

people make their worlds is usually more subconscious than articulated. Likewise, much of the book's argumentation is based on correspondence between officers and the company's London authorities. We learn about how the upper echelons of the household/company—the "estate owners" and the "estate Stewarts"—wanted the culture to operate, but not how the rank-and-file servant lived their life in the household factory. In the end, we are left with something like a photographic negative of these servants, seeing the framework in which they were asked to live, and shadows of how they may have managed to inhabit these spaces, but not their own feelings about the household/company they lived in/served. Filling in these voices and experiences, perhaps by a return to the social history approaches of the 1970s and 1980s, is one way to continue exploring the premise that Stephen has laid out here. As the most important British imperial force in western Canada before 1870, there is certainly a need to pick up these and other lines of enquiry so that we can better know this company and the central role it played in Canadian history.

Tolly Bradford  
*Concordia University of Edmonton*

BIRN, Anne-Emanuelle and Raúl Necochea LÓPEZ, eds. – *Peripheral Nerve: Health and Medicine in Cold War Latin America*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2020. 376 p.

*Peripheral Nerve* is an important contribution to the historiography of the Latin American Cold War, a field that has experienced a major transformation in the last two decades. A foreword by Gilbert Joseph and an introduction and epilogue from the book's editors provide the theoretical and methodological framework to nine case studies, divided in three sections that correspond to different sub-periods—early, mature, and late years. The point of departure is that health and medicine represent another major arena in which the Cold War was fought in the region. Latin American health and medical actors operated in a postwar context characterized by contending forces of reform and revolution, shaped by the imperatives of economic development and modernization and the impact of the bipolar conflict. Those actors moved across fluid boundaries and in multi-layered networks at domestic, regional, and transnational levels. Health and medicine were not only specific areas of professional expertise, but also sites for struggles around political, social, and cultural power.

From these premises, the book relates to recent scholarship on the Cold War that reframes its temporal, spatial, and methodological boundaries. In terms of chronology, the chapters indicate that the Cold War did not just start in 1947 but had deeper historical roots in the preceding decades, as argued by Joseph in his foreword and suggested by Anne-Emanuelle Birn in her introduction. This can be seen, for example, in Birn's exploration of the life of the Dutch American nurse Lini de Vries and her international, antifascist past from the 1930s and early 1940s; Jennifer Lynn

Lambe's analysis of the Freudian and Pavlovian psychiatric approaches in Cuba; and Jadwiga Pieper-Mooney's study on German roots of social medicine in Chile.

Regarding geographical boundaries, the book makes a convincing case for looking at the Cold War in Latin America beyond the bipolar dynamics of the conflict between the superpowers or the hegemonic and totalizing power of the United States in the region. While constrained by Cold War dynamics and domestic realities, health actors nevertheless actively drew from diverse ideological and historical traditions, engaged both superpowers and even played them against each other, and resorted to South-South solidarities. In this vein, Marcos Ramos describes the emergence of a nationalist, leftist, and anti-imperialist movement in Argentine psychiatry in the late 1960s and early 1970s that rejected both American and Soviet trends. Cheasty Anderson explores the particular interests and agendas involved in the Cuban medical diplomacy in Sandinista Nicaragua from 1979 to 1990, while Gabriel Soto Laveaga analyzes the Mexican pharmaceutical sector in relation to both expanding control of the United States and alternative relations with the Soviet Union.

In turn, reframing the temporal and spatial boundaries results in a fundamental methodological shift. The chapters clearly convey that despite its relative peripheral location, Latin America did not only experience the Cold War as a derivative of the broader conflict between the superpowers. Latin American health actors had their own agendas and sources of professional, political, and ideological inspiration. This echoes Greg Grandin's insights on Latin America as the place where the United States forged many of its Cold War policies and tools. However, this book goes beyond that notion by resituating the region and arguing for a more decentered approach, one in which the limits and contradictions of US power and influence in the region can be neatly perceived. Such is the case of the Rockefeller Foundation's opposition to Bolivian medical training in relation to domestic anti-Communism in the United States, analyzed by Nicole Pacino, and Raúl Necochea López's exploration of the tensions, contradictions, and interests of the different actors involved in the Puerto Rican Family Life Study.

While the book frames health and medicine within the broader and more recent historiography on the Cold War, it also establishes a direct dialog with the specific studies on the cultural Cold War in Latin America, such as those by Joseph, Eric Zolov, and Patrick Iber, among others—and, as noted in a polemic between Joseph and Marcelo Casals in *Cold War History* in 2019, by many scholars in Latin America beyond American academic institutions. Similar to those studies, the book's chapters reveal the ideological and political dimensions of health and medicine in Latin America. In many cases, medical concerns were specifically addressed through explicit ideological lenses that involved clear racial and gendered considerations, as was the case with the Puerto Rican Family Life Study and the Rockefeller Foundation's evaluation of Bolivian medical training.

In dealing with their subjects, individual chapters adopt different approaches. The chapters on Puerto Rico, Chile, and Nicaragua address questions of state power within the broader Cold War framework. Other contributors offer more biographical and intimate perspectives, like Birn's study of de Vries and Gilberto Hochman and

Carlos Henrique Assunção Paiva's analysis of the Brazilian eminent parasitologist Samuel Barnsley Pessoa. Others adopt a social history approach that render more visible the voices of different actors, such as those who participated in the Cuban medical diplomacy in Nicaragua and the Puerto Rican Family Life Study. The book's emphasis on transnational movement and circulation of knowledge also dialogs with the scholarship on Latin American intellectual, cultural, and political networks by scholars such as Alexandra Pita Gonzales, Eduardo Devés Valdés, and Liliana Weinberg. In this sense, personal, professional, and institutional networks at the international and national levels were crucial for discussing and implementing specific health initiatives and policies in the region within and beyond the boundaries of the Cold War. The editors' epilogue summarizes the book's key points, reflects on legacies beyond the chronological end of the Cold War in the region, and suggests a number of fruitful topics and areas for further research.

In summary, the book's theoretical insights and solid empirical research not only provide a rich and nuanced analysis of the history of health and medicine in twentieth-century Latin America, they also open relevant comparative perspectives with other fields within the Latin American Cold War as well as other specific historiographies regarding politics, economics, science, culture, and international relations.

Jorge A. Nállim  
*University of Manitoba*

JANIGAN, Mary – *The Art of Sharing: The Richer and Poorer Provinces since Confederation*. Montréal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2020. 496 p.

Historians who study the apparatus of formal democratic participation—the ballot, elections, political parties and the party system, taxes and the welfare state—walk a fine line. Do we engage with the public's often hazy or heated understanding of the material, in recognition of the importance of democracy as a social practice and in keeping with socio-cultural history's dictum of meaning-making from below, or with other disciplines' more technical work on these topics, where an instrumental orientation privileges the perspective of the expert? It's not our job to fact check our sources. On the subject of provincial equalization, though, most scholars would appreciate the first few pointed paragraphs of Mary Janigan's *The Art of Sharing*. She bluntly states that Premier Jason Kenney—an avid proponent of the idea that the province of Alberta whose budgets for which he is responsible suffers unfairly from equalization—knowingly misrepresents the nature of the program as part of a “gospel of grievance” (p. 3). It is an exceedingly well written and carefully argued account of the emergence of equalization over several decades leading to 1957, focusing in particular on the issues arising out of the Great Depression of the 1930s and underlining the instructive role played by early Australian innovations.