

Catalyst for the Professionalization of Librarianship in Postwar Japan: Naomi Fukuda and the United States Field Seminar of 1959

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1. Introduction

The impact of the U.S. Field Seminar on Library Reference Services for Japanese Librarians (USFS) on the development of Japanese libraries has not been studied. Equally unknown is Naomi Fukuda's decisive role in conceiving, organizing and leading the tour and in consolidating its findings into a systematic program of professionalization of Japanese librarianship in the late 1950s and 1960s. This paper will examine Fukuda's role in the history of libraries in postwar Japan and trace her participation in the USFS. She took advantage of this opportunity to re-engineer the profession with a lasting impact on Japanese libraries. Her contribution extended to major libraries in the United States and to the delivery of Japanese Studies reference services internationally. To explore this process this study uses archival materials in the U.S. and Japan, together with published recollections of the people who participated and/or supported the USFS,¹⁾ as well as the official USFS report issued after the group returned to Japan.²⁾

Fukuda's role raises the question of how she was able to exercise such transformative leadership at a time when Japan was still a male-dominated society. In order to understand Fukuda's leadership, we must first review her upbringing and education.

2. Naomi Fukuda's Formative Years

2.1. Family

Fukuda Jōji, Naomi's father, was born in 1866, and studied Christianity in the U.S. in his 20s.³⁾ When Naomi was born in 1907, he was a pastor of a small church called Lebanon Church located in Tsunohazu in Shinjuku. Several prominent Christians and Christian institutions were nearby, including Uchimura Kanzō,⁴⁾ the Eiseien hospital for female missionaries,⁵⁾ and later the Reischauer family.⁶⁾ These proximity of people and institutions to the young Naomi cannot be discounted even if difficult to quantify.

Naomi's mother, Toshiko, was born in 1876 to a Christian family, and graduated in 1895 from Joshi Gakuin, a Christian school. After briefly teaching at a school in Nagoya, she married Jōji in 1896, and moved to Shinjuku where Jōji was invited to serve as pastor of a church. Naomi was their fifth child after three sons and a daughter and soon two more girls were born into the family. Jōji was active in mission work and often made trips to other parts of Japan and to the U.S. Toshiko taught at schools,⁷⁾ and did many other jobs to support her family. Toshiko was a

woman of such ability that she surprised a teacher who visited her one day by doing three things all at once.⁸⁾ Her mother was clearly a powerful role model for Naomi.

When Toshiko died on September 16, 1915, Naomi had not reached a full 8 years. Two weeks after that she and her elder sister Hanako transferred school from Tsunohazu Elementary School to Tōyō Eiwa Girls School.⁹⁾ At that time Tōyō Eiwa had a dormitory for students, and it might have been the reason for this transfer. This event probably had a strong impact on the formation of Naomi's independent personality.

2.2. Education and Early Career

A few years later Naomi Fukuda transferred to Joshi Gakuin,¹⁰⁾ and then went on to graduate from Tokyo Women's Christian College in 1929. It was difficult for her to find employment because of the economic depression at the time.¹¹⁾ For a while she taught Japanese to missionaries who came to Japan and worked as research assistant for Professor Robert K. Reischauer¹²⁾ who was teaching at Tokyo Women's Christian College.¹³⁾ Thanks to Robert Reischauer, she was successful in receiving a Barbour Scholarship for Oriental Women, enabling her to study at the University of Michigan.¹⁴⁾

Fukuda went to University of Michigan in 1935 with the idea to study history. At the College of Literature, Science and the Arts, she took history, geography, anthropology, along with other subjects during the first three years.¹⁵⁾ Early in 1937 she planned to take library science and tried to finish coursework for her B.A. during the summer session of 1937.¹⁶⁾ From the first semester of 1938, she concentrating in library science and obtained the A.B. in 1938. During the summer session in 1938 she worked an assistant to Joseph Yamagiwa and continued her studies of library science in the year 1938–1939.¹⁷⁾ In May 1939, her special request for a fifth year Barbour scholarship for 1939–1940 was turned down.¹⁸⁾ Fukuda completed the work for the A.B.L.S. in June 1939.¹⁹⁾

What first made her interested in library science is unclear but Fukuda was clearly inspired and encouraged by Sakanishi Shio (1896–1976), the Head of the Japanese Division at the Library of Congress, to become a librarian.²⁰⁾ She met Sakanishi, a former Barbour Fellow and Ph.D. from University of Michigan, when he came to Ann Arbor to give lectures in the summer of 1937.²¹⁾

With a Rockefeller fellowship Fukuda was able to continue her study at Michigan during the summer of 1939 and then entered the Orientalia Division of the Library of Congress (LC) for additional library practice.²²⁾ Sakanishi had been the LC Japanese librarian since 1930 and Fukuda spent almost one year helping Sakanishi. This experience provided Fukuda with a firm basis for librarianship.²³⁾ In the summer of 1940 Fukuda again continued her study of library science at the University of Michigan, but was forced to return to Japan due to family circumstances in September 1940.²⁴⁾

During the first half of 1940s, Fukuda had temporary jobs at the Imperial University Library, Rikkyo University Library, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After the war she worked for the library of G2 of GHQ.²⁵⁾ In 1948 she served as assistant to Robert B. Downs²⁶⁾ when GHQ/SCAP invited him to Japan as Special Consul-

tant on the National Diet Library. Downs' report became an important guide to the National Diet Library for the coming decades.²⁷⁾

Fukuda hoped to work for the Asia Library at the University of Michigan after faculty members in Japanese studies invited her to come.²⁸⁾ However, while waiting for a visa in early 1949, she was diagnosed with tuberculosis, and spent over two years at a sanatorium in Nagano.²⁹⁾

When John D. Rockefeller came to Japan as a member of Dulles mission in 1951, Naomi Fukuda was on the list of Rockefeller-related people for him to meet.³⁰⁾ With the financial assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, the International House of Japan (hereafter I House) was incorporated in August 1952 to serve as a center for cultural and intellectual bridge building, especially between the U.S. and Japan. Although no documents have been found, it may be safely assumed that Fukuda was invited to join I House because she was a former Rockefeller fellow with expertise in library science.

When Fukuda was hired as the first Librarian of I House in June 1953, it was still operating in a small office located in the Marunouchi area. Charles B. Fahs of the Rockefeller Foundation described Fukuda in May, 1954 as being vital in assisting researchers.³¹⁾ Fukuda was already making her mark.

Fukuda obtained space for the library when the I House moved to a new facility in June 1955. While never physically large, under her management it became a model for the American style of library in Japan, with an open rack for magazines and periodicals and open stacking, although most Japanese libraries at the time had neither magazines in their collection, nor open stacks.³²⁾ The I House Library was visited by many Japanese librarians as it was a new type of library, and perhaps because Fukuda was well known to librarians as the former assistant to Downs.

3. U.S. Field Seminar on Library Reference Services for Japanese Librarians (USFS)

3.1. Background and Planning

Fukuda's I House Library rapidly became a locus for group-study meetings for the improvement of inter-library cooperation and loan,³³⁾ followed by a study group about library buildings and functions. From 1956 she organized a monthly study group on inter-library cooperation, later called the Saturday Study Group.³⁴⁾ This group came to the significant conclusion that reference services in Japanese libraries had not been developed to meet the needs of modern research.³⁵⁾ At the same time the members became painfully aware that "their knowledge and understanding of American library reference services were fragmentary and even superficial."³⁶⁾

Fukuda told Fahs of the Rockefeller Foundation about this group when he visited Japan. He was impressed and noted that it was necessary to foster democracy through library activities, and that the American side wanted to know more about Japanese libraries, while the Japanese side needed to learn about American libraries. Because of this mutual need he suggested that a U.S.-Japan library exchange program could be financially supported by the Rockefeller Foundation. Such a program would require the support of the American Library Association (ALA).³⁷⁾

This was a crucial development. At the time the Rockefeller Foundation was one

of the major funders of the ALA's international activities,³⁸⁾ and ALA officials Jack Dalton (Director of the International Relations Office) and John M. Cory (Chairman, International Relations Committee) visited Japan from time to time. The common concern shared by the Rockefeller Foundation and ALA was how to raise the prestige of trained librarians in the Japanese system, and how to place trained librarians in positions of effective leadership.³⁹⁾

Early in 1958 Fukuda sent a draft proposal for a field seminar on reference services to Dalton with copies to Cory and Fahs.⁴⁰⁾ Fukuda's proposal was focused more on the problem of raising the level of reference services in Japanese libraries than in getting trained librarians effectively into positions of leadership in libraries in Japan. On May 3, 1958, Fahs in Tokyo finally received Fukuda's formal proposal for a U.S. seminar for reference librarians from the I House administration.⁴¹⁾

Looking at the ALA side, when Cory traveled to Japan in May 1958 he met several times with Fahs and Fukuda to discuss the field seminar, and noted that rapid consideration would be required of the ALA Committee and Board. He was aware that Dalton's expectations included the strategy to strengthen the status of university libraries in Japan, although Fukuda's plan had a different immediate focus. Nonetheless, both he and Fahs agreed that her plan was a worthy project.⁴²⁾ Dalton was, however, still concerned about what such a seminar might be expected to accomplish for the good of librarianship and education generally in Japan. Moreover, he was worried that the idea of bringing people to the U.S. might end up becoming little more than a touristic venture.⁴³⁾ In response to these concerns, Cory argued that, although the seminar was not directly linked to the strengthening of university libraries, improving reference services had a real value in a long-term contribution to the general library problem.⁴⁴⁾

The ALA moved forward to realize the project. The Proposal, prepared on October 28, 1958, for a "U.S. Field Seminar on Library Reference Services of Interest to Japanese Librarians," was submitted by the ALA International Relations Committee to a meeting of the Rockefeller Foundation Trustees.⁴⁵⁾ The purpose of the project, as described in the application, was clearly focused on reference services.

At the Rockefeller Foundation Trustees meeting held on December 2-3, 1958, Charles Fahs made an oral presentation about the project. He pointed out that the proposed seminar on library reference services was only one step in a broader process; improvement of such services would contribute to all of the other interests of The Rockefeller Foundation in Japan. The argument must have been persuasive because the proposal was formally approved by the Trustees. It was to be a two-year program beginning on January 1, 1959, with the grant of \$40,450, including travel and per diem for sixty days for ten visiting Japanese, honoraria and travel for American leaders, secretarial and administrative expenses and contingencies, and expenses in Japan. Compared with other Rockefeller grants to particular libraries and educational programs,⁴⁶⁾ the USFS was a unique type of program because it was a joint venture of the ALA and Japanese librarians with Naomi Fukuda at the center.

3.2. Preparations for the Seminar Trip

When the ALA received the grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, it appointed

an advisory committee to guide the project.⁴⁷⁾ The American advisers were all former professors at the Japan Library School at Keio University, including Frances Neel Cheney⁴⁸⁾ as chairman, Everett Moore,⁴⁹⁾ Cory and Robert L. Gitler.⁵⁰⁾ At the ALA, Dalton asked various librarians to send informational literature about their libraries for the Japanese participants to study.⁵¹⁾ Ten Japanese participants were listed in the ALA's Press Release for the project; Amatsuchi Haruki (National Diet Library, formerly Japan Science Council), Naomi Fukuda (International House of Japan Library), Gotō Sumio (Nihon University Library), Harada Keiichirō (Ministry of Agriculture Library), Hayashi Masao (Osaka Prefectural Library), Iwasaru Toshio (Kyoto University Library), Oda Yasumasa (National Diet Library), Sawamoto Takahisa (Japan Library School, Keiō-Gijuku University), Shimizu Shōzō (Koiwa Library, Edogawa Ward, Tokyo), and Suzuki Heihachirō (National Diet Library).⁵²⁾ How these members were selected is unknown, but clearly one selection criterion was to assemble a cross-section of different types of libraries, i.e., public, college and university, national, and special libraries, as well as library educators from the east and west of Japan. However all the members other than Fukuda were male librarians in junior managerial positions and prospective leaders. Although many women were in the profession, very few were in leading positions at the time.⁵³⁾

Fukuda wrote an announcement in Japanese for the USFS dated March 20, 1959,⁵⁴⁾ and organized an advisory committee of leading Japanese scholars and librarians including Yasaka Takagi, professor of American studies at the University of Tokyo.⁵⁵⁾ Even before the First Tokyo Session, a formal preparatory meeting held on April 12, 1959 at the International House of Japan.⁵⁶⁾ Fukuda placed the group of reference librarians on a regular reading schedule.⁵⁷⁾ The members undertook a literature study of the libraries they planned to visit and shared their knowledge on American libraries among themselves through research on each library, and through the compilation of fact sheets.⁵⁸⁾

On May 1, 1959, Charles Fahs met for an hour with Fukuda and the group was making preparations for the fall seminar in the U.S. He wrote in his diary, "Impressive in the careful survey they are making of libraries which might be visited," and that "Fukuda is also going to bring into the discussions librarians who will not be included in the trip. This group have [sic] been studying some of the cooperative setups in the U.S., e.g., the Mid-West Deposit Library and discussed quite freely what along these lines might be done in Tokyo."⁵⁹⁾

Preparations for the seminar before the Second Tokyo Session on September 8, 1959 had been twofold: a series of meetings with advisors and a series of study meetings on every Friday evening with American guest speakers when possible. Through these meetings it was agreed that the aim of the seminar would be to study American libraries through their reference services in order to find the means for developing library services in Japan. However, the members found gaps in their advisors' comprehension of reference services. The group interpreted this relatively weak interest in reference services "as indicative of the low stage of development of such services in Japan," and as a result they pointed out that "this was one of the reasons for the need for Japanese librarians to study reference services in the States."⁶⁰⁾

While the aim was learning from America, mutual understanding was also

thought to be important to fulfilling this aim. As a result, the Japanese participants also prepared reports on Japanese libraries that would help American librarians understand the problems of Japanese libraries. Intensive preparation had brought progress to the group, as seen in comparison of the reports submitted to the first and second sessions.⁶¹⁾

Dalton and Fahs may have had some doubts concerning the seminar, but this skepticism faded when Charles Fahs met the group in May. He wrote after the meeting, "If they keep this up until November, they should be in a good position to ask intelligent questions."⁶²⁾ The preparation activities were intense and thorough.

3.3. Field Trip

The USFS group left Tokyo and arrived in San Francisco on October 3, 1959. They travelled to Seattle, Chicago, Urbana, Ann Arbor, Cleveland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington D.C., Atlanta, Nashville, St. Louis, Los Angeles, and Honolulu, and returned to Tokyo on December 4, 1959. Seminars were held in Berkeley (October 5), Chicago (October 12 and 17), New York (November 4), Philadelphia (November 7), Washington D.C. (November 12 and 14), Nashville (November 20), and Los Angeles (November 27). The ALA Committee on the U.S. Field Seminar on Library Reference Services for Japanese Librarians appointed liaison librarians and consultants for each seminar.⁶³⁾

From the first seminar held on the Berkeley campus of the University of California to the last one in Los Angeles, the focus was on reference services. While learning about the situation and services of American libraries as background information, the Japanese participants quizzed the American consultants on particular aspects of reference services. Discussion topics included the organization needed for providing services in various types of libraries, training for services, resources for services, the influence of the Library Service Act in New Jersey, and the roles of state and federal libraries for services. The "Summary Report of the Seminars" prepared by the ALA Committee describes the questions raised by Japanese participants at each seminar.⁶⁴⁾

One of the participants, Gotō Sumio, described the trip as follows:

Our schedule was tightly organized. We were woken up early in the morning, and left the hotel and moved to the next place by plane, where people were waiting for us to drive to a library; they showed us the library from top of the building to the basement; we were invited to lunch where the people of another library also joined; in the afternoon we visited the next library. We only came back to the hotel at 10 o'clock or so in the evening after a cocktail party. And then, we were called to Ms. Fukuda's room to have a review session on the day in order not to leave questions nor misunderstandings over to the next day.⁶⁵⁾

As seen earlier in this paper, the American side, including the ALA and the Rockefeller Foundation, wanted to raise the level of Japanese libraries by focusing on higher-ranking university librarians who might be able to accomplish something after returning to Japan. In reality, the USFS brought relatively young librarians

representing various types of libraries to the U.S. It centered on the study of reference services, not solely addressing the general administration of libraries. This firmly focused purpose of the USFS yielded the good results of the trip, which had a lasting impact on Japanese library services.

4. The Impact of the USFS on Japanese Library Services

4.1. Reports

The report of the trip was published both in English and in Japanese.⁶⁶⁾ Five report meetings in Tokyo and one in Osaka were held to share findings from the two-month trip with Japanese librarians.⁶⁷⁾

The Japanese version of the USFS Report, *Amerika no toshokan*, included summaries of the seminars from a different angle from the English version. The members' interests are indicated in the following topics: 1) Reference books and their collection; 2) Reference services (concept and contents); 3) Problems and current status of subject departmentalization; 4) Reference questions; 5) Organization and activities of library cooperation; 6) The Library Services Act; 7) The mission of national libraries; 8) Comparison of classification catalogs and dictionary catalogs; 9) Photo reproduction and copyright; 10) National library week; 11) Mechanization of library services.⁶⁸⁾

The first section of the Japanese summary report of the seminar begins with the statement, "Development of reference services depends on growth of reference books." It describes the case of Isadore Gilbert Mudge at Columbia University Library in the early nineteenth century which eventually led to the publication of the *Guide to Reference Books*.⁶⁹⁾ The importance of reference books, or reference tools, is mentioned at the very beginning of the report in Japanese, and mechanization of library service is also marked in the list.

4.2. Guide to Reference Books

USFS members discovered that information on reference books is indispensable to facilitate reference work. The importance of such a guide was not obvious in Japan at the time.⁷⁰⁾ Fukuda decided to publish one for Japanese libraries. She quickly organized an editorial committee of 9 members, and secured funding (2.5 million yen) for this project from the Rockefeller Foundation.⁷¹⁾ The first edition of *Nihon no sankō tosho* (Guide to Japanese Reference Books) was thus published from International House of Japan in May 1962. It took 15 months and more than 100 people collaborated in the publication. The first thousand copies soon sold out, and an additional thousand copies were printed in August 1962.⁷²⁾ From the revised edition of 1965, the copyrights of *Nihon no sankō tosho* were given to the Japan Library Association (JLA).

At the suggestion of American scholars for translation, Fukuda negotiated funding and arranged a publisher for an English version. The Rockefeller Foundation and Asia Foundation gave funding for preparation of manuscripts, and ALA published the first English version.⁷³⁾ After publication of a supplementary volume to the Japanese version, its English translation was prepared under Fukuda's initiative with the cooperation of LC staff members, and published by the LC.⁷⁴⁾ Along with

Fukuda's later work, *Bibliography of Reference Works for Japanese Studies*,⁷⁵⁾ these still serve as the fundamental bibliographies for Japanese studies in the U.S.

The publication of guides to Japanese reference books in Japanese and in English was the most direct outcome of the USFS. These publications represent the enduring influence of the USFS, both in the history of Japanese libraries, and in the history of Japanese studies in the U.S.

4.3. Public Libraries

Public libraries in Japan were also strongly affected by the USFS. In the early 1960s, JLA worked towards setting a standard for small and medium libraries, and a notable report on management of medium and small size public libraries⁷⁶⁾ was published in 1963. It was to be an important driver of reform. The report proposed two major policies: differentiation of functions between prefectural and smaller public libraries, and promotion of the circulation of books.

One of the USFS participants, Shimizu Shōzō, was a key person in compiling this report. Shimizu noted in an 1985 article that he had observed in the U.S. that reference services in public libraries were supported by another library service, namely book circulation; reference services were demanded by patrons the more that they used circulation; in other words, increase in circulation was a prerequisite for the promotion of reference services.⁷⁷⁾ Because of this notion, the 1963 report Shimizu helped to draft centered on the circulation issue in public libraries, and, as a result, the JLA's policy on small libraries shifted toward an emphasis on lending books. The long-term impact was significant, with public libraries in Japan changing from highbrow, hard-to-approach institutions to the more user-friendly, community facilities of today. Gotō Sumio considers this development in public libraries in Japan as one of the milestone achievements of the USFS.⁷⁸⁾

4.4. Mechanization of the Library Catalog and Interlibrary Cooperation

Further results of the USFS were instigated by Oda Yasumasa, one of the USFS members. After the field seminar he went on to become a pioneer in the mechanization of library catalogs in Japan. Through his experience with the USFS, he noticed that reference services can be materialized on the basis of the infrastructure of library work such as catalogs. He wrote that the public access catalog is the strongest tool for reference services, and "reference services" in Japanese libraries served as a sort substitute to make up for the lack of such a catalog.⁷⁹⁾ He made tremendous efforts to develop a digitized catalog of the National Diet Library (NDL) collection, known as JAPAN/MARC. This was eventually provided to other libraries for copy cataloging and helped to make digital library catalogs available in local libraries. Oda is deservedly called the father of JAPAN/MARC.⁸⁰⁾

Iwasaru Toshio, another USFS member, described Oda's concentration on bibliographic control and library catalogs as follows: Oda thought that the fundamental condition for library development is cooperation between libraries. The union catalog, or networked catalog, provides the basis for promotion of cooperation between libraries.⁸¹⁾ Interlibrary cooperation among different types of libraries was a major concern of USFS participants.

5. Factors in the long-term impact of the USFS on Japanese Library Services

The relevance of these two cases, namely the development of public libraries through book circulation and universal bibliographic control through digitized catalogs, to reference services, may not be immediately apparent. When the functions of a library are understood as a whole, in a structured and organic way, however, it is clear that they form the actual basis for library services including reference services. By focusing on reference work during the USFS, the participant librarians found that reference services materialized when other library work and services were firmly in place. This awareness helped each participant delve into the area they thought would serve as one of the prerequisites for reference services, particularly book circulation in public libraries and bibliographic control through digitization of catalogs and interlibrary cooperation more generally. In this way, the influence of the USFS rippled through essential areas of library services under the strong leadership of Naomi Fukuda. This crafting of the basic architecture of library functions stimulated professionalization of librarianship in Japan.

Factors which helped maximize the accomplishments of the USFS were as follows:

Focus on reference services

The seminars were centered on the study of reference services, one of the core values of library services, not simply or simplistically addressing the general administration of libraries. By focusing on reference services, the participants discovered that these were based on other library functions, as noted above. The USFS allowed the participants to see the library in this structured and integrated way because of the combination of seminars with library visits, which illuminated the workings of the library on the shop-floor and allowed appreciation of policy/management issues at the same time. Furthermore, the seminar consultants who worked closely with the participants at each stage of the trip were top-class leaders of American libraries, fully versed in the principles and practice of the modern library.

Target participants:

Contrary to American expectation in the early planning stage, the selection of USFS members was targeted on relatively young librarians representing various types of libraries, who were ambitious to improve library services in Japan. Young librarians, it turned out, could be active in the field for a longer time than higher-ranking managers, as the latter were rotated to different positions in rather a short time.

Thorough preparations:

The thorough preparations for the trip and for the seminars were realized under the strong leadership of Fukuda. They made the USFS fruitful, far from a “touristic venture.”

National and international project:

Participants were selected as representing various types, regions, size of libraries;

the advisory committee consisted of high-ranking stake holders in library administration; pre- and post-trip meetings were held so that the achievements of USFS could be reflected in various levels of library activities. On the American side, the ALA organized a nation-wide committee for supporting seminars and made the USFS a ground-breaking bi-lateral exchange project.

Reports:

The reports of the USFS were published both in Japanese and in English. They became a source of reference to share the observations of the actual workings of American libraries.

Fukuda's Strong Leadership:

Finally, and most importantly all of these accomplishments were driven by Fukuda's concept of the library, inculcated through training at the University of Michigan and work for one year at the Library of Congress under Sakanishi Shio before the war. Thus her experience in the U.S. was a critical factor in nurturing her vision of the library and her contribution to the professionalization of the library in Japan. But it also drew from her Christian education, which was particularly important in fostering women's education in Japan. An independent spirit is a strong characteristic of those educated in Christian schools, particularly before the war, and Fukuda herself grew up in a Christian pastor's family, and was educated at mission schools and Tokyo Women's Christian College. Moreover, like Fukuda's mother Toshiko, Sakanishi was educated by female missionaries before going to the U.S. These two strong figures had a deep impact on Fukuda.

Perhaps because Fukuda was one of the first female professional librarians, her leadership has been forgotten, particularly in Japan. Her leadership by all accounts was not conspicuous or self-aggrandizing, but rather a behind-the-scenes type. This study reveals that the U.S. Field Seminar was the critical catalyst in galvanizing the library profession in postwar Japan under her adroit leadership. Study of the extensive documentation of the USFS reveals the hitherto unrecognized role of Naomi Fukuda in planning the trip as part of her broader vision of a Japanese library profession modeled on the advanced practices of libraries in the U.S. She was able to work effectively with major U.S. organizations such as the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Library Association, forging a network of contacts and collaborations that would internationalize practice at Japanese libraries. At the same time, Fukuda was also able to work smoothly with her own librarian colleagues in leading them through a phase of radical change that has substantially contributed to the Japanese library as it exists today.

Notes

- 1) See: Fukuda et al., "26 nen mae no Amerika toshokan shisatsu dan," *Raiburarianzu Fōramu*, 2.2, (1985), 2-14. Suzuki Yukihisa, "Nihon toshokankai no 'kurōnin'" in Oda Yasumasa Sensei Tsuitō Ronbunshū Henshū Iinkai, ed., *Jōhō gijutsu to toshokan: Oda Yasumasa sensei tsuitō ronbunshū*, (Kyoto: Oda Yasumasa Sensei Tsuitō Ronbunshū Kankōkai, 1995), 153-163; for Naomi Fukuda: Suzuki Heihachirō, "Hito, Fukuda Naomi: Waga kuni toshokan kai hatten no urakata," *Raiburarianzu Fōramu*, 1.1, (1984), 21-24. Eight obituary articles, *Journal of East Asian Libraries*, 145.1, (2008),

- 1–26.
- 2) English version: U.S. Field Seminar on Library Reference Services for Japanese Librarians, *American Libraries: Report of the U.S. Field Seminar on Library Reference Services for Japanese Librarians*, (Tokyo: U.S. Field Seminar on Library Reference Services for Japanese Librarians c/o International House of Japan, Inc., 1960). (Hereafter referred as the *USFS Report*). Japanese version: Amerika Toshokan Kenkyū Chōsadan, *Amerika no toshokan*, (Tokyo: Amerika Toshokan Kenkyū Chōsadan (Kokusai Bunka Kaikan nai), 1960). (Hereafter referred as *Amerika no toshokan*).
 - 3) Takaido Kyōkai Hyakunenshi Hensan Inkai, *Takaido Kyōkai hyakunenshi*, (Tokyo: Takaido Kyōkai, 1989), 35. Information on Jōji and Toshiko is also taken from: Ishimoto Otohiko, ed., Fukuda Toshiko, (Tokyo: Komaki Takasada, 1916).
 - 4) Uchimura Kanzō, “Sekkyō,” in Ishimoto Otohiko, *op. cit.*, 149.
 - 5) Ōhama Tetsuya, *Joshi Gakuin no rekishi*, (Tokyo: Joshi Gakuin, 1985), 343.
 - 6) Tamadate Fumiko (Mitani), “Raishawā ikka to Joshi Gakuin,” in Tamura Hikaru, ed., *Joshi Gakuin 80 nenshi*, (Tokyo: Joshi Gakuin Dōsōkai, 1951), 228.
 - 7) At Sei Jogakkō from April 1903, and moved to Nihon Joshi Shōgyō Gakkō in 1907. Ishimoto Otohiko, *op. cit.*, 3.
 - 8) Mitani Tamiko, “Toshiko san,” in *Taishō 4-nendo Dōsōshi*, (Tokyo: Joshi Gakuin, March 1921), 33.
 - 9) “List of Graduates and New Pupils,” Tōyō Eiwa Jogakuin Archives.
 - 10) Graduated in 1925. August Karl Reischauer was the principal from 1920 to 1927. Ōhama, *op. cit.*, 358.
 - 11) Memo by Naomi Fukuda written for her retirement speech at University of Michigan on April 24, 1978.
 - 12) Robert Reischauer (1907–1937). The first son of A. K. Reischauer. After he studied at Harvard, he taught at Princeton University. Hugh Borton, *Spanning Japan’s Modern Century: The Memoirs of Hugh Borton*, (Lanham: Lexington Books, 2002), 70.
 - 13) Taught history since November 1932. *Sōritsu jūgonen kaisōroku*, (Tokyo: Tōkyō Joshi Daigaku, 1933), 8.
 - 14) Memo by Naomi Fukuda.
 - 15) University of Michigan Alumni Record, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan (hereafter UM).
 - 16) Program, Barbour Scholarship Executive Committee, May 17, 1937, folder entitled Minutes, 1930–1940, Barbour Scholarship for Oriental Women, Bentley Historical Library, UM.
 - 17) Minutes, Barbour Scholarship Executive Committee meeting, May 3, 1938, in the same folder as note 16.
 - 18) Barbour Scholarship Executive Committee Program, March 27, 1939, in the same folder as note 16.
 - 19) UM Alumni Record.
 - 20) Interview with the author, September 5, 2005.
 - 21) Sakanishi listed on page 4, “Special Lectures and Lecturers in the Institute of Far Eastern Studies,” and Fukuda, Assistant in Japanese Language listed on page 3, “Faculty of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies,” *The Institute of Far Eastern Studies*, 39(2) July 7, 1937. Michigan Historical Collections. Michigan. University. Summer Session. Institute of Far Eastern Studies. Announcement (FImu C368 S955), Bentley Historical Library, UM.
 - 22) William Warner Bishop, Librarian of University of Michigan, wrote to David Stevens, Rockefeller Foundation, about Fukuda as unusually equipped library science student, and consulted on her possible post in American libraries. Bishop to Stevens, January 9, 1939, folder entitled Naomi Fukuda 1939–1940, box 32, series 609E, Record Group (RG) 10.1, Rockefeller Foundation Archives, Rockefeller Archive Center, Sleepy Hollow, New York (hereafter designated RAC). Sponsors for Fukuda’s Rockefeller Fellowship were Bishop and Sakanishi. “Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship, June 18, 1939,” in the same folder. Rockefeller Foundation had provided funding for LC’s Far Eastern studies through 1930s.
 - 23) Their close relationship is shown in many letters from Fukuda to Sakanishi until Sakanishi’s arrest in December 1941 left at folder 2, box 7, Collected Correspondence and Miscellaneous Writ-

- ings of Dr. Shio Sakanishi, Library of Congress, Asian Reading Room, LC.
- 24) "Departure Sheet, Sep. 3, 1940," folder Naomi Fukuda 1939–1940, box 32, series 609E, RG 10.1, Rockefeller Foundation Archives, RAC.
 - 25) Fukuda's CV left at I House, and "Kojin Rireki" record at Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
 - 26) (1903–1991) Professor of Library Science, University of Illinois in 1948.
 - 27) Robert Downs, Special Consultant, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, *National Diet Library: Report on Technical Processes, Bibliographical Services and General Organization*, (Tokyo: Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan, 1948).
 - 28) "Administrative Committee, Center for Japanese Studies. Minutes for Meeting, February 26, 1948," folder Executive committee 1947–1955, box 1, Center for Japanese Studies Records, 1945–2008, Bentley Historical Library, UM.
 - 29) Fukuda to Downs, March 28, 1949, and Downs to Fukuda, March 27, 1951, folder entitled Downs —Orient (Japan, Matters pertaining too, etc.) no. 1, box 58, ALA 35/1/2, University Archives, University of Illinois (hereafter archives' name omitted).
 - 30) "Rockefeller Foundation Fellows in the humanities and social sciences now residing in Japan," folder 765, box 90, series 1, RG5, Rockefeller Family Archives, RAC.
 - 31) "Excerpt from Charles B. Fahs diary, 5/19/54," folder 307, box 45, series 609 Japan (ag-I), RG 2–1954, Rockefeller Foundation Archives, RAC.
 - 32) Kon Madoko, a graduate (4th class) of the Japan Library School. Interview with the author, February 19, 2008.
 - 33) International House of Japan, Inc., *Summary Report of Initial Five Years of the International House of Japan, Inc.* (Tokyo: The House, 1957), 25.
 - 34) Suzuki Heihachirō, *op. cit.*, 22–23.
 - 35) International House of Japan, Inc., *The International House of Japan, Inc. Challenge, Response, Progress, 1952–1962*, (Tokyo: The House, 1962), 50.
 - 36) *USFS Report*, i.
 - 37) Fukuda et. al., *op. cit.*, 3.
 - 38) The Rockefeller Foundation provided a grant of \$111,600 to the ALA in 1956 for the "maintenance of an office of overseas library development" for a period of three years. "Resolved RF 58227," folder 2599, box 271, series 200R, RG 1.2, Rockefeller Foundation Archives, RAC.
 - 39) "Interviews: CBF, Mr. Jack Dalton, International Relations Office, American Library Association, Chelsea Drive, Charlottesville, Virginia. January 8th and 9th, 1958," folder 2601, box 271, series 200R, RG 1.2, Rockefeller Foundation Archives, RAC.
 - 40) "Draft Covering letter to the plan," and "U.S. Field Seminar on Library Reference Services for Japanese Librarians," folder 2599, box 271, series 200R, RG 1.2, Rockefeller Foundation Archives, RAC. Neither the cover letter by Fukuda nor the proposal has typewritten dates, but both have a date of January 2, 1958 stamped in red. Fukuda wrote that the proposal was drafted for her by Cory after he discussed the matter with Fahs, both of whom met in Japan and discussed the library situation there.
 - 41) "Excerpt from diary CBF in Tokyo, Japan, May 3, 1958," folder 2599, box 271, series 200R, RG 1.2, Rockefeller Foundation Archives, RAC.
 - 42) Report from the Detached Chairman, ALA International Relations Committee, Kyoto, Japan, 25 May 1958, folder U.S. FIELD SEMINAR—JAPANESE 1959, box 23, ALA2/4/6.
 - 43) Jack Dalton to Robert Gitler (former professor at the Japan Library School and Executive Secretary of the Library Education Division), American Library Association, 13 June 1958, folder "U.S. Field Seminar—Japanese," box 23, ALA2/4/6.
 - 44) "Excerpt from: CBF Interview with Dr. John Cory and Jack Dalton, Re: ALA Pending Project—Seminar for Reference Librarians (Japan), Place: New York City, Date: 8/21/58," folder 2601, box 271, series 200R, RG 1.2, Rockefeller Foundation Archives, RAC.
 - 45) "Resolved RF 58227," folder 2599, box 271, series 200R, RG 1.2, Rockefeller Foundation Archives, RAC. Quotations in the following section are from this document.
 - 46) For library development and education in Japan, the Foundation provided \$7,500 to Keio University for its medical library and \$202,800 for its Library School (namely the Japan Library School),

- \$58,340 to the National Diet Library, and \$100,000 for the building of a new Science and Medical Library at Osaka National University.
- 47) David H. Clift, Executive Director, to Everett T. Moore, President, ALA Reference Division, on January 13, 1959, folder 23 "U.S. Field Seminar—Japanese 1959," box 23, ALA2/4/6.
 - 48) Associate Professor, Peabody Library School.
 - 49) Head, Reference Department, University of California Library, Los Angeles.
 - 50) Executive Secretary, Library Education Division, ALA.
 - 51) Fukuda to Fahs, February 17, 1959, folder 2599, box 271, series 200R, RG 1.2, Rockefeller Foundation Archives, RAC.
 - 52) "ALA Press Release by Frances N. Cheney on the U.S. Field Seminar on Library Reference Services for Japanese Librarians," folder 548 Amerika Toshokan Kenkyū Shisatsudan, cabinet 6-3, Takagi Yasaka Collection, University of Tokyo CPAS Library (hereafter the folder referred as Takagi Collection).
 - 53) According to the earliest statistics available, in 1978 1.8% of public libraries in Japan had female directors. Kamiya Nobuko, "Kōkyō toshokan no shokuin kōsei," *Gendai no Toshokan*, 24.4, (December 1986), 231. The first female junior manager (kachō) at NDL was designated in 1966.
 - 54) "Amerika toshokan kenkyū chōsadan no gaiyō," Takagi Collection.
 - 55) Fukuda to Takagi, March 23, 1959, Takagi Collection.
 - 56) "Agenda of Tokyo Session, April 12, 1959," Takagi Collection. The invitation to Takagi dated on March 23 says that Dalton of ALA would attend the meeting.
 - 57) "Excerpt from Fahs Diary, PLACE: Tokyo, Japan, DATE: 4/7/59," folder 2599, box 271, series 200R, RG 1.2, Rockefeller Foundation Archives, RAC.
 - 58) Many of them kept in Takagi Collection.
 - 59) "Excerpt from Fahs Diary, PLACE: Tokyo, DATE: 5/1/59," folder 2599, box 271, series 200R, RG 1.2, Rockefeller Foundation Archives, RAC.
 - 60) "Minutes of the Second Tokyo Session," Takagi Collection.
 - 61) Reports submitted to the First and Second Tokyo Sessions are preserved in the Takagi Collection.
 - 62) "Excerpt from Fahs Diary. PLACE: Tokyo, DATE: 5/1/59," folder 2599, box 271, series 200R, RG 1.2, Rockefeller Foundation Archives, RAC.
 - 63) Everett Moore for San Francisco and Los Angeles; Robert L. Gitler for Chicago and vicinity; George Bonn (Chief, Science and Technology Department, New York Public Library) for the New York and the Philadelphia vicinities; and Frances Neel Cheney for the Washington D.C. and Nashville vicinities. *USFS Report*, 58.
 - 64) Pages 57 to 100 of the *USFS Report* give proceedings of each seminar.
 - 65) Fukuda, et al., *op. cit.*, 6.
 - 66) For bibliographic information, see note 2.
 - 67) Kokusai Bunka Kaikan, *Kokusai Bunka Kaikan no ayumi 1959-nen 4-gatsu–1960-nen 3-gatsu*, (Tokyo: The House, 1960), 66. Suzuki Yukihiwa wrote that he used this report as a textbook for international librarianship when he taught at University of Hawaii. Suzuki Yukihiwa, *op. cit.*, 156.
 - 68) *Amerika no Toshokan*, 69–92.
 - 69) *Ibid.*, 72.
 - 70) The only contemporary such tool was Yayoshi Mitsunaga's *Sankō tosho no kaidai*, Tokyo: Risōsha, 1955.
 - 71) Kokusai Bunka Kaikan, *Kokusai Bunka Kaikan no ayumi 1961-nen 4-gatsu–1962-nen 3-gatsu*, 7, (Tokyo: The House, 1962), 23.
 - 72) Kokusai Bunka Kaikan, *Kokusai Bunka Kaikan no ayumi 1962-nen 4-gatsu–1963-nen 3-gatsu*, 8, (Tokyo: The House, 1963), 20. Succeeding to the first edition in 1962, there were the following major editions published by JLA: Revised edition (1965), Supplement (1972), Comprehensive version (1980), and Fourth edition (2002).
 - 73) Nihon no Sankō Toshō Henshū Inkaï, ed., *Guide to Japanese Reference Books*, (Chicago: ALA, 1966).
 - 74) Nihon no Sankō Toshō Henshū Inkaï, ed., *Guide to Japanese Reference Books: Supplement*, (Washington D.C.: Library of Congress, 1979).

- 75) *Bibliography of Reference Works for Japanese Studies*, Ann Arbor, Michigan: Center for Japanese Studies, University of Michigan, 1979.
- 76) *Chūshō toshi ni okeru kōkyō toshokan no un'ei*, (Tokyo: JLA, 1963).
- 77) Fukuda et al., *op. cit.*, 9–10.
- 78) *Ibid.*, 10.
- 79) Oda Yasumasa, “Mokuroku no kinō to mokuroku kisoku,” *Gakkō Toshokan*, 251, (1971), 3.
- 80) Oda Yasumasa Sensei Tsuitō Ronbunshū Henshū Iinkai, *op. cit.*, 341.
- 81) Iwasaru Toshio, “Oda sensei to toshokan kenkyū,” in Oda Yasumasa Sensei Tsuitō Ronbunshū Henshū Iinkai, *op. cit.*, 146.