

Warley 245 U.S. 60 (1917). Extensive background is provided about those advocating racial segregation in housing, as well as those opposed to the ordinance. Included in his discussion are counsels' arguments, an explanation of similar cases in the South, along with judicial rationales for the decisions.

The book has several weaknesses. The author focuses on *de jure* segregation in housing arrangements in the South, but fails to explore *de facto* segregation in the North. This omission is glaring given the author's focus on uncovering race relationships in different spatial environments. In addition, the review of legal actions shortly before and after the Civil War—e.g., *The Slaughterhouse Cases*, 16 Wall. 36 (1873)—would be enhanced with a discussion of the Taney Court and its conservative leanings. And finally, perhaps one of the most interesting pre-Civil War cases, *The Amistad*, 40 U.S. 518 (1841), is absent from the discussion of international law. The book is written in the first person, beginning with “I” in the first chapter and concluding with “we” in the final chapter. The writing style is awkward and ponderous. The book would be enhanced with a table of cases. Aside from these deficiencies, the work is very well documented and reflects considerable legal research. This alone makes the book a valuable addition to the scholarly literature on race relations.

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Henry (Yoshitaka) Kiyama. *The Four Immigrants Manga: A Japanese Experience in San Francisco, 1904-1924*, translated by Frederik L. Schodt. (Berkeley: Stone Bridge Press, 1998). 152 pp., \$12.95 paper.

This historically important document is a translation of a humorous comic book published in 1931 based on the experiences of the author, Henry (Yoshitaka) Kiyama, as he immigrated to the United States. Kiyama crossed the ocean from Japan to study art in San Francisco in 1904, at the age of nineteen. Upon his arrival he worked as a house servant during the

day and went to school at night. It is not well known here, but until the Second World War a large number of Japanese immigrants came to mainland America with student visas rather than work permits; many of these students became “school-boys” (that is, household help) and did not really go to school (though Kiyama did actually attend art college). Even eighty years later some of these assumptions are still prevalent, at least in Japan; when I was about to leave Japan to attend graduate school in America my father was worried that I would become a servant and never be able to actually go to school. Kiyama met many of these young Japanese students who had no real intention to study, who simply wandered around the city from house to house doing odd jobs. He also met farm immigrants—characterized as Japanese-Hawaiians in this book, who had been laborers on the islands’ sugar plantations. Kiyama successfully presents his readers with the different experiences and inner thoughts of young adventurous Japanese men in America. He creates four different character-types, based on his friends, to be the heroes of his stories. First, there is Charlie, who symbolizes the majority of school-boys, who drifts around with his dreams of becoming rich without any hard work. Frank, another type of schoolboy, desires some day to become a successful merchant. Fred, a farm immigrant, eventually becomes rich during the booming days of early California agriculture. Then there is Henry, who is Kiyama himself, who is in America to study art and saves his money to study in France until he loses it all in 1909 when the Japanese-immigrant owned banks failed. Henry’s passion for studying is seen as fanatical by the other Japanese students. Frederik L. Schodt, the translator and annotator, is a well known researcher on Japanese popular culture and comics, and is the author of *Manga! Manga! The World of Japanese Comics* and *Dreamland Japan: Writings on Modern Manga*. He found this rare first-hand document in the library of the University of California and translated it with great expertise and sensitivity. He includes a detailed introduction explaining the life history of Kiyama (as told by his seventy-three year-old daughter in 1997). He also provides a good background on the social and historical situation of America early in the twentieth century. He also includes an afterward and important footnotes

on the language used among the Japanese immigrants in the United States at this time.

This book explores many important cross cultural issues faced by both the Japanese newcomers and all foreign immigrants coming to America. Moreover, intermixed in the story are episodes of well known historical events like the Great San Francisco Earthquake of 1906, World War I, the 1917 influenza epidemic, the beginning of Prohibition, and the Alien Land Act in California (which forbade land-owning rights to Japanese nationals).

This is an extraordinary and unique document that many people—including historians, anthropologists, ethnic studies specialists, as well as scholars of popular cultural—will find of incredible value. It is also a funny and heartwarming tale that even the most cynical of students might appreciate. It could be just the hook to use in a class on American immigration or minority relations. The untraditional story-telling technique of using a comic strip captures magnificently the feelings of ordinary Japanese immigrants, and in a very visible way. It is quite rare to find a book on the firsthand daily experiences of early immigrants which is not overly emotional or only limited to the authors's personal life experiences. Simply put, on many levels this book is a must read, and you will probably have too much fun to stop once you start.

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Susan Lobo and Steve Talbot, eds. *Native American Voices: A Reader*. (Reading: Addison Wesley Longman, Inc., 1998). 494 pp., \$27.00 paper.

This valuable collection of readings edited by leading scholars in the field enriches the social science and educational literature for several reasons. First, the book provides a wealth of information for both undergraduate and graduate students. The readings are multidisciplinary, and contain scholarly articles, journalistic selections, documents, oral history and testimony, songs and poetry, maps and charts. The readings