

that the Taos Pueblos won support from all parts of Indian Country on their right to regain Blue Lake. The author, moreover, does not put this historic event into a larger context. The Taos Pueblos' shrine was returned precisely at the time "Red Power" Indians were occupying Alcatraz Island. The historic change in policy under Nixon must be seen with this backdrop in mind.

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*The Mexican American Family Album.* By DOROTHY HOOBLER and THOMAS HOOBLER. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994. Notes. Index. 127 pp. Cloth. \$19.95.

*The Mexican American Family Album* is one of a series that presents the history of each ethnic group as if it were the history of the collective "family," with lots of family photos of domestic scenes. The series seems to be pitched to a teen-age level. Most of the text consists of quotations from personal narratives. It's an engaging idea, and it comes off pretty well. This particular volume starts with the obligatory section on the "first Mexican Americans" (a phrase that could irritate some of their New Mexican and Coloradan descendants), but the bulk is devoted to immigration and settlement (two chapters), work and "putting down roots" (a chapter each), and a curious amalgam titled "Part of the United States," which includes Cesar Chávez' Huelga, the Chicano movement, continuing immigration, "making it," and "celebrating the heritage." Obviously, this book is cast in the celebratory mode; what is equally obvious is that the history is thin. But it's readable, and it does not sugarcoat the Mexican American experience.

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*If the Mango Tree Could Speak: A Documentary About Children and War in Central America.* By PATRICIA GOUDVIS. Hohokus: New Day Films, 1994. Videocassette. 58 minutes. \$250.00.

The wars that ravaged Central America in the 1980s have long since disappeared from the evening news. Most people would have difficulty remembering that only a little more than a decade ago, the United States was "drawing the line in Central America" as it became more deeply involved in the affairs of the region. This video is a vivid reminder of the bitterness of those struggles and their continuing impact on the daily lives of the region's people.

This is a collection of interviews with ten boys and girls, ages 12 to 15, who lived through the wars in Guatemala and El Salvador. The film makes no pretense that the ten are a representative sample of the children who were caught up in the war, but these youngsters do represent a variety of experiences and responses to the political and military events. Of the four Guatemalan children interviewed, Diego continues