

that both provide a historical context to specific communities and publications, and also more importantly, analyze specifically how and why these readers and writers affected American print culture and their own minority cultures through their behaviors. For those interested in studying ethnicity these essays provide a context by which to explore minority discourse, self construction and identity formation, power and representation, minority histories, access to alternative sites of resistance, and media and ethnicity, to name a few.

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David Delaney. *Race, Place, & the Law*. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1998). 229 pp., \$17.95 paper.

David Delaney's work is informative and contributes to an understanding of race relations and the legal system. The central finding is that race relations exist in different spatial contexts at the same time. The author begins with the case *Commonwealth v. Aves*, 18 Pick. 193 (1836) which focuses on a young slave girl, "Med" and her freedom. The cause of action involved the movement of the servant girl to Massachusetts by her Louisiana master. The master was visiting relatives. Under Louisiana law Med was a slave, but Massachusetts law did not permit slavery.

Delaney takes the reader through each counsel's arguments before the Massachusetts Supreme Court and discusses the Court's unanimous decision to free Med. This is the approach used through much of the book.

Early in the book Delaney explains the plantation system and its relationship to control: control of master over slave, control by planters as a group, and control of whites over blacks following the Civil War. Moreover, the author also includes an interesting discussion of African-American mobility from rural areas to urban centers during the Reconstruction period and the subsequent development of Jim Crow laws.

Delaney does a superb job discussing *Buchanan v.*

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