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EAST ASIAN LIBRARY PIONEERS: SECOND IN A SERIES

JAPANESE COLLECTIONS AT UBC LIBRARIES: A RETROSPECTIVE OVERVIEW (1959-2002)*

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Speaking of Japanese collections housed in the University of British Columbia (UBC), in addition to the main Japanese Collection of the Asian Library, there are also several unique Japanese collections scattered at branch libraries on the UBC campus such as the Japanese Law Collection, the Japanese School Textbook Collection, Japanese materials in the Fine Arts Collection, the Tokugawa Map Collection, and the Japanese-Canadian Archives. Let me report first on the development of our main Japanese collection kept by the Asian Library, and then afterward about each of the other special collections housed by the UBC Main and Branch Libraries. After that, I shall also mention extended research projects such as building up the Japanese-Canadian Archives, preservation projects of rare materials, writing book reviews, organizing/participating in library conferences, and participating in multi-disciplinary symposiums involving scholars and librarians in the field of Japanese studies.

The Japanese collection at UBC began in 1959 when the UBC Library became the Canadian depository centre for Japanese Government Publications (JGP).1 The publications came to UBC as one of fifteen depository libraries of JGP in the world as designated by the National Diet Library (NDL). In 1956, Professor Ronald Dore, a prominent British sociologist, then a faculty member of the Asian Studies Department at UBC, began his efforts to initiate the establishment of a depository relationship with NDL. Later it developed officially into the international gift and exchange program of Canadian and Japanese government publications between the National Library of Canada, Ottawa, and the National Diet Library, Tokyo. In 1958, an official agreement for an international exchange project of the two governments’ publications was reached by the Governments of Canada and Japan, their two national libraries and UBC Library. The following librarians made major contributions to finalize this international cooperative library project: W. Kaye Lamb, then National Librarian, NLC; Neal Harlow, then University Librarian, UBC Library; Tokujirō Kanamori, then National Librarian, NDL; and T. Ichikawa, then Director, Division of International Affairs, NDL.

In July 1958 the NLC granted the status of full depository library for Canadian federal government publications to the NDL. In August 1958 the UBC Library was nominated by the NLC as a depository for publications of the Japanese central government on behalf of them and was officially approved by the NDL. (In North America, the UBC Library in Canada and the Library of Congress in the USA are the only two such full depository libraries of Japanese Government Publications). The reason why the UBC was then assigned to receive the shipment from NDL was that UBC already had established Japanese Study courses in the 1950s, and there were actually users of Japanese government publications not only on the UBC campus but also in Pan Pacific business circles in Vancouver, B.C., as well as in the Japanese-Canadian communities in western provinces of Canada. On the other hand, in 1958 in the eastern Canadian provinces such as Ontario and Quebec, the potential users for Japanese materials were very limited in number.

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The National Library of Canada, being fully aware of such facts, appointed the UBC Library as the receiver of Japanese government publications. According to the above-mentioned reciprocal agreement, all the publications published by the Federal Government of Canada have been shipped directly from the Queen's Printer (Government Printing Office) in Ottawa to the National Diet Library, Tokyo, since 1959. In March 1959, the first shipment of JGP from NDL consisting of 332 volumes arrived at the UBC Library. Reflecting Canada's economic reliance on Japan in Pan-Pacific trade, both the government and private sectors in Canada feel the need to acquire current information, particularly that available in Japanese government publications. The greatest demands for information in Canada fall into the areas of: 1) National Economics, 2) Industry, Commerce and Foreign Trade, and 3) Research and Development.

Thanks to Dr. Dore's far-sighted initiative, the UBC Japanese Collection has been developed with rich social science materials composed of Japanese Central Government's annual reports, statistics, census, white papers, etc. Since these government publications represent the present national status of Japan, they are indispensable research resources for contemporary Japanese studies in social sciences. 90% of the annual acquisition of JGP are serial publications, 10% are monographs. Our holdings of post-1964 serials are particularly good although some sets are incomplete. Among serial publications, bilingual materials printed in Japanese and English are most useful for our library users. Generally speaking, we receive about 65% out of the total number of the publications published by the Japanese Government and its agencies. This is a good acquisition percentage for a depository library. None of the fifteen world wide depository libraries has received 100% of the Japanese Government Publications.

We also receive gifts of books and periodicals from the Consulate-General of Japan in Vancouver, B.C. They have kindly sent us regularly their serials Nihon Gaikō Bunsho [Documents on Japanese Foreign Policy], 3 Gaikō Fōramu [Forum on Foreign Affairs], 4 and English journals such as Asia Pacific Perspectives, 5 Japan Echo, 6 and Look Japan. 7 On behalf of the Asian Library I would like to express our sincere appreciation to The Honourable Toshiro Ozawa, Consul-General of Japan in Vancouver, B.C., for his generous donation to and continuous support of our Japanese Collection and its needs.

I should like to highlight the following noteworthy facts of the Japanese Collection. In 1960, the former private collections (about 300 volumes) of two prominent British and Canadian Japanologists, Sir George Sansom and Dr. Herbert Norman, were added to the UBC Japanese collections. In 1961, the Japanese books (about 400 volumes) of the Institute of Pacific Relations' Library were also transferred to the UBC Japanese Collection. Thirty-three years ago, Japan's first world exposition was held in Osaka. Sanyo Corporation, a leading manufacturer of Japanese household appliances, built its Pavilion in order to display its products in Expo 70. When the late Shotaro Iida, then a Professor of Buddhism at the UBC Religious Studies Department, saw the Pavilion, he was much impressed with its simple beauty. Its roof is reminiscent of the thatched roofs of some traditional large Japanese farm houses. He was so taken with it that he began directly negotiating with the Sanyo Corporation for a possible donation of their pavilion to UBC. His great efforts successfully bore fruit in 1981, when the Sanyo Expo 70 Pavilion was re-built as the Asian Centre under the joint patronage of Sanyo, the three Governments of British Columbia, Canada, and Japan, as well as of other private bodies such as Konwakai (Japanese Businessmen's Association in Vancouver, B.C.), Keidanren (Japan Federation of Economic Organizations), and the Expo 70 Association. The Asian Centre accommodates the Asian Studies Department, a music hall, a tea art gallery (a combination of a tea ceremony room and a fine arts exhibition room), a multi-purpose auditorium for conferences and arts exhibitions, and the Asian Library. With the establishing of the Asian Centre, the Japanese
Collection in the UBC Main Library was moved to the new Centre, and the Asian Library was officially established as one of UBC branch libraries.

The Japanese Collection has grown from merely a thousand volumes in 1960-61 to approximately 140,000 volumes as of 2002. The subject coverage of the collection is comprehensive in the humanities and social sciences. This solidly supports teaching and research in many subjects of Japanese studies at UBC. The subject distribution of the collection as of May 2002 is as follows: materials on literature (25%), history and geography (23%), economics, commerce, political science, law and sociology (23%), religion, fine arts and education (15%), science and technology (8%), and general works (6%). As a collection development policy, I as Japanese Librarian particularly paid attention to balancing the Japanese Collection at UBC between the two categories of humanities and social sciences. As at any other East Asian library, book requests of the UBC students and faculty are usually greater for humanities materials than for social sciences materials. Our official status as a full depository library of the Japanese Government Publications (JGP) designated by the National Diet Library, Tokyo, played an important stabilizing role in my course of collection development of our Japanese Collection, in that it provided the main component of rich social sciences materials of JGP. With this depository status we are very aware of the obligation to make these publications available to Canadian users, of the responsibility to maintain the collection in good order, and to provide information requested by government, private and academic sectors across Canada as efficiently as possible.

In this new millennium, the Japanese Collection is expected to continue to expand to support the curriculum in Asia Pacific Rim Studies, particularly in the social sciences fields of business, economics, political science, sociology, and so on. (The graduate course for Master of Arts in Asia Pacific Policy Studies: MAPPS was established in 2000 by the Institute of Asian Research, UBC).

As I mentioned in the beginning, some unique Japanese collections are kept by other branch libraries at UBC, as well. For example, the Law Library keeps all sorts of Japanese law books, Japanese school textbooks are kept by the Education Library, some expensive fine arts books and journals are kept by the Fine Arts Division of the UBC Main Library, and the Beans Collection of Tokugawa Maps and the Japanese-Canadian Archives are housed in the Special Collections Division, Main Library.

In 1981, about 2,000 volumes of Japanese legal books were moved to the Law Library in response to a law school request for support for a new Japanese legal program. The focus of this program has been to develop expertise in Japan-Canada trade and economic relations. Similarly, our Education Library used to have the Japanese elementary and high school textbook collection--a few hundred volumes--as part of their international textbook collections, to support comparative studies in curriculum, when the library was called "Curriculum Laboratory" in the 1960s and 70s. Later in the 1980s the Japanese textbook collection was amalgamated with the main Japanese Collection of the Asian Library.

Some fine arts books and journals, even though printed in Japanese, have also been kept by a branch library, in this case, the Fine Arts Division of the UBC Main Library. Because many rich fine arts images such as pictures, illustrations, and photographs are included, they keep some expensive multi-volume sets like Den Shingōnin Ryōkai Mandara [The Mandalas of the Two Worlds,]8 Unkō Sekkutsu [Yun-kang, the Buddhist Cave-Temples],9 Kokuho [National Treasures of Japan].10 For the same reason, and/or the added value of text in English and Japanese with English captions, legends and summaries, a complete run (No. 1:1889 - present) of a prominent Japanese fine arts journal,
Kokka [National Flowers of the East]11 and Bijutsu kenkyū [The Journal of Art Studies]12 (No.1: 1932-present, with some missing issues), also have been housed in the Main Library's Fine Arts Division.

The Beans Collection, the early Japanese map collection of the Special Collections Division, UBC Library, is world-renowned among map specialists and rare map collectors.13 This is one of the largest collections (about 920 titles) of Edo maps in existence outside Japan, and the quality of the maps, mostly woodblocks (many in colour) produced during the Edo period (1600-1867), makes it one of the best collections of old maps of Japan in the world. This rare antique map collection is composed of sheet maps, screen and scroll maps, fukanzu (bird's-eye view landscapes), plus many "atlases," geographies etc. The Collection was purchased by the UBC Library in 1965 from its original collector, George H. Beans, President of the Philadelphia Seed Company. An announcement of the transfer of the Beans collection to UBC appeared in Imago Mundi in 1964.14 The four volume print catalogue of the Beans Collection, List of Japanese Maps of the Tokugawa Era, was published in 1951.15 Frances M. Woodward, Map Librarian for Special Collections, wrote a detailed article describing the Beans Collection entitled "300 Years of Japanese Tourism: A Look at the Collection of Edo Maps in the University of British Columbia Library"16 which was printed in WAML Information (1993).

The Japanese-Canadian Archives17 (about 50 linear feet) is one of British Columbia's ethnic archives collected by the Special Collections Division of the Main Library at UBC. In 1970 UBC Library initiated a big project to collect various materials on the history of ethnic groups in B.C. for the purpose of permanent preservation. The Japanese-Canadian Archives18 at UBC started as a part of that project. As the Japanese Librarian for the Asian Library, I was appointed by then University Librarian, Basil Stuart-Stubbbs, to serve as the liaison between the Special Collections Division of the UBC Library, and the Japanese-Canadian communities all across Canada. We made an announcement of this project all across Canada through the Japanese-Canadian Community Bulletin. This unique collection is composed of rare historical materials relating to Japanese immigrants to Canada from 1877 to the early 1970s. Subject areas covered in this collection are Business and Commerce, Farming, Fishing, Forestry, Mining, Religious Activities, Reminiscences & Biographies, Community, Education, and Wartime Evacuation. It contains a large number of private documents, mainly in Japanese, such as diaries, memoirs, correspondences, etc., and also public records, such as minutes and proceedings of the Japanese-Canadian Christian churches and Buddhist temples. Some Canadian government documents on immigration and evacuation issues are also included. The Special Collections Division also has a great many volumes of Japanese-Canadian history books along with extensive back-files of newspapers and journals printed in English and/or Japanese. This Collection has been well maintained by George Brandak, Archivist, who co-edited an inventory list of the Collection,19 which has been heavily used by visiting researchers from Japan.

The first stage of this special project of collecting Japanese-Canadian historical materials began in 1970; the second stage, preserving these rare materials, started after 1985. The first preservation project20 of Japanese-Canadian materials began in 1987 with the microfilming of Tairiku Nippon [The Continental Daily News].21 The following is an excerpt of my paper that appeared in Microform Review (Winter 1989), which provides a background of this microfilming project as well as the historically interesting relationships between my adoptive home town, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, and my original home town: Hikone City, Shiga Prefecture, Japan.

Japan's modern state started in 1867, the same year as the birth of the Dominion of Canada, under the Meiji Emperor (1852-1912). It was the Meiji Restoration that
eventually led to Japanese emigration to North America, essentially to escape the shackles of poverty under the National Seclusion Policy (1639-1854) adopted by the Tokugawa Shogunate (1603-1867). This National Seclusion Policy was formally brought to an end by the Ansei Commercial Treaty of 1858 (Japan with the U.S.A., Russia, Holland, Britain and France), which endorsement was ordered by Naosuke Ii (1815-1860), Chief Councilor for the Tokugawa Shogunate, Lord of Hikone Domain, without imperial official permission and suppressed those who opposed his move to open the 250 years closed doors of Japan to the world. The series of political, social, and economic changes provoked by anti-Shogunate forces resulted in the formal return of political power from the Tokugawa Shogunate to the Emperor in 1867. After the National Seclusion, the first year of Meiji (1868) marked the beginning of emigration for the Japanese. In that year the first group of emigrants (Gannengumii) left Japan to work on sugar cane plantations in Hawaii.

Two distinct groups of Japanese immigrants to Canada have emigrated from the following particular geographical areas in Japan: Hikone City in Shiga Prefecture, and around Mio Village in Wakayama Prefecture. Immigrants from Shiga consisted mainly of merchants, service personnel, contractors, foremen, and farmers, and formed the largest group (about 30%) among the Japanese communities in B.C. Wakayama people were the second largest group (about 25%) (predominantly fishermen), concentrated in the fishing village of Steveston, B.C. In 1985 Naomichi Nishimura, then a retired public librarian and former Director of the Hikone Public Library, Shiga Prefecture, came to visit the UBC Main Library in order to check back files of a few Japanese-Canadian newspapers as part of his private research on Japanese immigrants to Canada. At that time he used mainly Tairiku Nippō (The Continental Daily News), 1908-1941, and observed that its physical condition was badly deteriorated. He felt it required some preservation work as soon as possible. This led Nishimura to present the UBC Library with a generous cash donation on his return visit in May 1987, making the microfilm edition of Tairiku Nippō (The Continental Daily News) possible. His gift was timely and is beneficial to the people of both Canada and Japan. His donation reflects his wishes for promoting friendship between Canada and Japan. Considering the historically interesting relationship between Vancouver, British Columbia, and Hikone City, Shiga Prefecture, we believe that the late Nishimura-san's thoughtful gift to UBC Library enhances the academic and community exchanges between Canada and Japan.22

Our first preservation project was successful and resulted in full cost recovery, which enabled us to undertake a second microfilm project on the two rival Japanese-Canadian newspapers of Tairiku Nippō [The Continental Daily News] i.e: Kanada Shinbun [The Canada Daily News] and Nikkan Minshū [The Daily People] for 1941 in order to obtain unbiased information regarding the Japanese community in prewar-days. Norman Amor, Preservation Microfilming Librarian at UBC Library provides details on how these newspapers and other Japanese-Canadian archival collections were filmed to modern preservation microfilming standards and also has pointed out the importance of preservation work in his introductory article: "Library Preservation and Japanese-Canadian Heritage" in Kanada Iminshī Shiryō [Historical Materials of Japanese Immigration to Canada] Supplement.26

Microfilming of Japanese-Canadian materials started in 1987 with the reproduction of Tairiku Nippō [The Continental Daily News] for 1908-1941 on microform in sixty-eight reels. We also made the microfilm editions of Kanada Shinbun [The Canada Daily News] and Nikkan Minshū [The Daily People] for 1941 in one reel each in 1994, and further produced in 1999 The New Canadian in four
reels, as well as in 1996 Japanese-Canadian Archives on Microfilm in nineteen reels in response to a request of the National Diet Library of Japan, Tokyo. (Upon written request these are all available for purchase from UBC Library Preservation Office.)

All these Japanese-Canadian newspapers were composed of a mixture of current domestic news from Japan and articles on daily social and political events in Vancouver's Japan Town. In particular, sports news on the Asahi Baseball Team warranted a long article, occupying almost 1/4 of the front page. The box scores were in the paper for every reader to see. More than anything else, the Asahi team was a focal point, the pride of Japan Town in Vancouver.

When Asahi had a game in Oppenheimer Park at Powell Street and Dunlevy Avenue, spectators packed the dusty baseball field and cheered lustily at the fine plays and even more loudly when an Asahi player got a hit. The Asahi was a light hitting team and relied on speed and defence in their games with the bigger Canadian players. "Did Asahi get a win today? What's their score?" were the usual questions at the dinner table in a Japanese home. The Asahi team playing in Powell Grounds was a common subject in conversations between the Issei and the Nisei (the first and second generations of Japanese immigrants). The former read Japanese newspapers and the latter read English ones. Therefore, it was usually very difficult to have a fruitful conversation between them. Roy Ito, a Nisei veteran in Hamilton, Ontario, described how the Asahi team contributed towards narrowing the communication gap between Issei fathers and Nisei sons based upon his own experience in his book entitled Stories of My People. In this sense, Asahi played an important role in resolving the generation gap. Pat Adachi in Etobicoke, Ontario, also wrote a beautiful book about the Asahi Baseball Team depicting each of the players as well as their many games vividly. Love of the Asahi's game helped people in Little Tokyo along Powell Street to forget their everyday hardships. The superb play and good sportsmanship demonstrated by the Asahi team members also brought mutual respect and a sense of goodwill between them and rival Canadian players as well as among full house spectators. Through the Asahi Ball Club, the Japanese in the Province of British Columbia were more favourably accepted and assimilated more quickly into Canadian society with more self-assurance. Thus, the Asahi Baseball Team, for these reasons, will always remain in Japanese-Canadians fondest memories.

Ken Kutsukake (second cousin of Lynne Kutsukake, Cataloguing Head at the Cheng Yu Tung East Asian Library of the University of Toronto) was catcher and one of the star players of the Asahi Baseball Club at Vancouver, B.C. He also appeared in a recently produced documentary film about the Club by the National Film Board of Canada entitled Sleeping Tigers: The Asahi Baseball Story. In this film award-winning director Jari Osborne skillfully weaves archival documentary film and dramatic recreations, along with candid interviews with the last few surviving members of the Asahi, Kutsukake and others, to revive this remarkable story. Faced with hardship and isolation during the Pacific War period, the former Asahi members (the Asahi Team had to be disbanded because of the outbreak of the War) survived by playing baseball with local Canadian people at their relocation camps. Their passion for this quintessential North American heritage game soon attracted other Canadian players, including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and local townspeople, and the baseball games helped to break down racial and cultural barriers in Canadian society. Even nowadays the great plays of Ichiro Suzuki of the Seattle Mariners, Hideki Matsui of the New York Yankees, and Hideo Nomo of the Los Angeles Dodgers have very much impressed many North American baseball fans, and it has played an important role for creating mutual respect and making good neighborhood exchange relationships between peoples on both sides of the Pacific Ocean. Baseball has a strong fascinating function of bonding different people together beyond cultural...
barriers as the above cases witness, regardless of whether it is amateur or professional leagues. Ken Kutsukake was invited to a major league game between the Toronto Blue Jays and the Seattle Mariners on May 15, 2002. Mickey Maikawa threw the first pitch and Kutsukake caught the opening ceremonial ball in this game at the Toronto Sky Dome, home of the two-time Major League World Series champions. He also was inducted into the Canadian Baseball Hall of Fame in St. Marys, Ontario, on June 28, 2003 because of his distinguished contribution to the Pacific Northwest Baseball League in prewar-days.

Aside from these microfilming projects, as another type of preservation project, UBC also has successfully reproduced from 1995 to 2001 sixteen old rare volumes of Japanese-Canadian history books under the series titles, Kanada Iminshi Shiryō (Historical Materials of Japanese Immigration to Canada) Vols. 1-11 and Supplement, jointly with Toshiji Sasaki, Sociology Professor of Ritsumeikan University, and Fuji Publishing, Tokyo. The purpose of this reproduction project is to protect our published heritage and to make it available to the scholarly community and to the general public as one alternative way among many other technically possible preservation methods. The volumes selected for these series reflect the dynamic, articulate community of Japanese Canadians in British Columbia, and their broad subject coverage is remarkable. This international cooperative preservation project is one of a few good examples of forming a trinity: a scholar, librarians, and a publisher working together in a collaborative and interdisciplinary manner to reproduce historically valuable books (mostly published in Canada) on Japanese immigrants in Canada. The production of this series reflects the spirit of Canadian multiculturalism and Japanese internationalism. In this context this project also reflects the following strategic vision of UBC Library:

The UBC Library will be a provincial, national and international leader in the development, provision and delivery of outstanding information resources and services that are essential to learning, research, and the creation of knowledge at UBC and beyond.

As is clear from what I have mentioned up to here, a librarian’s role is not limited to daily duties of collection development, reference services, and technical processing work, but also covers extended research projects such as preservation projects; compiling book catalogues; serial lists, and bibliographies; writing library papers and book reviews; translating; assessment of another institution's Japanese collection; cooperating on inter-library projects; organizing and participating in library conferences; and participating in multi-disciplinary symposiums. For further information please see the references noted. Limited space in this paper does not permit me to discuss all of the various types of projects mentioned above, but the examples discussed in the following paragraphs will serve to illustrate such activities.

From time to time I have been asked to write a book review by the editorial office of Pacific Affairs, a prominent international academic journal specializing in Asian Studies, located at UBC. In 1999, I reviewed Area Bibliography of Japan, which deals with books published mainly in English from 1980 to 1998 on a broad range of subjects related to Japan. It is a welcome addition to any library and is a useful reference tool to most Western readers who are looking for a variety of information available in English with regard to Japan and her people and culture. However, it misses many essential titles written by Canadian authors and/or on Canadian subjects relating to Japan. I list a few examples by category.


This interesting work is a collection of seven essays dealing with the perception gap between Japanese and Westerners, authored by the Japanologists of the University of British Columbia in the fields of anthropology, fine arts, literature, geography, economics and political science.


Even though I, as a Japanese Reference Librarian, fully understand and agree with this reference book's editing view that no bibliography can include every work on the subject and be entirely up-to-date, I cannot help pointing out these neglected works of Canadian authors and suggesting a future revision to include these missing titles. I believe that this is also one of the important roles of librarians.

In May 1984 the Institute of Asian Research and the Department of Asian Studies at UBC jointly held a big Japanese studies conference commemorating the life of the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe (1862-1933). Dr. Nitobe was an international pacifist in whose memory Norman A.M. MacKenzie, a former President of UBC and a good colleague of Nitobe at the League of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, built a Japanese garden located behind the Asian Centre at UBC. The funding for this conference was provided by the late Hon. Masayoshi Ohira, a former Prime Minister of Japan, who donated a research grant to UBC in Nitobe's memory. Altogether ten sessions including a plenary and nine specialized ones were organized by UBC Japanologists. I was asked by the Conference Secretariat to organize a panel on Japanese librarianship, inviting distinguished Japanese librarians and scholars such as Ryoko Toyama (then Columbia University) and Emiko Moffitt (then Hoover Institution), as well as Masanobu Fujikawa, then President of the University of Library and Information Science at Tsukuba and Kimio Hosono, then Director of the School of Library and Information Science at Keio University. The library meeting was very successful and after the Conference I edited and published the conference proceedings. The main theme of the library panel was "automation." Looking back from today everything looks archaic, but each panelist presented his or her then most up-to-date knowledge on the mechanization of the circulation system, processing Japanese library resources, the
production of machine-readable catalogues, and so on. We believe that this library panel threw a stone in the pond to stimulate the progress of automated systems of managing Japanese library resources in North America in the mid 1980s. Even the Library of Congress at the time had just begun to implement their automated system of processing Chinese, Japanese, Korean materials in 1984.

Multi-disciplinary symposiums to which I was invited to present library papers on Japanese Collections housed at UBC are as follows:

1) The HomeComing '92 Conference for Japanese-Canadians Held at Hotel Vancouver on October 11, 1992, at which I read a paper titled "The Japanese-Canadian Archives at UBC." 47

2) The Third Ritsumeikan - UBC Symposium held at Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, on Oct. 31-Nov. 1, 1997, where I presented the paper "The Japanese Canadian Research Collection at UBC Library: Retrospect and Prospect." 48

3) "Edo: Past and Present," a Multi-Disciplinary Symposium Held at the Asian Centre, the University of British Columbia, on April 4, 1998, at which I delivered the paper "Images of Foreigners in Edo Period Maps and Prints." 49

4) Between Cultures; SFU Multi-Cultural Symposiums: 1990-2000, where I presented a paper titled "Norman from a Librarian's Perspective" 50 and participated in a panel discussion on E. Herbert Norman's Life and Death.

Limitations of space in this journal make it impossible to describe all the symposiums mentioned above, but let me pick up the last case for an example of a multi-disciplinary symposium relating to the Japanese Collection at UBC.

On April 28, 1999, I was invited to a panel discussion organized by the Japanese Culture and Communication Program, Simon Fraser University at Harbour Centre, Vancouver, B.C., on E. Herbert Norman (1907-1957), an eminent Canadian diplomat and a scholar of Japanese history, on the occasion of a premiere screening of The Man Who Might Have Been: An Inquiry into the Life and Death of Herbert Norman. 51 This documentary film was sponsored by Toyota Canada and produced by the National Film Board of Canada. It details the tragic witch hunt by paranoid American politicians against this outstanding Canadian diplomat and historian. Herbert Norman was born in Karuizawa, Nagano as a child of a Canadian missionary and grew up playing freely with Japanese neighbor children in traditional rural Japan. When he was posted to Tokyo as Head of the Canadian Liaison Mission in post-war occupied Japan in August of 1946, he also was appointed an advisor to General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) and worked for the intelligence section of the General Headquarters (GHQ) of SCAP, during the most democratic phase of the Occupation of Japan. His background and experience made Norman's doctoral thesis and first book, Japan's Emergence as a Modern State, 52 which was published in 1940, a particularly valuable monograph. An academic work which reflected his profound analysis and understanding of Japan and the Japanese people, it became a most useful book for Occupation Officials of the GHQ of SCAP during their occupation period from August 1945 to April 1952 and even became required reading in Keio University in Tokyo and other institutions in postwar Japan. According to John Dower in Origins of the Modern Japanese State, Japan's Emergence "was courteously shelved by his American successors" 53 and also was ignored or little used in the classroom at some U.S. institutions during the McCarthy period in the 1950s. "Thus the basic text book in the field, East Asia: The
In his service as Canadian Ambassador to Egypt under Lester B. Pearson, then Secretary of State for External Affairs, later Prime Minister of Canada, Norman played a key role in Canada's international peace-making during the Suez Crisis. When Egypt seized the Suez Canal, France, Great Britain and Israel invaded that country in October 1956. Canada stepped in to mediate the crisis and Pearson made a proposal to the United Nations to set up an emergency UN force for ending the fighting and supervising a cease-fire along the Suez Canal. Under Pearson, Norman was the chief designer for this peace proposal. For this contribution by Canada, Pearson was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in October 1957. This effort to make the world a better place represented the beginning of Canada's peace-building activity in world conflicts and since that time to the present day Canada has been recognized as an international peace-maker and peace-keeper. With all of Herbert Norman's superb diplomatic achievements as well as academic talents, there was something haunting him and following him to every corner of the globe: the accusation that he was a Soviet sympathizer when the Cold War was heating up and the mere accusation of communist sympathies could destroy a remarkable man's career. Later, the Government of Canada gave him an official examination and declared that he was completely loyal to Canada.  

In the late 1950s, the American congressional witch hunters led by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (instigator of McCarthyism) and the U.S. Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security were busy destroying the Institute of Pacific Relations in a futile quest to find influential communist spies. IPR was an international non-governmental organization, founded in 1925 to facilitate the scientific study of the peoples of the Pan-Pacific Region. It was composed of National Councils in the following eleven countries: Australia, Canada, China, France, Japan, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, The Philippines, U.K., U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. Its International Secretariat was first established in Honolulu (1925) and later relocated in 1934 to New York. IPR was dissolved in 1960. Two decades earlier, in 1940, when William Holland (originally from New Zealand) was staying in Tokyo as Head of the Tokyo Branch of the IPR, he had persuaded Norman to let him publish Norman's doctoral thesis, Japan's Emergence as a Modern State. When Holland, Secretary-General of IPR, 1946-60, was invited to UBC by then President Norman A. R. MacKenzie to become the first Head of the Asian Studies Department in 1961, he also brought to UBC the IPR Library and the publishing remnants of IPR, including the Asian journal Pacific Affairs, which later became the nucleus of the UBC Press as a back list when it started in 1971, and the Press has been developing by itself since then. At present, Pacific Affairs and the UBC Press are independent from each other organizationally, although they have a close relationship in terms of academic publication. Holland was affiliated with the IPR since 1929, edited Pacific Affairs in 1942 and then in 1954 took the helm and guided the journal through the McCarthy period and relocated to UBC in 1961. By the time he
retired from the editorship of Pacific Affairs in 1978, he had established this academic journal as the fine publication we still see today: the outlet of and the resource for advanced scholarly research on contemporary issues of Asia and Pan-Pacific Regions. Although witch hunters destroyed Herbert Norman, they were less successful with William Holland, to UBC's lasting benefit.

I did not have the privilege of meeting with Herbert Norman, but as a custodian of Norman's collection of Japanese books at the Asian Library at UBC, I feel that I have been associated with him in my daily work since 1969. As I mentioned in the beginning part of this paper, our Library received in 1961 a bequest of books from the estate of the late E. H. Norman, courtesy of his widow, Irene Norman. The gift included about two hundred books on Japan and about 450 unbound back issues of periodicals in English and Japanese. About half of them were in Japanese. The Main Library houses the English materials of this gift, and the Asian Library keeps the Japanese books and journals. The gift made a strong contribution to the quality and quantity of the library collection in its early days. As a custodian of Norman's collection I have become acquainted with many writers, researchers, and scholars. One of writers is Miyoko Kudo, an established nonfiction writer (author of over twenty books), who lived in Vancouver in the 1970s and 1980s and wrote a well-researched book about Norman entitled Higeki no gaikókan: Hábató Nóman no shógai [The tragedy of a diplomat: the life of Herbert Norman] published in 1991. One of the researchers I have met is Toshiko Nakano, who wrote two books on Norman. When she wrote her first book: H. Nóman: aru demokuratto no tadotta unmei [H. Norman: the fate of one democrat] in 1990, she asked me to forward a copy of her book to Norman's widow, Irene Norman, who resides in Ottawa. I sent it to her with a cover letter, in which I mentioned, “It is always nice to see a good book like this written with fond memories of Dr. Herbert Norman as well as great appreciation for his dedication in building a friendship bridge between Canada and Japan.” Nakano's second book was a translation of sixty official dispatches (housed in the National Archives of Canada, Ottawa) that Norman sent from Tokyo to Ottawa from August, 1946 to December, 1948. The translated book was published in 1997 as Nihon Senryó no Kiroku 1946-48 [E. H. Norman Reports from Occupied Japan from 1946 to 1948].

One of the scholars I have become acquainted with through the Norman donation is Roger Bowen, a PhD graduate of UBC and an authority on the study of Herbert Norman, and recently President of the State University of New York at New Paltz. Over two decades ago he inquired of me about Japanese books that had belonged to Norman. Responding to his inquiry, I found about one hundred Japanese books (about 80 percent Japanese history, 10 percent Japanese economics, and 10 percent Japanese law and politics). This search motivated me to compile a list of gift books from the Norman family. I sent the list to Bowen, with my note reading “I can assure you that this list forms the core materials of Norman's private collection of Japanese books, judging from the heavily used condition and a lot of notes and comments jotted on pages and margins of many of these books.” Bowen wrote me a thank-you letter in February 1979, saying, “I am certain that other scholars also will in the future benefit from your labours in compiling this list.” As a custodian of Norman's Japanese books, if my list is useful to anyone who is doing research on Herbert Norman, it gives me great pleasure. Both the book collection and paper archives have appeal and value for scholars, researchers and students of Japan. Therefore, if they would examine books from Norman's private collection more carefully, I am sure that they could attain more in-depth appreciation of Norman's work than would otherwise be possible. The books cover such fields as Japanese history, political science, socio-economics, and international relations. Roger Bowen later published a book entitled Innocence Is Not Enough: The Life and Death of Herbert Norman. The aforementioned NFB/Toyota documentary on Norman, The Man Who Might Have Been, is essentially based on this book. Before the film was completed in 1998, Bowen tried to obtain 40-year-old documents on Norman from the U.S. Central Intelligence
Agency CIA under the Freedom of Information Act according to the Canadian national newspaper, but failed to gain release of them. A prominent Japanese cultural and political critic Shuichi Kato, former Director of the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Library, and also formerly visiting Professor at UBC, Berlin Free University and other institutions, comments in his recent book Hābato Nōman: Hito to Gyōseki [Herbert Norman: His Personality and Achievements] that the primary reason Norman was a target of McCarthyism was because he completely denied what was at that time the Manichaeism (radical dualism) of American mainstream thought: i.e. Black/Evil/Communism and White/Good/Capitalism. Norman insisted that there must be a possible grey zone, or mixed philosophy, of "Black and White," based upon humanism. Let me quote the last sentence of Masao Maruyama's eulogy of Norman.

And if Herbert Norman, who so loved the good in men, and who has such faith in the power of reason to persuade men, has ended his short life in the midst of fanaticism and prejudices and intolerance, what should we do - we who remain behind?

When Norman was invited by Keio University, Tokyo, in 1948 as a visiting lecturer to deliver a speech, titled "Persuasion or Force: The Problems of Free Speech in Modern Society," he concluded his lecture with these words:

The world is tired of war and of force. Not only as between different classes in a nation, but as between nations themselves, force must give way to persuasion and reason if the world is not to retrogress fatally. Force is terribly easy to use, especially against some unpopular minority in the community. It is possible in this way to silence the voice of those whom an impatient government is irked to hear. But by so doing, the community carries within it embittered and disaffected members. The same is true today of relations between great and small nations.

As we have been witnessing international conflicts taking place in the Middle East and West Asia at the present days, we realize that the world has not changed very much since then, when Norman was active in the diplomatic services in the 1950s. We are still looking for a genuine world concept with a practical new order to be built on multi-culturalism and multilateralism for the co-existence of multiple peoples, concepts with which Canada has been experimenting domestically and externally over the past five decades since Prime Ministers Lester B. Pearson and Pierre E. Trudeau. This mosaicism (mosaic-cultures and mosaic-society concepts), which Canada has been trying to establish, has not yet been perfectly completed as of today. However, we still hope that we will be able to see a light at the end of this long tunnel some day in the future.

John W. Dower, Japanese History Professor at MIT, who edited Origins of the Modern Japanese State: Selected Writings of E.H. Norman, contributed an evaluative essay to the 60th anniversary edition of Japan's Emergence as a Modern State. In the essay Dower reminds readers that "it is helpful to keep in mind not merely the humanism that animated so much of Norman's vision but also the manner in which his appreciation of many different 'Japanese' reflected his unique upbringing in Nagano Prefecture as the child of Protestant missionaries. These two distinct early influences are often overlooked when addressing Norman's mature vision as a scholar: where he lived in Japan and how he was raised." Roger Bowen says in the same 60th anniversary edition: "Norman was a lover of peace and the pursuits of peace" with deep affection toward "lesser known people." As a Japanese Librarian, I believe that Japan's Emergence is undoubtedly a classic of modern Japanese history, and it forever remains a work of importance to scholars and students of Japanese studies. The complete works of E.H. Norman in Japanese translation, edited and translated by the late Genji
Okubo was published in 1989 by Iwanami Shoten in four volumes. As yet there has been no complete works of Norman published in English. Okubo was a long-time friend of E.H. Norman and worked for the Canadian Embassy in Tokyo from the 1950s to the 1980s. His translation of Norman’s works is excellent and his analytical interpretation of Norman's writings has been highly evaluated, as well.

Norman's former private collection of Japanese books as well as books by and about Norman in Japanese are kept by the Asian Library, and E. H. Norman archival materials are housed at the Special Collections Division of the UBC Main Library. The Norman Collection includes among its variety of materials official dispatches, personal letters, newspaper clippings, drafts of his books and articles, conference papers, lecture notes, book reviews, and some documents relating to General MacArthur, SCAP, Tokyo.

My experience leads me to conclude that a librarian's participation in a multi-disciplinary symposium can stimulate interest and discussion on several aspects of academic research and study. I also believe that inter-disciplinary academic conferences involving scholars and librarians will be able to open new perspectives and many new research fields, as well as advancing beyond the boundaries of specialized expertise to reach deeper analysis and broader interpretation of Japanese studies in North America.

What I have reported above is the retrospective outline of the development of the various Japanese Collections at UBC. I have omitted statistics of our main Japanese Collection, because these figures are available as a part of the CEAL Annual Statistical Report published annually in the February issue of The Journal of East Asian Libraries.

I would like to thank the Consulate-General of Japan for their generous assistance in our applications for the annual Japan Foundation's Library Support Program. This program has been particularly valuable and important to us as our library budget is always restricted and the international exchange rate has been unfavourable to us. I also would like to give my sincere thanks to Profs. Matsumoto and Nakamura as well as other faculty members of the Centre for Japanese Research, UBC, for their kind arrangement to give me this opportunity today to talk about “Japanese Collections at UBC Libraries: Retrospective Overview (1959-2002)” I extend my best wishes for continuing development of the Centre for Japanese Research and the UBC Libraries in the coming years. Finally, I would like to express my further appreciation to all the members of the Council of East Asian Libraries for their warm friendship and co-operation given to me during my tenure at the Asian Library of the University of British Columbia for the thirty-three years between October 1969 and December 2002.

Lastly I would like to dedicate this little paper to two of my mentors: Prof. Robert L. Gitler, the first Director of the Japan Library School (JLS), Keio University, Tokyo, from 1951 to 1956. I was a student in his final class at JLS in 1961. His life-long motto, "Spirit of Challenge," inspired me to cross the Pacific as an immigrant to Canada in 1969. The late Anne Smith, visiting professor from the University of British Columbia Library, taught cataloguing at JLS (1953-54) as the only Canadian faculty member among the 21 North Americans who taught at JLS in its dawning decade from 1951 to 1961. JLS later developed to become the School of Library and Information Science at Keio, when SLIS began its master's course in 1967 and further established a PhD program in 1976. It was Professor Smith's Canadian spirit of "Mastery of Services" that encouraged me in my long tenure at the Asian Library at UBC.
References:

2. Ibid.
17. For a history and overview of the Japanese-Canadian Archives at UBC, consult the following articles:
18. See Note 17a.
19. See Note 17d.
20. For a description of these projects see the following articles:

21 For a description of these projects, see the following articles:


22 See Note 17g.

23 See Note 21.

24 See Note 17g.

25 See Note 17h.

26 See Notes 17i and 17j.


29 See Note 17h.


38 Gonnami, Tsuneharu.


39 Gonnami, Tsuneharu.


55 Dower, p. 32, ll. 1-5.
71 Maruyama, p. 253, ll. 34-37.
72 Dower, 1975, p. 93, ll. 5-13 from bottom.
74 Ibid., p. 251, second line up from bottom.
75 Ibid., p. 249, ll. 22-24.