

want to close on a carping note: this is an admirable book which deserves to be read in both academic and policy-making circles.

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*Libraries and Librarianship in Japan.* By THEODORE F. WELCH. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1997. xv, 215 pp. Guides to Asian Librarianship. \$75.00.

Although Theodore F. Welch makes no mention of it, this is an update of his well-known book, *Toshokan: Libraries in Japanese Society* (London: Clive Bingley; Chicago: American Library Association, 1976. x, 306 pp.). It has been two decades since the publication of *Toshokan*, so this revised version is a welcome contribution to the study of libraries and librarianship in Japan for members of the library profession and teachers of library and information science in English-speaking countries. Welch wrote this book based on the first-hand knowledge he has acquired during his many visits to Japan and to “every type of library” (p. xiv), spanning more than forty years. The purpose of this book is twofold: one is as a reference book, and the other as an extended essay “to trace the developments of traditional and modern librarians and librarianship and attempt to describe what they have become in modern times” (pp. xiii–xiv), states the author in the preface. The arrangement of the book is well thought out and it reads well. It consists of ten chapters: the first chapter covers the history of libraries; the second through the sixth chapters survey different types of libraries; chapter 7 discusses bibliographic control and services; chapter 8 describes automation; chapter 9 lists descriptions of professional organizations; and the last chapter examines library and information science education. The volume includes a bibliography for each of the chapters and an index at the end of the volume.

Unfortunately, the book suffers from many inaccuracies. For example, in chapter 1, “History of Libraries,” the author writes, “Modern scholarship has revealed that the earliest works of Japanese poetry, such as the anthology known as the *Collection of Myriad Leaves* (Man’yōshū), are largely short poems written in the early Korean language” (p. 3). This theory remains controversial and is far from being widely accepted. On the same page, in his discussion of women’s contributions to a simplification of the written Japanese language, Welch writes, “female writer Ki no Tsurayuki, author of the *Tosa Diary* (Tosa Nikki) . . .” (p. 3). Ki no Tsurayuki, a man, was one of the compilers of *Kokin Wakashū*, a famous anthology of *waka* compiled by imperial command. He also wrote *Tosa Nikki* using *kana* in the voice of a woman. Describing the scope of the National Diet Library’s collection, the author writes, “Noteworthy are the Tokugawa Government manuscript collections of some 200,000 items on the modern political history of Japan” (p. 34). A couple of sentences must be missing here since the Tokugawa government existed only in the premodern period and could not possibly have owned materials from a later period.

In chapter 2, “The National Library,” Welch describes the National Diet Library and the Maruzen microfilm project of Meiji period publications. He states that 1,500 titles were involved in the project (p. 35), but in reality, it included 120,000. In chapter 3, “Academic Libraries,” Welch writes: “Of the 390 private universities . . . seven are very prestigious . . .” (p. 49), then lists the names of the seven universities. This reviewer cannot see any grounds for his selection. In the description of the University of Tokyo, Welch writes, “in 1928, a series of reforms were carried out by library director Dr. Hideo Kishimoto” (p. 51). Although Hideo Kishimoto would

become the library director later, he had barely graduated from college in 1928. The library director at the time was Masaharu Anesaki, a well-known scholar of religion. The "Sources for Book Selection and Reference" section in chapter 7 (pp. 135–38) includes some outdated works which have long been replaced with much more recent works. Although most of the Japanese words appearing in the work are accurate, there are some inaccuracies such as *nanatsu daigaku* instead of *shichi daigaku* or *kyu teidai* (former imperial universities). The inconsistent and mixed use of forms of names such as Tokyo University, Todai and the University of Tokyo throughout the book, and the use of both Tokugawa Ieyasu (p. 14) and Ieyasu Tokugawa (p. 80) should have been corrected before publication.

These critiques aside, the book is useful for its recent information on the subject. Its strength lies in the convenience of having everything on the subject, from the history of libraries to directories of library-related associations, in one volume, although the book should be used with caution.

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## KOREA

*The State and Industry in South Korea: The Limits of the Authoritarian State.* By JONG-CHAN RHEE. London and New York: Routledge, 1994. xiii, 289 pp. \$65.00.

The Japanese have a term for excessive competition—*kato kyoso*—whereby firms are said to compete ruthlessly to maintain market shares, especially during economic downturns. The government is expected to limit cutthroat competition, mainly through price discipline, planned mergers, and by restraining investment in industrial capacity. At an abstract level this is capitalist regulation, a process by which the state aims to solve "collective action" problems. At a practical level it is industrial policy. Rhee's book, based on Korea's heavy and chemical industrialization (HCI) of the 1970s, examines the state's attempt to regulate capitalist competition. Contrary to received wisdom that the Korean state was autonomous, he argues that the state was not effective in making Korean big business follow the government's industrial adjustment plans. The breakdown in the state-business coalition, a relationship that was nurtured by President Park Chung Hee's government, contributed to the state's incapacity. Over time big businesses became belligerent, labor strife increased, and internal bureaucratic conflicts leading to institutional incoherence ended in contradictory adjustment policies and economic instability.

In eight chapters, Rhee explores the changing state-business relationship by examining the interplay among various institutional arrangements that "shape and constrain" decision making (p. 15). He begins with the premise that in times of crisis the existing institutional arrangements must change to overcome the crisis. State autonomy is not enough, even if in the past state insulation under President Park contributed to rapid growth in HCI (p. 77). The economic and political crisis emerged as a result of overinvestment by big business, compounded by hikes in oil prices, a