

# 北米日本研究資料調整協議会 NCC Newsletter

NORTH AMERICAN COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JAPANESE LIBRARY RESOURCES

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## NCC Develops Best Practices for Using Visual Images from Japan

Visual images are an increasingly important component of teaching, research, and publication about Japan. However locating quality images and gaining permission for their use continues to present great challenges to faculty and students everywhere. The NCC's Image Use Protocol (IUP) Task Force is now working with stakeholders in Japan and abroad to develop a set of guidelines for visual image uses.

Created by demand from the field in January 2007, the IUP Task Force first outlined its goals at a meeting funded by the Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies (RIJS) at Harvard University in August 2007. From December 2007 through February 2008 the task force surveyed academics worldwide to more fully understand

problems scholars have in gaining permission to use visual images for educational purposes. The survey confirmed the broad audience of academic users who want to make greater use of visual images and the desire of many of those to better understand the process of gaining legal permission for image use and publication.

To accomplish these goals it is essential to develop better mutual understanding of the characteristics of the Japanese publishing environment and its Western academic counterpart. In Japan, for example, there are fewer primarily academic presses than in the US and it is much harder to differentiate between academic and popular publishers. Often Japanese scholars publish for a wider, or more popular audience than in the US. (Continued on Page 7)

### **Images of Hip-Hop Japan**

Images from popular culture continue to pose great challenges to potential users. Professor Ian Condry of MIT recounted his experiences publishing his book *Hip-Hop Japan* (2006, Duke UP) to the NCC's Image Use Task Force at its first meeting in August 2007.

*"I sought permissions for the use of images from album covers. I used personal connections, email, and repeated phone calls to get the clearances. In two cases, the permissions came back too late for the images to be included in the book. I often found that the challenge was not that people in the record companies would say "No," but that I could not find someone willing to take responsibility for saying, "Yes." For example, with an album cover by the rap musician Dabo ("Hitman," 2002), I had trouble. The album was released by Def Jam Japan, a label under the Universal corporate umbrella. But since Def Jam Japan dropped Dabo from the label after the album's release, there was no one at Def Jam Japan who was still responsible for Dabo, and therefore, no one who could sign off on the permission. In the end, we got a signature from Dabo's manager, and Duke was OK with that."*



A member of the NCC's Image Use Task Force, we asked Condry's permission to recount this story for the newsletter, as quoted above. However when NCC asked for permission to use the Dado image we learned that Condry had permission only for use in his book. Instead he offered us another photograph that he has permission for. The photograph of Rhymesayer live at the Liquid Room (Ebisu, Tokyo), August 2006 was taken by Ian Condry's own camera. When completed the IUP guidelines will also contain model release forms and guidelines for scholars who plan to use their own images in future publications.

## IN THIS ISSUE

NCC Develops Best Practices for Using Visual Images from Japan	1 and 7
Images of Hip-Hop Japan	1
NCC's 3-D Planning Conference to Chart Programs Through the 2000-teens	3
Global ILL Framework Membership Grows, Rate of Successful Transaction Requests Significantly Increased	4
NCC E-Resources Initiative Completes Four-times the Programs Originally Planned	5
New Council Members Take Office July 1st	5
"A Good Type" Tourism and Science in Early Japanese Photographs	6
Library Fair & Forum, Yokohama, Japan	6
Report on Digital Resources Committee Activities	8
Update on the Japan Art Catalog Project	9
Librarian Professional Development Committee Update	9
How Naomi Fukuda is Remembered in Japan	10
Multi-Volume Sets Grants for 2008	11
An Untimely Loss for the East Asian and Information Literacy Fields	11
Lantern Slides Provide A Nearly Forgotten Wealth of Images for Digitization and Study	12

## 北米環研究資料調整協議会

### Dates to Remember

- **NCC's Annual Open Meeting:**  
April 3, 2008 from 1:00 to 5:00 pm, International Ballroom North, Hyatt Regency Hotel Atlanta
- **Japan Foundation Reception and Poster Sessions:**  
April 4, 2008 from 7:00 to 9:00 pm, Regency 5 Ballroom, Hyatt Regency Hotel Atlanta
- **Tenri University International Symposium:**  
June 21, 2008 Tenri, Japan
- **NCC Image Use Conference:**  
June 23, 2008 International House of Japan, Tokyo
- **IFLA World Library and Information Conference:**  
August 10-15, 2008 Quebec, Canada
- **European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists Conference:** September 16-19, 2008 Lisbon, Portugal
- **European Association of Japanese Studies Conference:** September 20-23, 2008 Lecce, Italy

## NCC Council Members

### *Officers*

**Tokiko Yamamoto Bazzell\*** NCC Chair  
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\* Denotes Members of the Executive Committee

## NCC's 3-D Planning Conference to Chart Programs Through the 2000-teens

The NCC's 3-D (Third Decade) Conference is planned to take place prior to CEAL/AAS 2010 and will chart NCC's course for its third decade serving the fields of Japanese and East Asian studies. Since 1991 the scope of NCC programs has expanded enormously to serve large numbers of specialists, especially scholars and students in regions where Japanese studies was traditionally less well developed. Over the past decade the growth in information technology has enabled specialists, students, and content providers everywhere to reach one another with unprecedented ease and speed. NCC continues to play a central role in assisting with these flows of connectivity, by advocating for the needs of users, by supporting international resource sharing, by training scholars, teachers, librarians, students and others in the use of Japanese language resources, and in actively expanding networks among libraries and users of Japan-related materials across international boundaries. It is now time to evaluate the priorities and plan for the programs that will guide the NCC until 2020.

Current NCC priorities focus on three areas: providing access to digital and print information on Japan for all users; cooperatively developing collections of rare and expensive Japanese research materials that do not exist in the US and that freely circulate through ILL; and working with colleagues worldwide to provide professional development to librarians and training for faculty and students in the navigation and use of electronic resources on Japan. (See related stories on pages 8 and 9.)

Although NCC is based in the US it operates in the virtual world and NCC programs benefit Japan specialists internationally. For example, the work of NCC's Digital Resources Committee (DRC) advocates for the needs of users of expensive electronic databases and educates resource vendors on the realities of academic institutions abroad. The Global ILL Framework (GIF) coordinated in North America by NCC's ILL/DD Committee now has 206 member-institutions in Japan, Canada, and the US, with interest growing in Western Europe and the Southern Hemisphere

and a similar program now operating between Japan and Korea (see further details on GIF page 4). The NCC's Image Use Protocol Task Force, IUP (profiled in the cover story of this issue) is perhaps NCC's most ambitious current project working to establish guidelines for use of visual images in research, teaching, and publications to benefit everyone interested in Japan. When completed later this year the IUP's guidelines, bilingual permissions templates, links to image banks, and other resources will be freely disseminated via the NCC website.

NCC acts also as a clearinghouse for information on Japan for scholars and general users everywhere and increasingly serves as a gateway for Japanese institutions seeking to more broadly serve foreign users. Organizations in Japan and elsewhere view NCC as a key body with which to effectively collaborate in reaching out to the field of Japanese studies and through which such organizations can get feedback on their programs.

As NCC did in the year 2000 it will once again hold a large international conference, currently planned to take place prior to the 2010 AAS Meetings in Philadelphia. Dubbed the NCC's 3-D Planning Conference it will review ongoing NCC initiatives and seek the advice of faculty, librarians and other stakeholders on new areas in which the NCC might take the lead. As the NCC looks toward its third decade of service it seeks your advice and insight. NCC has established the 3-D Conference Planning Committee and set up a 3-D Conference Planning homepage for logging your conference suggestions.

*From Victoria Lyon Bestor, Executive Director*

***To make suggestions about the NCC's 3-D Conference, please visit the website at:***

***<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncc/3DConference/index.html>***

## Global ILL Framework Membership Grows, Rate of Successful Transaction Requests Significantly Increased

As of March 1, 2008 the Global Framework (GIF) had 206 member institutions including 143 Japanese members of which 77 participate in both interlibrary loan and document delivery, and 63 North American institutions of which 35 engage in both ILL and DD.

At the January NCC Meeting GIF Co-chair Chiaki Sakai reported that new analysis shows that the rate of successful GIF requests is much higher than originally thought. According to initial fiscal year 2005 statistics, North American participants sent about 650 requests to Japan, but only more than one-third were confirmed. However new analysis reveals that the number measures the quantity of total transactions not the rate of success. Often requesting institutions may list more than one potential supplier which holds the material they seek. If, for example, the first two libraries listed cannot fulfill the request but the third library does, the transaction is successful. Previous statistics would have counted these as three separate requests, two failed and one successful. Another possible source of errors may be found in the differing systems used by OCLC and NII in handling such strings of requests. The ILL/DD Committee will further examine the raw data and report at the NCC Open Meeting in Atlanta.

In November 2007 a transaction malfunction occurred when OCLC initiated another unannounced system upgrade. Problems were first reported on November 12th and GIF transactions were suspended for 14 days delaying 46 requests from Japan to North America and 71 requests from North America to Japan. The Committee is seeking OCLC's cooperation in providing prior notice of future ISO protocol disruptions that may occur when OCLC is updating its system. The Committee hopes to enlist an OCLC contact person to join the OCLC-GIF listserv to improve communication.

The ILL/DD Committee will again host a poster session at the Japan Foundation reception in conjunction with the AAS/CEAL meetings and has invited other NCC projects to take part. For the last two years the JF reception has proved to be an excellent opportunity to reach out to faculty to introduce them to GIF. The Japan Foundation Reception will be held on Friday, April 4<sup>th</sup> from 7:00 to 9:00 pm, Regency 5 Ballroom, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Atlanta.

Ongoing activities of the ILL/DD Committee include developing FAQ's for the GIF website to be completed before the NCC Open Meeting and enhancing the OCLC Policy Directory. The ILL/DD Committee has also proposed a poster session, "Getting Materials to and from Japan: The GIF Project between North America and Japan," for the American Library Association's (ALA) Annual Conference in Anaheim, California in June 2008. Both the Japanese Studies and ILL Librarian members on the ILL/DD Committee will attend the ALA Annual Conference to be the presenters.

### GIF-related URLs

**ILL/DD Committee Homepage:**

<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncc/illdd/illdd.html>

**GIF Project Homepage:**

<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncc/illdd/gifproject.html>

**GIF Interactive Tutorial:**

<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/eresources/onlinetutorials.html>

**GIF User Guides:**

<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncc/illdd/userguides.html>

## NCC E-Resources Initiative Completes Four-times the Programs Originally Planned

On September 30, 2007 the NCC concluded its three-year E-Resources Initiative funded principally by the Japan Foundation. The project trained a cohort of 33 librarian-instructors proficient in the best practices for offering hands-on training in digital resources on Japan. During the project's second and third years those 33 Japanese and East Asian studies librarians and other specialists offered an international series of hands-on workshops and seminars on digital resources for faculty, student, and general users of electronic resources. The initiative also developed a permanent Information Literacy Resources Portal containing guides and links to digital resources, downloadable hands-outs, online instruction, lesson plans, and syllabi for classes. A centerpiece of the portal is the interactive tutorial created by Dawn Lawson of NYU to introduce the navigation and use of the Global ILL Framework to new and ongoing users.

E-Resources Programs were given in a broad range of formats and at levels for various users of Japanese digital materials ranging from programs facilitating access for non-speakers of Japanese, to basic introductions on the navigation and use of databases in Japanese, to seminars containing major research components and/or highly technical materials. The third year of programming expanded to include detailed topical seminars on digital resources for the study of Japanese Science, Technology and Medicine; Social Sciences and Statistics of Japan; Japanese Law; and visual images on and from Ja-

pan. Seminars were widely advertised and freely open to faculty, students and the general public, and will benefit members of the field for years to come.

Thanks to strong user-demand and enthusiastic co-sponsorship the NCC was able to offer training sessions in all parts of the US, in Canada, Japan, Korea and a series in Australia. This four-fold increase was made possible by core funding from the Japan Foundation and by the eager initiative of co-sponsoring organizations which provided both in-kind logistical and outright financial support; because of the willingness of librarian-instructors to offer workshops and seminars in many locations; because of the Japan-US Friendship Commission's support of NCC personnel; thanks to a supplemental grant from the Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies at Harvard University; and through the efforts of the NCC's many volunteers.

### *Key Information Literacy URLs*

*Information Literacy Resources Portal at*  
<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncc/eresources/index.html>

*GIF Tutorial*  
<http://www.nccjapan.org/tutorials/gif/gif2.html>

## New Council Members Take Office July 1st

With the beginning of the NCC's new fiscal year on July 1, 2008 two members will assume new Council positions. Professor Michael Bourdaghs of the University of Chicago joins the NCC as its humanities faculty representative, replacing Professor Susan Matisoff of UC Berkeley who steps down after three years on NCC and 5 years on the NCC's Multi-Volume Sets Committee, the last three years as Co-chair.

As of July 1<sup>st</sup> Keiko Yokota-Carter Japanese Studies Librarian at the University of Washington will become Chair of the NCC's Digital Resources Committee, succeeding Dr. Tomoko Steen of Library of Congress who has held that position for the last three years. Ms. Yokota-Carter

previously served on the NCC as Council on East Asian Libraries representative during her term as Committee on Japanese Materials Chair, a position that ended at the conclusion of AAS 2008.

Both the humanities faculty position and DRC chair are nominated by the field of Japanese studies based on notices circulated through the various electronic discussion lists within the field. A wide range of candidates were nominated or personally self-nominated for these two positions. The NCC is most grateful to both those individuals who stepped forward to offer their own services and to members of the field who made nominations of other individuals.

### ***“A Good Type” Tourism and Science in Early Japanese Photographs***



This collection at the Peabody Museum of Archeology and Ethnology at Harvard (through April 30, 2008) is a wonderful small exhibition that takes as its subject (and object) sixty-eight images of Japanese hand-painted prints produced for the tourist trade in the late nineteenth century. The exhibition is not only beautiful and bizarre, it is also contrived and cliché (quite intentionally).

How did these photographs, widely and commercially reproduced as souvenirs, evolve into photographs analyzed as examples of ethnic and ethnographic “type”, the subject of World’s Fair exhibitions and museums of anthropology? Further how could these photographs, staged in an artist’s studio with laborers and prostitutes “dressed-up” against a painted backdrop, come to represent samurai and ladies of stature in the gaze of Western scientists?

It is also interesting that the collector William S. Bigelow who gave over 30,000 pieces of art to the Museum of Fine Arts Boston did not add the photographs to the MFA’s collection. Rather his niece, Mary Lothrop who inherited the collection later donated them with annotation to the Peabody. Both the “subject” and “object” of this exhibition are fascinating, as well as wonderful examples of beautiful and interesting photographs.

The accompanying photo “Japanese samurai in colorful armor © 2008 Harvard University, Peabody Museum 2003.1.2223.396” is reproduced here with the museum’s permission. For further information about this exhibition and other Japanese materials in the Peabody’s collection please contact the museum at [peabody@fas.harvard.edu](mailto:peabody@fas.harvard.edu)

### **LIBRARY FAIR & FORUM, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN**



In her capacity as the NCC Chair, To-kiko Bazzell participated in a ribbon cutting ceremony and made a presentation as part of the opening ceremonies for the 2007 Library Fair & Forum in Yokohama, Japan, on November 7th to 9th. This annual event holds seminars, workshops, and forums, as well as Japanese library and information exhibits. According to event organizer, Japan Culture Corporation, over 23,000 participants attended this year's three-day event, including several librarians from North America.

## NCC Develops Best Practices for Using Visual Images from Japan

(continued from Page 1)

Generally Japanese publishers undertake the responsibility of gaining permissions and paying fees for image use on behalf of their authors. And, in Japan, there may be different understandings of “fair use” for images that accompany scholarly text in Japanese publications that may exempt those visual materials from permissions requirements that would be expected by Western academic publishers.

US academic publishing, on the other hand, is often characterized by scholarly publications that come from small university presses and other primarily academic presses that typically issue small print runs (often averaging fewer than 750 books). US and foreign academic authors are usually personally responsible for locating and covering the full costs of image rights for their publications. US academic publishers require explicit permission to use those images from the Japanese rights holders even in cases where the display or reproduction of images might be viewed as “fair use” in publication or teaching done in Japan. As a rule academic authors in the US and abroad make little or no financial profit from their publications because the audience is largely comprised of research libraries and student and faculty readers. Therefore US academic publications aim principally at educating the educators who provide higher education about Japan, and less at making profits.

During the coming year the task force will promote proper understanding of copyright laws involving the use of image reproduction; clarify these differences in publishing environments to both academic writers in the US and the Japanese publishing community; and encourage image owners in Japan to recognize the difference between American academic publishing and publishing in Japan.

With the generous support of the Toshiba International Foundation (TIFO), the Japan Foundation, and continuing funding from the Reischauer Institute a conference will be held in Tokyo on Monday, June 23, 2008 at which members of the IUP task force will meet face-to-face with Japanese stakeholders.

Taking place at International House of Japan the conference will clarify these differences and seek common ground for the development of a set of *Best Practices for Accessing Visual Images from Japan*. These will include

guidelines for locating and requesting images from Japan for teaching, research and publications; a set of templates for permissions letters requesting use of images; release forms for publication of photographs; a list of contacts and links to important sites and organizations providing copyright guidelines and information about how and where to seek permission. These and other relevant material and links will be freely published on the NCC Website, available to all. The NCC is most grateful to the Japan Foundation, Toshiba International Foundation (TIFO), the Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies at Harvard University (RIJS), and to the Japan-US Friendship Commission, which supports the NCC’s mission in service of the field of Japanese studies, for helping the IUP to fulfill this mission.

For more information on the NCC’s Image Use Protocol Task Force and its work please visit its website at <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncc/imageuse.html>. And please also see the other image-related stories in this newsletter on pages 1, 6 and 12.

### Important URLs to Remember:

#### NCC’s Website:

<http://www.nccjapan.org>

#### Japan-US Friendship Commission:

<http://www.jusfc.gov>

#### Japan Foundation New York:

<http://www.jfnny.org>

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***Please help NCC plan its third decade of service to the field of Japanese and East Asian studies by making suggestions to the NCC’s 3-D Planning Committee at:***

<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ncc/3DConference/index.html>

## Report on Digital Resources Committee Activities

The NCC's Digital Resources Committee (DRC) continues its active agenda of advocacy and education. Recent DRC initiatives include a petition to Nihon Keizai Shinbun asking them to make modifications to the Nikkei database contract. Circulation of the petition began at the 2007 CEAL/AAS Meetings in Boston and received 398 signatures from librarians and faculty in the field of Japanese studies. This petition has been quite useful to colleagues in Nikkei's New York Office who are sympathetic to the research needs of foreign scholars and students wishing to use resources contained in the Nikkei database for their teaching and research. It is hoped that this petition will help them negotiate better conditions for foreign users with leaders in Nikkei's Tokyo headquarters where focus is on the vastly more lucrative Japanese and Asian corporate markets for Nikkei products. With the Nikkei petition as a model DRC plans to prepare similar petitions for other vendors for circulation at the 2008 AAS meeting in Atlanta.

The DRC Session at the NCC Open Meeting in Atlanta will feature another Ad-Hoc meeting with four vendors. In the session titled *Can we find lingua franca between libraries abroad and Japanese database providers?* representatives from Asahi Newspaper, NetAdvance, Nihon Keizai Shinbun (Nikkei), and National Institute of Informatics (NII) will answer questions from participants (users and potential users in the US and other countries). The DRC session will be structured to have very short presentations from each vendor followed by Q&A from the audience. DRC Chair Tomoko Steen will chair the

session. This format will help vendors to directly hear the voices of users and also to hear the responses of other vendors. Specific questions sent to the DRC by Japanese Specialist Librarians during the past year have been sent to these vendors so they may prepare more thorough responses.

Recent updates to the DRC webpage include the addition of past reports on DRC-related meetings. Notes from the Ad Hoc meeting on September 1, 2006 were translated and published in the last NCC Newsletter and have been posted on the DRC web site. Updates on DRC's Memo to Vendors have also been posted. One important addition to the memo is the request that vendors not create databases requiring special "plug-ins." Asahi's Kikuzo II, for example, requires such "plug-ins." While this problem is not limited to Japanese databases vendors the DRC hopes to work with Japanese database providers as a model that may be followed by US and European vendors who also make use of "plug-ins."

At the end of the NCC's current fiscal year on June 30<sup>th</sup> Tomoko Steen (Library of Congress) will complete her term as DRC Chair. Keiko Yokota-Carter (University of Washington) who completes her term as CEAL Committee on Japanese Materials Chair at the AAS Meeting will succeed Dr. Steen as DRC Chair as of July 1, 2008. The NCC thanks Tomoko Steen for her enormous contributions to the DRC during the last three years and welcomes Keiko Yokota-Carter as her most able successor with an ambitious agenda for DRC's future.

### The NCC Thanks the Following:

The Japan-US Friendship Commission for ongoing support enabling NCC to serve the field of Japanese studies and for making Multi-Volume Sets Grants possible; The Japan Foundation for its programmatic and infrastructural support including the recent E-Resources Initiative and a new Institutional Project Support Grant for 2008-09; The Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies at Harvard University for its support of NCC programs, and for the development of the NCC's image use task force's goals; the Toshiba International Foundation for its new grant enabling NCC to hold a conference in Tokyo in June 2008 bringing together international stakeholders to develop a set of best practices for use of visual images from Japan and to the many individuals who give their in-kind and outright support.

## UPDATE ON THE JAPAN ART CATALOG PROJECT

The NCC's collaboration in the Japan Art Catalog Project has continued to grow and consolidate during the last year. During 2007-08 JAC benefited from donations from the Harvard-Yenching Library and the Gallery of the Japan Society of New York. These donations will add to the collections of the JAC Western Art Catalog Collection at Columbia University and the JAC II Collection in Tokyo. In addition duplicate catalogs from the three JAC Collections and from the Japan Society of New York are benefiting the libraries of two liberal arts colleges without major collections of art publications. Amherst College (Amherst, Massachusetts) has received donations of duplicates from the Freer and Columbia University collections and Wheaton College (Norton, Massachusetts) will receive materials donated by the Gallery of the Japan Society of New York.

The first renewed US shipments to the JAC II Col-

lection were sent during the fall of 2007 to the library of The National Art Center, Tokyo (NACT). NACT is responsible for collecting exhibition-related publications produced in Japan and sending them to four depository libraries, including two in the United States, at the Freer and Sackler Galleries Library, Smithsonian Institution and at the Avery Architectural & Fine Arts Library, Columbia University.

The National Art Center, Tokyo became the target of media attention in its first year with its blockbuster shows and drew over 3,000,000 visitors by the end of 2007. The Library counted over 147,000 patrons in the same period, and received nearly 500 offers for donation of art books and exhibition catalogs. Over 3,200 titles among these donations were cataloged. Duplicate copies will become part of NACT's future contribution to the JAC Project.

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## Librarian Professional Development Committee Update

The last Japan Studies Information Specialists Training Program (JSIST) under the direct coordination of the Japan Foundation took place at the end of 2007. As in the past US participants in JSIST were screened by the NCC and managed by a subcommittee of the LPDC. Four US librarians and one from Canada took part in the 2007 JSIST Program. North American participants were Chiaki Sakai of University of Iowa; Hiro Good of University of Pittsburgh; Tomoko Bialock of University of Southern California, Ken'ichiro Shimada of the Gordon W. Prange Collection at the University of Maryland, and Shirin Eshghi, from the University of British Columbia in Canada. The 2007 JSIST participants will report on their training during the NCC's 2008 Open Meeting.

The NCC's LPDC also coordinates US participation in the Tenri Antiquarian Materials Workshops for Overseas Japanese Studies Librarians, a three-year intensive program taking place each June at Tenri University in Japan. US participants in the Tenri Workshops are: Kuniko Yamada McVey of Harvard University; Haruko Nakamura of Yale University; Sachie Noguchi of Columbia University; Hisako Rogerson of Library of Congress; Keiko Suzuki of Yale University; Lynette Teruya of University of Hawaii, Manoa; and Reiko Yoshimura of the Smithsonian Institution's Freer and Sackler Galleries Library.

Librarians from both North America and Europe are taking part in the three-year, three-step training series

aimed at establishing a cohort of librarians expertly trained in the best practices for managing, cataloguing and organizing Japanese manuscript and antiquarian printed material. Together the cohort will serve as a core group responsible for providing guidance and training on such material to colleagues in their respective countries and/or regions. Due to the cumulative nature of training over the three-year period, trainees are expected to commit to participating in all of the three years of the program.

The second Tenri Workshop will be held from Monday June 16th to Friday June 20th, with a symposium on June 21, 2008. The Tenri Antiquarian Materials Workshop for Overseas Japanese Studies Librarians have been organized by the UK Japan Library Group (JLG), Tenri University, and the Tenri Central Library, with the assistance of the NCC's Librarian Professional Development Committee (LPDC), and the European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists (EAJRS).

Members of the LPDC and other NCC leaders will meet with international colleagues on Tuesday, June 24th to plan for future international collaborations. The meeting will also include colleagues from the National Diet Library, the National Institute for Informatics, International House of Japan, and leading librarians from Western Europe to discuss possible successor programs to the Japan Studies Information Specialist Training Program and to consider other formats and possible venues for training.

## How Naomi Fukuda (1907-2007) is Remembered in Japan

Heihachiro Suzuki, former Deputy Librarian of the National Diet Library wrote that Ms. Fukuda made great contributions to Japanese libraries in three categories: first, by promoting the building of important libraries in Japan; second, by training librarians who would play core roles in the reconstruction of libraries after the war; and third, through publication of professional works including the compilation of bibliographies. While her contributions to the development of libraries in Japan were great and indispensable, many did not know her name because she preferred to work behind the scenes.

At the request of the National Diet in December 1947, an American library mission consisting of Verner W. Clapp (Deputy Librarian of Congress) and Charles H. Brown (International Relations Committee, American Library Association) came to Tokyo to give advice on the creation of a Diet library. Together they drafted the law to found the National Diet Library (NDL), enacted in February 1948. As a member of the General Headquarter (GHQ) of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP), Ms. Fukuda served as a bridge between the mission and the

Japanese library world. NDL opened in June 1948 and in July Robert B. Downs (Librarian, University of Illinois) came to Tokyo as Special Consultant to GHQ. One of the few Japanese who had obtained a library degree in the US before the War and had worked at Library of Congress, Ms. Fukuda was selected to serve as secretary and translator to Mr. Downs. In September he submitted his *Report on Technical Processes, Bibliographical Services and General Organization*, which had a strong impact on NDL, particularly in the area of library service. Formal education in librarianship was started in Japan under GHQ with the founding of the Japan Library School at Keio University in 1951. However, with the end of the Allied Occupation in 1952 it almost immediately faced financial difficulty. Ms. Fukuda helped to secure funding from the Rockefeller Foundation to support the school for 5 years until Keio itself became able to sustain the school.

In 1953 Ms. Fukuda was invited to become the first librarian of the International House of Japan (IHJ) in Tokyo. At IHJ a private, non-profit organization that promotes mutual understanding and intellectual cooperation, Ms. Fukuda created a library geared toward international cultural exchange and Japanese studies in the international environment.

During the early years of the IHJ library Ms. Fukuda held a series of study meetings for mid-career staff on such topics as the library building and its functions, and on interlibrary cooperation. These endeavors led her to organize a study mission to the US in 1959. Funded by the Rockefeller Foundation and fully supported by the American Library Association, she led a group of nine mid-career librarians on the two-month United States Field Seminar on Library Reference

Services for Japanese Librarians" during which they visited more than sixty libraries and met some 400-500 librarians. This trip became an important source of working knowledge and inspiration for the subsequent development of libraries in Japan.

An outstanding example of Ms. Fukuda's publications is *Nihon no sanko tosho* ('Guide to reference works.' Tokyo: Nihon no sanko tosho henshu iinkai, 1962). That work, which was conceived as a result of the field seminar, became a basic tool for reference, research, and publishing. Ms. Fukuda organized the editorial committee and obtained funding from the Rockefeller Foundation for this publication which was the first of its kind in Japan, updated numerous times in Japanese and later translated into English. Ms. Fukuda's other professional works included a union catalog of books on Japan in Western languages, and a bibliography of literature in translation spanning one hundred years. All of her works were created for the promotion of international cultural exchange, which was the primary purpose of IHJ activities.

By providing attentive and reliable service to the information needs of IHJ's many notable guests from Asian, American, and European countries, helping many visiting foreign librarians in the 1950s and 1960s, and assisting Japanese librarians who visited or studied in America Ms. Fukuda's contributions were not confined to "library work."

A graduate of Tokyo Woman's Christian University (1929), her master's thesis in library science from the University of Michigan (1940) was entitled "Some Problems in Cataloging Japanese Books for American Libraries." She worked at the Library of Congress (from August 1939 to June 1940). Alert to problems faced by libraries with Japanese collection in the US she made two extended trips to US libraries (November 1962 to March 1963 and from June to September 1964). She also took a one-year leave of absence in December 1968 to work for the library of University of Maryland, which was then developing its extensive Occupation Era collections. Her firsthand knowledge of Japanese language collections in the US made her a natural leader in the field once she moved back to Michigan in 1970 where she remained until her retirement in 1978.

In 1984 Ms. Fukuda received The Order of the Precious Crown with Wisteria cluster from the Japanese Government, an occasion that gave her the public acclaim she deserved but had never sought. Her work behind the scenes and her many unsung contributions may not have been noticed, however she rendered distinguished service in establishing modern libraries in Japan and in building Japanese collections in the US. She is greatly missed by many in the US and Japan, a number of whom contributed to this article.

*Tribute written by Izumi Koide*



## MULTI-VOLUME SETS GRANTS FOR 2008

The NCC Multi-Volume Sets Committee met on February 23, 2008 and made seven grants to six different institutions for a total of ¥9,024,750. The MVS program is funded by a principal grant from the Japan-US Friendship Commission with supplemental support from Japan Publications Trading Company (JPT), which manages the project in Japan. 2007-08 grants went to the following institutions for the designated sets, all of which must circulate freely through interlibrary loan within the United States.

- **University of California, Los Angeles:** Seisen kindai bungei zasshishū: dai 8-13-yunitto. 精選近代文芸雑誌集: 第8-13ユニット、Yūshōdō Shoten. 2,401 microfiche. [2004-2005] ¥1,350,000, 50%
- **University of Chicago:** Nikkan Supōtsu, 日刊スポーツ, 1946-1996, Nichimai. 519 microfilm reels. [1998] ¥3,892,500, 75%
- **University of Florida:** Sengo Nihon no genfūkei. 戦後日本の原風景、Dokyumentarī Kōbō. 10 vol. videocassettes. [1992] ¥86,250, 75%
- **University of Hawaii:** Ryukyu Shinpo, 琉球新報 (1964-1989, Okinawa maikuro senta. 392 microfilm reels. [2005] ¥2,940,000, 75%
- **University of Illinois:** (two grants) Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan shozō Meiji-ki sangyō honyakusho shūsei : Bankoku hakurankaihen. 国立国会図書館所蔵明治期産業翻訳書集成 : 万国博覧会編, Nada Shobō. 12 microfilm reels. [1988] ¥108,000, 75%; and Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan shozō Meiji-ki sangyō honyakusho shūsei : kōgyō hen. 国立国会図書館所蔵明治期産業翻訳書集成:工業編, Nada Shobō. 32 microfilm reels, [1988] ¥288,000, 75%
- **University of Pittsburgh:** Nihon no kaishashi [microform] maikuroban shūsei : tekkō. (a part of Group III) 日本の会社史, Maruzen. 24 microfilm reels. [1995] ¥360,000, 75%

## AN UNTIMELY LOSS FOR THE EAST ASIAN AND INFORMATION LITERACY FIELDS

**Emily Werrell:** The NCC was greatly saddened to learn of the death of Emily Werrell (51) on February 20, 2008 following a battle with cancer. Emily was the enormously talented lead-instructor for the NCC's Training the Trainers (T-3) Workshops during 2004-05. In two intensive workshops offered at UCLA and Duke University Emily teamed with Sharon Domier in training 33 Japanese and East Asian Studies Librarians in the best practices for offering hands-on information literacy instruction to faculty and students. The 33 librarians who Emily trained have gone on to offer workshops in all parts of the world and to benefit thousands of users of Japanese materials.

A graduate of Beloit College with a master's in library science from Kent State University, Emily had served as the coordinator of library instruction and outreach for Duke's Perkins Library System since 2001. She is survived by her husband Tim and two children Lee and Henry.

Emily's inspired instruction will have a major impact on the East Asian and Information Literacy fields for years to come and she will be greatly missed by those of us who knew and worked with her. Please see the E-Resources Completion story, page 5, for further details on Emily's legacy in the field on Information Literacy Instruction related to Japan.

## LANTERN SLIDES PROVIDE A NEARLY FORGOTTEN WEALTH OF IMAGES FOR DIGITIZATION AND STUDY



Lantern slides are described by the Society of American Archivists (SAA) as “a transparent image on glass approximately 3 ½ X 4 inches that is intended to be viewed by projection.” It is not clear when the first lantern slide projector (magic lantern or *Lanterna Magica*) was invented. The first Western device was described in the 17<sup>th</sup> century but may have existed much earlier in China. By the 19<sup>th</sup> century it had become a major medium for mass education and entertainment with images often hand-colored, printed or photographed. The medium was largely replaced in the 20<sup>th</sup> century by conventional slides, film-strips and movies. Today the lanterns and slides are often collectors’ items. However, given the possibilities of digitization, the vast collections of lantern slides that have languished in library and museum collections for years due to their fragile format are finding new audiences.

In his book, "*Gentō no seiki*," Professor Iwamoto Kenji explains that magic lantern slides (*utsushi-e*) became Japanized during the Edo period. However, the educational use of this media began during the early Meiji period, when magic lantern slides were re-introduced by Tejima Seiichi, 1849-1918. The Monbushō commissioned two photographers, Tsurubuchi Hatsuzō and Nakajima Matsuchi, to create the Japanese version of these slides, commonly called "*gentō-ban*," to promote and educate students and the public. Lantern slides reached their peak popularity between the late Meiji period and the 20s and 30s. During the Sino-Japan and Russo-Japan Wars, they were heavily used as a media for propaganda. The most comprehensive Meiji lantern slide collection in North America may be in the Edward Morse Collection at the Peabody Essex Museum in Salem, Massachusetts.

In the 1930s, Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (KBS 1936-1972) actively created lantern slides and distributed them to institutions around the world as an educational tool about Japan. With the help of technology, these unique images can again stimulate our intellectual curiosity. One can assume that many educational institutions and museums in North America hold these interesting but somewhat obscure lantern slides. For example, about 1,500 magic lantern slides are held in the University of Hawaii at Manoa Library. These are now being digitized and posted on the web. The image (above), which is a part of a series of political cartoons or caricatures (the text reads "Hey you, don't get in the water naked"), and that on NCC's 2008 bookmark are Meiji period slides from the UHM Okumura Lantern Slide Collection.

Cognizant of the wealth of collections, ArLIS/NA (the Art Library Society of North America) began an extensive survey of lantern slide collections in 2006 noting “As photography continues its transition from analog to digital formats, visual resources curators are faced with decisions regarding the disposition of their lantern slide collections. Opportunities now arise to convert lantern slides, many of which are now in the public domain, to digital formats. Knowing which lantern slides might warrant such attention is dependent on understanding unique collection strengths, both within and between institutions. The purpose of this survey is to learn more about lantern slide collections throughout the United States and Canada; to discover unique lantern slide holdings; and, in the process, learn about the early history of visual resources collections.” For the field of Japanese studies collections of lantern slides like those at the University of Hawaii and at the Peabody-Essex Museum are examples of the wealth of lantern slides being unearthed. Together they constitute a largely untapped resource of visual images for future study.

**See more of the University of Hawaii Lantern Slides at:**

<http://digicoll.manoa.hawaii.edu/lanternslides/>