

tional Panglossian vision of economic history in which almost everything that happens is for the better. Ringrose speculates surprisingly little about what constitutes economic success. His definition—long-term growth in population and per capita gross national product—virtually precludes failure; one wonders which European countries did *not* meet such minimalist criteria. He spends even less time asking why Spaniards have been so little impressed by their achievements as a nation. While a sense of relative backwardness plays an important role in local perceptions of failure, many Spaniards doubtless cast a cold eye on their history because they believe that their country has not lived up to its considerable human, cultural, and even natural potential.

Measures of collective success and failure will ultimately always be subjective. About this side of history, Ringrose's exercise in optimism has little to offer. The rest, however, is well done. There has been no better reconstruction of the economic underpinnings of the transition to modernity in Spain. Even skeptics will find much to ponder in this bold effort at historical synthesis.

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*José Martí in the United States: The Florida Experience.* Edited by LOUIS A. PÉREZ, JR. Tempe: Arizona State University Center for Latin American Studies, 1995. Photographs. Notes. x, 114 pp. Paper. \$25.00.

The essays in this volume were originally presented in Tampa in October 1992, at a conference to explore how José Martí and the Cuban emigré communities in Florida worked together in the early 1890s to promote Cuban independence from Spain. After 1892, Ybor City, West Tampa, Key West, and Martí City (Ocala) emerged as centers of that effort. Martí's writings, speeches, and visits to these Cuban groups greatly influenced them in their pursuit of *Cuba libre*.

The contributors to this book represent several disciplines in their approach to the topic. Among the historians, Enrique Collazo Pérez (Instituto de Historia, Havana) writes of the Liga Patriótica Cubana, a working-class club of emigré separatists founded in Tampa, and of Martí's efforts to persuade them to join the Cuban Revolutionary Party in 1892. Nancy A. Hewitt (Duke University) reveals the role of women, especially in Tampa, in the Cuban independence movement, female oratory, club activities, and fundraising. L. Glenn Westfall (Hillsborough Community College, Tampa) describes the founding of Martí City in the late 1880s by Ocala developers and Cuban cigar manufacturers.

Nancy R. Mirabal (University of Michigan) examines Martí's writings and speeches on the subject of racism and his mostly unsuccessful efforts to eliminate prejudice among the Cuban emigrés, not only against Afro-Cubans but also against Afro-Americans. Adalberto A. Ronda Varona (Centro de Estudios Martianos, Havana) seeks to apply the writings of the French Hispanist Noel Salomon and the Cuban author Rafael Cepeda to Martí's famous speech, "With All and For the Good

of All," given at the Liceo Cubano in Tampa on November 26, 1891. C. Neale Ronning (New School for Social Research), a political scientist, reviews Martí's works on Cuban civic virtues and the contrasting lack of ethics among North American policymakers who had designs on an independent Cuba.

Three of the contributors are specialists in language and literature. Agnes I. Lugo-Ortiz (Dartmouth) concentrates on Martí's biographical sketches in *Patria*, intended for the Cuban emigrés. He provided examples of the moral virtues of earlier Cuban patriots as a means of gaining emigré support for the independence movement. Ivan A. Schulman (University of Illinois, Urbana) examines the 117 entries by cigar workers in the *Album* presented to Martí in Key West in 1891 as early and unofficial manifestations of his apotheosis. The novelist José Yglesias contributes a personal memoir of growing up in Tampa in the 1920s, with Martí as an admired and living presence in recollections by family members, and his own study of Martí's life and writings.

These essays are informative, well researched, and interesting, not only for Martí scholars but also for the general reader.

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*U.S.-Mexico Borderlands: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives*. Edited by OSCAR J. MARTÍNEZ. Wilmington: Scholarly Resources, 1996. Notes. Bibliography. xix, 264 pp. Cloth, \$40.00. Paper, \$16.95.

Oscar Martínez' volume joins a number of outstanding texts in Scholarly Resources' Jaguar series. *U.S.-Mexico Borderlands* collects previously published but widely scattered articles and monograph chapters, yielding a book that will have great value in the classroom. After using it last winter in my border course, I can give it an enthusiastic endorsement. Students reported that the book not only helped them to understand the chronology of border development but also presented aspects of border history not available from other sources. Unlike many collections of readings, this volume is well organized enough to serve as a basic text; scholars in border studies have long awaited such a collection.

The volume's seven sections treat a series of key topics: the emergence of the boundary between Mexico and the United States, nineteenth-century conflict in the border region, social consolidation at the turn of the century, the Mexican Revolution, the Prohibition era and the Great Depression, the trend toward postwar interdependence, and late twentieth-century cultural change. Martínez provides a brief introduction to each reading that lays out the historical and historiographical contexts.

All the sections pair scholarly treatments with period documents. Students read not only Richard Griswold del Castillo's analysis of the Treaty of Guadalupe, for example, but also the Treaty of Guadalupe itself, the Texas Declaration of Independence, the Treaty of Velasco, and the Gadsden Treaty. My students were fascinated