

the one “so complicated” that even Franz Boas “grew bored” with its ceremonies.

The minor distractions of the book can also be annoying to readers looking for touches of things indigenous. The Westernized translations of American Indian names, like Silver Salmon Woman and Half-Man Woman, are not clearly as authentic as other names like Nuskeah for a period of the year or Klukwan for a village. The reduction of certain illustrations (but not all), where the fine details disappear, have left crude impressions of the original objects. Some photographs have made particular dioramas to appear childlike and have thus cut short some serious efforts to convey pictures of actual people and settings. The handful of American Indians that has been surveyed is in consensus against the faces on the cover illustration, because they believe that these images portray the Peoples of the Pacific Coast in a derogatory sense of “the primitive.”

The critical components where the book might have extended a good measure of classroom fulfillment—the declaration of goals and objectives, the stories, and the reading aids—are abbreviated by oversights and contradictions. Neither do the title and table of contents meet the comprehensive coverage that they might suggest. While Vinson Brown’s *Native Americans of the Pacific Coast* has the potential to provide the “ethnic experience” of these Peoples, the book falls short of this anticipation.

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John J. Bukowczyk. *And My Children Did Not Know Me: A History of the Polish Americans*. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1986) xii, 190 pp., \$27.50; \$8.95 paper.

Bukowczyk provides us with an easily readable and brief general history of Polish Americans. Unfortunately, there is nothing new in it. The works of Helena Z. Lopata, Victor Greene, Ewa Morawaka, and John Bodnar give a more intimate understanding of Polonia.

Much of Bukowczyk’s work is based upon an extensive use of secondary sources. In fact, parts of the book reflect themes that are common in studies of Polish Americans and there appears to be little new insight to the understanding of the group. What might pass as insight are assertions which at times border on the outrageous because he offers no evidence to support his statement. An example of this is when he attempts to explain why Polish Americans failed to better themselves. He says, “Because they gave heavily to their parishes, Polish Americans

had less money to spend on housing or education or to invest in small business.” Such conclusions are simplistic and repetitious of stereotypical interpretations of others and do not really provide an explanation about the economic condition of Polish Americans.

The book conveys a sense of shallowness and lack of an understanding of grass roots life of Polonia. What we get instead is a view of Polonia dominated by personalities or major events. This is particularly seen in the first chapter which deals with emigration from Poland and in trying to explain what happened to the immigrants in the early years of the twentieth century. Bukowczyk, however, does do us a service with this book in that he provides us with an overview of the forces working to change the Polish Americans and other ethnic groups and the challenge they face in the future to maintain their identity.

There are seven chapters and an epilogue. The book covers topics from emigration to the meaning and future of Polish American ethnicity. The bibliographical essay is perhaps the most noteworthy part of the book. The author is obviously acquainted with the extensive literature on the subject. There are also twenty-four captioned pictures which are different from those which are ordinarily found in books dealing with Polish Americans.

The author's failure to use tables, charts and maps showing the distribution of Polish Americans regionally contributes to the lack of thoroughness in telling the story of the group. Information about economic and social mobility is cursory and vague. The lack of such information significantly contributes to the book's overall weakness of failing to convey a clear picture of Polonia.

Books like this could be valuable for use in courses on immigration/ethnicity or general U.S. survey. There is a need for general surveys of ethnic groups. However, because of the unsupported conclusions and occasional emotional interpretations, I would hesitate in recommending it to instructors and readers who are unfamiliar with other works on Polish Americans.

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Carlos Bulosan. *America Is in the Heart: A Personal History*. Introduction by Carey McWilliams. (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1973) xxiv, 327 pp., \$8.95 paper.

First published in 1946, *America Is in the Heart* has reached a seventh printing (1986). Carlos Bulosan's "personal history" has evidenced remarkable staying power, and that mainly in the Asian American