

The 17th Mutual Visit Program between the National Diet Library and the National Library of China

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A NDL delegation visited China for five days from October 14 to 25, 1997, for the 17th Mutual Visit Program between the National Diet Library (NDL) and the National Library of China (NLC). Headed by Mineo Miyawaki, Deputy Librarian, the delegation consisted of the following four other members: Noriyoshi Tsuchiya, Deputy Director of the Acquisitions Department, Hiroshi Ito, Chief of the Indexing Division, Serials Department, Takashi Tomikubo, Senior Librarian of the Special Materials Department, and Shigako Okamura, Reference Librarian of the Overseas Information Division, Research and Legislative Reference Bureau.

This was the 9th visit from the NDL under the program, which was started in 1981. This time the delegates also participated in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the new building and the 85th anniversary of the NLC.

The program comprised the following plenary meeting and two section meetings. Unlike the last time, each section meeting was attended by all the participants.

Plenary Meeting: Functions of national libraries in the digitalization age and possibilities of cooperation between Japanese and Chinese national libraries

The Plenary Meeting in the morning of October 16 opened with a keynote speech by Mr. Miyawaki. He reported that the National Diet Library, in the highly advanced information age, aims to be a library accessible to anyone, at anytime, from anywhere including foreign countries, that is, an electronic library. To achieve this, the NDL is now reorganizing the system of processing bibliographic data, and is promoting the acquisition of electronic publications, the distribution of our databases to the outside of the library, networking through computers and so on. He also said that the NDL understands the significance of information exchange between Japan and China and that it wishes to continue discussing in detail how both libraries should cooperate with each other on the basis of the past 16 Mutual Visit Programs.

Mr. Zhou Heping, Deputy Director, then spoke and stressed that the NLC is meeting challenges in the rapid progress of the highly advanced information age and has introduced plans, which will be completed in 2005, to cope with the situation. In the first phase of the plans, infrastructure in the library, including LAN, will be established and connected to the

information super highway. Then, in the second phase, the NLC will research and establish an electronic library. Mr. Zhou said that he hopes to cooperate in what both libraries can agree upon and what can be done easily, to start with, in the fields of document supply, information and staff exchange and the like.

Section Meeting I: Cooperation in making bibliographic databases

Ms. Sun Beixin, Deputy Director of the NLC, chaired the meeting. There was no report from China, and Mr. Ito and Mr. Tomikubo reported on the development of databases in the National Diet Library and possibilities of cooperation on a bibliographic database of Chinese materials. The latter part is deeply related with an Asian Resource Information Center in the Kansai-kan (tentative name).

The participants of both libraries discussed mainly databases and electronic publications and electronic libraries. The NLC proposed joint development of a Chinese materials database among the NDL, the NLC and, before long, the NACSIS. The Japanese delegates responded that it was possible, for the NACSIS was examining cataloging rules in using CHINA/MARC.

Section Meeting II: Cooperation in document supply – mainly in photocopy service

The National Diet Library and the National Library of China reported on their own photocopy service. Mr. Ito gave a report on problems of copyright and improvement of the service, and new plans of the NDL. Mr. Cao Baohui, Deputy Director of the Book-Collecting and Circulation Department, introduced the service provided both inside and outside of China, mainly in figures.

Both libraries have common problems and common recognition of the significance of the international document supply service, while we have different ideas on how urgent it is to solve these problems.

After the section meetings, the NLC made the following proposals to strengthen our cooperative relations based on the principle of "resource sharing, reciprocity, mutual cooperation, development of the relationship":

1. Mutual Visit Program as before
2. Staff exchange
3. Cooperation in development and use of bibliographic databases
4. Cooperation in document supply service
5. Cooperation in the NDL's acquiring Chinese materials for an Asian Resource Information Center in the Kansai-kan (tentative name)

"Cooperation in NDL's acquiring juvenile materials for the International Library of Children's Literature" was added at the request of NDL. The NLC recognized the proposals to be examined back in Japan, and the Japanese delegates promised to.

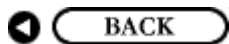
With the Summing-up Meeting held on October 20, the whole agenda of this program was completed. The aim this time was to seek more practical cooperation in the highly advanced information age, and the result was quite fruitful. The proposals from China are now under examination in related departments and the NDL will be able to present our own proposals

to China before long.



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National Library of Korea delegation visits Japan for the first mutual visit program



A National Library of Korea (NLK) delegation visited Japan for a week from November 9 to 16, 1997, on the first mutual visit program with the NDL.

Headed by Mr. Kyung-ku Lee, Chief of the Public Service Division of the NLK, the delegation had two other members: Mr. Min-do Ki, Librarian of the Library Automation Office, and Ms. Jae-sun Lee, Librarian of the Support and Cooperation Division (Ms. Chaesun Cho, one of the staff members of the NLK, now studying at the University of Tokyo, also participated as an auditor in some of the seminars).

1. Planning for the program

The NDL has longed for a regular visit program with the NLK to promote interlibrary cooperation, for exceedingly high numbers of Koreans in the library science field, amongst others ones from the NLK, often visit us these days, and in addition, assistance from Korea is indispensable for us to establish an Asian Resource Information Centre in the Kansai-kan (tentative name) which will open in 2002.

With the start of the fiscal year 1997 in April, the NDL began to consider seriously for such a program, when coincidentally, Mr. Gi-young Jeong, Director of the NLK, sent a letter of proposal for the mutual visit program to Mr. Ogata, Librarian of the NDL. The two libraries agreed that participants would be people in practical services, and that we would hold seminars on three common themes, with keynote speeches.

2. Seminars

Seminars were held for four days, which revealed common issues and differences between the two libraries.

(1) Digital libraries and interlibrary networks

Issues concerning digital libraries and networks were often talked over during the seminars, including the keynote speeches of both libraries. The NLK reported that it has already digitized about 200 items, but they were restricted to special cases such as old official gazettes, rare and old materials, classical literature and some academic magazines because of the copyright issues that bar most of the doctoral dissertations, which are the most frequently used materials, from being digitized.

The NDL reported its efforts on the digital library project and the importance of making a social agreement by cooperating with authors, publishers and related institutions.

The NLK acts as a leader in a Korean national project on digital network, which will soon be

open to the public on the Internet. They asked questions about the NDL's relationships with other institutions such as NACSIS (National Center for Science Information Systems) and JST (Japan Science and Technology Corporation). We answered that we were going to promote the project in loose coordination with them.

(2) Theme 1: Legal deposit system

This subject revealed wide differences between systems in both countries. The Korean legal deposit system began in 1965. In the case of general books, publishers are supposed to deposit eight volumes to four governmental agencies: while in Japan only one copy has to be deposited. Legalization of the digital publications deposit system is a big issue in Korea, as well as in Japan.

Questions and answers over copyright protection and the deposit system, the meaning of recompense and so on were very intriguing, showing our differences clearly.

(3) Theme 2: MARC

KORMARC which is produced by the NLK was settled as the Korean standard (KS) of bibliographical information in 1993. Now it is used in 99% of public libraries, 92% of university libraries and 74% of special libraries. It is also open to the public through the public telecommunication network and PC communication network, and will soon become available on the Internet free of charge.

The NLK delegation questioned the coexistence of JAPAN/MARC and commercial MARCs in Japan. They think a national library should compile the only one MARC in the country. We explained the publications distribution system in Japan, the differences between JAPAN/MARC and commercial MARC, and the usefulness of worksharing.

The delegation also insisted that in principal, databases which are produced at the taxpayers' expense should be free of charge. We explained that there was a law in Japan that says in principal national property must be paid for when used and that it was a crucial issue to be overcome.

The Korean delegates contributed a valuable proposal to cooperate in studying letter cords and MARCs to make Korean and Japanese databases available in both countries, responding to the surging mutual interest and the increasing number of materials on the other country.

(4) Theme 3: User services

The NLK differs from the NDL in user services in many aspects.

When the NLK moved to the new building in 1988, it took the occasion to change its user services drastically, based on the idea that a series of library activities, such as acquisition, organization of materials and preservation, should exist for readers, and also to save the narrow stack space. It abolished all the existing large reading rooms such as the reference books room and the periodicals room, and reorganized them into twenty special materials rooms, according to subjects and materials. It offers on open shelves all the general books after 1980, Korean periodicals of the past two years, and Korean daily newspapers of the past ten years. In 1996, the Information Service Room opened for CD-ROM and Internet

services. "Video on demand" system is also available.

One of the two deposited materials which are meant to be preserved can be used when there are plural calls for one material. Photoduplication service is dealt with in each materials room, rather than in specially located places as in the NDL, and readers can also make copies themselves, which reduces waiting time, but on the other hand causes preservation and copyright problems.

The NLK is open about 327 days of the year, including Saturdays and Sundays, and closed on the second and the fourth Mondays. No national library in the world has more opening days and hours than it does, which loads staff members with excessive work, they said. It aims to change into a national reference library in the future, departing from its present character of a public library.

3. Conclusion

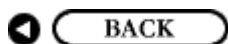
Lively discussion, and questions and answers in the seminars were very intriguing and greatly added to mutual understanding. The delegation visited the Asian Materials Division and other sections of the NDL. They also showed us how to operate KORMARC.

Owing to the attractive personality of each member of the delegation, in just a few days we had got to know each other as though we had been acquaintances for ten years. Mr. Lee was an expert librarian who made firm discussion, while sometimes making the whole audience roar with laughter with his great sense of humor. Mr. Ki's logic was precise, as you would expect of a specialist in computer and MARC. He kept on asking questions eagerly until he got convinced. Many of Ms. Lee's questions were so acute that it was often hard for us to answer. Her Japanese acquired in a Japan Foundation program was a lot of help to us.

Despite the tight schedule, the delegation filled in visits to NACSIS, Waseda University Library and Urayasu Municipal Library. We appreciate the kindness extended by these institutions.

To exchange and share MARC between both libraries is critical, as Mr. Ki pointed out in his paper. One of the NDL participants reviewed the program and said that both libraries had common roles as national libraries even if the ways to achieve them were different from each other.

The second mutual visit program is planned to be held this autumn, with an NDL delegation visiting Korea this time.



NDL Newsletter No. 106, March 1998

The Seventh Japan–Russia Bilateral Seminar and Open Lecture Meeting



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The National Diet Library (NDL) held the seventh Japan–Russia Bilateral Seminar *Digital Library and Library Cooperation* from November 25 to December 3, 1997 in Tokyo at the NDL. During the Seminar we also had an open lecture meeting *From USSR to Russia* under the joint auspices of the Japan Library Association and the Japan Foundation.

The first (March, 1990), the third (October to November, 1993) and the fifth (November, 1995) seminars between the NDL and the Russian State Library (RSL, Moscow) were held in Japan and the second (October 1992), the fourth (November, 1994) and the sixth (September to October, 1996) in Russia. The seventh seminar saw the attendance of Dr. Vladimir K. Egorov, Director, RSL, who managed to make his way to Japan on November 28 in spite of urgent duties in his own library, Dr. Konstantin V. Vigourski, Deputy Director, Scientific–Research Center, RSL and Dr. Vladimir N. Zaitsev, Director, National Library of Russia (NLR, St. Petersburg). This was the first time the NLR took part in a bilateral seminar.

The Seminar consisted of the following four sections:

Section I November 27 morning

Section I was held in the morning of November 27, chaired by Mr. Mineo Miyawaki, Deputy Librarian of the NDL. It began with opening addresses by Mr. Shin-ichiro Ogata, NDL Librarian and by Dr. Zaitsev.

First speaker was Dr. Vigourski whose report, titled *The Digital Library Creation Program in the Russian State Library*, outlined the ongoing project which started in 1996 as well as his viewpoints about what a digital library is or should be generally and in Russia specifically.

Following him, Mr. Kunihiro Shimada, Library Counselor, Administrative Department, NDL, made a speech under the title *–Digital Library Plans in Japan focusing on the NDL Electronic Library Project–*, in which he drew a comprehensive picture of domestic trial studies on the digital library, mainly of the NDL.

Section II November 27 afternoon

After a lunch break, Section II started with the presentation of Ms. Kuniko Kameda, Director, the Ueno Branch Library, titled *International Library of Children’s Literature and digitization projects*. She introduced the International Library of Children’s Literature (tentative name) project; how it has come about, its fundamental concepts, its expected functions and services, the range of collections and finally, the digitization.

A digital library demonstration by the Planning Division of the NDL followed Section II.

Section III November 28 morning

Dr. Zaitsev, the first speaker of the day, spoke under the title *Computerization problems of Libraries in Russia –brief overview of“ LIBNET “program–*. He sketched the present state and problems of LIBNET, which aims to set up premises for library computer networks all over Russia in 1998–2001. After Dr. Zaitsev’s presentation, Mr. Takao Shimamura, Director, Institute of Library and Information Science of the NDL, gave a talk titled Union Catalog Network Projects in Japan. He summarized the past (mainly book form) and present (computer-oriented) efforts at compiling Union Catalogs around Japan and drew attention to the NDL’s recent National Union Catalog Network Project.

Section IV November 28 afternoon

Dr. Egorov participated from this session. Starting with a short greeting, he made a report titled *The Oriental Centre of the Russian State Library –past, present and future –*. He explained the history of the center, its collections, especially Japan-related ones, its present state and a possible automation project.

Each section was followed by a Q&A session, in which the audience assailed the presenters with a barrage of questions.

On November 29 and 30 three of the delegation enjoyed a short excursion to Kamakura , one of Japan’s ancient capitals, and sightseeing in Tokyo.

On December 1 a special open lecture meeting was held at the NDL.

Open Lecture Meeting From *USSR to Russia* December 1

The special lecture meeting began at 2 p.m. on December 1 with about 70 people (including more than 30 from outside institutions) attending. Dr. Egorov spoke on various aspects of structural change in the post-soviet society, under the title of *From USSR to Russia: Cultural and Social Changes*. During the Gorbachev era, he assisted the then president as the person in charge of cultural and religious issues. At the end of his outspoken lecture Dr. Egorov stressed that despite all problems, they had a good basis to create a civilized social and cultural policy.

Following him, Dr. Zaitsev gave a lecture titled *From USSR to Russia: Library and Publishing World* as the President of the Russian Library Association. He outlined large organizational transformations, changes of library functions, new national policies, democratization movements and so forth.

A Q &A session followed. It was especially lively as participants tried to get the most out of the meeting.

On December 1, before the open lecture meeting, the delegation visited NACSIS (National Center for Science Information Systems) and the Russian Embassy. On December 2 Dr. Vigourski visited the NEC, and Dr. Egorov Waseda University the Center for Scholarly Information.

Near the close of the visit, the NDL and the delegation had a meeting and confirmed that both sides would seek an even closer cooperative relationship beneficial to both sides on the basis of the better mutual understanding already established through previous annual seminars.



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News

Report from the Digital Publications Committee of the Council on the Legal Deposit System



The Council on the Legal Deposit System, which was established in March 1997 as an advisory organ of the National Diet Librarian to examine the Japanese legal deposit system in the 21st century, set up the Digital Publications Committee to examine especially issues of dealing with digital publications (a related article is on *No. 103*).

In the second meeting of the council in November 1997, the committee reported their conclusions so far drawn from examination of the present state and tendency of digital publications, functions of a national library and legislative issues of legal deposit of the publications. The report said that packaged digital publications including CD-ROMs are to be collected through legal deposit, which requires amendment of the law, and that publications on the network are not to be the subject of legal deposit for the time being, and should be acquired selectively by contract.

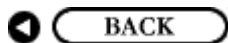
The council will hold its third meeting in March 1998 to discuss the final report to be made by the committee, and is going to submit its own interim report in May. Materials related to the council including a full text of this report will be available, only in Japanese, through the Internet on the National Diet Library Web site (<http://www.ndl.go.jp/index.html>).



National Diet Library Newsletter

NDL Newsletter No. 106, March 1998

Article **The National Diet Library in the world:** providing information about Japan in the network era



Preface

I was working for the International Cooperation Division, Library Cooperation Department, for two years until March 1997. Concisely speaking, the Division is the window for the circulation of people, materials and information between Japan and overseas countries.

In this paper, I would like to describe what the National Diet Library (NDL) is expected to do, especially what overseas libraries expect from us in respect of providing bibliographic information bases for Japanese studies, easy and prompt contents provision, and support to overseas Japanese studies libraries.

To make it more concrete, I would like to present six cases I encountered.

Activities and role of a national library

Before presenting the cases, I think I should refer to our role as a national library here, though it might lengthen this draft.

The NDL fulfills the role of a parliamentary and national library, and as the only deposit library in Japan, based on its comprehensive collection that has been preserved for the future, it prepares the "Japanese national bibliography," JAPAN/MARC (since 1981) and J-BISC in the form of CD-ROM (since 1988). Online databases are open to prefectural and major municipal libraries.

We have collected by international exchange governmental publications which are otherwise difficult to acquire. We also make efforts to collect materials on Japan published in overseas countries as one of our most important policies. International lending, photoduplication and reference services are also provided.

We send some officers to IFLA, and act as the Asia Regional Center for the IFLA-PAC (Preservation and Conservation) program, and since 1976 by undertaking the work of the Japan Center for ISDS (International Serials Data System), we have contributed to the standardization of bibliographic information. In reference to domestic cooperation, in addition to the lending, reference and photoduplication services, we send out guidebooks on our services, and hold Interlibrary Cooperation Seminars.

Taking these activities into account, the NDL seems to be fulfilling its role as a national library positively and energetically. In an international context, how are they estimated, and

what are the issues to be worked out?



Case 1: A stir created by discontinuance of Japanese Periodicals

Index in book form

Japanese Periodicals Index is a useful tool for retrieving articles carried in major Japanese periodicals. Its publication in book form ended in January 1996, and it is now provided in the form of database and CD-ROM. At the same time, we diminished its time lag and increased the number of periodicals and articles contained, which many people welcomed. To overseas libraries, however, it was a bombshell, because many of them cannot afford to subscribe to the CD-ROM.

Better ways have been devised to provide the Japanese Periodicals Index, such as service via NACSIS-IR (the information retrieval service of the National Center for Science Information Systems), CD-ROM software applicable to Windows, PC communications, and the Internet.

Case 2: Discussion at CULCON (United States-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Exchange)

CULCON was established in 1961 by the agreement of the then Prime Minister Ikeda and the then President Kennedy, and has been held biennially.

In the 17th meeting in 1995, a working group was established to remove obstacles to resource sharing, and in the 18th meeting in 1997, in a discussion over access to the information super highway, US delegates asked those from Japan to make it easier to access our bibliographic data, and consider a convenient system of payment.



Case 3: Cooperation in the preparation of the Maison de la Culture du Japon ? Paris Library

Maison de la Culture du Japon ? Paris opened in 1997. Its role is to provide a place for European people who wish to get a deeper knowledge of Japan and Asia, and one of the goals to fulfill this purpose is to offer a wide variety of up to date information, and the Library is expected to become important in being responsible for the task.

Responding to a request of the planning office, we conferred with them about many things, from the concept of the Library, selection and retrieval system, including the significance of librarians. Since April 1997, one of our staff members has been seconded to cooperate in the preparation of the Library, I believe it will be an important base offering Japanese information, in addition to Japanisches Kulturinstitut (Cologne), Istituto Giapponese di Cultura (Rome), and Japanisch-Deutsches Zentrum Berlin.

Case 4: Training Program for Senior Japanese Studies Librarians

From February 17 to March 7, 1997, a Training Program for Senior Japanese Studies Librarians was held under the joint auspices of the Japan Foundation and the NDJ. The

Program was a result of the cooperative efforts of the related organizations. The participants were eleven people from China, North and South America, Australia and Europe.

The aims of the Program were:

(1) to renew and deepen the knowledge of materials and information on Japan, (2) to improve the existing methods in handling Japanese-language materials and to learn new methods, (3) to share experience and develop human networks.

Among the subjects were "Processing of Japanese books and JAPAN/MARC," "Practice of J-BISC," "Digital information and digital library services" and a two-day training program at NACSIS. They also visited six related institutions.

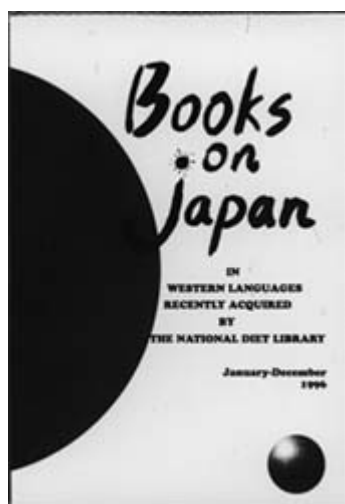
They showed a high expectation of continual and systematic support such as this program. Comments of participants are carried in *National Diet Library Newsletter* No. 103 (June 1997).



Case 5: Introduction of our activities through English media

National Diet Library Newsletter, which is our English public relations magazine, is issued quarterly and distributed mainly to our exchange partners. It saw its 100th volume in 1996, and its contents are also carried on our Web site.

CDNLAO Newsletter is edited and distributed by the NDL on behalf of the members of the Conference of Directors of National Libraries in Asia and Oceania, following the recommendation of the second CDNLAO meeting in Tokyo in 1982 to publish and distribute a newsletter which will help librarians in the Asia and Oceania region to exchange information effectively. It has been issued since 1983, though the title has changed slightly.



Books on Japan (officially, Books on Japan in western languages recently acquired by the NDL) dates from 1961, though the format has changed since then. To acquire overseas materials on Japan is one of our important acquisition policies. We acquire materials in English, French, German and Italian by blanket order, and other languages by selective purchase or international exchange. Books on Japan is the fruit of such efforts. Japanese studies overseas are sometimes conducted based on documents written in languages other

than Japanese. Prompt service of up to date Books on Japan is a definite need.

Case 6: International use of library materials

Since 1960, when the NDL officially affiliated to the IFLA international lending system, we have been lending materials to overseas libraries and institutions (not to individuals).

We have provided a photoduplication service since 1953, for which we also respond to individual applications. You can pay for international photoduplication service in such ways as bank transfer, foreign postal money order, or check. A high bank charge is added to bank transfer and check, which might not only be a serious obstacle to dispatching Japanese information, but could also be regarded as an excessive charge by foreign countries. The International Cooperation Division and the Photoduplication Division are now working on this matter.

We render reference service to overseas libraries, institutions and individuals. Among reference requests from individuals, I sometimes found vague inquiries about Japan, and felt the necessity of cooperating with libraries in the applicants' country.



Summary

Some of the achievements the NDL can be proud of as a national library are the information bases we have been making, such as an enormous bibliographic data input into computer that will soon have a range of about 130 years, and the fact that we are providing an article index, the Japanese Periodicals Index.

It is an era in which every country delivers information which circulates worldwide via networks, and I think "global work sharing" is necessary now. As for publication, each country should be responsible for its domestic materials, and it is important for national libraries or organizations which have similar functions not only to prepare bibliographic data but also to assure worldwide access to them.

Concerning the governmental publications, Canada is experimenting on providing them via Internet. Mutual access to governmental publications will be important from now on. Taking all this into account, the most significant task for us is to make it clear to other countries where to make contact to get information on and contents of Japanese publications.

One difficult problem that hampers users in accessing Japanese information is the Japanese language itself, in which most of the information on Japan is provided. I would like to expect that development in Japanese language education abroad will solve it, though this is admittedly a roundabout route. The Japan Foundation has been tackling the problem positively. One of its programs is the Japanese-language Study Program for Librarians. It has been held at the Japan Foundation Japanese Language Institute in Urawa, Saitama Prefecture, and at the Japanese Language Institute, Kansai from 1997.

Conclusion

It will soon be 50 years since the NDL was established in 1948.

I think it is our duty to make our collection, which ranges over 1,200 years, fully available to readers, whether the media are paper or electronics. We have to be the reliable provider of Japanese information for foreign countries as well as in Japan.

For that purpose, we should rapidly make an environment for offering bibliographic data. Japanese studies librarians overseas, who act as Japanese cultural attach?s, and at the same time support the NDL, are waiting for our improved service eagerly. I think the mutual relationship between Japanese studies libraries overseas and the NDL is important.

Supporting Japanese studies libraries abroad contributes to the global distribution of information on Japan. The role of the NDL is not small for Japan to link to the world via networks.

Takao Murayama
Chief, Branch Libraries Division,
Library Cooperation Department



National Diet Library Newsletter

NDL Newsletter No. 106, March 1998

GUIDE



NDL International Services

International Interlibrary Loan Service The National Diet Library lends books from its collections to overseas libraries and research institutions, not to individuals, though the materials that can be lent are restricted to rather narrow categories. The following are not available for loan:

- Rare and precious materials, deposited documents, reference books, pamphlets, serial publications, audio/visual records, and microforms
- Materials difficult to transfer, and materials liable to loss or damage
- Materials which the Librarian considers it improper to lend

The number of volumes to be lent is ten or fewer including unreturned volumes, and the period of loan is a maximum of one month exclusive of the time required for transportation.

Libraries that wish to borrow materials are requested to fill in the form, NDL Request Form for Loan/Photoduplication, and forward it to the following address:

Library Cooperation Department
National Diet Library
1-10-1 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8924, JAPAN

Materials to be lent will be sent by registered mail at the expense of the NDL.

Borrowed materials should be returned by registered mail at the expense of the borrowing library. In returning the materials, the borrowing library is required to follow the directions set forth by the NDL with regard to packaging, etc. Borrowed materials are to be used only inside the library, and are not to be copied.

When the borrowing library fails to receive an item or receives it in damaged condition, or discovers loss or damage while in its keeping or when about to return it to the NDL, the library is asked to immediately notify the NDL.

When a borrowed material is lost or damaged between the time of receipt and return, the borrowing library is asked to provide the NDL with an appropriate replacement copy or make compensation for the loss or damage in accordance with the policy of the NDL.

The guide and NDL request forms will be sent on application. Please write to the above address.

International Photocopy Service

The National Diet Library offers photocopy service to libraries and individuals. We will provide photoduplicate copies of items in its collections but in principle, only of parts of each item. Requests for photoduplication of copyrighted publications are accepted when the written permission of the copyright holder accompanies the request, or when only one copy of part of any publication is wanted for private study for purposes of research, without any intention to publish it or to profit by it.

The applicant is requested to fill in the same form with that of interlibrary loan service, and forward it to the address above.

Those who wish to obtain photoduplicate copies of rare books or the whole of any publication are requested to write to the National Diet Library in advance for permission.

Photocopying of any items in our rare book collection is not permitted.

The charges must be paid in Japanese Yen by International Postal Money Order, Banker's Transfer or Bank Draft payable in Tokyo upon receipt of the Invoice which will be sent to the applicant after the forwarding of a photocopy.

Rate schedule as well as the guide and NDL request forms will be sent. Please write to the above address.

International Reference Service

The National Diet Library offers reference service to libraries and individuals.

The NDL does not accept reference inquiries seeking appraisal of old archival documents, objects of fine art, etc., legal and medical consultations, reading of written records, translation, making bibliographies covering all kinds of information, assistance in school assignments and information on matters that are considered inappropriate for the NDL to give.

Applications should be made in written form. There is no standard form.



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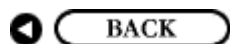
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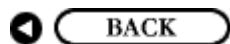
New Publication from NDL



*Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan Tokubetsu Shiryoshitu Shozo Imin Kankei Shiryō Mokuroku =
Catalog of Materials Related to Japanese Immigrants Collected by the Special Materials
Room of the National Diet Library*

Compiled by the Special Materials Department and published in December 1997. 177p. 26 cm. Not for sale. Available at the NDL, prefectural and major municipal libraries in Japan.

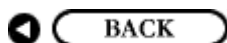
Contains about 2,300 materials related to Japanese immigrants (1,400 titles of Japanese and foreign books, 500 titles of Japanese and foreign periodicals and 400 items of other materials) mostly from Latin American countries. They were collected by specially-dispatched NDL staff members during the period FY1984–FY1995.



National Diet Library Newsletter

NDL Newsletter No. 106, March 1998

Selected List of Articles from NDL and JLA periodicals (Text in Japanese)



NATIONAL DIET LIBRARY MONTHLY BULLETIN

No. 441 December 1997

National bibliography in Japan: present and future

Mieko Hirano

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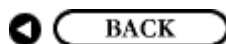


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Bankoku koho (wakokubon) (call number: Documents relating to Miyoji Ito: 215)



At the end of the Qing dynasty, after defeat in the Opium Wars, some people in the intellectual class in China felt it necessary to be well-informed about the situation in other countries. Just then, it was permitted for Chinese to be a Christian by such agreements as the Treaty of Tianjin and the Treaty of Beijing. Many missionaries visited China and, while they were engaged in missionary work, translated Western books in various fields into Chinese and published them to introduce studies and cultures of western countries.

Bankoku koho, is one of those books. It was translated by William Martin, an American missionary, from the "Elements of international law" written by Henry Wheaton, and published in Beijing in 1864. William Martin was also a teacher of English and international law in Keishi-Daigakudo, which is now the Beijing University, and became the president of the school.

In 1865, soon after its publication in China, "Bankoku koho" was reissued in Japan, with Japanese readings added, by kaiseijo, an official center of the Tokugawa Shogunate for the study of Western learning. In those days, at the end of the Shogunate, very few people could read books in western languages, and therefore "Bankoku koho" was really welcomed especially by the authorities, who realized keenly the lack of their knowledge of international law in dealing with diplomatic problems. It was highly regarded from that time until the middle of the Meiji Era, which followed the Tokugawa Shogunate, as a textbook and reference book in many schools.

The "Bankoku koho" in the National Diet Library was once owned by Miyoji Itô, one of the

men who drew up some laws including the Meiji Constitution. It is not the first edition of the book. It was originally in six volumes and was later rebound into two volumes.

