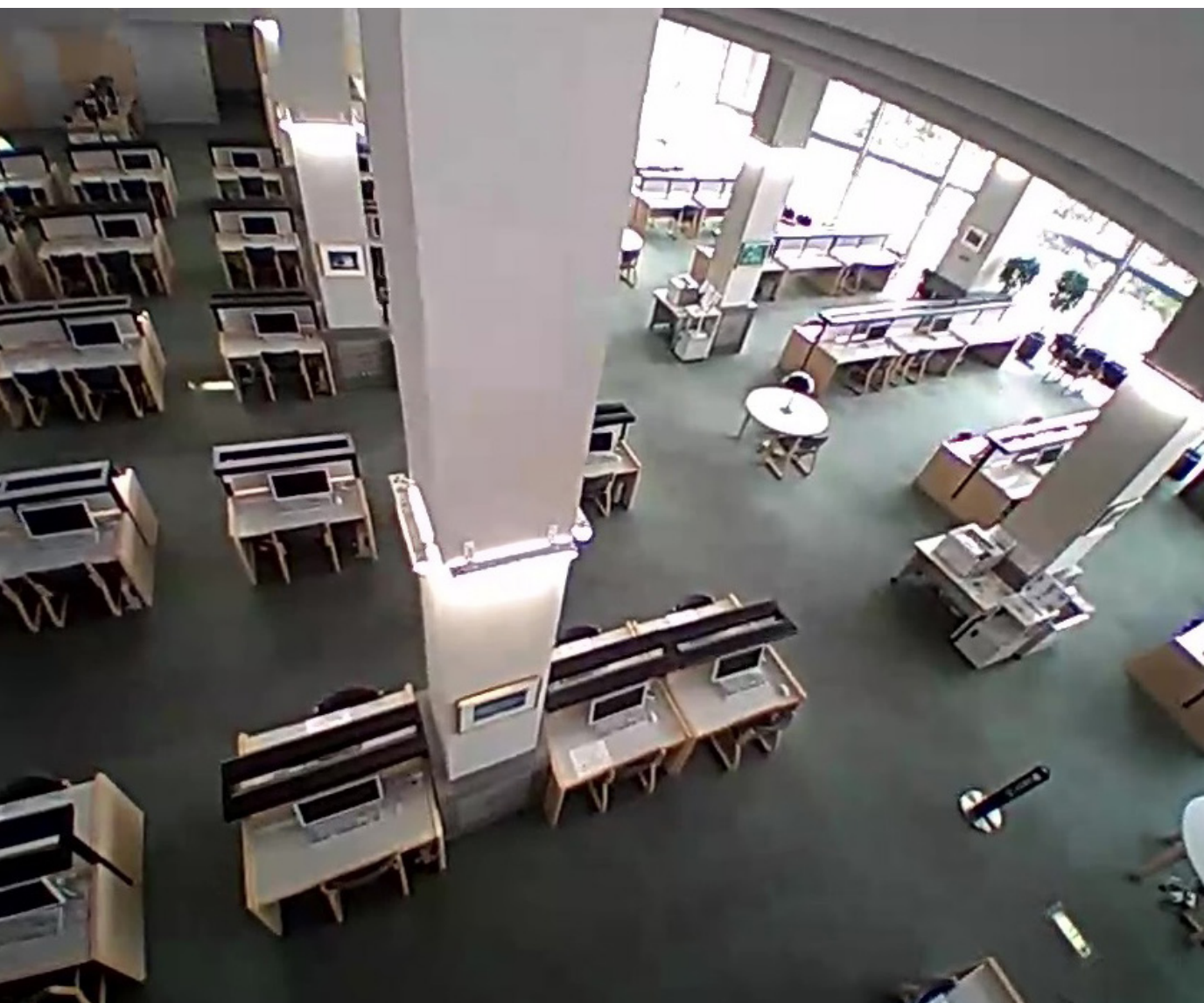




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6 来館せずに利用できるサービス

Library Science in Europe

Faculty of Business Administration

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1. Brief history of library science

Library science is an area of academic studies which first developed in the 17th century in France, when the French librarian and scholar Gabriel Naude published a book in 1627 on how to establish a library. This book had been written on behalf of the then most powerful Italian cardinal and diplomat Jules Mazarin, who - although in the service of the French kings Louis XIII and XIV - was regarded as the de facto ruler of France, due to his influential political network, with connections to Germany and England as well.

Besides his political activities, he had also a strong influence on the arts and founded the first public library in France (called Bibliotheque Mazarine) which was organized according to the principles laid down by G. Naude. However, the idea of creating a public library had not been new at that time. The first civic library in Europe, open to the general public, was founded already in the mid 15th century in Cesena, Italy, named Malatestiana Library. This model might have inspired Mazarin, with the big difference that he realized the need and benefit of a systematic organization based on theoretical principles.

Libraries existed long before that time, the first dating back to 2600 BC. They originally consisted of archives of early writings on clay tablets, later collected for example in the famous Library of Ashurbanipal in Mosul, Iraq. Or later, after the development of handwritings, documents were collected in the renowned Library of Alexandria in Egypt, which has been the largest and most significant library of the ancient world, thus becoming a major center of scholarship from its construction in the 3rd century BC until the Roman conquest of Egypt in 30

BC. With the increasing power of the Roman empire and growing influence of Christianity the catholic church and monastery libraries emerged, such as the Monte Cassino Abbey and of course, the Vatican Library in Italy with its world's largest collection of old handwritten books and documents. Like Japanese Buddhist monks went to China and copied sutra for the collection in their home temple, Christian monks visited these libraries, copying the works by hand for their own monastic libraries.

2. Library science in academia

Surprisingly, there is no general definition in the context of library science. For example, related English sites on Wikipedia immediately start with the introduction of other context notions such as "library studies, bibliothecography, library economy and informatics" and point out that library science is an inter- or multidisciplinary field that applies the practices, perspectives and tools of management, information technology, education, and other areas to libraries. Further characteristics are mentioned including the "collection, organization, preservation, and dissemination of information resources or the political economy of information" .

The explanation given by the Japanese site is even simpler: "Library science is a study that covers various elements such as technology, management, and thoughts related to libraries" . The German site goes into more detail: "In a broader sense, library science is the systematically ordered embodiment of all scientific and technical experience concerning libraries. Its task is the recording and the analysis of developments in the field of information distribution and on the development of the methods and theories for information supply (mainly in the various fields of science). Statistical methods of bibliometrics and scientometrics (partly of webometrics as well) are also of increasing importance."

Although the scientific approach of exploring libraries started in Europe, it is no longer recognized in all European states as a full academic subject of

studies. In my home country Germany, there are still two ways to study to become a librarian. First is the enrolment at a University of Applied Science (Fachhochschule), with three locations in Cologne, Leipzig and Potsdam, which has a strong practical orientation. Second, two traditional universities (Universität) offer "Library- and Information Science" as a full academic course. This is also a recognized university discipline in the USA.

Just to give an impression about what kind of subjects are taught in Germany in order to become a certified librarian, let me give an example of the University of Applied Sciences in Potsdam. The three-years Bachelor program is separated in three parts and the various subjects show that library science is no longer dealing only with organizing and archiving (old) books:

- "Basics" contain the subjects information society, media, web-technology & information systems, basics on the opening of information resources and -services, scientific research, statistics, management and law.
- "Specialized modules" contain library technology, librarian indexing, inventory management, research methods, electronic publishing, librarian information services, metadata, information behavior & science sociology, facilitation and information competency.
- "Elective modules" are dealing with public relations & fundraising, preservation of historical writings, picture- and museum documentation, semantic technologies, project work, visualization of information, long-term digital archiving & management of research data, information retrieval.

After graduating as a librarian, there are a lot of opportunities to obtain a master's degree or additional specialization, for example in archive science, digital data management or social management.

3. Professional organization

The professional organization of German librarians VDB (Association of German Librarians) can look back on a history of 120 years. Founded in 1900, it is the oldest librarian's association in Germany and has today around 1,700 members, most of whom are employed in or trained for academic library work.

Purpose of the association is to strengthen the contact among its members, to protect their professional interests, to expand their specialist knowledge and to promote the academic library system. The VDB continuously deals with all matters of the profession and holds training events and conferences. It is also engaged in activities concerning copy right protection, especially of academic publications. The VDB is a member of BID, an umbrella organization that integrates all institutional and personal members of library associations in Germany. This organization represents the joint interests of its members at national and international levels. Every three years, both organizations hold the Library Congress in Leipzig, which is one of the largest professional conferences in Europe (Leipzig is also the place of Germany's second largest book fair).

On the international level the VDB is engaged in activities of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), the leading international body representing the interests of library and information services and their users worldwide. Founded in 1927 in Edinburgh, Scotland, the IFLA has now its headquarters in The Hague, Netherlands. On the European level there are mainly two more organizations, which cooperate with the VDB, the Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche (LIBER), and the European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations (EBLIDA), both having their offices in The Hague as well.

4. Summary

Looking back at the history and development of library science and the related profession, it can be concluded that being a librarian is a challenging but fascinating profession which is of great importance for scholars who have to rely on the sources prepared and maintained by those specialists for their academic research.

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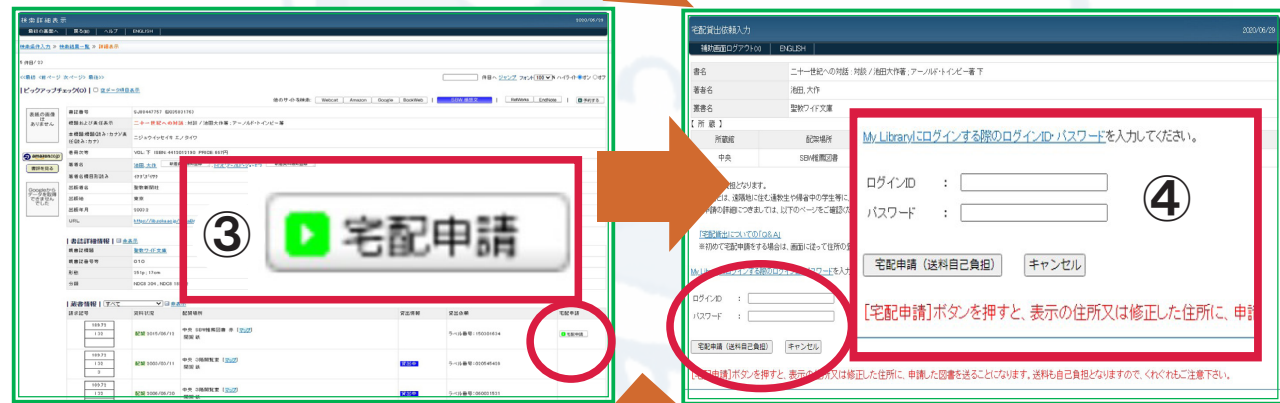
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学生は期限付きで貸出時の送料を大学が負担しています。詳しくは図書館 Web サイトをご覧ください。(7月28日現在)



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②検索一覧が出たら、読みたい本のタイトルをクリック。



③右下のほうに出てくる『宅配申請』をクリック。

④学籍番号など、ポータルサイトへログインする時と同じ ID・パスワードを入力して、『宅配申請 (送料自己負担)』をクリックすると、宅配申請が完了します。



⑤申請完了画面で本の送付先を変更することもできます。

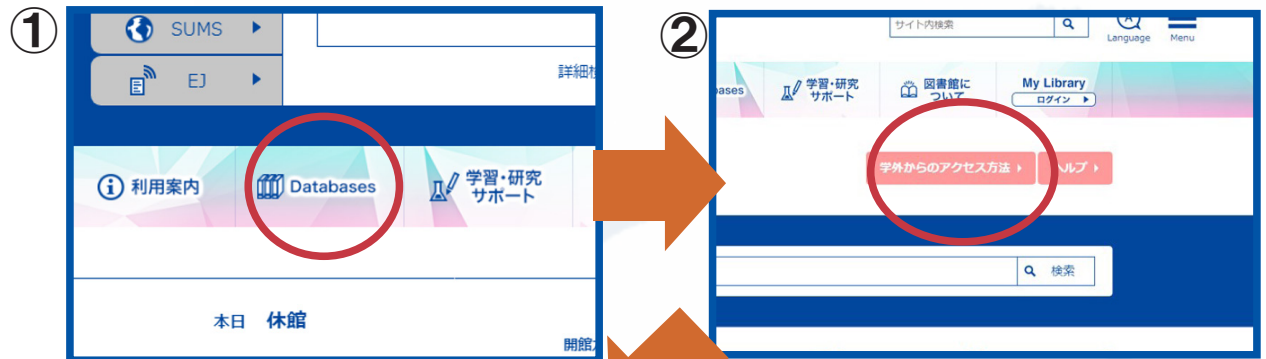
簡単に申請ができるので、ぜひ宅配貸し出しサービスをご利用ください!

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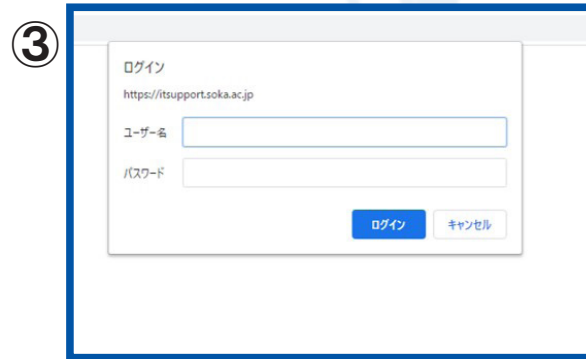
創価大学では様々な有料データベースを契約しています。VPN※接続をすることで本学の通学課程の学生・教職員はご自宅のパソコンやスマートフォンなどから契約データベースを利用することができるようになります。

※ VPN(Virtual Private Network) は、インターネット回線上に仮想的な専用回線を作る技術です。VPN サービスを利用すれば、学外から学内 LAN へ安全に接続できるようになります。



①図書館 Web サイトの『Database』をクリック。

②『学外からのアクセス方法』をクリック。



③学籍番号など、ポータルサイトへログインする時と同じ ID・パスワードを入力。



④左の図のページから、使用しているパソコンやタブレットの OS を確認して、VPN 接続の設定方法のマニュアルを見ながら設定してください。



VPN 接続が完了すると、契約データベースを学外から利用できるようになります! ぜひデータベースを活用して、大学での学びをより深めてください!

※文字の打ち間違いなどによる VPN 接続の失敗が相次いでいます。VPN 接続ができない場合は、文字入力の設定や入力を見直してやり直してみてください。それでも解決しない場合は、図書館窓口 (sokaulib@soka.ac.jp) までご連絡ください。 ※通信費は自己負担となります。

来館せずに利用できるサービスの詳しい情報は、図書館 Web サイト→「利用案内」→「来館せずに利用できるサービス」でも紹介しています。

『大学ランキング』で創価大学図書館がランクイン！

『大学ランキング 2021』（朝日新聞出版）の大学図書館ランキングにて全国の国公私立大学 755 校中、創価大学が **9 位** にランクインしました！このような素晴らしい結果をいただけたのも、日ごろから図書館を利用してくださっている皆様に支えられてのことです。

これからも創価大学図書館は、建学の精神に基づき、研究・学習に励む利用者のために真に役立つ機関として利用していただけるよう、最高のサービスを提供することに全力を尽くします。

夏季休業中の図書館の利用について（7月28日現在）

夏季休業期間（8月3日～9月10日）の中央図書館の利用についてご案内いたします。

利用できる図書館および対象者について

- ・中央図書館、平日の 10:30～16:30 ※土日祝日を除く
- ・当面の間、本学構成員（学生・教職員）以外の方の図書館の入館休止（見学含む）を継続します。

利用できるサービス

① 図書の宅配貸出サービス（期間の延長）

期間中の宅配貸出は、可能な限り学習・研究に必要な図書を申請してください。

・対象者：学部生、大学院生、通教生

・期 間：9月13日（日）まで

※7月31日から期間を延長しました

※9月14日（月）以降の申請は、送料がすべて自己負担となります。

・送付冊数：1日に5冊まで

※多くの方にご利用いただくため、ご協力ください。

・送 料：期間中の貸出時の送料は本学が負担し、返却時は自己負担

（通常は全額自己負担）

② 2階閲覧室の利用（事前予約制） ・対象者：本学学生（短大生を除く）

③ パソコンの利用（事前予約制） ・対象者：学部生、大学院生

④ 貸出返却のみの利用 ・対象者：本学学生

⑤ ILL（図書館間相互利用）サービス

⑥ その他のサービス（事前予約制） 対象者：大学院生、教員

（1）国立国会図書館「デジタル化資料送信サービス」の館内利用

（2）データベース（LLI判例秘書アカデミック版）の館内利用

詳しい利用案内は図書館 Web サイトの News 「【7月28日更新】夏季休業中の図書館の利用について」をご確認ください。

新型コロナウイルス感染症の状況等に伴う本学の活動制限方針に従い図書館の開館状況が急遽変更となる場合があります。ご来館を予定されている方は、図書館 Web サイトを確認してからお越しください。

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