

francés entre el patriciado poblano jugó un papel de primer orden José Monzo y Jaramillo, dibujante y arquitecto poblano formado en Francia al lado del arquitecto Charles Percier. Galí revisa la producción arquitectónica de Monzo en el ámbito regional comparando estas realizaciones con las ejecutadas en la Academia de San Carlos, en la ciudad de México. La confrontación resulta esclarecedora al revelar que en la enseñanza del dibujo impactó con mayor fuerza el modelo francés en Puebla frente al predominio de una pedagogía española e italiana en la ciudad capital. En su indagación, la autora echó mano de las láminas francesas en las colecciones de la Academia poblana, y a partir de éstas y otras pistas, alcanza a precisar los orígenes del estilo neoclásico en la arquitectura civil y religiosa de Puebla.

Por último, Adela M. Pineda se concentra en el afrancesamiento de la generación de escritores que editaron la revista *Azul*. El texto alude básicamente a dos cuestiones: en primer término, la figura de Manuel Gutiérrez Nájera y su discurso conciliador entre el espíritu modernista pragmático de *Azul* y las facciones divergentes de ese espíritu, mucho más inclinadas a un decadentismo a ultranza. La segunda cuestión alude a la presencia de autores franceses en las páginas de la revista, a manera de inventario de propuestas estéticas y preocupaciones políticas con las que confraternizaron los primeros modernistas mexicanos. Desde este doble mirador, la autora recrea el imaginario de escritores finiseculares en su pretensión de conjugar las paradojas de la modernidad, siendo a la vez decadentes y positivistas, parnasianos y románticos, realistas y artemuristas (p. 413).

Visto en su conjunto, el libro resulta un trabajo valioso por su propuesta de repensar desde nuevas perspectivas los sentidos y significados de la presencia francesa en diversos ámbitos del quehacer mexicano. Los diferentes ensayos muestran las potencialidades de un emprendimiento académico que necesariamente debe consolidarse a través de un equipo de trabajo capaz de generar nuevas indagatorias sobre temas y problemas particularmente descuidados en el quehacer historiográfico mexicano.

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K. LYNN STONER (ed.): *Cuban and Cuban-American Women: An Annotated Bibliography*. Wilmington, DE: SR Books, 2000.

Bibliographies are difficult to judge; those outside of the field can seldom assess if there have been significant omissions, or if they account for the

latest scholarship. The merits of this exceptional research tool, however, will be evident to students of Latin America and the Caribbean. Lynn Stoner and Luis Hipólito Serrano Pérez's work offers some 2000 annotated entries—both archival and scholarly—pertaining to Cuban and Cuban-American women from the late nineteenth to the twentieth centuries, with the bulk focusing on the latter. Individual entries range from a few lines on a little-known *mambisa*, to references to entire collections of government and statistical data, to biographies. Six chapters are ordered chronologically and divided into sections covering the turn of the century, the early Republic, Batista's regime, the years of turmoil leading to the revolution, and post-revolutionary society. The concluding chapter concentrates on Cuban women in "exile," a term that the authors do not always differentiate adequately from migration.

A useful introduction precedes each chapter and describes in broad outline events affecting women's experiences during the period at hand. However, only Edwin N. Acosta's final introductory essay attempts a review of the historiography. Students and researchers might have profited from such an effort throughout, which also would have lent additional substance to the volume's short introduction. Those pages are so brief that some intriguing statements are left without adequate support. The authors suggest (p. xvi), for instance, that contemporary Cuban women in both the island and the United States have lost their "focus on women's issues as such." They do not say, however, what sorts of issues these might be, nor do they refer readers to the scholarship on such debates.

Among the volume's many virtues, few are as noteworthy as its thorough cataloguing of widely dispersed sources housed in various Cuban repositories, including the Archivo Nacional, Federación de Mujeres Cubanas, Instituto de Literatura y Lingüística, and Biblioteca Nacional José Martí. Researchers armed with this work will be spared days of combing through catalogues and will benefit from the collective knowledge of dozens of Cuban bibliographers and archivists who collaborated with Stoner and Serrano Pérez. In addition, the volume draws from collections in the United States, most notably those at the Library of Congress and the Fletcher Library at the University of Florida.

The bibliographers' selection criteria are not stated explicitly. In general, however, most entries should be of interest to those concerned with the social history of women, feminism, politics, and literature. Although the volume does include sources relevant to the study of gender and its construction, these appear to be fewer in number. This may reflect the relative lack of scholarship (much of which has been produced outside of Cuba, as the bibliographers note), and perhaps also difficulties in narrowing the universe of relevant archival materials.

Even if the historiography does not receive all of the attention one might wish for, the *Bibliography of Cuban and Cuban American Women* is invaluable as a research and reference guide. This volume, assembled with painstaking care, is unparalleled in its thoroughness. Furthermore, the materials are presented so as to allow students and researchers to launch their projects without much delay. The bibliography is indexed extensively. A subject index covers women's organizations and notable feminists by name, as well as topics ranging from AIDS to suffrage. All entries are also listed under the author's name. Teachers, too, may find this bibliography useful in course preparation.

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MARÍA ESTELA SPINELLI, ALICIA SERVETTO, MARCELA FERRARI, GABRIELA CLOSA (comps.): *La conformación de las identidades políticas en la Argentina del siglo XX*. Córdoba: Ferreyra Editor, 2000.

One of the traits that has marked the historiography of Argentina since the mid-1980s has been the reemergence of political history. Moreover, political history has been partially transformed by its integration with social and cultural history. This renewal of interest after the return of democracy in Argentina should not be surprising. Longstanding and massive political failure permitted the horrific military regime to seize power in 1976. Clearly, historians want to find the roots of that failure, but also to find elements of the political culture worth preserving. One cannot say that politics does not matter. Numerous well-done monographs and shorter pieces have appeared in recent years, focusing not only on the capital but also on the provinces. The work on the provinces has usually come in the form of chapters in collective works. This attention to the provinces is a welcome trend, since as so much of Argentine historiography has been Buenos Aires centered and as is obviously the case, the rest of the country is not the capital.

The book under review is very much part of this larger intellectual effort. The authors first presented the chapters in a conference at the Universidad Nacional de Córdoba in November, 1998. The focus is on the provinces of Córdoba and Buenos Aires. Like all collections, some of the contributions are stronger than others, but with the exception of the first and the last chapters, which are keynote presentations, there is a strong sense of intellectual cohesion built around the creation of political identities.

It is impossible, in a relatively short review, to comment on all the articles,