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and love for the absent fatherland, and it equally helped intensify the feeling of local identity experienced by people in Tacna and Arica" (p. 120), one is left wondering where the evidence is to buttress this assertion. What did the Peruvian and Chilean history books say to their juvenile readers? How many Peruvian priests were deported and who replaced them? Did the clergy really exercise that much influence in the disputed area? How did the Peruvian population respond when Santiago expelled its clergy and closed its schools; how were the dispossessed residents of Tacna compensated for these losses? While it is extremely difficult to estimate the size of the pro-Peruvian demonstrations, does he have any idea of how many participated? How big were the various anti-Chilean organizations? One might also wish to see how the Peruvian press coordinated its activities with those of the pro-Lima elements in Tacna. Similarly, although Skuban purports to include the Indian reaction to Chilean occupation, he does not go beyond citing one example relating to a water dispute. Again, how representative is that single incident? The issue of Indian involvement is crucial. As Nelson Manrique indicated, the highland Indians loathed the Peruvian oligarchy and they used the resistance to Chile during the War of the Pacific in order to seize hacienda land. If so, how can Skuban claim that these same Indians suddenly felt such affection for the Peruvian government, particularly after their former masters—and that term is used deliberately—reasserted their control following the war?

The author's use of limited examples, without indicating how representative they were, raises more important questions than it answers. In a sense, we do not really understand the depth of the feeling. And as recent public opinion polls indicate, it is difficult to gauge a nation's temperament, even in an era of so-called scientific polling. Thus this book raises various questions but, unfortunately, does not answer them.

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POLITICAL ECONOMY & GLOBALIZATION

Enlightenment, Governance, and Reform in Spain and its Empire, 1759–1808. By Gabriel B. Paquette. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008. Pp. xi, 244. Illustrations. Notes. Bibliography. Index. \$69.95 cloth.

This work joins the short list of scholarly efforts that integrate the history of Spain and its colonies. Paquette's examination of Enlightenment writings on political economy provides a vital backdrop for his consideration of governance and reform.

The author demonstrates that policy makers during the reigns of Charles III and Charles IV drew upon an eclectic mix of contemporary and earlier political and economic ideas from foreign and domestic sources as they sought to increase colonial revenue. After a thoughtful overview of the historiography of the Bourbon reforms,

the book focuses on Spanish use of “emulation” as a way to benefit from selective adaptation and modification of the policies of its rivals, most notably England and France, while avoiding the risk and cost of pioneering economic policies. The chapter “*Felicidad Pública*, Regalism, and the Bourbon Ideology of Governance” outlines a fascinating expansion of the idea of regalism from its historic meaning as increased royal authority in regard to the Church to a much broader usage that justified a wide array of royal efforts to increase public happiness in Spain and the Americas.

In Chapter 3, Paquette focuses on the American regions of what he terms the “imperial periphery.” While Florida and Louisiana are obviously in the periphery however defined, his reference to the Río de la Plata seems to include Charcas, a region probably better included in the South American core with Peru. The “imperial periphery” regions were prime targets for policies designed to increase population and commerce. Trade policy was especially important with monopolistic trade conducted by Spaniards within the empire and by privileged trading companies the two common systems both Spain and its colonial rivals employed.

The most celebrated commercial policy of the late eighteenth century, of course, was *comercio libre* introduced in 1765 and expanded in 1778 and later. While *comercio libre* benefited the imperial periphery, Paquette reminds readers that it was really just dressed-up mercantilism that, among other goals, sought to reduce contraband trade regularly denounced by royal officials. Corruption in various guises, the author argues, was the biggest hindrance to successful and timely introduction of Bourbon reforms intended to provide “defensive modernization.”

Examining the results of commercial and administrative reform in three peripheral colonies, Paquette finds them successful in Cuba where reformers built on pre-reform growth in agriculture and population. In contrast, reform produced minimal results in Louisiana and Florida, frontier regions that, unlike Cuba, Spanish officials did not consider indispensable.

A chapter entitled “Colonial Elites and Imperial Governance” approaches the reforms from the perspective of officials in the imperial periphery with particular attention to the consulados created in the 1790s and the economic societies founded about the same time. Paquette asserts that the new consulados were “Creole-controlled,” a claim that would have surprised many peninsular merchants. While Francisco Arango, Manuel Belgrano, and Manuel de Salas held positions with the consulados in Havana, Buenos Aires, and Santiago, they were creole lawyers rather than merchants.

Based upon both primary and secondary materials, Paquette’s study is a welcome contribution to historical literature of the Enlightenment during the reigns of Charles III and Charles IV. It is strongest and most innovative in its examination of emulation and regalism within an international context. The author confirms that the post-1762 expansion of Cuba’s population and economy expanded existing trends; he could have emphasized more strongly the broader point that the reforms if not

the ideas of the Caroline years rested on important earlier initiatives and publications. While the index is minimal, the bibliography is very impressive. All students of the Bourbon reforms will want to read this book.

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Excepciones y privilegios. Modernización tributaria y centralización en México, 1922-1972. By Luis Aboites Aguilar. Tlalpan, México: El Colegio de México, 2003. Pp. 448. Tables. Figures. Maps. Notes. Chronology. Glossary. Bibliography. Indices.

Few dispute the decisive role of fiscal reform in influencing the shape of emerging states in nineteenth-century Latin America. This is reflected in the bounty of fiscal histories addressing that period. However, perhaps due to an assumption that the fiscal foundations of these states were already laid, historians have not paid similar attention to twentieth-century fiscal policy, including in Mexico. But, as argued by Luis Aboites Aguilar, Mexico's revolutionary victors were keenly aware that fiscal constraints on the public treasury limited the authority of the postrevolutionary state. They therefore viewed fiscal modernization as fundamental to consolidating their authority, especially due to its potential to curb the historic sovereignty of regional interests. Moreover, they promoted fiscal modernization as necessary for the construction of a modern nation-state released from the bonds of inequality and anarchy that had stymied economic development and moral and social revindication during the Porfiriato.

Conceiving of modernization as centralization, post-revolutionary federal governments struggled to suppress municipal and state-level rights to taxation in favor of uniform, progressive, direct federal levies. As convincingly argued by Aboites, the apex of innovation occurred between the 1920s and 1940s, a period bookended by a 1922 federal circular about oil that unsuccessfully sought to transform the rights of state and municipal governments to participate in federal taxation and the federal government's triumphant elevation of control over beer taxation to the national level in 1949. Aboites draws subtle distinctions between continuity and change in fiscal policy during this period. He dates attempts to use fiscal modernization to overcome regional 'anarchy' back to liberal plans beginning in the mid-nineteenth century. But he also demonstrates the revolutionary character of these changes, most notably their progressive facets. By pressing for uniform, direct taxation, such as an income tax, revolutionary victors prioritized equity by shifting the tax burden from consumers and producers to individuals. They therefore sought to use direct federal taxes both to achieve revolutionary redistribution, as well as to efface the role of state-level and municipal administrators, whom revolutionary victors saw as relics of Porfirian-style politics, as mediators between state and nation.

Suppression of state and municipal taxation did not come easily, however, and instead reflected the pendular impact on fiscal policy of enduring tensions between