In short, *The Smoking Gods* offers a highly specialized text that will be of use as a reference source combined with illustrations that will delight both the specialist and non-specialist.

University of Arizona

T. Patrick Culbert


This history of the Argentine province of Entre Ríos presents major political events between 1520, the opening date of chapter 1, and 1969, the closing date of chapter 14. The last chapter contains the titles, authors, and dates of Entrerrianos’ literary work.

The object of the book is to offer an inventory of historical events year by year. Although the author presents them elegantly, the reader finds no attempt to establish patterns or to offer interpretations. The work lacks both an introduction and conclusion as well as references to primary documentation consulted. Although each chapter gives an agenda of secondary readings, the work also lacks a bibliography. Prepared at a secondary education level and with the specific objective of assisting Argentine students to memorize the historical facts and names of Entre Ríos political heroes, the sequences of historical events selected for the work is correct, and the work may be of general research use. Ways in which Entre Ríos provincial history compares to that of other provinces remain unexplained.

The city of Paraná in Entre Ríos is unique in that it became the Capital Provisoria de la Confederación Argentina with Justo José de Urquiza as president for a decade. This significant event took place in 1852 as thirteen provinces separated themselves from Buenos Aires. Therefore it would be interesting to comparatively explore the impact that the historical position of Entre Ríos had on both the city and country social organization and cultural values. Although the book evokes an intellectual tradition of past decades, it is appropriate for the current Argentine educational system.

University of Pennsylvania

Rubén E. Reina


This text is an anthology of the poetry of Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz and contains the text of her *Respuesta a Sor Filotea.* It also includes a recapitulation of Sor Juana’s life, and some comments on her as the first Latin American feminist. The section on poetry presents a short introduction to each of the different poetic styles Sor Juana used such as the romance, the redondilla, the villancico, the glosa, and the endechea. The volume does not include her theater or her prose other than the *Respuesta.* Although this edition holds neither critical surprises about Sor Juana nor about her work, the author does claim to have cleared up errors made in the printing of other editions of her work. This edition is a useful tool for the classroom and for those who would begin the study of Sor Juana, and comes at a time when