

book actively broadens the definition of an intellectual and what counted as knowledge by locating them outside the formal boundaries of print and high culture. Her case studies clearly document the poly-directional nature of knowledge generation and its relationship to both state-building and nation-making (not the same thing) in nineteenth-century Argentina, Chile, and Peru.

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STEFAN RINKE, *Latin America and the First World War*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017.

In recent years, especially following the centennial of the Great War, a series of new historical studies about the impact of the First World War on Latin America have contributed to reinterpreting and revising significantly its importance for the region. Most of this recent scholarship, including recent works by Olivier Compagnon, María Inés Tato, Ana Paula Pires, and Hernán Otero, among others, has focused on the role of the press and adopted in certain cases global, transnational, and comparative perspectives. Although the outbreak of the First World War did not have a direct effect on Latin American countries, reexamining how it was presented and discussed in the press and reinterpreting it as a global moment and from a comparative perspective, has prompted a number of historians to illuminate and shed new light on the significant impact it had on Latin American countries individually and on Latin America as a whole. This recent literature shows how the depiction and discussion of the Great War in the press, including periodicals, images of the war, photos and illustrations, generated wide-ranging ideological, cultural, and social effects across the region. Stefan Rinke's thoughtful and remarkable book, *Latin America and the First World War* (2017), is a direct product of this recent historiographical renewal. The book draws mainly on a wide range of primary sources from the press and published works of intellectuals, diplomats, and politicians, as well as social and political activists. It presents itself as a global history of the First World War. Therefore, it is worth assessing its contribution primarily in relation to these two important dimensions and its inception within this new emerging historiography. Published as part of the Cambridge University Press series "Global and International History" and as a translation of the original German version, Rinke's book makes an important contribution to the understanding of Latin American progressive and more active engagement in global affairs and its assimilation to modern international society.

The book situates and explores the First World War mainly as a global moment, but in certain specific chapters it also adopts a classic international history perspective, particularly in chapters 2, 3, and 4. In the introduction, Rinke makes clear and explicit the main argument of the book, according to which the First World War was not simply the catalyst of an array of historical transformations that were already underway in the region, but rather a transformative global phenomena for the region in terms of both ideas and social realities. This transformation contributed in turn to the formation of what Rinke has termed a “global mindset” in Latin America, that is, “an awareness of the importance of worldwide interdependencies and processes of integration” (6). The first chapter introduces an authentic global approach by offering a broader contextual overview of Latin American history as a global entanglement, from independence to the concrete context of 1914, exploring the legacy of European colonialism, the effects of European immigration, the integration of the region to world markets and the rise of US hegemony and its projection as an “imperialist race” on the continent.

Chapters 2, 3, and 4 focus on the evolution of the Great War from 1914 to 1919 and the different national reactions, from an attitude of neutrality to one of direct and indirect involvement. Special attention is devoted to Mexico, as well as South American nations. Although one could find here a detailed exploration of the impact of the Great War in the press and the public sphere, these three chapters adopt a classic international history perspective, for they map how the evolution of what was initially a European conflict was assimilated, envisioned, and perceived in a diverse set of national contexts and the important role played by the United States in prompting many Latin American countries to get involved in the conflict. For instance, not surprisingly Rinke draws heavily on the classic and superb book by Friedrich Katz, *The Secret War in Mexico* (1981), which is particularly representative of a traditional international history approach to the connections between the Great War and the Mexican Revolution.

In the two final chapters, chapters 5 and 6, Rinke displays a truly global historical approach, and advances the main argument of the book. While chapter 5 examines the decline of Europe as a point of reference for Latin America and a model of civilization, and the vindication of Americanism and Latin Americanism as new horizons for the future, chapter 6 explores the legacy of the Great War and the formation of transnational social movements, and regional identities and visions. The emergence of nationalism, regional identities, such as Ibero-Americanism, Latin-Americanism, Indo-Americanism, as well as new social movements with a regional scope, such as the so-called Latin American University Reform, are depicted as broader transnational effects generated by the Great War. The First World War, so Rinke concludes, stimulated Latin

American intellectuals, politicians, and social activists to envision a different future for the region, one based on its own identity, values, and traditions, taking a step back from European traditions.

Last but not least, Rinke offers an insightful exploration of a diverse set of social movements that emerged during the Great War, as well as the international thought of a number of intellectual, diplomatic, and political figures whose contributions acquired relevance in this specific conjuncture, such as Rui Barbosa, Alejandro Alvarez, Manuel Ugarte, Ernesto Quesada, Isidro Fabela, and Santiago Pérez Triana, among others. One notable weakness of the book is that inter-regional, transnational intellectual and political connections within Latin America during the Great War are somehow overlooked. For instance, although Rinke refers explicitly to an “ongoing exchange with each other” among Latin American intellectuals (240), these exchanges and connections are not examined and mapped in detail, particularly regarding Latin American anti-imperialist ideologies and their wider inter-regional connections, the transnational exchanges involved in the so-called University Reform, which gave birth to the APRA in Peru and its dissemination as a truly regional network in exile across the region, and the transnational exchanges and solidarity networks generated by the Mexican Revolution among intellectuals, activists, and politicians within the region.

All in all, Rinke’s important book shows convincingly that the Great War not only entailed a departure from European traditions, it also produced a social and ideological transformation of a global scale in the region and consolidated a new Latin American global mindset to be projected towards a rather uncertain future.

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JULIETTE DUMONT, *Diplomatie culturelle et fabrique des identités. Argentine, Brésil, Chili (1919-1946)*. Rennes: Presses Universitaires de Rennes, 2018.

In a text published more than twenty years ago that has unfortunately received almost no attention, Ilmar Rohloff de Mattos proposed—albeit in a very non-conceptual way—a new approach to the formation of the Brazilian national identity. Departing from the very well-known football rivalry between Brazil and Argentina, Mattos used sports metaphors to postulate (for he presented almost no support from documentation) an idea that heuristically resembled Anne-Marie Thiesse’s formula according to which “there is nothing more international than the creation of national identities.” Mattos wrote that some of the more important tropes around which much debate arose about the Brazilian identity have an