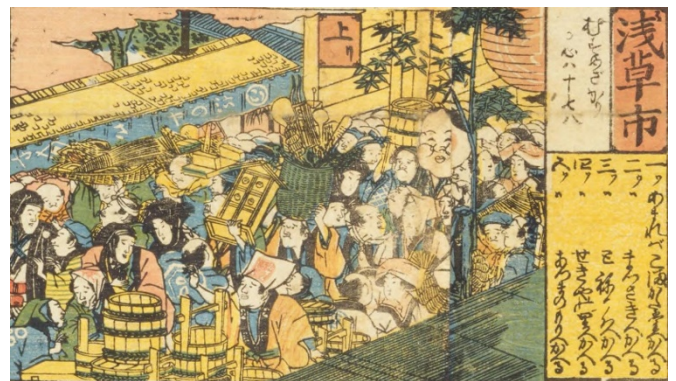


National Diet Library Newsletter

No. 234, December 2020



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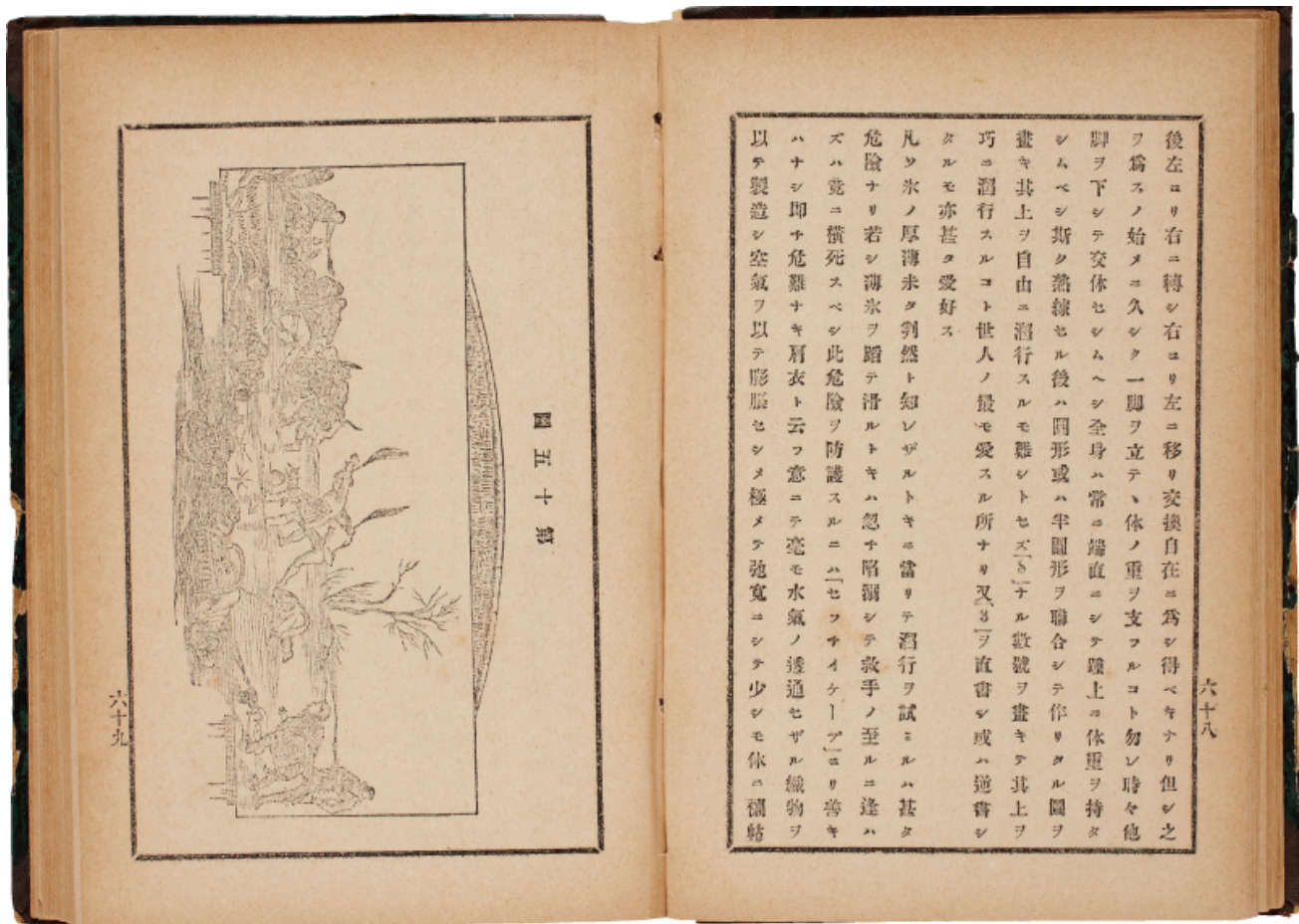
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Selections from NDL collections

Hyakka zensho Taisō oyobi kogai yūgi published by the Ministry of Education: Curling in 1879

HATATE Yu, Business, Science and Technology Division, Reader Services and Collections Department

This article is a translation of the article in Japanese in [NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 682 \(February 2018\)](#).

Hyakka zensho, Taisō oyobi kogai yūgi, published and supervised by the Ministry of Education in 1879. NDL Call No. 特 29-365. *Available in the [NDL Digital Collections](#) (Limited access on the premises at the NDL and partner libraries.)

Taisō oyobi kogai yūgi is one volume of *Hyakka zensho (Monbusho Hyakka zensho)*, published under the supervision of the Ministry of Education from 1876 to 1883. The original of *Monbusho Hyakka Zensho* was *Chambers's information for the people*, which was published by the Scottish brothers William and Robert Chambers. Translating and publishing the book was a big project at the time for the Ministry of Education. For this big project, MITSUKURI Rinsho¹ and NISHIMURA

Shigeki² played core roles, and a total of more than 100 translators and proofreaders were involved. The details of its translation and publication are not well known as only a few related official documents are left. However, it seems that translating was very difficult for people of that time who did not have much knowledge of Western countries. We also have little information for one of the main translators, Dutch Van Kasteel³. *Taisō oyobi kogai yūgi* starts from explaining how to move

¹ Scholar of Western Studies and Doctor of Jurisprudence. His portrait is available in the [Portraits of Modern Japanese Historical Figures](#).

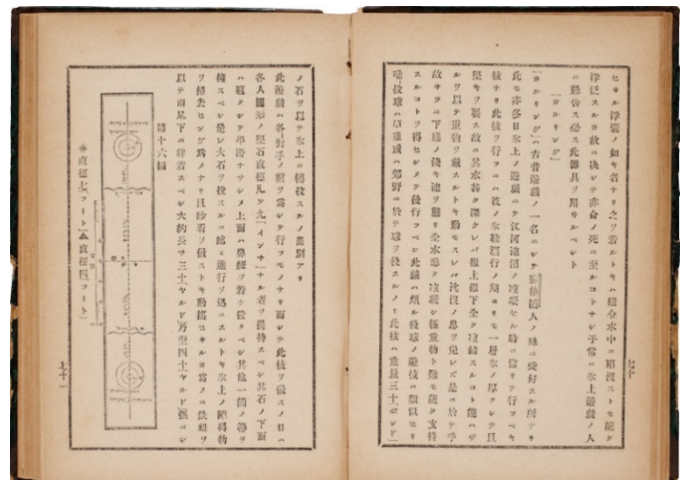
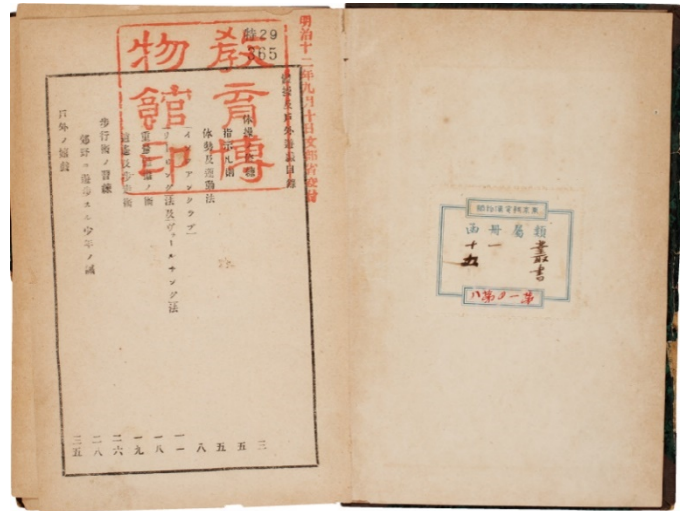
² Educator and thinker. His portrait is available in the [Portraits of Modern Japanese Historical Figures](#).

³ His name is presented as “漢加斯底爾” in Chinese characters used as phonetic symbols in this book. Van Kasteel conducted a company after arriving in Japan, but was declared bankrupt for embezzlement. He lived all around Japan as a language teacher then managed to translate books published by the Ministry of Education. As for the *Monbusho Hyakka zensho*, he was in charge of *Taisō oyobi kogai yūgi* and *Konai yūgi ho*.

the body, standing straight and bending forward, followed by explanations of sports such as how to jump, run, swim, and how to play cricket and golf using many pages. For example, on p.69, the drawing shows several people playing games on what appears to be ice with brooms in their hands. This game is introduced as *carring* (in Japanese notation) which is now well known as curling, one of the sports in the Winter Olympics. About twenty-nine pages are used to introduce an outline of curling and its detailed rule.

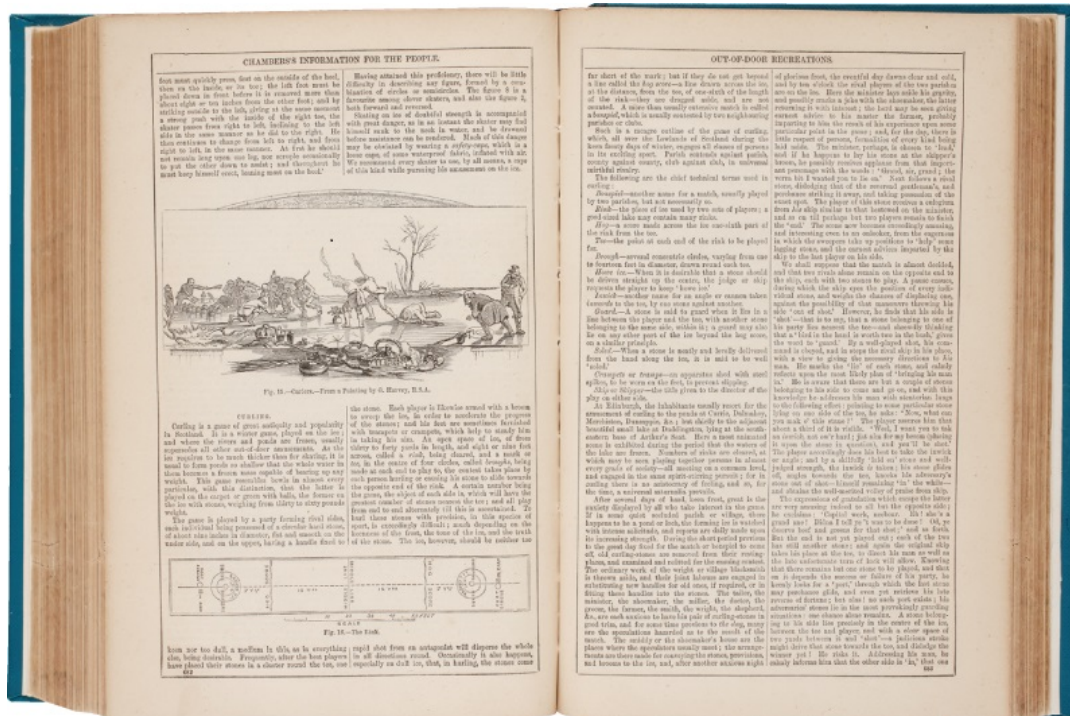


In the mid-19th century, when the original English book was published, the Grand Caledonian Curling Club had just been established in Scotland, which is also mentioned on p.89 of *Taisō oyobi kogai yūgi*, and the rules of the game had been established as well as curling becoming popular from Scotland to Canada and the United States. In Scotland, especially in the Lowlands, curling was played in winter using frozen lakes which is also mentioned in this book with following description, "During a severe winter, this is a game that can lift people's spirit and a game that rich and poor can play together." What did Japanese who just experienced Meiji Restoration imagined about curling from this description?



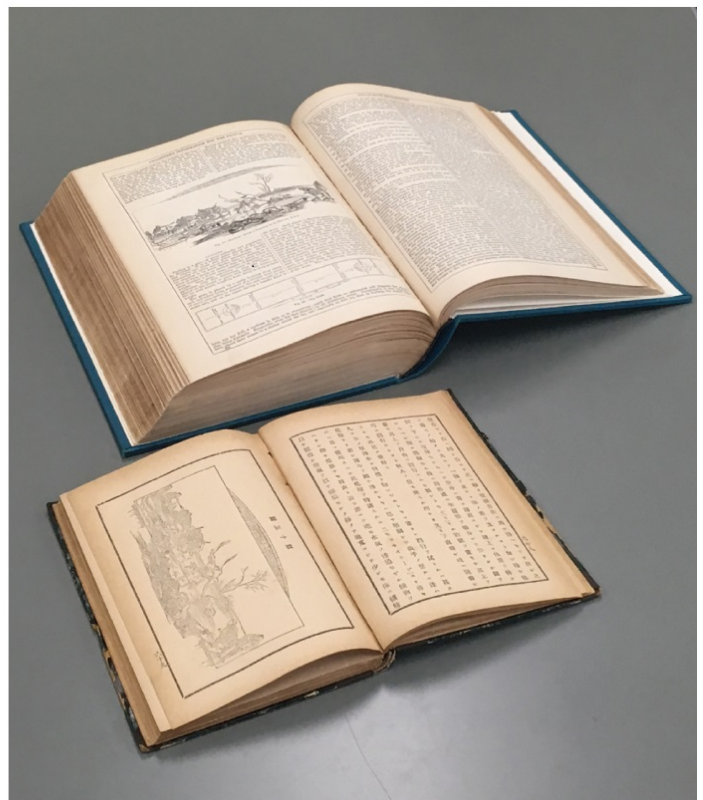
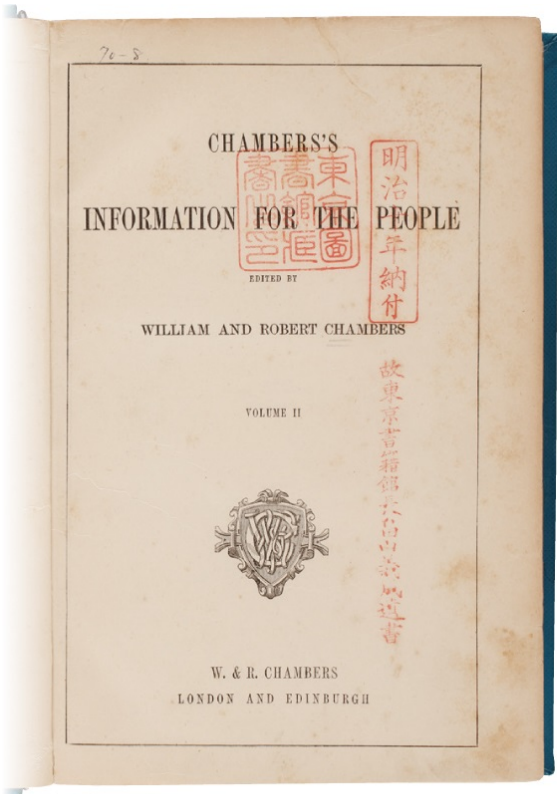
From the stamp in the front page of *Monbusho Hyakka zensho*, it is estimated that the book was first kept at the Museum of Education. When the Great Kanto Earthquake occurred, materials of Tokyo Museum, which was a successor of the Museum of Education, were almost all burnt and destroyed. However, this book remained undamaged as it had been transferred to the Imperial Library, one of the origins of the National Diet Library, after the merger and separation of museums and libraries.

Reference from: National Diet Library, *Hito to zosho to zoshoin: Kokuritsu kokkai toshokan shozobon kara*, by National Diet Library, published by Yushodo Shuppan in 2002. NDL Call No. UM57-H2



Monbusho Hyakka zensho was translated and published from a separated two-volume book of *Chambers's information for the people* into ninety-two volumes according to subject. There are various opinions of the copytext of *Monbusho Hyakka zensho*, however, among the NDL holdings, this edition has the same drawings as *Monbusho Hyakka zensho*. From the Japanese title *hyakka zensho*, people might imagine *hyakka ziten* (encyclopedia), but as the title in English shows, it is not encyclopedia but an information book.

Above and lower left: *Chambers's information for the people*. Edited by William and Robert Chambers., New ed., published by W. & R. Chambers. NDL Call. No.70-8. Lower right: *Chambers's information for the people* and *Monbusho Hyakka zensho*.



Curling was given significant coverage in the original English book as the writers were from Scotland, where curling originated. Following the original book, *Taisō oyobi kogai yūgi* also used many pages to describe curling which resulted in a detailed presentation of curling to Japan. As this book is a translation, it is difficult to compare, but it is quite interesting that this book was published a few years before baseball and soccer were introduced in books written originally in Japanese. For example, baseball was introduced in *Seiyo kogai yugijō*⁴ (Information for western games playing outside) edited by SHIMOMURA Yasuhiro, and baseball and soccer in *Kogai yugijō: Ichimei kogai undohō*⁵ (Information for games or exercise playing outside) which is known as the first handbook of soccer written in Japanese, edited by TSUBOI Gendo and TANAKA Seigyō. Both books were published in 1885, which was a few years after *Taisō oyobi kogai yūgi*. Although *Monbusho Hyakka zensho* was published afterwards by other publishers such as Maruzen (a Japanese publisher), curling did not become popular in Japan, possibly because curling is a sport with the restriction of having to play on ice. There is a description that in 1936, the Japan Curling Club was established and the first curling tournament was held the next year at Lake Yamanaka. However, it was in the 1970s when curling became really popular.

When this book was published, it was a time when neither the word nor concept of sport existed in Japan. To publish *Taisō oyobi kogai yūgi* must have been one of the hardest translation projects of the *Monbusho Hyakka zensho*. It would be interesting to think about how Japanese people of that time understood the difference between Japanese and Western basic methods of exercises, running and swimming as well as how they recognized sports like golf, cricket and curling.

(Translated by NOZAWA Asuka)

Reference (in Japanese):

- *Yomiuri Shimbun (reduced Tokyo edition)*: December 16 1936, morning edition, p.4. NDL Call No. Z99-1050.
- *Kokuritsu kagaku hakubutsukan hyakunenshi* (Hundred-year history of the National Museum of Nature and Science). Published by the National Museum of Nature and Science in 1977. NDL Call No. M61-5.
- *Saishin supotsu daijiten* (Latest dictionary of sports). Edited by KISHINO Yuzo and et al., published by Taisyukanshoten in 1987. NDL Call No. FS2-66.
- *Meiji shoki ni okeru amerika kyoiku joho juyo no kenkyu* (Studies on acceptance of American education information in early Meiji era). Written by HASHIMOTO Miho, published by Kazama shobo in 1993, NDL Call No. FB14-G85.
- *Yakusareta kindai: Monbusho hyakka zensho no hon'yakugaku* (Translated modern times: translation

methods for "*Hyakka Zensho*"). Written by NAGANUMA Mikako, published by Hosei Daigaku Shuppankyoku in 2017, NDL Call No. KF35-L73.

⁴ Published by Taiseikan in 1885. NDL Call No. 特 23-785. *Available in the [NDL Digital Collections](#)

⁵ Published by Kinkodo in 1885. NDL Call No. 特 41-839. *Available in the [NDL Digital Collections](#)

Selections from NDL collections

Famous Places, People, and Social Customs on Paper—*Sugoroku* Board Games from the Edo Period (Part 1. Famous Places)

Service Planning Division, Reader Services and Collections Department

This article is a part of translation of the article in Japanese in Small Digital Exhibitions "*Kaleidoscope of Books*".

Introduction



*Koinyobo somewake tazuna*¹

There are two types of Japanese board games that use dice: *e sugoroku* (picture dice games) and *ban sugoroku* (board dice games).

Ban sugoroku is virtually identical to the game of backgammon, in which two players move their pieces around a board. Although *ban sugoroku* became popular among aristocrats during the 5th and 6th centuries, it fell out of fashion during the Edo period.

In contrast to *ban sugoroku*, *e sugoroku* is very similar to the board game Snakes and Ladders and became popular during the Edo period as an everyday pastime. Originally, there was a form called *mawari sugoroku*, in which players rolled the dice to see who could move their pieces around the board first. Gradually, this game evolved to include squares that had penalties, like "lose one turn," or

introduce a new form called *tobi sugoroku* (jumping dice games), in which players move to specific spaces on the board based on dice rolls and the instructions written on each square.

Although *sugoroku* is basically a game for children, there are some versions that are rather difficult to play. It is likely that these more difficult versions were intended to be played by children together with adults or older siblings. Many of the brightly colored *e sugoroku* boards were painted by well-known illustrators, so they were meant not just to be a pastime but also to have some kind of aesthetic value.

This series features Edo-period *e sugoroku* from the holdings of the NDL with boards that depict famous places, people, and social customs.

Sugoroku depicting travel to famous places

Around the end of the 17th century, *sugoroku* with illustrations featuring travel to a variety of places became popular. The development of a transportation infrastructure and improvements in law and order during the Edo period brought about a renewed interest in travel. Naturally, for many people, travel—especially to remote areas—was still difficult and considered a luxury.

Thus, *sugoroku* depicting travel and famous places gained popularity among people who were interested in travel but could not easily go on a trip themselves. In this section, we will take a look at some of the best known *sugoroku* games from the Edo period.

¹ Illustrated by UTAGAWA Toyokuni III, published by Sumiyoshiya Masagoro in the mid-19th century. NDL Call No. ㊮-88 *[Available at NDL Digital Collections](#)

***Sangu kamikyo dochu ichiran sugoroku*
(Traveling to Kyoto via Ise Grand Shrine)²**



The *Tokaido* was the highway linking Tokyo and Kyoto, and there were many *sugoroku* games that featured the scenic points along this route. The popularity of these games attests to how the people of Edo had a fascination with the faraway imperial capital of Kyoto and vicinity.

Almost all *Tokaido sugoroku* games have their starting line at Nihonbashi in Edo and head west to a finish line (上り *agari*) in Kyoto, but there was great variety in other features.

The game *Sangu kamikyo dochu ichiran sugoroku* (traveling to Kyoto via Ise Grand Shrine) has a stopover on the way to Kyoto at Ise Grand Shrine, which is in the present-day city of Ise in Mie Prefecture. The starting line is Nihonbashi in the lower right corner and the finish line is Kyoto in the upper right corner. Mount Fuji can be seen in the middle. This board has a very dynamic composition, even though it differs from the actual geography.

Unlike ordinary *sugoroku* in those days, this board did not have rows and columns of squares but rather was drawn from a bird's-eye perspective, which gave it a distinctive aesthetic character for which it was highly regarded.

***Ukiyodochu hizakurige kokkei sugoroku* (A funny thing happened on the way to Kyoto)³**



² Illustrated by UTAGAWA Hiroshige I, published by Tsutaya Kichizo in 1857. NDL Call No. 本別 9-27. *[Available at NDL Digital Collections](#)

³ Illustrated by Utagawa Hiroshige I, published by Ebisuya Shoshichi in 1855. NDL Call No. 本別 9-27 *[Available at NDL Digital Collections](#)

Traveling along the *Tokaido* was a popular subject for many *sugoroku* games, and JIPPENSHA Ikku's *Tokaidochu hizakurige* (a walk along the *Tokaido*)—a comic novel published in 1802 about the misadventures of two characters traveling from Edo to Kyoto along the *Tokaido*—became the popular inspiration for any number of games in this genre.

One such game is called *Ukiyodochu hizakurige kokkei sugoroku* (a funny thing happened on the way to Kyoto). It was specifically designed to depict the plot of the novel, and each square depicts a specific scene. The start line is not Nihonbashi but Kanda Hacchobori, where one of the main characters lives.

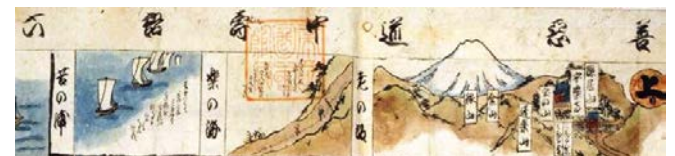


Finish line in Kyoto

***Zenaku dochu sugoroku* (virtue and vice throughout one's life)⁴**

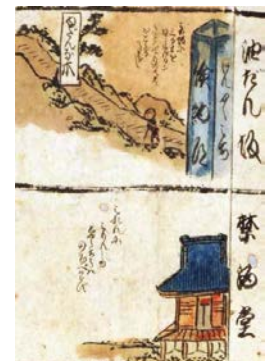
This *sugoroku* game is a little different from the others. It does not depict real locations but rather places that represent different stages in the journey of life. You have to visit Teetotaler Temple, climb Persistence Peak and descend Slippery Slope, then passing the Sea of Joy and Senior Slope to reach the goal. If you think the storyline is somehow moralistic, you're right.

One of the original forms of *e sugoroku* featured the teachings of the Buddha. It was not just a pastime but was considered a part of moral education. This edifying aspect of *sugoroku* games survived right through the Meiji era.



From left to right, the Sea of Joy, Senior Slope and finish line.

Top: Slippery Slope,
Bottom: Teetotaler
Temple



⁴ NDL Call No. 本別 9-27. *[Available at NDL Digital Collections](#)

Kamakura enoshima oyama shinhan orai sugoroku (A journey through Kamakura, Enoshima and Oyama)⁵



This *sugoroku* features Kamakura and Enoshima, which even then were popular tourist destinations, not far from Edo. The well-known ukiyo-e artist Katsushika Hokusai illustrated the Great Buddha of Kamakura, Shichirigahama beach, Mt. Oyama, and other sites. *Sugoroku* games like this one also served as traveler's guides. For example, this game shows the distance between the sites featured in adjacent squares.



The Great Buddha of Kamakura



Left: Engakuji Temple
Right: Kenchoji Temple



Shichirigahama Beach

⁵ Edited by RYUTEI Tanehiko, illustrated by KATSUSHIKA Hokusai, published by Nishimuraya Yohachi and Tsuruya Kiemon in the late Edo period. NDL Call No. 寄別 8-3-2-5. *[Available at NDL Digital Collections](#)

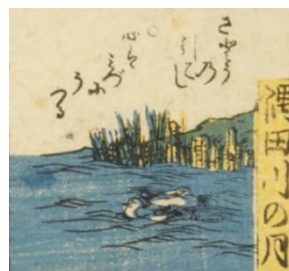
Edo meisho shiki yusan sugoroku (the four seasons in Edo)⁶

Sugoroku featuring scenic places in Edo were also very popular. *Edo meisho shiki yusan sugoroku* features the well-known scenes from each of the four seasons in Edo, such as the moon over the Sumida River, the geese flying over the Komatsu River, and cherry blossoms in Ueno. The starting line shows Mt. Fuji as seen from Nihonbashi on New Year's Day and the finish line is at the Asakusa market crowded with people at the end of the year.

This particular game includes penalties that are designed to keep the players in suspense. For example, some squares have instructions that tell the player to lose a turn or jump to a distant square, and to win the game, a player has to roll the exact number to reach the finish line, otherwise he or she must stay where they are.



Left: Geese flying over the Komatsu River
Right: Cherry blossoms in Ueno



Left: Mt. Fuji as seen from Nihonbashi
Right: The moon over the Sumida River



Finish line at the Asakusa market

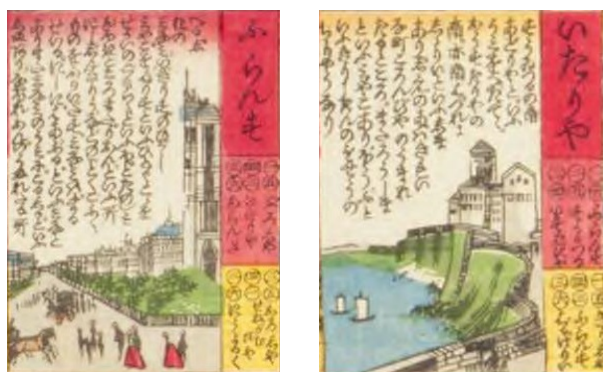
⁶ Illustrated by UTAGAWA Kuniyasu, published by YAMAMOTO Heikichi. NDL Call No. 本別 9-27. *Available at [NDL Digital Collections](#)

Daisen sekai kunidukushi sugoroku (around the world with sugoroku)⁷

The subject matter of *sugoroku* games was not limited to Japan. Japanese have always been fascinated by foreign lands, so it is no wonder that some *sugoroku* games featured places from around the world, about which ordinary people in those times could only imagine. This *sugoroku* game appears to be from the early Meiji period. Tokyo and Yokohama are the only places in Japan, all other scenes are from faraway places with exotic names like Afghanistan, Cairo, France, and Italy.



Left: Cairo, Right: Afghanistan



Left: France, Right: Italy

(Translated by OGAWA Kanako and YABE Moyu)

⁷ Edited by Mizuhonoya, illustrated by UTAGAWA Kunitaru II, published by Matsuki Heikichi. NDL Call No. 本別 9-27. *Available at [NDL Digital Collections](#)

Reference (in Japanese):

- *Edo no yugi : Kaiawase karuta sugoroku* by NAMIKI Seishi, edited by Karinsha, published by Seigensha in Jul. 2007. NDL Call No. GB374-H52.
- *Esugoroku : Oitachi to miryoku* by YAMAMOTO Masakatsu, published by Unsodo in Jan. 2014. NDL Call No. KD958-H34.
- *Bakumatsu meiji no esugoroku* written and edited by KATO Yasuko and MATSUMURA Noriko, published by Kokusho Kankokai in Feb. 2002. NDL Call No. KD958-G664.
- *Esugoroku ten (Picture sugoroku)* edited by Edo Tokyo Hakubutsukan (Tokyoto) in February 1998. NDL Call No. KD958-G295.
- *Sugoroku 2* by MASUKAWA Koichi, published by Hoseidaigakushuppanyoku in July 1995. NDL Call No. KD958-E403.
- *Sugoroku* by KONISHI Shiro, JUGAKU Akiko and MURAGISHI Yoshio, published by Tokumashoten in 1974. NDL Call No. KD958-12.

Articles by NDL staff

Browsing library materials—deciphering photographs (3) Reporters and photographers at the National Diet of Japan —Reporting and recording what happens at the Diet (Part 2)

ASHINA Fumi, Modern Japanese Political Documents Division, Reader Services and Collections Department

This article is based on an article in Japanese in [NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 709 \(May 2020\)](#).

Movement of journalists in the National Diet Building

How were journalists supposed to get around in the National Diet Building? Looking back, the decision to construct a Diet Building in Nagatacho, where the current Diet Building is, was made around 1887 and was based on a number of considerations, including soil strength. A temporary Diet Building, however, was constructed in Hibiya, where the current Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry is located, in anticipation of the first meeting of the Imperial Diet in 1890. In fact, the temporary building had to be rebuilt twice after fires, and it was forty-six years before the current building could be completed and the Diet relocated to Nagatacho.

The planning of the current National Diet Building dates back to 1917, when a Committee for Construction of the Diet (Giin Kenchiku Chosakai) was established. An association comprising newspaper and broadcast journalists who covered the Diet—the Giin Nai Domei Shinbunsha Tsushinsha—submitted a petition in September of 1917, which described both their high hopes for the new facility as well as their dissatisfaction with the current situation. Simply put, it delineated their requests for improvements that would ensure that space for journalists be made available in the new building as well as a means for delivering manuscripts efficiently.

This petition enumerated the following six requirements, which the petitioners felt were necessary to ensure that journalists covering the Diet would be able to separate themselves from the general public as well as have space to do their jobs.

1. A two-story annex for journalists should be attached to the main building, with a total floor space of at least 200 tsubo (662m²), the layout and utilization of which should be left up to the discretion of the members of the Press Club.
2. If it were absolutely impossible to construct an annex, a space of at least 200 tsubo on the first floor lit with natural sunlight should be provided, the utilization of which should be left up to the discretion of the Press Club.
3. A waiting room in close proximity to the seating for journalists covering the House of Representatives should

be at least 20 tsubo (66 m²) in size, while one at least 30 tsubo (99m²) in size should be provided for journalists covering the House of Peers. Both rooms should be equipped with telephones.

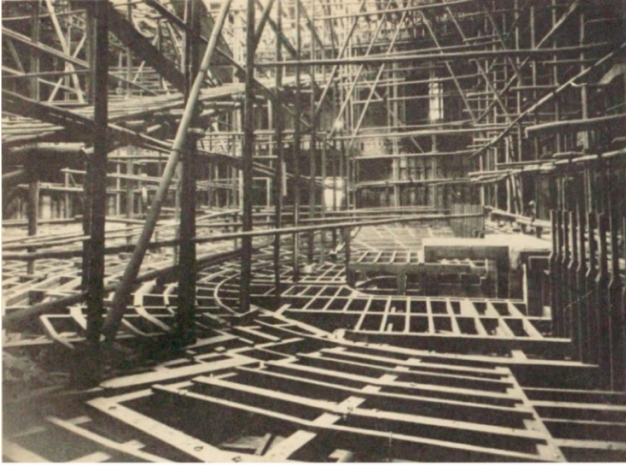
4. Seating for the exclusive use of newspaper journalists, separate from that for the general public, is an absolute must. Two hundred seats should be provided in front of public seating on the second floor, which must be clearly separated from seating for the general public.

5. A corridor for the exclusive use of journalists in reaching their seats should be provided in both Houses.

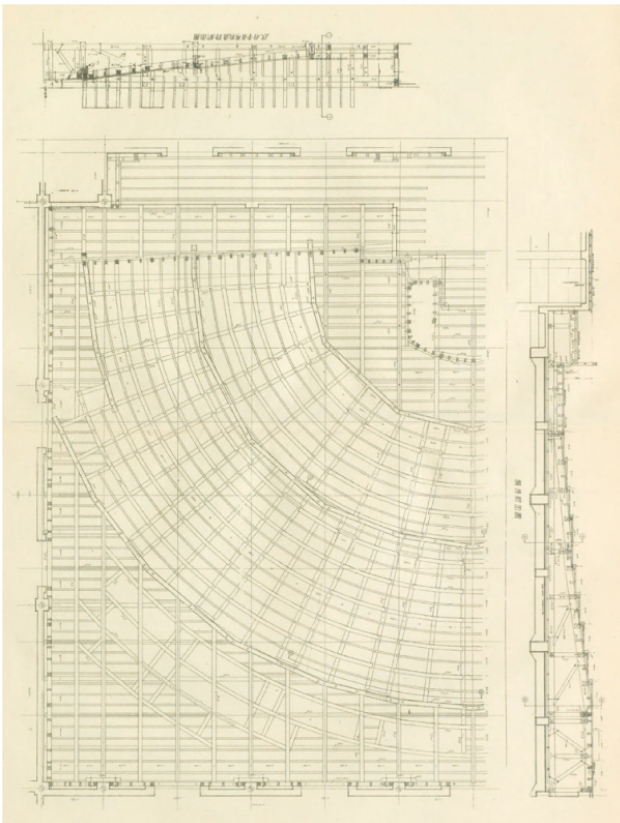
6. Equipment that enables journalists to deliver their manuscripts to the Press Club directly from their seats should be provided.



The exterior of the current Diet Building under construction. July 1930. From *Teikoku gikai gijido kenchiku houkokusho* (Report on the construction of the Imperial Diet Building), edited and published by the Government Buildings Department of the Ministry of Finance, 1938. NDL Call No. 758-145.
*[Available in the NDL Digital Collections](#) (Limited access on the premises at the NDL and partner libraries).



Joinery work of hall (seats) of current Diet Building. From *Teikoku gikai gijido kenchiku houkokusho* (Report on the construction of the Imperial Diet Building)



Structural drawing of wooden floor of hall. From *Teikoku gikai gijido kenchiku houkokusho* (Report on the construction of the Imperial Diet Building)

Keeping journalists separate from the general public

Item 4 above is worded very strongly, insisting that separate seating is "an absolute must." It is important to remember that, unlike today, back in 1917, there was no clear separation between journalists and the general public in the corridors in the Chambers of either House.

The Chambers of either House in the second temporary Diet building had seating for Diet members on what was considered the first floor, while seating for both journalists and the general public were on what was the second floor. Thus, the journalists were requesting that their seats should be located in front of those for the general public and that there should be a clear separation between lines of movement for themselves and the general public.



Line of people waiting for the Diet to open. About 1936. From *Karigijido kinen shashin*, (Commemorative photographs of the provisional Diet Buildings), published by the House of Representatives, NDL Call No. YKA11-19.



Squashed hats of audiences that were left during a hearing. From "Attending the Diet with cameras (15)," Tokyo Mainichi Shinbun, February 7, 1935. NDL Call No. Z81-1.

The need for prompt reporting

Then as now, there is a clear need for prompt reporting of Diet proceedings. This is made apparent in an anecdote told by ARITAKE Shuji, who first joined the Asahi Shinbun at the end of the Taisho era and later became well known for his reporting of political affairs, about going to interview someone who was scheduled to appear before the Imperial Diet the following day.

"It was my job to report on proceedings in the House of Peers. The proceedings started every day exactly at ten in the morning, which was quite grueling. I had to arrive on time every day, because if I didn't, things happened so fast, it was impossible to catch up. So, I familiarized myself with the main players who appeared at plenary sessions or budget committee meetings. It was much easier to write an article when I knew the players well enough to know what they were likely to say. I made it a rule to visit people the day before they were scheduled to appear before the Diet, so that I could find out ahead of time what kind of questions they were going to ask."

Waiting for the publication of the official minutes of Diet proceedings was not an option for journalists. The minutes of the plenary sessions at the Imperial Diet, for example, were not available until the following day. So, they had either to attend plenary sessions and committee meetings themselves or, in cases where they couldn't be there themselves, they had to get ahold of the people who were involved to confirm what happened, then write an article by that day's deadline.

This was before an electrical transmission system for delivering articles was available. In addition to writing articles, journalists were required to deliver their manuscripts and film promptly to their company manually. As late as the postwar period, the memoirs of a certain reporter describe seeing "journalists with the red armbands of their newspaper or broadcast company grasping their manuscripts as they scurried about."

(Translated by HYUGA Tomoaki)

(Appendix) Changes to the Diet Building

The first temporary Diet building in 1890

Refer to [the National Diet Library Monthly Bulletin \(Japanese\)](#) for the picture.

The second temporary Diet building in 1891



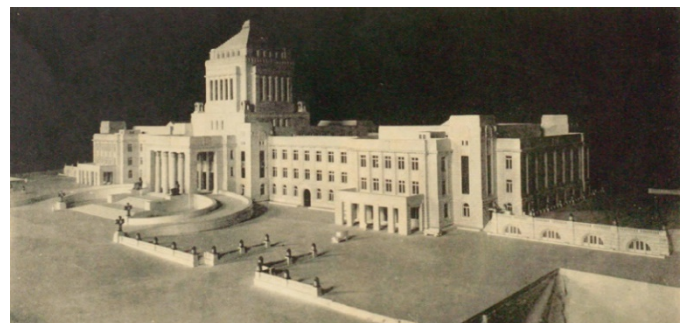
From *Tokyo meisho shashincho* (Views of Tokyo), published by Shobido, 1910. *[Available in the NDL Digital Collections](#).

The third temporary Diet building in 1925



From *Teikoku gikai karigijido kenchiku kinen*, published by Komeisha, 1925. NDL Call No. YQ2-1621. *[Available in the NDL Digital Collections](#) (Limited access on the premises at the NDL and partner libraries).

The current Diet building from 1936



From *Teikoku gikai gijido kenchiku houkokusho* (Report on the construction of the Imperial Diet Building), edited and published by the Government Buildings Department of the Ministry of Finance, 1938. NDL Call No. 758-145. *[Available in the NDL Digital Collections](#) (Limited access on the premises at the NDL and partner libraries).

Reference (in Japanese):

- "Bekkuman no Tokyo keikaku ni kansuru kenkyu kokkai gijido no ichi sentei o chushin to shite, A Study of Böckmann's City Plan for Tokyo, focusing on the Selection of Location for the National Diet Building," written by SHIMIZU Eihan, *Doboku gakkai ronbunshu*, D3 Doboku keikakugaku, page I_1-20, 70(5), 2014. NDL Call No. YH247-1182.
- Based on "Giin kenchiku chosakai kisoku (Diet Building Research Committee Regulations)," August 22, 1917.
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- From Giinnai Domei Shinbunsha Tsushinsha Sodai (the representative of the union of newspaper companies and news agencies in the Diet, Kokumin Shinbunsha, Yamato Shinbunsha, Osaka Mainichi Shinbunsha, Nihon Denpo Tsushinsha and Teikoku Tsushinsha) to the Chairman of the Diet Building Research Committee and the undersecretary of Finance (ICHIKI Otohiko).
- *Teikoku gikai gijido kenchiku hokokusho*, edited and published by Okurasho Eizen Kanzaikyoku, the Government Buildings Department of the Ministry of Finance, main volume, page 77-78, 1938. NDL Call No. 758-145.
- "'Teikokugikai to hodo" yowa," written by ARITAKE Shuji, *Shinbun kenkyu*, page 27, 202, May 1968. NDL Call No. Z21-88.
- "Gikai kisha seikatsu gojunen," written by ABE Tsurunosuke, *Chuo koron*, page 449-461, 53(3)(606), March 1938. NDL Call No. Z23-9.
- *Seiji kisha no techo kara*, written by NAGASHIMA Matao, Kawade Shobo, page 239, 1953. NDL Call No. 915.9-N212s.

News from NDL

Changes to availability of NDL bibliographic data in January 2021

Acquisitions Administration and Bibliographic Control Division, Acquisitions and Bibliography Department

The National Diet Library (NDL) has provided bibliographic data such as the [Japanese National Bibliography](#) and authority data to the world via [a number of online services](#). As of January 2021, our bibliographic data service will be changed as described below.

Termination of NDL-Bib service and start of downloading MARC format data via NDL Search

The National Diet Library Bibliographic Records Service (NDL-Bib) will be terminated on December 28, 2020. In

its place, NDL bibliographic data in [JAPAN/MARC MARC21 format](#) (either MARC format or MARC tags format) will be available for download from [NDL Search](#) results from January 5, 2021. NDL Search is an integrated searching service, so it provides bibliographic data from various institutions, but only bibliographic data created by the NDL will be available in these formats. As shown in the image below, download links will appear in the lower right-hand column of the search results details screen when available.

公共図書館における障害者サービスに関する調査研究 = Research report on public library services for persons with special needs

国立国会図書館関西館図書館協力課 編

details

公共図書館における障害者サービスに関する調査研究 = Re
Title: search report on public library services for persons with sp
cial needs

Author: [国立国会図書館関西館図書館協力課 編](#)

Personal Name
(Author): [国立国会図書館関西館](#)

Series: [図書館調査研究レポート = NDL research report, no. 17](#)

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ISBN: 9784875828211

ISSN: 18486780

Access to this material

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- [Aomori Prefectural Library](#)
- [Iwate Prefectural Library](#)
- [Yamagata Prefectural Library](#)
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Get the bibliographic information in MARC format.

Get the bibliographic information in MARC Tags format.

NDC(10th revised): 015.97 : Library activities

Download links for MARC format data or MARC tags format data in NDL Search (from January 2021).

New services of Web NDL Authorities

All [NDL authority data](#), which includes name authority data and the [National Diet Library Subject Headings \(NDLSH\)](#), are available via [Web NDL Authorities](#). Some new functions, as described below, will be added to Web NDL Authorities in January 2021.

- Patrons will be able to search bibliographic data in NDL Online by clicking a link shown on the detailed

information screen of Web NDL Authorities. This replaces the function that is currently available in NDL Search.

- New categories of authority data, Work and Genre/Form Term, will be available. It will also be possible to search bibliographic data using these new categories of authority data.
- Some authority data for Japanese classic works will

link to the [Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books](#), the database created by the [National Institute of Japanese Literature](#).

Please see "[Functions of Web NDL Authorities will be renewed in January 2021](#)" for details.

Web NDL Authorities
国立国会図書館典拠データ検索・提供サービス

Search Results

今昔物語

ID	00634715
Type of Authority skos.inScheme	Uniform Title
Name / Title xi:prefLabel	今昔物語
Katakana Transcription of Name / Title ndl.transcription@ja-Kana	コンジャクモノガタリ
Roman Transliteration of Name / Title ndl.transcription@ja-Latin	Konjaku monogatari
Variant Name(s) / Title(s) xi:altLabel	コンジャクモノガタリ 今昔物語集
Classification Number(s) skos.relatedMatch	913.37 (NDC10); KG91 (NDLC)
Related Links / Sources skos.exactMatch	NDL.00634715 (MAF) ; 28808 (KOTEN)

Online Services at the NDL
You can search NDL bibliographic records for the following headings:

Work
Subject

NDL Online

Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books

New services of Web NDL Authorities: Work authority data, and link to the Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books

We hope that NDL bibliographic data and authority data will be used more widely.

Contact Us
Acquisitions Administration and Bibliographic Control Division
Acquisitions and Bibliography Department
National Diet Library
E-mail: bibinfo@ndl.go.jp

News from NDL

Digitized Contents Transmission Service Begins at Libraries Overseas

Public Services Division, Kansai-kan of the National Diet Library

The Digitized Contents Transmission Service for Libraries (the Service) is provided by the National Diet Library, Japan (NDL) as a means of making digitized versions of out-of-print or otherwise difficult-to-obtain materials available to the general public at public or university libraries that subscribe to the Service.

The NDL is now accepting applications from overseas institutions for approval to receive the Service. In September 2020, the Service began providing content to its first partner library. On September 19, l'Istituto

Giapponese di Cultura Biblioteca (Japan Cultural Institute in Rome, Library) gave an online presentation to introduce the service at the 44th conference of L'Associazione Italiana per gli Studi Giapponesi (AISTUGIA, Italian Association for the Japanese Studies). There was a comment from a participant that the service is very helpful under the circumstances where visiting Japan is not allowed due to COVID-19. Some other libraries are also now providing the Service¹.



Online presentation to introduce the service at the 44th conference of AISTUGIA

The Service is provided under the provisions of the Copyright Law of Japan as stipulated in Article 31, paragraph (3) and is operated under the terms of the Agreement on Limited Transmission of Digitized Contents to Libraries by the National Diet Library as compiled by the Stakeholder Council for Digitization and Use of Library Materials, which comprises organizations of copyright holders, publishers, and other interested parties in Japan.

1. What you can do with the Digitized Contents Transmission Service

You can use the [National Diet Library Digital Collections](#) via the internet, and there are three categories of access restrictions.

- ① Available online (550,000 items*)
- ② Available only at the NDL and partner libraries (1,500,000 items*)
- ③ Available only at the NDL (710,000 items*)

* This is a rounded figure as of August 2020.

The Service is a member-only service for partner libraries.

¹ For details, please see the following site: [List of the Digitized Contents Transmission Service for Libraries partner libraries](#)

They can provide the browsing service described above in ②. (Search and browse only, no copying)

The Service has three characteristics:

- a. Your patrons are able to search and browse more than 2 million digitized materials in the NDL Digital Collections, including those that are not otherwise available via the Internet.
- b. Includes many periodicals and old books that are not available via the Interlibrary Loan Service.
- c. You can use our materials without restriction of time for mailing or loan period.
- d. Free of charge for browsing.

2. How to apply for the Digitized Contents Transmission Service

Institutions that can receive the Service are libraries or foreign institutions similar thereto prescribed in Article 31, paragraph (3) of the Copyright Law.

The requirements for foreign institutions are specifically stipulated under Article 1-4 of the Cabinet Order for Enforcement of the Copyright Law (Cabinet Order No. 335 of 1970).

If your institution would like to be the partner library, it needs to submit documents by post, and receive approval from the NDL. It generally takes about one or two months for the approval. For details, please see the following site: [Digitized Contents Transmission Service for Libraries \(For Librarians\)](#)

3. Restrictions on the Digitized Contents Transmission Service

Partner libraries must comply with the following restrictions:

Terms of use

- ① Available only to registered users.
- ② The ID and password must not be disclosed to users.
- ③ Terminals under supervision of employees
- ④ Alert against activities such as:
 - Removing viewing terminals from the designated place
 - Connecting external storage to viewing terminals
 - Photographing the display screen
 - Making screen shots or acquiring digital files

Regarding registered users

- ⑤ Libraries can provide access to all registered users, not just students, faculty, or other staff.
- ⑥ Libraries can determine the conditions for a registered user.
- ⑦ Conditions include the scope of personal information that users must provide, such as home address, work address, or affiliation.

For further information please contact:

Direct inquiries to: digi-soshin@ndl.go.jp

ILL Section, Kansai-kan of the National Diet Library

Selected list of articles from NDL periodicals

The NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 716, December 2020

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* (in Japanese).

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

[No. 716, December 2020 \(PDF: 22.2 MB\)](#)

- <Book of the month - from NDL collections>
The Undying Swan—Program notes from Anna Pavlova's performances in Japan
 - <Travel writing on world libraries>
Helsinki Central Library Oodi
 - <Exhibition commemorating the 20th anniversary of the opening of the ILCL>
Japanese Picture Book Authors of the Heisei Era (1989–2019)
 - Working at the NDL, Episode 10 (final installment)
- Exhibition on Parliamentary Government Commemorating the 130th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Diet
 - <Books not commercially available>
 - *Hisseki o kiku*
 - <Tidbits of information on NDL>
An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure
 - <NDL Topics>
 - Annual index to the National Diet Library Monthly Bulletin, Nos. 705–716