

era of Juan Perón. Of the eleven essays in this book, four are devoted to the Perón era, two to the authoritarian *nacionalistas*, two to labor issues, and the remainder to the recruitment of bishops, to the army in the early 1960s, and (a little incongruously) to the development of the party system of Uruguay. The segment of the book subtitled “Las ideas y los proyectos” for the most part covers some familiar ground. It includes a study of *La Nueva República*, the reactionary newspaper of the late 1920s, and two pieces on cultural aspects of Peronism of the type that have appeared quite frequently during recent years. The book also includes three local studies, two on the always intriguing history of Tandil and one on the rise of Peronism in the national territory of Neuquén.

On balance the book brings together more original data than either new topics or novel interpretations. On occasion important historiography is missing from the discussion and the notes. For example, an essay by Daniel Mazzei on the divisions in the Argentine army between 1962 and 1966 omits any direct references to the well-known works by Robert A. Potash and Alain Rouquié. Two essays in particular, by Susana Bianchi and Nicolás Iñigo Carrera, pass the test of originality on all fronts. Bianchi’s piece examines the recruitment of bishops between 1860 and 1960. She illustrates the diverse origins of the bishops, many of whom came from immigrant backgrounds. Bianchi shows that the notorious conservatism of the Argentine Church did not stem from its dominance by a hierarchy of reactionary criollos. The author also makes some important observations about the close relationship between state-building in Argentina in the 1860s under Bartolomé Mitre and his successors, and the reconstruction of the Argentine Church under porteño leadership and funding.

Iñigo Carrera’s study of a rarely mentioned general strike in Buenos Aires in January 1936 illustrates the overall strength of this book. The author notes that during the strike violent incidents (gunfights, battles with the police, sabotage) occurred unevenly in different parts of the city and for the most part were concentrated in three of the twenty electoral districts. Iñigo Carrera relates the high incidence of violence to the social structure of these three districts. He provides a unique and very impressive district-by-district description of Buenos Aires in 1936, and shows how the violence occurred in recently developed areas in which domestic capitalism prevailed and the industrial proletariat remained undeveloped. All the essays in this book bear the same hallmark of hard work, although not always to quite the same effect as Iñigo Carrera’s contribution.

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*Cousins and Strangers: Spanish Immigrants in Buenos Aires, 1850–1930.* By JOSE C. MOYA. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1998. Maps. Tables. Figures. Appendix. Notes. xviii, 567 pp. Cloth, \$55.00. Paper, \$25.00.

Professor Moya uses the theme of “cousins and strangers” as the basis for unifying a vast amount of information on the emigration and acculturation of Spaniards into

Argentina and Argentine society. The Spanish were cousins to the Argentines, removed by time and place, yet still part of the family. Nevertheless, they were immigrants in this new land of Argentina and as such strangers. This duality is also translated into the migration of populations and the absorption of that population into the host country. This is a social history that attempts successfully to describe the specific immigrant experience of the Spanish in Argentina as an example of the more general phenomena of immigration and acculturation worldwide. The author has been particularly meticulous in presenting information on Spanish emigration and absorption without being lost in minutia. He sticks to his plan of presentation, a remarkable feat given the amount of material presented.

The chapters are clear and well presented in an organized manner. The format moves the reader through the process of understanding the reasons behind the emigration of this Iberian population to its new homeland in Argentina and the problems it encountered in creating a new life in the New World. It is also notable, given the importance of the Spanish in the demographic composition of modern Argentina, how few studies have been written on the subject. This work fills the gaps in our understanding of this important topic in modern Argentine historiography. What Professor Samuel L. Baily has done for Italian immigration to Argentina, Professor Moya has now done for Spanish immigration. *Cousins and Strangers* is richly documented and well written, while the citations and explanatory notes are well presented and serve to move us through the intricacies of the subject. If I have a complaint, it is not the lack of sources, but rather in how these are presented. It would have been very helpful to have included a traditional bibliography in addition to the charts, tables, maps, and appendixes.

On a personal note, my own family emigrated from Andalucia in 1909, encountered the New World in Mexico, and experienced many of the same problems faced by those fellow Spaniards in Argentina, except for the fact that my family's experience was complicated by the Mexican Revolution. When I visited my relatives in Spain for the first time in the early 1970s, they proudly showed me every letter and photograph they had received "from America." And when I went to visit the family home in Martos, J  n, I was uncertain of its exact location, so I asked an aged women dressed in black if she knew the home of Juan de D  s de Castro G  lvez. Although she did, she also carefully advised me that he did not live there any more because "se fue a Am  rica." She still remembered her neighbor after more than 60 years. Such was the imprint of immigration on the collective memory of both the homeland and the host countries. This study serves us well as historians and as children of immigrants in the land of immigrants.

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