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THE 2004 JAPAN STUDIES INFORMATION SPECIALIST TRAINING (JSIST) SEMINAR
SPONSORED BY THE JAPAN FOUNDATION AND THE NATIONAL DIET LIBRARY: A REPORT

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Introduction

The third and final Japan Studies Information Specialist Training (JSIST/日本研究情報専門家研修) Seminar sponsored by the Japan Foundation and the National Diet Library (NDL) took place in Tokyo, Kyoto, and Nara from November 29 to December 17, 2004. A total of 17 information specialists from 13 countries gathered in Japan to attend the Seminar, including four librarians from the United States and one from Canada (see Appendix 1 for the list of participants).

The JSIST Program, which was reconfigured in 2002 to include not only librarians but also researchers of Japanese Studies as participants, is a successor to the Japan Foundation-NDL Japanese Studies Librarians' Training Program offered from 1997 through 2001. With the two programs combined, a total of 104 individuals benefited from this wonderful training opportunity in Japan.¹

During the three weeks of the 2004 JSIST Seminar, more than thirty expert librarians and professionals from the NDL and other institutions offered lectures and hands-on training sessions on various aspects of Japanese Studies librarianship. The program included 15 lecture sessions held at the NDL Tokyo Main Library and Kansai-kan, 12 library tours and site visits, a workshop held at the International House of Japan (IHJ), and an international symposium held at the NDL Kansai-kan (see Appendix 2 for the entire seminar schedule).² The program participants were also invited to participate in optional activities such as a tour to the Kanda Book Town on December 4, and a presentation seminar on commercial digital resources sponsored by the Kinokuniya Company, Ltd. the evening of December 2.

The National Institute of Informatics (NII) and the IHJ were official collaborators for the Seminar. The NII organized an optional two-day workshop for NACSIS-CAT before the JSIST Program officially began, and the participants stayed at IHJ for the beginning two weeks. For the third week, we moved first to Kyoto and later to Nara, from where we took a train and a bus to commute to Kansai-kan for the last four days.

This report attempts to summarize the 2004 JSIST Seminar in the following categories of activities: I) Training sessions at the NDL, II) Site visits, and III) the “Workshop” conference at the IHJ and the International Seminar at the NDL Kansai-kan.

I. Training Sessions at the NDL http://www.ndl.go.jp/

Through the lectures and hands-on training sessions held at the NDL, the program participants had an opportunity to gain an overview of the Japanese information world and many different aspects of Japanese Studies librarianship such as current publishing trends, recent electronic resource projects in Japan, and preservation of library materials. The main focus, however, was on introducing Japanese language information and reference resources useful and essential for researchers in Japanese Studies, both print and online. One of the highlights of the Seminar was the session on conservation of library materials, which included a tour to the NDL’s Conservation Division, where the participants could observe how the trained conservation specialists fix old and worm-damaged Japanese books.

A. Information and Reference Resources

Many training sessions for information and reference resources were offered by the NDL librarians. Through these sessions, the program participants were given opportunities to familiarize themselves with and learn more about the most current Japanese language information resources in different fields and subjects. A series of seminars were devoted to: 1) newspapers, 2) printed reference sources in the
humanities and social sciences, 3) old and rare materials, 4) legislative and legal information, 5) government publications, and 6) statistical information.

A one day session on printed reference sources in the humanities and social sciences covered the full spectrum of different information sources including union catalogs, bibliographies, encyclopedias, and dictionaries with brief discussion on features of each item. As it was noted during the session, the current situation surrounding electronic resources including databases and other online information resources which are rapidly growing in number and vary in quality, provides us information specialists with a great opportunity to find relevant information quickly and to better serve our library users and researchers in Japanese Studies. At the same time, reference librarians face the new challenges of distinguishing authentic and reliable information resources from others and choosing the appropriate information resources among them. It was also noted that consulting not only electronic resources but also print resources would remain essential for research in many subject areas.

B. Digital Resources and Projects by the NDL

Throughout the program, instructors introduced and discussed in detail many digital resources, major projects and initiatives by the NDL. The participants learned objectives and achievements of the current projects and their future plans and directions.

Regarding the reference tools available online at the NDL website, the following resources in addition to NDL-OPAC were discussed:

1) **Japanese Periodicals Index** (雑誌記事索引 Zashi Kiji Sakuin) [http://opac.ndl.go.jp/](http://opac.ndl.go.jp/)
3) **Full-text Database System for the Minutes of the Diet** (国会議録検索システム Kokkai Kaigiroku Kensaku Sisutemuj) [http://kokkai.ndl.go.jp/](http://kokkai.ndl.go.jp/)
4) **Japan Statute Index** (日本法令索引 Nihon Hōrei Sakuin) [http://hourei.ndl.go.jp/SearchSys/](http://hourei.ndl.go.jp/SearchSys/)

Database of laws and regulations since 1887 and the legislative bills submitted to the Diet since 1947.

These online databases provide access to information which was previously available only in a print format. They are the results of the NDL’s aggressive efforts to provide the general public with greater access to information through the Internet. As an outreach effort for users from distance, the NDL now offers document delivery service of articles through the Japanese Periodicals Index database to anyone who is registered with the library including international users, charging fees on a credit card account.³

The participants were also introduced to several digital library projects and initiatives at the NDL:

1) **WARP: Web Archiving Project** (インターネット資源選択的蓄積実験事業) [http://warp.ndl.go.jp/](http://warp.ndl.go.jp/): An ambitious effort to preserve a wealth of information available on the Internet including electronic journals from various organizations’ web sites.
2) **Dnavi: Database Navigation Service** [http://dnavi.ndl.go.jp/](http://dnavi.ndl.go.jp/): A subject directory portal to ca. 9,000 research databases provided at Japanese web sites.
4) **Digital Library from the Meiji Era** (近代デジタルライブラリー Kindai Dejitaru Raiburari) [http://kindai.ndl.go.jp/](http://kindai.ndl.go.jp/)
C. Sessions by Expert Professionals

The NDL invited eight librarians and other expert professionals from outside libraries, archives, and publishing and information industry to speak during the program. These lecturers discussed publishing trends in general and particularly trends in academic publications, as well as various specialized information resources and their utility.

1) Publishing Trends Including Academic Publishing

The current publishing trends in general as well as in academic/scholarly publishing were discussed from historical and business economics perspectives. While the publishing business has been declining overall for a decade, the number of publications has been increasing because of the peculiar distribution system in Japan. Taritsugi 取次, the “middle” distributor, plays the role of a financial agency for both publishers and bookstores by paying a percentage of the book price to the former and by collecting money from the latter. The middle distributor is a key player sustaining the Japanese publishing business model in this way.

Three issues in Japanese academic publishing were addressed: 1) publications in English are not increasing, 2) publications of scholarly monographs are not encouraged because of prospective small scale sales, and 3) academic presses have not come to terms with facing a new scholarly communication model in the digital age.

2) Specialized Information Resources and Providers

The participants learned much about specialized information resources in different fields essential for Japanese Studies from the instructors of three different organizations:

1) Japan Center for Asian Historical Records, National Archives of Japan (JACAR/国立公文書館アジア歴史資料センター Kokuritsu Kö bunsho kan Ajia Re kishi Shir yō Sentā) http://www.jacar.go.jp/: The JACAR digitizes and provides online access to official documents and records owned by the National Archives of Japan, the Diplomatic Record Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (外務省 外交史料館 Gaimushō Gai kō Shir yōkan) and the Library of the National Institute for Defense Studies of the National Defense Agency (防衛庁防衛研究所国書館 Bōeitō Bōei Kenkyūjo Toshokan). The database also includes declassified historical documents and reports.


II. Site Visits

During the three-week training period, the participants had numerous opportunities to visit various information providers and institutions including libraries, museums and bookstores. This part of the program provided a first hand view of library and information services in the academia and scholarly communities in Japan.
A. Visits to NII, Kokubunke, and Nichibunke

The National Institute of Informatics (NII/国立情報学研究所 Kokuritsu Jōhōgaku Kenkyūjo), the National Institute of Japanese Literature (NIJL or Kokubunke/国文学研究資料館 Kokubungaku Kenkyū Shiryōkan), and the International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Nichibunke/国際日本文化研究所 Nichibunke/国際日本文化研究所センター Kokusai Nihon Bunka Kenkyū Sentā) are all part of the Graduate University for Advanced Studies (Sōkendai/総合研究大学院大学 Sōgō Kenkyū Daigakuin Daigaku). Sōkendai was established in 1988 as Japan's first institution offering solely graduate programs through cooperative efforts among the 18 Inter-University Research Institutions, with an emphasis on innovative and international perspectives in research. In April 2004, the NII became a part of the Inter-University Research Institute Corporation/Research Organization of Information and Systems (大学共同利用機関法人・情報・システム機構 Daigaku Kyōdō Ryōkiken Hōjin, Jōhō Shisutemu Kikō), whereas the NIJL and Nichibunke now belong to the Inter-University Research Institute Corporation/National Institutes for the Humanities (大学共同利用機関法人・人間文化研究機構 Daigaku Kyōdō Ryōkiken Hōjin, Ningen Bunka Kenkyū Kikō).

1) National Institute of Informatics (NII) http://www.nii.ac.jp/index.html

The Institute conducts comprehensive research on informatics and develops an advanced infrastructure for disseminating scientific information. The NII's featured services and recent projects that were introduced at the session include:

1) GeNii (Global Environment for Networked Intellectual Information)
   http://ge.nii.ac.jp/ GeNii is a new academic contents portal system which just became available in April 2005. It consolidates various NII online products and services such as NACSIS-CAT (Catalog Information Service), NACSIS-IR (Information Retrieval Service) and NACSIS-ELS (Electronic Library Service), and allows users to perform a one stop search currently covering four databases, 1) CiNii (Citation Information by NII), a bibliographic information system for scholarly journal articles connected to ELS, with which a user can a) view the photographic reproduction of the full-text articles; b) find the bibliographic data of the journal which published the article via Webcat; c) trace articles that were referred to in the article; and d) trace articles that cite the article; 2) WebcatPlus, a bibliographic information system for books and journals, with which a user can perform either a matching search or an associative search; 3) Kaken (Grant-in-Aid Scientific Research) database, with which a user can search the contents and summary of the projects funded by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science since 1985; and 4) NII-DBR (Academic Research Database Repository), a repository of various databases created by Japanese academic societies, researchers, and libraries and provided by the NII.

2) Cultural Heritage Online (文化遺産オンライン Bunka Isan Onrain)
   http://bunka.nii.ac.jp/jp/ The database, compiled in cooperation with museums and related organizations in Japan under the auspices of the Agency for Cultural Affairs and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, became available to the public in April 2004. It contains brief explanations and images of cultural assets.

3) NACSIS-CAT/NACSIS-ILL http://www.nii.ac.jp/CAT-ILL/contents/home.html: NACSIS-CAT is a multi-lingual based online cataloging system, in which catalog records of Chinese, Korean, and Arabic titles of books and journals began to be included from 2000, 2002, and 2003 respectively. Cataloging of Japanese and Chinese old and rare books was introduced to the system in June 2003. Regarding international inter-library loan (ILL)/document delivery (DD), after the successful implementation of Global ILL Framework with North American libraries using OCLC, the NII started a pilot ILL/DD service with Korea Education & Research Information Service (KERIS) in November 2004. The NII also agreed to exchange bibliographic data with Hochschulbibliothekscentrum des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen (HBZ) and China Academic Library & Information System (CALIS).

4) SPARC/JAPAN http://www.nii.ac.jp/sparc/: The NII launched the International Scholarly Communication Initiative in cooperation with university libraries, Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), Scholarly Publishing & Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC)-USA and SPARC-Europe
to make Japanese academic journal publications available electronically throughout the world. As of October 2004, thirty titles had been selected for the project, of which only one title is in the humanities and social sciences, *Monumenta Nipponica*. The International Scholarly Communication Initiative began in 2003 and will run for three years.


Since its foundation in 1972 as an Inter-University Research Institute, the NIJL has contributed to research in the field of Japanese literature in Japan and abroad. The institute collects materials, organizes their information, publishes catalogs of their holdings and of other libraries related to classical Japanese literature, and develops a variety of databases. Many of these databases, including catalogs, images, and full texts, are available to public from the NIJL web site ([http://www.nijl.ac.jp/contents_e/d_library/index.html](http://www.nijl.ac.jp/contents_e/d_library/index.html)). New features and updates of some databases and other services provided by the NIJL include:

1) *Kokusho Kihon Dētabēsu* (国書基本データベース) [http://base4.nijl.ac.jp/-koten/](http://base4.nijl.ac.jp/-koten/): The database includes all the entries of Japanese works from the Edo period or earlier listed in *Kokusho sōmokuroku* (1899) and *Kotenseki sōgō mokuroku* (1990), and from later discoveries. Although it does not contain information of holding institutions, it perfectly serves the purpose of verifying the titles and authors of classical works. A new feature recently added to the database is searching capability in Romanization.

2) *Kotenseki Sōgō Mokuroku Dētabēsu* (古典籍総合目録データベース) [http://base1.nijl.ac.jp/-koten/](http://base1.nijl.ac.jp/-koten/): The database is intended to be a union catalog of Japanese works produced before 1868, and has been available to public since February 2004. It currently provides holdings information of 156 institutions including UCLA’s as an oversea institution. For checking holdings of European institutions, at present it is necessary to use a separate database of the Union Catalog of Early Japanese Books in Europe (欧州所在日本古書総合目録 *Ōshō Shozai Nihon Kosho Sōgō Mokuroku* [http://asuka.nijl.ac.jp/xml/korn/index.html](http://asuka.nijl.ac.jp/xml/korn/index.html)) which is also available from the NIJL web site.

3) Training in Early Japanese Books: As reported by Ms. Reiko Yoshimura at the 2004 annual meeting of the CEAL Committee on Japanese Materials, the NIJL offered the Practical Workshop for Overseas Librarians on Early Japanese Books in February 2004. That was the first of a series of workshops that the NIJL is planning to offer annually to provide training for librarians in handling Japanese early books. While the 2005 workshop, which was offered in January in cooperation with the National Diet Library, was restricted to librarians associated with Japanese institutions, it was said that the future workshops would accept participants also from abroad.

3) International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Nichibunken) [http://www.nichibun.ac.jp/](http://www.nichibun.ac.jp/)

*Nichibunken* was founded in 1987 as an Inter-University Research Institute to foster comprehensive international and interdisciplinary research and to support scholars of Japanese Studies from around the world. In addition to engaging in research and education, the Center has been actively creating various databases and is also collaborating with other institutions in digitization projects such as the one with the Library of Congress, which is reportedly in progress. As of November 2004, twenty-two databases are freely available to public, eight for registered users only, and two for on-site users only. During the fiscal year 2004, *Nichibunken* created or upgraded seven databases, including:

1) Database of Illustrations of Historic Places in Kyoto (平安京都名所図会 *Helan Kyōto Meisho Zue*) [http://www.nichibun.ac.jp/graphicversion/dbase/meisyozue_e.html](http://www.nichibun.ac.jp/graphicversion/dbase/meisyozue_e.html): The database includes digitized images of the texts and illustrations of historic places in Kyoto depicted in eight Edo and early Meiji *meisho zue* publications owned by *Nichibunken*. The images are accompanied by printed transcription of the text as well. A user can find a description of the place by searching full text, using a 50-on index for place names, or pointing the place in the map.

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2) Database of Enpon, or Ukiyo-e Erotic Books (近世艶 본資料データベース Kinsei enpon shiryō dētabēsu) http://www.nichibun.ac.jp/graphicversion/dbase/enbon_e.html: As of April 2005, the database includes digitized images of 168 erotic books and prints published in the Edo period and owned by Nichibunken. The images are accompanied by printed transcription of the text as well as English translation. The database is available to registered users only.

3) Art and Pictorial Collection of Strange Phenomena and Yōkai (Monstrous Beings) (怪異・妖怪絵姿データベース Kaii yōkai esugata dētabēsu) http://www.nichibun.ac.jp/graphicversion/dbase/yokai-sugata_e.html: As of March 2005, the database includes digitized images of four titles in picture scrolls held by Nichibunken, Hyakki yagyō emaki (百鬼夜行絵巻), Bakemono konrei emaki (化物婚礼絵巻), Dōjōji engi emaki (道成寺縁起絵巻), and Tsuchigumo no sōshi (土蜘蛛草紙).

B. Academic Libraries

The participants visited three academic libraries: 1) Keio University Mita Media Center, 2) Kyoto University Library, and 3) University of Tokyo Library. All three libraries are making certain common efforts, such as producing more electronic resources including databases and digitizing important items for preserving and providing better access to them. Developing multilingual OPAC and rare book digital projects are representative of such efforts. Yet a comparison of the three academic libraries gave an interesting contrast as each library has demonstrated a different approach to address the challenges that they face today.

1) Keio University http://www.mita.lib.keio.ac.jp/index.html: To respond to the needs of serving students and scholars effectively and efficiently, the University has centralized the library system and operations at different campuses. The Mita Media Center is designated as the headquarters of some functions, such as acquisitions and technical processing including managing budget and funds, for the entire library system.

2) Kyoto University Library http://ddb.libnet.kulib.kyoto-u.ac.jp/minds.html: The Library has adopted a “decentralized but coordinated” library system consisting of more than sixty libraries, respecting the autonomy of each library dispersed on different campuses including departmental libraries. After an external review of the library system in 2000, Kyoto University decided to continue this direction with additional emphasis placed on the library to serve as “learning library” for students, in addition to support academic research of the departments.

3) University of Tokyo Library http://www.lib.u-tokyo.ac.jp/index.html: The Library has responded to an increasing foreign student enrollment and established information literacy programs and online orientation and information literacy seminars focusing on foreign students. The Electronic Document Delivery System and Services using the Internet and the Book Contents Database are some examples of their attempts to better serve the students and faculty members.

C. Special Libraries

Visits to two special libraries were featured in the training program. They were useful to gain knowledge of these libraries as specialized information providers in two subject areas, children’s literature and Buddhist art.


D. Optional Tours

Two optional tours were organized during the training program.\(^{10}\)

1) **Kinokuniya Company Ltd.** [http://www.kinokuniya.co.jp/](http://www.kinokuniya.co.jp/): Kinokuniya Bookstore hosted a seminar on electronic resources available on the market. Representatives from commercial database companies made presentations including *Yomiuri shinbun* CD-ROMs, *Yomidasu*, *Bookweb*, *Jl news*, *Jword*, *Japanknowlege* and others. A Q&A session followed.

2) **Kanda Book Town** [http://www.book-kanda.or.jp/](http://www.book-kanda.or.jp/): Yagi Shoten arranged an optional walking tour to Kanda Book Town where more than 150 antiquarian, used and specialized bookstores are in business.

III. The “Workshop” Conference at the International House of Japan and the International Seminar at the National Diet Library Kansai-kan

The 2004 JSIST Seminar included two conference events in which the program participants could attend as audience together with general public: the JSIST Seminar Workshop “Information Literacy Education in a Digital Age,” which was jointly organized by the International House of Japan (IHJ) and the Japan Foundation, and the International Seminar “Document Delivery Services in a Digital Age,” organized by Kansai-kan.

A. The JSIST Seminar Workshop: Information Literacy Education in a Digital Age: With a Focus on Academic Libraries Related to Japanese Studies

Hosted by Ms. Keiko Higuchi, the Workshop was held at the IHJ in the afternoon of December 9, 2004, with over a hundred attendants in the audience (see Appendix 3 for the Workshop program). The Workshop consisted of two parts: 1) information literacy programs at academic libraries, and 2) support activities for information literacy education.\(^{11}\)

Part one began with introductory remarks by Ms. Sharon Domier of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Her remarks were followed by presentations on the information literacy programs developed at the libraries of five institutions: Keio University, University of Tokyo, University of Sidney (Australia), University of Manitoba (Canada), and University of Washington (U.S.A.). Clearly both of the Japanese academic libraries have been making enormous efforts to create comprehensive online tutorials for their library users covering a variety of information needs, which might be useful also for North American researchers of Japanese Studies. *Netto de Akademikku on Web* (ネットでアカデミック on Web, or Research on the Internet on Web) is an extremely impressive, multi-media online tutorial in six languages including English, Chinese, and Korean, provided by the University of Tokyo Library. KITIE, Keio’s counterpart, is scheduled to be released in Japanese and in English in May 2005 by the Hiyoshi Media Center. The presentations by the overseas librarians focused more on instruction programs as part of academic courses. The session was closed with a presentation on key points of information literacy education by Ms. Domier.

Part two of the session consisted of two presentations on workshop programs of information literacy education, NII’s Workshops for Instructors of Academic Information Literacy (学術情報リテラシー教育担当者研修 Gakujutsu Jōhō Riterashī Kyōiku Tantōsha Kenshū) and Training the Trainers (T-3) Workshops of the North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources (NCC).\(^{12}\) While the NII’s Workshops trained totally 200 individuals with three sessions, one in January 2004 and two in January 2005, the NCC’s T-3 Workshops, with the major funding provided by the Japan Foundation, trained 33 librarians with two sessions, one in August 2004 and the other in January 2005.

B. International Seminar: Document Delivery Services in a Digital Age: Vision and Strategy\(^{13}\)

With over 150 attendants, the Seminar was held at the NDL Kansai-kan in the afternoon of December 15, 2004. It consisted of three presentations on document delivery services by representatives from the
U.S.A., U.K., and Germany respectively, followed by a Q&A session led by Prof. Hiroshi Itsumura of Nagoya University.

Ms. Mary Jackson, Director of Collections and Access Programs, Association of Research Libraries, discussed ten key trends that might play important roles in future document delivery services: 1) electronic publishing/electronic journals, 2) open access, 3) institutional repositories, 4) relationship with publishers, 5) copyright and licensing issues, 6) academic portals, 7) international ILL/DD, 8) technical standards, 9) user-initiated services, and 10) new document delivery roles. In her view, the need for document delivery services will not disappear in next two decades.

Mr. Mat Pfleger, Head of Sales and Marketing, the British Library (BL), in response to the changes that the document supply industry or the information industry have been facing, shared his vision and strategy for the BL’s document delivery service, which is the world’s largest in terms of volume and turnover, having supplied documents to over 20,000 customers in 130 countries for over 40 years. According to Mr. Pfleger, the Library will further make efforts to provide ready access to its collections for the widest possible audience, to become easier to do business with, to become a library of choice, and to become more efficient.

Mr. Uwe Rosemann, Director of the German National Library of Science and Technology, University Library Hannover, introduced Subito, a document delivery service project supported by BMBF (Federal Ministry for Education and Research), and Vascoda, a portal for academic information resources sponsored by BMBF and DFG (German Research Foundation). With Subito requested materials are electronically delivered from 33 libraries to end-users in Austria, Germany, and Switzerland or to participating institutions. For Vascoda, more than forty German institutions are working together to offer researchers a one-stop-shop for all academic information resources in all document types, born-digital as well as digitized and print materials.

Concluding Remarks

The 2004 JSIST Seminar gave the participants a unique opportunity to learn from a group of talented and knowledgeable instructors about a variety of resources useful for research in Japanese Studies. A series of lectures and hands-on sessions on various databases and other digital resources were especially beneficial to the participants as they could continue to use many of them even after going back to their home institutions. In particular, it was a great privilege to be able to learn from the very people who created and manage these resources. Positive impact of these sessions is immeasurable as the program participants could easily share the acquired knowledge with their library users, colleagues, and researchers of Japanese Studies worldwide.

In addition, the training program was enormously enhanced by the site visits to various institutions during which we were able to experience first-hand the efforts made by these institutions to increase the usability of their resources using advanced technology, mainly the Internet. The site visits were extremely powerful for learning and also provided the participants with an invaluable opportunity to make connections with the people at each institution. It should be recognized that the program organizers made an excellent selection of the sites for us participants to visit and that the hosting institutions were extremely generous to share much of information about their resources and visions with us.

Last but not least, it was a great pleasure to meet Japanese Studies librarians and information specialists with different backgrounds coming from all around the world, and to learn about their libraries, which are in part shaped by the different types of resources available to them. We will treasure for a long time the network of personal contacts that developed among the program participants during this three-week intensive training period.

On the last day of the Seminar, a meeting was held to review the 2004 JSIST Program among the participants and the representatives from the collaborating Institutions, namely, the Japan Foundation, the National Diet Library, the International House of Japan, and the National Institute of Informatics. We
discussed advantages and disadvantages of having participants from different countries, with different backgrounds, and with different language skills together. We also discussed the idea of organizing a training program on the basis of smaller geographical regions. In the end, all the participants seem to have valued more the advantage of having a diverse group of information specialists together from different parts of the world, so that they could share their achievements and concerns in a wider range with each other and possibly promote cooperation and collaboration on a global basis. We sincerely hope that a similar program on a global scale will continue to be offered in the future. In conclusion, we wish to express our deepest gratitude to the staff of the Japan Foundation, the National Diet Library, the International House of Japan, and the National Institute of Informatics, as well as to the Seminar instructors for their devotion in making the 2004 Japan Studies Information Specialist Training Seminar this successful.

APPENDIX 1: List of Program Participants

ARAYARUNGROTE, Thirawat (Thailand), Librarian, The Japan Foundation, Bangkok.  
GOTTTHEINER, Klaus (Germany), Trier University Library.  
HAN, Mi-jung 韓敏正 (South Korea), Institute of Japanese Studies, Hallym University.  
ITÔ, Michiko 伊藤美子 (U.S.A.), Japanese Studies Librarian, East Asian Library, University of Kansas.  
IZUMI, Patricia Tamiko 和泉バトリシア民子 (Brazil), Biblioteca Teiti Suzuki, Universida de Sao Paulo.  
LAMPARTH, Hartmut (Germany), Institute of Japanese Studies, University of Bonn.  
MARRA, Toshie マラ俊江 (U.S.A.), Japanese Studies Librarian, Richard C. Rudolph East Asian Library, University of California, Los Angeles.  
ÖUE, Jun’ichi 大上順一 (Italy), Researcher of Japanese Language and Literature, Department of Asian Studies, University of Naples.  
ÔTSUKA, Riri 大塚りり (Australia), East Asian Collection, University of Sydney Library.
ÖTSUKA, Yasuyo 大塚靖代 (United Kingdom), Curator, Japanese Section, Asia, Pacific & Africa Collections, The British Library.

PHAM, Quy Long (Vietnam), Head of the Information and Library Dept., Center for Japanese Studies, Vietnam Institute for Northeast Asian Studies.

RAGOZIN, Georgievich Dmitry (Russia), Institute for Scientific Information in Social Sciences, Russian Academy of Sciences.

SUGITA, Chisato 杉田千里 (France), Institut de Préparation à l'Asie-Pacifique.

YOKOTA-CARTER, Keiko (U.S.A.), Japanese Studies Librarian, East Asian Library, University of Washington.

YOSHIDA, Asako 吉田素子 (Canada), Reference Librarian, Elizabeth Dafoe Library, University of Manitoba.

ZOU, Zhiguo 周志国 (China), Institute of Japanese Studies, Nankai University.

APPENDIX 2: Seminar Schedule

(First Week)

November 29, 2004
a. Orientation sessions at the Japan Foundation Headquarters and the National Diet Library (NDL) Tokyo Main Library.
   b. Tour to the International House of Japan Library, the Japan Foundation Library, and NDL.

November 30, 2004
   b. Information Resources 1: Japanese Newspapers - Midori Okayama, NDL.
   c. Periodical Indexes in Japan - With a Focus on NDL’s Zasshi Kiji Sakuin - Mami Kumagai, NDL.

December 1, 2004
   b. Visit to the Keio University Mita Media Center.

December 2, 2004
a. Information Resources 2: Reference Sources in Print - Tsutomu Kawamoto and Miyuki Tsuda, NDL.
   b. Seminar: Introduction to Electronic Resources at the Kinokuniya Company Ltd.

December 3, 2004
a. Information Resources 3: Old and Rare Materials - Naoki Fujimoto, NDL.
   b. Visit to the National Institute of Japanese Literature (NIJL).

(Second Week)

December 6, 2004
a. Visit to the National Institute of Informatics (NII).
   b. Introduction to the NII Services and Hands-on Sessions.

December 7, 2004
a. Cultural Resources and Information: Cooperation between the Library and the Archives - Shōhei Muta, Japan Center for Asian Historical Records, National Archives of Japan.
   b. Visit to the University of Tokyo Library.
December 8, 2004
a. Circulation and Distribution of Government Information - Haruhi...
Part II: Support Activities for Information Literacy Education
- Workshops for Instructors of Academic Information Literacy Offered by the National Institute of Informatics (NII) - Megumi Naursawa, NII.
- An Attempt to Train Instructors of Information Literacy Education in North America: NCC’s T-3 Project - Toshie Marra, University of California, Los Angeles.

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1 For previous reports on the JSIST Program and the Japanese Studies Librarians’ Training Program published in Journal of East Asian Libraries, see: Katzoff and Suzuki, no. 113 (June 2004), pp. 70-82; Morimoto, no. 130 (June 2003), pp. 49-54; Kotake, Howard, and Hammond, no. 126 (February 2002), pp. 18-24; Kutsukake and Noguchi, no. 121 (January 2000), pp. 38-40; McVey, no. 120 (February 2000), pp. 53-56; Okuzumi, no. 115 (June 1998), pp. 22-31; and, Britt and Makino, no. 112 (June 1997), pp. 51-59.
2 For summary of each session and the handouts distributed at the sessions, see the Japan Studies Information Specialist Training Seminar 2004 site at the URL: http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~nc1/jsist2004/index.html. A report on the 2004 JSIST Seminar was also presented by Ms. Keiko Yokota-Carter and Ms. Michiko Ito at the NCC (North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources) Open Meeting at the Japan Information Center, Chicago, on April 1, 2005. The power point presentations of this report will be posted at the NCC web site at the URL: http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~nc1/minutes_05_april.html.
4 For registration, see the following site at the URL: http://www.ndl.go.jp/jp/information/guide.html.
5 For more information about Soken, see the URL: http://www.soken.ac.jp/
6 The power point presentations and handouts distributed at the NII session on December 6, 2004, are available at the URL: http://www.nii.ac.jp/hrd/HTML/Japan/index.html.
8 For those databases available to public and to registered users, see the “Nichibunken Databases” web site at the URL: http://www.nichibun.ac.jp/graphicsversion/database/database_e.html.
10 Online tutorial, Netto de Akademikku on Web available at the URL: http://literacy.db.ltc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/wack/presents instruction in six different languages.
11 Those optional tours were arranged by Ms. Keiko Higuchi, Chief Librarian of the International House of Japan.
12 For individual PowerPoint presentations, see the IHI Library’s web site at the URL: http://www.i-house.or.jp/ihi_e/ibibar_e/index.html (click “Pre-prints of the Workshop for the 2004 Training Program for the Information Specialists on Japanese Studies”).
13 A group report on the T-3 Workshop was presented by Dr. Kristina Troost, Ms. Sharon Domier, Ms. Chiaki Sakai, Mr. Tadanobu Suzuki, and Mr. Yunshan Ye at the 2005 NCC Open Meeting. A summary of the report will be posted at the NCC web site at the URL: http://www.ndl.go.jp/jp/library/cae/2005/E-51.html#E288.
15 For Vascoda, see its web site at the URL: http://www.vascoda.de/.