Academic music libraries in Japan during the 1960s-1970s
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Contents
- Introduction
- Social background
- Study methods
- Results and discussion
  1. Growth of library collections
  2. Musicologists as directors
  3. Activities by library staff for organizing the collections
- Conclusion

Introduction: Music libraries in Japan
- Before WW2
  1. 1918/20-1931 Nanki Music Library
  2. 1939 Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), Music Library
- After WW2
  1. 1954 Music for Youth by Eloise Cunningham: Library (1939-)
  2. 1961 Tokyo Bunka Kaikan [Music Hall] Library
  3. 1963 Tokyo University of Arts, Graduate School of Music
  4. 1964 Musashino Academia Musicae Graduate School
  5. 1966 Rediscovery of Nanki Music Library
  6. Toyama Music Library
  7. 1968 Kunitachi College of Music, Graduate School
  8. Osaka College of Music Graduate School
  9. 1971 Music Library Association of Japan
  10. 1979 IAML Japanese branch
Purpose of this study

- To understand how music libraries organized and functioned as a modern library during 1960-1970s
- Focused on academic libraries for detailed examination
- The results of the study may give us a hint how to develop our libraries in the future

Social background

- Increase of 18 years old population in mid-1960s
  - A mass of students entered to universities
- High economic growth period (1955-)
  - Piano culture became very popular and symbolistic in our society
- Ministry of Education required academic institutions to found graduate schools in order to establish higher education system
  - Fund to support private universities in order to fulfill research materials and library resources

Study methods

- Semi structured interviews with 7 people
- Researchers having managed their libraries when graduate schools founded
  - Past presidents and faculty member of Kunitachi College of Music (KCM)
  - Past president of Osaka College of Music (OCM), who was also former director of the Center in OCM
  - Past senior librarian of Musashino Academia Musicae Library (MAM)
  - Committee member of Nanki Music Library (NML) during 1970-1977
  - Music retailer
  - President of Academia Music (music retailer)

Study methods

- Questions asked
  - Social movements related to music education and research during 1960s
  - Curriculum policy for graduate school
  - Library collection policy and services to achieve the above goal
  - Ideal music libraries for music scholars
  - Assessment for the Music Library Association of Japan
Results and discussions

(1) Growth of library collections
- 160 to 340% increase of library collections in private and academic music libraries from mid-1960s to early 1970s
- Funds for private schools by Ministry of Education
- Enough budget according to the increase of college students
- Library collection management lead by musicologists

(2) Musicologists as directors
- Library directors of academic libraries and committee members of private libraries were:
  - Musicologists, music critics active in Musicological Society of Japan
  - Studied abroad
  - Deep knowledge of music resources
  - Ex. Appropriate assessment of the Nanki Music Library Collections

(3) Activities by library staff
- Music study group from 1966
- Discussion of McColvin Classification
- Created the Music Classification based on Nippon Decimal Classification
- Foundation of the Music Library Association of Japan (MLAJ) in 1971
Conclusion

- Active operations of the MLAJ from late 1970s
- Published union catalogs of music periodicals, composer collections, selections of music, recordings of operas
- Newsletters to promote information sharing among member libraries 1979-2003
- Staff trainings
- Needs for staff trainings on library collection assessment and bibliography compilation