

SPECIAL REPORTS

Japanese Studies Librarians' Tour of Libraries in Japan Reports of the Individual Institutions Visited

This report was compiled by Yasuko Makino and Mihoko Miki from the reports of the other participants. This is the second part of the report on the Japanese studies librarians' tour in Japan which took place in the fall of 1988. We would like to report our observations and experiences in the following four categories: I. Academic and National Libraries; II. National Information Networks; III. Research Centers and Archives; IV. Publishing World.

I. Academic and National Libraries

At first glance, the seven academic libraries we visited looked very similar to those of the academic libraries in the United States, in that they also have automated circulation systems, reference desks, rows of card catalogs, etc. The significant difference stems from the very basis or foundation from which Japanese academic libraries developed. The majority of universities in Japan have their school and departmental libraries within the campus. Traditional and sectarian boundaries are still so strong that coordination among them seems very difficult, especially at large national universities.

Computer applications at university libraries have been carried out independently in the past and little linkage existed between each system. Some libraries have utilized the technology completely and exclusively and others have not. On the whole, many academic libraries in Japan operate in more or less traditional ways. However, there have been epoch-making developments in library automation in recent years that are greatly influencing the academic library communities.

(Mihoko Miki)

KEIŌ GIJUKU DAIGAKU KYŌIKU JŌHŌ SENTĀ (Educational Information Center of Keio University)

Prof. Ryuei Shimizu gave a short welcoming speech followed by an introduction to the background of Keiō University by Mr. Masatoshi Shibukawa, the Executive Director of the Center. Keiō Gijuku Daigaku, established in 1858, is the oldest university in Japan. The role of this Center is to provide service to the clientele using the resources available in the four libraries at Keio. It has been the tradition of this Center to frequently serve patrons outside the University. Actual lending of items is reciprocal with Waseda University. Unlike most of the academic libraries in Japan, this university library has a centralized management system within each campus. Yet, among the four individual campuses in this university, there is no computer linkage. Prof. Masaya Takayama of the Library School of Keio spoke to our group on the education of librarians in Japan. The Library Science Department of Keio University was founded in April 1951 upon the recommendation of SCAP G.H.Q. and the American Library Association. Robert Gitler sent five American faculty members to this school. The first program was an undergraduate program that did not award the Master of Library Science (M.L.S.) degree. Prior to World War II educating librarians in Japan was done mainly by Toshokan

Shisho Kyōshūjo which was operated by the Imperial Library of Japan. It was basically a training center, and the qualification for admission to this center was to be a graduate from middle school (10-11th grade); it was not in any way considered higher education. In 1967 teaching of graduate-level courses at Keiō began. Toshokan Jōhō Daigaku, Aichi Shukutoku Joshi Daigaku as well as Keiō Gijuku Daigaku currently offer the M.L.S. degree. At the University of Tokyo and Kyoto University, M.L.S. students belong to the Department of Education, since there is no separate library science department. Although there are now master's courses and degrees available, one can still receive a certificate to become a librarian by either acquiring five credits on library-related courses in college or attending four weeks of training for librarianship. Many colleges and universities offer these library science courses to attract students. Annually, 10,000 librarians are produced in this way. Only a fraction of them (300 at the most) actually become librarians. After Professor Takayama's lecture, Mr. Shibukawa gave us a detailed tour of the day-to-day operations of the library including technical service's quick on-line cataloging, which was quite impressive. Discussions continued over luncheon courteously provided by the University Library.

(Yasuko Makino)

ŌSAKA DAIGAKU FUZOKU TOSHOKAN (Osaka University Library)

The library of Osaka University, the second largest national university library in the Kansai region, (Kyoto University Library being largest) was established in 1931 and is internationally noted for its academic excellence in various fields. The library system consists of the main library and three branch libraries. The main library is located at the Toyonaka Campus, and holds over 1.5 million volumes including some 7,300 current periodical subscriptions. The library has a seating capacity of 866 for a student population of 13,000 and for 2,000 faculty. The university includes 1,200 foreign researchers and 450 foreign students. The main library's collection contains chiefly works in the social sciences and humanities, and is also rich in rare books, manuscripts, the university archives, and archives relating to the Osaka region. One of the most notable collections, Kaitokudo Bunko, is in the main library. It is a collection of 37,000 volumes related to the Kaitokudo Academy. The majority of titles are old Japanese and Chinese books which are housed in the Rare Book Room on the sixth level of the stacks. The books in this collection can circulate, with some restrictions and exceptions.

Reference service staff conduct computerized literature searches and also operate interlibrary loans. Using major computerized information retrieval systems, the library provides subject and author searches. They use over three hundred data bases such as Chemical Abstracts, Biological Abstracts, Science Abstracts, and Japan Information Center of Science and Technology (JICST) files. So far, the services are available only to users having the authority to charge the service's expenses to a University account.

(Eizaburo Okuizumi)

TENRI DAIGAKU FUZOKU TOSHOKAN (Library of Tenri University)

This library is most famous for its rare book collections. Our purposes in visiting this library were to see its outstanding rare collections with our own eyes and to discuss rare collection librarianship with the librarians and research staff of Tenri Library.

Our group was welcomed by Mr. Kazuhiko Kaneko, the chief editor of rare-book cataloging, Mr. Teruaki Iida, Deputy Director of Tenri Library, and others of the library staff. It was explained at the beginning of our visit that the library organization consisted of four departments: (1) the Service Department, including sections for periodicals, reference, circulation, and photoduplication; (2) the Cataloging Department; (3) the Special Libraries Department which included sections such as rare books, Tenrikyō materials, and modern documents; and (4) the General Affairs Department, composed of sections for accounting, binding, collecting, and administration. The collection of this library comprises approximately 1.5 million volumes, with roughly two-thirds being Japanese and Chinese books, and one-third being Western-language books, including those of Arabic and African languages.

The collection of rare books includes 7,600 items, of which about 160 are designated national treasures or priceless cultural properties by the Ministry of Education. Some of the items observed were: Jesuit Mission printings of Japan, and Kirishitan-ban including *Contemptus Mundi* of 1610. Twenty-nine titles from these printings are known to exist in various libraries throughout the world, of which eight are in Tenri. Some leaves of Gutenberg's 42-line Bible, also present in the collection, are remarkable examples of early printing. Rare Chinese items include editions from the Sung dynasty such as *Liu Meng-te wen-chi* and *Mao-shih yao-i*.

Most of the collection consists of manuscripts, including the 14th-century manuscript, *Wamyō Shō*, a dictionary of Japanese common and proper names, originally compiled by Minamoto no Shitago in the tenth century. *Meigetsuki*, the diary of Fujiwara no Teika, is an example of another excellent manuscript available at the library. Both have been designated as national treasures. Among the literature of the Edo period, there is the original edition of Bashō's *Kaiooi*, dating back to 1782; *Bakin Nikki*, Bakin's diary; and Saikaku's *Jichu-hyakuin emaki*, a pictorial scroll of one hundred haiku poems illustrated and annotated by the author himself.

Besides written and printed items, there are many woodblocks of "jōruri," amounting to 15,000 plates of about 350 titles. Motoori Norinaga's *Teisei kokun Kojiki* consists of 170 plates. About 2,000 plates from the seventeenth century are used for the works of the Kogido School of Itō Jinsai and his family. There are also about 50,000 movable wooden types from the middle Edo period and some movable copper types from Korea. As we went through the rare materials room, we saw interesting collections of European celestial and terrestrial globes, forty-one in all, dating to the sixteenth century. The truly rare materials are stored in special rooms built solely with Japanese cedar and including cedar book shelves and book cases. The cedar walls are doubled and air is constantly circulated between the two walls. This elaborate construction aims at combatting the humid climate of Japan.

Since its foundation, some two hundred private libraries (bunko) have been acquired by the library. Most of them have been kept in their original forms. Just to name a few, they are: Wataya Bunko, collection of renga and haikai books; Katsumine Shinpu Bunko; Kawanishi Waro Bunko; Kitada Shisui Bunko; Kogido Bunko; Yoshida Bunko; and Yasui Bunko.

The books are cataloged and shelved according to the Tenri Library classification system which is based on the Nippon Decimal Classification. The book catalogs appear in the catalog series: (1) T.C.L. Classified Catalogues series; (2) Tenrikyō document series; (3) Catalogue of rare books; (4) Catalogue of the Kawai Collection; (5) Catalogue of renga and haikai books in the Wataya Collection; (6) Catalogue of Periodicals; (7) Catalogue of Chinese geographical works on China and neighboring countries; (8) Cat-

atalogue of special books on the Christian Mission; (9) Catalogue of the Kogido Collection; (10) Catalogue of Tenrikyō Books; (11) Africana; (12) Catalogue of books acquired from abroad by the Second Shinbashira; and (13) Catalogue of the Yoshida-shintō Collection.

Exhibitions and lectures are held on a regular basis. Our group was very fortunate to have the opportunity to see an exhibition called "Chosen tsushinshi to Edo jidai no hitobito." It was an extremely interesting and excellent exhibit which revealed to us the library's rich Edo-period manuscript and document collection.

After the tour of the library, the group had an opportunity to meet Tenri's personnel. According to Mr. Iida, the staff spend a significant amount of time compiling catalogs for older materials and consequently there remains little time to service the newer materials. Mr. Kaneko also explained how the library's vast collections were acquired in the past, making the present collection possible. One of the questions raised by our group was how one would differentiate rare books from ordinary books. Mr. Kaneko explained that this assessment is somewhat subjective and a book's status must be decided case by case. In conclusion, we received an article written by the Tenri staff dealing with the definition of rare books. Surprisingly, the publications of the Edo period are not necessarily considered rare at the Tenri and Edo-period books are shelved along with regular materials, indicative of the richness and immensity of the Tenri Library collection.

(Mihoko Miki)

KYŌTO DAIGAKU CHŪŌ TOSHOKAN (Kyoto University Central Library)

This is the largest university library in the Western region of Japan. The library moved to the present location in 1984 where it enjoys a spacious 14,000 square meters to house its 680,000 volumes. The campus also has fifty-five departmental libraries. The major function of the central library is to provide better communication among these departmental libraries, since the operations of these libraries are not centralized.

In 1987, the central library became the center for foreign science journals for all the national university libraries. The library is assigned to collect foreign science journals not represented in other university libraries in Japan. This library is a sub-center and provides services to the Kyoto, Shiga, and Nara regions. The host computer in the central library connects with Gakujutsu Jōhō Sentā, the National Center for Science Information System (NACSIS). One hundred thousand books are purchased annually. Of this number, 20,000 books are for the central library which focuses on the acquisition of interdisciplinary materials and expensive items. There is a problem here: the information about the remaining 80,000 books which go to the fifty-five departmental libraries does not get into the on-line data base.

We examined the excellent collection of the Rare Book Room, which is maintained under ideal conditions for the books at all times. Besides numerous rare materials and various documents, our group was particularly fascinated by the books and documents which used to belong to the noble families in this ancient city.

(Yasuko Makino)

TSUKUBA DAIGAKU TOSHOKAN (Tsukuba University Library)

We visited the Central Library, one of the three libraries on the Tsukuba University campus. Completed in 1979, the contemporary architecture with an award-winning design was a perfect showcase for a modern library.

After a videotape for orientation to the library was shown, we had a brief tour of the library. Bright interior with lots of sunshine, spacious public services and reading areas, and roomy stack areas made the place attractive to library patrons. It was a cardless library with forty on-line terminals for public use and all functions of the library services were handled by an on-line system. The vast collection of 1.5 million volumes was housed in an open-stack system and was arranged by different subjects on different floors: on the first floor pre-1971 materials, periodicals, newspapers and rare books; geometry, current periodicals, and newspapers on the second; general works and humanities on the third; and social sciences, audio-visual materials, natural sciences, and engineering on the fourth floor. Each floor is color coded and has both books and periodicals on the same subjects on the same floor.

The library has a comprehensive collection of publications issued by Japanese universities and colleges and all are received as gifts from various institutions. It was quite an enviable sight for us to see scores of laptop and personal computers available for patrons' use in the library. Information retrieval services are provided via four different data bases currently used in Japan. The library is staffed with ninety full-time equivalent staff (FTE) and has an annual acquisition budget of 459 million yen (about \$350,000); almost 50,000 volumes are added yearly.

Over a half million volumes of an older collection that were originally collected by the former Tokyo University of Education (Tōkyō Kyōiku Daigaku) are stored separately on the first floor and the holdings are not included in the automated library catalogs. Many of them are prewar publications that are out of print and are being preserved with special attention given to conservation.

(Soowon Kim)

TOSHOKAN JŌHŌ DAIGAKU (University of Library and Information Science)

After a quick tour of the Tsukuba University Library, the group was taken to the Toshokan Jōhō Daigaku, which is located within the Tsukuba research complex. Prof. Masanobu Fujikawa, the president of the university, met us and talked to us about the university.

This unique national university was established in 1979. The president went to considerable length to emphasize that, while the name implies that it is an institution primarily dedicated to preparing students for a career in library work like its junior college predecessor, this is a new college, not affiliated with Toshokan Tanki Daigaku (the Junior College of Library Science) in Tokyo, which became defunct with the establishment of this university. The major emphasis of this university seems to be on information technology, not on library science.

As a rule, Japanese libraries do not recognize the professional status of librarians. A library science degree holder has no advantage in going into library work, work which has relatively low status. Consequently, it is more attractive for the students to emphasize information technology and seek employment in business and industry.

Since its beginning, the university has been accepting 120 new students each year, and it has about 550 undergraduate students currently. In 1984, its graduate school was started with sixteen Master's degree candidates.

A very unusual feature of this university is that it has a children's library for the local residents. The City of Tsukuba is a new city which grew up around the Tsukuba research complex. The children's library provides a very important facility for the community which has a large number of highly educated young families affiliated with the educational and the research institutions there.

(Eugene Calvalho)

TŌKYŌ DAIGAKU SŌGŌ TOSHOKAN (University of Tokyo Library)

On the afternoon of October 25th, the group divided into two and one group visited the University of Tokyo Library. The University is the oldest national university in Japan, founded in 1877; the graduate school system started in 1886. Today the University has a student enrollment of approximately 20,000 and a full-time faculty of 3,700. It consists of ten departments and a graduate school with eleven divisions, thirteen research institutes and other affiliated institutions, and is known for the excellence of its faculty and students. Many of its graduates have become leaders in the government, private, and academic sectors of society. There are over nine hundred foreign students from over fifty countries currently studying at the University. About 1,700 foreign scholars come to the University annually.

The library system of the University has holdings of 5,700,000 volumes. Bibliographical information is centralized but the libraries are physically separated into the units of departments, institutions, and schools.

Many of the staff and several faculty members took time to give us tours, and discuss topics varying from library services and management to the exchange of academic information. They included: Dr. Haruo Kuroda, University Librarian, University of Tokyo Library System; Mr. Eiichi Kurahashi, Associate University Librarian; Mr. Fujio Yuasa, Mr. Akio Miyamoto, Mr. Satoru Ohno; Mr. Kensuke Kagaya, all of Shiryō Hensanjo; and Ms. Tsutako Tsukagoshi, Associate, Shakai Kagaku Kenkyūjo.

We were very impressed by the library's first-class special collections, excellent special reference tools, buildings, and automated catalog and information systems. This library system holds 40,000 current serial titles. The annual book budget is approximately 11.5 million dollars and the size of the staff is 325 FTE.

In addition to the general library, we visited the library of the Institute of Social Sciences. It was established in 1946 for the purpose of interdisciplinary studies in political science, law, and economics. Ms. Tsukagoshi introduced some of their publications, such as *Shakai kagaku kenkyū* (Journal of Social Sciences), *Annals of the Institute of Social Science*, *Kenkyū sōsho* (Monograph Series of the Institute), *Kenkyū hōkoku* (Joint Research Series of the Institute), *Chōsa hōkoku* (Research Reports of the Institute), *Shiryō* (Materials and Documents), *Bunken shiryō mokuroku* (Bibliography of Materials and Documents), *University of Tokyo ISS Occasional Papers*, and other multi-volume monographs which cover the findings from the Institute's broad interdisciplinary research projects.

Another highlight of our visit was to see the holdings of the library of Shiryō Hensanjo (Historiographical Institute of the University of Tokyo). It was so named in 1929 and has five research departments, a library, and an administrative office. It has been publishing *Shiryō Hensanjo hō* (Annual Report) since 1967. In addition they publish: *Dai Nihon shiryō* (since 1901), *Dai Nihon komonjo* (since 1901), and other notable titles. We had a rare chance to see the archives of the Shimizu family of Satsuma. This particularly impressed Dr. Matsui, one of our group members, whose dissertation topic was related to this material. The library has over 450,000 items of various kinds of historical materials and it is open Monday through Friday to qualified visitors. A guided tour of the Exhibition Room led by professors may be arranged for groups having made written application prior to the visit.

(Eizaburo Okuizumi)

KOKURITSU KOKKAI TOSHOKAN (National Diet Library)

The National Diet Library (NDL), modeled on the Library of Congress was established in 1948. It inherited most of the collection of the Imperial Library which held a comprehensive collection of materials published since the Meiji period. Just like the Library of Congress, it provides services to Diet members, the government, and the people of Japan. It is the depository by law for all publications in Japan, although the law is not one hundred percent enforceable. Because of this depository function, the library can produce the data bases of weekly domestic publications as *Nihon zenkoku shoshi*.

The National Diet Library consists of the Main Library, the Detached Library in the Diet, the Ueno Branch Library, Tōyō Bunko, and thirty-five other branch libraries in the government. The Library purchases books high in demand as well as old and foreign books not obtainable through exchanges or gifts. Since its establishment, acquisition through international gifts and exchange agreements plays an important role in building the library's collection. The materials of the library are available to anyone twenty years of age or older, regardless of nationality. No loan of materials is made to any individual, although interlibrary loans between libraries can be carried out. The library has various services but a service which might be of particular interest to the readers of this *Bulletin* is its international cooperation. It represents all Japanese libraries in working with libraries around the world. The services included here are: exchange of government and private publications with foreign countries, reference service, photoduplication, interlibrary loan, exchange of bibliographic information, etc. An introductory brochure on the library and its services in English is available upon request.

Automation of the library started as early as 1960. In 1981 distribution of Japan/MARC was started. The system issued the world's first record in Chinese characters. It processes 1,100 titles of bibliographic information weekly; this data base contained 717,574 records as of June 1988.

After a conducted tour of the Library including the new annex now being completed, and a look at the section inputting bibliographic information with impressive speed, a meeting attended by librarians from both sides of the Pacific Ocean was held. Its purpose was the exchange of information and the expression of concern and of opinion on topics of mutual interest. The most seriously discussed topic was the exchange of government publications. The National Diet Library receives limited numbers of copies of Japanese government publications and almost all of them have been already committed

to the institutions worldwide with which it has exchange agreements. It also has budgetary constraints just as we do and it is extremely difficult to start a new exchange agreement, especially with institutions within North America where there are already three full depositories and a few partial depositories of Japanese government publications. The National Diet Library sends some material for exchange through the Smithsonian Institution and does not have any control beyond that point. A patron with an urgent need for a specific title should write to the International Cooperation Division of the National Diet Library. I would like to add that Mr. Atsumi Kumada of the Division has already taken action on this matter and has sent a long list of the library's duplicates from which some of the U.S. libraries have benefited.

Luncheon was held in our honor and the discussion was continued there and later at the dinner in a small, but cosy Japanese-style restaurant in Shinjuku. We chose almost the worst day for our visit to the NDL because it coincided with the annual conference of the Japan Library Association being held on the same day as our visit to various places in Tokyo, and the librarians of the NDL were extremely busy. Our deepest apology and heartfelt appreciation go to them for their kindness, sacrifice, and thoughtfulness and for all the attention they gave to our group.

(Yasuko Makino)

II. National Information Networks

GAKUJUTSU JŌHŌ SENTĀ (National Center for Science Information System)

NACSIS was established in April 1986 to succeed the Center for Bibliographical Information as a nationwide information network. Its purposes are defined as to collect, organize, and disseminate information and to conduct comprehensive research and development in information science and information systems.

The on-line shared cataloging system (NACSIS-CAT) constructs union catalogs of monographs and serials through cooperative data entry from participating academic libraries for cataloging, interlibrary loans, acquisitions, and other cooperative efforts. The information retrieval system (NACSIS-IR) includes four types of data bases: union catalog of monographs and serials holdings in universities and academic institutes in Japan, national bibliographies, abstracts and indexes data bases from outside sources, and data bases created by NACSIS. As of July 1988, the data bases accessible through the system are Life Science Collection, MathSci, Compendex, EiEngineering Meetings, Harvard Business Review, ISTP & B, EMBASE, Social SciSearch, SciSearch, A & H Search, Grant-in-aid Research Reports, Index to Dissertations, Conference Papers of Academic Societies and Associations, Full Text Database, Japan MARC, LC MARC, UK MARC, TRC MARC, Union Catalog of Japanese Periodicals, Union Catalog of Foreign Periodicals, and Database Directory.

International cooperation is being developed. The cooperation between the National Science Foundation, U.S.A. and NACSIS started in 1987. The interconnection with the European Academic Research Network and cooperation with Asian countries to exchange information are under exploration. The OSI-based electronic mail system at NACSIS provides nationwide electronic mail. It also makes possible interconnection between U.S. and European scholarly networks. The Center also provides on-the-job training for staff from the member libraries in their efforts to better library automation.

(Kevin Lin)

Following welcoming remarks from Dr. Hiroshi Inose, the Director, and the viewing of a very impressive and excellent videotape for orientation to the center's operation, Dr. Hitoshi Inoue gave the tour and the demonstrations of the system in small groups. For clarification, the Science Information System covers science, social sciences, and humanities. There are small charges for calling up the data base, acquiring secondary information and output, but communication and electronic mail are free of charge. Questions and answers continued throughout the luncheon.

(Yasuko Makino)

NIHON KAGAKU GIJUTSU JŌHŌ SENTĀ (The Japan Information Center of Science and Technology)

JICST was founded in 1957 as a central information service organization in Japan in the fields of science and technology. It is financed by the government. It collects and processes scientific and technical information comprehensively worldwide and makes it available quickly and systematically to users. JICST has offered an on-line service called JICST On-line Information System (JOIS) since 1976 and in 1987 it added the Scientific and Technical Information Network (STN), the international service of English-language files (JICST-E), based on JICST files on science and technology and on medical science in Japan for overseas users of the American Chemical Society's Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) and Fachinformationszentrum (FIZ Karlsruhe) in West Germany. This last was an epoch-making event. In January 1990, JOIS-III will become available.

In this connection, besides the on-line service JOIS, JICST is engaged in publishing enormous numbers of abstracts of journal articles, conference reports, etc., photocopying and translating works in science and technology. The major work at JICST is the preparing of indexes and abstracts of 600,000 (200,000 domestic and 400,000 foreign) scientific and technological journal articles and reports. One project which might be of interest to readers of this report is that machine-assisted translation, still in the experimental stage, will soon become available.

(Yasuko Makino)

III. Research Centers and Archives

KYŌTO DAIGAKU JINBUN KAGAKU KENKYŪJO (Kyoto University Research Institute for Humanistic Studies)

On the afternoon of October 21, the group visited this famed institute. The director gave us a brief introduction to its history. It was established in 1949 by combining three separate research organs, Jinbun Kagaku Kenkyūjo (started in 1939), Tōhō Bunka Kenkyūjo (started 1938), and Seiyō Bunka Kenkyūjo (started 1946 but before then called Doitsu Bunka Kenkyūjo which started in 1934). The primary purpose of the institute is to promote interdisciplinary group researches of cultures and societies around the world. This institute breaks down roughly into three groups: Japan studies, Eastern studies, and Western studies. There are eighteen research sections and three documentation centers of which the Documentation Center for Oriental Studies (Tōyōgaku Bunken Sentā) is most well known for its publication of the *Annual Bibliography of Oriental Studies* (Tōyōgaku Bunken Ruimoku). Group research activities are conducted in a

three-year cycle for European research and a five-year cycle for East Asian research. At the end of each cycle, the result of each research is published. The institute has published about 110 titles over the years, but only about 50 percent of the titles were published commercially. The remaining titles were published by this institute and are not for sale (*hibaihin*). They are generally available only on official institutional exchange of publications. The group expressed the general concern of Asian studies librarians about the difficulty of obtaining their "not for sale" materials.

The institute's library collection totals some 390,000 volumes of which 250,000 deal with Chinese classics and sinology. The remaining ninety thousand volumes are mainly composed of books on modern Japanese history, European publications on Japan, and books on French social thought and history in the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries. The major collecting emphasis is to gather materials for specific research activities and the library does not collect rare books unless they have specific research value.

After a brief discussion, some members of the group went to look at the Chinese collection which was held in another building, while the remainder of the group continued the tour of the collections held within the main building.

(Eugene Calvalho)

KOKUSAI NIHON BUNKA KENKYŪ SENTĀ (International Research Center for Japanese Studies)

We left Kyoto University at 3:30 p.m. to visit the temporary quarters of the International Research Center for Japanese Studies in Oharano, Kyoto. This center was established in May 1987 as a national inter-university research institute of the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture. The main aim of this center is to facilitate interdisciplinary research on Japanese culture by bringing together Japan scholars from all corners of the world to conduct joint research. It defines Japanese culture in the broadest terms and emphasizes joint research with an international scope.

Another key aim of the center is to collect publications on Japanese studies from around the world. The library is projected to hold about 150,000 volumes, mostly published outside Japan. Curiously, this library will not collect Japanese-language publications beyond the basic needs. The library collection currently contains about 20,000 volumes and, by 1990, its catalog will be on-line. This center has an ambitious plan for a nation-wide data base network which includes bibliographic data of its library holdings, an index to Japan-related journal articles, a who's who of Japan specialists, a directory of institutions concerned with Japan studies, and the catalog of Japan-related audio-visual materials. In addition, a variety of data bases produced by other related agencies, such as the Gakujutsu Jōhō Sentā, Kokubungaku Kenkyū Shiryōkan, Kokuritsu Rekishi Minzoku Hakubutsukan, and the Japan Foundation, could be incorporated into this network. It is envisioned that many Japan-studies institutions around the world will have access to this network via communications satellite, and this center could become the clearinghouse of research information on Japan.

The permanent facilities which will be located near the famous Katsura Imperial Villa is currently under construction, and the center is expected to move to the completed facilities in 1990-1991. The group members expressed their support for the center's undertakings and their hope for a close working relationship with the center in the future.

(Eugene Carvalho)

KOKUBUNGAKU KENKYŪ SHIRYŌKAN (National Institute of Japanese Literature)

This institute was founded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture in 1972 at the request of the academic community and on the recommendation of the Japan Science Council. It was to be a national and international center for research and documentation in the field of Japanese literature. The functions of the institute are: (1) to conduct bibliographic surveys and analyses of approximately 7,000 texts of pre-1868 Japanese literary works annually; (2) to collect, survey, and analyze materials (5,000 items per year) for microfilming; (3) to catalog and index the materials acquired; (4) to provide bibliographical data base service; (5) to acquire, catalog, and index current research in the field, etc. The institute is composed of four divisions and one department: administration, literary documents, research information, bibliographic and reference service, and historical documents department. In the scholars' tireless efforts to conduct surveys of Japanese literary materials, they have divided Japan into four geographical areas throughout which over eighty university faculty members seek pre-Meiji materials, even in remote areas. The institute preserves materials not only on microfilm, but also in hard copy in order to make these materials easily accessible to the institute's users. Their catalogs of manuscripts and printed books in microfilm are important reference tools for many libraries.

(Mihoko Miki)

We had a lengthy discussion with Prof. Yasuo Honda and his staff about our needs and possible ways of fulfilling them. From our perspective, it was an extremely exciting and fruitful visit.

(Yasuko Makino)

KOKURITSU SHIRYŌKAN (National Archives for Premodern Documents)

We were running behind the scheduled time, but Prof. Shuichi Yasuzawa kindly answered our numerous questions, listened to our needs, and gave us many valuable suggestions and ideas.

The main purpose of this archive is to collect, process, and preserve premodern documents and make them available for the use of researchers and also to conduct surveys and research on this type of material. Administratively, this archive is a part of the National Institute of Japanese Literature. Besides collecting documents and records, microfilming of important documents are also conducted by this archive. Publishing catalogs of its collection of over 500,000 items is another important function, and many catalogs are already available. The reading room is open six days a week and filming of the documents is usually allowed as long as the request is sent in in advance. Results of the research and surveys done by the archive's faculty members are published in *Shiryōkan kenkyū kiyō* (Research Bulletin of Shiryōkan) and *Shiryōkan shozō mokuroku ichiran* (List of Collections in Shiryōkan). Other important functions of this archive are conducting workshops annually on handling premodern documents and publishing *Shiryōkan hō* (Newsletter of Shiryōkan) to increase knowledge and skills in dealing with documents and records. Producing facsimile editions of the archive's documents is another important activity. This is published as *Shiryōkan sōsho*.

(Yasuko Makino)

KOKURITSU KŌBUNSHOKAN (National Archives of Japan) and NAIKAKU BUNKO (Cabinet Library)

The Librarian of Kokuritsu Kōbunshokan welcomed us with a brief talk on the library's history and organization. The library has three departments: *shomu-ka*, which deals with personnel, accounting, and administration; *kōbunsho-ka*, which manages official government documents deposited by the various government bodies; and Naikaku Bunko-*ka*, which treats all the materials held by Naikaku Bunko. Mr. Nagasawa, in charge of Naikaku Bunko, took us into its stacks where he discussed some of the problems confronting the administration, preservation, and restoration of these materials. He told anecdotes about how some of the materials have been designated national treasures and important cultural property and how this has burdened the staff with restrictions and difficulties.

Kokuritsu Kōbunshokan receives from each department of the Japanese government the official government documents which, after a certain period, are no longer of active use. They are evaluated, cataloged and treated to preserve them against deterioration. At the same time, the staff engages in research work and, twice a year in spring and fall, exhibits the materials in the collection. The public is invited to view beautiful displays of interesting and rare materials, and the exhibition catalogs of these displays are published. Meanwhile, the importance of proper preservation is stressed, due to wear and tear and to the disappearance of some of the materials. The need to keep all government documents in one place was agreed upon by the results of a public opinion poll. In November 1959, Nihon Gakujutsu Kaigi (Japan Scholarly Congress) presented to the prime minister a recommendation to establish the library to accommodate all such materials in one place. In September 1961, Kōbunsho Hozon Seido nado Chosa Renraku Kaigi (Conference on Preservation System of Government) was established. The predecessor of the Naikaku Bunko had been established in 1873 by Dajōkan and, in 1885, the Naikaku (Cabinet) was established and the name of the library became Naikaku Bunko. Chinese classics in Sung and Ming dynasty editions, Japanese classics of rare quality, and national archival materials were collected and preserved, and all important official records issued by Naikaku Sōrifu have been deposited there since 1861. When the Kokuritsu Kōbunshokan was established, it was decided to house the materials in Naikaku Bunko in the same building.

The archive was built of steel and concrete with four stories above the ground and five levels of stacks underground, all kept constantly at a temperature of 22 degrees centigrade and 55 percent humidity. The stacks are of steel, with wooden boards placed on each shelf. The books are shelved horizontally in piles, due to the nature of the bindings of Japanese and Chinese rare books and manuscripts. Many of the rare, high-quality sets are kept in wooden paulownia boxes. The stacks are forty kilometers in length with a capacity of one million volumes. Persons over twenty years of age can use the reading room.

The nucleus of Naikaku Bunko is composed of several important collections: Momijiyama Bunko, a reference collection of the Tokugawa government; Shoheizaka Gakumonjo Collection, begun by Hayashi Razan and continued by his descendants, concentrating on the materials of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Japanese history; the Wagaku Kodansho Collection, which Hanawa Hokinoichi collected; the Tōdaiji Temple Archives; the Kōfukuji Temple Dajōin Archives; the Oshikōji Family and Bojo Family (both nobility) Archives; Kuchiki Family and Ninagawa Family (both of the warlord class) Archives; and Edo government diaries and collections of laws and regulations, translations of foreign books on the subjects of medicine, science, and culture,

and Japanese government documents since 1868. The library's holding are about 530,000 volumes, some of which are designated important cultural properties.

Some of the publications of the library are: *Naikaku Bunko Kanseki bunrui mokuroku* (published in 1956), *Naikaku Bunko Kōkusho bunrui mokuroku* (1967), *Kita no maru (Kokuritsu Kōbunshokan hō)*, and *Kokuritsu Kōbunshokan nenpō*.

We also had the opportunity to view the new impressive exhibit entitled "Meiji no kindai ka to kokusai koryū."

(Mitsuko Ichinose)

IV. Publishing World

The publishing business in Japan is a medium- to small-scale industry. The total number of publishing houses is 4,258, 80 percent of which are concentrated in Tokyo. As to the system of distribution of publications, more than 60 percent of all publications are distributed through a major route--from publisher to wholesaler to book store. In recent years, two new distribution routes have been developed. There is the one in which publishers deal in direct sales and the other in which book dealers practice door to door sales. Almost all publications in Japan are sold under a fixed nationwide price system; therefore, book stores are not free to reduce their prices. Because the final retail price as set by the publisher is clearly printed on each publication, this specified price becomes the basis for calculating transactions between publishers, wholesalers, and book stores.

For the past several years, publishers, wholesalers, and book stores have respectively developed on-line data bases. The major two wholesaler data bases we observed on this tour were Nippan's NOCS and Tohon's TONETS systems. These data bases are not only connected with book stores in order to locate materials and facilitate ordering but also are connected with libraries to provide them with bibliographic information on books. An on-line data base developed by Kinokuniya Book Store is called KINO-DIAL and is used solely to facilitate searching, ordering, and receiving books for patrons at the book store.

(Mihoko Miki)

NIHON SHUPPAN BŌEKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA (Japan Publications Trading Company, Ltd.)

The Japan Publications Trading Company has been our long-time, faithful, good friend through good times and bad. We asked Mr. Akio Takeuchi if our group could visit the company during our tour so that we would be able to better understand the company's operations. The company is located in Kanda in the center of Tokyo. Our group was welcomed by the president, Mr. Toshio Murayama; managing director, Mr. Satomi Nakabayashi, and others. After a brief discussion and period of questions and answers, we were introduced to the day-to-day operations of the company and given demonstrations of the on-line computer systems.

(Yasuko Makino)

KODANSHA

The visit to Kodansha was arranged through the courtesy of the members of Nihon Shuppan Gakkai (Japan Society of Publishing) and Mr. Katsuhisa Kato, an executive of Kodansha and Vice President of the Japan Forum. Because of our group's extremely busy schedule, we incorporated our discussion session with the officers of this Society-- all of them established scholars in the field of publishers and publishing-- at the offices of Kodansha. Prof. Hideo Shimizu (President) and Prof. Taketoshi Yamamoto (Vice President) of the Japan Society of Publishing met our group and introduced us to the Kodansha staff. Represented at the meeting were staff members of Kodansha, Kodansha International, and the newly-formed Kokusai Bunka Forum (The Japan Forum), as well as other officers and members of Nihon Shuppan Gakkai. After introductions, some discussion, and questions and answers, a tour of the company, including its extraordinary library, was given. The library collection consists not only of their own publications, but also of outstanding collections of books and journals published in Japan since the turn of the century. Most impressive was their numerous complete runs of ceased journal publications of all kinds including numerous children's magazines, of which many of us on the tour were once devoted readers. They made us feel as though we had met old friends long ago forgotten. It was a superb collection, one we did not expect to find in a publishing house! Discussions with the members of Nihon Shuppan Gakkai and the Kodansha staff continued through a dinner joined by more members of the Nihon Shuppan Gakkai.

Kodansha was established in 1909 and grew to be by far the largest publishing house in Japan. It employs over one thousand people, with annual sales exceeding 145 billion yen (100 million US dollars). It started out in the field of magazine publishing, but since the end of World War II, it expanded its activity to include publishing books also. Many of you will know it as the publisher of the epoch-making *Kodansha Encyclopedia of Japan*. In the past decade, it has expanded its activity into films.

Kodansha International Ltd., which specializes in English-language publications and publishing books relating to Japanese and Asian culture, has become a familiar name to many American librarians. We also learned of the scope of activities and the purpose of the newly established Japan Forum. This is something worth watching for in the field of Japanese studies.

(Miki & Makino)

An Efficient Way to Copy and Insert Fields into OCLC CJK Records

Since the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) Chinese-Japanese-Korean (CJK) cataloging system was made available to libraries in 1987, more and more East Asian libraries have become users of it. If one can master the skills of inputting and copying, one will save a lot of time and will find the system enjoyable to use.

In my article "An Efficient Way to Input Fields and Character Strings into OCLC CJK Records" in the *CEAL Bulletin*, no. 83 (February 1988), p. 41-42, I described several