

FOR PRACTICE OF LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE IMPAIRED SERVICE IN A JAPANESE PUBLIC LIBRARY—STARTING OF LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED PERSON AND TRANSLITERATION PERSON

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Introduction : It's necessary to change material by sound (voice) for visually impaired person to use printed material. These described contents are to be changed to sound, and visually impaired person can get information from there. The one which is being changed to this sound is the people who are generally called "transliteration person" (Japanese name "Onyakusya") , but existence of this transliteration person doesn't know much socially, and is thin. A transliteration person gives his service to visually impaired person at a library. However, it is thought that the handicapped person service is still late in the public library of Japan. I focus on library service for the visually impaired person from the angle of the transliteration person and make starting of library service for the impaired person at a Japanese public library after the Second World War clear in particular. I have for my object that I'm thinking it's connecting to library service for the impaired person in the public library where starting of library service for the visually impaired person in a public library is after that, am considering about the state of the library service for the visually impaired person in a public library and am thinking about a problem of library service for the visually impaired person in a future Japanese public library.

Keywords: library service for the visually impaired person, transliteration person, Public library in Japan.

1.1 First

Printed material isn't easy to use for visually impaired person. It's necessary to make sure that the sound (voice) can use it to use material. There is also a place where the way to call material of sound rent is being performed at a library, but when there is no possession of the material I'd like to hear, it develops into the service which is ordered and lent out from other libraries. I can also think I rely on a braille library again by library service for the visually impaired person in a library. What is it itself which is the present public library "library service for the impaired person " on earth, and whom to make the subject, there is a problem, but I'd like to catch a problem of service for people with visual disabilities in a public library by writing while putting a viewpoint in the sound translations which give their service to a way of visual disorder in particular. The following is called a library by library law. A public library of 2nd 2 item articles and Chapter 2 and 3 to which I say that it's judged as a private library by 2nd 2 item articles and Chapter 3, a library by a Chapter 3 article 29 and similar facilities again are given. An established library is called a public library by 2nd 2 item articles and Chapter 2 based on a regulation by a local public organization in this. But since growing old, the public library which is generally used by library field (You're going to call.) is being used for writing in the name as the public library here.

1.2 What is the voice translation?

The voice translation is the one of imparting information by the voice for the trouble's there in the sight. The character which is generally printed by paper is called Sumizi(printed material), the one which offers information on such character by the printed letter, figure and picture to sound as information on sound by changed equipment and, a person by

the conversion way to sound by finishing with voice exists. Additionally equipment for various voice conversion exists in a cassette tape and a CD as the medium to which information is communicated. A recording system is changing to a system of the action system made of the audio material by digital of a global standard that the former analog-like is also called Daisy (Digital Accessible Information System) from recording in the side of the sound translations, and indeed it's also time of the change at present. The development of the information society has exerted a big influence in the visually impaired person service. I'm also having a big influence on development of an information-oriented society in the inside of library service for the visually impaired person. Since putting it in the public library again, there is a place where the meeting reading aloud which can be used by finishing reading material in meeting directly in a library gives its service to visually impaired person. When this meeting reading aloud is performed, the cooperater who finishes reading material by voice is called reading service for the blind 1). A manufacturer of recording book material of rent material says transliteration person 2), and there is mentioning with "sound (reading service for the blind) person" in the item of the material manufacturer of "Guideline for the library cooperater introduction concerned with a change in material in library service for the handicapped in a public library-library and the relation with a material manufacturer by which meeting reading aloud persons are transcription into braille and transliteration, etc. (below "guideline") which is Japan Library Association about such name, and finds out that there is also a place where the transliteration and the reading aloud aren't still clear. An original transliteration person is writing "Because I'm requesting of a person with high expertise instead of a library or the staff... he (omits)...." according to III of this guideline- (3)-1, and can ask the guideline which should exist as the library cooperater who helps a library clerk, not a volunteer. When offering service to visually impaired, existence of a transliteration person in the current state and a reading aloud person shows that it's still supported under consciousness as a volunteer, but proposal of a guideline shows that I'm conscious of a cooperater, not a volunteer by a library and want you to wish. I'm doing activity of reading service for the blind at a public library, too, but a regular meeting of once a month and the institute which are library clerks or lecturers, etc. several times in a year are put into effect at the public library where I'm coming into action, and you can make an effort toward technological improvement, and it's the chance of good study to learn technological acquisition and a copyright, etc. for an individual. But when coming into action even if it's being learned for a workshop, this point can feel that they may be strong in volunteer's consciousness rather than a library cooperater and out, and is going to think there may be development of service for people with special needs and some concerning.

2.1 Starting of library service for the handicapped in the Public Library of Japan

I'd like to think I say from when a public library has begun library service for the impaired person. It's in Tokyo metropolitan Hibiya library of 1970 (1970) that library service for the impaired person has started in a Japanese public library by a literature search. Visually impaired makes the demands by which one is open doors in Hibiya library in 1969 (1969), and it's said that the public library side noticed library service for the impaired person. I find out that I have that and have noticed by voice from a person with disabilities with "after I enter that a library in our country started to have the real interest in library service for the impaired person in 1960 's, be, a match to the (abbreviation)... library service for the handicapped a person with disabilities chooses as himself..., not that that has also happened voluntarily from the bowels of the library is realized in starting of recording recording service and reading service for the blind by Tokyo metropolitan Hibiya library (the present Tokyo metropolitan center library) in 1970..., (omitting)... " 3) according to "library and information science handbook". According to the "opening request to" a public library which is a "service for people with special needs" revision and enlargement edition again "... why visually impaired can't be used, a member of SL(Student Library) visited Hibiya library and National Diet Li-

brary and asked opening of a door for the first time in June in 1969." I have that with 4) and understand the movement by which visually impaired was doing an open doors request to a library on its own more than a document, and thinks about 1970 is the important time library service for the handicapped in a Japanese public library has begun to move when.

It was written in 1969 by an investigation by a document one started action of an open doors request, and that visually impaired led to the movement which has begun to give the service to visually impaired person in Tokyo metropolitan Hibiya library in 1970 the next year, but this movement was chosen as making the interview survey real to the person who did a movement of open doors at that time, and it was confirmed whether it was without mistakes in a literature search also it was being tried whether there wasn't any new discovery from interview survey.

2.2 Methods: Literature search and interview survey: Comparative examination

When starting of library service for the visually handicapped was considered, that a literature search and interview survey gave it to us was gathered in the table and it was compared and examined. A literature search used "library and information science handbook" as a capital with a "service for people with special needs" revision and enlargement edition. Interview survey was followed to the side where open doors was requested as the target and the requested side. The requested library side conducted an interview survey to the person who went to a request of open doors actually as the requested side also it was the charge staff of library service for the handicapped in Tokyo metropolitan center library for a long time, and I also did to the person who participates in the business at present. I conducted an interview survey in March in 2008 and tried a literature search and comparison. It was gathered in next table 1 about time of the interview survey, an object and time, etc.. It was gathered in inside front about the contents of interview survey. It was something by which these hearing and literature search can hold a firm belief in starting of library service for the visually impaired person.

Table 1. About interview survey.

	Interview survey: request side	Interview survey: Library side
Interview: People	Open doors at that time: The one of visually impaired person of the total blindness of the member of society	To the Tokyo metropolitan central library service for the visually impaired person staff
Interview survey time	March in 2008	March in 2008
Interview survey time	About 3 hours	About 3 hours
Interview survey place	Japan Braille Library Meeting room	Tokyo metropolitan central library visually impaired person staff room
Point of Interview	The state of the time of open doors.	Correspondence on the library side where gate open doors was received.

Table 2. Literature search and Interview survey result

A time	Literature search	Interview survey : request side	Interview survey : Library side
1967.11	SL (Student Library: One for a visually impaired student) Establishment		
1969	<p>June: A member of SL, to Hibiya library and a National Diet Library, open use library request</p> <p>Autumn: Meeting reading aloud begins it experimentally at Hibiya library.</p>	<p>The proposal which is use in Hibiya library. The user hopes like a braille library, material, in a tape, it blows, and, use was considered, but time is necessary for 3~4 month making. →The way where you read many books of the public library immediately regards as a main subject. →To try of meeting reading.</p>	<p>The use starting which is a library in Hibiya library. One brings an audio tape and the user commissions to record material at the beginning. Mailed one will be used 3~4 months later. (The beginning) Way of thinking as recording to a tape →But it takes long time for audio tape making. When a making tape is handed to the user, reprinting sound is needed after next time. →Meeting reading is performed at Hibiya library in trying way.</p>
1970	<p>June: "Visually impaired reading right security conference" Establishment</p>	<p>Visually impaired reading right security conference Starting</p>	<p>A master tape is taken by a library from time and it's kept in autumn of 1970. The beginning time : Way of thinking as recording to a tape. It was a way of thinking of the mainstream and was a way of use.</p>
	<p>User service to visually impaired person starting it formally in Tokyo metropolitan Hibiya library.</p> <p>『Citizen's library』 Publication</p>	<p>October 6th: Than a Chief librarian Takeo Sugi, answer From October 6th. You may come once a week."</p>	<p>A try of meeting reading begins from a request of visually impaired person. →It succeeds and is to service at a library.</p>
1971	<p>The whole country library meeting (Gifu Prefecture) : Public library section: Visually impaired reading right security conference "Request of reading environmental improvement of visually impaired" → Promotion of library service for the impaired person resolves it.</p>		
1973.1	<p>January: Tokyo metropolitan center library opened in January, and library service for the visually impaired person at Hibiya library was inherited.</p>		

- * 『Library services to people with handicaps』 2003 and 『Library and information science handbook』 Choice making
- * Interview survey: March in 2008

I want to think about the result from above-mentioned Table 1. and Table 2..

3. A result: From comparison of a literature search and interview survey.

I'm conducting an interview survey at the same time of March in 2008 more than table 1. You could conduct an interview survey this thing continuously the same time mostly for the caught side, and talk in the antithetical viewpoint could be heard continuously, and it was good to compare and hear talk at the time of open doors. All over a time-like confirmation and a difference in the points which are often performed and caught became difficult to form, and it was good. The capture of hearsay, time was the point that it's also good that it was possible to spend time of the same place and hear carefully together.

When the item of the literature search of inside front was seen, the place where student library SL (Student Library) has been formed in 1967 first was written, but to support college student's study of visually impaired person, this SL was the student's group organization of the supported clearly visible eye as well as the visually impaired. It was necessary for an open doors request to Tokyo metropolitan Hibiya library and a National Diet Library in 1969 by a member including a student of this SL, but a National Diet Library wasn't open doors at this time immediately, but a movement to service has begun to start in Hibiya library. The first stage shows that a blow to an audio tape was mainly considered by interview survey. I found out that meeting reading aloud was being also tried at Hibiya library at this time again, and this investigation showed that that succeeded and was being service of meeting reading aloud, but because there was practice of try, meeting reading aloud understood that it has been formed, and the meeting reading aloud which is becoming proper for today's library service for the visually handicapped was being finished easily, and was the point that this hearing is important to have found out that there were no landing nets. I say "recording service" in a tape to → "try of reading service for the blind and implementation" about the relationship about "starting of recording recording service and meeting service" told by "library and information science handbook", it moved and I also found out that reading service for the blind the service born by being able to use a public library. The reading aloud person who did meeting reading aloud at this time again was the cooperator's person who could collect to the visually impaired personally, and the library side also found out that they did nothing but offer the location of the public library and material. It was said that this cooperator was also doing by trial and error when such meeting reading aloud is performed at a public library, and while thinking first how meeting reading aloud is being advanced with a person of visually impaired. The existence has been born as a cooperator to a library by the shape that the meeting reading aloud persons and the person who does sound translations are new this time it means that, too, and I can ask that need has appeared as indispensable human resources to make service in a new library as meeting reading aloud be formed, also doing work of a recording blow to cassette tapes. I think this point isn't supposed to forget that recognition of existence of the person who does sound translations and the starting point which follows today's library cooperator have appeared at this time. Therefore 1970 when service to visually impaired has started at Hibiya library is the beginning a public library has begun to give the service to a person with disabilities when as well as if the existence was recognized in a library, and it was starting which was being taken in as a cooperator, I think of the person who does sound translations again, and the existence recognition by which the big meaning that it's said that starting of library service for the impaired person was library service for the visually impaired person is

a transliteration person and the case that starting of a library cooperator to library service for the handicapped was a transliteration person in a public library are going to tell this point as my original idea.

4.1 Conclusion : For practice of library service for the impaired service in a Japanese public library

It can be said that library service for the visually impaired person in a public library in Japan has started with implementation of library service for the visually impaired person at Hi-biya library, and it can also be said that a transliteration person was a cooperator necessary to a library from this time. A transliteration person can be named as something by which a material manufacturer also has high technology in aforementioned "guideline", but the recognition of the existence is still low in a library even at present. The item of "transliteration" and the "reading service for the blind" etc. was compared in the 2nd edition of "library glossary", "library handbook" and "library handbook".(Table 3. Reference)

Table 3. Library service for the visually impaired person related terminology comparison

	Library glossary Revised edition (1996)	Library and information science handbook (1988)	Library and information science handbook The 2nd edition (1999)
Transliteration	×	×	In an item in a braille library. reading service for the blind transliteration, transcription into braille and the explanation about braille material and audio material.
reading service for the blind	○	○	

By making reference to "Library glossary Revised edition" and "Library and information science handbook" "Library and information science handbook The 2nd edition", writer making

It's said that the existence of a transliteration person is also thin for being no items of "transliteration". It was stated by my idea the existence had shown in a library together at starting of library service for the visually impaired person in a public library, and that a transliteration person thought it was at the beginning of the cooperator of library service for the impaired person, but even if the degree of social recognition is also low in present also I see consciousness as a library cooperator being also low from the place explained by "guideline" about the existence, the existence is understood. I can think low of this awareness concerns the point that library service for the handicapped is the service it's still difficult for itself to be conspicuous for which in the inside in a public library closely, but I can think the point that the consciousness that a transliteration person also tells "guideline" to be written with a volunteer rather than a library cooperator in his consciousness exists can't also be denied. I think it's one of an important subject of investigation in future's public library about the existence of a library cooperator by which it's for a transliteration person.

4.2 Network in a recent library

Development of the visually impaired person network of information called "NAIIV network"(National Association of Institutions of Information Service for Visually Impaired Persons) in the recent service for people with visual disabilities is happened to see. "NAIIV network" is network of information for visually impaired, and National Association of Institutions of Information Service for Visually Impaired Persons is managing. It's possible to use the "NAIIV network" by sound with the system that braille data and an inventory of a braille and a recording book can be used on-line. "Library service for the visually handicapped, manual 2007" when the service is given by making reference to, it'll be the following 6.

1. Library catalogue of a braille and a recording book of a joining group of facilities and checking function of a publication catalog of a braille book.
2. Search and the download function of the braille data a joining group of facilities produced (transcription into braille data)
3. The download function of the bibliography catalog registered with "NAIIV network"(according to the author and sectoral catalog)
4. From the user, the On-line request function between the facilities to facilities
5. Introduction of downloaded braille data, the seal character requested on-line and a week rank of a recording book
6. Communication between the facilities

Such as it's possible to download a checking function and braille data like the above, it can be said that visually impaired person has the convenient function in information acquisition for itself. You can also search for material easily in a library, and I possess the convenient function which can request provision of library material on-line, and it can be said indeed that it's useful for network building. Such as partial revision of the Copyright Act in July in 2007 can transmit audio data now through the internet again, development of an information and communication course is expected that the spread of the network service is also becoming increasingly big for future's library service for the visually impaired persons with influence to service of "NAIIV network". There was a movement by which "service for people with special needs charge staff education lecture" is also held every year by a Japanese library workshop service for people with special needs committee in human utilization again, and this education lecture was even initiated by 2007 as well as Kanto area including Kansai area, and it was held in Kansai-kan of the National Diet Library in 2008. There is participation from a braille library and the library where a special library is wide as well as a public library, and it's being the state that development is also seen in a human element. When it itself is important, I think the effort to which one is advancing each library is being performed so that a library clerk can produce the chance to learn and point the interest to the library service for the Visually impaired persons and the angle anytime about service for people with special needs in a library.

4.3 Starting of library service for the visually impaired persons and future transliteration person

Starting of service to visually impaired at Hibiya library in 1970 can be called starting of library service for the Visually impaired persons in a Japanese public library as I have checked up to now. As a result of the Literature search and interview survey is compared, it was the same movement like a time. And that I turn to correct movement and situation. A basis of service to visually impaired in an early stage in a public library depended on recording to a tape by capturing hearsay, and I found out that the way of thinking which is being rented has been born saying a tape was also kept soon, and it could be used many times like a book.

When a new system as meeting reading aloud and the thing born from the state of the trial and error and existence of the transliteration person who has Transliteration person (reading service for the blind) had begun to give the service to this visually impaired persons, a thing by which it can be said that existence had been born was understood. Therefore there is starting of library service for the visually impaired persons in a public library in a basis of Japanese service for people with special needs development, and it can be said the starting point of today's library service for the impaired persons. I think this thing isn't supposed to forget it in a basis of library service for the Visually impaired persons development in a future public library also makes them recognize importance of the existence as a library cooperator in the future's state of the transliteration person who does sound translations and a match, and is a thing. Service to visually impaired persons is one important service in the library service for the Visually impaired persons in today's library, this service, when it's being advanced, for, it can be said that need has the existence as the library cooperator as an indispensable element, and a transliteration person should be in future library service for the impaired persons. Activity of a transliteration person isn't supposed to forget the existence and concerning about the transliteration person who has existed also to support the service from time of starting of library service for the visually impaired persons exists in the developed shadow of the library service for the visually impaired persons certainly. I'm thinking it's a transliteration person to hold the key of the development of future's library service for the visually impaired persons by its meaning.

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