Natalia Milanesio's article, "Food Politics and Consumption in Peronist Argentina", examines the role of state politics with regards to food consumption and the many implications that result from these politics during the presidency of Juan Perón. The article is divided into sections about: beef consumption and nationalism, luxury and entitlement, health and fish consumption, food modernity, and the conclusion.

The consumption of beef was so key important, states Milanesio, because it embodied the Peronist ideas of social justice along with what had been considered a "luxury food" being widely available for almost everyone. Milanesio believes that the intervention of the state was crucial in making food affordable. The state intervention was also important in keeping the wages of factory workers to a level such that they could purchase food while contributing to the broader consumer economy. From this, food went beyond what was simply a nutritional necessity to a hedonistic venture. Food came to symbolize pleasure and higher beef consumption represented a higher standard of living.

Anti-Peronists began to argue that the cost and availability of beef versus the cost and availability of other foods for a more well-rounded diet such as, milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables, forced many to consume beef. The government went on to acknowledge that the typical Argentine diet was lacking in "protective foods". The Peronist government put prohibitions on beef, advocated for greater fish consumption and called for a return to Argentina's older culinary traditions in response to this. This was successful, as Argentina went from the first highest national beef consumer to the fourth. The 1950's Peronist diet of "eating well" embodied a much more expansive part of Argentina's culture than the earlier beef consumption.

Milanesio's article is very interesting in that it examines the enormous influence that food has on a culture. By controlling the diet of Argentina, the Peronist government had a tremendous effect on multiple facets of the lives of the Argentine people. The government was successfully able to make sweeping changes in the diet through their control. While I believe that Milanesio makes a good point about the Peronist government affecting food consumption, she may not, perhaps, have taken enough into account other factors. Factors such as less availability of beef, greater technological advancements and other underlying factors could have played just as much of a role in the shift of Argentina's diet, if not more so. Milanesio appears to have a bias towards the Peronist government, likely having been born in Argentina. She does, however, draw from a large base of sources, which indicates a rather broad survey of the topic.