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Review

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Source: *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, Vol. 74, No. 4 (Nov., 1994), pp. 729-730

Published by: Duke University Press

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2517526>

Accessed: 27-06-2016 07:16 UTC

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are powerful statements of the limits of state power and the rights of conquest, and eloquent vindications of human rights in general and the rights of New World peoples in particular.

ERIC VAN YOUNG, University of California, San Diego

*Extremo Oriente y Perú en el siglo XVI.* By FERNANDO IWASAKI CAUTI. Madrid: MAPFRE, 1992. Maps. Tables. Notes. Bibliography. Indexes. 286 pp. Paper.

Fernando Iwasaki's book is an erudite collection of narratives dealing with the historical relations between the Far East—principally China and Japan, but also India and the Philippines—and the Viceroyalty of Peru in the sixteenth century. Writing this book was obviously a daunting task: the documentary materials are scattered among archives on several continents, and the stories cover a wide range of topics, including trade, colonial administration, religious missions, and individual family histories.

The author points out that the riches of Peru were known throughout the Far East, as was the fate of the Inca Empire under the Spanish sword, even while most of the movement of people and goods occurred in defiance of the royal edicts banning transpacific traffic. Thus the book is a study of merchandise and artifacts, and of merchants and missionaries bearing their disparate dreams of wealth, power, and martyrdom.

The first chapter tells the tale of the first forbidden voyage between Manila and Lima in 1581, arranged by the regent of the Philippines, Gonzalo Ronquillo de Peñalosa. This is a complex, cautionary tale of family involvement in the corruption that marked this commercial traffic. The second chapter tells of the journey of one Juan de Mendoza, a Peruvian who traveled to China in 1583, was taken prisoner in Macao in 1584, and eventually found his way back to Peru after three years. The third chapter focuses on Japan and the story of Juan de Solís, a *perulero* who figured in the machinations of the various church orders struggling for influence there.

Chapter 4 delineates the evolution of government policy leading to control over the shipments of mercury (from Almadén in Spain, Huancavélica in Peru, and Chíncheo in the Orient) necessary for the amalgamation processing of American silver ore. Chapter 5 follows silver and Jesuits from Peru in China, Japan, India, and the Philippines. The sixth chapter, on population movements between the Orient and Peru, pursues the human evidence of early empire building in the form of trace elements of Asians (and other non-Spanish populations) that have turned up in early accounts and censuses. In the seventh and final chapter, the author focuses on sharply different models of Catholic evangelization implemented in Japan and Peru.

Iwasaki succeeds in putting a human face on emergent relations between Peru and the Far East even while situating his narrative in the larger stories of the colo-

nial empire and its archives. This is a fascinating book with a rich lode of narrative and archival ores.

JAMES P. ITO-ADLER, Florida International University

### National Period

*The Foreign Policy of Peru.* By RONALD BRUCE ST. JOHN. Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 1992. Notes. Bibliography. Index. xiii, 269 pp. Cloth. \$40.00.

*The Foreign Policy of Peru* offers a broad overview of Peruvian diplomatic history from 1821 to 1991. Using printed primary and secondary sources almost exclusively, the book's 269 pages include a brief introduction and conclusion, ten chapters of text, an excellent 20-page bibliography, and a very good index. Seven chapters (143 pages) discuss events from the declaration of independence in 1821 to the election of Augusto Leguía in 1908; three (70 pages) deal with the period between 1908 and 1991.

The book logically focuses on Peru's continuous boundary disputes with its neighbors, along with the the War of the Pacific, its precursor events, and its aftermath. Other important issues, such as the interplay of internal politics and foreign affairs; relations with Europe, Japan, and the United States; and international economic and military matters, are given inadequate treatment. Indeed, the book treats twentieth-century diplomatic history much too cavalierly, particularly the interwar and World War II years—the period of Ronald St. John's particular expertise. Although the author provides a cogent synthesis of that very complex era, 20 pages seem insufficient for a discussion of the very important economic, political, and ideological events that helped shape Peru's foreign relations for several decades.

The book's major weaknesses, however, stem from the author's tendency to overstate the importance of his work and deliver less than he promises. The book offers no major historical reinterpretation of Peruvian foreign policy, as the author claims; contains no "detailed analysis" of the forces that have helped shape Peru's foreign policy since independence; and fails to show the Peruvian experience to be "a case study in the general issue area of Third World foreign policy" (p. xi). It is difficult to achieve all the desired goals when the twentieth century is allotted a mere 70 pages.

Such criticism, however, is not intended to discourage readers. This work is a useful addition to the very scarce literature in English on Peruvian foreign policy. Indeed, this is the only work that offers both specialists and nonspecialists a handy guide to and explanation of Peru's many disputes, treaties, agreements, and policies in a coherent, well-researched, and balanced fashion.

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