National Diet Library Newsletter

New Services and future challenges of the Detached Library in the Diet: Guidance on library services for "Diet People"

By Meitetsu Haruyama
Director General, Detached Library in the Diet

This is an abridged translation of the article of the same title in the NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 508 (Jul. 2003).

1. What is the Detached Library in the Diet? – thinking under the tower of the Diet building

A little while ago, I listened on TV to a 63-year-old speech delivered in the Diet by Takao Saito, a member of the Imperial Diet at the time. While the speech made me think anew about the Diet as a citadel of discourse, it stimulated my imagination on where and how he drafted the speech, which was reportedly thoroughly rehearsed on the seashore. If he elaborated it day and night, arranging and improving his verbs and objects, he must have done it somewhere in the Diet as well as in his home office.

The Diet building was completed in 1936. On the fourth floor, there were the libraries of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. On the second and third floor, there were reading rooms. The speech was delivered in 1940, so maybe Saito read documents, consulted dictionaries, and dry-wrote the speech in those rooms. The Detached Library in the Diet (DLID) is their successor and still exists on the fourth floor of the Diet building.

When the National Diet Library (NDL) was established in 1948, the DLID inherited the collections and facilities of the libraries of the two Houses. After the NDL Main building was completed in 1968, most of the DLID collections were transferred to it. Small as it is, the DLID aims to be an active front-line library in the Diet and has been providing the Diet members, their secretaries, the Secretariats and others with services focusing on offering materials such as parliamentary proceedings, new books, new journals and newspapers.

In the past several years, the DLID refurbished its facilities, developed systems and constructed an information and telecommunication infrastructure with the cooperation of the Secretariats of both Houses. New services have been launched from last autumn to this June.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to introduce the services of the DLID, some user opinions and future challenges.

2. New services and user guidance

(a) Loan service using a library card

The DLID information system operation and library card issuance made the procedures of lending/returning materials easier and quicker. The system is almost the same as those of public libraries: users can check the location of each issue of periodicals as well as books, and reserve them easily. About 17,000 books acquired since 1998 and about 400 journal titles out of the whole collection are now bar-coded and registered in the system. The DLID keeps books for a decade. As for journals, some titles are kept for a short period (from three to five years) and others are kept longer. We continue adding retrospective data, subject to availability. Happily, the library card got a favorable reception and 437 cards have been issued as of July 1, 2003.

(b) Search service (The DLID-OPAC)

Keyword cross search between 17,000 books, 600 titles of periodicals and 15,000 items of newspaper clippings out of the whole DLID collection is available. Newspaper clippings from the six major Japanese papers comprise running stories (excluding novels, etc.), editorials, and articles on approval rating for the Cabinet. The cross search is now available only in the DLID but we intend to make it available in the Members' Office Buildings and the Secretariat offices of both Houses through the Diet WAN.

(c) Information service via the DLID website

The DLID provides an intranet website "Chosa-no-Mado" (access to research services) for the Diet in collaboration with the Research and Legislative Reference Bureau. The DLID page in "Chosa-no-Mado" introduces newly acquired books of the week, catalogs of journals, newspapers and newspaper clippings in addition to news and a user guide.

(d) Self-service copying and electronic resource corner

Self-service copying started in October 2002. Diet members' secretaries and the Diet staff can make free-of-charge copies of materials within the limits of copyright by themselves, up to 20 sheets per item.
The electronic resource corner has computer terminals for CD-ROMs and desks for carry-on PC users. We plan to expand CD-ROM titles to be offered in the future.

(e) Advantages

◆The nearest loan library ◆

The DLID is located in the center of the Diet building on the fourth floor. Eight and a half minute walk is enough to get there from the farthest point on the premises. Members and the staff can stop by and check out books or make copies during their busy day.

◆ Library like a convenience store ◆

The DLID collects materials in order to support parliamentary businesses including Diet members' research and Diet employees' business. It has parliamentary proceedings, statutory documents, reference and other books, journals, newspapers and small communication magazines centering on the latest materials. It occupies a middle position between a special library on politics, law and social science and a municipal library. It is a kind of small one-stop library dealing with everything. If you do not find what you are

looking for, you can search the catalogs of the Tokyo Main Library, the Kansai-kan and the International Library of Children's Literature on the NDL-OPAC.

◆ Distinctive features of the newspaper collection◆
National papers, political parties' papers, business papers, sports papers and reduced editions are available. In particular, sixty local papers are displayed first thing in the morning. We are considering a combined service provision of newspaper information both in paper and electronic form, online search for local papers and offering copies of searched materials.

3. From interviews with Diet people
"Diet people" simply means people who can enter the Diet building regularly. I have heard that fourteen or fifteen thousand people in over thirty kinds of professions work here.   I interviewed some of them and here is the interviews.

Profession of respondents	Approve of	Requests
Secretary to a Member of the House of Representatives	The DLID web page	DLID-OPAC to be available in the Member's office Acquiring new popular books
Staff member of a Research Bureau, House of Councillors Standing Committee	Open shelves	More subject books and introductory books on Science and Technology
Staff member of the Legislative Bureau, House of Representatives	Newspaper collection Reference books Materials on current topics Documentaries Materials on social	Accepting users' requests to purchase Quick search and copying service on politicians and election results

	trends	
Staff members of the Records Department, House of Councillors	Broad assortment of dictionaries	Latest editions of dictionaries and reference books that cover new words
Newspaper journalist (specializing in politics)	Location Selection of new books University bulletins	Newly published journals and foreign journals Set up a corner for books and journals on hot topics

4. Future challenges – to be a living library

I introduced the new services and users' opinions above, but now I must tell you about my concern. The number of users has been declining for the past six or seven years. I have been doing a lot of thinking about the causes and background of the problem. We cannot ignore it. Here are some of my thoughts as Director General of the DLID.

First of all, we have to make the DLID known to the Diet people. We usually hold briefing sessions for the Diet members and their secretaries but I would like to expand the audience to different types of workers and new employees. Efforts to increase access to the DLID website are needed, too.

At the same time, collection development to meet people's needs is essential.   As their needs vary from one profession to another, I think we have to review the structure and the development policy of the collection in order to find the way. I would also like to accept their requests on a trial basis.

When I visited the library of the Legislative Bureau of the House of Representatives, I came up with an idea of setting up a meeting of librarians in various departments in the Diet. Having a place where we can exchange opinions and cooperate with each other would be useful.

The huge advantage of the DLID is that Diet people and we share the common goal of

maximizing the Diet activities for all the people. I think our library management take up dialogue and partnership with Diet people. For example, how about creating a new medium to carry their essays and information on reading and knowledge?

Once I visited a small public library in a village in Wakayama prefecture. What impressed me there was that its services were based on dialogue with the village people including officers and assembly members. They were making constant efforts and coming up with new ideas. I believe that the scale of a library is not important for being a living library. I intend to work to make the DLID a living library with the motto "Even a small library can achieve big ambitions."

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The 7th Mutual Visit Program between the National Diet Library and the National Library of Korea

by Noriko Nakamura
Senior Secretary, Administrative Department

This is an abridged translation of an article in the NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 510 (Sept. 2003).

A National Library of Korea (NLK) delegation visited Japan from June 17 to 24 on the 7th mutual visit program between the National Diet Library and the National Library of Korea. The program started in 1997 to promote interlibrary cooperation and to strengthen mutual understanding.

Headed by Mr. Shin Hyun-tai, Director of the Public Service Division, this year's delegation had the following other members: Ms. Lee Sun, Deputy Chief of the Library Automation Office, and Ms. Cha Gyeong-lye of the Support and Cooperation Division.

From left: Ms. Lee Sun, Mr. Shin Hyun-tai, interpreter and Ms. Cha Gyeong-lye

The main program, a three-day seminar, was composed of three sessions: the first session for keynote speeches on the subject "Overview of the present status of the National Diet Library and the National Library of Korea," the second on the subject "Digital Library Construction," and the third for conclusions.

Summaries of the speeches given in the seminar are the following (please click the links):

Session I: Opening session (Keynote speeches: Overview of the present status of the National Diet Library and the National Library of Korea)

- Current Status and Future Plan of the National Library of Korea *by Mr. Shin Hyun-tai, Director of the Public Service Division, NLK*

- National Diet Library Heads into New Era *by Mr. Mikio Wanaka, Deputy Director General, Administrative Department, NDL*

Session II: (Subject: Digital Library Construction)

- Constructing Databases of Library Holdings and Sharing them with Other Institutions *by Ms. Lee Sun, Deputy Chief of the Library Automation Office, NLK*
- Objectives of NDL's Electronic Library Services *by Mr. Kenji Uetsuki, Director, Digital Information Planning Office, NDL*

✳Full texts of the reports (in Japanese) are available on this website.

Visits to the Kansai-kan and the ILCL

In the Kansai-kan of the National Diet Library, a library tour, explanation of each section's work and demonstration of the electronic library projects were provided to the delegation of the NLK. Both parties exchanged opinions and information actively on all occasions, and in particular electronic library projects and library cooperation projects aroused special interest in the NLK delegation. A library tour and meeting were also provided in the International Library of Children's Literature (ILCL).


NLK delegation and Kansai-kan staff in front of the Kansai-kan building

Exchange of opinions on the mutual visit program

The program has already seven years' history. On this occasion, both parties exchanged future plans for the program. We affirmed that this program should be continued since its results are helpful in operating library services and strengthening mutual communication. In addition to this program, the possibility of other exchange programs was discussed.

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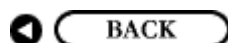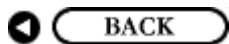
Development of Electronic Library Infrastructure System in NDL

This is a translation of the article of the same title in the NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 508 (Jul. 2003).

Currently, a dynamic change is demanded in library services. One of the essential factors to fulfill the demand is to build an information system for those services.

The National Diet Library (NDL) has been constructing the Electronic Library Infrastructure System as its mission-critical system since 1998, aimed at drastically reorganizing the mechanization of work to fit the present NDL purposes and functions. Before that, from the 1970s, the mechanization had been developed focusing on the host computer.

Though the Electronic Library Infrastructure System development will not be completed until autumn 2004, the major functions began operation to coincide with the opening of the Kansai-kan of the NDL in FY 2002. Following is the outline of the Electronic Library Infrastructure System.

## 1. Purposes and system structure

The three purposes stated in the "Development and implementation plan of the Electronic Library Infrastructure System" (December 1998) are as follows:

- Support for the NDL services
- Provision of the NDL digital library service
- Integrating the services of the Tokyo Main Library, the Kansai-kan, and the International Library of Children's Literature, and in particular developing a system to make the Tokyo Main Library and the Kansai-kan operate as one.

To accomplish these purposes, we planned to rationalize procedures and standardize rules by developing an integrated system where previously we had a separate system for each task. For instance, we have dozens of different bibliographic databases depending on the type of materials. The functional subsystems were to be built on the shared system infrastructure, which consists of network and hardware (see diagram below).
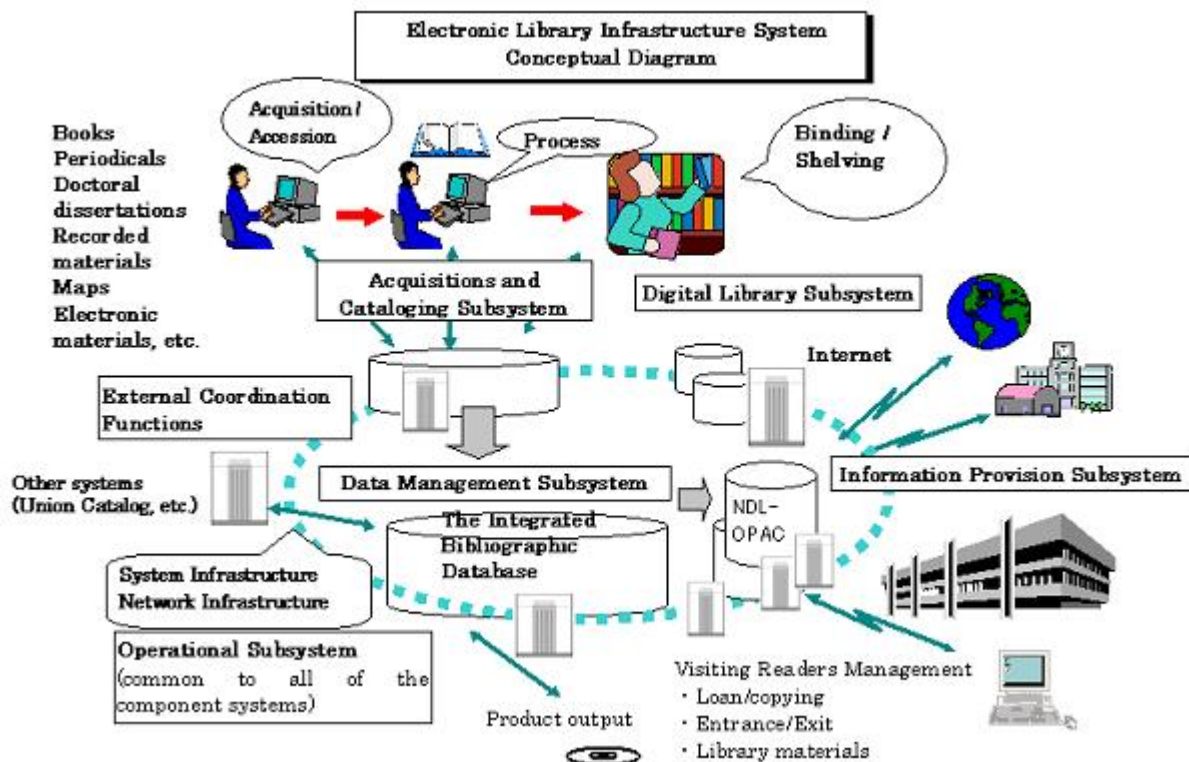
Electronic Library Infrastructure System Conceptual Diagram (PDF file)

Acquisitions and Cataloging Subsystem
- creates bibliographic and other data of library materials and manages various materials.

Data Management Subsystem
- controls and maintains the integrated bibliographic database which accumulates bibliographic and management data.
- outputs products including JAPAN/MARC.

Information Provision Subsystem
- makes it possible to access data including bibliographic data and request materials through the NDL-OPAC.

Digital Library Subsystem
- provides digital library services such as digitized materials database and networked information resources collection.

Operational Subsystem
- is a common system to all of the component systems.

External Coordination Functions
- liaise with other systems including the Japanese Periodicals Index online processing system.

2. Organizational structures and background of system development

The Information Systems Division of the Administrative Department plays the key role in development system development except the Digital Library Subsystem of which the Digital Library Division is in charge. However, this development project relates to all of the work in the NDL, so staff members in charge of related services and the Information Systems Division formed a team to develop each subsystem. They are involved in consideration and decision for subsystem specification, test operating and introduction of the subsystems. Development work is outsourced.

In FY1998, the first year of the project, we carried out an analysis of all the work of the Library as preliminary research. In December, we mapped out the "Development and implementation plan of the Electronic Library Infrastructure System" with the target year of FY 2004 and drew up the basic design based on it.

We were in a developmental stage in FY1999. At first, we developed periodicals accession and the bibliographic data creation system of the Acquisitions and Cataloging Subsystem. Then we designed and developed the integrated bibliographic database of the Data Management Subsystem. In FY2000, we started developing binding/shelving function, product output function and the NDL-OPAC. In addition, we launched the development of the Digital Library Subsystem.

In order to prepare for the full-scale system operation at the time of the Kansai-kan opening in FY 2002, we developed and upgraded the acquisitions/material management function, bibliographic data creation function and the NDL-OPAC in FY2001. We also transferred data from the old system. Prior to the Kansai-kan opening on October 7, 2002, the NDL-OPAC and the Digital Library from the Meiji Era of the Digital Library Subsystem were opened to the public on October 1, 2002.

In the Kansai-kan, an independently created Kansai-kan visitor management system made online reserving and copying services available.

In FY2003, we are expanding the functions developed in FY2002, completing bibliographic data transition, and adding retrospective bibliographic data of Western books and old Japanese books to the NDL-OPAC to open to the public. The Tokyo Main Library visitor service system development has been launched and will be released in October 2004.

3. Achievements and problems of the system

We can say that the system has more or less accomplished the above three purposes. In particular, it is obvious that remote access services such as data provision of the Japanese Periodicals Index via the NDL-OPAC and copying service for registered users has become feasible through the Electronic Library Infrastructure System. Not to mention realization of the Digital Library functions.

However, five years from FY1998 were not enough to develop such an extensive system. A large amount of labor was spent in carrying out several projects simultaneously such as the reorganization of the NDL, the opening of the Kansai-kan and the International Library of

Children's Literature. The integrative system is so huge that we must admit that its complexity causes not a few problems.

The development of the Electronic Library Infrastructure System continues and it needs more improvements for stable operation. On the other hand, there are limitless demands for a library service system. We have to carry this experience over into the future and consider the next stage.

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Past and present of the Card Catalog in retrospect
Junko Yokoyama
Director, Domestic Materials Acquisition Division, Acquisitions Department

Contents

I. Changes the public catalog has gone through

The public card catalog of Japanese books that had been used since the establishment of the National Diet Library (NDL) was removed from the catalog hall. Only the card catalogs of Chinese, Korean and Western books are left in the catalog hall because their retrospective conversion has not yet been finished.

Catalog Hall (before)

Catalog Hall (present)

Looking back chronologically at how we have managed ever-increasing card catalogs, we can see how card catalogs have gradually been overtaken by mechanical search.

1948	**Dictionary catalog** The public card catalog of the NDL started out in dictionary form, which was arranged just like dictionaries by authors, titles and subject entries

1961	**Classified catalog (NDC and NDLC)** The NDL moved from the Akasaka detached palace (now used as the State Guest-house) to the new library building in Nagata-cho. On this occasion, the dictionary catalog was dismantled and an author/title catalog and a subject catalog were compiled. Subsequently, two types of classified catalogs, one based on the Nippon Decimal Classification (NDC) and the other on the National Diet Library Classification (NDLC), were added.
1977	**Computer database** The NDL started entering data into the Japanese books database – the first step to mechanical search.
1980	**Card catalog printing/distributing system** The NDL established a card catalog printing/distributing system, which made it possible to print the data in the Japanese books database on cards. ＊ The card catalog printing/distributing service was a service that distributed catalog cards to libraries in Japan. It was abolished in March 1998.
1986	**Rearrangement of card catalog; from alphabetical order to *kana* order** The Asian Materials Division undertook the job of compiling the card catalog of Chinese and Korean books and placed them in the Asian Materials Room, instead of the main card catalog in the catalog hall. On this occasion, the card catalog was rearranged from alphabetical order into *kana* (Japanese syllabary) order, because Japanese books had mostly been traced by *kana* reading on the database. Subsequently, the card catalog was assigned *kana* headings, and was compiled by author and title in *kana* order. In the same year, the NDL stopped updating the card catalog of foreign books and changed over to mechanical search.
1988	**Stopped updating card catalog of Japanese and Chinese materials**
1991.4	**Catalog in the form of CD-ROM installed in the catalog hall**
1995.6	**Classified catalog removed from the catalog hall**
1996	**Stopped updating author catalog and title catalog**
1997.4	**Introduced OPAC** Online public access catalog (OPAC) of Japanese books started working, and more computer terminals were installed in the catalog hall.

**II. Card catalogs maintained by the NDL**

Although the card catalog has been overtaken by mechanical search, the NDL still keeps the historic card catalog inherited from the Imperial Library.

One of the major sources of NDL materials is the

holdings of the Imperial Library, and the NDL also inherited its catalogs. If you go to the catalog hall, you can see the card catalogs of the old Imperial Library.

"Subject catalog of foreign books" and "author catalog of foreign books" are catalogs of materials acquired from 1875 to 1944. In those catalogs we can find cards in flowing handwriting(1), typewritten cards, and hurriedly made cards to which a piece of paper cut out from a book catalog was pasted(2).

"Subject catalog of Japanese and Chinese materials" is a catalog of materials acquired from 1908 to 1940. This catalog consists of cards written in brushstrokes with Japanese ink(3), cards typed with a Japanese character typewriter and others printed by typography. The cards of the "Author catalog of Japanese and Chinese materials" accessioned from 1941 to 1949 include mimeographs.

(1).

(2).

(3).
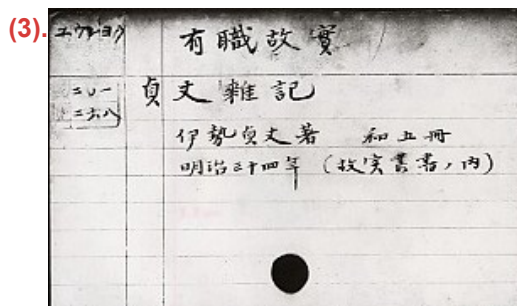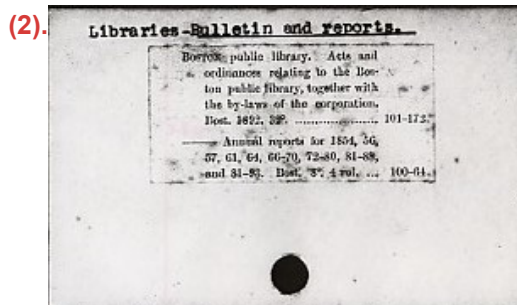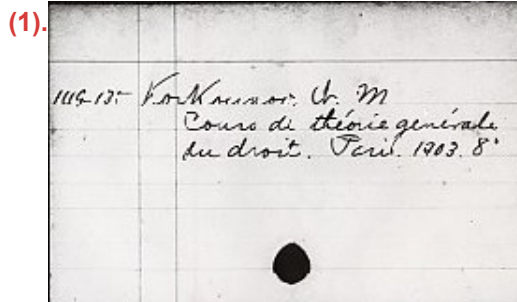
III. How do we write "Philippines"?

NDL card catalog headings of Japanese and Chinese materials were written in *Kunrei* Roman alphabet, and were placed in alphabetical order. In Japanese, a single kanji (Chinese character) often has various ways of reading, so we made instruction manuals for catalogers to standardize the reading and the spelling of the Roman alphabet assigned to each word.

We had to standardize transliteration, too. As the *Kunrei* Roman alphabet does not have "fi," "Philippines" is presented "hiripin." However, we made an exceptional rule for the names of foreign people and places (except for names of countries and geographical areas) in titles to present them in original spelling. (e.g. London, Moskva, Shakespeare, etc.) This rule was convenient in that the names with various transliterations were put in the same place, but people needed to know the original spelling to search the materials. Therefore, we put files at the catalog hall to look up the original spellings from *kana* readings.

After we started to compile the Japanese books database, we used printed cards produced from the data in the database as a public catalog. Since the system mechanically printed *kana* data on the cards, we had to manually correct the words supposed to be written in original spellings. Eventually, we started to think we could simply apply the mechanically assigned readings, and in 1986, as I mentioned above, the card catalog was rearranged to be placed in *kana* order.

IV. Periodicals or books?

Although annual publications are classified as serials at present, they had been included in books until 1985. Official publications issued every year (e.g. annual statistics) deal with the same subject matters, just like periodicals.

For this kind of publication, we prepared catalog cards and check cards. Publication years and number of volumes of check cards were left blank at first, and every year we added the publication year to the check cards by hand to trace the acquisition without increasing the number of catalog cards. Although we had several kinds of catalogs – author catalog, title catalog, subject catalog and classified catalog – we added publication years only to author catalog or title catalog. Therefore, users had to find the card with added notes to get information of the library's holdings.

There was another problem. Titles of official publications go through minor changes year by year or when the name of the department has changed, even if the contents are the same. This causes a lot of trouble for those who maintain catalogs. For such publications, we decided to make new catalog cards every time the titles changed but to keep using the same check cards, considering that it was more convenient to shelve publications with the same contents in the same place. Such changes occurred very often, and it still is a problem in making a bibliography.

We also corrected, discarded or updated catalog cards when there were misprints in the title or changes in author headings, or when we bound materials for which we had once made a catalog for each issue but were too thin to be stored in the stacks separately. Now we can just rewrite bibliographic data every time we need a correction, but in the case of a card catalog, we had to replace the old card with a new one. The direction was written on the printed card, so it was easy to trace where we added new cards. However, old cards which were supposed to be replaced were occasionally left in the catalogs, and users happened to find them and request the materials. In most cases, it did not cause confusion as we could confirm the correct information added to the old cards in the stacks. However, if we failed to add it promptly, it looked as if the material had disappeared and it required investigation. From now on, we do not need to do any investigation because of forgetting to replace cards, but we may find other problems inherent in a mechanical search.

V. From card catalog to OPAC

As I mentioned above, after we implemented mechanical search and adopted *kana* headings, we were freed from the tasks concerning original spellings in the titles. We still had problems caused by adopting the *kana* reading, but the problem of various readings assigned to a single word was solved because we could put several different readings into the OPAC.

A new problem that arose with the OPAC was where to leave spaces between words. Many Japanese words have several possible ways to be divided, and the search result may vary depending on which way you choose.

However, the NDL-OPAC we introduced for public use last year has many support functions

for searching, and now we do not have to be troubled by different readings or where to divide words. Moreover, on the NDL-OPAC, we can search by kanji, which is much more convenient when searching more than a million data.

When you think of a card catalog, the pleasure in searching with card catalogs is that you may hit upon something interesting while you are turning over the cards. From now on, people may find another pleasure in browsing through the OPAC.
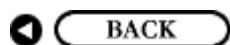
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Selections from NDL Collection

Gakiku

Gakiku is also introduced in the NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 509 (August 2003).

Title:	Gakiku
Author:	Junpo (1504-1549)
Publication Date:	1691
Publication Place:	Hikone
Publisher:	Yao Yasutoyo (et al.)
Description:	1 volumes, 34 sheets, Woodblock print with hand-coloring, 28.3 cmx20.2 cm, Japanese binding
Materials:	(cover) chestnut-colored silk with arabesques; (sheet) paper made from Gampi tree
NDL call no.	WB1-16

The chrysanthemum, the flower loved by Tao Yuan-ming (365-427), a distinguished Chinese poet of the East-Chin dynasty, was brought to Japan around the beginning of the Heian Period (794-1192). It took root in Japan and was called by many different names such as "Katami-gusa (memory flower)" and "Chigiri-gusa (promise flower)."

Varieties of chrysanthemum illustrated in *Gakiku*:
(From the left) *Benigiku*, *Konuresagi*, *Koyori*, *Terubeni*

In the Edo Period (1603–1868), there were several hundred varieties of chrysanthemum in Japan. *Gakiku* is a picture book dating from 1519 and published in this form in 1691, which introduces one hundred kinds of chrysanthemums with beautiful illustrations. The flower's name and a Chinese-style poem is also written for each of the flowers.

The preface was written in 1519 by Eikin (1447–1537), a priest of the Rin'zai Zen Sect in Japan, which says that the pictures were the work of Junpo (1504–1549), the second son of a feudal lord of that time. We can also find the postface and the imprint at the end of this book, from which we learn that the book was published in 1691, and that the Chinese-style poems and the postface were added in that year.

Front cover of *Gakiku*, made of chestnut-colored silk with arabesques

First page of the preface

  Gakiku is the first picture book of chrysanthemums produced in Japan, possibly modeled on the Kikufu Hyakueizu, a translation of a Chinese book of the same kind published in 1686. The writing and lines are wood-block printed in black, and the illustrations are hand-painted in yellow, white, red, purple etc. according to the colors of the flowers. The book was once owned by Yokoyama Shigeru (1896-1980), a scholar of Japanese literature.

Following the publication of *Gakiku*, books on chrysanthemum cultivation were published one after another. There was a chrysanthemum boom and chrysanthemum shows were held in Kyoto every year. In the middle of the 18th century, the Kikukyo, a learned work on chrysanthemums was written by Matsudaira Yorihiro (1702-1763), a feudal lord of Mutsu-Moriyama (now part of Fukushima prefecture, located to the north of Tokyo). In the first half of the 19th century, chrysanthemum craftwork became popular in the Komagome and Sugamo area of Edo (now part of Tokyo), and later on, at the end of the Edo Period, chrysanthemum dolls in Dango-zaka (now Bunkyo ward of Tokyo) became an attraction in autumn. Throughout the Edo Period, the chrysanthemum attracted people of all classes.

Digital images of all the pages of *Gakiku* are available here(Japanese only).

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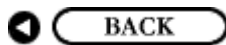
Selected list of articles from NDL periodicals (Text in Japanese)

National Diet Library Monthly Bulletin
(Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan Geppo)

No. 511, October 2003

- [Copyright research of Japanese books printed in the Meiji era : Behind the scenes of digitization (part1)(part2)](#)
- Collaborative Reference Database System experimental project opens up the possibilities of library services : Call for participating libraries in the project

〈Invitation〉

- Lecture on Conservation   related article
- Training Program on digitization FY2003

〈Announcement〉

- Addition of contents to the Rare Books Image Database related article
- "Long-term Preservation and Provision of Digital Information" page now available on the NDL web site
- Overview of materials added after 1995 to the Modern Japanese Political History Collection (3)
- [Excerpts from the Annual Report of the NDL, FY2002: statistics (2)](#)
- History of ex-libris stamps : Stamps of NDL and their imprints (Enchanting world of books – Guide to regular exhibitions, 4) related web page (Japanese only)

No. 510, September 2003

- Latest projects of the National Library of Korea: Report of the 7th mutual visit program   related article
- Meeting with service organizations for the blind in FY2003

〈Invitation〉

- Symposium "The new horizon of library services – toward the better understanding of Asia"
- Training program on Asian information FY2003

- Overview of materials added after 1995 to the Modern Japanese Political History Collection (2)
- [Excerpts from the Annual Report of the NDL, FY2002: statistics (1)](#)
- What's bibliographic control? (3) Authority control

◀ (BACK)