

**Budget Analysis Report
Japanese Studies
May 2000**



Executive Summary

History of Program:

- Dates to 1930s in history, political science and religion.
- 1970s – Undergraduate program; establishment of language teaching, CAS, TEAC
- 1980s – establishment of APSI, AALL
- 1990s – Rapid growth: expansion of faculty (from 6 to 12), graduate students, undergraduates with reading fluency in Japanese. Library improvements.

History of Collection

- Solid English language collection with a few gaps to fill
- Vernacular collection established in 1960s, had a drought in the 1980s, and is facing new challenges from the expansion of the program.

Cooperation with UNC and NCSU

- Duke has responsibility for collecting research materials in Japanese

History of Funding

- Western language funding has increased 2.2 times since 1990.
- Japanese language funding has fallen by 22% since 1994/95, excluding one time funding. The vernacular collection needs expanded funding for retrospective and current purchases.

Analysis of Questionnaire Responses

- More materials – “strengthen the East Asian Collection,” especially in cultural studies, public policy, sociological, legal, political and economic studies, colonialism, art history and visual materials.
- More electronic journals
- Great staff
- Increased importance of interdisciplinary work.

Identification of Needs/Pressures on the Budget

1. Volume of high quality publishing: we are acquiring about 2% of titles produced in Japan in the fields we should be collecting in. Significantly more funding is needed if we are to build a research collection and meet the needs of faculty and graduate students in even a few fields in Japanese Studies.
2. New fields: Japan’s colonial experience
3. New faculty: Art History
4. Expensive materials: film and video

5. Graduate Students/ Undergraduate Use of Collection: The mandate has changed from supporting to faculty research to supporting a program.
6. Lack of a retrospective collection: Prefectural histories, Who's who, Art history, Complete works of novelists and philosophers
7. Future pressures: Electronic, full-text East Asian journals.

History of the Program: The study of Japan at Duke *began in the 1930s*, when Paul Linebarger was hired in International Relations, and Paul Clyde was hired in Far Eastern history. Homer Dubs also taught East Asian religion in the 1940s. After WWII, the program continued to be concentrated in history, political science and religion: in 1967 Bernard Silberman was hired to teach Japanese history which was followed by the hiring of Roger Corless (1970) in religion, and Martin Bronfenbrenner (1971) in economics. Margaret McKean was hired in 1974 by the Political Science Department to teach courses on Japanese Politics.

The first new development in the postwar era was *the hiring of language faculty* beginning in the early **1970s**; first Bob Rolf, and then Rick Kunst were hired to teach both Chinese and Japanese. This was linked to the creation of a major in *Comparative Area Studies* which allowed undergraduates to focus on East Asia, since there were not enough courses for a full major. Institutional support was enhanced by the founding of the Center for International Studies and the *Triangle East Asia Colloquium* in the 1972, both of which provided structure for intellectual exchange and collegiality, and led to the establishment of a *Title VI center* based on the three Triangle Universities in 1975.

The **1980s** marked another step: the *Asian/Pacific Studies Institute (APSI)* was founded in 1981, separate faculty were hired to teach Chinese and Japanese, and a program in *Asian and African languages and literatures (AALL)* was founded in 1988; all provided an infrastructure for expansion. Beginning in the **1990s**, East Asian studies grew rapidly. Nan Lin was hired as Director of the Asian/Pacific Studies Institute in 1990, and *new faculty were rapidly added*. In Japanese Studies, five were replacements (three left for schools with more developed graduate programs); one was a new position, two were not hired as area studies specialists, but their research and teaching focuses on Japan and they attract graduate students interested in Japan, and two were initially supported by grant funding. The program was also strengthened by more *infrastructural development*: a major and minor in Japanese were approved in 1995, AALL gained departmental status in 1998, and a M.A. and a graduate certificate program in East Asian Studies was approved in 1998. *Library improvements* – hiring a Japanese Studies bibliographer (1990), purchasing of the software and equipment necessary to catalog books in Chinese and Japanese with vernacular characters (1989/90), and creating an East Asian reading room with adjacent stacks (1991) –also contributed by facilitating research and teaching. By the end of the decade there were eleven faculty spread across the humanities and social sciences working in Japanese Studies: art history (1), cultural anthropology (1), history (2), language (2), literature (2), political science (1), psychology (1), sociology (1).

A replacement appointment in religion is expected in 2001. The program is notable for its focus on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (with one exception), for its strength in cultural studies, and for having three specialists on common property (out of 4 in the U.S. working on Japan).

One major change in the program in the past decade, in addition to the growth in the number of faculty, has been a *significant increase in students using Japanese language materials*. Undergraduates, either because they learned Japanese in high school or because of study abroad, are now in a position to do senior honor's theses using Japanese materials. The graduate program has also grown: there are now graduate students in history, political science, public policy and cultural anthropology, as well as M.A. students in East Asian Studies, working on Japan.

The advent of Curriculum 2000 will, it is presumed, increase language enrollments. This year, already, Japanese enrollments were up over last year by about 28% in Beginning Japanese. Equally important, however, for the Japanese collection will be continuing changes in the student body: more students will have taken Japanese in high school or will come from Japan, both of which will mean more students able to read Japanese who want to use materials in Japanese for research papers for courses in sociology or economics or public policy etc.

History of the Japanese Collection: Duke's Japanese Studies collection supports programs in art history, cultural anthropology, economics and business, history, language, law, literature, philosophy, political science, public policy, psychology, religion and sociology. Materials on East Asia have been collected by Duke for a very long time; the extensive serial runs for journals such as Far Eastern Quarterly/Journal of Asian Studies (1941-), Monumenta Nipponica (1938-), Kokka (1889-) and the Japan Times (1897-) demonstrate a commitment to supporting teaching on Japan. Duke has collected English language monographs fairly extensively for a considerable period of time, and has acquired microforms on topics of interest, such as the Occupation.

Comparing Duke's holdings with a select list compiled by the Japan Foundation (*Book List for Category A* – this consists of English language books in print considered basic to a beginning Japanese Studies collection, regardless of size of institution) reveals that we have over 90% of the titles listed for most subject areas.¹

English Language Titles	Total	Held	Lacking	% Held
General/Reference	59	49	10	83%
Art and Architecture	47	34	13	72%
Economics & Industry	107	99	8	92.5%
History	142	136	5	95.7%
Literature	166	150	16	90%
Political Science & Law	112	109	3	97%
Science & Environment	24	19	5	79%
Sociology and Anthropology	110	103	7	96%
Thought & Religion	94	87	7	92.5%
Women	36	35	1	97%
Total	897	822	75	91.6%

Japanese materials, however, are different. The collection was begun in the late 1960s by Bernard Silberman who collected broadly in history. Core titles – runs of core historical journals, basic sets and reference works were acquired. Over time, a significant collection of core works in modern Japanese literature was built by Ted Fowler. The collection served as a starting point for faculty research, with the expectation that it provided the groundwork for a trip to a larger collection. As a result, collections tended to be somewhat idiosyncratic; for instance, the literature collection, especially the journal collection, reflected Ted’s interests. General reference works were often overlooked as well as interdisciplinary fields such as philosophy. Prefectural histories were almost completely overlooked, as were gazetteers and who’s who. The past decade has brought a significant change in the nature of research needs as graduate students (both MA and PhD) and undergraduates need ready access to Japanese language materials for their research, and have less ability to travel to other collections.

I evaluated two different fields: women’s studies and economic and social history 1868-1945 that are core fields for Duke to collect. In women’s studies, since there is no up-to-date bibliography, searches were done on OCLC to see what proportion Duke holds of the scholarly universe that has been acquired in the United States, and of the universe of books published in Japan by using Bookplus, an online database of books published in Japan.

	# of Titles	# Held By Duke	Rec for order	% Held
<u>OCLC</u> “women in Japan” pub. 1998	143	41	32	29%
<u>OCLC</u> “Japan and women” pub 1997	190	52	33	27%
<u>Bookplus</u> : “women and society” pub1999	403	9	69	11.5% ²

Economic and social history has been the focus of Duke's collection for two decades, and I compared the collection with a select "introductory" bibliography³ that reviews scholarship over a two year period and an OCLC subject search for the same two year period, 1993-94.

	# of Titles	# Held By Duke	% Held
<u>JF Intro Bib:</u> Econ, Soc 1868-1945	24	14	58%
<u>OCLC, Japan,</u> History, Showa	39	1	2%
<u>OCLC Japan,</u> Econ cond, 1918-45	15	1	6% ²

This survey suggests that we are doing a reasonable job at building a basic introductory collection, but that we are not building a research collection, even in modern Japanese social and economic history which is a core period for six faculty at Duke, the graduate program, and several faculty at both UNC and NCSU. As the only accessible collection within a ten hour drive, Duke needs to build more than just an introductory collection.

The conclusions drawn from this comparison of two fields on which Duke is focusing are substantiated by a more general comparison of number of titles published in Japan with number of titles acquired by Duke on an annual basis. In 1999, Japan published 63,000 new titles; of these 40,716 fit our profile, including General/reference 2720, Philosophy 2840, History (General, Japanese, Asian) 1316, Geography 1946, Social Sciences 13,586, Industry 2639, Arts (minus music, drama) 5464, Language/linguistics (general, Japanese) 638, Literature (general, Japanese) 9,567.⁴ By contrast, in 98-99, we acquired 898 titles on all funds including divinity, one time funding, money from the Dean, and some of those acquisitions were retrospective titles. This is about 2.2% of the titles produced in Japan.

Cooperation with UNC and NCSU: Duke and UNC decided in the late 1960s that Duke would specialize on materials to support Japanese Studies and UNC would support Chinese studies. This agreement was formalized in 1971 and included special provisions (e.g. six month research loans) to facilitate its operation. At the time, there were very few faculties on either campus, no graduate program and few if any undergraduates who could read Chinese or Japanese. While framed initially in terms of "research materials," as the libraries encountered greater financial stringencies during the 1980s, it was extended to all materials in Chinese and Japanese. The divided responsibility has continued because of inadequate funding, but there are pressures at Duke and NCSU, in particular, to bring about some changes – Duke needs to build a Chinese studies collection in contemporary social sciences and popular culture which UNC is not collecting, and NCSU has needed to build a reference/core collection in Japanese studies to support its young and dynamic faculty.

Neither of these changes, however, in any way lighten Duke's responsibility to build the research collection in Japanese materials.

The extent and form of Duke's support for faculty at UNC and NCSU varies; the key factor seems to be faculty status. NCSU has three junior faculty members in Japanese studies – religion, history and literature, all working on the Meijiera – who are avid users of the library and suggest materials for purchase frequently. UNC has only one junior professor (received tenure this year in literature) who has requested Duke purchase materials and who brings her students over to use the library; services to the other faculty at UNC (history, religion and political science) have largely been ready reference and tables of contents of journals.⁵ Fortunately, for Duke all except one faculty member at the three campuses focus on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, so the overlap in demands for materials is significant.

History of Funding for the Collection: While funding for Japanese materials has increased significantly since 1990, funding for the vernacular collection has decreased by about 22% since 1994/95⁶ (funding for Western language material has risen consistently; in 98/99 it was 2.2 times that of 89/90).⁷

The most significant increases in funding have been in the serial line; new serials have been added at faculty request, which has met a significant need, especially as many of the titles are not held elsewhere in the United States, and tables of contents are not available through such services as UnCover. Duke has also been able to replace three serial subscriptions with three online databases which provide a new and much more convenient level of access, leaving only a need for electronic newspapers indexes (the print is no longer published). In sum, the present serial review and selection process seems to be meeting the needs of the program well. Because the titles are either recent requests or very core titles, tables of contents are requested for over 95% of the titles held (and a few, such as compilations of newspaper clippings are not suitable).

The monographic budget received a significant boost in 1992 which was meant to bring it in line with what it might have had, if it had received regular increases throughout the 1980s when funding remained flat. It unfortunately does not compensate for the materials not purchased during that decade (Duke added only 400 volumes in Japanese during the 1980s).

As a result, there are four pressures on the monographic budget:

1. *The expansion of the program – new faculty, especially junior faculty, graduate students, undergraduates able to use Japanese. Some new faculty hires, in fields such as Art History and premodern Japanese literature, have come with funding for retrospective purchases, but once that funding is expended their needs must be addressed from the existing funding. And there has been no start-up money for new faculty at NCSU.*

2. *The lack of a historical collection* – gaps in local histories especially.
3. *The high cost of materials and the large volume of scholarly material published.*
4. *The diversity of fields supported* – the vernacular budget supports several fields not routinely exclusively funded by area studies budgets, notably reference, philosophy, cultural anthropology, psychology, economics, political science, law⁸ and sociology. It also supports art history using a designated endowment fund which was adequate before specialists were hired, but is more than strained by the presence of two art historians, one working on China and the other on Japan. Film/video also pose an ongoing problem, but that is not unique to Japanese or East Asian studies.

In terms of funding sources outside of Perkins, the Divinity School has contributed generously. APSI has routinely contributed 10% of its income to support library acquisitions from the time it was established. As APSI's endowment has grown, the contribution has grown from \$4600 (92-93) to \$6000 this year. Both internal and external grant funding have addressed some needs: one-time funding in Perkins has been invaluable in supporting both neglected areas and expensive titles, but has not addressed long term needs. External funding sources are limited: the Japan Foundation prefers to support individual libraries no more than twice in 5 years (although Duke received grants in 1990-91, 1991-92, 1993-94 — the 93-94 grant was reduced because Duke had had so many awards). The NCC Multi-volume set project (grants rec'd 1994, 95, 97, 99, 2000) funds only expensive research titles not held elsewhere in the United States and at least one year old, which limits the materials which can be supported.

Trends in Expenditures: Western Language Materials:

	Serials ⁹	Monographs	Yankee ¹⁰	Total
1989/90	\$5252	\$1654	\$999	\$7905
1994/95	\$8372	\$1760	\$639	\$10,771
1995/96	\$8941	\$3006	\$971	\$12,918
1996/97	\$10,203	\$2449	\$852	\$12,734
1997/98	\$9241	\$3924	\$1132	\$14,297
1998/99	\$10,861	\$5168 ¹¹	\$1280	\$17,309

Trends in Expenditures: Japanese Materials:

	Serials	Mono	Sets	Elliott	PL app Totals	Divinity	1 Time	APSI ¹²	Dean	Grants	Totals
89/90	\$8,828	\$11,696	\$375		\$20,899			\$2199			\$23,098
94/95	\$30,106	\$58,489	\$22,927	\$17,437 ¹³	\$128,959	\$16,082	\$58,363	\$6942	\$4631	\$29,557	\$244,634
95/96	\$44,889	\$41,257	\$29108	\$7075 ¹⁴	\$115,254	\$21,286 ¹⁵	\$4,690	\$2935	\$0		\$151,240
96/97	\$37,913	\$41,944	\$28990	\$8,620	\$117,467	\$5384	\$562	\$3727	\$0	\$3816	\$130,956
97/98	\$37,614	\$36,142	\$22040	\$4653 ¹⁶	\$100,449	\$3135 ¹⁷	\$0	\$3713	\$4357		\$111,654
98/99	\$33,596 ¹	\$39,025	\$25626	\$3060	\$101,307	\$3895	\$3060 ¹⁸	\$8062	\$5564	\$1758	\$120,586

Analysis of Questionnaire Responses:

The survey reported, as might be expected, that the faculty and graduate students in Japanese Studies rely heavily on books with print journals and electronic databases being second most heavily used. All formats, except music scores and recordings, were used at least monthly. Perkins in general, Lilly and Current Periodicals are heavily used (EAC was not a choice); there were a few users of RBMSCL and Divinity. Interlibrary loan was used on average once a month, largely for books. 3/4 reported that they visited TRLN libraries frequently because books were checked out or lost; everyone visited TRLN libraries at least occasionally for books not owned by Duke. Twice as many could access Duke's resources (from their office or home) as not, but among those who could not access them from home were 3 faculty members (two graduate students and one faculty member could not from their office).

The free responses fell into three categories: more materials -- strengthen the East Asian collection (see responses 7222, 6652, 6627, 7804), more electronic journals (7797, 7494, 7303), and great staff (6674, 6627, 7494, 6627). The comments point to the increased importance of interdisciplinary work, cultural studies, colonialism, art history and visual materials.

For planning purposes, the following should be noted:

##6627

Interdisciplinary / inter-area work is on the increase; simply keeping up with burgeoning book publishing in area studies is my main desiderata.

##6652

The change of intellectual agendas within the discipline of east Asian cultural studies means that we need more resources collecting policy stuff and sociological, legal, political, economic studies of the region focusing on contemporary period.

##6674

We (i.e., NCSU) will, I think, hire a new Japan specialist who does research in Japanese colonialism and wartime women's issues. As this is a growing field, we may request that Duke's Japan collection be augmented in this direction .

##6691

An increase in graduate students studying contemporary Japanese and Chinese art history-related topics will necessitate an increase in library resources (both reference and regular library holdings)

##7423

Extensive use dvd or other optically stored audio/visual/journal material. Electronic links to libraries in source culture countries: China, India, Japan, Korea, Egypt, Morocco.

##7644

Multi-media in the arts / the growth of interactive and telematic art / virtual reality / the use of genetic engineering in art

Identification of Needs/Pressures on the Collections Budget:

1. Given the volume of high quality publishing occurring in Japan, more funding is needed if we are to build a research collection and meet the needs of faculty and graduate students in even a few fields in Japanese Studies. The greatest pressure comes in the fields of history (expensive research materials) and economics and business (volume of materials).
2. **New fields:** There is increasing interest among the faculty at Duke and NCSU on Japan's colonial experience (Weisenfeld, Ching, Wigen, Ambaras, Tai); this is an area we used to ignore. Research materials in this area are extremely expensive, and we are hampered by the lack of a historical collection.
3. **New faculty:** The Elliott endowment has been used to support East Asian Art history. It was adequate to purchase materials in Japanese art history to support undergraduate teaching when Duke did not have any regular faculty specializing on East Asian art. Now there are two tenure-track faculty, one working on China and one on Japan. Not only have we had to build a Chinese art history collection, when we did not previously collect it, but the Japanese art historian and soon the Chinese art historian focus on modern or contemporary art, which presents an additional challenge as these materials have not been widely collected elsewhere.
4. **Expensive materials:** film and video is heavily used by faculty in East Asian Studies.
5. **Graduate Students/ Undergraduate Use of Collection:** The advent of a graduate student program in the mid-90s combined with increasing fluency among the undergraduate population is putting new pressures on the Japanese collection. Given student short time periods, difficulty of travel, and need for browsing, building a research collection in some fields and collecting broadly in others has become extremely important. The mandate has changed from supporting faculty research to supporting a program.
6. **Lack of a historical collection:** This is particularly glaring in the area of local/prefectural histories. These are core materials, with a wealth of historical and contemporary documentation for each prefecture; acquiring them would address needs of faculty and graduate students in history, political science and sociology. The collection is also weak in Japanese art history (although we have made significant improvements), company histories, complete works of novelists and philosophers, and who's who. Many materials are being reprinted, which we need to acquire since we do not have the originals.

7. **Future Pressures:** The free responses asked for electronic, full-text East Asian journals. The pricing of these has been prohibitive for most collections in the United States, given the level of use. Also many scholarly journals are not yet available online; most of what is available are in economics/business and computer science. This is rapidly changing, however, and balancing access, fairness and cost will be a challenge.

Kristina Troost, June 2000

¹ Given the nature of the list, we should be closer to 99%, so I will work to identify patterns as well as to fill in the gaps.

² This is 11.5% of appropriate titles, not of the total published.

³ An Introductory Bibliography for Japanese Studies, Vol. 10 pt. 2. Compiled by the Tôhō Gakkai; Tokyo, Japan Foundation, 1998.

⁴ Shuppan nenkan 1999, v. 1, 320-323.

⁵ UNC has bought core titles for them in the past, and they are used to traveling to do research.

⁶ Regular appropriations only; does not include one time funding, grant funds etc.

⁷ It is also useful to view the trend line needs in the context of the 1980s when funding remained flat. In 1980, \$20,000 was a significant amount of money at an exchange rate of ¥ 260/\$1; by 1990, after a period of significant inflation and a halving of the value of the dollar, \$20,000 was worth less than half that in purchasing power.¹ At this point, Duke provided less funding for its East Asian collection than any other library reporting statistics to the Council on East Asian libraries except Oberlin College.

⁸ Law collects largely materials in English, and a few key works in Japanese, but Perkins is responsible for historical materials and materials to support faculty working in the social sciences.

⁹ These expenditures cover serials related to Asia generally as well as specific titles supporting China, Japan or Korea.

¹⁰ East Asia (China, Japan, Korea and East Asia generally – over half the books are on China).

¹¹ Includes \$1238 of one-time funding for Japanese literature to purchase titles overlooked in the Yankee plan.

¹² Includes money from Klein spent on film in 97/98 and 98/99.

¹³ The Elliott fund was not spent in 93/94 anticipating the hire of Stan Abe. This money was spent to support Chinese art history.

¹⁴ \$2518 in Chinese and \$944 in English were also spent from Elliott. Both the Japanese and Chinese language materials were in Chinese art.

¹⁵ \$14,586 was in Japanese, \$4229 in English.

¹⁶ Also \$1629 for materials in English; supporting Chinese art.

¹⁷ Also \$4571 for materials in Chinese and \$70 for materials in English.

¹⁸ Reflects improvement in the exchange rate.

¹⁹ Matching from Biddle for new faculty.