

NCC Illustrated Interview with Yasuko Makino

Introduction (NCC Executive Director Tara M. McGowan)

Mrs. Yasuko Makino retired from Princeton University's East Asian Library in 2012. She now lives just outside of Princeton, less than a 10-minute drive from my house in Montgomery Township. I have known Mrs. Makino for many years, while living in Princeton, and when I heard that she had agreed to be the first person interviewed for what was initially going to be NCC's Oral History Project, I was delighted to have the opportunity to work with her. In fact, it was while talking with Mrs. Makino that I realized a Multimedia Project would allow her (and others to follow) to share her story in the media of her choice—writing and photography.

I gave Mrs. Makino a list of preliminary questions, and each time we met—approximately once a month for a total of six visits—we reviewed her drafts, and I would have follow-up questions. Meanwhile, she had time to gather together her various photographs and writings and to reflect on all the work she had done. An “illustrated interview” turned out to be a rewarding and interesting approach for both of us, and we are excited to share the outcome of our meetings over a six-month period. Although this interview was written by Mrs. Makino, it is in a conversational style that does not follow strict chronological order. Rather, it is organized around topics of interest to her over her long and varied career. It has been a great pleasure for me to get to know Mrs. Makino better through our conversations, and I want to take this opportunity to thank her for sharing the story of her extensive efforts over many years to help build the Japan Librarianship field that we enjoy in the US today.



Yasuko Makino, 2018

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Tell us something about your background, where you were born and where you grew up.

I was born in Tokyo in 1937, the oldest child of seven siblings. During World War II, my mother and we children moved to Tottori prefecture to avoid air raids. Our house in Tokyo was demolished to deter the spread of fire caused by the bombing, so after the war, we moved to Aichi prefecture where my father found a new teaching position. We came back to Tokyo when I was in the ninth grade.

In junior-high school, I decided to become a psychologist after I saw a movie titled *Shōnenki* (Boyhood or youth), based on a diary of a psychologist about her son's boyhood. The actor who played the son was very handsome and looked very smart. In college, I majored in psychology, and I also acquired a teaching certificate, just in case I could not find a job related to psychology. While I was doing the practice teaching, required to become certified, I became very interested in teaching and decided to become a teacher instead.



Higashi Murayama Dai-2 Middle School (Yasuko Makino, bottom row, second from right)

I became a junior-high school teacher upon graduation. My father's parents were teachers, and my grandfather on my mother's side and my father were professors, so, in my family, teaching was not merely a job, but a vocation. As a matter of fact, four of us seven children became teachers.



Mrs. Makino's parents, Itsuko and Toshio Hosoya, Picture taken around 2000.

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What brought you to the USA?

When I was in college, I met Seiichi, my future husband, in a Bible-study class held in the home of a missionary. Seiichi started to come to our small church and became the translator for our preacher, who was an American missionary. I was the only Sunday-school teacher at the church. Seiichi volunteered to help me at the Sunday school, which I thought was very kind of him, and I really appreciated it because I was busy writing my senior thesis and tutoring high school students. He was a graduate student, majoring in linguistics at the University of Tokyo and, at the same time, a research assistant at Waseda University.



Sunday School. Yasuko—back row, far right, and Seiichi—back row, third from left.



Seiichi and Yasuko Makino (back row) directing Christmas play at Church



Farewell party at Kurume Christian Church. Yasuko and Seiichi Makino, front center.

After we married in 1963, we lived with Seiichi's family. Soon after our marriage, my husband was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to study in an American university of his choice for a period of nine months. He chose Indiana University because there was a well-known professor in his field there. At that time, I was teaching, but my in-laws wanted me to accompany Seiichi to the States because he had never lived by himself. Since I could not take a leave of absence for more than six months from work, I had to quit my job to come to the States.



1963, Wedding photos.

In August, 1964, I came to the US and joined my husband who had finished a two-week orientation. In conservative Indiana around that time, it was difficult for a Japanese person to find an apartment. My husband met many rejections, but finally, he found a very old apartment sharing one bathroom with three female college students.



The Makinos' first apartment in Bloomington, Indiana. Seiichi on his bicycle.

Seiichi received \$200 per month from Fulbright, and our rent was \$80. The Japanese Government allowed us to take only \$500 with us. So, right after I arrived in the States, I started to look for a job. I walked to the town square and went into every store and restaurant to find a job. Nobody wanted to hire a foreigner without any credentials, no car, and no telephone, on top of my poor English. Finally, a church member who owned

a laundry factory hired me as a shirt folder. Hourly pay was 75 cents, when the legal minimum wage was \$1.25. My coworkers were very nice to me, and they said I was the world's best shirt folder! But staying on foot from 7 am to 5 pm was more than my body could take. I became sick and had to quit my job. After that, I worked as a babysitter and then as a housekeeper.



Yasuko Makino with her host family and their friends in Indiana.

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How did you become interested in Japanese studies librarianship?

My husband wanted to continue his studies in the US, although he was still a graduate student at the University of Tokyo. Without telling my husband, I sent letters to universities in the US with PhD programs in linguistics, looking for a teaching assistantship for him to teach Japanese language. When he received a letter from the department head of the University of Illinois, asking him to call, my husband was puzzled. He was in total shock when he was offered a teaching assistantship over the phone! The University of Illinois started offering Japanese language courses from the fall semester of 1965, so we had to move quickly to Urbana, Illinois.

Fortunately, I found an hourly job in the Far Eastern Library. After working for a few months, I told my supervisor that I was pregnant. He went to inform the human resources department, and the head of human resources told him to fire me immediately, without any explanation. I had no health insurance, so I had to start babysitting again to save money for our child's birth. When our son Shigeki was born, I asked my husband to buy life insurance, but he said he did not like life insurance. That made me decide to go to graduate school so that I would still be able to make a living and support our son, in case something should happen to my husband.



With son, Shigeki Makino, in Urbana, Illinois.

I continued babysitting for a while in our small apartment after the baby was born, but later, I was able to go back to my job with hourly pay in the library. My responsibilities included pre-order searching, preparing order slips (typing Romanized information and writing in Japanese characters), communicating with book dealers, and receiving books. After the books arrived, I opened the packages to find the Library of Congress and Union cards for the books and prepared the books for cataloging. After cataloging, I typed call number labels and marked the books to be ready for circulation. I was also responsible for all the serials and newspapers, from receiving to preparing for binding. In other words, I did everything except cataloging and reference. It was not easy, but I was glad that I learned library operation at this time.

On staff, we had one American, who was hired to be a Japanese bibliographer but who knew very little Japanese, and we had a cataloger who was Japanese. Later, the library hired a Japanese serial cataloger. I was the only support staff for these three professionals, and I was kept very busy, working 20 hours a week. After a while, I realized the only difference between them and myself was a degree—a sheet of paper. So, after working for hourly pay without any fringe benefits for several years, I decided to enroll in a graduate school of library science. I was also able to secure a scholarship.

Just as I was about to start studying for my MLS, my husband decided to go back to Japan after teaching a few more years in the States. I realized that having an MLS was not likely to get me a job in Japan, so I switched my major to English as a Second Language (TESOL). I was unable to get a scholarship in TESOL, so I continued to work part time in the library with hourly wage to pay my tuition. When I was half-way done in TESOL, my husband decided to stay in the US after all and teach here for good. Although it was difficult to study for my course work, I decided to finish the degree and then get a graduate degree in library and information science, in case he changed his mind again. By then, I had become familiar with library work and really wanted to

become a librarian. Becoming a Japanese-Studies librarian seemed a logical choice for me, considering my background as a native speaker of Japanese.



In Ann Arbor, Michigan, on a trip to Yellowstone. Shigeki Makino, at 6 years old.

When my son was little, I wanted him to learn about Japanese culture and customs from children's books, so I borrowed many children's books related to Japan written in English from public libraries. I noticed that many of the books contained inaccurate information and misconceptions, even though they had received children's literature awards. I started to take notes with no particular idea what to do with them and kept the notes in a drawer. When I was approached by an East Asian Outreach program coordinator, I casually mentioned it to her. She was very interested and arranged to present it at an annual meeting of the Social Studies Outreach Group held in conjunction with the annual conference of the Association for Asian Studies. Dr. Betty M. Bullard, Director of the Education Department of the Asia Society in New York,

saw the presentation and kindly arranged to publish the material as the International Studies Center of Duke University's occasional paper no.5.

Several years later, Greenwood Press approached me to do an updated version. By then, interlibrary loan service had become more efficient, thanks to the advancement of online databases, so I fully took advantage and finished it within a fairly short time. The publisher liked the old title, so the old title was kept.

Japan through Children's Literature: A Critical Bibliography. Occasional paper, no.5 of the Center for International Studies, Duke University, Durham, NC., 1978. vii, 53 p.

Japan through Children's Literature: A Critical Bibliography. Enlarged edition. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1985. x, 144 p. (Follow [hyperlink](#) to digital version in HathiTrust.)

Greenwood Press contacted me again many years later to compile an annotated bibliography of reference materials for people who needed information relating to Japan but who did not know Japanese language. The audience ranged from children to adults covering all subjects. It was an overwhelming undertaking, but I decided to meet the challenge. I forged a plan for how to tackle this and started to work. When I was about half way done, Mrs. Mihoko Miki wanted to join, so I said OK.



With Mihoko Miki in 1994

The difficulty with this project was the nature of materials. Unlike regular books, reference books normally do not circulate, so we had to go to the holding libraries to write annotations. Additionally, many books were not even available in the United States, so we applied for a Northeast Asia Council (NEAC) travel grant and went to Japan for a month. We mostly worked at Waseda University Library and National Diet Library (NDL). We used the subway for our commute to NDL every day and transferred at Kasumigaseki Station at the time the followers of Omu Shinrikyo spread the infamous Sarin poison on March 20, 1995. That was our last day in Japan, so we did not go to NDL and barely missed becoming victims of that horrible crime!

Japan and the Japanese: A Bibliographic Guide to Reference Works. With Mihoko Miki. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1996. vii, 157 p.

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What are/were your favorite parts of your work?

Everything!

I particularly enjoyed helping library patrons, and this guided me to prepare tools to help them use the library resources more easily. I prepared numerous bibliographies of library tools, taught bibliography courses, and published annotated reference sources to be used as a textbook. One such book was *A Student Guide to Japanese Sources in the Humanities*, which came about in the following way.

Soon after Ms. Fukuda's *Bibliography of reference works for Japanese studies* (Ann Arbor: Center for Japanese Studies, University of Michigan, 1979) was published, Mrs. Emiko Moffitt, the chair of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials, came up with the idea that this Subcommittee should start a project to keep it updated with new materials. Mr. Masaei Saito and I immediately set to work. Mr. Saito and I had been teaching a Japanese bibliography course for years by then; he at the University of Michigan and I at the University of Illinois. There was no updated textbook for the course, and both of us knew that the need was there. Professor Herschel Webb's excellent *Research in Japanese Sources: A Guide*, published in 1965 by Columbia University Press, was widely used but needed updating. A few years before Professor Webb passed away, I met him at one of the AAS meetings and asked him if he planned to publish a revised edition. He told me he had no plans to do so. Little did I know that we would be tackling this ambitious undertaking later ourselves!

Mr. Saito and I decided to write a textbook for students of Japanese bibliography courses, Japanese studies librarians, and beginning scholars in Japanese Studies. We

decided to select only the most important and essential 100 reference works, and as a subject sample, chose Japanese literature to discuss in more detail. Soon after we started this project, Mr. Saito decided to accept a position as a professor and returned to Japan. So most of the work was done by airmail since it was before Emails. Fortunately, the book was well received, and this Guide was used for a long time as a textbook.



From left, Emiko Moffitt, Eiji Yutani, Mihoko Miki, and Mrs. Makino at the AAS in 1994

A Student Guide to Japanese Sources in the Humanities with Masaei Saito. (Michigan papers in Japanese studies series, no.24). Ann Arbor: Center for Japanese Studies, University of Michigan. Center for Japanese Studies, 1994. ix, 155 p. (Follow hyperlink to digital version in Hathitrust.)

To help younger Japanese Studies librarians, and non-Japanese librarians who were also responsible for building Japanese collections, I wrote numerous book reviews of important new Japanese reference books for the *Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin* and later its successor, *The Journal of East Asian Libraries*, including *Monumenta Nipponica*, *The Journal of Asian Studies*, *Toshokan Zasshi*, etc

When I became a member of Subcommittee on Technical Processing (STP) in 1984, we decided to prepare a handbook of LC Subject Headings which would save works of catalogers in CJK. We had members from China, Japan, and Korea, so we prepared separate lists for each language. I was very happy to do a project that would save time

and energy for other catalogers, who dealt with Japanese, so I started to work immediately. Every Friday, I brought my big backpack to work and carried that heavy Library of Congress Subject Heading book. I worked on weekends at home, studying page by page to find Japan-related subject headings. This was before the days of personal computers, so I made cards for each subject heading and subdivision and specific time division related to Japan, except standard subdivisions. I still remember the weight of that big red book.

When I started the project, I often had questions for Mr. Thomas Lee of the University of Wisconsin, who was the chair of STP. Most of the time, he had no answer, and almost always he asked me, "What do you think is a good way?" As a result, I decided to always have a few different alternatives to solve the problem and then asked him to choose the best solution. It made things go much more smoothly and faster after that. He was very patient and kind, and we had mutual trust and respect.

After all the Japan Subject Headings were collected, I purchased a Macintosh which had just come on the market. Purchasing a Mac was my son's suggestion. He said it would be the only computer I would be able to handle because the advertisement said "You can learn how to use it in 30 minutes." How optimistic and wrong we were!



From right to left, Mrs. Makino with son Shigeki and grandson Dean

I really had to struggle to use it. I often took the whole Mac, wrapped in large *furoshiki* (cloth), to the computer store to ask the salesmen questions. I managed to type the alphabet part, but I did not have any software with Japanese characters, so I had to write by hand. My printer quality was so poor that, when the list of subject headings was completed, I had to take it to the store where they did a razor copy for \$1 a page. Because the expense had to come from my own pocket, I asked them to print page one only to see how it looked. It looked OK, so I told them to do the whole thing. When I came home, I checked the pages, and found out that the whole thing, except page one,

was such a mess! I literally had to cut and paste the whole thing because I did not want to spend another \$50 from my pocket. When it was published, we sent copies to each East Asian library in the US and Canada. I had no idea how it was used, but years later when I started to work in C.V. Starr East Asian Library of Columbia University, I found a well-thumbed copy on reference desk. It made me very happy, and I felt like I had met up with an old friend.

List of Library of Congress Subject Headings Related to Japan. Urbana, IL: Subcommittee on Technical Processing, Committee on East Asian Libraries, Association for Asian Studies, 1987. 45 p.

Mrs. Joy Kim of the University of Southern California called me after the publication of this volume to ask me how I did it. She completed a similar list for Korean. As for Chinese, Mr. Charles Wu, the new chair of Subcommittee for Chinese Materials invited me to their meeting, and I explained to them how I did the Japanese one, and answered the Subcommittee members questions. I believe Chinese LCSH list was published years later.

Mrs. Sharon Domier approached me at the Hoover Conference and said she would like to update the list, so I sent my disk with all the data for the original version. I never heard back from her, but later, Mrs. Naomi Kotake and Ms. Tomoko Goto contacted me about it. I volunteered to look at their draft and gave some advice. It was really satisfying to see someone continue the work I started.

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What were the major challenges?

Finding time to do everything that I needed to do and wanted to do! Soon after I became a librarian in 1972, I had my first cancer. I enjoyed working as a librarian very much, so it never occurred to me to stop working.

It was the time of the Oil Shock, and, to get tenure, I was required to publish articles, write books, and work on committees at the national level. I have seen many younger colleagues who could not cope with the pressure, and many good librarians left or were let go when they could not meet the requirements for tenure. Traditionally, even at academic institutions where librarians had faculty status, it was customary that tenure would be granted as long as they were doing an acceptable job of attending to their primary responsibilities. Some people chose to neglect their daily work and put most of their energy into getting into local or regional committees or into their research. Others gave up hope for promotion and getting tenure and focused on their work only. And

still others struggled to do both. Morale in that period was extremely low. I had to work very hard as a wife, a mother of a small child, working full time and writing papers for professional journals, publishing books, and serving in national library organizations. It took a toll, and I had my second cancer eleven years later. But, fortunately, I survived both.

I also was keenly concerned about duplicating similar work when we could be using our limited time and energy for developing something which could ease others' work instead. When I became a member of CEAL Subcommittee for Japanese Materials (SJM) in 1981, my first initiative was to send around a survey to find out about ongoing plans to create bibliographic works in the field. I thought one of the most important functions of SJM was to be a clearinghouse for information, and that was the reason for my survey. I was really disappointed that there was no such plan or work in progress in the field!

I was also very much concerned about the status of librarians in the United States, particularly because of the financial difficulties of the country, which had started in the early 70s, exactly the time when I became a librarian. I was especially worried about discrimination against working women. These concerns led to my research topics of librarians and discrimination against women workers. The results of my research were published in the following articles:

["Amerika ni okeru daigaku toshokan'in no mibun to chii--zaisei kinpaku no eikyo ni tsuite"; *Daigaku toshokan kenkyu* no. 9 \(Dec., 1976\), pp. 13-15.](#)

["アメリカにおける大学図書館員の身分と地位" *大学図書館研究*, no.9 \(Dec. 1976\), pp.13-15.](#)

["Amerika ni okeru daigaku toshokan'in no senmonshoku undō no yukue" *Daigaku toshokan kenkyū* no. 25 \(November, 1984\), pp. 32-38. "アメリカにおける大学図書館員の専門職運動の行方" *大学図書館研究*, no.25 \(November, 1984\), pp. 32-38.](#)

["Amerika ni okeru fujin shisho no sabetsu" *Toshokan zasshi* v. 75, no. 11 \(November, 1981\), pp. 688-690. "アメリカにおける婦人司書の差別" *図書館雑誌* November, 1981, pp. 688-690.](#)

Another topic of special interest to me was sharing resources with other libraries, both nationally and internationally. My first job as a librarian was in a large state research-university library with a medium-sized Japanese collection. We had a very small book budget, which fell far short of supporting the research needs of professors and graduate students. To survive, we had to depend on larger Japanese collections. Online cataloging of collections and retrospective conversion were completed in many

libraries to facilitate interlibrary loans. I used to say, “the stacks of all the libraries’ Japanese collections are our stacks.”

I worked at a medium-sized Japanese collection with a small book budget for many years. How was I to select books when there were so many I should order, but the book budget was so miserably small? To deal with this problem, I had to constantly work to find money for purchases by applying for various grants and appealing to get additional funds within the library and departments related to the subject.

I became very keen to share resources among libraries, but, to be able to do that efficiently, we had to wait until most libraries’ catalogs came online. That was the most important thing during 80s and 90s, but many smaller collections had to wait until the beginning of the 21st century for some large, established collections to complete their retrospective conversion of online catalogs. As Chair of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials, I presented a paper titled “Japanese collections in the United States: Problems, possible solutions, recommendations for action” at the Fourth US-Japan Conference on Libraries and Information Science in Higher Education in Racine, Wisconsin, in 1988. To my great disappointment, there was absolutely no reaction. Other articles I wrote on this topic include:

[“Toshokan-kan no sōgō kyōryoku taisei--Kokusai bunken sōgō riyō o chūshin to shite” *Toshokan Gakkai nenpō*, v.26, no.3 \(September, 1980\). pp. 97-101.](#)
[図書館間の相互協力体制——国際文献相互利用を中心として” 図書館学会年報, v.26, no. 3 \(September, 1980\), pp. 97-101.](#)

[“Amerika ni okeru Nihongo shiryō no sōgō enjō,” *Current Awareness* \(Tokyo: National Diet Library\).no.214 \(June, 1997\), pp.6-7. \(Kaigai no Nihon kankei joho no genjo:1\) \(Invited\)](#)
[”アメリカにおける日本語資料の相互援助” カレントアウェアネス\(Tokyo National Diet Library\)no.214\(June, 1997\), pp.6-7. \(海外の日本関係情報の現状：1\) \(Invited\)](#)

Another area I was concerned with was building a national collection and sharing resources, both physical and human. The most important tool for interlibrary loans to work efficiently was the retrospective conversion of library materials owned by each institution for materials cataloged before 1983, the date online databases for CJK by the Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG) and OCLC were started.

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You have written about so many different topics. How did you decide what was important to write about?

Almost all my research and publications began as answers to questions, to solve problems, and to help other librarians to save time and energy.

Right after I was hired as a cataloger at the Far Eastern Library of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, in 1972, I was assigned to cataloging rare books which were purchased from Mrs. Joseph Koshimi Yamagiwa, the widow of Professor Yamagiwa, Head of the Japanese Language Program of the University of Michigan. Professor Yamagiwa most likely purchased these books through Mr. Shigeru Yokoyama, known for having devoted his life to creating, editing, and correcting classical texts. The oldest item was *Hyakumanto Darani*, which was published during the 8th century, but most of the books were published during 17th century. Until then, I had never come across any real old and rare books in my life, and there was no one to teach me, so I had to teach myself through books. *Kokusho Sōmokuroku* was not completed yet at the time. It was difficult, but I started to love this job, which was like solving puzzles. And my interest in rare books started here.

Soon after I started cataloging Japanese rare books, a colleague wanted me to write annotations for each piece I cataloged, and we agreed to publish it together. After I had almost finished cataloging those books, I found out he was about to publish an article as a Japanese rare book specialist, using the information I had given him. When I confronted this person, he said, “Where is the contract?” knowing full well that we had never drawn up a contract. I was shocked and disheartened but finally realized I was a naive fool. I decided to make something out of this and compiled an annotated bibliography of the tools I had developed to catalog these rare books. Fortunately, the Japan Foundation started a publication subsidy around that time, so I applied and received the money needed for its publication. It was my first book published as a librarian, so I still have warm spot in my heart for this small publication.

Japanese Rare and Old Books: Annotated Bibliographical Guide of Reference Books.
Tokyo: Hobundo, 1977. 76 pp.

When I moved to Columbia University as a Japanese cataloger in 1991, the University had just received a grant to catalog its old and rare Japanese books online. We could not find any cataloger who could catalog rare books, so I had to work on cataloging rare books for a while. I was comfortable enough to do it, thanks to my earlier experience in Illinois. When Mrs. Masako Kito, the University Librarian of Kokusai Kiritokyo Daigaku, ICU, came to visit Columbia, I talked to her about the difficulty of finding a

Japanese rare-book cataloger in the United States. After she went back to Japan, she contacted the administration of National Diet Library about Columbia's need. The National Diet Library sent Mr. Hiroshi Aijima of their Rare Book Section to Columbia for three months. Thanks to the hard work of Mr. Aijima and the generosity of NDL, the Project was completed as planned. Later, I read a paper titled: "Current Status of Japanese Rare and Old Books in the United States--Focusing on Recent Developments" at the 6th Conference of the European Association of Japan Resources Specialists in Vienna, Austria, in 1995.

I moved to Princeton University in 1998. Princeton's Gest Collection is a well-known, large and excellent collection of mostly Chinese rare books. It attracts scholars from all over the world. I was told there were very few Japanese rare books. Since 20% of my time had to be spent on cataloging, I did some cataloging of old books, particularly subjects in Materia Medica, old Chinese and Japanese medicine, and religions. When I announced that I would be retiring in 2012, I was asked to spend more time cataloging rare books before my retirement. The oldest item was a votive sutra of Empress Komyo, dated 740, followed by the *Hyakumantō Darani*, or the "One Million Pagodas and Dharani Prayers," both of them in excellent condition after 13 hundred years! So, I have a strong attachment to Japanese rare books, and it still makes me happy to think about the rare books with which I came into contact because I was a Japanese librarian in this country.

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Who are some of the most memorable people you worked with and what do you remember about them?

Ms. Naomi Fukuda

I met Ms. Fukuda when I was working part-time in the Far Eastern Library of the University of Illinois as an hourly worker in 1968. She came to visit Dean Robert Downs, who had been sent from the United States after WWII as Special Consultant to establish the National Diet Library for which she was the interpreter and assistant. Dean Downs was the University Librarian, and, at the same time, he was the Dean of the Library School of the University of Illinois. Dean Downs had sent food to Japanese librarians he met in Japan, knowing Japan suffered a severe food shortage after WWII. Ms. Fukuda never forgot his kind deed and felt indebted to him all her life. Ms. Fukuda sent Japanese librarian Ms. Suzuko Ohira to Illinois, as one way to repay Dean Downs for his kindness. It was very difficult to find good Japanese librarians who were trained in the United States around that time, so Ms. Fukuda wanted to see how Ms. Ohira was doing there. I do not remember if we had any conversation, but later, after I became a librarian, she talked with me often and always asked how Dean Downs was doing. After she moved to University of Michigan in 1970, she visited Illinois occasionally.



Naomi Fukuda, detail from photograph, courtesy of the International House of Japan Library

Every time I saw her, I asked her questions or asked her for advice, and she always gave me profound advice and thoughtful answers to my questions. One time she came to see Dean Downs, who had been ill. We went together to his house, but our visit was cut short by his new wife, who announced, “Visiting time is over.” We had to leave, although it was clear that Dean Downs was happy to see Ms. Fukuda and clearly wanted her to stay. She looked so sad, and when we were outside, she said, as if to convince herself, “I guess that is the only way to take care of a sick person.” Then she told me, “As long as Dean Downs is alive, promise me to stay in Illinois.” I left Illinois two weeks before Dean Downs’s death, and still feel somewhat guilty that I could not keep my promise. As we all know, Ms. Fukuda accomplished so much in her lifetime, and libraries and librarians in Japan and the Japanese Studies librarians outside of Japan owe her a great deal. I have written some short articles about her contributions to the field.

[“Amerika toshokankai ni sokuseki o nokoshita omoide no hitobito” Nihon kosho tsūshin, September, 2015. pp.2-5.](#)

[”アメリカの図書館界に足跡を残した思い出の人々”日本古書通信, no 1034 \(September, 2015\) pp.2-5.](#)

[In Memoriam-- Naomi Fukuda \(1907-2007\). CEAL Bulletin no. 145 \(June, 2008\). pp.1-30.](#)

Ms. Miwa Kai



Yasuko Makino (at far right), Miwa Kai (center), and Niki Kenji in 2000



Miwa Kai's 88th birthday party in New York. From left, Mihoko Miki, Reiko Yoshimura, Miwa Kai, Yasuko Makino, Mitsuko Ichinose, and Eiko Sakaguchi

Ms. Kai was born in the United States and went to Japan when she was a teenager as a very talented pianist. I am not sure what was the reason was for her to go to Japan. Her

father was in the US as a businessman, and she might have returned to Japan because of the worsening relationship between US and Japan. She was in San Francisco when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and was sent to the Topaz Internment Camp in Utah. Later, she was released and traveled to Manhattan, where she secured a job at the Columbia University library. Eventually she became the Head of the Japanese Section of Columbia University's C.V. Starr East Asian Library until her retirement in 1983. I remember that when I started to work at the library in 1991, she was always waiting at the door of Kent Hall to open at 7:30 am.

Ms. Kai was very kind and taught me many things and introduced me to many people. I do not remember when, but I received a letter from the National Diet Library asking me to collect information because they wanted the Japanese Government to give her a medal of honor for the years of contribution she had made in the United States, helping both Japanese and Americans to deepen understanding and cultural exchange. Most of the students and faculty members were gone or retired, so contacting people for information about Ms. Kai was extremely difficult. Despite that, every faculty member, both current and retired, including Professor Donald Keene, all of them enthusiastically supported the project and talked to me so fondly about her. Still, I was really not sure if the information I collected was strong enough so I worried about the outcome. I was so relieved when she came back very happy after attending the ceremony at the Imperial Palace. She was a beautiful, tiny lady full of energy and keen interest for everything and with a good sense of humor and the kindest heart.

Dr. Warren Tsuneishi

Dr. Tsuneishi was the Director of the Asian Division of the Library of Congress. I saw him often at CEAL meetings, ALA Conferences, and Asia/Pacific Librarians Association meetings, which were always held in conjunction with the ALA annual conference. He was very supportive of younger librarians like us, and gave us encouragement. Once he suggested in a CEAL meeting to start an internship program, although it did not materialize at that time. What I learned later was that everyone wanted to go to the Library of Congress, and the Library of Congress could not accept so many people. I thought about Dr. Tsuneishi's wisdom when CEAL started their official Mentor program years later.

Mrs. Emiko Mashiko Moffitt

Mrs. Moffitt was the Deputy Curator for the East Asian Collection of the Hoover Institution, Stanford University, for many years. Before she became the chair of CEAL's Subcommittee on Japanese Materials, no medium-to-small Japanese collections were invited to represent their institutions. She broke with tradition, and librarians from medium-to-small Japanese collections were invited to represent their institutions on that Subcommittee. She told me that she was criticized for the decision, but she did not back down.



At a CEAL gathering, (from left) Yasuko Makino, Emiko Moffitt, Sachie Noguchi, and Masato Matsui

When Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka donated the so-called Tanaka Fund to ten large Japanese collections in the 70s, the ten were divided into three regions: East Coast, Midwest, and West. The recipients of the Tanaka Fund in each region were responsible for helping other smaller collections grow. After the Oil Shock, however, the US economy worsened and interest from the original Tanaka Fund disappeared, so the Japan-United States Friendship Commission (JUSFC) decided that it could only support cooperative projects. Two major funding agencies, namely the Japan Foundation and JUSFC, jointly held a meeting in June of 1991 in Washington D.C. Some professors in the Japan field, chairs of CEAL and SJM, the Head of the Asian Division of the Library of Congress, etc...were invited to this meeting. They decided to form a management committee under new direction to be determined by the Commission.

Mrs. Moffitt perceived this sudden change of direction as a crisis and organized a conference, which later came to be called the Hoover Conference. The goal was to figure out a new direction and to meet the immediate needs of Japanese collections of all sizes in the United States. She wrote a proposal to get funding for this conference almost single-handedly. It was titled the "National Plan for Japan-related Libraries: Hoover Conference." She received funding from JUSFC and the Center for Global Partnership (CGP), which was newly formed within the Japan Foundation. She invited directors of the East Asian libraries and a Japanese librarian from each of the many libraries, as well as other important figures and the representatives of both funding agencies. Nine task forces were created as the result of the conference and were named the National Planning Team. I chose to lead the task force for retrospective conversion

of catalogs prior to 1983 for each library since I firmly believed it would form the basis of a national cooperation.

The Hoover Conference was the most exciting conference I ever took part in. The whole place was filled with an atmosphere of intense excitement, which many of us attendees remembered for a long time. Mrs. Moffitt was having a difficult time, personally and professionally, around that time and decided to retire soon after the Hoover Conference. Once she told me that she thought she had done her best, but no words of praise nor appreciation were given to her. She would pat her own shoulder, and tell herself, '*Emi-chan, yoku yattawa* (Emi, you did a good job).’ Whenever I came to similar situations, I would remember her words and pat my own shoulder.

There are numerous librarians both in Japan and the United States, as well as students, faculty members, and many other people, with whom I worked. The Japanese book dealers and people I worked with in the libraries and library patrons were all memorable, and I am deeply indebted to them.

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Could you tell us more about what came out of the Hoover Conference?

A National Plan for Japan-related Libraries: Hoover Conference was held in Palo Alto, CA, in November, 1991. Mrs. Moffitt almost single-handedly organized this conference beginning with writing and applying for funding. The purpose of the conference was to find direction and meet the immediate needs of Japanese collections of all sizes in the United States. The National Planning Team (NPT) was created to help coordinate the work of nine task forces, which were formed to investigate specific library issues. I chose to lead the task force on Retrospective Conversion of Catalogs (Pre-1983) of each library because I firmly believed it would be the basis for inter-library cooperation, especially for resource sharing. The Hoover Conference was the most exciting conference I had ever taken part in. Immediately after the Conference, I sent out a survey to check whether each library already had plans to start the retrospective conversion or whether they had no plan in the near future. Survey return rate was excellent despite the short time to respond, indicating a strong interest in the subject, but the findings were not very encouraging.

Although I turned in the results of the survey with my recommendations on January 2, 1992, NPT Chair Mr. Hideo Kaneko’s final report did not come for a long time. When it did finally come, it came as a sort of surprise to us Japanese librarians. We were told, “...We are to work through the NCC to finish what we have started with the Hoover Conference and National Planning Team and go beyond as far as our vision will take us.” For a while, some Japanese Studies librarians felt that NCC was not functioning effectively to move toward the direction we had anticipated after the Hoover Conference. It seemed to me there was no clear vision nor long-range plan, but when I

look back on it now, it probably took some time for NCC to gain momentum as an organization.

There were also some problems with communication at the beginning. Around 1986, I had conducted a survey for a meeting of the Big Ten (Midwest) Japanese librarians to report the needs of individual Japan scholars who worked for university and colleges without Japanese collection. The biggest problem for those scholars was not being able to obtain articles from Japanese periodical publications for their own research. I volunteered to compile a list of current serials held in Midwest University Libraries. The East Coast had already published a list a few years prior to that. Again, not knowing computer programs, I bought several hundreds of large-sized cards and recorded holdings of each library on these cards, title by title. That was before the publication of *Gakujutsu zasshi shimei henshen map* by Gakujutsu Jōhō Senta, so making cross references from the old titles to new ones was very time consuming detective work. I was so relieved when it was published in 1987. Mrs. Mihoko Miki compiled the *Union List of Current Japanese Serials; In Six East Asian Libraries of Western North America* in 1988.

When Mrs. Miki became the chair of SJM in 1990, she wanted to combine the three regional lists into one national, actually North American, list for the convenience of users. The University of Toronto joined, and Mrs. Lynn Kutsukake sent us their records. I had moved from the University of Illinois to Columbia University in 1991 as a cataloger and was very busy tackling huge backlogs and doing a rare-book cataloging project because we could not find anyone who could do rare book cataloging for a while. Mrs. Miki came to New York from Los Angeles, and worked on the list, with the help of Mr. Isamu Miura, who was Japanese law librarian at Columbia, and Mr. Kenji Niki, who was the Japanese Librarian at Columbia. Mrs. Miki and I stayed until very late at night in my office and worked on this project and then went back to my apartment, barely able to eat a late dinner, and crept into our beds.

Around 1995, I found out that the *National Union List of Current Japanese Serials in East Asian Libraries of North America* (follow hyperlink to digital version in HathiTrust), which Mrs. Mihoko Miki and I had compiled and distributed to East Asian Libraries in 1992, was put online at Ohio State University with funding through the NCC. I tried to check it, but it was copyrighted and I could not even get in! There was no communication to get permission from either one of us before this project was started. We did not copyright it since we wanted everyone to use it. When I asked why it was copyrighted without saying a word to us editors, the answer was “We just wanted to see what it looks like.” No apology nor explanation, which infuriated us compilers. Later we learned this online version did not survive and our original paper version was used for a long time for interlibrary loan services.

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How were you involved in NCC over the years?

From the beginning, I was involved as Co-Chair of the Committee on Retrospective Conversion of Japanese Materials, but I became more active once the Multi-Volume Sets project began because of my interest in building a national collection. I was also involved in the workshops for Japanese librarians, which were first organized by the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials in 1993 with all the SJM members taking part as instructors. SJM turned the plan over to the Chair of CEAL to be approved by the Executive Group, but it was completely ignored, so we could not conduct the workshop as part of CEAL activities. Ms. Mihoko Miki, the chair, talked about this rejection to Professor Gordon Berger, who was the Chair of Northeast Asia Council of the AAS at the time. He believed in the value of this workshop and submitted the grant application to the Japan Foundation from his institution, the University of Southern California. The University provided all what we needed for a successful workshop. When I think of this, it seems like a different era now after our first workshop for Japanese junior librarians, Chinese and Korean training workshops have been routinely held, as well as Japanese ones.

Proceedings of the Workshop for Japanese Studies Librarians. Compiled by Mihoko Miki and Isamu Miura. Subcommittee on Japanese Materials, Committee on East Asian Libraries, Association for Asian Studies. Los Angeles, 1993, pp. 119.

The second Japanese Librarians Workshop was hosted by NCC in 1998 in Boston, and the third one, also hosted by NCC, was held in Toronto in 2012. I was one of the trainers in the 2002 Junior Librarian Training at Harvard. I am happy and feel very fortunate that I was able to take part in these workshops, which span from 1993 through 2012. By the time I retired in 2012, there were enough young Japanese librarians in the field. NCC is well on its way, so I am hopeful for the healthy future of our profession.



2002, NCC Junior Librarian Training at Harvard



Junior Librarian Training at Harvard, (from left) Setsuko Noguchi, Kuniko McVey, Mrs. Makino, Toshie Marra

NCC was formed in 1991 to mobilize the resources of funding organizations in support of creating a comprehensive system to access Japanese information. The first NCC meeting was held February 20-21, 1992, with a representative from Association of Research Libraries and a member representing Japan. When Mr. Karl Kahler was

finishing his term as NCC Chair, I was told “Everyone wanted you to become the next chair.” I wanted to take the job, but unfortunately, I could not get my supervisor’s approval and had to turn down the offer. When I had just moved to Princeton in 1998, Mrs. Victoria Bestor, the Executive Director of NCC, wanted me to become NCC chair. Although I was tempted to accept her offer, considering my new responsibilities as Japanese Bibliographer and Cataloger and Korean Librarian, I thought it would not be fair to Princeton University, my new employer, so I had to decline.

At the very early stage of NCC, not much work was done, at least not very visibly. From 1992 to 1994, I served as Co-Chair of the Committee on Retrospective Conversion of Japanese Materials; in 1993, I served as a member of the Serials Subcommittee on Japanese Serials; and from 1997 to 2000, I served as a member of the Task Force for Japanese Library Resource Sharing in the Next Decade. Between 1998 and 1999, I served as a member of the Committee on Japanese Librarian’s Workshop, from 1999 to 2000, as a member of the Multi-Volume Sets Project Committee, from 2000 to 2002, as Co-Chair of the Multi-Volume Sets Project Committee, from 2001 to 2006, as a member of the Advisory Subcommittee for Junior Librarian’s Training Workshop, and from 2001 to 2004, as an NCC Council member.



At AAS in 2000 with Kenji Niki (Mrs. Makino), Hideo Kaneko, Sachie Noguchi, Mihoko Miki and Mitsuko Ichinose



At NCC Council Meeting in Seattle, 2003, with (from left) Tomoko Goto, Naomi Kotake, Yoshiko Samuels, Yoshiko Makino, Akira Miyazawa, Kuniko McVey, John Campbell, and Sally Hastings

The Multi-Volume Sets Project was one of the most successful NCC projects for many years. At the beginning, many people were still insisting on regional level collection building, and I, who insisted on national level, was in the minority. Japan is one of the most productive countries of new titles. I thought acquiring more important and extremely expensive titles would be the way to build a solid national collection.

Parallel to serving NCC in different capacities, I continued to work for CEAL (Subcommittee on Technical Processing, Subcommittee on Japanese Materials, Created Committee on Public Services, member of Executive Board), the American Library Association (Cataloging Committee: Asia and Africa, Contributing Editor for *Guide to Reference*), and the Asian/Pacific American Librarians Association (Treasurer, Recruitment and Scholastic Committee), etc.

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What other events over your career stay with you most vividly?

When I found out that all the Faculty of the Center for Asian and Pacific Studies wrote letters to the University Librarian urging him to retain me in Illinois at any cost after I had received an offer from the University of Chicago.

The Japanese Studies Librarians' Tour of Libraries in Japan. When I became the Chair of the Subcommittee on Japanese Materials, we planned and applied for grants and received funding from the Japan Foundation.



At the National Diet Library with (from left) Mihoko Miki, Eugene Calvalho, Mitsuko Ichinose, Yasuko Makino, Masato Matsui and Soowon Kim

We selected ten librarians from different institutions of various sizes in the United States and visited the National Diet Library, university libraries and research institutions with unique resources including rare-book collections, library schools, publishers, book dealers, and Gakujutsu Joho Center, etc. We met many Japanese librarians and were able to build better channels of communications. For more about this experience, please read my articles:

[Yasuko Makino. "Japanese Studies Librarians' Tour of Libraries in Japan." Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin \(June, 1989\). pp. 49-52.](#)

["Japanese Studies Librarians' Tour of Libraries in Japan: Reports of the Individual Institutions Visited." Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin \(October, 1989\) pp. 41-54.](#)

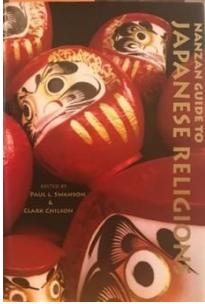


Yasuko Makino with Rob Britt and presenting at I-House



1st Senior Japanese Librarians Training in Tokyo, 1997

I remember feeling excitement, when I was selected to represent the US with Mr. Rob Britt for the first Senior Japanese Librarians Training in Tokyo. I had stressed and appealed for the need for this type of training for Japanese Studies librarians overseas, every time I had chance for many years, but there was no response. I was also happy when I had the opportunity to appeal to every attendee from the Japan side about the need to make this an annual event. I brought this to everyone's attention in my farewell/thank you speech, representing the group, at the gathering held in our honor at the International House in Japan on the last day of this training.



When I was approached by an editor to write a chapter in the *Nanzan Guide to Japanese Religions* (Honolulu, HI: University of Hawaii Press, 2006) I asked, why me? He sent me a copy of their project application to the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. They wrote my name in their grant proposal for this guide to Japanese religions. “For the Japanese Reference Works, Sources, and Libraries section, we hope Yasuko Makino will write this section.” I felt my years of hard work were fully rewarded. The editors did not even know where I worked!

My well-attended retirement party from Princeton University Library where I had worked only 14 years. I was also very touched by the retirement party Dr. Sachie Noguchi of Columbia University and Ms. Haruko Nakamura of Yale University organized for me at Kurumazushi, one of the best sushi restaurants in New York City, sometime later.



Yasuko Makino with colleagues from the East Asian Library, Princeton University



Retirement party in New York City. From left, Haruko Nakamura, Yasuko Makino, Reiko Yoshimura, Kuniko McVey. Mrs. Makino holding retirement bouquet.

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If you could change something about your career or the field, what would it be?

It would be to become a librarian earlier, skipping my initial switch to become a MA candidate for Teaching English as a Second Language. But I married and committed to my husband first, so I had to choose what I thought was best for him and my family at that time.



Seiichi and Yasuko Makino with grandchildren Dean and Lina in 1998

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Has the field changed over the course of your career, and, if so, how?

Yes, very much so!

When I started to work in a library in 1965, everything was pretty much done manually, except using a typewriter to type the cards. Even the Japanese characters had to be handwritten on catalog cards. Not only the card catalog, ordering and receiving records were all in a manual file. There were no computers in library operations. To get information, people came to the library. Librarians used reference books to answer reference questions.

Advances in technology, changed everything, enabling the patrons to find books they want online. Sometimes books are even available to read at home using your computer. Libraries can get books from other libraries through interlibrary loan even if your library does not own the book you need. To find the information you need, you can often find it on the Web without bothering to go to the library.

From bookkeepers, librarians have transitioned to become the gateway to information. Technological advances made it possible to share information and resources, and the differences between small and large libraries has become less important, as long as they are connected to the Internet.

Patrons' needs are becoming more interdisciplinary, but also more specifically focused on narrow subject areas. Research topics have become more and more interdisciplinary.

The current rate of fast technological changes makes it almost impossible to imagine a future more than ten years from now.

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What directions do you think the field is going?

The big change is that the method of information delivery has transitioned from physical items to accessing information electronically and instantaneously. Often, users themselves become finders of information. The role of the librarian has broadened, and this is something I have written about in the following articles.

“Japanese studies for the 21st century: The public services perspective” Journal of East Asian Libraries. no.121(June, 2000). pp.13-16.

[“Japanese Studies and Research Resources in the United States: Future Prospects: How to Meet Research and Information Needs” Proceedings of Kyoto Conference on Japanese Studies, 1994. Kyoto: International Research Center for Japanese Studies and the Japan Foundation, 1996. v. IV, pp.150-156. \(Invited\).](#)

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What directions would you like to see it go?

I do not think we can control which direction it will go, but I know where we librarians need to be. Librarians are expected to have a broader and sound knowledge base so that they will be able to select correct information from the ocean of information for the patrons.

As for Japanese studies library collections in the US, I would like to see evaluation of the national collection done sooner than later. Now that almost all library collections are online and in databases, the minimum tool needed for this is already there. The Japan Foundation and Japan-United States Friendship Commission asked Dr. Diane Perushek to conduct a survey of Japanese collections in the United States in 1991. The Task Force for the Association of Research Libraries' Foreign Acquisition Project for Japanese Materials conducted in 1992 was also done for the same purpose. But both of the surveys concluded that the Japanese collections in the United States are strong in humanities and weak in social sciences and technology, which we Japanese librarians knew all along. The only qualitative survey by subject conducted to date was the *Survey of Japanese Collections in the United States* by Ms. Naomi Fukuda and published in 1979. She surveyed all the Japanese collections in the United States which had over 10,000 Japanese books.

Survey of Japanese Collections in the United States. Fukuda, Naomi. Ann Arbor, MI: Center for Japanese Studies, University of Michigan, 1979. ix, 180 pp.

Ms. Fukuda told me that “Whatever I could not include in the survey, I put in the summary, “Observation and problems to be solved.” After that, I reread her book. She concluded that it was high time to evaluate Japanese collections in the United States in the context of building a meaningful national collection, both quantitatively and qualitatively. I believe this was a strong message from Ms. Fukuda to us Japanese Studies librarians in the United States.

As an example, I chose East Asian art and surveyed the East Asian collections and published the following two papers.

[“An Evaluation of East Asian Art Collection in Selected Academic Art Libraries in the United States” *Collection Management*, v.10, no.4 \(1988\), pp.127-136.](#)

[“East Asian Art Materials: toward Solving Problems of Collection Development and Management” *Art Documentation*, v.6, no.3 \(Fall, 1987\), pp.103-105.](#)

When Mr. Kenji Niki, Mrs. Mihoko Miki, and I were invited to participate in the Japanese Studies: Kyoto Conference in 1994, we wrote a paper titled: “Japanese Studies and Research Resources in the United States: Future Prospects: How to Meet Research and Information Needs.” My section was titled: “Future Prospects: How to Meet Research and Information Needs.” What I would like current Japanese librarians to consider is collection assessment to build an excellent national collection and evaluation. The bibliography series published from the Center for Japanese Studies of the University of Michigan from the end of 1950s was used as the collection-building tool in many Japanese collections. Half a century has passed since that series was published, so we need new guides. With the help of professors in each field, we should be able to come up with good lists. Of course, subjects have become more and more interdisciplinary, and new fields have emerged. But with careful planning and lots of enthusiastic people, we should be able to accomplish this noble task.



From left, Kenji Niki, Mihoko Miki, and Yasuko Makino, presenting at Nichibunken in 1994

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What would you tell librarians (Japan scholars) who are just starting out?

- Find a mentor.
- Attend training/workshop to improve your knowledge base whenever you have chance.
- Familiarize yourself with resources in your library, both paper and electronic.
- Build background knowledge to find and choose correct/needed information.
- Be humble, and always try to increase your knowledge to be able to reach and select correct information.

And Good luck!



Retirement party in New York City in 2012, (back row from left) Hideyuki Morimoto, Toshie Marra, Kenji Niki, Kuniko McVey, Haruko Nakamura, Mieko Mazza, Suzuki, Keiko Suzuki (Front row from left) Reiko Yoshimura, Sachie Noguchi, Yasuko Makino, Jun Suzuki

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You retired in 2012. What has been your involvement in the Japan Studies Librarian field since your retirement?

After we finished the *Student Guide*, I wanted to write an annotated reference guide for Japanese studies including social sciences as well as humanities, focusing on electronic resources and databases. I thought that would be my last contribution to the field of Japanese studies. I was working on this for many years, but whenever I thought I reached somewhere, new things came up. My deteriorating health did not help, either. But I still did not want to give up, and putting whatever time and energy I had left, I used for this project. Then, I received an email from Mrs. Tokiko Bazzell of the University of Hawaii. She said there was a professor who was looking for a Japanese librarian who could select and write annotations of Japanese reference sources. This person found Chinese and Korean librarians who could do the same, but no Japanese librarian. According to Ms. Bazzell, this professor had already arranged with a publisher for the publication of Handbook for Asian Studies Specialists.

After my heart surgery, I had become noticeably weaker, but I communicated with this person. She surprised me by saying that she had gotten the idea for her book from my book, so I offered my manuscript for her book's Japanese section. Originally, I asked Mr. Eizaburo Okuizumi to do the social-science section, which was his special strength. But he was working on his big project, and after sending me a draft, he said he left it to me from there. Soon after he became ill and eventually passed away, so I became responsible for the whole Japanese section (148 p.). This book was published in both paper and electronic format after my retirement in 2013.

"Japanese Section. General Reference and Humanities," *The Asian Studies Handbook: A Guide to Research materials and Collection Building Tools*. Santa Barbara: CA. ABC-Clio, 2013. pp.135-287.

Around 2005, I saw an advertisement that ALA was looking for a Japanese contributing editor for the online version of *Guide to Reference*. I applied and was accepted, and I worked on it until they decided to finish in 2014. I was responsible for Japanese language resources in language dictionaries and encyclopedias, national bibliographies and catalogs, history and area studies. I feel very fortunate to have continued to stay in touch with so many wonderful, devoted librarians, researchers, and book dealers through this work.



Seiichi and Yasuko Makino on Princeton University campus in 2012

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