



Training Program for Information Specialists for Japanese Studies in FY 2005



Since FY2002, the National Diet Library (NDL) has jointly hosted the Training Program for Information Specialists for Japanese Studies with the Japan Foundation (JF), in cooperation with the International House of Japan (IHJ) and the National Institute of Informatics (NII).

For reports of past programs, please see [here](#).

This year's program targeted Japanese information specialists of the countries where Japanese studies are in a developing stage, especially those of Asian countries. The program was held from November 28 to December 16, 2005, mainly in the Tokyo Main Library of the NDL, the Kansai-kan of the NDL and the NII. Eleven trainees joined from ten countries: Canada, China, Germany, India, Indonesia, Korea (Republic of), Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and the United States.

The contents of the program were as follows:

Tokyo

Date	Subject
November	Orientation Courtesy call on the Librarian of the NDL

28	Introduction of curriculum Guided tour of the Tokyo Main Library
November 29	Bibliographic Databases of the NDL: use of the NDL-OPAC Periodical indexes in Japan: focusing on the NDL Japanese Periodicals Index Statistics on Japan: statistics in English (optional)
November 30	Japanese newspapers Trends of resources and media on Japanese language education Observation tour (Library, Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa)
December 1	Japanese reference books 1 Japanese reference books 2
December 2	Rare books and old materials (optional) Observation tour (National Institute of Japanese Literature)
December 5	Observation tour (Japan Science and Technology Agency Library) Information services of the NII: introduction and practical training (at the NII)
December 6	Cultural heritage and Information: cooperation between libraries and archives Observation tour (Keio University Mita Media Center)
December 7	Distribution of government information Japanese laws and regulations (optional) Japanese government publications (optional)
December 8	Preservation and conservation Observation tour (International Library of Children's Literature)
December 9	Independent Research Presentation by trainees Reception (hosted by Japan Foundation)

Kansai

Date	Subject
December 12	Observation tour (Kyoto University Library) Observation tour (International Research Center for Japanese Studies)
December 13	Courtesy call on the Director General of the Kansai-kan Orientation Guided tour of the Kansai-kan Digital library projects in Japan: focusing on NDL projects
December 14	Observation tour (Nara National Museum) Documentation Delivery Service by the NDL Use of the Kansai-kan (optional)

December 15	Publishing industries in Japan How to obtain academic documents (lecture and discussion)
December 16	Independent research Information on Japanese Studies on the Web Trainees' evaluation meeting Closing ceremony Farewell party

[up](#)

NEXT 



The 25th Mutual Visit Program between the National Diet Library and the National Library of China

A National Diet Library (NDL) delegation visited China from November 22 to 29, 2005 on the 25th mutual visit program between the NDL and the National Library of China (NLC).

For reports of past programs, please see [here](#). For an outline of the programs and reports presented at the programs, please see [here](#).



NDL delegation in front of the Branch Library

Headed by Mr. Masashi Murakami, Director General of the Bibliography Department, the delegation consisted of the following four other members: Mr. Mitsuaki Okamura, Director of the Acquisition Administration Division, Mr. Shunsuke Hasegawa, Director of the Business, Science and Technology Division, Mr. Toshiyuki Muto, Director of the Digital Library Division, Kansai-kan of the National Diet Library, and Ms. Kaori Murakami, Chief of the Cooperation Section, Branch Libraries and Cooperation Division (interpreter).

The theme of the 2005 program was "Acquisition, preservation and provision of digital resources". Six speakers introduced each library's recent activities and both parties had a lively exchange of views on this theme. It is a common issue among libraries in the world: how libraries acquire digital, especially online, resources and make them accessible to the public now and in the future. They found the NLC and the NDL were standing at nearly the same stage and facing many common difficulties.



Opening Session (Keynote)	(1) "Acquisition, preservation and provision of digital resources" by Mr. Masashi Murakami (Director General, Bibliography Department, NDL) (2) "Permanent preservation of audio-visual and digital resources" by Ms.
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speech)	Zhang Yafang (Deputy Librarian, NLC)
Section Meeting	<p>(1) "Concept of institutionalization relating to acquisition and provision of information resources on the Internet" by Mr. Mitsuaki Okamura (Director, Acquisition Administration Division, NDL)</p> <p>(2) "Acquisition of digital information resources of the National Library of China" by Mr. Wang Zhigeng (Director, Department for Serials, E-resources & audiovisual, NLC)</p> <p>(3) "Long-term preservation of digital information—New challenges of the National Diet Library" by Mr. Toshiyuki Muto (Director, Digital Library Division, NDL)</p> <p>(4) "Digital information service in the National Library of China" by Mr. Li Chunming (Head, Electronic Information Service Center, NLC)</p>

In the latter part of the program, the group visited the Branch Library of the NLC at Wenjin Street, Tsinghua University Library, Tsinghua Tongfang Knowledge Network Technology, Capital Library and Shanghai Library. The purpose of these visits was to understand the current situation of Chinese library services and the digital resources of each institution.

More details of this program will be published in NDL Monthly Bulletin no. 539, February 2006 (in Japanese).

[up](#)





Mutual Visit Program between the National Diet Library and the National Assembly Library of Korea



Dr. Park (left) and Dr. Lee (second from the left) of the NAL, meeting with Mr. Kurosawa (right), the Librarian of the NDJ

A mutual visit program with the National Assembly Library (NAL) of Korea was held from November 28 to December 4, 2005 at the Tokyo Main Library of the National Diet Library.

Two staff members of the NAL, Dr. Hyun-chool Lee, Legislative Research Officer, Legislative Research Division 1, and Dr. Jong Hyun Park, Legislative Research Officer, Legislative Research Division 2, visited Tokyo for the program.

The mutual visit program between the two libraries started in 2000 with the aim of enhancing understanding of each other's parliamentary services. The framework of the program was reviewed in 2003 and changed to the present form in which two staff members are sent to the partner library every two years to report and discuss both libraries' major issues. In the 2005 program two of the NAL staff visited the NDJ and the following main sessions were successfully completed.

November 30, Wednesday

Session I "Determining customer needs and improving services"

- NAL report by Dr. Hyun-chool Lee
- NDJ report by Mr. Jun Ashida, Assistant Director, Research Planning Division, Research and Legislative Reference Bureau

December 1, Thursday

Session II "New development of digital information supply service" E

- NAL report by Dr. Jong Hyun Park
- NDL report by Mr. Yoshitaka Ito, Assistant Director, Parliamentary Documents and Official Publications Division, Research and Legislative Reference Bureau

In Session I, Dr. Lee reported the current changes in users' needs and the NAL's experimental services aiming to respond to the trends. Mr. Ashida gave a brief summary of the NDL's survey results on the needs of Diet members to which the NDL has been trying to adapt its services. In Session II, Dr. Park talked about the "NAL Integrated System" and the "Digital Chamber." Mr. Ito explained the NDL's new services based on the "Index of Japanese Laws and Regulations Database." Both sessions were followed by a lively exchange of opinions, which made them even more fruitful for the participants.

After the sessions, the NDL staff in charge of this program had a meeting with the NAL delegates to discuss and exchange opinions about the next visit by the NDL staff to the NAL, which will be expected in 2006 as the last one within the present program framework. Both libraries agreed that a review for future programs should be held during the 2006 program in Korea.

[up](#)





Open seminar on the documentary heritage damaged by the Indian Ocean Tsunami and the meeting of Directors of the IFLA/PAC Regional Centres in Asia and others

► Open seminar on the documentary heritage damaged by the Indian Ocean Tsunami

The National Diet Library (NDL) held the seminar on December 6, 2005 at the Tokyo Main Library and 168 people participated. As it was one year since the Indian Ocean Tsunami struck the surrounding countries, it was held to figure out disaster prevention of documentary heritage and how to support the recovery from the damage.



From left: Mr. Masaki Nasu (Director, IFLA/PAC Regional Centre for Asia), Mr. Upali Amarasiri (Director General, National Library and Documentation Centre of Sri Lanka), Mr. Dady P. Rachmananta (Director, National Library of Indonesia), Ms. Marie-Thérèse Varlamoff (Director, IFLA PAC International Focal Point)

From the affected countries, directors of the National Library of Indonesia and Sri Lanka delivered reports on the actual situation of damage and recovery in each country with photographs. They are still in the phase of recovery of local infrastructure, and recovery of library and conservation of damaged documents has not been started yet. Support of many kinds including



financial backing is strongly required. As the supporter, the International Focal Point and the Regional Centre for Asia (National Diet Library) of IFLA/PAC reported activities in response to the disaster, other usual activities and future directions. The Centre for Oceania and South East Asia (National Library of Australia) also gave comments on this matter. Mr. Isamu Sakamoto, who is engaged in the restoration of damaged documents on-site, had been expected to deliver a report on his support activities. Because he was dispatched to Indonesia again and could not participate in the seminar, an NDL staff member read the report for him.

► **Meeting of Directors of the IFLA/PAC Regional Centres in Asia and others**



On the next day, December 7, the Director of the International Focal Point and the directors of three regional centers in the Asia region (centers for Oceania and South East Asia, for China and for Asia) had a meeting to discuss future directions of IFLA/PAC core activities. It was the first attempt for IFLA/PAC to have a directors' meeting within a certain region. A preservation specialist from the National Library of

Korea and directors of the National Library of Indonesia and Sri Lanka who had delivered reports at the seminar held on the previous day also attended the meeting. The topics discussed there were: cooperation among regional centers, establishment of new center(s) in South East Asia and South Asia, support for and cooperation with preservation activities in the area, direction of disaster prevention and support for reconstruction, and others. The results of the meeting will be reflected in the next PAC strategic plan (2006–2008) and applied in future activities in Asia.

[IFLA/PAC Regional Centre for Asia page](#)

[up](#)

◀ **BACK**

NEXT ▶

National Diet Library Newsletter

No. 147, February 2006



Bibliographic data of newspapers in the Gordon W. Prange Collection added to National Union Catalog of Newspapers

This is a translation of the article of the same title in the NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 536 (January 2006).

Bibliographic data of newspapers in the Gordon W. Prange Collection were added to the National Union Catalog of Newspapers (in Japanese) (<http://sinbun.ndl.go.jp/>) in November 2005. The addition of 16,962 bibliographic data and 17,678 holding information brought the total bibliographic data included in the Database to 37,032 and holding information to 53,760.

[The Gordon W. Prange Collection](#) is a comprehensive collection of publications issued in Japan during the early period of the Occupation by the Allied Powers. These publications were submitted to the GHQ/SCAP for censorship and are now owned by the University of Maryland (USA). The University of Maryland and the NDL have been carrying out joint projects to microfilm these publications since 1992, and the Modern Japanese Political History Materials Room in the NDL holds the microfilms for reader service.

Searching the Union Catalog of Newspapers you can locate newspapers held by 1,300 institutions in Japan including the NDL, libraries, universities and newspaper publishers.

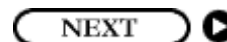
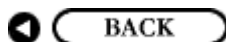
Japanese newspapers and newspapers in other languages whose titles are written in Roman letters are searchable, and microforms and reduced-size editions as well as original papers are included. You can search by title, year of publication, place of publication, name and location of holding institution.

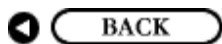
While newspapers in the Gordon W. Prange Collection were formerly searchable only by a book-form catalog or OPAC terminals on the NDL premises, now you can search them on the Internet. We expect this addition to the catalog will increase the use of this valuable collection which covers Japanese publications in the Post-War period most of which are not owned by the NDL.

Related articles:

[The NDL set out to collect books of the Gordon W. Prange Collection](#) (No. 143, June 2005)

[Microform materials of the Prange Collection](#) (No. 130, April 2003)





Selections from NDL Collection

Ino Maps



The Mt. Fuji section from [Dai Nihon Enkai Yochi Zenzu](#) held by the NDL
[contents](#)

[1. Introduction](#)

[2. Ino Tadataka and his making of maps](#)

[3. Ino Maps](#)

[4. Ino Maps in the NDL's collection](#)

[5. Additional information](#)

1. Introduction

About 200 years ago, INO Tadataka (1745–1818), surveyor and cartographer, and his team created maps of Japan by conducting a detailed survey all over Japan. There are different kinds of maps with varying scale sizes, which are collectively called Ino Maps.

They are the first maps covering the whole of the country, based on a unified survey system. Their accuracy is outstanding compared to other previous and coeval maps.

Ino Maps and their copies are held by several dozen institutions and individuals inside and outside Japan and many books about Ino Tadataka and his maps have been published. This is a brief introduction of Ino Maps in general and a description of several of them in the NDL collection.

2. Ino Tadataka and his making of maps

Ino had run a successful business in Sawara, a small town in what is now Chiba Prefecture before retiring at the age of 49. He moved to Edo to study under TAKAHASHI Yoshitoki (1764–1804), a shogunate official who was in charge of the calendar and astronomy. Learning Western astronomy and related fields, he started surveying at the age of 56 to create maps of Japan by walking and measuring distances across the country, which ended up taking him as long as 17 years.

In the Edo period, Japan was divided into domains governed by feudal lords who owed allegiance to the shogunate government. To go through different domains and survey their territories the shogunate government's support was crucial. For the first survey trip to Ezo (Hokkaido) in 1800, even though his mentor Takahashi Yoshitoki had asked the government to make necessary arrangements for the team, Ino had to pay almost all the expenses and sometimes he could not afford the transportation of all the instruments for the survey. However, as his maps presented to the government after each survey trip gained an increasingly high reputation, he and his team came to get better treatment. From the fifth survey trip (1805), his team was given the status of the official survey party, which made it easy for them to get necessary support including transport and accommodations.

Ino conducted ten survey trips in total, each trip taking several hundreds of days. He spent 3,753 days on the road and covered about 40,000 km, that is, the same distance as the circumference of the earth.

His team measured the distance along the coastlines and main roads in paces at the beginning, and later used purpose-made ropes or chains. They observed the height of stars above the horizon to figure out the latitude and longitude of the place so that they could correct errors of measured distance.

[up](#)

3. Ino Maps

(1) Scales

There are three basic scales for Ino Maps;

- *shozu* (small-scale map) 1/432,000
- *chuzu* (middle-scale map) 1/216,000
- *daizu* (large-scale map) 1/36,000

There are also some variations such as *Edo Funai-zu* (map of Edo), 1/6,000.



After each survey trip, a set of maps of the subject area were produced and submitted to the government (excluding the third trip in 1802). In most cases a set consisted of maps of two or three different scales of the same area. *Daizu* were made directly based on the results of the survey, then *chuzu* and *shozu* were made up from several *daizu*. At present about 440 different Ino Maps are known to have been made, of which 381 are still extant.

(2) Versions

Also there are several versions of the same map: an original set submitted to the government; a duplicate copy kept in Ino's house; those made on requests from feudal lords; and reproductions made in the Edo and Meiji era or later. Ino's team stuck needles through the original map and marked up lines in order to make multiple sheets of exact copies at once, so it is possible to distinguish authentic copies made directly by his team by examining if they have small holes or not.

(3) Covered areas

The first set of maps submitted in 1800 covered Hokkaido and the Tohoku district, and those submitted in 1802 covered the eastern coast of Honshu and the south-eastern part of Hokkaido. The work covering the eastern half of Japan (1804) is said to have been presented in front of the Shogun. They were followed by Kinki and Chugoku (1807), Shikoku and Kinki (1809), Kyushu (1811 and 1815) and so on.

(4) *Dai Nihon Enkai Yochi Zenzu* (1821)

The set submitted in 1821 is a comprehensive work which covers all parts of Japan. It is called *Dai Nihon Enkai Yochi Zenzu* (Maps of the Japanese coastal areas). It consists of 214 *daizu*, 8 *chuzu* and 3 *shozu*. This work was completed after Ino's death in 1818 and the parts of this set depicting western Japan were displayed in the Great Hall of Edo Castle so that the maps showed the area covered as it really was.

The original set submitted to the shogunate government was taken over by the Meiji government but destroyed by fire in the Imperial Palace in 1873. Likewise the duplicate copy formerly possessed by Ino's house was burned in the Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923. In consequence the versions of this work available now are copies and reproductions. In 2001, 207 sheets of *daizu* (reproduction made in the Meiji era or later) were discovered in the Library of Congress in the United States. Before that, only 60 sheets of *daizu*, of which 43 were held by the NDL, were known to be extant in Japan. By 2004, 4 more *daizu* have been discovered inside the country. With these discoveries all the 214 *daizu* of this work have become available.

(5) Characteristics

All the Ino Maps were drawn and colored by hand. It is said that they are very accurate as well as having aesthetic value with pictorial features such as castles and mountains drawn from a bird's eye view. Symbols are used to indicate temples, shrines, harbors and so on. An exquisitely drawn compass rose is also one of the characteristics of good Ino Maps.

These characteristics are useful in deciding whether a certain map was made by Ino's team or copied by someone else.

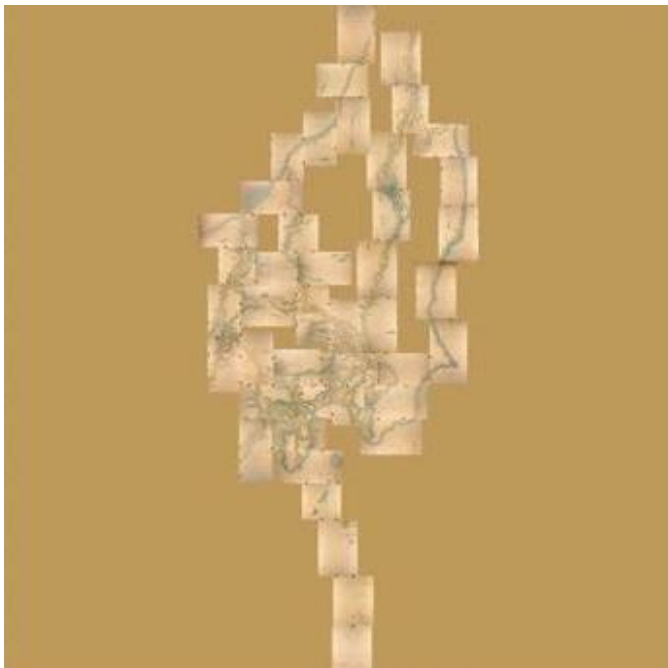


compass rose (part)

Ino Maps are held by about 40 institutions and individuals, among which are the [Ino Tadataka Memorial Museum](#) and the [Tokyo National Museum](#). Several foreign institutions such as the Geographic Society in Italy and the National Maritime Museum in England have some, and several *chuzu* of 1814 were held by a French national (now they are in Japan).

The NDL also holds some of the important maps, among which are, *Dai Nihon Enkai Yochi Zenzu* (1821). Here are descriptions of them.

Dai Nihon Enkai Yochi Zenzu (Maps of the Japanese coastal areas)



Title: Dai Nihon Enkai Yochi Zenzu

Produced: [ca. 1873]

Description: 43 sheets, 117.5 x 187 cm

□ E210.8 x 124.1 cm

Scale: 1/36,000

NDL call number: WB39-6

[43 maps connected](#)

[Link to the same image in the Rare Books of the National Diet Library.](#) From there, by clicking on the maps, you can see a more detailed image of each map.

This is a reproduction made in the early Meiji era of the comprehensive set submitted in 1821. The set consists of 214 sheets of *daizu* covering all of Japan, of which 43 are held by the NDL. These 43 sheets cover the eastern part of Japan, from the present-day Yamagata to Shizuoka Prefectures.

Paper made of kozo (paper mulberry) glued together and lined with mica-coated paper is used. There are no descriptions about the original map or background of this reproduction except that each sheet of map has a brief writing including the name of the domain covered by it and that the container has a title on it. However, it is evident that this is the reproduction of the *daizu* of *Dai Nihon Enkai Yochi Zenzu* from several characteristics such as the scale, map symbols, compass rose, and quality of drawing.

It is presumed that the reproduction was made by a government officer around 1873 from the duplicate copy borrowed from Ino's house. As noted above, the duplicate copy was burned as

well as the original, which makes the remaining reproductions like these important to know what the originals were like.



Part of the map No.99: Sagami, Izu, Suruga
(Shizuoka, northeastern Kanagawa)
[click to larger image](#)



Part of the map No.101: Sagami, Izu, Suruga
(Shizuoka, northeastern Kanagawa)
[click to larger image](#)

Many characteristics of *daizu* can be seen in these maps, such as red lines showing the distance measured, map symbols, picturesque description of castles, temples and Mt. Fuji, territorial information minutely written in along the main roads. There are some uncharted areas in the Kanto Plain and to the north of Mt. Fuji because Ino surveyed only the coastlines and main roads and left areas not surveyed empty.

[up](#)

Ino Nihon Jissoku Shozu 1 (Ino's small-scale survey map)

Title:

Ino Nihon Jissoku Shozu 1

Produced: [1804]

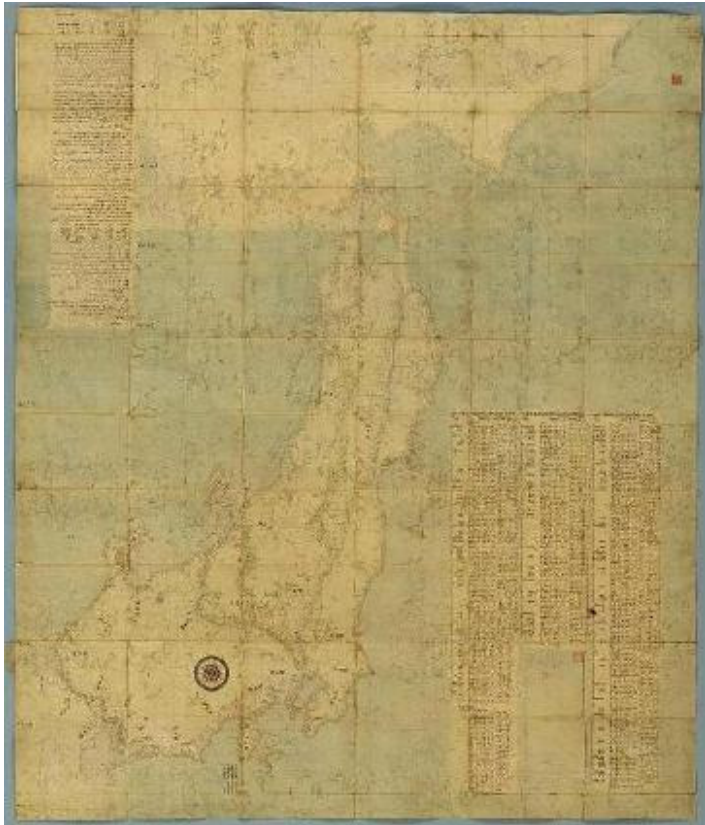
Description: 1 sheet,

216 x 258 cm

(37 x 25 cm, folded)

Scale: 1/432,000

NDL call number: YR8-N92



Detailed images of this map ([upper half](#) / [lower half](#)) in the [Rare Books Image Database](#)

A copy made by hand of the map known as *Enkai Chizu Shozu* (Small-scale coastal areas map) submitted to the government in 1804. It covers eastern Japan, from Owari (now Aichi Prefecture) and Echizen (Fukui Prefecture) to the east, with coastlines and main roads depicted.

We can see small holes made by a needle on this map, which makes us believe that this is an authentic copy made directly by his team, that is, an important version next to the original submitted to the government or a shogunate official in charge of the calendar and astronomy. They are valuable because all the original Ino Maps have been lost. This map was possessed by HOTTA Masaatsu (1758–1832), then junior councilor in the shogunate government.

[up](#)

Ino Nihon Jissoku Shozu 2 (Ino's small-scale survey map)



[Detailed images of this map in the Rare Books Image Database](#)

Title: Ino Nihon Jissoku Shozu 2

Produced: [1809]

Description: 1 sheet, 56 x 106 cm (19 x 15 cm, folded)

Scale: 1/432,000

NDL call number: YR8-N93

This is a copy of the map produced in 1809 based on the 6th survey that was conducted in the previous year. It covers Shikoku. It is evident that this is an authentic copy because it has small needle holes on it.

[up](#)

Nihon Enkai Bunkanzu. Togoku (Map of eastern Japan)

Title: Nihon Enkai Bunkanzu. Togoku (Map of eastern Japan)

Produced: 1804

Description: 1 sheet, 223 x 258 cm

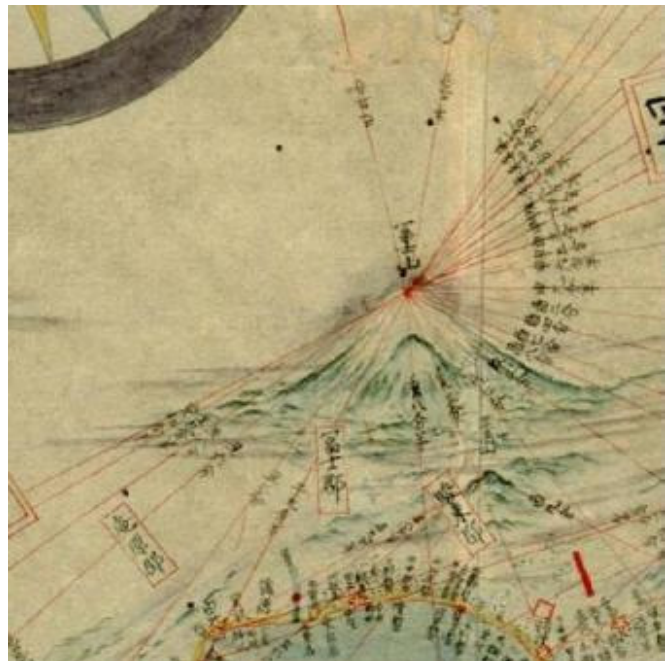
Scale: 1/432,000

NDL call number: WB39-3



Detailed images of this map ([upper half](#) / [lower half](#)) in the Rare Books Image Database

Ino created a set of *daizu*, *chuzu* and *shozu* based on the results of the first four years of survey trips in eastern Japan from 1800 to 1803 and submitted it to the government in 1804. This is one of the *shozu* of this set. On this map, there are lines radiating from the top of a mountain or an island. These lines show that Ino applied a traditional oriental technique to locate with accuracy a certain point from which a mountain or an island can be seen by measuring the azimuth. Red seals show that this map was held by NAKAGAWA Tadahide, a chief financial official of the shogunate government at the time.



The Mt. Fuji section from Nihon Enkai Bunkanzu. [Togoku](#)

[up](#)

Nihon-zu (Map of Japan)

Ezochi



Eastern Japan



Western Japan



Title: Nihon-zu

Produced: [ca. 1827]

Description: 3 sheets

Ezochi (Hokkaido): 131 x 105 cm

Eastern Japan: 130 x 104 cm

Western Japan: 130 x 106 cm

Scale: 1/864,000

NDL call number: 寄別 13-66

In the Edo era, the shogunate government closed the country except for the Netherlands, China and Korea. In 1828, Philip Franz von Siebold (1796–1866), who was working as a physician belonging to the Dutch trading house in Nagasaki, tried to bring out some items whose export was prohibited and was deported from Japan. Among the items seized was this map, which was made based on one of the Ino Maps produced around 1824. Most of the place names are written in katakana, which is easier for a foreigner to read. A government official TAKAHASHI Kageyasu, who had succeeded Ino's mentor, Takahashi Yoshitoki, after his death, had had his apprentice make this map and gave it to Siebold. Siebold returned to his country with a copy of this map made in secret and published it in 1840 after translating it.

Edo Funai-zu. Hokuhan (Map of Edo. Northern part)

Title: Edo Funai-zu. Hokuhan

Produced: [1---]

Description: 192 x 295 cm (52 x 73 cm, folded), 202 x 289 cm (52 x 73 cm, folded)

Scale: about 1/6000

NDL call number: YR8-N95, YR8-N96

This is a copy of *Edo Funai-zu* produced in 1817 based on the last survey (1816) conducted by Ino. Both the original maps and authentic copies of this map of Edo were lost but several institutions hold reproductions. The map is divided into two parts, the northern part of Edo and the southern part. The NDL holds two maps of the northern part.

[up](#)

5. Additional information

The images of most of these maps are available in the [Rare Books Image Database*](#). Images of *Dai Nihon Enkai Yochi Zenzu* are in the electronic exhibition: [Rare Books of the National Diet Library](#).

[*How to use Rare Books Image Database](#)

The maps are held in the [Rare Books and Old Materials Room](#). But they are not directly available because they are very large and difficult to handle, and also because they have to be carefully preserved. In the room image data of them on CD-ROM is provided in place of the original maps on paper.

Some reproductions are available in the [Map Room](#) and from the book counter (stored in the closed stacks).

Reproduction of	Title	Published by	NDL Call number	Book Counter	Map Room
<i>daizu/ shozu</i>	Ino-zu shusei	Kashiwa Shobo, 1999	YP6-159	available	open access
<i>chuzu</i>	Ino chuzu : Dai Nihon Enkai Jissoku-zu	Buyodo, 1993	YG47-3	-----	In the closed stacks
<i>chuzu (original size)</i>	Ino-zu	Buyodo, 2002	YP6-170	available	open access

[Information in English about Ino Tadataka and his maps:](#)

▶ English summary at the end of the exhibition catalogue of the Tokyo National Museum:

Ino Tadataka to Nihonzu. Tokyo Kokuritsu Hakubutsukan, 2003.

<NDL call number: YP6-H10>

- ▶ Website of Sawara city, the place where Ino spent most of his life:

<http://www.city.sawara.chiba.jp/english/index.html>

Reference:

- ▶ Ino Tadataka / Takeo Konno. Tokyo: Shakai Shisosha, 2002.

<NDL call number: GK61-G69>

- ▶ Ino Tadataka to Nihon-zu / Tokyo Kokuritsu Hakubutsukan. Tokyo Kokuristu Hakubutsukan, 2003.

<NDL call number: YP6-H10>

- ▶ Amerika ni atta Ino daizu to Furansu no Ino chuzu / Amerika Ino Daisu Ten Jikko Iinkai. Nihon Chizu

Senta, 2004.

<NDL call number: G67-H14>

[up](#)



National Diet Library Newsletter

No. 147, February 2006



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

National Diet Library Monthly Bulletin

(Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan Geppo)

If you click the volume number of each issue, you can read the full-text of NDL Monthly Bulletin (no.517-). The text is provided in PDF format* (Japanese only).

*To see the full-text (PDF), you will need Adobe Acrobat Reader (free download). Click [here](#) to download. ([Adobe Website](#))

[No. 539, February 2006](#) [PDF Format, 1.97MB]

- Report of the 25th mutual visit program with the National Library of China: Acquisition, preservation and provision of digital resources by *NDL delegation to China* [related article](#)
 - Report of the conference on bibliographic control FY2005
- Review of the special exhibition "Fauna and Flora in Illustrations – Natural History of the Edo era"
- Comments from the supervisor of the exhibition "Fauna and Flora in Illustrations – Natural History of the Edo era"
 - <Announcement>
- Temporary change of the monthly closing day for refilling at the Tokyo Main Library and Kansai-kan

[No. 538, January 2006](#) [PDF Format, 2.02MB]

- New Year greeting by *Takao Kurosawa* (Librarian)
- Services to the Diet for the future: aiming to be "brains for the legislative body" and "information center for Diet members"
 - Annual meeting between NDL Librarian and directors of branch libraries in the executive and judicial agencies in FY2005
- Training program on science and technology materials FY2005 □ Ethe collection of the NDL
- Political Discourse Recording by Okinori Kaya and Fusae Ichikawa now open to public [related article](#)

- <Invitation>
 - Open seminar: New phase of the Gordon W. Prange Collection: Succession and development of Japanese publications issued during the period of the Occupation by the Allied Powers
- <Announcement>
 - Request for deposit of publications of company / association history
 - Temporary change of the monthly closing day for refilling at the Tokyo Main Library and Kansai-kan
- Naifuru (earthquake) : seismology in Japan (Enchanting world of books Ⅱ E Guide to regular exhibition, 17) [related webpage \(Japanese only\)](#)

