

Letras Hispanas

Volume 15, 2019

TITLE: *Hombres en movimiento: masculinidades españolas en los exilios y emigraciones, 1939-1999*

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PUBLISHER: Purdue UP

YEAR: 2018

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Recent years have witnessed the publication of several valuable monographs and edited volumes that explore the ways in which masculinities are depicted and constructed in Hispanic literature. However, the analysis of the impact that migration has on masculinity offered by Iker González-Allende in *Hombres en movimiento* stands out among these important scholarly contributions by virtue of addressing a subject that has not been consistently studied by scholars of Spanish literature and doing so in a manner that is both erudite and elegant.

An abandonment of one's country of birth, be it for political or economic reasons, represents a destabilizing experience that is bound to have an impact on male identity which tends to rely heavily on a man's capacity to exercise a measure of control over his existence. González-Allende is not blinded by the neoliberal belief in the primacy of unmediated personal choice that often informs scholarly discussions of migration, which is why he avoids giving too much weight to the distinction between forced political exile and the supposedly freely chosen economic emigration. Without sacrificing rich contextualization of the work of each author he analyzes in the book, González-Allende makes a convincing and original argument about the similarities in the way that these writers' artistic output reflects the transformational impact of migration on their understanding of masculinity.

The book's structure represents one of the most impressive achievements of this beautifully written and well-argued volume. Each of its seven chapters analyzes one or two authors whose writing addresses a certain kind of masculinity that is molded by migration. González-Allende strikes an elusive balance between offering a valuable addition to the existing criticism on each writer and maintaining a consistent line of argumentation that demonstrates the ways in which the authors' experience of migration transforms their vision of masculinity.

The first part of *Hombres en movimiento* discusses works of literature inspired by exilic experiences of their authors. The analysis of Luis de Castresana's *El otro árbol de Guernica* (1967) in the first chapter adds to the existing robust body of criticism on the novel a heretofore unexplored perspective as to the link between the protagonist's exile during the Civil War and his simultaneous adoption of a traditional masculinity and a conservative vision of national identity. González-Allende's brilliant reading of Juan José Domenchina's post-war exile poetry in the second chapter connects the imagery of the shadow, the double, the broken wings and the fall, which lies at the center of the poet's oeuvre of this period, with Domenchina's perception of exile as a castrating experience that saps his sexual and creative energy. The third chapter explores the ways in which Juan

Gil-Albert uses the abundance of leisure in exile to explore his homosexuality. González-Allende demonstrates that the poet's reliance on nature-related imagery allows Gil-Albert to position homosexuality as a way of being that exists in complete harmony with nature. Chapter four, without which this part of the volume would not be complete, relies on a short story by Francisco Ayala and a play by Max Aub to trace the impact of the protagonists' return from exile on their masculinity. The idea that a return – whether real or anticipated – to the country of origin is an integral part of exile that distinguishes it from emigration is, of course, not new. What constitutes the original and necessary contribution of González-Allende's book is his exploration of the interplay between a post-exilic return and a frustrated desire to solidify a sense of masculinity eroded by a protracted absence from Spain.

The second part of the book addresses the writers whose artistic output reflects their personal experience of emigration motivated by economic or personal considerations. It begins with a chapter on novels by Patricio Chamizo and Víctor Canicio that are rooted in the emigration wave of the 1960s which brought thousands of Spanish workers to Germany in search of better employment op-

portunities. This chapter echoes some of the motifs of the opening chapter of the first part of the book as it points to a consolidation of the traditional masculinity in the characters forced to leave Spain for a wealthier European country. In a similar way, González-Allende's analysis of Terenci Moix's memoir *Extraño en el paraíso* reads like a continuation of a discussion of emigration's impact on gay male identity that began with González-Allende's reading of Juan Gil-Albert's poetry earlier in the volume. This interconnectedness between the two parts of *Hombres en movimiento* lends support to the author's thesis about the similarities in the effects that different forms of migration have on masculinity. The last chapter of the book discusses novels by Antonio Muñoz Molina and Javier Cercas that are protagonized by academics whose sense of maleness is negatively impacted by becoming part of US academia.

Hombres en movimiento is a necessary and timely volume that is rooted in a nuanced vision of traumatic experiences arising from different types of migration and their impact on masculinity. It will prove invaluable to scholars whose interests lie in the intersection of gender theory and migration studies.