

National Diet Library Newsletter

No. 119, May 2001

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The Minutes of the Diet of Japan since 1948 became available through the Internet in April 2001

In January 1999, the NDL started to provide a full-text database of the Minutes of the Diet through the internet. At the start, the coverage of data was limited to recent sessions of the Plenary and Budget Committee meetings, but the Library gradually expanded the coverage, and on April 20, 2001, the records of all Committees since the first National Diet session in 1947 became available on the NDL website at <http://kokkai.ndl.go.jp/>.

国会会議録検索システム



The system covers proceedings of a session in question-and-answer style (questions put by the Diet Members and the answers given by Ministers of State and government officials) and the information of the session (date, Member, etc.). Bills, written questions put by Diet Members (shitsumon shuisho), and written answers by the cabinet (tobensho) are not searchable in the system.

The retrieval system adopts a menu-display method. The database is searchable by keyword (s), name of speaker, title of speaker, date, house, committee and political group. User can search by any part of any word or sentence spoken in the Diet meetings or by the names of Diet Members, Ministers, government officials, informants and other speakers, the name of the party to which each Diet Member belongs, the role of the speaker, the title of the speaker. The period, the session number, and House or Committee's name are also available.

The result of the search is displayed in text. The system is also linked with the image files of the Minutes, so the user can download and print the original image of the Minutes.

This database is searchable only in Japanese. If you wish to keep your English OS and process Japanese, some related information is available on:

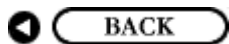
[How to view and input Japanese characters on the web, keeping your non-Japanese OS](#)

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NDL staff participated "CJK Authority I and II" at the National Institute of Informatics (NII)

The National Institute of Informatics (NII) held two meetings on name authority control among Chinese, Korean and Japanese script in January (Meeting I) and in March (meeting II) 2001. The two meetings consisted of Stage I of the project 'Authority Control among Chinese, Korean and Japanese'. The scope of names here is, in the first instance, 'Author Name', then followed in the future, by proper nouns that are used in other countries in local usage other than the original one.

Author's name authority control is essential for effective library catalog searching. Selecting a single form brings together in one place all the works of an author, and this process creates a link between bibliographic records and the author's name authority file. It improves access dramatically by providing consistency in the form of headings used to identify authors of a book.

Librarians have spent much time and effort in discussing appropriate formats of name authority records to handle CJK entries. In addition to ordinary problems, there are special difficulties in cataloging CJK materials in CJK countries. For example, in the case of Chinese names, Japanese readers may read them in the Japanese way, and Korean readers in the Korean way, often quite differently from the original Chinese way. Similarly, the reverse would happen in other CJK countries in the case of Japanese and Korean names.

When a foreign publication is being entered into a database, it is desirable to record its original spelling (writing), local adaptation for colloquial use, as well as other forms possible for internal use. When searching for these names, which one is to be used? Original form or local adaptation? There could be a common treatment of foreign names in the three countries. Common conversion and data elements will offer better search capability.

To discuss the issues, delegations from the National Library of China, the National Library of Korea, Korea Education Research Information Service and the National Diet Library were invited to the meetings. The NII also invited Ms. Marie-France Plassard, IFLA UBCIM, as a guest speaker. On March 27, she visited the NDL and delivered a lecture on the IFLA UNIMARC Authority for the library staff.

From the NDL, three librarians presented papers at the meetings on authority control in the NDL. At the first meeting in January 2001, Mr. Yokoyama of the Book Processing Division presented a paper titled '[The Current Status of Authority Control of Author Names in the National Diet Library](#)'. In the presentation, he outlined the authority control procedure in the NDL, introduced authority control in the Japanese national bibliography 'JAPAN/MARC', and explained how the NDL treats Chinese and Korean author's names. At the second meeting in

March 28–29, Ms. Asoshina and Ms. Ozawa of the Book Processing Division gave an explanation of the Authority File of the Japan MARC in detail.

Program

Authority Control among Chinese, Korean and Japanese Scripts (CJK Authority I)
National Institute of Informatics (NII), Japan

January 10, 2001

- Opening – Professor NAITO Eisuke, NII
- Authority Control – Professor MIYAZAWA Akira, NII
- NACSIS–CAT Authority Control (NII) – Mr. SAKAI Kiyohiko, NII
- JAPAN/MARC Authority Control (NDL) – Mr. YOKOYAMA Yukio, NDL
- China MARC Authority Control (NLC) – Mr. ZHOU Shengheng, Ms. JIANG Min, NLC
- KORMARC Authority Control (NLK & KERIS) – Mrs. LEE Chi–Ju, Mrs. LEE Jae–Sun, NLK, Dr. PARK Hongseok, Ms. LEE Ji–won, KERIS

January 11, 2001

- Questions to NACSIS–CAT
- Questions to JAPAN/MARC
- Questions to China MARC
- Questions to KORMARC
- Discussion

Authority Control among Chinese, Korean and Japanese Scripts (CJK Authority II)
National Institute of Informatics (NII), Japan

March 28, 2001

- Authority Control in an International Environment: the UNIMARC Format for Authorities – Ms. Marie–France PLASSARD, IFLA UBCIM
- NACO Activity: a Literature Survey – MATSUI Sachiko, Univ. of Library and Information Science
- Problems and the future of Authority Control – MIYAZAWA Akira, NII
- Description Rules of JAPAN/MARC Authority Data
- Description Rules of NACSIS CAT Authority Data
- Description Rules of KOR MARC Authority Data
- Description Rules of KERIS CAT Authority Data
- Description Rules of China MARC Authority Data

March 29, 2001

- Comparison of Authority data – NDL
- Comparison of Authority data – NII
- Comparison of Authority data – NLK

- Comparison of Authority data – KERIS
- Comparison of Authority data – NLS
- Discussion





Selections from the NDL Collection

Yokei zukuri niwa no zu

Title	Yokei zukuri niwa no zu (Models of Garden Design)
Author:	Hishikawa Moronobu (?-1694)
Description:	Wood block printed book 26.6 x 18.5cm
NDL call no.:	WA32-16

The book includes 21 black and white wood-block prints of beautiful gardens accompanied by a written description of the specific character of each garden. According to Moronobu's preface, the gardens depicted were not actual gardens but rather gardens imagined by the author. As the first drawings of Japanese gardens done by a professional artist, the book also provides useful information for Japanese garden historians.

Hishikawa Moronobu is generally accredited as the founder of ukiyo-e. Before his time, the illustrations in printed books were subordinate to the text. He made the illustrations more important, and people bought the books for the sake of the pictures.

The book shown here is the first edition published by Kashiwagi Yoichi in 1680. The revised edition of 1681 lacks three pictures, and in another edition, people have been deleted from the gardens. The title was based on the title paper (picture 2), another title "Shinpan Tsukiyamanozu fu Niwazukushi" is printed on the title slip (picture 1).



1. Cover



2. Title and preface



3. Namiki no niwa
(Garden with trees)



4. Shiba niwa
(Lawn garden)



5. Karayou no niwa
(Chinese style garden)



6. Niwako no niwa
(Garden with aviary)



7. Horai no niwa
(Horai garden)



8. Kemari no niwa
(Garden for kemari game)



9. Hatsuse sakura yashiki
(Hatsuse cherry blossom estate)



10. Otowa no taki
(Otowa waterfall)



11. Sumidagawa wo nisetaru niwa
(Miniature version of the Sumida River)



12. Nagori no haru no niwa
(Garden with wisteria arbor)



13. Sekiheki no fumoto
(Seaside garden)



14. Kikusui no niwa
(Garden with chrysanthemum and water)



15. Asahiyama
(Asahiyama)



16. Kuge monzeki
(Court style garden)



17. Raigo no niwa
(Raigo garden)



18. Kogarashi no mori
(Cold wind wood)



19. Seiran no niwa
(Misty garden)



20. Sonareyama no niwa
(Sonareyama garden)



21. Sotetsu no niwa
(Garden with cycad trees)



22. Iwaya no taki
(Crag and cascade)

23. Aioi no niwa
(Garden with twin pines)

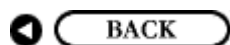
24. Afterword

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The Current Status of Authority Control of Author Names in the National Diet Library

by YOKOYAMA Yukio

Book Processing Division, Books Department,
National Diet Library, Japan

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- [2. Authority control procedure](#)
- [3. JAPAN/MARC\(A\) – Authority file](#)
- [4. Chinese/Korean Name Authority record](#)
- [5. Problems in the future](#)

1. NDL Cataloging distribution

Since its foundation in 1948, the NDL distributed bibliographic data principally in printed form. However, there has been a shift recently from the printed form to the machine-readable form in the distribution of bibliographic and authority data. The Library ceased its distribution service of printed catalog cards in March 1998. Of the machine-readable form, the number of users of the CD-ROM version is greater than those using MT (magnetic tape), because the CD-ROM requires a personal computer only.

In March 2000, the NDL started to provide bibliographic data on the NDL Web-site, which is called 'Web-OPAC'. Through the system, many ordinary people directly access the bibliographic data we have created, in addition to librarians and researchers. Now we are developing the next OPAC system, and the bibliographic data of the Japanese Periodicals Index, rare books, maps and dissertations will also be available on that system in FY2002.

The NDL distributes the bibliographic and the authority data as follows:

Table 1

Materials covered	Book form	MT	CD-ROM	WWW
Japanese-language books	Nihon zenkoku shoshi (weekly) NDL Catalog (1868-1995)	JAPAN/MARC (M)	J-BISC, NDL CD-ROM Line	A part of data(1948-) is available. (All data will be available in FY2002)
Japanese-language serials	Nihon zenkoku shoshi (monthly) NDL Catalog (-1997)	JAPAN/MARC (S)	NDL CD-ROM Line	(Data will be available in FY2002)

Western-language books	NDL Catalog (-1998)	-	-	A part of data(1986-) is available. (All data will be available in FY2002)
Western-language serials	NDL Catalog (-1998)	-	NDL CD-ROM Line	(Data will be available in FY2002)
Asian materials	Materials on Asia (bi-monthly), Accession list Chinese and Korean language publications (annual) NDL catalog of serials (-1995)	-	-	-
Japanese Periodicals Index	Japanese Periodicals Index (-1989)	MT edition	NDL CD-ROM Line	(Data will be available in FY2002)
Authority Files	NDL Authorities of Authors' Names (1991)	JAPAN/MARC (A)	NDL CD-ROM Line, 2000	-
	NDL Authorities of Korean Authors' Names (1994)	-	-	-

2. Authority control procedure

a. Materials covered

In the NDL, authority control of authors' names covers only three kinds of materials: Japanese-language books, western-language books, and Asian materials. Methods of authority control vary from collection to collection. They are treated by different catalogers of different divisions, and the cataloging rules and manuals are also different.

Table 2:

Materials covered		Control of headings	Authority file	Cataloging rules
Japanese-language books	1968-1912	O	O	NCR Preliminary New Edition (1977) *1
	1912-1926	O	O	NCR Preliminary New Edition (1977)

	1926– 1949	O	O	NCR Preliminary New Edition (1977)
	1948– 1968	O	O	NCR Preliminary New Edition (1977) *2
	1969– 1976	O	O	NCR 1965
	1977–	O	O	NCR Preliminary New Edition (1977) NCR 1987 Edition 1994 Revision *3
Japanese –language serials		–	–	NDL Cataloging Rules for Serials 1982
Western–language books	1948– 1985	O	–	AACR
	1986–	O	–	AACR2
Western–language serials		–	–	NDL Cataloging Rules for Serials 1982
Asian materials		O	card form *4	
Japanese Periodicals Index		–	–	

NCR: Nippon Cataloging Rules

AACR: Anglo–American Cataloging Rules

*1 When the original spelling is unknown/uncertain for a western personal name, romanized data is created from kana data.

*2 Exception: a part of corporate body names.

*3 This rule is applied to the data created after 1998.

*4 Personal/corporate body names for Chinese/Korean authors only.

b. Procedure

Our authority work takes three forms, according to how far the authority control goes.

Type 1

In the first type or stage, the authority file does not exist and the authority work is done using the card author catalog for staff. This method was used until 1986 for western–language books, cataloged with AACR or AACR2, which use an author name as a main entry in a bibliographic record. Cataloging work was done smoothly without a name authority file, because the card catalog was arranged by author name, and looking up the old data of the same author was easy. Only reference cards were needed.

Type 2

The second way is to maintain authority files in card form. This method was used until the middle of the 1990s for Japanese-language books, and is still used for Asian materials. On the card, the data of Heading, See Reference, See Also Reference, Note, and Resource Citation on which the heading was first created are recorded. However, authority record and bibliographic data were not linked, and maintenance of headings of bibliographic data, for example, correction of headings, was difficult.

Type 3

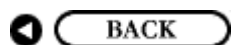
The third stage of our authority work is to create the authority data in machine-readable form, linked with bibliographic data to make the maintenance of headings easy. Bibliographic data in JAPAN/MARC(M) are controlled by this procedure.

In this system, when the cataloger inputs the new bibliographic data online, an automatic retrieval of the authority file by the batch process is done at the same time; then the cataloger can choose the appropriate heading for the items from the output list of matching data. If there is no authority record in the file, the cataloger inputs a new authority record online or by the batch process.

This system is a subsystem of the 'Online cataloging system for Japanese-language books', which has been operating at full scale since May 1999. In the system, record ID numbers of authority data are embedded in headings of bibliographic records. So, when a change occurs in an authority record, the change will be quickly reflected in the corresponding bibliographic data. The revision work is merely to indicate re-linkage, which is done automatically.

[\(Continue\)](#)





The Current Status of Authority Control of Author Names in the National Diet Library (continued)

YOKOYAMA Yukio
Book Processing Division, NDL

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(Continued)

3. JAPAN/MARC(A)

The magnetic tape version of JAPAN/MARC(A) released in 1997, containing the Japanese authors' data in JAPAN/MARC(M) since 1868. The format conforms with the UNIMARC/Authorities format, and data are created according to the NCR (Nippon Cataloging Rules). When the CD-ROM version was released at the end of January 2001, western names and corporate body names were added. The number of records is about 600,000.

Table 3 shows the data element list of JAPAN/MARC(A). Not all the data elements in the UNIMARC/Authorities are used. Some fields and codes that do not exist in the UNIMARC/Authorities are added in order to correspond to the situation of the authority work in Japan. The added fields are shown in gray on Table 3.

Table 3: Outline of data elements of JAPAN/MARC(A)

Record Label		Record Length, Record Status, Type of Record, Indicator Length, Subfield Identifier Length, Base Address of Data, Encoding Level, and Directory Map
0xx	Identification Block	
001 005	Record Identifier Version Identifier	
1xx	Coded Information Block	
100	General Processing Data	Date Entered on File, Status of Authority Heading Code, Language of Cataloging,

		Transliteration Code, Character Set, Script of Cataloging
152	Rules	
2xx	Heading Block	
200	Personal Name	
210	Corporate Body Name	
3xx	Information Note Block	
300	Notes for Names	
301	Notes for Dates	Date of birth/death, establishment/abolition
4xx	See Reference	
5xx	See Also Reference	
7xx	Linking Heading Block	Used for Subject Headings (not provided)
8xx	Source Information Block	
801	Originating Source	
810	Source Data Found	
830	General Cataloguer's Note	
831	Notes for Kanji	
835	Deleted Heading Information	
9xx	National Use Block	Provided in CD-ROM only
911	Type of Heading	
915	Governmental Code	
981	Notes for Kanji	

Fields shown in gray do not exist in the UNIMARC/Authorities format.

In the UNIMARC/Authorities, dates of birth and death, or dates of establishment and abolition are recorded in the general cataloguer's note, but in JAPAN/MARC(A) these data are recorded in the independent field.

And, because not all the kanji characters can be recorded in machine-readable form, information about character replacement is needed. This information is recorded in the field 831. In the CD-ROM version, this note is recorded in the field 981.

a. Heading

We adopted the method of inputting three kinds of data for one author, in kanji form,

katakana reading and in romanized form, by repeating the heading.

The first one is recorded in Kanji (Sino-Japanese script).

The second is the katakana reading of the kanji form. The cataloger has to decide the appropriate reading, as most Kanji have several katakana readings each. The katakana reading is sometimes found in the item cataloged, on the title page, colophon, cover, or in the text. However, the readings found in the item are less reliable than the data found in directories, so the cataloger uses the directories frequently. Recording headings in katakana and their consulted source is very important, as it is not yet possible to retrieve kanji data in every OPAC system, and card catalogs and book-form catalogs are arranged by katakana reading. For the purpose, in addition to the field 810 equivalent to the same field in the UNIMARC/Authorities, we add the field 811 in the authority file we maintain for the staff, so the source citation of the katakana reading can be recorded. In JAPAN/MARC(A), the data in the field 811 are absorbed in the field 810.

The third datum recorded by repeating the heading is in romanized form. It is automatically generated from the katakana reading, and these data do not need to be input in usual authority work.

For a western name, neither kanji nor katakana data are recorded but only the original spelling in the Roman alphabet. The katakana reading for a western name is treated in a See Reference field.

b. Reference, notes, etc.

For See Reference, See Also Reference, and Note, their usage is shown in Table 3.

The field 801 is automatically generated. The two-digit country code 'JP', the abbreviation of the cataloging agency 'NDL', and last update date with eight-digit code are included.

In the field 830, various notes are recorded. For personal names, occupation, specialty, and other information required for identifying the heading are frequently recorded. This information is occasionally recorded in the Heading Block as additions to distinguish one heading from others.

In the field 835, information on the correction and the deletion of the heading is recorded.

The data in the National Use Block are provided only in the CD-ROM version. In the field 911, the heading type is encoded. For example, code 'P' stands for a personal name, 'G' for a corporate body name, and 'A' for author. In the field 915, the government code is recorded. The government codes include governmental office codes, prefectural codes and university codes. As for corporate bodies, some bodies are a part of another body while a subordinate unit or division sometimes gets entered directly as heading. Government codes enable users to retrieve all headings belonging to one government organization.

4. Chinese/Korean Name Authority Record

Now I will talk about the treatment of Chinese and Korean names in the NDL authority control system. The NDL creates authority records only for the Chinese/Korean personal/corporate authors who write in Japanese or whose work is translated into

Japanese.

Usually, these authors' names are written in a similar way to Japanese names. Therefore, the form of heading becomes the same, that is, in kanji, katakana reading, and the romanization. However, Chinese and Korean names have several katakana readings each. For Korean names, we prefer the Korean way of reading. So we record the Korean reading in the katakana data field when it can be easily obtained, and the Japanese reading in the See reference field. On the other hand, for Chinese names, we record the Japanese way of reading in the katakana data field, and the Chinese way in the See reference field.

Because the katakana reading is important, we especially record encoded information for identification. The data are recorded in a certain subfield in our system, and the value is embedded in the control subfield '\$0' in JAPAN/MARC(A).

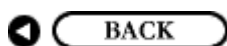
5. Problems in the future

Finally, I will describe some problems that we are faced with.

First, expansion of the objects of authority control. Which material group is to be covered?

Second is the integration of author headings and subject headings. Authority control work for each is being done separately in the NDL, so there is some disconformity, for instance, in the form of headings. This is the reason for using the Linking Field block for subject headings.

Third is the problem of the character code. We now uses the JIS C-6226 kanji character code that was established in 1978 and is becoming obsolete. Moreover, it is necessary to consider developing the data-input system, the search engine, and other relating systems that can treat character sets other than Japanese.



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New Publications from NDL

Fifty Years' History of the National Diet Library: documents and records

In May 2001, the NDL published "Fifty Years' History of the National Diet Library: documents and record" in CD-ROM format. Expanding the "Fifty Years' History of the National Diet Library" in book form published in March 1999, it includes a chronological table of the Library since its foundation, major statistics, changes of organization, and so on.

In June 1998 the NDL celebrated its 50th anniversary and published an official history: "[Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan gojunenshi honpen](#)" ([Fifty Years' History of the National Diet Library](#)) in commemoration. 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. The new CD-ROM includes the full text of the main chapter in PDF format.

Texts are only in Japanese, and it requires either the Windows or Macintosh Japanese version.

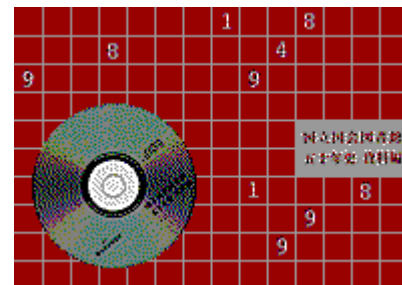
Contents of the CD-ROM

Chronological table, Documents

Laws and regulations, Publications

Organization, Staff, Statistics

'Fifty Years' History of the National Diet Library' in PDF format



ISBN: 4-87582-568-4 Available for 3,800 yen from:

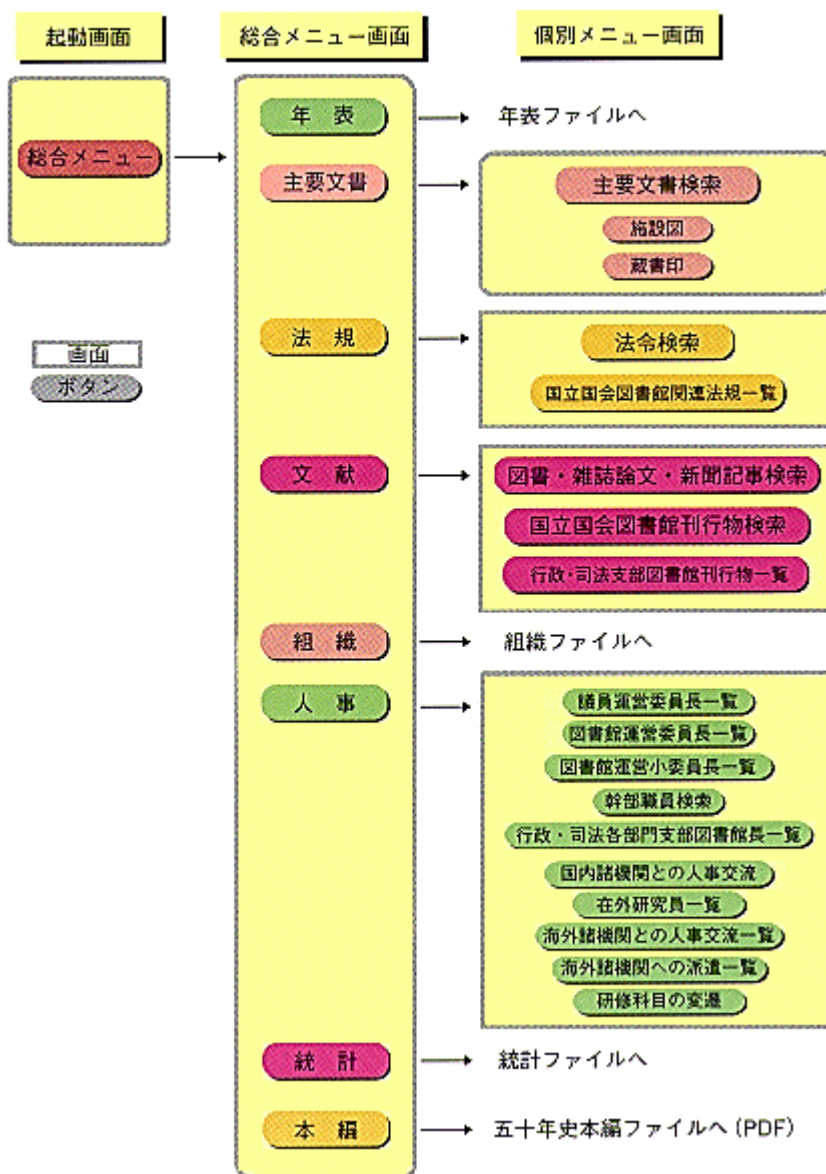
Nihon Toshokan Kyokai (Japan Library Association)

1-11-14 Shinkawa, Chuo-ku,

Tokyo 104-0033 JAPAN

Tel: +81-3-3523-0812

五十年史資料編CD-ROMメニュー



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

National Diet Library Monthly Bulletin

(Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan Geppo)

No. 482, May 2001

- Reorganization of Research and Legislative Reference Bureau
- Lecture "Legislative Information System of the U.S. Congress: LIS and THOMAS", by *Jeffrey C. Griffith*
- Report of the 8th forum for libraries participating in the National Union Catalog Network "NDL National Union Catalog Network: The expansion of participation"
- Electronic Library National Liaison Conference FY2000
- Retrospective records of Full-text Database System for the Minutes of the Diet opened the public

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- Commemorative publications for the 50th anniversary of the NDL: Focusing on 'Fifty Years' History of the National Diet Library: Documents and Records' by *Hiroshi Ito*
- NDL budget for fiscal 2001 – Highlight of the budget for fiscal 2001 –
- Development of the contents of the electronic library: Digitization of the books published in the Meiji Era
- Report of the 14th forum on preservation: 'Environmental control in libraries and archives: focusing on IPM (Integrated Pest Management)'
- 'Preservation and conservation' page added to the NDL web site
- 42nd meeting of the Council on Organization of Materials on Science and Technology
- Announcement on the employment examinations for fiscal 2001

