

Ezra Vogel's Library Legacy: An Analysis and Insights into Scholarly Interests and Contributions Based on Digital Humanities

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Abstract

Ezra F. Vogel was a distinguished scholar known for his outstanding contributions to the field of Chinese and Japanese studies. His personal bibliographical collection is often overshadowed by his scholarly accomplishments, but it is an important intellectual treasure trove that provides insights into his scholarly pursuits, expertise, and relationships in the field of Asian studies.

This article explores the library legacy of Ezra Vogel, using the bibliography of his personal library collections donated to Aichi University as a data source. By systematically analyzing and interpreting his bibliographic collection through digital humanities techniques, we aim to reveal the core of his scholarly interests, the depth and breadth of his knowledge in different areas of Asian studies, the extent of his collaborations with fellow scholars and institutions, and the underlying cultural and scholarly influences that guided his academic journey.

Through this study, we have discerned that the evolution of Ezra Vogel's research methods and themes mirrors, to some extent, the paradigm shift in post-war North American Asian studies. Furthermore, upon examining his library collections and scholarly achievements, it becomes evident that Ezra Vogel's research focus transitioned from Japan to China at a notably early stage. This underscores Vogel's acute ability to anticipate social change within East Asian societies ahead of his contemporaries. Additionally, these findings shed light on Vogel's enduring fascination with the social sciences and humanities. Concurrently, they underscore Vogel's embrace of interdisciplinary research, rather than confining himself to a single field, thus validating his adeptness in using social phenomena as guiding principles in his research pursuits and leveraging a broad spectrum of social science methodologies.

Keywords: Ezra Vogel's Library, Book Donation, Scholarly Legacy, Academic Influences, Digital Humanities

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collection to Aichi University. This research was carried out using bibliographic data from Prof. Ezra Vogel's personal library, which is comprised of 3,600 items in total and was donated to Aichi University by Prof. Charlotte Ikels, Vogel's wife. We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to the Vogel family, including the late Prof. Ezra Vogel's son, Prof. Steven Vogel, who currently serves as the advisor for the International Center for Chinese Studies (ICCS) at Aichi University, for their generous donation. We are also very grateful to the professors, including Christina Davis, James Robson, Richard Dyck, Kosuke Imai, Quansheng Zhao, and Chisako Masuo, for their thought-provoking speeches at the First Ezra Vogel Forum held by Aichi University in Nagoya on July 1st, 2023. Throughout and after the Ezra Vogel Forum, Prof. William Brooks and Prof. Tomohiro Kawabata at Aichi University provided us with excellent language support. Lastly, our profound appreciation goes to Dr. Richard Dyck for his insightful advice.

I. Introduction

Modern Japanese scholarship has been greatly influenced by the acquisition of foreign scholars' libraries. For instance, the Adam Smith Collection at the University of Tokyo and the Carl Menger Library at Hitotsubashi University played significant roles in shaping modern Japanese studies. These collections contributed significantly to the development of a vast array of disciplines, ranging from philosophy, history, classic philology to economic sciences and legal studies.

In contrast, the Special Collections at Aichi University specialize in Asian collections, with a particular focus on Chinese studies. One example is the Kazan Collection (霞山文庫)³, established in 1947, which was the university's first special collection. The Jerry Reichmann Collection (ライヒマン文庫)⁴, established in 1991, was the university's other main foreign special collection. With the addition of the Ezra Vogel Collections, Aichi University's research efforts in Asian studies, particularly in East Asian studies, will be greatly enhanced.

³ The Kazan Collection consists of about 35,000 volumes formerly owned by the Toa-Dobun Association (東亜同文会), which was founded by Atsumaro Konoe, and served as the cornerstone for the founding of Aichi University. This collection covers a wide variety of books related to China bound in Western style, published from the end of the Qing Dynasty to the period of the Republic of China. "Reports on Research Expeditions to China by Students of Toa-Dobunshoin": These reports were made by the students of Toa-Dobunshoin (later Toa-Dobunshoin University), the forerunner of Aichi University, which conducted great research expeditions into China and its surrounding regions. The Aichi University Library owns 428 manuscripts from the 13th (1916) to the 32nd (1935) expeditions, which were submitted by the students as their graduation theses. The Toa-Dobun Association edited these manuscripts and published them as *Shina Keizai Zensho* (Comprehensive economic report on China, 12 volumes), *Shina Shobetsu Zenshi* (Comprehensive report on China by province, 18 volumes) and *Shinshu Shina Shobetsu Zenshi* (New comprehensive report on China by province, 9 volumes). A microfilm edition of 132 reels was published in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Aichi University (Cited from the Aichi University Major Library Collections' introduction, <https://p1.ssl-dl.jp/dl/15395-60b4e3e4a1f4c78381474425dee7e28>.)

⁴ A collection of comparative observations by Western intellectuals including missionaries on the thoughts, politics and culture of China, and records of personal experiences they had in the process of colonization. Featuring works by J. Legge (an English translator of classic Confucian writings) and W. H. Medhurst (a translator of the Bible into Chinese and an editor of Chinese-English dictionaries), the collection spans a wide array of China study materials published in Europe and America from the 17th to 19th centuries. This collection consists of 979 documents in total. (Cited from the Aichi University Major Library Collections' introduction, *Ibid.*)

Ezra F. Vogel was an eminent scholar renowned for his remarkable contributions to the realm of East Asian studies, particularly in the domains of Chinese and Japanese academia. His scholarly legacy reverberates profoundly within the academic spheres of both China and Japan, underscoring his pivotal role in shaping the discourse surrounding East Asian affairs. Beyond his significant impact on Chinese and Japanese studies, Vogel's influence extends throughout the broader landscape of Asian studies, reflecting his comprehensive understanding and profound insights into the intricacies of the region.

Indeed, the library collection is a treasure trove of knowledge that provides insight into Vogel's scholarly interests, expertise, and connections within the broad field of Asian studies. However, Vogel's personal bibliographic collections are often overshadowed by his notable scholarly achievements.

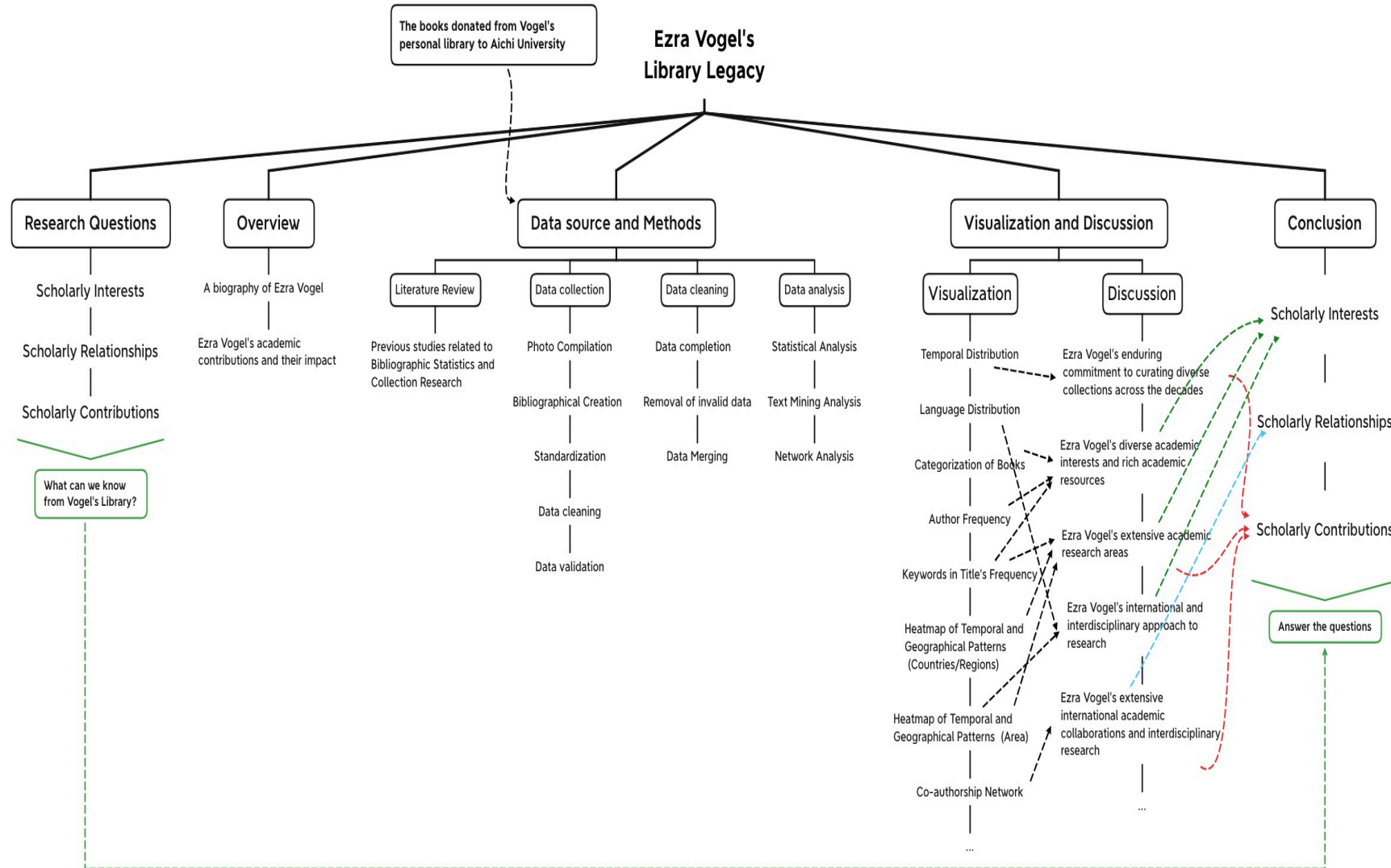
In this context, this paper provides a limited exploration of Ezra Vogel's library legacy based on the books donated by the Vogel family to Aichi University, with the aim of validating his substantial research contributions in different disciplinary areas of Asian Studies.

Through a comprehensive analysis and interpretation of Vogel's bibliographic collection, this paper highlights his contributions and interests within the field of Asian studies. By systematically examining the bibliography, this objective aims to reveal the core aspects of his academic pursuits, the depth and breadth of his knowledge across various domains within Asian studies, the extent of his collaborations with fellow scholars and institutions, and the potential cultural and academic factors that have influenced his scholarly journey in the broad field of Asian studies.

The significance of this study is that it underscores the importance of acknowledging Ezra Vogel's far-reaching influence and scholarly contributions within the broader field of Asian studies. By examining his bibliographic collection, we can gain profound insights into the wide-ranging and complex knowledge that he has accumulated throughout his academic career. The paper is organized as Figure 1.

Chapter 2 briefly reviews Ezra Vogel's biography and scholarly evaluations. Chapter 3 is about literature related to Digital Humanities, and describes the data sources, data collection, and analysis methods. Chapter 4 shows the results of the visualization of the main authors, chronology, region, and keywords, and discusses the bibliometric analysis based on the visualization results. Conclusions are shown in the final chapter.

Figure1 : A mind map composed of articles



II. An overview of Ezra Vogel's academic contributions and impact

1. A biography of Ezra Vogel

Ezra F. Vogel (July 11, 1930-December 20, 2020), Henry Ford II, Professor of the Social Sciences Emeritus at Harvard University, was one of America's foremost authorities on East Asia studies.

Ezra Vogel was born and grew up in the small town of Delaware, Ohio. After graduating from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1950, he studied sociology in the Department of Social Relations at Harvard University, receiving his Ph.D. in 1958. From 1960 to 1961 he was assistant professor at Yale University, but he returned to Harvard in 1961 as a post-doctoral fellow, studying Chinese language and history. He became a professor in 1967 and retired from teaching at Harvard University (2000).

Vogel succeeded John King Fairbank to become the second Director from 1972 to 1977 of Harvard's East Asian Research Center (The Center was renamed to the John K. Fairbank Center for East Asian Research in 1977, and in 2007 attained its current name: The Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies=費正清中國研究中心), and Chairman of the Council for East Asian Studies in 1977-1980. He was Director of the Program on U.S.-Japan Relations at the Center for International Affairs from 1980 to 1987. From 1993 to 1995, he took leave to serve under the Clinton administration as the National Intelligence Council's officer for East Asia, and over the years he published many essays analyzing America's relations with East Asia. He was Director of the Fairbank Center for a second term from 1995 to 1999, and the first Director of the Asia Center from 1997 to 1999. Vogel was Chairman of the Harvard Committee to Welcome President Jiang Zemin in 1997⁵.

2. Ezra Vogel's academic contributions and their impact

Ezra Vogel's academic contributions are the result of his deep engagement with diverse research interests and the profound impact of his work. His scholarly endeavors encompass a wide range of topics, including the dynamics of the Japanese family system and China's reform, to the intricacies of personal relations in China and the industrialization of East Asia. According to Richard Dyck's speech at the First Ezra Vogel Forum held by Aichi University in Nagoya in July 2023, Ezra Vogel had two terms in his sixty-year scholarly life on East Asian studies.

Vogel began his Asian scholarship with his investigation of the postwar Japanese family system, which was published in *Japan's New Middle Class* in 1963. From 1958 to 1960, he spent a year learning Japanese, and then an additional year living in a neighborhood conducting in-depth interviews with six families in the suburbs of Tokyo.

The early China-related books, *Canton Under Communism* (1969), were the ones that put him on the path to becoming a serious Asian scholar, and it won him the annual Harvard Press faculty book award. In the preface to the book, Vogel notes that Merle Fainsod's book, *Smolensk Under Soviet Rule* (1958) was one of his models. The model came out of one that he found at Harvard University's Russian Research Center in looking at how a new political system and a new political party takes over an area. Twenty years

⁵ Brinton & Whyte [3], Whyte [2].

later, after foreign scholars were allowed access to China, he published a detailed follow-up book, *One Step Ahead in China: Guangdong Under Reform* (1989).

As Dyck pointed out, the series of China books are fundamentally different than those about Japan. The China books build on one another, similar to the way China itself was transforming decade by decade. This series concludes with Vogel's best-selling Chinese translation, *Deng Xiaoping and the Transformation of China* (2011). All of these books can be seen as a sociologist's analysis of historical events, including extensive interviews and attempts to get a three-dimensional view of the structure and function of an evolving China.

The books on Japan are different, and Vogel's mission was different in writing them. It is almost like there were two Ezra Vogel's, and in every few years the Japan version of Vogel would emerge to write a book about Japan. In these books, Vogel is heavily driven by his worries about the United States' economic, social and political situation. He was attempting to encourage an American audience to see Japan as an industrialized country that had solved the problems of modernity differently, and in some ways, better than the United States had done. The China Ezra was more empirical, while at the same time amazed by China's transformation. The Japan Ezra became more normative, due to his concerns about the problems in the United States⁶ at that time.

The most famous example in this genre is *Japan as Number One: Lessons for America* (1979). The difficulties American auto companies experienced in competing with Japanese carmakers stimulated Ezra to write this provocative book, which argued that, in certain respects, Japan was becoming one of the more successful modern industrial societies than the U.S. Vogel's study of Japanese business and government leaders in the 1970s led to the birth of this book. Vogel published another book on Japan entitled *Comeback, Case by Case: Building the Resurgence of American Business* (1985), which was a study of how the U.S. could respond to the Japanese challenge. His popular core course "Industrial East Asia" at Harvard University, was the inspiration for the book, *The Four Little Dragons: The Spread of Industrialization in East Asia* (1991), which examined the rapid growth of modern industrial societies throughout East Asia, which included Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

In the final years of his life, Vogel was marked by heightened concern about the deterioration of relations between Japan and China. His new scholarship was motivated by his hope of playing a modest role in influencing opinions in both countries and reducing Sino-Japanese tensions. His concluding book, *China and Japan: Facing History* (2019), is a thorough historical examination of the interactions between the two great Asian powers over 15 centuries⁷.

Ezra Vogel always said he was not a "library researcher", interviews were important. Therefore, in a career spanning sixty years, he published groundbreaking works on Japan and China--from *Japan's New Middle Class*, to *Canton Under Communism*, until the *Deng Xiaoping and the Transformation of China*, all of which involved extensive "field work" and interviews, with extensive note taking.

⁶ Dyck [7].

⁷ Whyte [2].

Vogel always fought to have area studies represented in the disciplines such as economics, political science, sociology, and anthropology at Harvard University. His point was that theory should be in the service of understanding the “area”, rather than the “area” in the service of proving theory⁸. Vogel's academic contributions have been highly recognized in the field of East Asia studies, and he was regarded as one of the world's leading authorities.

III. Data Source and Methods

1. Literature review: previous studies related to Digital Humanities

When analyzing Ezra Vogel's book collection, digital humanities technology can offer several benefits.

Digital humanities is an area of scholarly activity that combines digital technologies with conventional humanities disciplines⁹. It involves the application of digital tools and methods to enhance research, analysis, and presentation of humanities materials¹⁰.

Additionally, digital humanities technology enables new modes of analysis and visualization. Researchers can use computational methods to analyze large datasets, identify patterns, and generate visualizations that aid in understanding complex phenomena¹¹.

For example, visualization tools can also be used to present research findings in engaging and interactive ways, enhancing communication and understanding^{12,13}. Text mining techniques can be applied to analyze large corpora of texts, revealing trends and patterns that would be difficult to identify manually¹⁴.

To sum up, digital humanities technology offers numerous benefits when analyzing Ezra Vogel's collection. It facilitates new modes of analysis and visualization and promotes collaboration and interdisciplinary research. By leveraging digital tools and methods, researchers can enhance their understanding of the Vogel's Library and uncover new insights and connections.

2. Data collection methods

1) Data source: bibliography of Ezra Vogel's personal library

The data source for this study is the personal library's bibliography of Ezra Vogel. This dataset is a compiled list of books donated by Ezra Vogel's personal library to Aichi University. These books represent Ezra Vogel's extensive scholarly interests and profound knowledge accumulation.

A clarification of books donated to Aichi University, which does not encompass the entirety of Ezra Vogel's personal library.¹⁵

⁸ Dyck [7].

⁹ Sadiku et al., [4].

¹⁰ Bulger et al., [5].

¹¹ Sadiku et al., [4].

¹² Puschmann & Bastos [1].

¹³ Murphy [6].

¹⁴ Puschmann & Bastos [1].

¹⁵ Some of Ezra Vogel's interview notes and other materials have been electronically processed and organized by the Harvard University Achieves.

While picking up this collection of donations, it was discovered that there was an unpublished manuscript of a posthumous book by Ezra Vogel regarding "Hu Yaobang (胡耀邦)". Therefore, books related to "Hu Yaobang" are not within the scope of this study, as they will be subject to further collation and research by Prof. Charlotte Ikels (Vogel's wife) for the future plan.

2) Data collection and data processing

In order to access the Ezra Vogel data collection and data processing.

Photo compilation¹⁶ & bibliographical creation¹⁷: Preliminary information about the books donated by Vogel's family, including book titles, authors, and publishers, was obtained through on-site photographs of the books. Building upon the basic information, we conducted online searches and compared book images to further acquire details such as publication dates and book types. Subsequently, we compiled a catalog of the books.

Data processing: To ensure uniformity in data format and structure to facilitate data analysis and visualization, firstly, we checked and corrected spelling errors in book titles and authors, and standardizing author names and publisher formats. Then, we thoroughly cleaned the dataset, removing duplicates, resolving inconsistencies, and addressing any missing or incomplete information. Finally, we cross-checked and validated data against external sources or databases to ensure accuracy.

To demonstrate Ezra Vogel's scholarly interests and wide-ranging scholarly pursuits, firstly, we categorized his library collection (Table 1). This categorization shows that he not only focused on books, but also embraced a variety of other types of publications. It showcases the multidisciplinary academic interests and wide range of research areas he covered, underscoring his appreciation of various forms of knowledge resources. In addition, it shows that his collection encompasses a wide range of media and resource types.

The distribution of the volume types in Vogel's library (Table 1) reflects the diversity and breadth of Ezra Vogel's book collection as follows:

Books: The largest type in Vogel's library, totals 3,170 volumes. These books cover a wide range of subjects and fields, including, but not limited, to Chinese studies, Japanese studies, international relations, political economics, social sciences, cultural anthropology, and more. They not only reflect his extensive interests in Asian studies but also encompass interdisciplinary areas.

Documents: The types of "Document (Unidentified)" constitute a significant number, but these are scattered loose papers, due to a lack of detailed content organization. Altogether, 200 documents and lecture notes are only an estimated value, hence, further in-depth analysis of this category was not further pursue. However, it should be emphasized that this volume contains some of the lecture notes with annotations from Vogel's popular core course "Industrial East Asia" at Harvard University, as well as some lectures at Harvard Business School and Kennedy School. The oldest lecture notes can be traced back to 1979.

¹⁶ The on-site photos of "Photo Compilation" were taken by Chunli Li and Nippon Express at Vogel's house in Cambridge, M.A.

¹⁷ 'Bibliography Creation' was a collaborative effort involving Post-doctoral Fellows, Dr. Tianyao Xu and Dr. Jing Jin, from Aichi University, International Center for Chinese Studies, along with the author of this paper. The administrative staff of ICCS also provided valuable assistance.

Journals: The catalog includes 158 journals, which may comprise academic journals, magazines, or periodicals. These journals cover various topics, including research papers, reviews, news, and cultural reports, among others. This indicates his pursuit of various information updates in current academic references and journals.

Table 1: Distribution of Publication Types in Vogel's Library

Type	Quantity
Book	3,170
Document (Unidentified)	200
Journal	158
Report	57
Thesis	37
Dictionary	23
Booklet	5
DVD	2
Photo Essay	1
Map	1
Total	3654

Reports: There are a total of 57 reports, some of which are government or institution reports related to international relations, East Asian affairs, political analysis, and policy recommendations. These reports shed light on his work in government departments or policymaking reflecting his interest in policy research. This is in line with his career as the National Intelligence Council's officer for East Asia with the National Intelligence Council under the Clinton administration from 1993 to 1995.

Thesis: 37 theses, potentially including undergraduate, graduate, or doctoral thesis. These papers span across multiple disciplines, such as Chinese studies, Asian studies, and cultural studies. These theses represent only a fraction of his mentorship of students. Additionally, the annotated lecture notes found in the previously categorized "papers," and the establishment of the "Vogel Juku" over 20 years at his home, highlight his enthusiasm for student guidance and scholarly dissemination.

Dictionaries: In Ezra Vogel's library, dictionaries primarily included those in Chinese, Japanese, French and English. These dictionaries cover language, culture, translation, and various linguistic aspects, reflecting his interest in different languages and cultures. The collection of dictionaries also signifies his strong interest in language studies and cross-cultural communication, providing other researchers with tools and reference materials to understand various cultures and languages.

3) Data cleaning

Subsequent analysis primarily focused on the "Book". However, it is essential to note that the dataset contains some missing information and instances of duplication (multiple entries for the same book). Therefore, data cleansing was performed to ensure data accuracy. The specific operations included:

Data completion: To enhance data completeness, the information has checked and supplemented with missing details such as publication years and author information.

Added data classifications: Based on the OCLC/WorldCat¹⁸ database, we identified and added book categorization.

Data merging: For reprinted books, the earliest available publication year is retained, and if the dataset contained multiple duplicate records for the same book, only one entry was retained.

As a result, we obtained cleaner data (Table 2) comprising 2,808 book entries, including 18 single-authored works by Ezra Vogel¹⁹. With this data as the foundation, we proceeded with subsequent data visualization and statistical analysis.

Table 2: A Part of Bibliographical

Title	Author					Publisher	Publication year	Language	Categorization
	Author	Co-Author1	Co-Author2	Co-Author3	Co-Author4				
This generation : a history of Great Britain and Ireland from 1900 to 1926	Thomas Cox Meech					Dutton	1927	English	History
Personality: A Psychological Interpretation	Gordon Willard Allport					Henry Holt and Company	1937	English	Psychology
An outline of the principles of Sociology	Robert E. Park					Barnes , Noble	1939	English	Sociology
The pocket history of the world	H.G. Wells					Pocket Books	1941	English	History
On Being a Real Person	Harry Emerson Fosdick					Harper & Brothers	1943	English	Psychology
See Here, Private Hargrove	Marion Hargrove					Pocket Books	1943	English	Political Science
People on our side	Edgar Snow					Random House	1944	English	History
The age of Jackson	Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr.					Little, Brown	1944	English	History
Conceived in Liberty	Howard Fast					Penguin Books	1945	English	Language, Linguistics & Literature
Franklin Delano Roosevelt	Donald Porter Geddes					Pocket Books, Inc.	1945	English	History
The Pocket History Of The Second World War	Commager Henry Steele					Pocket Books	1945	English	History
An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy	Gunnar Myrdal					Harper & Brothers	1946	English	History
The unvanquished	Howard Fast					Penguin Books	1946	English	Language, Linguistics & Literature
Democracy in America	Alexis de Tocqueville					Oxford University Press	1947	English	Political Science
The Portable Veblen	Thorstein Veblen					The Viking Press	1948	English	Business & Economics
Essays in Sociological Theory Pure and Applied	Talcott Parsons					Free Press	1949	English	Sociology
Management and the Worker: An Account of a Research Program Conducted by the Western Electric Company, Hawthorne Works, Chicago	Fritz Jules Roethlisberger	William John Dickson	Harold A. Wright			Harvard University Press	1950	English	Business & Economics
Toward a General Theory of Action: theoretical foundations for the social sciences	Talcott Parsons	Edward A. Shils				Harvard University Press	1951	English	Sociology

4) Data analysis methods

This paper utilized Python²⁰ in conjunction with excel, to conduct an analysis of Ezra Vogel's personal

¹⁸ OCLC/WorldCat is a union catalog that itemizes the collections of more than 71,000 institutions (mostly libraries), in many countries, that are current or past members of the OCLC global cooperative. Many of the OCLC member libraries collectively maintain WorldCat's database, one of the world's most comprehensive databases of information about library collections. As of December 2021, WorldCat contained over 540 million bibliographic records in 483 languages, representing over three billion physical and digital library assets, and the WorldCat persons dataset (mined from WorldCat) included over 100 million people.

¹⁹ Translations in different languages are included.

²⁰ Python is a high-level, general-purpose programming language. Its design philosophy emphasizes code

library catalog data using digital humanities²¹ technology. The analysis will primarily focus on the following three aspects.

Statistical analysis: Statistical analysis methods will be employed to understand the general characteristics of the catalog, including book quantity, distribution of publication dates, and more. This would be helpful for preliminary insights into Ezra Vogel's research interests and primary areas of focus.

Text mining analysis: In order to gain a deeper understanding of the contents within the bibliography, we will perform text analysis on the book titles. This will involve keyword extraction and content categorization. For this, we used Python to identify important themes and key research areas present in the bibliography.

Network analysis: A collaborative network analysis will be conducted to identify the scholars with whom Ezra Vogel had close collaborative relationships with. This will aid in revealing his academic network and collaboration circle.

3. The originality and significance

This study represents the first systematic compilation and analysis of Ezra Vogel's personal library, a portion of which was donated to Aichi University. The integration and analysis of this data marks a pioneering effort both domestically and internationally, offering a fresh data source for gaining deeper insights into Ezra Vogel's academic interests and cultural background.

Through statistical analysis and data visualization, this research effectively unveils the characteristics of Ezra Vogel's library collection, his primary academic interests, and his engagement with various cultural domains. Such insights are invaluable for researchers and scholars seeking a comprehensive understanding of Vogel's academic contributions and influence on the world of academia.

Moreover, this study establishes a critical foundation for future investigations into Vogel's academic journey, intellectual heritage, and scholarly exchanges. By analyzing Vogel's library collection, further exploration and discourse on his academic impact and international collaborations can be pursued, providing significant leads and references for related research endeavors.

IV. Visualization and Discussion

Visualizations provide a clear and concise way to convey complex data and findings. This chapter includes charts, graphs, and network diagrams that illustrate key aspects of Ezra Vogel's book collection and academic connections. The visualizations serve as valuable tools for understanding his academic interests and contributions.

Based on these visualization results, this chapter explores a detailed discussion of these findings.

readability with the use of significant indentation. Python is dynamically typed, and garbage collected. It supports multiple programming paradigms, including structured (particularly procedural), object-oriented and functional programming. It is often described as a "batteries included" language due to its comprehensive standard library.
²¹Digital humanities is a field that integrates informatics and the humanities with the aim of gaining new knowledge and perspectives by solving humanistic problems using informatics methods and opening up new fields of informatics using humanistic problems as an opportunity. Digital archives are also one of the most effective ways to publish the results of digital humanities.

1. Language distribution of Ezra Vogel's collection

The language distribution in Vogel's library (Figure 2) reflects his extensive academic interests and research areas. This not only demonstrated his strong interest in Japanese and Chinese studies, but also reflected his exceptional proficiency in languages like Japanese, which had enabled him to succeed in multiple languages and cultural studies.

Figure 2 shows that, the number of English books significantly surpasses other languages in Vogel's library, totaling 2,109. This likely reflected his extensive international academic collaborations and interdisciplinary research. These books cover various topics from Asian studies to international relations on a global scale.

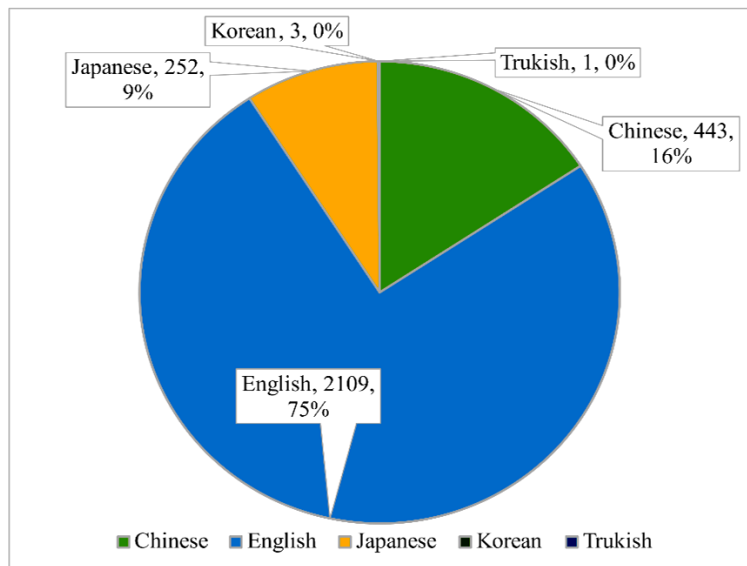


Figure 2: Language Distribution in Vogel's Library²²

Following that, there are 443 Chinese books, and 252 Japanese books. This indicating Vogel's keen interest in Chinese & Japanese studies and a mastery of Chinese & Japanese. This provides a rich resource for in-depth research into Chinese and Japanese history, culture, politics, and society.

In contrast, there are only three Korean books. This does not necessarily imply a lesser degree of interest in Korean studies, but rather reflects the potential reading barriers he had due to his lesser proficiency in the Korean language compared to Chinese and Japanese.

Additionally, there's one Trukish book, which is the Trukish translation of Vogel's own book, *Deng Xiaoping and the Transformation of China*. While there were other translations in the initial collation such as Persian among translations in the initial collation, ultimately those were not donated to Aichi University. Therefore, they were not included in this bibliography. Nevertheless, these findings do highlight an overall international impact of Vogel's works.

²² French was not in this chart, but some French Journals also in this bibliographical.

2. Categorization of Ezra Vogel's collection

Based on the OCLC/WorldCat database, categorization of the Ezra Vogel collection (Figure 3) includes books on various subjects such as history, politics, business and economics, literature, and many more. The collection encompasses a wide range of topics and disciplines, reflecting the diverse interests and expertise of Vogel.

Historical books encompassed the largest amount at 1,296, indicating Vogel's significant focus on historical subjects. Business & Economics followed at 568 books, reflecting his substantial interest in economic matters. Other notable categories include political science (369 books), sociology (228 books), and language, linguistics & literature (117 books), showcasing a diverse range of his academic interests.

By analyzing the distribution of books across different classifications over distinct periods (Figure 4), it is important to understand the distribution of books in different categories. Ezra Vogel's extensive collection is a dynamic canvas of the complexity of its academic focus and expertise. The combined analysis of classification statistics unveils the prominent themes that captured Vogel's scholarly attention.

Steady growth in history books: Starting with his earliest collections, history books, they continued to grow significantly in the late 1950s. This trend may have reflected Vogel's continued interest in the study of history and his concern for the social, political, and economic implications of history in contemporary Asia.

Fluctuations in political science books: There are noticeable fluctuations in the number of political science books across different years, especially from the late 1960s to the early 1970s and the late 1980s to the early 1990s. These fluctuations may be associated with political events, academic trends, and changes in the international landscape. For example, China's accession to the United Nations in 1971, the issuance of Joint Communiqué of PRC and Japan in 1972, the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and South Korea in 1992, and the death of Kim Il Sung in 1994.

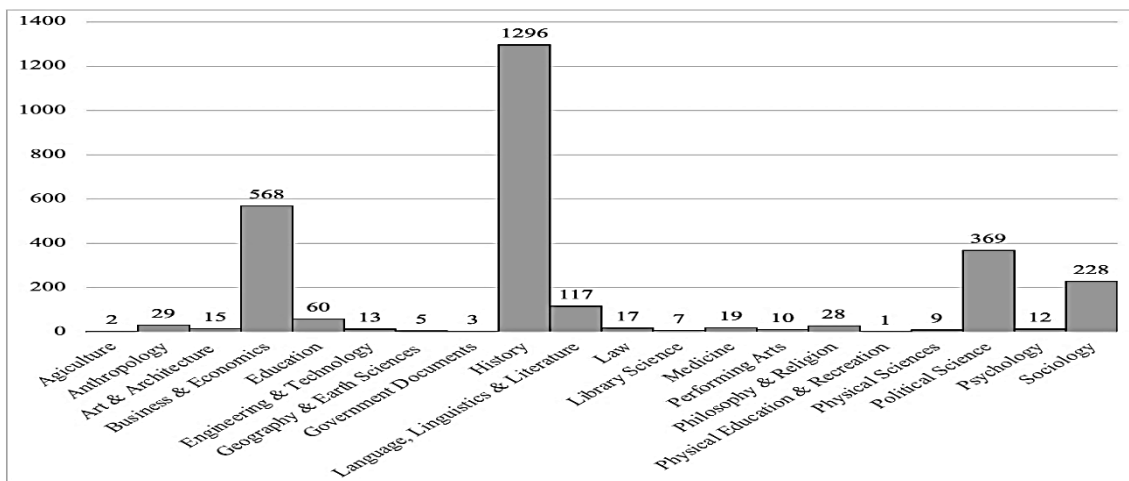


Figure 3: Classification of Books in Vogel's Library

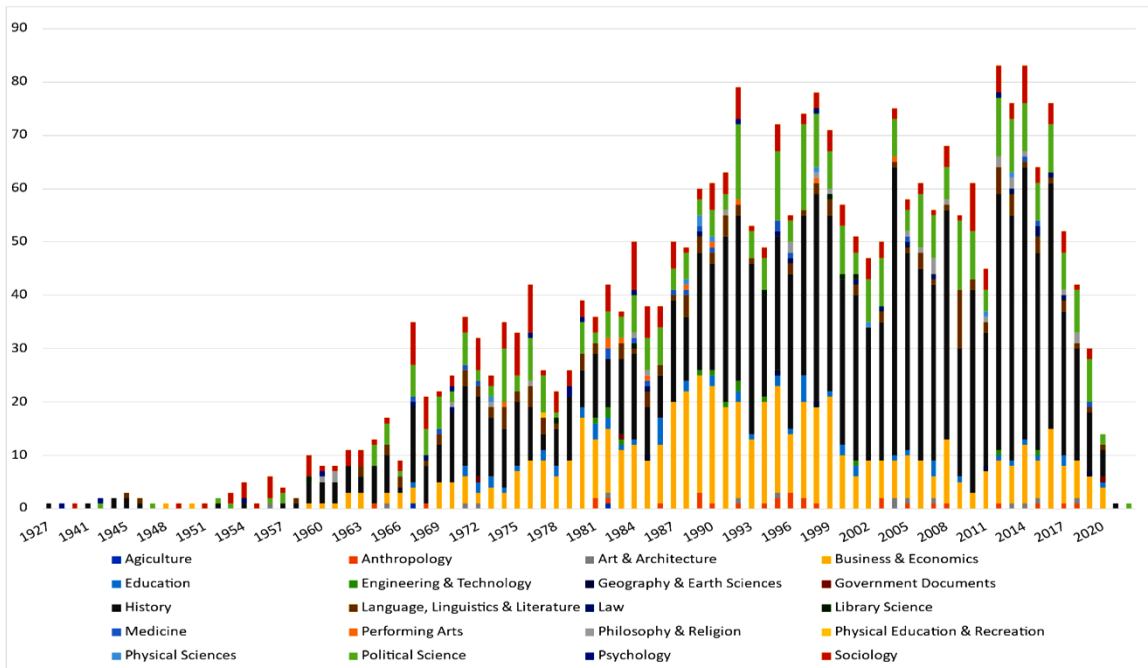


Figure 4: Classification of Vogel's Library on the Timeline

Growth in economics and business books: The number of economics and business books started to rise in the 1960s and experienced significant growth from the late 1970s to the early 2000s, followed by a relatively stable trend. This reflects the growing importance of economics and business fields in academic research.

Changes in social science books: The number of social science books fluctuated significantly across different years but demonstrated a general growth trend over time. This could well be related to Vogel's own sociological background.

Stability in literature and language books: The number of literature and language books remains relatively stable without significant fluctuations. This likely indicates sustained and stable research in these fields, with less susceptibility to external factors.

3. Distribution of authors in Vogel's Library

Ezra Vogel's library contains books published by 2,362 authors (including individual authors and co-authors) (Figure 5 & Figure 6), and 102 institutions or organizations. This data reflects the wide range of authors and publishing institutions in his collection, demonstrating his diverse academic interests and rich academic resources. This also suggests that he may have had extensive research experience collaborating with various authors and institutions.

Growth in economics and business books: The number of economics and business books started to rise in the 1960s and experienced significant growth from the late 1970s to the early 2000s, followed by a relatively stable trend. This reflects the growing importance of economics and business fields in academic research.

Table 3 indicates those authors significant contributions to Vogel's collection.

The international representation of authors like Talcott Parsons, Aurelia George Mulgan, and Gungwu Wang, highlighting Vogel's interest in global perspectives on Asian studies.

Figures such as Deng Xiaopiang, Chen Yun, and Doak Barnett, among others, underscore Vogel's interest in key political and historical figures who have shaped modern Asian history.

Authors with high counts, such as Edwin O. Reischauer, Marius B. Jansen, and Ronald Philip Dore, indicate the depth of scholarship and expertise represented in Vogel's collection.

Table 3: Author Frequency more than 9th

Author	Count	Identity	Author	Count	Identity
城山三郎 (Shiroyama Saburo)	15	Economic history novelist	Robert A. Scalapino	10	American political scientist
李銳 (Li Rui)	12	Historian (Chinese Politics History)	Ronald Philip Dore	9	Sociologist (Japanese Economy)
Joseph S. Nye Jr.	12	American political scientist	Talcott Parsons	9	Sociologist (Classical tradition)
Edwin O. Reischauer	12	Diplomat, Educator	杨栋梁 (Yang Dongliang)	9	Historian (Modern Japanese History)
Joshua A. Fogel	11	Sinologist, Historian, Translator	程中原 (Cheng Zhongyuan)	9	Historian (Chinese Politics History)
John King Fairbank	10	Historian (U.S. – China relations)	加藤嘉一 (Kato Yoshikazu)	9	Columnist
邓小平 (Deng Xiaoping)	10	Politician Paramount leader of China (Dec.1978 to Nov. 1989)			

4. Keywords distribution in Vogel's Library

From a total of 2,808 book titles, first we extracted keywords, and related to countries, regions, areas.

Figure 7 reveals thematic concentrations in Vogel's collection, with the fields of politics, economics, and history. This is consistent with the results in Figure 3.

The figures also show that the authors in Vogel's collection specialized in areas such as China, Japan, and Asia. Therefore, in order to understand the changes in the geographical themes of the Vogel collection in more detail, a more specific analysis was necessary.

Secondly, some specific keywords were replaced with the corresponding country or region names. For example, 'Meiji (明治)' was replaced with 'Japan', and 'Reform and Opening Up (改革开放)' was replaced with 'China.' Afterwards, we created heatmaps (Figure 8 & Figure 9) to visualize the distribution of keywords in these countries or regions across different publication years.

publication counts in the 1980s. This is consistent with the projections in Figure 1 regarding the number of books in the 1980s-1990s collection on globalization.

Overall, this figure illustrates the temporal distribution of publications from different regions in Vogel’s collection. It further corroborates that Vogel's research emphasis and interest were significantly concentrated in Asia. However, it also indicates a broader concern for global issues and globalization.

Figure 9 is a heatmap of the number of publications in the Vogel collection for different countries and regions over time. It indicates that:

Significance of China and Japan: China and Japan stand out for their publication count throughout different eras. China in particular, shows rapid growth in the 1990s and 2000s, while Japan had a significant number of publications in the 1970s and 1980s. This coincides with the timeline of Vogel's research shifting from focusing on Japan to China, especially in regard to Deng Xiaoping.

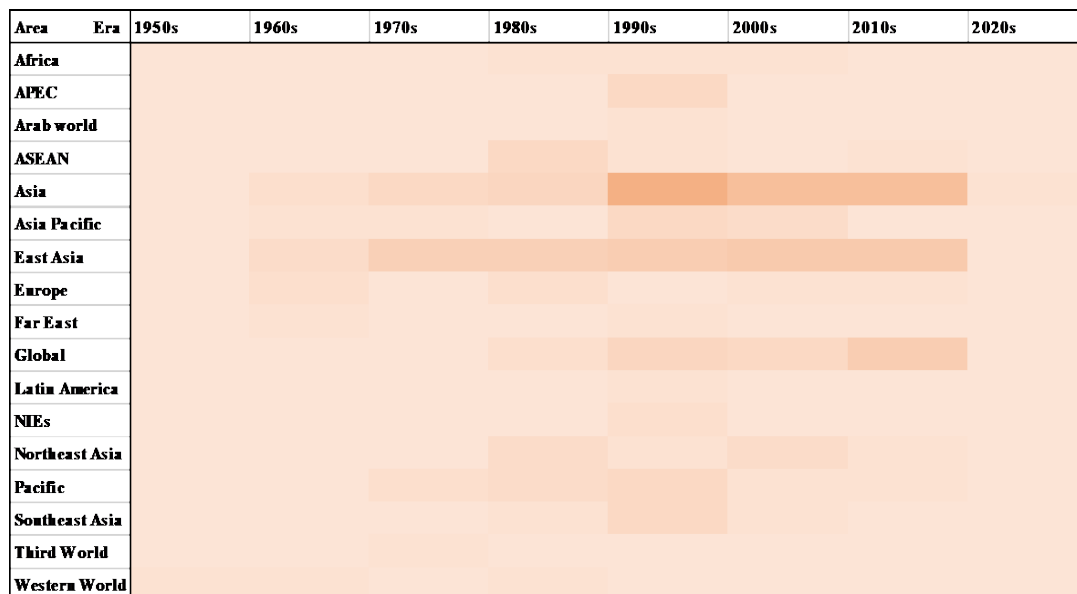


Figure 8: Heatmap of Temporal and Geographical Patterns in Vogel's Library: Based on Keywords (Area) from Title

Contributions of Asian countries: Besides China and Japan, other Asian countries and regions also contributed to the collection, such as Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan, etc., although in lesser quantities compared to China and Japan. The significant increase in these books in the 1990s should be inextricably linked to the publication of Vogel's monograph on *The Four Little Dragons*.

Consistent contribution of the United States: The United States maintains a relatively stable publication count, showing no pronounced trends similar to China or Japan. Upon closer inspection of the titles, it becomes evident that the U.S. emphasizes relationships with other countries or regions, like Japan, China among others. This highlights Vogel's continuous interests in Sino-U.S., Japan-U.S., and Asian-American relations.

Publications from other countries and regions: Most other countries or regions have relatively

fewer publications, with no significant large-scale growth trends. Most of the countries have no publication records in specific eras.



Figure 9: Heatmap of Temporal and Geographical Patterns in Vogel's Library: Based on Keywords (Countries/Regions) from Title

This heatmap reflects the distribution of publication numbers across different countries and regions within Vogel's collection. It demonstrates the distinct prominence of China and Japan in various eras and provides significant insights into the publication trends of different regions across time. Overall, China and Japan hold a dominant position in Vogel's collection, while other Asian countries and regions also fall within his sphere of research interest and focus, consistent with the distribution of published works across different periods.

5. Ezra Vogel's co-authorship network

The co-authorship network of Vogel (Figure 10) reflects his dedication to international collaboration, multidisciplinary research, and in-depth exploration of Chinese and Japanese studies. It accentuates his

profound influence on the field of Asian Studies and the global nature of his academic network. This analysis provides valuable insights into the multifaceted and interconnected world of Asian Studies as shaped by Vogel's contributions.

Most of the co-authors are prominent figures in the field of Asian Studies, and table 4 shows that co-authors in figure 10 come from diverse academic backgrounds and geographic regions, reflecting Vogel's international and interdisciplinary approach to research.

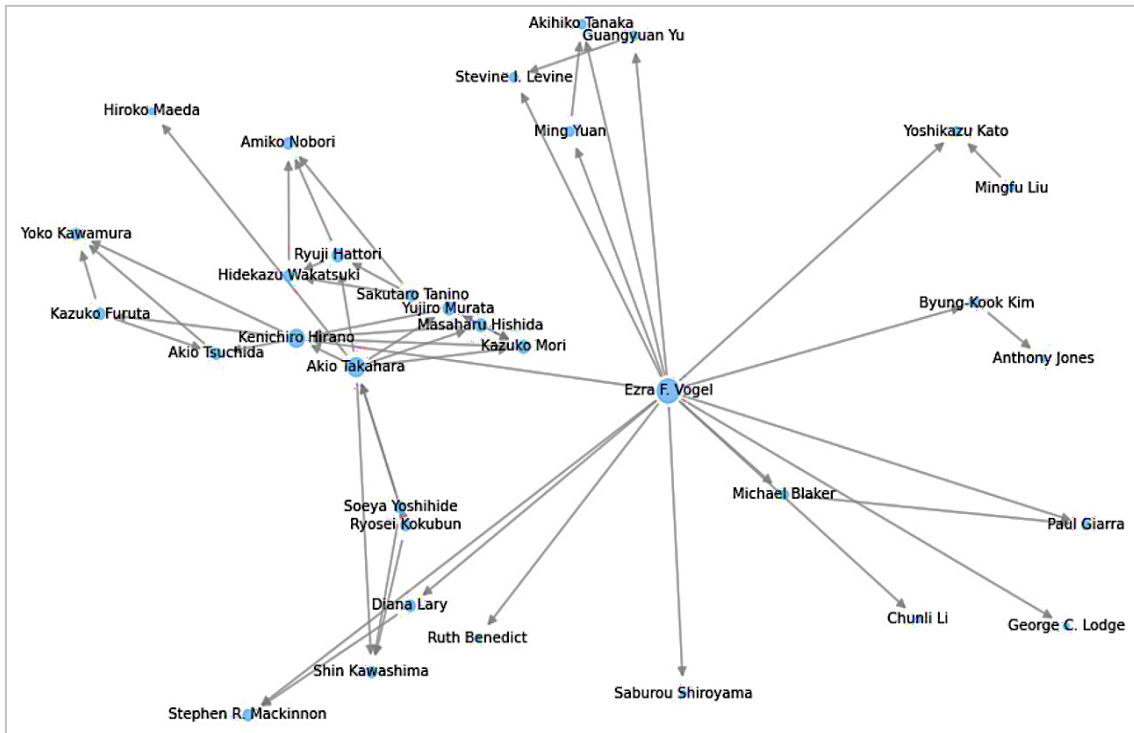


Figure 10: Co-authorship Network with Ezra Vogel in Vogel's Library

Table 4: Fields of Expertise and Locations of Co-authors with Ezra Vogel in his Library

Primary Academic Field	Author	Country
Asian Studies	Akihiko Tanaka	Japan
	Saburo Shiroyama	Japan
	Yutaka Kawashima	Japan
	Keiichirou Hirano	Japan
	Ming Yuan	China
	Deborah Davis	United States
	Stephen R. MacKinnon	United States
	Diana Lary	Canada
	Guangyuan Yu	China
	Stevine I. Levine	United States

	Chunli Li	China
International Relations & Asian Studies	Paul Giarra	United States
	Amitav Acharya	India
	Paul Evans	Canada
International Relations & Political Economy	Michael Blaker	United States
	William Overholt	United States
Management & Organizational Studies	George C. Lodge	United States
Social Sciences & Cultural Anthropology	Ruth Benedict	United States

Diverse academic expertise: The co-authors represent a wide range of academic disciplines, including Chinese studies, Japanese studies, international relations, political science, economics, sociology, history, anthropology, management, and industrial and organizational studies. This diversity indicates Vogel's propensity for multidisciplinary collaboration, which is a hallmark of his scholarly work.

International collaboration: Co-authors from countries such as the United States, Japan, Canada, India, and China highlight the international scope of Vogel's research network. His ability to foster collaborations across borders underscores his influence on the global stage of Asian Studies.

Specialization in Chinese and Japanese studies: Notably, Vogel's co-authorship network includes experts in both Chinese and Japanese studies. This specialization underlines his commitment to in-depth research in these two critical areas of Asian Studies.

Crossing boundaries: The table reveals a network that transcends the boundaries of traditional academic silos. Co-authors from different fields and regions come together, fostering a rich tapestry of ideas and insights. This interdisciplinary and international collaboration enriches the field of Asian Studies.

V. Conclusion

This paper features a thorough examination of Ezra Vogel's personal library collection, examining the quantitative distribution across different categories of books. Through this study, we gain insights into Vogel's academic interests, interdisciplinary involvement, temporal research trends, regional preferences, and the progression of his scholarly endeavors. The analysis presents a detailed overview of Vogel's academic journey, offering nuanced insights into his scholarly contributions. By scrutinizing Vogel's collection, we uncover valuable insights into his academic legacy and present the following key observations.

First, our analysis reveals that the evolution of Ezra Vogel's research methods and themes mirrors, to some extent, the paradigm shift in post-war North American Asian studies.

During the initial phase of Vogel's career, he embodied two pivotal characteristics prevalent in 1960s Asian studies in the United States: 1) A profound comprehension of the long-term societal transformations in Asia, influenced by the introduction of historical sociology by Talcott Parsons in the social sciences. 2)

Extensive utilization of fieldwork in Japan, facilitated by the favorable Japan-US relations at that time, which rendered research investigations in Japan more accessible.

Consequently, this era, particularly in North America and especially in the U.S., witnessed a surge in studies focusing on Japan's modernization and society, exemplified by scholars like Marius B. Jansen.

The popularity of social science research on Japan surged in the United States during that era due to these factors. This trend aligns with the transition observed in Ezra Vogel's library collection, which increasingly emphasized social sciences and studies related to Japan.

Second, upon closer examining his library collections and scholarly achievements, it becomes evident that Ezra Vogel's research focus transitioned from Japan to China at a notably early juncture. This highlights Vogel's discerning ability to anticipate societal shifts within East Asian contexts ahead of his contemporaries.

Recognizing the pivotal role of political institutional changes in societal transformations, Vogel analyzed works like *Canton Under Communism*. This seminal work acknowledged the socio-economic dynamics inherent in political systems beyond the United States, offering valuable insights for scholarly exploration. Moreover, he embraced a developmental outlook in his examination of East Asian societies. Consequently, in 1989, he revisited Guangdong as a subject of study with his publication *One Step Ahead in China: Guangdong Under Reform*, underscoring his profound interest in the region's socio-economic evolution.

Furthermore, these data elucidate Ezra Vogel's enduring interest in social sciences and humanities, as evidenced by the sustained presence of history, sociology, economics, management, anthropology, and literature books across different decades. Moreover, they reflect his appreciation for interdisciplinary studies rather than confining himself to a single field, validating his ability to use societal phenomena as a guiding principle and employ a broad array of social science methodologies in his research endeavors.

Simultaneously, Vogel accentuated the importance of conducting field-based research and establishing extensive connections with political leaders, academics, and prominent figures throughout East Asia. His personal library comprises a wealth of literature authored by influential East Asian political figures, including Jiang Zemin, Yasuhiro Nakasone, Kim Dae-Jung, among others. Consequently, Vogel assumed a dual role as both a scholar and a liaison of exchange and dialogue between the United States and East Asia, bridging the gap between these two regions.

Lastly, it is essential to highlight Ezra Vogel's political astuteness, particularly in his later years when he recognized the significant challenges confronting Sino-Japanese relations. Subsequently, he halted the publication of books related to "Hu Yaobang" and redirected his focus towards authoring *China and Japan: Facing History*.

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