

National Diet Library Newsletter

No. 173, June 2010



Shin Tankikai Kiroku – a pictorial record of antiquarianism

Yoshiki Onuma

Humanities Division, Reference and Special Collections Department

This article is a translation of the article in Japanese of the same title in NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 584 (November 2009).

In the late Edo period (1603–1867), there was a group of writers and artists called Tankikai (lit. club to appreciate rare objects) for bringing along and appreciating rare calligraphy works, paintings and antiques. The meetings were held 20 times from May 15, 1824 to November 13, 1825, and included famous writers, artists and scholars such as Toku Takizawa (pseudonym: Bakin Kyokutei), a popular novelist; Yoshishige Yamazaki, a medicine merchant and essayist; Hirokata Yashiro, a low-level retainer of the shogun and expert in Japanese studies; and Buncho Tani, a painter. There was an incident in which Takizawa and Yamazaki had a quarrel during a meeting and broke off their relations. It can be said that they enjoyed the world of antiquarianism with the highly-charged clash of personalities. Some might remember the records of meetings, Tanki Manroku <NDL Call No.: ㊦210.02-2> which were displayed in an exhibition, Rare books of the National Diet Library – The 60th anniversary (<http://www.ndl.go.jp/exhibit60/e/index.html>), held in 2008.

About 100 years after the Tankikai, the Shin-Tankikai (means “new Tankikai”) patterned after the Tankikai was held 12 times from May 1928 through May 1936. The participants included Suikei Kaga, a businessman; Chikusei Mimura, a bamboo dealer; Wakaki Hayashi, a book collector; Senshu Kimura, a paperhanger; and Roan Uchida, a translator and novelist. They “drew pictures, made rubbings and never stopped talking” in the first meeting (Chikusei Mimura, Fushu sodo nichireki, owned by Tsubouchi Memorial Theatre Museum, Waseda University). Shin Tankikai kiroku, which is taken up in this article, is a transcription by one of the members, Jien Nukui (1878–1948), of the original records of the first meeting through the fourth owned by Senshu Kimura.

The recorded objects, that is, items shown at the meeting, are as follows: an old stamp from the early Heian era (794–1185), a paper strip bearing two haiku autographed by Buson Yosa, a senryobako (an Edo-period coin chest capable of holding a thousand pieces of gold), a cigar used by Tsugunosuke Kawai, a Hawaiian scoop, a carnival mask from Manila, and others. Though we will never know whether these were genuine or not, they cover a wide range of items, eastern and western, cultured and ordinary.

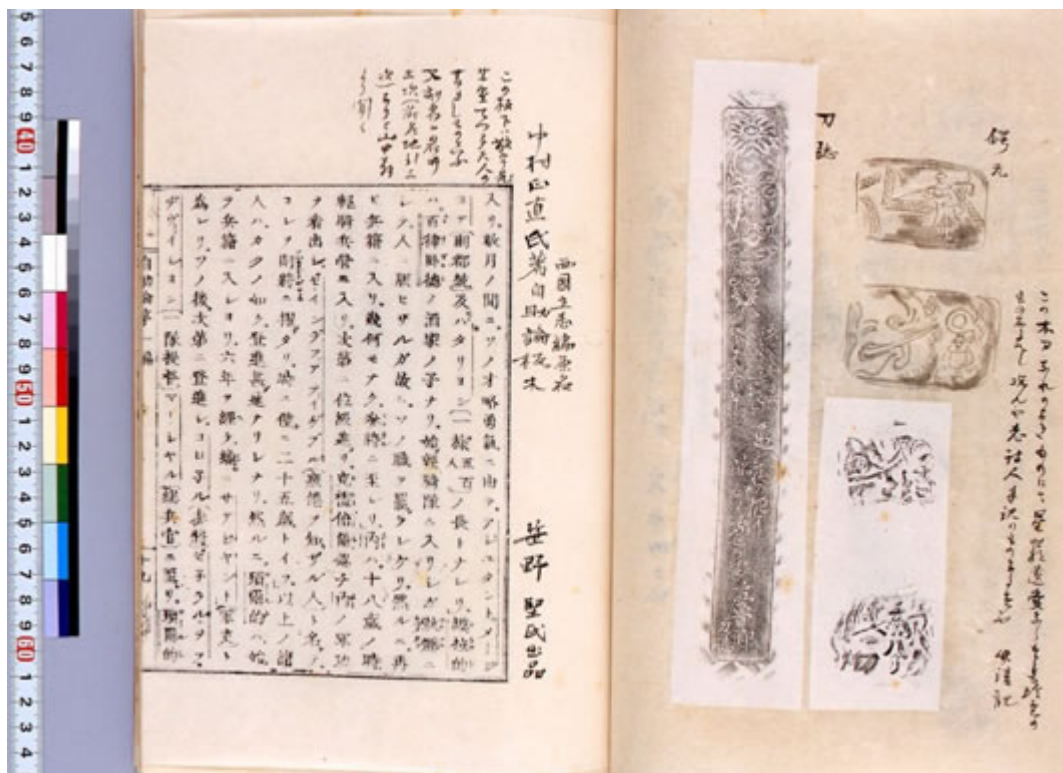


Photo 1: Back of the 11th page and face of the 12th page of the third volume (right: “Yanagawa Seigan iai no bokuto (wooden sword of Seigan Yanagawa)”, left: “Nakamura Masanao shi cho Jijoron bangi (printing block of Jijoron by Masanao Nakamura)”)

Photo 1 (right) is drawings and rubbings of a wooden sword which is said to have been a favorite of Seigan Yanagawa, a composer of Chinese poems in the late years of the Edo period. Photo 1 (left) is a page from Masanao Nakamura, Saigoku risshi hen, also known as Jijoron (a Japanese translation of Samuel Smile’s Self-help). There is written, “printing block of Jijoron by Masanao Nakamura” on the latter, and it seems that this page was printed using the printing block shown at the meeting.



Photo 2: Face of the first page of the fourth volume
Stamps and their impressions of Morohira Kano, Sekiyo Furuya and Tomokiyo Oyamada
owned by Chikusei Mimura.

Chikusei's diary, Fushu sodo nichireki, says "contributed three stamps in a small package."

Photo 2 is drawings and impressions of stamps of three persons including Tomokiyo Oyamada, a scholar of the Edo period. These stamps were actually used to make the impressions.

[up](#)



Photo 3: "Asakusa Bunko haishaku no sho (certificate for borrowing from Asakusa Bunko)"

The collection of Asakusa Bunko was inherited and is currently held by the National Archives of Japan, Tokyo National Museum, etc.

A slip named "Shoseki haishaku no sho (certificate for borrowing a book)" of Asakusa

Bunko, a library of the early Meiji era (1868–1912), is also attached (photo 3). It may have been distributed to participants at the meeting.

Such drawings and attachments also appear in a complete set of volumes previously owned by Suikei Kaga (presently owned by the Tokyo Metropolitan Library), and it seems illustrations in the volumes previously owned by Kaga are more accurate; but as Masahiro Koide says, the volumes held by the National Diet Library are unique in that three real items shown at the meeting are attached. They are a doll; a sacred twisted rope used in Shinto purification ceremonies, owned by Mihara, a relative of Mochifumi Yamada, a scholar of Japanese classics of the Edo period; and a particularly interesting item, a replica of an eboshi, the traditional formal men's headwear (Photo 4).



Photo 4: Attached “Ko-eboshi (old eboshi)” (left, 27.5 x 24.0 cm) and the case (right) Full-size folding drawing is also included in the fourth volume. For other goods relating to

Tankikai, “Kyokutei Bakin Tankikai tochu mangin shotei (poem by Bakin Kyokutei presented during the Tankikai)” was also contributed.

[up](#)

On the case, it is written, “Ko-eboshi, made with black paper, owned by the family of Miyajima in the domain of Koga, Entoku era (1489–1492)” and “replicated by Teikan at the New Year of 1766,” and stamped “Treasured by Teikan To” and “Mubutsusai (pseudonym of Teikan)”, which indicate it was replicated by Teikan To (1732–1797) who was engaged in archaeological research in the middle of the Edo period. While the fact alone is interesting enough, a drawing of the ko-eboshi contributed by Yoshishige Yamazaki also appears in Tanki Manroku, in which it is written, “owned by the family of

Miyajima in the domain of Koga, Entoku era" (Photo 5).



Photo 5: Face of 14th page of the 5th series in the second volume of Tanki Manroku In Kokon Yoran ko mainly compiled by Hirokata Yashiro who participated in the Tankikai,

there is an illustration with a commentary, "a replica of one eboshi among twelve kinds of the Entoku era" in the category of "tate eboshi (tall eboshi)," "ori eboshi (folded eboshi)," "nage eboshi (thrown eboshi)," etc.

Tanki Manroku has no record proving that it was previously owned by Teikan To, so it cannot be said that the eboshi shown at the Tankikai meeting was exactly the same one as the other shown at the Shin-Tankikai meeting. Nevertheless, it is interesting to see the twist of fate around the ko-eboshi, having the same item at the roots, presented at the Shin-Tankikai patterned after the Tankikai.

It gives us the feeling that the world of the late Edo literati has been handed down to later dilettantes over the ages.

Shin Tankikai Kiroku – a pictorial record of antiquarianism, 4 vol. 29.7 x 20.0cm NDL call no.: 本別13-1

(Note: The above material and material in Photo 5 are provided in microfiche.)

● Reference:

- Takashi Ibi, Edo no bunjin saron, Yoshikawa kobunkan, 2009
- Masahiro Koide, et al., Shin Tankikai Zuroku, Yoshikawa kobunkan, 1998
- Masahiro Koide, "Zuidoku zuiki: Nukui ginjiro san no botsunen" Nihon Kosho Tsushin, 834, January 1999; Id., "Shin Tankikai zuroku yogen" Nihon Kosho

Tsushin, 842, September 1999

[up](#)

NEXT 



**Lecture meeting commemorating the launch of the roundtable on digital information resources in MLA collaboration:
“Connecting intellectual properties – Initiatives in Europe”**



On March 2, 2010, an open lecture meeting “Connecting intellectual properties – Initiatives in Europe” was held in the Tokyo Main Library. Commemorating the launch of the roundtable on digital information resources in MLA (Museums, Libraries, Archives) collaboration in Japan, two lecturers were invited from Europe, where MLA collaboration on digital information resources has made advances. Mr. Erland Kolding Nielsen, Director General of the Royal Library (Denmark), introduced the initiatives of creating a portal in concert with several kinds of institutions in Denmark. Dr. Jill Cousins, Executive Director of the EDL Foundation / Program Director of the European Library, talked about the Europeana project implemented to make the European cultural heritage broadly available, as well as its vision for the future.

Following the lectures, a panel discussion was held. Moderated by Dr. Makoto Nagao, the Librarian of the National Diet Library, the two lecturers and Prof. Naoki Takubo, Faculty of Junior College Division, Kinki University, who is leading domestic research on MLA collaboration, discussed initiatives and politics for the collaboration between museums, libraries and archives in Japan and in Europe, and the challenges faced.

This lecture meeting was relayed to the Kansai-kan for people residing in the Kansai region.

**Lecture: Present states and vision of 'KulturPerler (Pearls of Culture)' from a perspective of MLA collaboration
By Mr. Erland Kolding Nielsen (Director General of the Royal Library, Denmark)**



The Royal Library dates back to the national library founded by Frederic III in 1648 and Copenhagen University Library established in 1482. The Royal Library's function is not limited to that of a library, having several museums under its control, such as the National Museum for Books and Printing, the National Museum of Photography, the Danish Museum of Cartoons, and the Danish Folklore Archives. The library has four buildings, and the newest is known as the "Black Diamond." This new building was built for rationalizing and modernizing public services, administration of collection and other operations as well as for preserving the collections for a long term. In addition, it is the essential concept for the Royal Library, as a cultural institution, to make its collection more accessible to a larger number of people for use as well as experience. Just like Richard Strauss, who said in 1913 that he was the greatest composer of the second greatest, I would like to represent our library as the biggest in Northern Europe and Scandinavia.

The Black Diamond holds about 30 million items, of which about 500,000 have been digitized. Since July 2005, we have had the legal right to harvest all Danish websites, and 130 TB of materials are now included in our archive.

We have been holding a variety of events such as exhibition concerts, lectures and interview sessions inviting authors, a cultural club for students, with an aim to show our cultural heritage also to people who would not visit a classical library.

Now I will talk about our portal site, "Pearls of Culture." Three years ago, I had a strange experience. I wanted to find the digitized version of a published state committee's report, but I could not find it on the website of the administrative

library. You could find in the catalog a report whose title you knew, but there was no information about the digitization project and its perspective and contents, so you could not find which materials were available in digital form. I realized we had to do something.

While all kinds of institutions have been digitizing many kinds of materials, it is almost impossible to get an overview of the digitization situation in a country or in a particular sector. To improve the situation, in April 2009, the Royal Library announced a new service "Pearls of Culture" to describe and register the whole digital heritage of Denmark.

In 2006, the Ministry of Culture set up a national committee to investigate the whole digitization situation in Denmark so as to develop a policy, and a final report was published in April 2009. Actually, it was extremely difficult to get a precise overview, and that is why the Royal Library decided to map the whole area first for the commission, and later on for the general public. A web portal was established to show what had been digitized so far, by which institutions or publishers, comprising what types of materials on what subjects. We found that the French Ministry of Culture had had the same idea.

[up](#)

At first it was not possible to create a database because we did not have metadata, so we only included descriptions of digital resources at the collection level. We wanted to target user groups beyond the traditional library users, but to include politicians, administrators and others as well as researchers, teachers, students, and anyone who needed information. Therefore, Pearls of Culture is structured to give an overview of the digital collection from different angles: institutions, materials, and subjects as basic classifications and for search.

The subject areas are organized hierarchically with main subjects and subdivisions. The e-collection record contains description of contents such as name of responsible institution, type of material, size of collection, presentation and preservation formats, date of digitization, right of use, etc. We have many types of materials, for example, a collection of Hans Christian Andersen in many foreign languages, an archive of the philosopher Sen Aabye Kierkegaard which covers all his works including manuscripts, printed and non-printed works.

Launched a little less than one year ago, Pearls of Culture has 200 e-collections at present and 30 new collections have been added since its opening.

For the future, we are planning several developments for the portal: full translation of the website into English in 2010; and development of a search tool for searching individual items of all the digitized collections when metadata are provided. In addition, we have to decide as a policy whether to include "digitally born" materials. Our relationship to Europeana is also on the agenda, in which it will be necessary to work as a prioritization tool for selection and to decide which digitized materials to be uploaded to this European aggregator.

If the Royal Library had not decided to start and do it all by itself instead of setting up a cross-sector planning group of all the parties, the creation of the portal would have required enormous efforts. It might have been natural for a library to take charge of standardization of description, cataloging, and domestic and international cooperation. The project started less than one year ago, but the cooperation among the institutions including museums, libraries and archives has been going according to plan.

[up](#)

Lecture: "Europeana: past, present and future, a true MLA collaboration"

By Dr. Jill Cousins (Executive Director of EDL Foundation / Program Director of the European Library)



I will introduce to you Europeana, as museum-library-audiovisual-archives collaboration across the 27 European countries of the EU. I will talk about its potential and strengths, as well as its vision, the governance model which facilitates collaboration, how it is funded, and future issues. To show the scope of Europeana, I will demonstrate the site using the example of Art Nouveau, a European artistic movement from the 1890s to World War I, with roots in Japanese Art. When you search Europeana using the term "Art Nouveau," you can find digital versions of artistic works, posters, costumes for theater, as well as digitized books, films about Ecole de Nancy, home of many Art Nouveau artists etc.

Art Nouveau was a comprehensive artistic style and we can see many examples from several countries, such as France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Scotland. In Europeana a search can be made across over 2,000 cultural heritage institutions in Europe retrieving the wide variety of types of materials these institutions hold, such as paintings, photos, videos, sound recordings, manuscripts, letters or books.

The prototype of Europeana now makes accessible nearly 6 million digital items, increasing to 10 million in July 2010 when it becomes fully operational, and we expect it to reach 25 million within a couple of years. About 15,000 people use the site daily. We have not yet done any marketing, so this is a result of press releases from the European Commission and events hosted by some contributors. Seeing this, we could say its not doing badly, or if we put an American positive slant on it we would say it is doing pretty well!

So we have seen the strengths, what are Europeana's weaknesses, opportunities and threats? How are these reflected in its vision, governance, barriers and funding? As the European Union Vision of 2006 to give multilingual access to European Digital Cultural Heritage has been partly achieved, we are now looking at the opportunity represented by web2.0, the semantic web. Therefore, our vision for 2011 is to be many more things: aggregator, distributor, catalyst, innovator, facilitator, and revenue generator.

[up](#)

Being an aggregator of aggregators means that we can make use of the national portals of each country and the vertical subject portals and pull them together in Europeana creating a single search and browse interface. The concept of aggregating the aggregators also helps in creating a sustainable business model where we do not create a large central office, but make use of the already aggregated materials. As a distributor, we hold Europeana institutes metadata in Europeana for reuse in different ways for different audiences: so for example, people can extract from Europeana what they need to create their own website or exhibition on subjects such as Art Nouveau. Or an education site might wish to create a learning set on Leonardo da Vinci, or Descartes or the Cold War, using the materials of Europeana. Being a catalyst, it contributes to the generation of a new tool or new service, for example, mobile phones used in a museum for information on exhibited items. As an innovator, we expect to get back new applications from other sites using our technology because it is an open source which is available to everybody. We will be a facilitator, preparing authority files and online dictionaries for cross-European multilingual search and retrieval, and also helping content providers in copyright and license issues. Lastly, it is also important to become a revenue generator so that we create a sustainable service for the future and to this end we are working on the creation of services to do so.

Now I will talk about the governance of the Europeana Foundation, which is behind Europeana. In many countries, museums, libraries, archives, and audiovisual collections existed as separate entities although some countries have started to create cross domain portals. This meant it would require talking to thousands of institutions, so in order to make use of the multiplier effect we decided to ask the pan-European associations of each area to be members of the Europeana Foundation, as most of the individual institutions are members of those European associations. For example, most of the libraries belong to CENL, LIBER, or CERL.

To participate in EU projects funding has to be found to match the money given in these projects. To do this the Europeana Foundation raised 1.4 million euros from the ministries of culture and education from several countries in the European Union. The Foundation is made up of three layers, Executive Committee, Board of Participants and Council of Content Providers and Aggregators, and the last one is to ensure that if people are interested they are able to participate at an individual level.

We have some barriers, including the lack of an EU-wide copyright law, public domain ignorance, the need to generate revenue to operate, and others.

Lastly we can see the Europeana project universe at the center of which there are Europeana v.1.0 and Europeana Connect, surrounded by 15 other contributing projects and a couple of related projects. This is how a large percentage of content and technology is delivered to Europeana.

We are part way to our vision, and I hope we will continue to move in the right direction. It needs a lot of hard work but it is also a lot of fun, thanks to the huge amount of willingness and volunteer work.

[up](#)

Panel Discussion: “Significance of MLA collaboration”

Moderator: Dr. Makoto Nagao (Librarian of the National Diet Library)

Panelists: Mr. Kolding Nielsen, Dr. Cousins, Prof. Naoki Takubo (Faculty of Junior College Division, Kinki University)



Dr. Nagao: Why is the MLA collaboration not working very well in Japan while progress can be seen in Europe?

Prof. Takubo: I think that is because European countries have set national policies. In Denmark, the Ministry of Culture took action and a commission for policy making of digitization has been set up. I suppose Europeana also has been backed up by a policy for the whole Europe to promote MLA collaboration and digitization of information resources.

Dr. Nagao: Could you elaborate the situation in Denmark about a national policy?

Mr. Kolding Nielsen: For many years, the heads of each MLA sector, including National Librarians and National Archivists, have had meetings to discuss how to cooperate with each other and to plan and set up policies. There is a national commission for the protection of national assets, consisting of four institutions. And a national committee for MLA (or ALM) was established in 2000, and we made an agreement to cooperate in the digitization, policy planning and direction of each sector. The activities under the committee are recognized by the Ministry of Culture and the government.

[up](#)

Dr. Nagao: How about policies concerning Europeana in the European Union?

Dr. Cousins: Actually it was the European Union itself which wanted such a portal as a means of combating the Anglo-centric nature of the web. First, this was because the EU wanted to be seen to be working together for a common aim. Another reason was to be able to access information easily no matter where it comes from and to ensure that our cultural institutions maintain a relevance for the next generation. The policy of the EU is to ensure institutions remain relevant to users in the digital age, and providing of the funding to achieve this is really fundamental. For Europeana, we had a small budget at the beginning, but getting people together, creating tools to access content, organizing meetings for the preparation metadata and technology, created the flagship for us to move forward.

Dr. Nagao: I think among European countries there might be differences in willingness as well as technical methods, such as creation of metadata and systems. How do you try to integrate them?

Dr. Cousins: Indeed there are differences from country to country. Our approach is to celebrate this diversity. For metadata, for example, we map data of different standards into one schema for display purposes. We try to keep barriers low for any contributors and create the basics that allow us to proceed.

Dr. Nagao: That is admirable progress against the odds. How about the case in Japan?

Prof. Takubo: I am afraid I have to say that Japan is still behind these examples, judging from the numbers of museums having a proper catalog of their own

collections and the progress of digitization itself.

Dr. Nagao: How do you cope with the copyright issue and how are MLA collaboration and the digital library being influenced by the issue?

Mr. Kolding Nielsen: The copyright issue is a major barrier for mass digitization to cover the big black hole of 20th century materials. In the Nordic countries, from the beginning of the digital age, we got the right to digitize by agreement for handicapped people, from which came the notion of "collective licensing." Extending this principle, since last year, under the law, it is possible to make an agreement with the organizations on behalf of the copyright holders. Thus, what should be decided now is how much fee should be paid to the rights holders. After the Second World War, the governments of the Nordic countries decided that a certain amount should be paid to all living authors whose books are held by public libraries. This system will be useful also for the digitization.

[up](#)

Dr. Nagao: What is the situation about the copyright issue in Europe?

Dr. Cousins: Basically, our aim is to make the materials accessible, and users may therefore have to pay for in copyright. On the other hand, European countries have to find a solution, such as the collective licensing one for Nordic countries, so that material may be digitized in the first place and to solve the issue that the same piece of material may have different copyrights attached to it in different countries.

Dr. Nagao: Do you have any specific target for users, for example, for students for the sake of education? Or would you keep it for the general audience?

Dr. Cousins: Europeana targets at present the general public who need information. I think the most important thing is to continue to make cultural heritage content available, so that the users can extract what they need from our content. For example, a company making educational software can obtain information from several countries on a particular theme to provide them in a package of software to educational institutions.

Dr. Nagao: What mechanism does the Europeana have to decide your policy about what kind of data to collect and for what kind of user group do you focus?

Dr. Cousins: There is no policy in place at the moment but we do analyse what users are looking for and will start to feed that into a more coherent content strategy. We focus on a few types of user ranging from the hobbyist to the school child trying to do their homework.

Mr. Kolding Nielsen: I think we have to think about why Europeana has seen such success, with the cooperation of 45 countries in which at least 40 different languages are spoken. There is a long and strong tradition of cooperation in Europe, especially in the library sector. Cooperation at the institutional level has not been so solid in the museum sector and archives sector, so the national libraries and

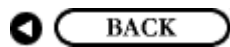
research libraries have been the driving force for the foundation and development of Europeana.

Dr. Nagao: In Japan, what should be our direction?

Prof. Takubo: The situation is different in Japan from Denmark; however, I think that libraries should play a leading role in making a cooperative organization and forming a basis for cooperation, paying attention so that the three sectors can work in a good balance.

Dr. Nagao: Thank you very much. To enhance the MLA collaboration for the sake of people, we would like to continue active exchange of opinions among museums, libraries and archives in Japan.

[up](#)



National Diet Library Newsletter

No. 173, June 2010



Lecture by Dean Patricia Steele of University of Maryland Libraries “Academic Libraries: Getting to the Future in the Google World”

On March 9, 2010, an open lecture meeting “Academic Libraries: Getting to the Future in the Google World” was held in the Tokyo Main Library, inviting Dean Patricia Steele of the University of Maryland Libraries. Following the lecture, there was a question-and-answer session with the audience.

Dean Steele began her lecture by touching upon common ground that all libraries share: economic difficulties squeezing our budgets, changing relationship with users and the importance of cooperation.

Here is an outline of her lecture and Q&A.



Photo: Dean Steele delivering a lecture

Recent developments around academic libraries

Librarians and staff will do very different work in the future and must be more closely tied to users than ever in the past. With collections increasingly presented in digital form, print versions will be reduced over time, and space hitherto used for storage will make way for social aspects of learning such as information and learning commons, which are in strong demand from users.

On the other hand, the libraries' unique collections, such as the Prange Collection,

will be developed, strengthened and more heavily used. They will be a library's unique forte in a world where we can expect ubiquitous access to a basic core of materials through Google and other venues.

With little prospect of budget increase in the foreseeable future, whatever we want to accomplish will depend on partnerships, such as the one with Google, and communication to maintain user feedback.

I would like to depict some of the trends in our higher education environment as recognized by the Society for College and University Planning, which also affect how we libraries operate. There is globalization. There is a new generation of students nurtured in video game culture who prefer problem solving and a more studio-based learning environment to traditional large class lecture. Students are also engaging in research at previously unexpected levels. There is online learning, increasing enrollment by 17% last year, which is vitally important when the physical expansion of library building has plateaued because of the economic situation and fierce competition for resources within the campus. And speaking of competition, libraries need marketing, branding and sharpened messages to succeed.

There is also the annual Horizon Report identifying and describing emerging technologies likely to have a large impact on education. It reiterates the role libraries must play when there is an increasing abundance of work and resources over the Internet. In the 24/7 world of our users we need not only to provide the resources but also the accompanying services.

Other technological developments taken up in the Horizon Report are: Mobile computing. It may collapse into a tablet-type device on which we can concentrate our service development. Open content in the manner of MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) open course content. The cost of textbooks is a prominent issue in the US and improvement of electronic books will greatly strengthen options. I wonder if the libraries will be part of the newly found alternative to traditional print.

Roles Google Books will play

In such an environment, we need to focus on the things that we do best and let others do what they handle better than we. It means knowing what is going on, what are the trends and possibilities, what products, resources and services might be appropriate, and it means deciding where to point, purchase or partner.

In my view, Google Books is a strategic answer to many of the elements we have discussed. Its expressed goal is to create a "comprehensive, searchable, virtual card catalog of all books in all languages that helps users discover new books and publishers discover new readers." While the number of books digitized is not well publicized, there probably are at least between 8 and 10 million in Google Books. Their digitization program creates a product which has the following strategic implications:

The libraries never would be able to afford to take on a "mass digitization" project of the scale Google is accomplishing. My own experience at Indiana University testifies to that. Google has the money and the vision to complete this project and to enhance and expand it over time. The project has already shaped the future and our participation assures that we are players shaping the direction and use of a unique product. It opens many research and discovery possibilities for our users. Already called the most powerful research tool in human history, imagine the transformational change when the goal of digitizing 50 million books is accomplished. Participation in the Google Books Project enhances the reputation of the library and the university at the national and international stage.

One of the founders of Google (Sergey Brin) is an alumnus of the University of Maryland and his father is still teaching at Maryland. So we have a natural interest in the project.

Through Google Books our collections are made accessible and preserved. I know that complaints have been lodged about the quality of the scanning. But if you look at it on balance, the few quality issues are negligible. Also, Google has been investing greatly to improve the original scanned product and to correct any deficiencies. Later I will talk to you about the HathiTrust as another mechanism to assure long term access.

A post-settlement Google Books project would expand our collection beyond what we ever would be able to purchase, organize or deliver. Think of small schools and colleges being able to provide access to all the digitized books in the system.

The existence of Google Books will permit us to open collection areas to other uses. As I state above, space is a significant factor in our strategic future. It also pushes an agenda of "last copy," that is the appropriate number of "guaranteed" print copies for digitized titles that libraries need to address.

Increasingly, Google Books will be a force in the open access movement embracing the concept of electronic publication of works made freely available to all users. With Google's goal of capturing all knowledge for users, the expectation of ready access will grow despite cost models. We cannot overestimate the pressures for "more" that will result.

The Google Books Project will engender complementary activities – e.g. libraries can concentrate on digitizing their special collections and formats that Google is not doing at this point. For example, we may digitize the Prange Collection for preservation purposes. The scanned books provide a platform that permits us to create virtual collections and libraries that do not exist in any single place in the physical world. The digitization of medieval manuscripts currently in progress at Johns Hopkins University is a good example.

The bottom line attribute is that no one else stepped up with the vision and resources that Google has put forward. The energy and commitment shown by the mostly young people who work at Google to unleashing knowledge to the world is

inspirational. And it would be very fortunate if we could join them.

CIC and other framework of cooperations

Now, let me talk now a little about the specifics of the CIC (Committee on Inter-Institutional Cooperation) negotiations with Google and the process. The CIC is a consortium of the major universities in the Midwest — Michigan, Michigan State, Indiana, Purdue, Wisconsin, Illinois along with its Chicago campus, Ohio State, Pennsylvania State, Northwestern, University of Chicago, and Iowa. It is one of the most successful academic partnerships in the United States, especially the library program.

The CIC contacted Google after the original five Google Libraries (University of Michigan, Stanford, Oxford, New York Public Library, and Harvard University) signed on. Since those libraries were contributing all or most of their large collections, the CIC took a different approach. There are millions of books within the CIC's over 60 million volumes that are unique within the Google project, so that was one focus. The other was to identify collections of distinction, such as the folklore collection at Indiana University, to be digitized as a whole from each participating library.

Indiana was the first of the CIC libraries to send materials to Google. They use a pick list since we are not sending the entire collection. Library staff select materials, adjust catalog records, pack and ship books. Four FTE staff are devoted to this work. Books that are too large or are in poor condition cannot be sent and later will be candidates for local digitizing.

At least two large questions loom as we consider the future of the Google Book Project. One relates to the ways scholars and others can use this collection and the other is how we preserve it.

The response of the CIC to the latter question was to establish a repository, the HathiTrust, to assure the long term preservation of Google content. Many beyond the CIC were interested in this concept. By the time we formed HathiTrust, the University of California system had come in as founding partners. Since then, University of Virginia and recently Columbia have joined. I hope that Maryland will be a partner in the future.

The work of the trust will extend far beyond the Google content initially envisaged. It eventually will include digital collections in many formats and created by a number of individual groups and institutions.

Two weeks ago, we successfully conducted a search against 1.6 billion pages in 4.6 million volumes in the trust. This is just the beginning of the startling shift in research possibilities that digital content married to technology can unleash.

The HathiTrust is an example of partnership at a highly effective level. Similar developments, such as Portico and CLOCKSS (Controlled Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe), to assure long term preservation of electronic journals, are other

models in this new world. They reflect partnerships of libraries and publishers [] something that we need to expand greatly.

I guess you can see that I have a high expectation for the environment libraries are and will be in. I also hope the working relationship and cooperation between University of Maryland Libraries and National Diet Library will come out stronger in the bold new world.

[up](#)

Question and Answer Session

MC: First off, questions other than copyright issues. Anyone?

Questioner 1: My university had been purchasing the microfiched Prange Collection. But I have heard that the sales have stopped and it is no longer available. Could it be that you will digitize it in the near future? My university holds an education-related collection and the Prange Collection includes important materials.

Dean Steele: We had a fixed term contract with ProQuest to entrust the sale. It has expired. The Prange Collection is not the part of Google Book Project, so digitization is not in sight.

Questioner 1: It would be best if you digitize the collection and make it freely accessible.

Dean Steele: It would be, indeed. But not now. We need a lot of change to make it come about. Now, this is exactly the case I referred as the rising expectation of ready access. I feel such demand will become more and more vocal.

MC: Now, on to copyright issues over the Google Book Project.

Dean Steele: Now, let me explain a little about the Project. Google has reached an accord with authors and publishers and settlement is in the hand of the courts. Although Google initially insisted that partial release of copyrighted works is perfectly within the boundary of Fair Use, they decided not to press the case for the sake of users' best interests. The settlement allows users to purchase a product which enables them to access all the materials in Google Books complete with print options. Authors and publishers can opt out of Google Books, but on the other hand, they may profit from long-out-of-print works.

International copyright issues remain, though. Google works on the premise that only US laws are applicable. Additionally, American librarians are worried that the presence of Google Books may push up the price of the books to an exorbitant level.

Google's business model is essentially advertisement-based, meaning that the sale of the product itself is a secondary issue. On the other hand, publishers want to exert as much control over the product as possible. So, it will be interesting to see

how this settlement goes forward, how this balance plays out.

Questioner 2: Did the library associations of the US make a statement on this matter to protect users' interests? Was anyone invited to represent libraries at the public hearing?

Dean Steele: The American Library Association published a report and participated in judicial deliberations. All the library associations and academic libraries supported the settlement and urged the judge to introduce some framework of management and monitoring in the field, for issues such as cost.

Questioner 3: You stated that HathiTrust already holds 1.6 billion pages in digital format. Now with such a massive digitization going on, there surely are researchers left out, unable to tap the resources. How do you think librarians will cope with the issue?

Dean Steele: I trust that researchers who will need the kind of research tool that HathiTrust will be will have access. How we help faculty change is an issue. I was told by a professor of history months ago how he loved the card catalogues. It is a matter of belief and practice, and we have to pull the hands of the unwilling. Now I ponder from your questions as to what role we librarians play in the world with massive digital collections and ubiquitous, easy access. I would like to think there is something besides developing and preserving rare collections for generations centuries away.

Questioner 4: Isn't there a risk in unipolar control by Google from the viewpoint of antitrust as well as security of personal information?

Dean Steele: The Library Association has actually expressed concern about privacy. Google has also published several documents on the policies to protect users' privacy and has sped up deletion of data linking a search and an individual. Now, look at the matter this way: there are so many people suspicious of Google and watching its move attentively. Google has a reputation to uphold which benefits us in the long run. As for antitrust, the settlement is not exclusive; anyone can but no one seems willing to take up the mantle.

Questioner 5: You stated that only US laws are applicable to Google Books. But it is accessible from all over the world via the Internet. Don't you have to take other countries' laws in consideration?

Dean Steele: As a matter of fact, it is accessible from the inside the US only and access is rigorously controlled. Even if the University of Maryland subscribed to it, our students on European or Japanese campuses would not be able to access it.

Questioner 5: You mean we cannot use Google's database in the future as well?

Dean Steele: There is a part of the database currently accessible from foreign countries. Google is now planning to forge agreements with various countries to expand access to Google Books. The settlement is close at hand in the US and

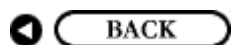
would serve as a model to consult authors and publishers outside. The purpose of Google is international; unbounded by the borders of the United States and the English language, it seeks to make knowledge available all over the world, in every language.

[up](#)



National Diet Library Newsletter

No. 173, June 2010



Lecture by Ms. Naomi Yabe Magnussen

“Japanese studies support by academic library in Norway and Nordic countries – exploring of Nordic and European library network”

On March 24, 2010, an open lecture meeting “Japanese studies support by academic libraries in Norway and Nordic countries – exploring of Nordic and European library networks” was held in the Tokyo Main Library. Ms. Naomi Yabe Magnussen, who works as Subject Librarian for Japanese and East Asian studies at the Library of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Oslo Library, was invited to hold the lecture. Here is an outline of her lecture.



Ms. Naomi Yabe Magnussen

The situation of higher education institutions in Norway

Many higher education institutions in Norway are either national or public, as are many of the other European universities. Approximately 220 thousand students are registered at higher education institutions, of which 27,500 are students at the University of Oslo. Students usually receive student loans. Registration fees, textbook fees and living expenses are needed, but there are no course fees. University libraries are required to collect books designated as must-read books and books for research. It is therefore possible to study using library books only.

Seven universities, eight academic and art research institutions, and twenty-two regional universities and other private schools are registered with the Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research as higher education institutions.

[up](#)

Background of the University of Oslo Library

The Library of Humanities and Social Sciences, where I work, is one of the four branch libraries of the University of Oslo Library. The Library was established in 1811, at the same time as the University of Christiania (today's University of Oslo) was established. In 1814, when Norway's own constitution was permitted under Swedish control, the University of Christiania Library also acquired the function of a national library. The library's two parallel functions – being both a national library as well as a university library – continued until the physical separation of these two functions in 1999, when the Library of Humanities and Social Sciences was moved to the main campus.

At the University of Oslo, Japanese studies started in the 1960s. However, materials related to Japan, such as in linguistics and ethnology had already been purchased from the beginning of the 1900s. Before the new library was established, Japanese studies materials were spread around various faculty libraries. In 1999, we moved to the new building of the Library of Humanities and Social Sciences. The new library aims at meeting the requirements of the new age. Almost all the Japanese studies materials were moved to this new building.

At the new library, we keep 2.15 million books, 4,500 titles of periodicals and 2,600 titles of electronic journals as of 2008. These are the numbers for the whole library, not only for Japanese studies. As the stacks have limited space, we try to limit the amount of paper materials, and rather to increase the amount of digital materials. However, as most of the digital materials are in English, it is impossible to search by Norwegian keywords. For this reason, search for digital materials cannot be done in an efficient way. Our future challenges are therefore how to make these materials more easily accessible to users. At present, we try to find mappable cataloguing, for instance by using LCSH (Library of Congress Subject Headings) or the Dewey system. At this stage, however, this is yet just an idea, and the realization of this may take time.

[up](#)

Japanese studies materials in academic libraries

The organization of academic libraries differs in each of the Scandinavian countries. At the University of Oslo Library, Japanese language materials are kept as a special collection, together with materials in Arabic, Hebraic, Indo-Iranian, Chinese, Korean, Tibetan, and other non-Western languages. On other floors, materials for Japanese studies written in English are shelved according to the Dewey Decimal

Classification. Last year about 300 paper materials were purchased by the Japanese studies budget, or donated. Around 30% of these materials on Japan and Japanese studies are in the Japanese language, the rest are in English or other European languages. Annually, approximately 25–30% of materials acquired by the Japanese studies budget are written in Japanese.

In Norway, Japanese language studies and/or Japanese studies have also been offered at the University of Bergen and at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (Trondheim). As is the case for most of the university libraries in Scandinavia, nobody can handle materials in Japanese or Chinese. Often, Japanese-written materials are not included in OPAC at other university libraries. Only the University of Oslo Library keeps a subject librarian specializing in East Asia. Here, about 90% of the Japanese materials are already included in OPAC.

A survey in 2008 of 31 academic libraries in the Nordic countries, conducted through the network of NIAS (Nordic Institute of Asian Studies), shows the following results: out of 15 libraries that answered, eight of them keep materials for Japanese studies. However, only six libraries have staff who understand Japanese. Among the latter group, only three staff members have participated in NDL's training program for information specialists for Japanese studies. Most of the staff are part-time workers or students. Thus, at present, it is difficult for me to know the situation of people working with Japanese studies materials at the libraries.

Trends of students at the University of Oslo Library

About 170 students are registered for Japanese studies today in University of Oslo, including bachelor and master levels. Students who take classes within the Japanese studies program, but whose major is not Japanese, are not included in the above number. In the 1990s, Japanese studies students were generally interested in martial arts and/or traditional culture. Nowadays, interest in Japanese pop culture, such as animation and computer games, is often the motivation for taking the course. This year, we invited a guest professor sponsored by the Japan Foundation to give a lecture series on pop culture. His lectures attracted a large number of students.

[up](#)

Japanese studies materials in the University of Oslo Library

As we do not possess all the Japanese materials which students and researchers need, we often use ILL (Inter-library loan) to answer users' requests. During recent years it has become easier to access Japanese full-text periodical articles by using CiNii, which are offered by NII (National Institute of Informatics). However, periodical articles especially in the humanities are still difficult to find in digital format. We hope that more academic papers will be published in digital format.

Many users within the humanities still prefer to read paper materials even though

they are digitalized. If all compulsory books are provided as digital books, the future situation may change. Before this is realized, however, there are many obstacles to surmount such as the issues of copyright and rights for libraries. NDL's Digital Library from the Meiji Era has now improved its usability. Overseas users like us are very interested in the Japanese situation for digital books.

Services for students

In recent years, the University of Oslo Library as a whole arranges orientation meetings for students, and teaches them citation techniques and academic information search. In such library courses for students majoring in Japanese studies, we teach them how to search materials by mainly using English. In each of these courses, students are obliged to submit a report aside from an examination. I offer two-hour courses for search training on databases, how to collect materials, and citation techniques in compulsory or voluntary courses.

The University of Oslo in general uses a digital classroom software called "Fronter." The Japanese Studies program uses this software as well. For my library courses, I can deliver course materials through Fronter's message board and mailing list.

[up](#)

Challenges and solution

Users studying non-Western languages, such as Arabic or Urdu, are increasing. The students' choice of such "exotic" subjects often seems to be connected to their own cultural identity, while Chinese and Japanese studies are chosen for other reasons.

Since our Japanese collection is limited I often use ILL to get necessary Japanese materials. As the University of Oslo Library is a member of OCLC's ILL network, the system is used on a daily basis by the library as a whole. Many Japanese materials are registered on OCLC, so we can order Japanese-language materials through it. However, requests often fail during the lending process, compared with when requesting Western-language materials. Perhaps this happens because many persons working for ILL in libraries do not understand the Japanese language. In case of urgent requests, I use my personal network with nearby libraries in Europe, in a personal, non-official procedure. Or, in some cases I make a request to the NDL, as its service is rapid. We have to rely on ILL because our budget for Japanese materials is limited.

Cooperative networking

Small libraries like ours need support from other libraries in order to provide sufficient materials. Such support is made possible through networking. I would like

to mention two specific networks in the Nordic and European countries; NIAS (Nordic Institute of Asian Studies) and EAJRS (European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists).

EAJRS, as its name shows, is not an organization for libraries, but for persons related to Japanese materials. Not only library-related people, but also museum-related people, researchers and curators are included in this association. Participants in the meetings are not only from Nordic countries, but also from North America, Asia and Japan. EAJRS is a direct network of Japanese materials for me, and is a lifeline for my daily business. It is highly valuable to me to get in touch with other European libraries through these meetings.

NIAS is an academic organization that supports academic research activities such as publication, through the Nordic NIAS Council. As its name shows, it supports Asian studies in five Nordic countries. It is hard to figure out the entire picture of the Asian studies in Nordic countries, but NIAS tries to make the network stable. NIAS has a library section, NIASLinc, which keeps paper materials. It funds a scholarship, and gives travel and accommodation support for researchers, so that they can use materials of NIAS. NIASLinc also manages the AsiaPortal, which provides access to licensed databases and magazines for members, and gives information on Nordic countries' Asia-studies member situations. NIAS covers the field of Asian studies as a whole, including Japanese materials in the AsiaPortal.

A network like the CEAL (Council of East Asian Libraries) in North America is needed. And Asian academic libraries in Europe are now trying to establish one. It is supposed to become a platform supporting Asian studies as a whole. For instance, the network will help in negotiations with vendors. Our library situation in Europe is that (perhaps the same in Japan) human resources will not increase in the near future, but on the contrary, our duty increases. It is therefore necessary for libraries to construct support systems which may give sufficient service to our users in Asian studies, even if their institution libraries don't have staff to deal with Asian materials.

Conclusion

User training will be the most important service which libraries need to provide in the future. Today's services by the NDL and the databases of NII are very useful for Japanese studies in abroad. However, they are not well known to many researchers and teachers. It is a task for academic libraries to introduce and spread these tools to such people.

The situation in the Nordic countries is probably the same as in other small countries. Large countries in which Asian academic libraries are not yet stable may also have a similar situation. I hope that my talk has made you, who work for user services at academic libraries in Japan, more aware of the overseas needs.

Question-and-answer session

After the lecture there was a question-and-answer session on the role of librarians in academic libraries, issues of modern Japanese society, the situation of networking among researchers of Japanese studies, career options of students majoring in Japanese, and the PC support situation for Japanese and so on.

[up](#)



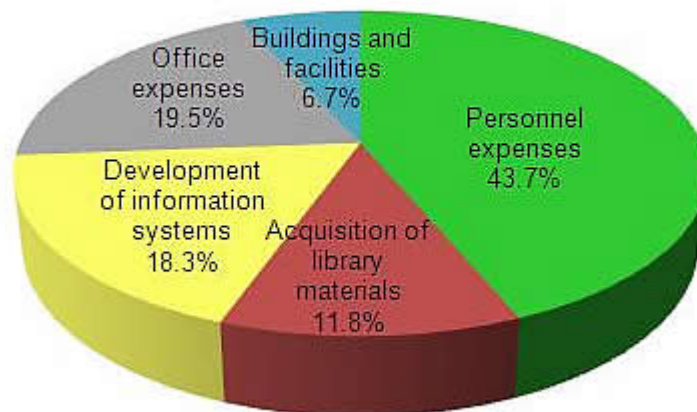


NDL budget for fiscal year 2010

This is a translation of the article of the same title in the NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 589 (Apr. 2010).

The national budget bill for the fiscal year 2010 passed the National Diet on March 24, 2010. The total amount of the initial budget appropriated for the NDL is 21,130,130,000 yen for the fiscal year 2010 (April 2010 – March 2011). Compared with the previous year, the total amount is reduced by some 454 million yen.

Distribution of Budget by Category



The composition of the total budget is:

- Personnel expenses: 43.7% (43.3% in FY2009)
- Acquisition of library materials: 11.8% (11.7% in FY2009)
- Development of information systems: 18.3% (16.4% in FY2009)
- Office expenses: 19.5% (20.7% in FY2009)
- Buildings and facilities: 6.7% (7.9% in FY2009)

Major expenditures of the budget 2010 are as follows:

1. Upgrading research on science and technology

In order to further upgrade research on science and technology in the legislative research service which assists the legislation of the Diet, special research will be

conducted on specific themes in cooperation with outside specialists and special agencies. The results of the research are to be issued as a report. It is also planned to selectively translate reports by S&T policy assessment agencies abroad and to publish the Japanese version with the bibliographic notes attached. For the above expenditure, about 25 million yen is approved.

2. Optimizing operation and system

(1) Construction of the next Digital Library Infrastructure System

The Digital Library Infrastructure System is the backbone on which the services and operation of the NDL depend. We are planning to replace the present system in two years, to make our service catch up with the current information environment and to optimize our operation and system. The expenditure approved is approximately 442 million yen.

(2) Introduction of the next network system

Around 76 million yen was approved for expenditure to update the network system, in order to further improve the safety, reliability, and efficiency of the system supporting the advanced information service.

(3) Introduction of the cross-ministerial system

The present stand-alone system of in-library operational management is to be shifted to a cross-ministerial system to optimize the operation and system. For this purpose, approximately 36 million yen was approved.

3. Operating digital archives

A digital archiving system to collect, preserve and provide digital information has been constructed since FY2005. In the first supplementary budget of FY2009, a budget was approved to carry out large scale digitization involving about 900,000 books in the NDL collection. Moreover the web archiving project is to be implemented accompanied with the amended National Diet Library Law enacted in April 2010. Consequently, 738 million yen was approved in FY2010 for the operating cost of the system, the equipment and system to store digitized book data and Internet resources. For the cost of digital stacks, a sum of 691 million yen was approved in FY 2010 to install the additional storage, on the condition of the 5-year acts bearing national treasury liabilities* as with the previous year.

*If an act incurring liabilities on the national treasury is approved, it is possible to conclude a contract for multiple years, even though Japan has a single-year budget system.

4. Maintaining Buildings and facilities

(1) Reinforcing the Main Building against earthquakes

To strengthen the structure of the Main Building against earthquakes, a repairing cost amounting to 24 million yen was appropriated for the second year of this project. For this project, the planning cost was appropriated in the initial budget of FY2009, and in the supplementary budget of the same year the actual cost of repairs was authorized on the condition of the acts bearing national treasury liabilities, the sum of 2,583 million yen for five years. In this connection around 398 million yen was appropriated for the first year.

(2) Buried cultural property investigation for expansion of International Library of Children's Literature

To improve its function as the national center of children's literature, the construction of a new annex building of the International Library of Children's Literature has been planned, and the design work was started in FY2009. Prior to the construction, a buried cultural property is to be investigated and the necessary groundwork of the site will be carried out in two years from FY2010. Relating to the above expenditure, some of 78 million yen was allocated on the condition of an act incurring liabilities on the national treasury for two years from FY2010 and 33 million yen was approved for the first year.

[up](#)

Amounts of National Diet Library's FY2010 Expenditure Budget

(1,000yen)

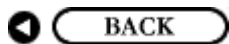
(Item) National Diet Library	19,718,007
•Personnel costs	9,242,294
•Regular office expenses	250,655
•Legislative research	272,005
•Acquisition of materials	2,496,684
of which recompense for deposit of publication	390,249
•Development of information systems	3,859,141
•Tokyo Main Library operations	1,984,047
•International Library of Children's Literature operation	431,013
•Kansai-kan operation	1,182,168
(Item) Expenses for facilities	1,412,123

•Improvement of quake-resistance of the Main Building	24,031
•Burial cultural asset investigation for expansion of the International Library of Children's Literature	33,143
•Renovation of the Annex of the Tokyo Main Library	1,220,195
•Maintenance of the Tokyo Main Library	13,254
•Improvement of the International Library of Children's Literature	121,500
Total	21,130,130

[Related articles](#)

[up](#)





Index Database to Japanese Laws, Regulations and Bills renewed

In May 2010, the [Index Database to Japanese Laws, Regulations and Bills](#) (Japanese only) was renewed.

Along with the [Index Database to Laws and Regulations in early Meiji Japan](#) (Japanese only), this database makes searchable information on Japanese laws from the formation of modern nation to the present.

- Improvements are as follows:

- Texts of the laws and regulations provided by national institutions via the Internet are linked and referable from index information.

- Information on the bills introduced in the Imperial Diet (1890 to 1947) is added.

- Other improvements

- URL of the index information is fixed, which enables the users to bookmark a specific law or regulation.
- Link to the Index Database to Laws and Regulations in early Meiji Japan is established.
- Popular names of laws and regulations and classification of active laws are shown in the search results.





Addition to "Kodomo no Kuni magazine article search" of the Picture Book Gallery

"Kodomo no Kuni magazine article search" of the Picture Book Gallery is a database which offers digital images of the picture magazine "Kodomo no Kuni." On May 5, 2010, about 3,200 images were added and now a total of 4,800 images are available.

With the "Enlarge" function newly added, it has become more convenient to view the images.

[Picture Book Gallery](#)

Click "Kodomo no Kuni magazine article search" button at the upper right.



Front Cover of "Kodomo no Kuni"
Illustrated by Yoshio Shimizu
Volume 8 Number 8 (June 1929)

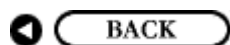


"Anyo no okeiko"
Written by Masaru Mizutani
Illustrated by Kiichi Okamoto
Volume 7 Number 7 (June 1928)
pp.12-13

[up](#)



No. 173, June 2010



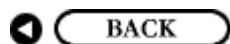
The International Library of Children's Literature (ILCL) has started an e-mail magazine

On March 31, 2010, ILCL started to distribute an e-mail magazine (Japanese only). It provides news about exhibitions and events at ILCL, trends in children's literature and libraries inside and outside of Japan, and other features. It is distributed on the fourth Wednesday of every month; we also bring you the most up-to-date information such as event announcements as an extra issue.

Anyone who has an e-mail address can register free from the following URL:
<http://www.kodomo.go.jp/profile/publications/mailmagazine/index.html> (in Japanese)

Back issues are available on the website of the ILCL.

[up](#)





**Call for Participants:
Japan Specialist Workshop: Access to the
culture and the society of contemporary Japan 2011**

The environment surrounding Japanese Studies in recent years has changed greatly. Among East Asian Studies, where Chinese and Korean Studies are gaining power, Japanese Studies are conducted more actively in foreign countries with increasing interest in Japanese pop culture. However, it is not easy to obtain research information on Japanese social science and human science from overseas. Therefore, it is essential to cultivate next-generation overseas Japanese information specialists who are able to obtain, offer, and disseminate Japanese Studies information on social science and human science in order to develop future Japanese studies.

The International House of Japan and the National Diet Library of Japan are jointly launching the Japan Specialist Workshop "Access to the culture and the society of contemporary Japan" 2011 next year, for the purpose of assisting overseas Japanese Studies researchers and specialists such as librarians who deal with Japanese Studies information to help them improve their knowledge and their ability to collect information.

The general theme for this workshop is social science (politics, economics and law). We aim at acquisition of knowledge and technique of accessing the latest information about Japanese social science genres and also creation of a close personal network among specialists in Japanese Studies of different countries.

The following is the outline of the call for applications for the workshop.

We are expecting many applications.

Date: February 14 to 21, 2011

For: Those who are able to obtain, offer and disseminate Japanese information outside Japan including early career researchers in Japanese Studies, librarians and curators who have research and working experience in Japanese Studies.

Venue: International House of Japan, National Diet Library, etc.

Fee: Round trip airfare (with upper limit), accommodation at International House of Japan (for nine nights including breakfast) will be borne by the organizer.

Language: Japanese

Deadline: Applications must arrive at the International House of Japan Library by Thursday, September 30, 2010 by postal mail.

Joint organizers: International House of Japan, National Diet Library

Please check the guidelines for application below for details such as applicant eligibility,

outline of workshop and application method.

Japan Specialist Workshop 2011 Call for Applications:

<http://www.i-house.or.jp/en/library/activities.htm>

Inquiry:

Library

International House of Japan

5-11-16 Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106-0032 JAPAN

Tel: +81-3-3470-3213 Fax: +81-3-3475-0424

E-mail: infolib@i-house.or.jp

URL: <http://www.i-house.or.jp/en/library/top.htm>



BACK

NEXT



National Diet Library Newsletter

No. 173 June 2010



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. 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. 590, May 2010 [[PDF Format, 5.76MB](#)]

- Book of the month – from NDL collections: Shin Seifu Koryo Hassaku (Eight Point Program for a New Government): Sakamoto Ryoma's aim
- Marking the 10th Anniversary of the International Library of Children's Literature [related article](#)
- Children's Books Going Overseas from Japan
- To the Day of the Legal Deposit System
- Role of legal deposit and a question: What causes missing items? Yukari Fujimoto
- Renewal of the Index Database to Japanese Laws, Regulations and Bills [related article](#)
- <Announcements>
 - More images now available in the Picture Book Gallery "Kodomo no Kuni magazine article search" [related article](#)
 - "Macbeth □ Lecture and Reading" Event celebrating the National Year of Reading
 - Training programs for librarians in FY2010
 - Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan "Old bestsellers □ what have the Japanese read and how?"
 - 14th Preservation and Conservation Training Program
 - The International Library of Children's Literature has started and e-mail magazine [related article](#)

No. 589, April 2010 [[PDF Format, 3.44MB](#)]

- Book of the month – from NDL collections: The Lady's Newspaper – the beginning of the British newspaper for ladies

- Current status of the National Digital Library of China
- Learning in NDL (8) World of storybooks for infants
- Strolling in the forest of books (2)
Books on the classical Western-style building in Tokyo
- Gateway to information for children NDL kid's website
- NDL budget for FY2010 [related article](#)
- <Announcements>
 - Start of the acquisition and preservation of content on the Internet – the revised
National Diet Library Law comes into effect
 - Kaleidoscope of Books (4)
A history of bestsellers: from the creators' perspective
 - Renewal of the Digital Library from the Meiji era
 - Book notice □ publications from NDL

[up](#)

