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Assessing the University of Alberta Humanities and Social Sciences Library Japanese Library Collection and Preparing a Plan for Its Development

Tsuneharu Gonnami

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Evaluation of the Japanese Collection

I was invited by the University of Alberta Library to conduct an evaluation of their Japanese Collection. I visited the University from April 18th to the 22nd, 1994.

In my initial task, I inspected the Japanese materials kept by the Reference Section, the Main Stacks, and the Periodical Section of the Humanities and Social Sciences Library. According to Mr. Louis Chor, East Asian Librarian, there are approximately 7,000 volumes of Japanese books and serials in the Library as of spring 1994. It seems to me that this statistic is correct. I observed that Japanese materials were well intershelved with other East Asian materials as well as western-language materials in the three sections mentioned above.

Seen from the point of view of library operations, I think that intersheling saves space on shelves and also provides easy access for East Asian library users to find both East Asian vernacular and western books in the same location. However, in North America most East Asian collections in vernacular languages have traditionally been separated from western language collections. The Asian Library at the University of British Columbia (UBC) follows this practice, but faculty members of the Department of Asian Studies at UBC would prefer to see all the Asian collections, regardless of their printed languages, in one place. With the total holdings at the UBC Asian Library close to 400,000 volumes of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean (CJK) and other Asian materials, we presently cannot comply with such a request.

I have noticed that some important reference works such as *Nihon koten bungaku daijiten* (Comprehensive dictionary of classical Japanese literature) in six volumes, *Dai Nihon chimei jisho* (Dictionary of Japanese place names) in eight volumes, *Kokusho somokuroku* (Union catalogue of classical Japanese books) in nine volumes, and others are in the main stacks. I suggest that they be in the Reference Section with some other Japanese reference works already there. I believe it would be better to put all reference books together.

I also noticed that some large sets of multivolume collections are shelved at different physical locations due to the lack of space at their exact call number positions. In such
cases I suggest putting a dummy there, not a small one but a relatively large one which can be seen easily.

As a general guide to Japanese humanities and social sciences reference works, please always refer to *Research in Japanese sources: a guide* by Herschel Webb, *Nihon no sanko tosho* (Guide to Japanese reference books) published by the Japan Library Association, and *Bibliography of reference works for Japanese studies* edited by Naomi Fukuda and published by the Center for Japanese Studies, the University of Michigan. I was glad to see that all of these important bibliographies of reference works were already in the Library. As for other essential reference works, I recommend those described below in my priority lists.

Although the Japanese collection at the University of Alberta is only in its first stage of growth, the Library has a few large sets of complete works by contemporary Japanese women writers because of the strong academic interest of some of the members of the faculty. UBC lacks such a collection because, at present, we have no researchers in the field of Japanese women’s literature. Two examples in the University of Alberta collection are *Sata Ineko zenshu* in eighteen volumes and *Hiraiwa Yumie jisen chohen zenshu* in fifteen volumes. I also noticed some sets of modern and classic comprehensive Japanese works of literature. However, the Library has missed some important standard sets of complete works in both categories which are listed below. In literature, *Nihon no bungaku: kindai hen* and *kodai hen* in two hundred volumes, published by Horupu Shuppan and *Shin koten bungaku taikei* in one hundred volumes, published by Iwanami Shoten. As for books about the Japanese language, I observed that *Koza Nihongo* in thirteen volumes and *Nihongo to Nihongo kyoiku* in sixteen volumes were already in the Japanese collection; but the Library lacks *Nihongo no sekai* in twenty volumes, published by Chuo Koron and Yuseido’s *Ronshu Nihongo kenkyu* in thirty volumes, both in the field of Japanese linguistics. Regarding reference works, the Library ought to have *Nihon kokugo daijiten* (Comprehensive Japanese-language dictionary) in twenty volumes, *Nihon kindai bungaku daijiten* (Encyclopedic dictionary of modern Japanese) in six volumes, *Bungei nenkan: Literary yearbook* published by Shinchosha, and *Kokugo nenkan: Japanese language studies: annual survey and bibliography*, to name a few.

In the periodical section of the Library, I saw about a dozen Japanese academic journals mainly on language and literature. *Kokugo to kokubungaku* (Japanese language and literature), *Kokubungaku kaishaku to kansho* (Japanese literature—its interpretation and appreciation), *Bungaku* (Literature), and others are all good standard academic journals in their respective subject fields. However, upon hearing the faculty’s wish to see more periodicals in the Library, I would like to recommend the ones described in the priority lists at the end of this article.

I also noticed that the periodicals were shelved by title. We at UBC’s Asian Library also had the same arrangement for our Japanese periodicals, but now they are shelved according in call number order, following UBC Library policy. I cannot say that one arrangement is better than the other for both have their pros and cons. Personally, I prefer the
arrangement by title at the University of Alberta Library because it enables library users to find a particular title without referring to the library catalogs, either the on-line or the card catalog. Someone could argue that, by using title arrangement, we miss the subject approach. That is true, but in using the subject approach in the periodical section there are usually voluminous back issues for each title, which means users normally have to walk along many bays to reach the next title. By title arrangement, similar titles are often found in the same or nearby locations. However, even a slight difference in title could considerably separate the journals.

All new subscriptions to Japanese academic journals are expensive nowadays due to the appreciated yen. Therefore, one should consult fully with faculty members before deciding to start subscribing to a new journal. However, once that decision is made, one should try to keep the new journal as many years as possible; to start, stop, and start again is not a good pattern of journal subscription. It is better in such a situation not to start the subscription at all; holdings of a fraction of back numbers of a journal confuses and frustrates researchers and other library users.

Consultation with a Group of Faculty Members in Japanese Studies

I met with four faculty members active in Japanese studies who were with the Department of East Asian Studies at the university. They were: Dr. Sonja Arntzen—Classical Japanese literature, women's literature of the Heian Period (tenth century), Dr. Janice Brown—Modern Japanese literature, women's literature in the Taisho-Showa Periods (1920s–1930s), Dr. Michiko Kawashima—Linguistics, Preschool Japanese language, Dr. Hiroko Terakura—Classical Japanese language in the Heian and Kamakura Periods (thirteenth–fourteenth centuries). Chaired by Mr. Louis Chor, East Asian Librarian, the consultation session lasted four hours from 2:00 to 6:00 p.m. During the session I explained how to use publication news and dealers' catalogs for both new and old books and also talked about essential research materials in their own subject fields. I showed them a copy of the title and colophon pages for each of approximately one hundred books in order to illustrate the character of the books. Selections of important books from these book copies are recorded below in the lists of priority purchases. I drew from this discussion that these faculty members had been earnestly seeking both more research materials and basic reference works and periodicals in their subject fields. My impression was that they keenly realized that excellent library resources are the lifeblood of their teaching and research and are absolutely necessary. At the same time, they were obliged to select good Japanese materials for students' writing and reading assignments. During the session Professors Kawashima and Terakura expressed their strong concern about strengthening the library collection of books and periodicals relating to Japanese-language learning and teaching research. They also wished the Library would acquire easy reading materials for both intermediate and advanced levels of Japanese language courses. For the benefit of Japanese-language teachers and students, I had brought with me a carton of Japanese high school textbooks (about twenty volumes) from Vancouver, which was a timely gift from the Japanese Language School in Vancouver that fitted exactly their latter request. The Guide
Consultation with Individual East Asian Faculty Members

Prof. Sinh Vinh, History Department

Prof. Vinh has been teaching Japanese history and his academic interests are in Japan's intellectual contacts with the west and Japan's cultural interactions with Asia. His research interests at present are Eiichi Shibusawa (1840–1931), industrialist, and Yukichi Fukuzawa (1835–1901), educator, two great figures in the Meiji period (1868–1912). Shibusawa established and was associated with numerous private companies and became a leading figure in practically all major industries in Japan such as banking, shipping, railways, trading, and pulp-making. Other industries in which he was actively involved include insurance, mining, weaving, steel manufacture, gas and hydro-electric power, printing, fisheries, hotel management, and warehouse industry. I was glad to learn from Mr. Chor, the East Asian Librarian, that the Library had recently purchased the work of Shibusawa's voluminous and comprehensive biographical materials, *Shibusawa Eiichi denki shiryo*, in sixty-seven volumes.

During our conversation on possible acquisitions by the Library in his subject field, Dr. Vinh said he hoped to see *Fukuzawa Yukichi zenshu* (Complete works of Yukichi Fukuzawa), in thirty volumes, in the Japanese collection sometime in the near future. Fukuzawa was a member of the Shogunate's envoy to the United States (1860) and to Europe (1867). Upon his return to Japan, he endeavored to introduce western civilization and ideas by emphasizing independence and self-respect (in Japanese, *dokuritsu jison*). In 1858 he founded Keio Gijuku, now Keio University. The current ten-thousand yen note bears the likeness of Yukichi Fukuzawa, which is thereby regularly impressed on the consciousness of every Japanese.

I gathered from our conversation that Prof. Vinh's academic interest in Fukuzawa relates to his concern with Dong Kinh Nghia Thuc (Tokei Gijuku in Japanese pronunciation), the first institution of higher learning in Vietnam, established in Hanoi in 1907 and which follows the principles of Fukuzawa's school, Keio Gijuku, i.e., the principles of independence and self-respect. Dong Kinh Nghia Thuc produced many activists for the movement for Vietnam independence from French colonization and played an important role for the modernization of Vietnam early in this century. In response to Prof. Vinh's further inquiry about a possible expansion of the Japanese history collection in their Library, I replied that *Kinsei Nihon kokumin shi* in one hundred volumes by Ichiro Tokutomi and published by Jiji Tsushin Sha from 1960 to 1965 and *Meiji bunka zenshu*, 3d ed., in thirty-six physical volumes, edited by Meiji Bunka Kenkyukai and published by Nihon Hyoron Sha from 1967 to 1974.
should also be in the collection. I also strongly recommended Hara Shobo's *Meiji hyakunen shi sosho* in approximately four hundred volumes as a good addition. This is a collection of reprints of various books which were originally published during the Meiji Period (1868–1912).

**Prof. Janice Brown, Department of East Asian Studies**

I learned from Prof. Brown that she did her early work on Fumiko Hayashi (1904–1951), one of the leading Japanese women writers of the prewar days. Her current research interest lies in Japanese women's literature in late Taisho (1920s) and early Showa (1930s). Since Prof. Brown specializes in teaching modern Japanese literature after 1868, I recommended to her several large sets of modern Japanese literature collections such as Horupu's *Nihon no bungaku: kindai hen* in one hundred volumes, Chikuma's *Meiji bungaku zenshu* in one hundred volumes, and Shinchosha's *Nihon bungaku zenshu* in one hundred volumes. All of these include many works by most of the modern Japanese women writers. *Nihon no bungaku: kindai hen* is particularly good for both researchers and students because difficult Chinese characters in sentences are accompanied by *rubi kana* (a pronunciation code). Even for native speakers of Japanese, proper nouns such as personal names and place names in Chinese characters are often quite difficult to identify and pronounce correctly.

**Prof. Sonja Arntzen, Department of East Asian Studies**

We have known each other since the early 1970s, when she was studying at UBC. I recall that she used to be buried under a mountain of research books in her study carrel in our Asian Library. At that time she was working on the study of Ikkyu, a Japanese Zen monk and his Kanshi (Chinese poetry). Her academic achievements resulted in her book entitled *Ikkyu and the crazy cloud anthology: a Zen poet in medieval Japan*, published by the University of Tokyo Press in 1986. Her current research focuses on how Chinese poetry in the Tang Dynasty influenced the Japanese medieval period Kanshi and also on how fantasized images of China created in the Japanese mind came to shape the culture of the Muromachi Period (1336–1573). Therefore, she is now interested in the "Gozanbungaku" of the period as well as women's literature in the Heian Period. According to Prof. Arntzen, at present she is completing her English translation of the tenth century *Kagero nikki* (The Gossamer Years, a Diary by a Noblewoman) by Fujiwara Michitsuna no Haha, one of the four major Heian diary classics. For classical Japanese literature courses, I believe that the following sets of literature collections are indispensable for both teachers and students: Shinchosha's *Shincho Nihon koten shusei* in fifty-five volumes, Iwanami's *Shin koten bungaku taikei* in one hundred volumes, and Horupu's *Nihon no bungaku: koten hen* in one hundred volumes. As for others, please see the priority lists below. As for specialized collections of Japanese women's literary works, the following are all recommendable. *Joryu bungaku koza* in six volumes, edited by Takuji Imai and published by Benseisha in 1991, dealing with women's diaries written in the Heian Period (794–1185); *Edo jidai joryu bungaku zenshu* in four volumes, reprinted by Nihon Tosho Senta in 1974 which covers the
Edo Period (1600–1868); and *Gendai Nihon joryu bungaku zenshu* published by Kindai Bungei Sha, Tokyo, in 1985 and dealing with contemporary Japanese women’s literary works. (Unfortunately, this last title was discontinued after the publication of volume 1.)

**Prof. Masao Nakamura, Department of Finance and Management Science, Faculty of Business**

Prof. Nakamura’s research interest is in Japanese and international management and comparative studies in the two fields. He said that he needs a variety of business and economic statistics to pursue his research and to establish new theory. The Rutherford Library already has the *Japan Statistical Yearbook*. He said that it was a good source but not sufficient for his teaching and research. I believe that what he really needs are complete back numbers of the annual *Honpo keizai tokei: Economic Statistics of Japan*, edited and published by the Bank of Japan; the annual *Nihon keizai o chushin to suri kokusai hikaku tokei* (International Comparative Economic Statistics) by the Bank of Japan; *Shukan Toyo keizai* (Weekly Oriental Economics); *Nihon keizai tokei: Historical Statistics of the Japanese Economy*, published in Japanese and English by the Bank of Japan in 1962; and *Nihon choki tokei soran: Historical Statistics of Japan* in five volumes, edited and published by the Japan Statistical Association in 1987–88. In particular, volumes 2 to 4 of the last-named series deals with Japanese economics statistics. Both these and *Choki keizai tokei: Estimates of Long-term Economic Statistics of Japan Since 1968* (some parts of the contents are in English and Japanese) in fourteen volumes, published by Toyo Keizai Shimpō Sha 1974–89, are indispensable research materials for Prof. Nakamura. The latter two collections of long-term statistics contain data covering over one hundred years, from the first year of Meiji (1868), when Japan took the initial steps toward the modernization of the country, up to the present time. A maximum number of principal items selected from all fields including population, economy, society, culture, etc., are collected over as long a historical period as possible and compiled comprehensively and systematically. Because of this, these books will be useful not only for specialists in economics and business but also for people in every field.

**Suggestions for Collection Development**

**A. Selection Tools for New and Old Publications**

First of all, collection development starts with book selection. In order to do book selection, you need publication news for new books as well as dealers’ catalogs for retrospective materials. Obtain the following publications news and dealers’ catalogs for new and old books on a continuous basis from your bookdealers or publishers and circulate them among the faculty members in Japanese studies. This will help you manage collection development more effectively by placing suitable orders for new or old materials required by faculty members. These book news pamphlets and catalogs are available free from either book publishers or dealers when you request them.

(a) **For Monographs:**

(1) *Nihon zenkoku shoshi: Japanese National Bibliography Weekly List*

(2) *Shuppan nyusu: Shuppan News—Japanese Publication News and Reviews*
Tokyo: Shuppan News Co., Ltd. Three times a month.

(3) *Japanese Book News*

(4) *Isseido Catalogs* (for retrospective materials as well as new publications)
Tokyo: Isseido Ltd. Annual and quarterly (two different catalogs).

(5) Any other publishers' and vendors' publication catalogs, lists, and brochures, etc.

(b) For Serials:

(1) *Zasshi shinbun sokatarogu*

(2) *Shuppan nenkan: Japan Publications Yearbook*

(3) *Nihon zenkoku shoshi* (the above ((a)(1)) National Bibliography's periodical section)

(c) For Reference Works:

(1) *Guide to Japanese Reference Books* and others described above on page 2.

(d) For "Books in Print":

(1) *Nihon shoseki somokuroku*

(2) *Shuppan nenkan: Publications Yearbook of Japan*

B. A Guidebook for Collection Development

*Proceedings of the Workshop for Japanese Studies Librarians*, compiled by Mihoko Miki and Isamu Miura and published by the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials, Committee on East Asian Libraries, Association for Asian Studies, 1993. This is a useful guidebook for planning collection development. For example, chapter 3 (pp.35-45) deals with Collection
Development, Selection and Acquisition and chapters 4 to 6 (pp. 46-111) deal with essential reference works for the humanities and social science materials. To obtain a copy, make a request in writing to: Mrs. Mihoko Miki, Japanese Librarian, Rudolph East Asian Library, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1575.

C. Gifts and Exchanges:
Books and periodicals may be available as gifts and exchanges. In particular, academic journals edited and published by Japanese universities can usually be obtained as a gift, if you write letters of request to them. If a member of your faculty knows someone in the Japanese university to whom you are planning to write such a letter, it is better to go through him or her. This applies to both private and government organizations. Best Book, compiled by the Sumitomo Life Insurance Company, is an example in the private sector. The Bulletin of the International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Japan Foundation Newsletter, and Japanese Book News of the Japan Foundation are other good examples obtainable as gifts for your Library from these government-affiliated institutions and agencies. The University of Alberta has an economic and cultural exchange program with Hokkaido Province in Japan. The person in charge of this exchange program in the Alberta Provincial Government can guide the Japanese Librarian at the University Library in how he should approach the Hokkaido Government or the city and town halls of the Japanese province to establish book exchanges. At the UBC Asian Library, through our connection with the Consulate-General of Japan in Vancouver, we have successfully obtained about one hundred volumes of local history books published by town and city halls in Shiga Prefecture as well as those of the Government of Shiga Prefecture. One reason for this was because the largest immigrant group in the Japanese community in Vancouver originally came from Shiga Prefecture. Such success is possible if you find a good intermediary or a liaison office. If you have some duplicate materials, try to exchange them with those of other institutions with Japanese studies collections. When I browsed in the uncataloged section of the University of Alberta Library, I happened to find a second complete set in thirty-six volumes of the works of Ogai Mori, one of the prominent writers of the Meiji Period, which the UBC Asian Library lacks. Our Asian Library, on the other hand, has a nineteen-volume duplicate set of Showa zaisei shi (The Financial History of Showa Japan (1926–1989)). We received this title because we are a depository library for Japanese Government Publications, which usually are received from the National Diet Library in Tokyo; in this case, this second set came directly from the Ministry of Finance, its publishing organization. Here is a perfect example of items that can be exchanged with mutual profit.

D. Grants:
Take any opportunity to apply for grants for book funds. For example, there is the Japan Foundation’s Library Support Program (active every year) and the Canadian Government’s Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council’s (SSHRC) Library Grant for a Specialized Research Collection (also active every year). The University of Alberta Library has applied for this year’s SSHRC grant. Prof. Richard Lynn, Head of the Department of East Asian Studies, told me at lunch that he hoped, if you received the SSHRC grant, to
purchase either a complete set of *Ssu k’u ch’uan shu chen pen* or the *Pai pu ts'ung shu chi ch'eng*, both of which were reprinted in Taiwan. Prof. Lynn said that this huge set, *Ssu k’u ch’uan shu* in a few thousand volumes, was compiled originally in the late eighteenth century under the patronage of Emperor Ch’ien-lung and that it represents an attempt to bring together all the works known at the time which the compilers, several hundred scholars, considered worthy of preservation.

E. **Statistics of the East Asian Collections:**

Statistics dealing with a library’s Chinese, Japanese, and Korean collections is very important to maintain. Such compilations are useful for describing the scope of the East Asian Collections, showing their subject strengths and weaknesses, and for planning the development of the library’s East Asian collection.

D. **Library Guide:**

A library handout for your users is advisable so that they can see what kind and size of East Asian materials are available at your library. The guide should also contain the names and phone numbers of persons who are in charge of East Asian materials.

**Conclusion**

As I reported above, I met six professors relating to Japanese studies in their University, two in language, two in literature, and one each for history and economics respectively. Everyone said that he or she hoped to see more Japanese teaching and research resources in their own subject field in the library.

As for their present library holdings of Japanese materials in the fields of reference, language, literature, and periodicals, I found that Japanese literature materials are the most adequate among these four categories. I saw a half dozen multivolume sets of Japanese literature works, which look good for both faculty and student usage. Among a dozen titles of periodicals in Japanese, I observed that roughly half of them are those relating to Japanese language and linguistics. They also have subscribed to about two dozen titles of English periodicals about Japan. About 50 percent of them are in the fields of social sciences, mainly in business and economics.

How to strengthen their Japanese Collection, I understand, depends upon requests from faculty members in their institution’s Japanese studies program. However, according to my observation of their Japanese Collection, I felt that they have to improve Japanese reference materials first of all; and secondly, monographs on Japanese-language teaching and research; thirdly, periodicals on Japanese literature, all of which are closely related to academic interests of faculty members of Japanese studies in their University. But, in my opinion, more materials on Japanese history and culture should be added to their Library because they are core resources for any researchers in Japanese studies, regardless of their subject fields in humanities or social sciences.
In response to a joint request from their Library and faculty members of the Department of East Asian Studies, I compiled lists of priority acquisitions on reference, language, literature, and periodicals in which I recorded 34 titles in 732 volumes of Japanese monographs and 28 titles of Japanese periodicals as identified in the following pages.
LIST OF PRIORITY PURCHASES

Prepared for the University of Alberta Library by Tsuneharu Gonnami, Japanese Librarian of the Asian Library, University of British Columbia.

Japanese Reference Works

(1) Kokushi Daijiten Henshu Iinkai. 
Kokushi daijiten 国史大辞典
Note: The Alberta Library has volumes 1 to 10; lacks volumes 11 to 15.

(2) Nihon Daijiten Kankokai. 
Nihon kokugo daijiten 日本国語大辞典
Tokyo: Shogakkan, 1972-76. 20 volumes.

(3) Haga, Noboru and others. 
Nihon josei jinmei jiten 日本女性人名辞典

(4) Nihon Kindai Bungakukan. 
Nihon kindai bungaku daijiten 日本近代文学大事典

(5) Ito, Sei and others. 
Shincho Nihon bungaku shojiten 新潮日本文学小辞典

(6) Hisamatsu, Sen’ichi and others. 
Gendai Nihon bungaku dainenpyo 現代日本文学大年表

(7) Nihon Bungeika Kyokai. 
*Bunrei nenkan: Literary yearbook 文芸年鑑

(8) A new dictionary of Kanji usage: Atarashii Kanji yoho jiten 新しい漢字用法辞典

(9) Makino, Seiichi and Tsutsui, Michio. 
A dictionary of basic Japanese grammar. 
Japanese Reference Works (continued)

(10) Kokusai Koryu Kikin, Tokyo.  


(12) Ichiko, Teiji and others.  
*Kokusai jinmei jiten 国書人名辞典  
Tokyo: Iwanami Jiten, 1994-95. 5 volumes.

(13) Kokubungaku Kenkyu Shiryokan.  
*Wakosho mokuroku: Catalog of Japanese manuscripts and old printed books  
和古書目録  

(14) Kokubungaku Kenkyu Shiryokan.  
*Maikuro shiryo mokuroku: Catalog of Japanese manuscripts and printed books in microform  
マイクロ資料目録  

(15) Shinmura, Izuru.  
*Kojien 年鑑  

(16) Gendai yogo no kiso chishiki 1993 現代用語の基礎知識  

(17) Shin Kokugo Kenkyukai.  
*Kokugo daijiten: gaikokugo yaku tsuki 国語大辞典: 外国語読付  

(18) Kokubungaku Kenkyu Shiryokan.  
*Kokubungaku nenkan 国文学年鑑  

(19) Kokuritsu Kokugo Kenkyujo.  
*Kokugo nenkan: Japanese Language Studies: annual survey and bibliography 国語年鑑  

(20) Jodaigo Jiten Henshu Iinkai.  
*Jidaibetsu kokugakai daijiten. Jodai hen 時代別国語大辞典.上代編  
Tokyo: Sanseido, 1967-.

(21) Muromachi Jidaigo Jiten Henshu Iinkai.  
*Jidaibetsu kokugakai daijiten. Muromachi jidan hen 時代別国語大辞典. 近世時代編  
Tokyo: Sanseido, 1985-.
Japanese Language Materials

(1) Koza Nihongogaku 講座日本語学

(2) Ronshu Nihongo kenkyu 論集日本語研究

(3) Iwanami koza Nihongo 岩波講座日本語

(4) Nihongo no sekai 日本語の世界
Tokyo: Chuo Koron Sha, 1983. 20 volumes?

(5) Koza kokugoshi 講座国語史
Tokyo: Taishukan Shoten, 1972. 7 volumes.

(6) Asakura Nihongo shin koza 朝倉日本語新講座
Tokyo: Asakura Shoten, 1983. 6 volumes.

(7) Koza gendaigo 講座現代語

(8) Kokugogaku taikei 国語学大系

(9) Nihongo koza 日本語講座
Tokyo: Taishukan, 1977. 6 volumes.

(10) Ronshu Nihon bungaku, Nihongo 論集日本文学, 日本語

(11) Kanji koza 漢字講座

Japanese Literature Materials: Modern Literature

(1) Ichiko, Teiji and Odagiri, Susumu.
Nihon no bungaku, Kindai hen 日本の文学, 近代編
Tokyo: Horupu Shuppan, 1984. 100 volumes?

(2) Minakami, Tsutomu and others.
Furusato bungakukan, ふるさと文学館
Japanese Literature Materials: Modern Literature (continued)

(3) **Shincho gendai bungaku** 新潮現代文学

(4) Asai, Kiyoshi and others. *Kenkyu shiryō gendai Nihon bungaku* 研究資料現代日本文学

(5) **Meiji bungaku zenshu** 明治文学全集
   Tokyo: Chikuma Shobo, 1980. 100 volumes.

(6) **Nihon bungaku zenshu** 日本文学全集

(7) **Gendai Nihon bungaku taikei** 現代日本文学大系
   Tokyo: Chikuma Shobo, 1974. 100 volumes.

Japanese Periodicals

A. Japanese Literature

(1) **Shincho** 新潮

(2) **Gunzo** 鬼像

(3) **Yuriika = Eureka** ユリイカ

(4) **Gendaishi techo** 現代詩手帖

(5) **Kinsei bungei** 近世文藝

(6) **Edo bungaku** 江戸文学
   Tokyo: Perikansha, 1989-. Three times a year.

(7) **Kokubungaku: kaishaku to kyōzai no kenkyū** 国文学:解釈と教材の研究

(8) **Kaishaku** 解釈

(9) **Kindai bungaku shiron** 近代文学試論
The editor apologizes to Mr. Gonnami and to the readers for omitting the section below which should have followed the section on Japanese literature materials: modern literature. The extra page is numbered 14A and follows page 14 in order to keep the remainder of the issue's pagination as is because there is no time to repaginate before the copy is sent to be published.

Japanese Literature Materials: Classical Literature

(1) Ichiko, Teiji and Odagiri, Susumu
*Nihon no bungaku. Koten hen* 日本の文学: 古典編

(2) *Shin Nihon koten bungaku taikei* 日本古典文学大系

(3) *Shincho Nihon koten shusei* 新朝日本古典集成

(4) *Eizo de miru Genji monogatari no sekai* 映像で“見る”源氏物語の世界

(5) *Kansho Nihon koten bungaku* 鑑賞日本古典文学
Tokyo: Kadokawa Shoten, 1975-78. 35 volumes.

(6) *Kanyaku Nihon no koten* 完訳日本の古典
Tokyo: Shogakkan, 1983. 60 volumes.
Japanese Periodicals (continued)

B. Japanese Language

(1) Nihongogaku = Japanese language 日本語学

(2) Nihongo kyoiku = Journal of Japanese language teaching 日本語教育

(3) Nihongo magazine

(4) Gekkan Nihongo 月刊日本語

(5) Nihongogaku ronsetsu shiryo = Collected articles on the Japanese language 日本語学論説資料
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