



## The 3rd Mutual Visit Program between the National Diet Library and the National Library of Korea

A National Library of Korea (NLK) delegation visited Japan from May 24 to 31 on the 3rd mutual visit program between NDL and NLK. The program started two years ago to promote interlibrary cooperation and to further strengthen mutual understanding. Headed by Mr. In-Yon Shin, Chief of the Public Service Division, this delegation of this time had the following other members: Ms. Chiju Lee, Assistant Director of the Library Automation Office, and Ms. Jeong-Won Han, Librarian of the Acquisition and Technical Service Division.

The program consisted mainly of a seminar and study visits to the Oriental Library (Branch of the NDL), the Waseda University Library and the Osaka Public Library. The three-day seminar was composed of three sessions: the first session for keynote speeches, the second on the subject "Libraries and copyright" and the third for conclusions.

We introduce here summaries of the speeches given in the seminar, in particular focusing on those of the NLK.



Picture from left

**Mr. Naotake Ito**

(Deputy Librarian, NDL)

**Ms. Chiju Lee**

(from NLK)

**Mr. In-Yon Shin**

(from NLK)

**Mr. Masao Tobari**

(Librarian, NDL)

**Ms. Jeong-Won Han**

(from NLK)

Seminar I : Opening session (Keynote speeches)

**"The role of the national library in the intellectual information society"**

by Mr. In-Yon Shin, Chief of the Public Service Division of the NLK

The NLK has the following important projects: 1. Opening of the doctoral dissertations library, 2. Promotion of legal deposit of electronic publications, 3. Construction of the National Library of Children's Literature (provisional name)

In the NLK, demand for doctoral dissertations is relatively high, which causes some

problems such as damage of materials and long waiting-time for access to materials. So, its annex, which has functioned as a model library for public libraries, is to be converted into a specialized library for doctoral dissertations next September. It is expected that the materials will be better preserved and users will be able to access the materials more easily in the new environment.

With regard to electronic publications, which are rapidly increasing, we should examine a more effective way to collect and provide them. Although we have already begun to acquire packaged ones such as CD-ROMs, the problem of how to collect networked electronic publications remains still unsettled. We might make them transmitted via network for legal deposit and process them so that we can provide them on our homepage. But, there are some difficulties to be resolved, including the restrictions of the copyright law.

The plan of the National Library of Children's Literature was announced only at the beginning of this year. The new Library will be constructed within easy access of Seoul and will be opened in the year 2002. Its purpose is to provide children with the proper environment for cultivating their thinking faculties and creativity.

Besides these projects, the NLK attaches importance to the following issues in order to meet the needs of the times : measures for preservation and conservation of printed materials, construction of an interlibrary network, reinforcement of the training of librarians, improvement of services for users, and decision of a development plan. Libraries are turning from "library as institution" into "library as intellectual system" and the services provided by libraries are also obliged to change. However, I think that the *raison d'être* of the "library as institution" which stores original printed materials and offers them to users will be unchanged. We should develop the traditional services and harmonize them with the new functions, such as an electronic library. I think that this is the path upon which national libraries should advance.

### **"The National Diet Library heading for the 21st century : project for the three-libraries system"**

by Mr. Noriyoshi Tsuchiya, Deputy Director of the Administrative Department of the NDL

The NDL has two major projects : construction of the Kansai-kan(provisional name) and opening of the International Library of Children's Literature, for which we are actively preparing. At the same time, the functions of the Tokyo main library also have to be reconsidered. The NDL is required to fulfil its mission in the new environment enhanced by the progress of information technology. In this context, the NDL of the 21st century will be obliged to change in every respect. We are taking a fresh look at the work system and the services of the NDL. The services provided in the three libraries of the NDL will have to meet the demands of the information society of today.

We are preparing to provide digitized materials via networks as one of the services of the International Library of Children's Literature which will open partially next May. This service will be precursory for the electronic library services which the NDL will develop on

a large scale in the future.

With the opening of the Kansai-kan in 2002, the three libraries of the NDL will have to be run as a harmonious whole. With this aim, the NDL has started system planning for the Electronic Library Infrastructure System. This system is not only the infrastructure on which the electronic library will operate, but also the prerequisite for the three libraries of the NDL to fully perform each unique function in one integrated network system. When the system is completed, the Tokyo main library, the Kansai-kan and the International Library of Children's Literature, which are physically separated, will be organically linked up and work efficiently with the new functions of the electronic library.



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Seminar II : Libraries and copyright

Seminar II : (Subject : Libraries and copyright)

### **“Electronic library and copyright law”**

by Ms. Chiju Lee, Assistant Director of the Library Automation Office of the NLK

The rapid development of information-communication technology has made libraries change. The demand of library users to use library materials through the information network system is increasing. In this situation, every country is planning the construction of an electronic library, which is based upon digitized library materials. Yet, digitization of library materials is closely connected to the copyright problem.

The principal object of the copyright law is to protect the rights of copyright holders as well as to ensure fair availability of works. Generally speaking, however, these two principles are often contradictory to each other. Therefore, the copyright law has also an important function by which it should manage to harmonize them. So, also the Korean Copyright Law has an article which limits the rights of copyright holders in order to ensure users' convenience for loan and photocopying in libraries.

Digitization of library materials for the electronic library is regarded as “reproduction” in the concept of the Copyright Law. Reproduction of a whole work for the purpose of preserving library materials is permitted, but for the purpose of use by the public it might be against the law.

In Korea, the project of the construction of the electronic library system is now in process as a national project, and seven libraries are participating in the project. They are digitizing their own library materials to produce text databases. However, the above-mentioned

problem might prohibit them from providing not only the digitized materials of the other libraries via networks but also their own. Besides, there are also many other problems which are caused by the copyright law. So, for the development of the electronic library, it will be necessary to study the possibility of introducing various measures which will successfully deal with copyright problems.

In Korea, the "Electronic Library" is much anticipated as a nationwide information system, and for this project the Government has spent a lot of money. If the functions of the electronic library are seriously limited by the Copyright Law, it is feared that the investment for the project will result in a great waste. We think that the digitization of library materials for the electronic library will contribute to the development of the culture. From this point of view, we should ask for the revision of the Law and the build-up of an institutional scheme which will promote the development of the electronic library without infringing the rights of copyright holders.

**"The development of copyright clearance for the library service in Japan – focusing upon measures for the electronic library"**

by Mr. Ryoichi Minami, Head of the Archives and Documents Section of the NDL

In Japan also, the Copyright Law has provisions which limit the rights of copyright holders, having regard to a just and fair use of works as cultural products. In the Japanese Copyright Law, as in the Korean Copyright Law, the provisions of limitations on copyright prescribed for library service are only those which concern reproduction in and by libraries. Reproduction of works in libraries is permitted only for limited cases and purposes under some strict conditions. These conditions are so restricted that the provisions of limitations on copyright cannot be applied to new types of library services such as electronic library service. For example, digitization of library materials for the purpose of transmission via networks should also require the permission of the copyright holders.

These are some possible ways of copyright clearance for the electronic library services:

1. To negotiate directly with individual copyright holders.
2. To negotiate with copyright clearance organizations for the works which are entrusted to them.
3. To digitize only the works which were permitted by copyright holders in advance.

Each has both merits and demerits. For copyright clearance, the NDL makes it a rule to negotiate with copyright clearance organizations, and when necessary, negotiates directly with copyright holders, too.

Recently, the NDL has been engaged in obtaining the consent of copyright holders for every work which must be digitized for the Picture Book Gallery, part of the International Library of Children's Literature. We have made every effort to locate copyright holders, appealing for information about the works whose copyright holders are unknown.

Notwithstanding these efforts, copyright holders of many works remained unidentified. For these works, we'd applied for a compulsory license issued by the Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, and he issued this license to us.

This is only one example of copyright clearance for the electronic library service. We need

to go on wrestling with the copyright clearance problem in order to offer new types of library services, such as electronic library service, fax delivery service, et al..

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## National Diet Library's FY1999 Budget

The fiscal 1999 budget bill passed the National Diet on March 17, 1999.

The total amount of the initial budget granted for NDL is 25,371,216,000 yen for FY1999 starting April 1999. An increase of 1,997,236,000 yen (8.5%) over the FY1998 level is mainly attributed to the increase in the expenses for construction of the new facility "Kansai-kan" (tentative name).



The composition of the total budget is:

- Salary and personnel expenses 40.1% (41.4% in FY98)
- Acquisition of library materials 5.4% (5.3%)
- Development of information systems 7.0% (4.6%)
- Office expenses 8.7% (8.4%)
- Buildings and facilities 38.8% (40.3%)

The following are major expenditures of the FY1999 budget:

### 1. Kansai-kan Project

Approximately 8.7 billion yen is appropriated for construction of the new facility Kansai-kan (tentative name) including 6 billion yen for the construction of framework of the building and 2.7 billion yen for facilities. As a result of the budget, the project took a step forward to the opening in FY2002.

### 2. International Library of Children's Literature

In expectation of the opening of the International Library of Children's Literature in 2000 (first stage), appropriations have been made for renovating of the Ueno Branch Library, purchasing foreign children's books, developing information systems for children's books, and preparing for the opening.

### 3. Information systems

After the opening, the Kansai-kan will work in tandem with the Tokyo main library. It is indispensable to build highly advanced information systems including electronic library

functions. For this purpose, research expenses and expenses for outline planning of the National Diet Library Basic Plan of the Electronic Library Infrastructure System (in FY1998) and expenses for basic planning (in FY1999) were authorized.

The NDL is developing various information systems for user service and library work. Expenditure on the Science and Technology Information Supply System was newly authorized in the FY1999 budget. Expenditure on the Union Catalog of Japanese Public Libraries, the on-line processing system for the table of contents of books and periodicals, electronic network between Branch Libraries, on-line cataloguing system, and ILL system was authorized as in previous years.

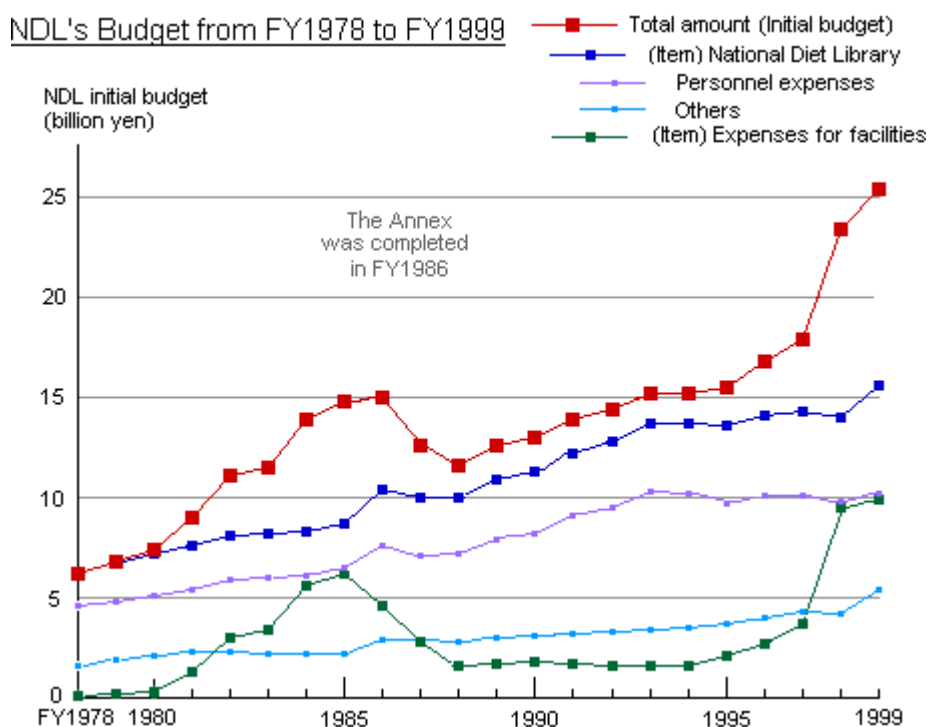
#### 4. Acquisition of library materials

Expenses for acquire library materials, the main role of NDL, increased in compensation for materials deposited and in costs of purchasing materials. Expenses for purchasing materials related to science and technology also rose for the purchase of CD-ROMs.

#### 5. Services for the Diet

Since the NDL is a parliamentary library, enhancing and accelerating its information supply service to the Diet, as well as improving research functions, is crucial.

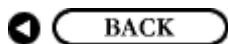
The three-year plan starting FY1996 to establish a Total System for Research and Information Services for the Diet has been completed. This fiscal year, a budget for the construction of a Homepage System for the Diet was authorized. This system makes it possible for the Diet members to obtain correct information promptly when they need it. The expenses of the full-text database of minutes of the Diet, being developed in collaboration with the Secretariats of both Houses and in effect since FY1996, continue to be authorized.



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## International services of the NDL (1) Photoduplication service

### How to use NDL International Photoduplication Service

The National Diet Library will provide photoduplicate copies of items in its collections but in principle, only of parts of each item.

Requests for photoduplication of copy"right"ed publications are accepted when the written permission of the copy"right" 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 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  
Attention should be paid to the following points.

1. The applicant should send copies A, B and C together to the NDL, keeping copy D for reference.
2. Please indicate in full detail author and title of article, title of periodical or book as well as volume, number, year and pages required in the correct spaces.
3. In the column "Reference source", please indicate in full detail where you found the information concerning the material.
4. The applicant is requested to sign at the bottom of copy A. If the applicant is an organization, the signature of its representative will be required.

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.

When the number of requests exceeds the capacity of our photoduplication laboratory, acceptance of new orders may be temporarily halted.

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.



If you arrange payment by Banker's Transfer, 1,500 yen per transfer must be added to the amount on the invoice(s).

If you arrange payment by Bank Draft, 3,900 yen per draft must be added to the amount on the invoice(s).

NDL also lends some books from its collections to overseas libraries, though loanable materials are restricted to rather narrow categories. The same order form as the photoduplication request form is available for loan request.

### Rate schedule for photoduplication Service

(as of August 25, 1999)

#### I. Charge for products

##### Photocopy

Black and white:		Color:	
210 * 297mm (A4)	35 yen	257 * 364mm (B4)	400 yen
257 * 364mm (B4)	35 yen	297 * 420mm (A3)	500 yen
297 * 420mm (A3)	70 yen		
420 * 594mm (A2)	300 yen		
594 * 840mm (A1)	600 yen		

##### Microfilm copy

Negative		Positive (from the available negative film)	
First frame	150 yen	First 30cm.	150 yen
Additional frame	45 yen	Additional 30cm.	80 yen

Note: When a part of a volume is requested to be microfilmed, a negative film will be provided. When the whole of a volume is to be microfilmed, only a positive copy can be provided, but the cost of a negative copy needed for the making of the positive is to be borne by the applicant in case the negative film for the volume is not held by our library.

##### Microfiche copy (from microfiche to microfiche)

190 yen

##### Enlarged print from microfilm

By photography		By reader printer	
148 * 210mm (A5)	80 yen	210 * 297mm (A4)	50 yen
210 * 297mm (A4)	135 yen	297 * 420mm (A3) #	120 yen
297 * 420mm (A3) #	220 yen		

420 * 594mm (A2) #	500 yen	
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# To obtain a hard copy from a newspaper on microfilm

**Enlarged print from microfiche**

257 \* 364 mm. (B4) 300 yen

**II. Packing charge and Postage for invoice**

300 yen

**III. Postage for products**

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## Selections from the NDL collection "Koziki-den"



[Standard size image \(87KB\)](#)

[Big size image \(182 KB\)](#)



[Standard size image \(46KB\)](#)

[Big size image \(98KB\)](#)

Motoori Norinaga (1730–1801) wrote seventy eight works, as two hundred and six volumes and three tables in his lifetime. Outstanding among others is "Koziki-den" in forty four volumes, a pyramid of Norinaga's achievements. This is an annotative study on the Japanese classic Koziki. He finished all volumes of "Koziki-den" in 1798 (Kansei 10), when he was sixty nine years old. He spent more than thirty years on this great work.

The National Diet Library holds two binds of manuscript, volume one (general remarks) and volume two (annotation on the preface, genealogical record of Gods and Emperors). These two are considered as final version, because the text with the addition of many amendments is almost the same as the text of printed edition. Size -- 27.4 \* 18.9cm. Vol. 1 has ninety four leaves, vol. 2 has sixty leaves. Text is written in a mixed writing of Chinese characters with the Japanese syllabary. A red stamp "Suzunoya zosho" on the opening page.

When did he finish volume 1 and volume 2 ? We don't know the exact year of completion, however we can estimate the year from the writing form, the way to give volume number and production date of a block copy for the printed edition. It is probable that volume 1 was completed in some year between 1785 (Tenmei 5) and 1788, and volume 2 was finished in 1785 or 1786. On the other hand, Norinaga's description on the Sinpuku Temple copy (oldest written copy of Koziki) deserves attention. He wrote this paragraph on a label stuck on the chapter "Shohon mata tyusyaku no koto" (comments on different copies of Koziki) in volume 1. We know that he checked the text of "Koziki" using the Sinpuku Temple copy in April 1787, consequently we can assume that Norinaga wrote the original text of volume 1 before this time.

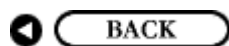
Who wrote this copy ? Both two manuscripts are considered to be written in Norinaga's

hand, however there are some portions, for example “Naobi no mitama” in the end of the vol. 1 are written in different handwriting. Further detailed research is waited to determine the writer and the date of completion.

Three versions of Norinaga`s manuscript exist in Motoori Norinaga Memorial Hall and in the Tenri Library. All changes on the process can be traced through them.

*(Yukimi Ueda)*

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## New Publication from the NDL Fifty Years' History of the National Diet Library

The National Diet Library celebrated its 50th anniversary in June 1998. In commemoration, the library published an official history: "Kokuritu Kokkai Tosyokan gozyunensi honpen" (Fifty Years' History of the National Diet Library) with a text in Japanese in March 1999.

It describes the history of the library from its foundation in 1948 up to June 1998, especially the time after 1978 when "Thirty Years' History" was published.

Table of contents

- Introduction Foundation of the National Diet Library and its development
- Chapter 1 Outline of the past 20 years
- Chapter 2 Services for the Diet
- Chapter 3 The branch library system and services for administrative and judicial branch
- Chapter 4 Services for the public
- Chapter 5 Library cooperation and international cooperation
- Chapter 6 Collection building
- Chapter 7 Organization of materials and dissemination of bibliographic information
- Chapter 8 From automation to informatization
- Chapter 9 Management of organization
- Conclusion Continuity and change – into the 21st century



[sample page](#)

837 p., A4, ISBN: 4-877582-546-3



Available for 8,000 yen from:

Nihon Toshokan Kyokai (Japan Library Association)

1-11-14 Shinkawa, Chuo-ku,

Tokyo 104-0033 JAPAN;

Tel: +81-3-3523-0812

Other NDL publications on its history

1. *"Thirty Years' History of the National Diet Library"* (text in Japanese), 1979, 528 p.
2. *"Thirty Years' History of the National Diet Library: Documents and Records"* (text in Japanese), 1980, 661 p.
3. *"National Diet Library in pictures: 50 years"* (an omnibus of the Library's 50 years since its foundation, with a text in English and Japanese), 93 p., 1998, ISBN: 4-87582-529-3, available for 4,800 yen from Nihon Toshokan Kyokai.
4. *"Fifty Years' History of the National Diet Library; Documents and Records"* (text in Japanese) \*Due to be published in FY1999

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## Selected list of articles from NDL periodicals (Text in Japanese)

### National Diet Library Monthly Bulletin

#### No. 460, July 1999

- Report of the 9th Annual Symposium on Preservation "Preservation of electronic information: what we should be thinking about now"
- Web-OPAC service is now available in NDL Catalog Halls
- NDL budget for fiscal 1999

Commencement of the Legal Deposit System Council: The first meetings of the Legal Deposit System Council and Compensation Division.

#### No. 459, June 1999

- Parliaments abroad adopting advanced information technology: Present and future
- Lecture "Serving the national Legislature and the Public – Electronic Information Product Delivery in the Congressional Research Service –", *by Donna W. Scheeder*
- Report of an official trip abroad: Information service through local network of a parliament – Parliaments of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom –, *by Toshiyuki Yamada*
- Looking for copyright holders of *Yonen gaho* and *Kodomo no kuni*; Appreciation and the result

