. Index. xiv, 208 pp. Cloth, \$61.95. Paper, \$22.95.

The Afro-Brazilian residents of Salvador da Bahia—the “Black Mecca” located along the coast of northeastern Brazil—have drawn the interest of Brazilian and foreign scholars throughout the twentieth century. In their pioneering studies of Salvador’s