

less satisfactorily. I very much liked the way he engages with the argument of others. As I am not a specialist of Indigenous political movements, I found the book to be very informative. It should be useful in graduate seminars on Latin American contemporary politics, and related issues, because of the evidence it uses and the discussions it engages in.

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JIM SHULTZ and MELISSA CRANE DRAPER (eds.): *Dignity and Defiance. Stories from Bolivia's Challenge to Globalization*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2008.

Dignity and Defiance. Stories from Bolivia's Challenge to Globalization is a collection of well-written essays and stories that gives a balanced and thorough report of Bolivia's problems and the challenges of globalization. It approaches the various problems from differing and at times opposite perspectives. The book also includes valuable new research with testimonies that integrate this research with the voices of those people who participated in and were affected by the issues. These personal testimonies are woven into the essays and tie the academic tone with a narrative thread. The powerful essays pull the reader directly into the struggles between communities, the government, and corporations, on issues such as water, gas, oil, external debt, and the IMF, World Bank and NGO policies. The structure and organization of each essay gives the whole book unity, bringing together first-hand information, diverse points of view, and excellent research.

The first essay, "The Cochabamba Water Revolt and Its Aftermath," written by Jim Shultz, who was present and played a major part in discovering the company behind the scenes, gives the reader an inside look at this issue. By covering the aftermath as well, Shultz brings this conflict up to the present time and reveals new information in terms of the fate of water management and the current problems faced by SEMPA (Servicio Municipal de Agua Potable y Alcantarillado). The second and third essays on the oil spill in the Desaguadero River and the fight for control of oil and gas resources are both well-researched histories of foreign intervention and control of these resources in Bolivia. "A River Turns Black," the essay by Christina Haglund, not only documents one of the gravest environmental disasters in Bolivia's history (the spread of twenty-nine thousand barrels of toxic petroleum across nearly a million acres of farm and grazing land), but it also brings the personal stories of the communities and homes affected by it, pointing out Enron's failure to accept responsibility,

the Bolivian government's failure to intervene, and the economic and health problems that the affected communities were facing.

The political tensions provoked by foreign companies, as in the Enron oil spill, are even more visible in the fight for more control of oil and gas resources, a story that is told in the article, "Oil and Gas: the Elusive Wealth beneath Their Feet," written by Gretchen Gordon and Aaron Luoma. The history of this conflict gives the reader a better understanding of the gas war of 2003 when more than 60 people were killed by government forces. It points out the current political tensions that resulted from the nationalization of the country's oil and gas reserves enacted by the current Bolivian president, Evo Morales: the dealing and negotiating with foreign companies, and the difficulty encountered in trying to determine the most effective way of investing oil and gas revenues.

The remaining sections of the book turn to global economic policies and U.S. policies on Coca eradication, concluding with one of the results of increasing poverty: migration. Shultz's article "Lessons in Blood and Fire: The Deadly Consequences of IMF Economics" gives a brief history and introduction to the IMF and its policies, backed by the opinions of well known economists in order to explain, later on, the two days of riots and confrontations with deadly results due to a tax increase by the Bolivian government, a product of the demands by the IMF.

In "Economic Strings: The Politics of Foreign Debt," Nick Buxton turns to another area of conflict, that of foreign banks, the state, and increased debt that threatened Bolivia's economic and political independence. Describing specific cases of loans, for example the money borrowed to construct the La Paz-Yungas road, the article shows the reader how a proposed loan can more than double the cost of road construction and explains how this brought the country into debt reaching incredible heights during the Sánchez de Lozada administration. It tells of the unending rebirth after debt cancellations and its new forms: the global trade agreements favored by the current MAS government.

Trade tied to coca eradication is the topic of the next article, "Coca: The Leaf at the Center of the War on Drugs." This perfectly planned essay consists of three separate sections: the first section, by Caroline S. Conzelman, stresses the cultural importance of the coca leaf and the differentiation between coca and cocaine; the second, by Coletta A. Youngers, introduces views on U.S. policies to cut supply of the leaf to control cocaine consumption (within this section there are stories of the war on drugs by Jim Shultz, Caitlin Esch, and Leny Olivera Rojas); and the third section gives case studies that describe the effects of forced eradication on coca growers and the failed implementation of these policies based on Bolivian reality.

Globalization is seen not only as a force for economic opportunity, but also as a potential cultural threat in the essay, “Workers, Leaders, and Mothers” by Melissa Crane Draper. Aid, in this case by NGO’s, for the empowerment of women can, at first, be successful in creating cooperatives for weavers and raising their standard of living, but it could bring into question the traditional gender role division. The story of Casimira Rodríguez, whose trajectory from domestic worker to Justice Minister in the Morales administration is one of those cases where women took on leadership roles at the national and global stage. The important information and analysis presented in this essay is also presented in the concluding article, “And Those Who Left: Portraits of a Bolivian Exodus” by Lily Whitesell. As a Bolivian immigrant of the late 1960s myself and having lived in the Washington D.C. area through the 1980s, I can attest to the massive urban change and the immigrant dilemmas of breaking family ties, contesting identities, and economic survival that this essay presents.

As a whole this book offers much needed new material that can be used to re-analyze previous histories and re-evaluate present conflicts with new information. Moreover, it brings into the picture the much neglected history and point of view of the community, the people who paid for globalization with their lives, and the ones who benefited from it.

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CARLOS AGUIRRE: *Denle duro que no siente. Poder y transgresión en el Perú republicano*. Lima: Fondo Editorial del Pedagógico San Marcos, 2008.

Denle duro que no siente presenta una recopilación de artículos del historiador peruano Carlos Aguirre, publicados previamente en diversos libros y revistas entre los años 1995 y 2007, más una introducción escrita especialmente para el volumen. Dividido en tres secciones, las dos primeras abordan temáticas relativas a la esclavitud, el delito y sus mecanismos de castigo, para finalmente, en la tercera sección, incluir dos artículos en los que se presentan estudios comparativos a nivel latinoamericano para los temas abordados en las dos primeras secciones, y un artículo donde se analiza el desarrollo de la historiografía sobre la historia social peruana para el periodo que va de 1821 a 1930.

Para quienes no estén familiarizados con la obra de Carlos Aguirre, la introducción a este volumen resulta una excelente bitácora de lo que ha sido una trayectoria académica profundamente arraigada en la contingencia del Perú actual. En estas páginas iniciales el autor explicita con claridad las motivaciones e influencias detrás de una destacada vida académica, desarrollada tanto en