Notes on Combined CJM/NCC session   7 p.m.-8 p.m., Wednesday 30 March 2016

Updates from Japanese Partners: the National Institute of Japanese Literature and the National Diet Library (CJM / NCC)

Talk 1: An Overview of ILL/DD Services of the NDL
Satoshi Matsui ,Public Service Division, Kansai-kan of the National Diet Library

Mr Matsui outlined the current range of Inter-Library Loan and Document Delivery services offered by NDL, explaining what type of material is covered by each and how to make requests. Guidelines are available on NDL website:
Inter-library Loan: http://www.ndl.go.jp/en/service/lending_service.html
Document delivery: http://www.ndl.go.jp/en/service/copy.html

Mr Matsui provided tips on how to identify and request copies of individual volumes from multipart items and of digitized magazine articles. On 22 March 2016 NDL launched an e-learning program on 'How to request from overseas copies of NDL materials'
http://training.ndl.go.jp/news/under.html?id=58

Mr Matsui emphasized that responsibility for ensuring copyright clearance lies with the requesting library not NDL and that photocopies can only be supplied by post, not by e-mail.

To support overseas Japanese studies librarians NDL has an English language page entitled *For Japanese Studies* http://www.ndl.go.jp/en/japanesestudies/index.html which provides links to useful information such as search guides, bibliographic information and training programs.

Mr Matsui concluded his presentation by announcing that NDL now has an English lanuggae Twitter account https://twitter.com/ndljp_en

Talk 2: Search and Digitization of the Maps in the NDL
Katsuhito Furuya, Map Room, Users Service Division, National Diet Library

Mr Furuya, began by introducing NDL's Map Room and its map collection which amounts to 480,000 sheet maps Japanese and foreign published since 1868. He explained in detail how to search for bibliographic information and digitized images of maps on the NDL site
http://rnavi.ndl.go.jp/chizu/index.php

A program to digitize NDL's map collection is underway beginning with sheet maps from the former Imperial Library (1868-1945) which are the most frequently requested. From 2015 540 volumes of *Suiroshi* 水路誌 (Pilot Guides) is also being digitized. Digitization of maps presents some challenges for NDL, notably around copyright and image size – the largest maps have to be split into several images.

Q&A

In response to a question about copyright of maps Mr Furuya explained that it was 50years from publication and that for material less than 50 years old NDL made available digitized images of half an opening.

A question was asked about how large antiquarian maps (切絵図) were digitized. Mr Furuya pointed out that this type of material was not in the Map Room and presented particular problems for digitization. Since these maps are very large, an external company is employed to make a series of images of sections of the map which are then stitched together digitally.

Talk 3: Future of the Network for Research on Japanese Classical Books
Kazuaki Yamamoto, Vice Director, National Institute of Japanese Literature

Prof Yamamoto provided an update on the large-scale digitization project being undertaken by NIJL and collaborating institutions between 2014 and2023. The aim is to make available on the internet images and bibliographic descriptions of 300,000 pre-modern (i.e. before 1868) Japanese books to facilitate and encourage research through the use of this digitized material.

By the end of March 2016 71,000 pre-modern books have been digitized. An online image viewing system will be publically available in April 2017. There will be improved search functions and work is underway to develop systems for social tagging and semi-automated tagging of images and text.

Talk 4:
A Collaborative Platform for Transcription of Classics: Introduction to SMART-GS
Kiyonori Nagasaki, International Institute for Digital Humanities

Dr Nagasaki began by introducing various technologies being applied to the reading of pre-modern styles of writing, including cursive script (*kuzushiji*) and variant forms of *kana* (*hentaigana*). For example: Toppan Publishing has developed an app to permit the OCR-ing of *kuzushiji* . Dr Kengo Terasawa of Future University Hakodate has developed an image/word spotting search system which relies on matching the shape of a character or sequence of characters.

A collaboration between the Historiographical Institute of the University of Tokyo and Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties has also prodcued a *kuzshiji* image search tool.

There are also a number of tools for learning how to read cursive script. These include the *Hentaigana App* developed by UCLA and Waseda University and *KuLa (Kuzushiji Learning Application)* developed by Osaka Unviersity which can be used on a smartphone or tablet.

Glyph images for *hentaigana* have been developed by the National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics (NINJAL) for inclusion in Unicode.

Dr Nagasaki discussed thepotential application of SMART-GS software to the decipherment and transcription of Japanese historical texts and documents. SMART-GS is a system for digital imaging of materials which makes It possible to search, mark up and link texts including handwritten scripts.

Prof Susumu Hayashi, Kyoto University Graduate School of Letters,- has been developing the the application of the technology to historical documents to create an environment for collaborative transcription for pre-modern Japanese script including *kuzushiji*. The tool allows users to enter transcriptions and annotations for digitized texts and the search function can match hard-to-read characters with other occurences that have already been transcribed.

HT 05/05/2016