



The African Slave in Colonial Peru, 1524-1650

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ing and predicting violence in the Middle East; and the politics of global oil flows.

Part III consists of the authors' analysis of the general usefulness of social science methodology to foreign policy analysts. An appendix contains the specific recommendations of the authors to the State Department about the limitations and advantages to be derived from the systematic employment of the advanced statistical and methodological techniques applied in the case studies.

As the authors discuss in their conclusion, the success of applying new methodologies to the work of the foreign policy analyst will depend on the hypotheses and assumptions of the analyst, first and foremost, and not with the quantitative techniques available. If it is possible to standardize the assumptions and hypotheses employed by the analysts; improve the quality and the quantity of available data; eliminate cultural and historical pre- and misconceptions, then the techniques demonstrated in the case studies should prove useful in three areas: information gathering, descriptive analysis, and forecasting.

The first two categories, if time, effort and financing are available, will prove to be most useful in coming to grips with the complexities of the real world of foreign policy analysis. The capacity of such techniques to contribute significantly to forecasting will respond principally to the demands of the moment. Forecasting in crisis situations will leave little room for quantitative techniques. Long range prediction, if viewed as offering sets of alternatives and elucidating the complexities of sets of variables that impinge on specific foreign policy areas, will be more successful if integrated into the ongoing policy process and not left in the hands of the research and analysis specialists alone. The possibility of that happening in the foreseeable future is highly problematical.

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AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA

FREDERICK P. BOWSER. *The African Slave in Colonial Peru, 1524-1650*. Pp. xiv, 439. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1975. \$16.50.

Here is the most intensively researched work ever to appear on African slavery in Latin America. The book is based on archival material found in Perú, Spain, and Portugal. Both coastal and urban Perú were so dependent on black labor and slavery that virtually every agency of civil and ecclesiastical government generated documents dealing with Afro-Peruvians. The book contains an index, appendices, excellent footnotes, a superior bibliography, and literary skill throughout.

The book traces the complex interaction between Spaniard, African, and Indian within the socioeconomic structure of colonial Perú. Primarily, it studies the function and evolution of African slavery as an urban institution centered in Lima, a city with the largest concentration of blacks in the Western Hemisphere. By the 1570s, slavery in Perú was an economic necessity, but it soon became entrenched in Spanish society. By 1650, social attitudes that made for the assimilation of the Afro-Peruvian had been firmly established. All in all, concludes Professor Bowser, the lives of most Afro-Peruvians in the 16th and 17th centuries were bleak and monotonous. The dominant note was not grinding hardship nor misery but drabness and indifference.

Several chapters are particularly outstanding: "African Versus Indian Labor" (Chapter 5) shows how the economic and demographic realities of Perú transformed forced Indian labor (*mita*) and African slavery into complementary and enduring institutions. "The Control of the African Cimarrones" (Chapter 8) relates the harsh penalties for runaway slaves. Captors legally could kill escapees who resisted apprehension; the head alone sufficed as proof for reward. In "Spiritual Concerns" (Chapter 9), slaveowners opposed the Christianization and marriage of blacks. Such at-

titudes and the sexual imbalance in rural and urban areas, moreover, encouraged promiscuity and illegitimate offspring. Finally, in "The Free Person of Color" (Chapter 11), the author notes how many free Afro-Peruvians gained modest fortune and acceptance, yet racial cohesion and identity were lost in the process. Race mixture—the widespread sexual mingling of Indian, African, and Spaniard—played an important role in creating and sustaining a class of free Afro-Peruvians. The key to socioeconomic advancement was "whitening" and "passing"—culturally if not racially. Spanish culture was therefore the model for most free Afro-Peruvians.

Professor Bowser, however, does not capture and communicate black emotions. What did it feel like to be a slave in colonial Perú? The author says it is difficult to make the black man come alive. His further admission that the vast and rich fund of documentation has but one flaw—that the African slave (even the free person of color) was rarely viewed as a person but as part of the masses—does not fill the void (p. ix). The author again states (p. 80) that the preferred *bozal* was the "Guinea" slave but does not give reasons for this preference in origin. He also does not wish to leave an impression that the urban residents of Perú owned slaves simply to establish their own social status (p. 103), but indeed he does (p. 101). At times, assumptions are made, for example (p. 158): ". . . a similar policy was probably followed elsewhere in Perú." Yet, despite very few and minor criticisms, this is an essential volume for historians and libraries everywhere.

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A. J. DAWISHA. *Egypt in the Arab World: The Elements of Foreign Policy*. Pp. ix, 234. New York: Halsted Press, 1976. \$24.50.

Shortly after the 1952 revolution, Nasser became the undisputed national leader of Egypt. After the nationalization of the Suez Canal and the failure of the Anglo-French-Israeli attack against

Egypt in 1956, he emerged as an influential leader in the Arab world. Moreover, his friendship with President Tito of Yugoslavia and his relations and adventures with Russia and the United States further enhanced his stature among the Third World leaders.

Did Nasser plan Egypt's foreign policy step by step in order to achieve his goals, or did he act spontaneously as he faced foreign policy decisions? This book attempts to answer this question methodically with emphasis on Nasser's decisions in regard to Egypt's foreign policy toward other Arab states in the Middle East.

Part I of this book contains five chapters and supplies the historical setting for Egypt's foreign policy during 1952–1970, using the union with Syria in 1958 as a focal point. It summarizes the pre-union involvement, the union experience, and the post union events which led ultimately to the June war of 1967. Part II is a methodical evaluation of the underlying elements of the events based upon what is described as action-response-reaction nexus.

In the final analysis, the author seems to imply that Nasser's major foreign policy decisions may be justified and even rationalized if certain circumstances and constraints involving these decisions are taken into consideration. On the basis of this assumption, the author supplies a number of reasons for Nasser's major foreign policy decisions. In one instance, however, he goes a little bit too far when he attempts to rationalize Nasser's decision to dismiss the United Nations Emergency Forces from Sinai in 1967 (p. 110).

There is no doubt that Nasser made many sound decisions in the conduct of Egypt's foreign policy, but he also made a number of other decisions in which he merely reacted to certain events without weighing the consequences. It is not difficult at all to cite several good reasons for any particular foreign policy decision, yet a sound decision in any situation is made only after all aspects are taken into consideration, including the all-important aspect of economics. In this respect, President Sadat is considered a master of foreign policy decisions, sim-