

plants to gird "folk" Catholics and their outmoded devotionism in postconciliar truths.

This excessively instrumentalist view infuses the collection, despite an otherwise correct call by Bruneau for multidisciplinary, "integrated" study of religion and religiosities. To that end, he and Mary Mooney in separate, comprehensive essays focus on Catholicism and politics in Brazil and Peru from the late '60s on. That the church was under constant attack from the military regime in the former country, but nearly co-opted in the latter makes for interesting comparisons, even if they are only implicitly sketched here.

From sociological and anthropological perspectives, the five remaining authors directly target the lower classes and their religious beliefs and practices. Cornelia Butler Flora judges Colombian workers as less likely to join base communities than Pentecostal churches (which are examined in no other article). The late William E. Carter sees Andean syncretism as a bulwark against the institutional church, while Gerald F. Murray portrays Haitian "voodoo" as a depository of Catholic orthodoxy. Diana Brown and Chester E. Gabriel are not at all at odds: she depicts Afro-Brazilian Umbanda as societally "integrative," and he concludes that spiritism in Manaus may win more adepts as "traditional" Catholicism wanes.

This volume—begun in 1974, published in 1984, and reviewed only now—points to the need for swifter delivery of scholarly production. In fact, the otherwise fine bibliography is already surpassed by Rubem Besar Fernandes's "'Religiões populares,' Uma visão parcial da literatura recente," *BIB—Boletim Informativo e Bibliográfico*, 18 (2° semestre, 1984), pp. 3–26.

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Adventurers and Proletarians: The Story of Migrants in Latin America. By MAGNUS MÖRNER with the collaboration of HAROLD SIMS. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1985. Tables. Figures. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xvii, 178. Cloth. \$19.95.

Immigration has not been a major topic in recent Latin American historiography. Only 2 percent of the articles published in this magazine between 1976 and 1985 dealt with migration, and the number of books is similarly limited. A survey of the field by Magnus Mörner suggests that interest is on the rise now, and that the relevant dissertations, scattered articles, and books may be the foundation for a new understanding of the impact of European migration on the postindependence Hispanic world and the role of internal migration and emigration in Latin America.

Adventurers and Proletarians evolved from "a historical introductory chapter for a collective work . . ." (p. xv) that the author prepared for UNESCO in 1977. It has been translated, annotated, and updated to include recently published ref-

erences, mostly by Harold Sims. The author's goal is to survey "the massive voluntary displacement that in Latin America's case took place between the end of the nineteenth century and the Great Depression. The interregional and intranational migrations that occurred in Latin America during the twentieth century [are] outlined only briefly from a historical perspective" (p. 5).

Unfortunately, Mörner has taken on a task which cannot be accomplished in 130 pages. The result is superficial: the evidence presented is thin, and sources are haphazardly chosen and often peripheral to the subject matter. For example, in Mörner's discussion of Brazil, he ignores Dauril Alden's work on the colonial period; prefers the very general *História geral da civilização brasileira* to J. Fernando Carneiro's synthesis of 19th century immigration; and cites only Michael Hall's article in *New Approaches to Latin American History*, as if Hall had not written explicitly about mass immigration to Brazil. Immigration in a given nation is treated as monolithic. Thus, Mörner does not differentiate between the efforts of the imperial government to create a class of small landholders in southern Brazil and the efforts of Paulista planters to substitute immigrant for slave labor in the coffee groves.

Although Mörner's conclusions reflect the current state of knowledge in the field, they lack nuances and do not provide us with clear priorities for further research. This book is welcome evidence from a major figure in contemporary Latin American historiography that we are beginning to "recognize the fundamental importance of massive immigration for some Latin American countries" (p. 76). Nonetheless, Hall's essay, "Approaches to Immigration History," referred to above, is more useful in posing pertinent questions and delineating areas for study.

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Papers Concerning Robertson's Colony in Texas. Introductory volume. *Robert Leftwich's Mexico Diary and Letterbook, 1822-1824*. Compiled and edited by MALCOLM D. MCLEAN. Arlington: The University of Texas at Arlington, 1986. Illustrations. Appendix. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 611. Cloth. \$35.00.

In 1974, Malcolm McLean published volume I of the *Papers Concerning Robertson's Colony in Texas*, which related to the Texas Association and traced the development of that association and its Kentucky and Tennessee members between 1788 and 1822. Then the association commissioned Robert Leftwich and Andrew Erwin, two of its members, to go to Mexico to obtain a grant of land in Texas on which it originally offered to settle 200 families. The diary and letterbook written by Robert Leftwich and partially by Andrew Erwin while in Mexico between April 1822 and May 1824, were not known to exist until April 1983. It was