

# National Diet Library Newsletter

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No. 178, June 2011

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Selections from NDL Collection

**Yume no tamakura**  
**Kibyoshi (Japanese yellow-backed-cover picture book)**  
**retouched by Dr. Mitsutaro Shirai**

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**Reference and Special Collections Department**

This article is based on the article in Japanese of the same title  
in NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 599 (February 2011).



Photo 1: Portrait of Dr. Mitsutaro Shirai  
(Frontispiece, Shirai Mitsutaro chosakushu volume 6, Kagaku  
Shoin, 1990)

The National Diet Library (NDL) holds approximately six thousand items previously owned by Dr. Mitsutaro Shirai (1863–1932; Photo 1), a botanist. The NDL acquired them through purchase during 1940 and 1942, and a donation from family of his diaries and manuscripts in 1976. This “Shirai Bunko” makes up the core of the NDL’s herbalism collection along with the “Ito Bunko” and it contains distinctive materials such as letters of herbalists including Ranzan Ono (1729–1810) and Shaseibutsu ruihinzu (illustrated by Sessai Hattori and others) [i](#), an illustrated scroll of plants and animals.

Yume no tamakura (lit. dreamy arm pillow) in the Shirai Bunko, however, is not a herbal. It has neither its original cover nor a daisen (title slip attached to the cover); the lettering of ‘Yume no tamakura’ is barely visible on the hanshin (central part of a sheet which makes an edge of a covered binding book). I was amazed at its lively color when I first saw it. The book is made up of fifteen leaves (thirty pages), however the part after the back page of leaf 13 to the end is missing, to which instead Shirai added handwritten illustrations and texts (Photo 2 and 3). He drew the characters in a masterly way though he seems to have made a rough sketch beforehand. At the end of the book, there are a couple of notes proving that

he worked on it in 1889, when he was a professor at the Tokyo School of Agriculture and Forestry.



Photo 2: Yume no tamakura, from the back of leaf 13 to the front of leaf 14



Photo 3: Yume no tamakura, from the back of leaf 15 to the front of leaf 16

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Yume no tamakura is originally a kibyoshi (an illustrated storybook in yellow covers) titled Katakuchi haru no tamakura (lit. vengeance, spring arm pillow). In the story, a peasant named Shichigoro fled after murdering Taminosuke Yamamoto, his benefactor who had recommended him for samurai status, but he suffered revenge at the hands of Taminosuke's surviving son, Eijiro. Here, taking up the same scene, let's make a comparison between the Katakuchi haru no tamakura and the Yume no tamakura (Photo 2 and 4). Focusing on Eijiro, who is just slashing his foe Shichigoro, Shirai's illustration seems more dynamic than Utagawa Toyohiro's original. The Katakuchi haru no tamakura ends with the front of leaf 15,

in which Eijiro is getting tumultuous applause from onlookers just after delivering the death blow. On the other hand, the Yume no tamakura wraps up the story by adding a half leaf to the original, back of leaf 15 (Photo 3), where Eijiro was rewarded by the lord, married a daughter of the chief retainer and "lived happily ever after."



Photo 4: Katakuchi haru no tamakura, from the back of leaf 13 to the front of leaf 14  
<NDL call number: 207-1788> (The NDL owns all leaves of Katakuchi haru no tamakura.)

According to Shirai's pupil, Naoji Suematsu, Shirai had been showing such a talent for painting since childhood that he even thought he would make a living as an artist. The Shirai Bunko contains plant collecting diaries and travel sketches, and many of them have illustrations. For example, in the Enoshima Kamakura kiko,<sup>ii</sup> a record of a trip to Enoshima and Kamakura in 1881 with seven friends, Shirai amusingly described his fellows dropping out from fatigue and hunger though they set out in high spirits to walk all night from Tokyo to Enoshima, and he gave illustrations of the view of Enoshima and the Great Buddha statue of Kamakura.

Shirai is known as someone who valued customs handed down from ancestors and would not accept western culture. He was so thorough that he would not even wear a scarf, socks, gloves, or a hat as being Western-style clothing, and ate very little beef. This attitude, however, did not end up as a mere prejudice, but it might have helped drive him into the herbalism of the Edo period, which had tended to be disregarded after the Meiji Restoration.

In this book you can find Shirai's humor and a sense of his attachment to old stories of the Edo period.

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Machinasai Imanari (Illustrated by Utagawa Toyohiro), Yume no tamakura, published by Izumiya Ichibei in 1804. 1 vol. 18cm.

<NDL call number: 特1-2814> (held in the Tokyo Main Library)

Note:

Images of a part of Shirai Bunko are available on the [NDL website](#). (Japanese only) and the digital exhibition "[Fauna and Flora in Illustrations](#)" (Japanese only). The other larger part including Yume no tamakura is planned to be provided on the Internet in fiscal 2011.

- ref.:

- Naoji Suematsu, "Honkai shodai kaicho Shirai Mitsutaro sensei no seitai dai hyakunen o mukaete," Nihon Shokubutsu Byori Gakkaiho 27 (3), 1962, pp.99-101
- Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan shozo kojin bunkoten: tenji mokuroku, Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan, 1982
- Shirai Mitsutaro chosakushu volume 5 and 6, ed. Yojiro Kimura, Kagaku Shoin, 1988-1990

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<sup>i</sup><NDL call number: 寄別 10-43> Digitized image is available on the [NDL website](#)

<sup>ii</sup><NDL call number: 特 1-3626>Written in 1881, 17cm

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## Lecture and discussion by Mr. Brewster Kahle "Universal Access to All Knowledge"



Lecture by Mr. Brewster Kahle on May 24, 2011 at the Tokyo Main Library

On May 24, 2011, a lecture by Mr. Brewster Kahle, the founder of the Internet Archive (IA), was held by the National Diet Library (NDL), attracting a large audience.

Known in Japan for its Wayback Machine, which preserves and makes available past websites, IA is a nonprofit organization which provides digital archives of websites, movies and sound, as well as digitizing books. Mr. Kahle, a vocal advocate of making information free and accessible through digital means, gave a lecture fittingly titled "Universal Access to All Knowledge" at the Tokyo Main Library.

In his lecture, Mr. Kahle talked about the achievement of "Universal Access to all knowledge" with a focus on the present state of the IA.

Having introduced several initiatives such as "Book Mobile" and print-on-demand in developing countries, various reading platforms for people with visual impairment and scanning centers of the IA in six countries in the world, he explained about OpenLibrary (<http://openlibrary.org/>). He contended for making the purchased e-books and in-copyright digitized materials accessible as well as making digitized old books in the public domain

available in cooperation with affiliated libraries (about 150 libraries at the time) in OpenLibrary in a step-by-step manner.

He also talked about IA's experience to make a great digital library which anybody can freely access, introducing each media type such as books, music, movies, websites etc. To preserve their digital data, he said that IA puts multiple copies in several organizations around the world such as the Bibliotheca Alexandrina.

At the end of the lecture, Mr. Kahle donated websites data related to the Great East Japan Earthquake and the resultant tsunami collected by IA to Dr. Nagao, Librarian of the NDL.

After the lecture, a three-way discussion was conducted between Mr. Kahle, Prof. Soichi Tokizane (Professor of Aichi University) and Dr. Makoto Nagao (Librarian of the National Diet Library). They talked about the IA as a nonprofit organization, the difference between IA and Google, the agendas and strategy to cope with copyright issues, issues of web-archiving, "physical archive" which was opened on June 5 by IA etc., based on questions submitted by the audience.



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# National Diet Library Newsletter

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No. 178, June 2011



## Periodicals in NDL

Public Services Department

This article is a translation of the article in Japanese of the same title in NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 599 (February 2011).

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Photo1: Stack for periodicals



### 1 Introduction

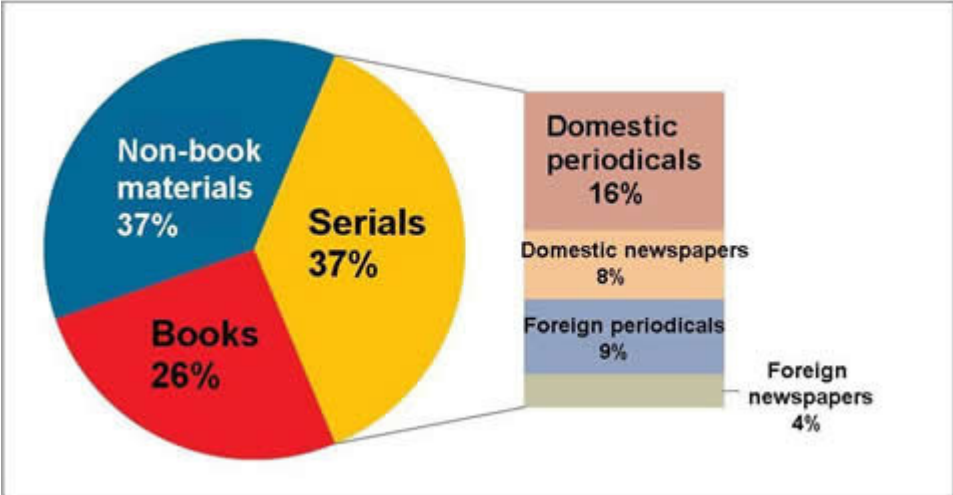
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Periodicals such as magazines and newspapers are generally called "serials" in libraries. The

National Diet Library (NDL) defines as serials “publications intended to be issued under the same title, numbered in order of volume, year or month, and with no predetermined conclusion” (National Diet Library Detailed Regulations for Materials Management) that are published more than once a year. Among them, materials meeting all of the following three requirements are treated as newspapers, and others as magazines: 1) over 36cm in size, 2) not bound but only folded and 3) having (an) article(s) on the cover, and the cover and texts are printed on the same type of paper. The classification of materials changes some with time; for example, annuals and yearbooks accessioned in and after 1986 are grouped into periodicals, while they were classified as books until 1985.

Such changes make it extremely difficult for us to tell exactly on how many periodicals there are in the NDL. In addition, there can be different versions of a periodical such as a reprinted edition, a large print edition, converted microfilms, and in recent years, a digital edition. According to the collection statistics at the end of March 2009, periodicals comprise 25% and serials (including newspapers) 37% of the total materials of about 37 million items<sup>1</sup> (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Ratio of serials among all collection items (FY2009)



The NDL holds a total of about 9.3 million volumes of periodicals: About 6 million volumes published in Japan and about 3.3 million volumes published overseas (see the table below).

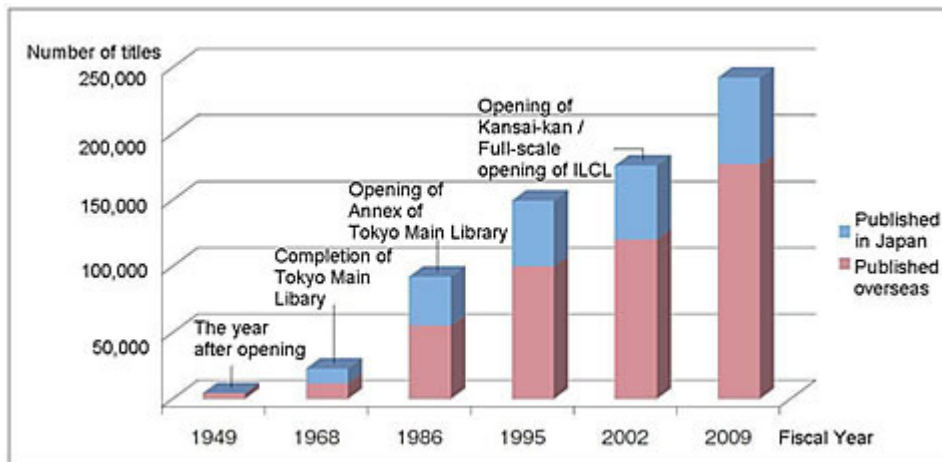
Table: Number of total collection and accession per year of periodicals (in volumes)  
(From the statistics in the Annual Report of the National Diet Library FY2009)

	Number of total collection	Number of accession
<b>Periodicals (total)</b>	9,307,722	405,678
<b>Those published in Japan</b>	6,033,945	292,605
<b>Those published overseas</b>	3,273,777	113,073

There are about 150 thousand titles of periodicals in Japanese and about 64 thousand in foreign languages, of which eight thousand titles are in Asian languages.



Figure 2: Transition of the holding titles of serials (periodicals and newspapers)



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## 2 How periodicals are collected

### 2.1 Japanese periodicals

The periodicals collection of the NDL consists of items previously owned by the House of Peers and the House of Representatives in the former Imperial Diet and the Imperial Library (including its predecessor and successor) from the Meiji era (1868–1912) to the early Showa era (1926–1989), collections donated by institutions and individuals or purchased, and those acquired after the establishment of the NDL.

Though periodicals submitted for the censorship under the Newspaper Ordinance (1875), which was taken over by the Newspaper Law in 1909, were delivered (transferred) from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Imperial Library, the delivery terminated later and the most of the necessary periodicals and newspapers were acquired by purchase and donation<sup>2</sup>. However, as periodicals and newspapers rapidly increased from the Meiji to the early Showa eras, it seems that the Library could not keep up with them. A study shows the holding rate of the Imperial Library for major periodicals distributed in 1938 was around 30%<sup>3</sup>; even so, over four thousand titles of periodicals remain in the NDL.

Though the NDL was established and the Legal Deposit System, which mandates that copies of all the publications published in Japan must be sent to the NDL, started in 1948, it took a certain time for the system to get on the right track, and there seem to be many publications of this period missing. Meanwhile, Japanese publications were censored by the Allied Occupation forces from 1945 to 1949. Publications censored can be read in microforms of the "Gordon W. Prange Collection" in the Modern Japanese Political History Materials Room of the Tokyo Main Library. The Prange Collection consists of publications transferred to the University of Maryland, U.S.A. after censorship by Prof. Gordon W. Prange, a professor of history of the university who worked as an official historian in the historical division of the Allied Occupation forces and recognized the importance of the publications. The NDL has been converting to microfilms and digitizing the Prange Collection since 1992. The microfiches of periodicals of the Prange Collection contain approximately 13,800 titles<sup>4</sup> of the time (including community magazines from all over the country).

Later, the NDL achieved stable acquisition thanks to various efforts regarding the Legal Deposit System.

These days, as stated above, the reprinted edition of periodicals is released in CD-ROMs, the publication medium changes from paper to the Internet, and the digital edition of diverse periodicals appears. In 2000, offline electronic publications on tangible media such as CD-ROMs became subject to the Legal Deposit System. As for information on networks, the NDL started to collect Internet resources of public institutions like government organizations in April 2010. In June 2010, the Legal Deposit System Council submitted a report that e-books and e-magazines provided on the Internet by the private sector and equivalent to conventional publications should be collected by the NDL<sup>5</sup>.

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## 2.2 Foreign periodicals

The NDL selectively collects periodicals published overseas according to the Policy for Acquisition of Materials. Foreign publications are collected by purchase, exchange with foreign libraries and research institutions (international exchange), deposit and donation. Most of the foreign periodicals including those in Asian languages are stored

in the [Kansai-kan of the NDL](#)<sup>6</sup>. E-journals have been provided in the Tokyo Main Library and Kansai-kan since 2002, and approximately 26,000 titles were available at the end of December 2010.

Photo2: E-journals are provided on the dedicated terminals in the Library



The NDL has endeavored to acquire foreign periodicals on science and technology, in order to develop a foundation for the science and technology information of the nation. Collection of science and technology information started in 1953 when the NDL asked for the cooperation of nuclear-power related institutions around the world on the advice of experts such as Dr. Hideki Yukawa, and collected academic periodicals on science and technology.

The NDL has developed the collection since then, but the number of purchases of periodicals in printed form has been getting smaller due to the soaring price of foreign periodicals and e-journals in recent years. The current challenge is to provide the necessary information within the limited budget, in view of the balance between e-journals and prints.

### 2.3 Children's periodicals

The [International Library of Children's Literature \(ILCL\)](#) was founded in 2000 as a special library of children's literature to broadly collect, preserve and provide children's books and related materials from home and abroad. The NDL treats periodicals mainly targeting readers aged 18 or younger as children's. (Please note that most of manga magazines are kept in the Tokyo Main Library.) There are many children's periodicals published from the Meiji and the early Showa eras that have not been collected, and the

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## 3 Periodicals as library materials

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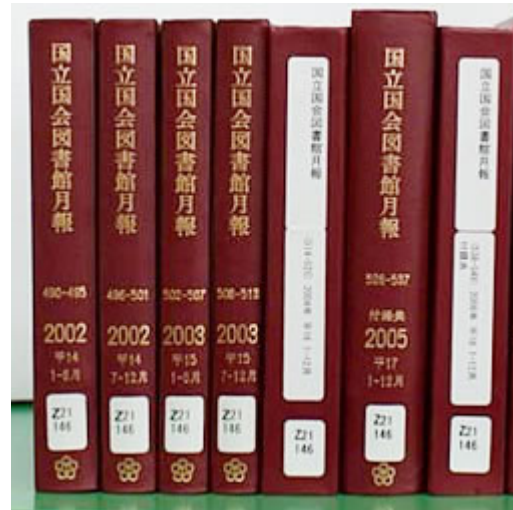
Unlike monographs, periodicals alter in various ways after their start as in changing titles or frequency of publication, combining with another periodical (or separating into two periodicals) as well as suspension, cessation and revival. Bibliographic data of periodicals are always updated to keep up with these changes: In our catalog, NDL-OPAC (National Diet Library Online Public Access Catalog), [7](#) bibliographic data which are connected to other periodicals in terms of title change, separation and combination, etc. are made easy to cross-reference for better retrievability.

Another point where periodicals and monographs differ is that they need storage space in the same area of the stacks to avoid each number being separated or lost. The NDL systematically uses the stacks by calculating required storage space considering the frequency of publication.

As many periodicals are made of easily deteriorating acid paper, and are fragile due to simplified bindings, the NDL binds some issues together into one item so as not to damage or lose materials (excluding thick ones). Bound volumes have a firm cover for long-term use and preservation, and a clear title indication on the spine which helps find them on the shelves.

Photo3: Periodical whose stapled cover is separating

Photo4: Firmly bound materials



In these thirty years, periodicals in the NDL have seen a rapid increase of photocopy requests. With their deteriorability and the firm bindings mentioned above, it sometimes happens that it is not safe to reproduce them with copiers. Since 1973, the NDL has been reformatting its periodicals to achieve a good balance between use and preservation. The main converting measure was microfilming until the NDL determined to shift onto digitization in FY 2009, and currently a mass digitization project is under way. The scope of this project embraces periodicals published from the Showa era to 2000 (partly including those of the Meiji and Taisho eras) which are extremely deteriorated or listed in the Japanese Periodicals Index; they amount to about 12 thousand titles. They are planned to be provided as digital data after the summer of 2011.

Photo5: Already digitized periodicals from Meiji to early Showa eras





Periodicals are sometimes likened to mirrors that reflect the age of publication. They often show the latest technology of their time in their publication methods and styles, and at the same time they are indispensable materials to show the opinions and customs of the day. The NDL continues various efforts to preserve periodicals for many years to come, and make them available any time.

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<sup>1</sup>These statistics categorize the digital edition of periodicals and newspapers as “non-book materials.”

<sup>2</sup>Hisanori Tanaka, “旧帝国図書館の和雑誌収集をめぐって『雑誌』メディアと納本制度 (Collection of Japanese periodicals by the former Imperial Library: Periodical media and the Legal Deposit System),” Sanko Shoshi Kenkyu (参考書誌研究), (36) 1989. 8 pp.1-21 (The text (in Japanese) is available on the NDL website [PDF, 1.82MB]:

<http://rnavi.ndl.go.jp/bibliography/tmp/36-03.pdf>)

<sup>3</sup>ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Searchable through the “Search for Materials on the Allied Occupation of Japan” in NDL-OPAC

<sup>5</sup>Report of the Legal Deposit System Council “Concept of the acquisition system for online publications” June 7, 2010, (The whole text (in Japanese) of the report is available on the NDL website. [PDF, about 1MB]: [http://www.ndl.go.jp/jp/aboutus/data/s\\_toushin\\_5.pdf](http://www.ndl.go.jp/jp/aboutus/data/s_toushin_5.pdf)) The Council is set up as an advisory organization for the Librarian of the NDL for the purpose of improvement and appropriate operation of the Legal Deposit System. Related article: “To collect online publications” NDL Newsletter, No. 176, December 2010/February 2011 ([http://www.ndl.go.jp/en/publication/ndl\\_newsletter/176/767.html](http://www.ndl.go.jp/en/publication/ndl_newsletter/176/767.html))

<sup>6</sup>Part of Asian language periodicals and newspapers are also held in the Tokyo Main Library. NDL is striving to acquire them. Some of them are contained in the above-mentioned Prange collection.

<sup>7</sup><https://ndlopac.ndl.go.jp/eng/>



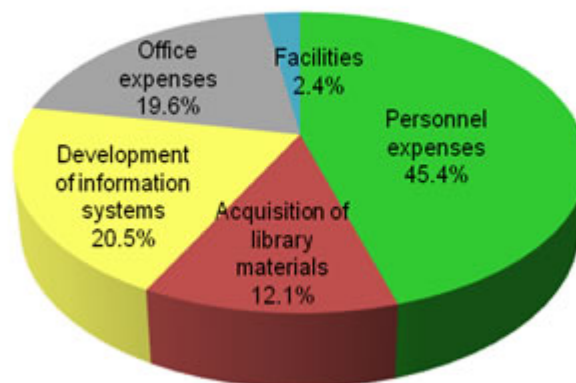


## NDL budget for fiscal year (FY) 2011

This is a translation of the article of the same title in the NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 601 (Apr. 2011).

The national budget bill for FY2011 passed the National Diet on March 29, 2011. The total amount of the budget appropriated for the NDL is 19,970,519,000 yen for FY2011 (April 2011 – March 2012). Compared with the initial budget of the previous year, reduction of personnel expenses and facilities led the total amount to be reduced by some 1.16 billion yen.

Distribution of Budget by Category



The composition of the total budget is:

- Personnel expenses: 45.4% (43.7% in FY2010)
- Acquisition of library materials: 12.1% (11.8% in FY2010)
- Development of information systems: 20.5% (18.3% in FY2010)
- Office expenses: 19.6% (19.5% in FY2010)
- Facilities: 2.4% (6.7% in FY2010)

Major expenditures of the budget for FY2011 are as follows:

### 1. Optimizing operation and computer system

#### (1) Optimizing operation and system, and reconstructing library services

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With the aim of optimizing operation and computer system, and reconstructing library services, we are planning to replace the present library backbone system in January 2012.

We are also planning to renew functions related to this new system including information search functions, the NDL website, and services for visitors. For this purpose, approximately 1.32 billion yen was approved.

## **(2) Research and experiments for the construction of the next generation library system**

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As digital information is now distributed together with paper materials, it is necessary for libraries to prepare infrastructure for providing users with easy access to vast amount of library materials and digital information, to facilitate utilization of knowledge and information. Around 17 million yen was approved for research study of and experimental trials of the next generation library system to provide these new digital information services to users.

## **2. Operating digital archiving system**

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A digital archiving system to collect, preserve and provide digital information has been constructed since FY2005. In the first supplementary budget of FY2009 and FY2010, budgets were approved to carry out digitization involving about 1.06 million books in the NDL collection. Collecting Internet information started after the amended National Diet Library Law became effective in April 2010. Accordingly, approximately 890 million yen was approved in FY2011 for operational expenditures on systems and digital storage, a memory system to store digitized data of the collection and Internet information. For the cost of digital storage, the sum of approximately 524 million yen was approved in FY2011 to install the additional storage, on the condition of the 5-year acts bearing national treasury liabilities\* as with the previous year. Additionally, the cost of renovation for digital archive system was authorized and approximately 22 million yen was appropriated.

\*If an act incurring liabilities on the national treasury is approved, it is possible to conclude a contract for multiple years, even though Japan has a single-year budget system.

## **3. Maintaining Facilities**

### **(1) Reinforcing the Main Building against earthquakes**

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To strengthen the structure of the Main Building of the Tokyo Main Library against earthquakes, a renovating cost amounting to approximately 93 million yen was appropriated for the third year of this five year project.

### **(2) Expansion of the International Library of Children's Literature**

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To improve its function as the national center of children's literature, we are planning to construct an annex building of the International Library of Children's Literature. The necessary cost of construction, the sum of approximately 3.75 billion yen for five years, was authorized on the condition of the acts bearing national treasury liabilities and around 32 million yen was appropriated for the first year. Prior to the construction, a buried cultural property is under investigation and the necessary groundwork of the site is being carried out

for two years from FY2010. For this, approximately 45 million yen was approved for the second year.

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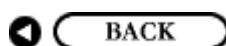
### Amounts of National Diet Library's FY2011 Expenditure Budget

(1,000yen)

<b>(Item) National Diet Library</b>	<b>19,498,123</b>
▪Personnel costs	9,062,830
▪Regular office expenses	249,244
▪Legislative research	277,377
▪Acquisition of materials	2,414,118
of which recompense for deposit of publication	390,249
▪Development of information systems	4,108,202
▪Tokyo Main Library operations	1,881,330
▪International Library of Children's Literature operation	345,230
▪Kansai-kan operation	1,159,792
<b>(Item) Expenses for facilities</b>	<b>472,396</b>
▪Improvement of quake-resistance of the Main Building	93,144
▪Burial cultural asset investigation for expansion of the International Library of Children's Literature	44,822
▪Construction of a new annex building of the International Library of Children's Literature	120,719
▪Maintenance of the Tokyo Main Library	198,595
▪Maintenance of the Kansai-kan	15,116
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,970,519</b>

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# National Diet Library Newsletter

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No. 178, June 2011



## **Call for Participants: Japan Specialist Workshop: Access to the culture and the society of contemporary Japan 2012**

The National Diet Library, jointly with International House of Japan, will host the Japan Specialist Workshop "Access to the culture and the society of contemporary Japan 2012" next year, for the purpose of assisting overseas Japanese Studies researchers and specialists such as librarians who deal with Japanese Studies information to help them improve their knowledge and their ability to collect information.

The general theme this year is humanities (history, literature, art and religion/philosophy). Targeted goals are the acquisition of knowledge and technique of accessing the latest information about Japanese humanities genres and also creation of a close personal network among specialists in Japanese Studies of different countries.

The following is the outline of the call for applications for the workshop.

Date: February 14 to 22, 2012

For: Those who are able to obtain, offer and disseminate Japanese information outside Japan including early career researchers in Japanese Studies, librarians and curators who have research and working experience in Japanese Studies.

Venue: International House of Japan, National Diet Library, etc.

Fee: Round trip airfare (with upper limits), accommodation at International House of Japan (for nine nights including breakfast) will be borne by the organizer.

Language: Japanese

Deadline: Applications must arrive at the International House of Japan Library by Thursday, September 29, 2011 by postal mail.

Joint organizers: International House of Japan, National Diet Library

Please check the guidelines for application below for details such as applicant eligibility, outline of workshop and application method.

Japan Specialist Workshop 2012 Call for Applications:

<URL>

[http://www.i-house.or.jp/en/library/activities.htm#call\\_for\\_participants](http://www.i-house.or.jp/en/library/activities.htm#call_for_participants)

Inquiry:

Library

International House of Japan

5-11-16 Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106-0032 JAPAN

Tel: +81-3-3470-3213 Fax: +81-3-3475-0424

E-mail: [infolib@i-house.or.jp](mailto:infolib@i-house.or.jp)

URL: <http://www.i-house.or.jp/en/library/top.htm>





## New online service providing digitized contents launched



Front page (<http://dl.ndl.go.jp/>)

A [new interface \(Japanese only\) to digitized contents](#) was launched on April 4, 2011, integrating the Rare Books Image Database with the Web Archiving Project (Online publications)<sup>1</sup>. The [Historical Recordings Collection](#) were also released in the database on May 31, and materials digitized by the NDL and others will be also made available. Here are some highlights of this new service.

### Rare Books Images

More than 13,000 items (about 1,000 titles) of rare books held in the NDL can be searched and enjoyed. The front page (see the screen above) provides access to the title lists of all the searchable materials, such as important cultural properties, colored woodblock prints and picture maps.

You can zoom and scroll rare books images as you please and bibliographic information is also easy to view.

### Historical Recordings Collection

Historic audio clips digitized from old gramophone records (78-rpm record etc.) domestically produced from the early 1900s to 1950s became publicly available. The digitization was carried out by the Historical Records Archive Conference (HiRAC). The clips include various audio such as rakugo performance.

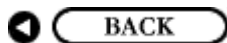
As of June 27, 2011, about 20,000 titles of audio clips are released,<sup>ii</sup> and with digitization progressively carried out, it is expected to amount to 50,000 eventually. Those still protected by the copyright law can be accessed only from within the premises of the National Diet Library. However, those out-of-copyright can be accessed and listened to on the Internet.

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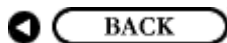
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<sup>i</sup>Please note that this database has a different URL from the former Rare Books Image Database and the Web Archiving Project (Online publications).

<sup>ii</sup>540 of them are out-of-copyright and available on the Internet.







## New pictures now searchable in the Picture Book Gallery

“Yonen Gaho magazine article search” is a new database added to the [Picture Book Gallery](#) on May 5, Children’s Day in Japan. It provides digital images of the picture magazine Yonen Gaho in cooperation with the International Institute for Children’s Literature, Osaka and others. Approximately 1,100 images of out-of-copyright works of Sazanami Iwaya, Senrin Kirigaya, Shuntei Miyagawa and others, are available to search and view.

“Kodomo no Kuni magazine article search,” another database of the Picture Book Gallery, has been offering digital images of the picture magazine Kodomo no Kuni since 2009. Approximately 3,700 images started to be provided inside the ILCL under the authority of the ruling issued by the Commissioner for Cultural Affairs.\* This expanded the whole on-site provision of “Kodomo no kuni magazine article search” to approximately 8,500 images.

\*For using copyrighted works of which the author’s year of death and the copyright holder’s contact information are unknown, the NDL obtains the ruling of the Cultural Affairs Agency stipulated in Article 67 of the Copyright law.



Namazu no hikoki, by Kasui, Yonen Gaho, vol. 7, no. 8



Isoppu, illustrated by Shuntei Miyagawa, Yonen Gaho, vol. 7, no. 9

Click "Yonen Gaho magazine article search," "Kodomo no Kuni magazine article search" button at the upper right.

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## Third basic plan for the development of science and technology information formulated

In March 2011, the NDL formulated the "Third basic plan for the development of science and technology information," setting issues for the NDL to work on from FY2011 to FY 2015. This plan is based on the "Proposal for the basic policy on development of science and technology information," which was approved in the 52th meeting of the Council on Organization of Materials on Science and Technology and submitted to the Librarian of the NDL in January 2011. The basic plan aims to enhance NDL's function in acquiring, preserving, and providing academic information in science and technology and also the humanities by actively building "knowledge infrastructure," and also to contribute to developing national academic information in further cooperation with other institutions. Specifically, the following eight points were set up for the NDL to deal with:

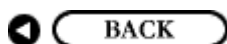
- (1) Promoting the development of the "knowledge infrastructure"
- (2) Digitizing academic publications in Japan and collecting digital information resources
- (3) Improving the environment for digitization
- (4) Preserving and managing digital information resources
- (5) Encouraging utilization of digital information resources
- (6) Collaboration between traditional collections/services and digital information resources
- (7) Analyzing and exploiting usage information
- (8) Enhancing its social function as a central organization of the "knowledge infrastructure"

The full text of the basic plan is available on the [NDL website](#). (Japanese only)

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<sup>1</sup>The Council on Organization of Materials on Science and Technology is an advisory body to the Librarian of the NDL, and consists of academic experts in science and technology and other field.



# National Diet Library Newsletter

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No. 178, June 2011



Selected list of articles from NDL periodicals (Text in Japanese)

## National Diet Library Monthly Bulletin (Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan Geppo)

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\* (Japanese only).

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

### No. 602, May 2011 [[PDF Format, 3.31MB](#)]

- Book of the month – from NDL collections  
[Oyakoguma: a children's book published at the end of the War: from the Gordon W. Prange Children's Book Collection](#)
- Legal Deposit System and I
- Japanese children's literature: a history from the International Library of Children's Literature collections
- [Children's books link the world and open up the future!](#)  
[the Second Basic Plan for the International Library of Children's Literature](#)
- Essay on languages (5) Dictionaries
- <NDL NEWS>
  - [the NDL Third Plan for the Organization of Science and Technology Information](#)
- <Announcements>
  - Relocation of library materials from the Tokyo Main Library to the Kansai-kan
  - [Pictures in Yonen Gaho now searchable on the Picture Book Gallery](#)
  - Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan (8) "Xinhai Revolution seen through materials"

### No. 601, April 2011 [[PDF Format, 2.48MB](#)]

- Book of the month – from NDL collections  
Manmo shinkokka seiritsu ni tomonau taigai kankei shori yoko  
Manchukoku foundation plan by the Imperial Japanese Army
- [What is a book?: Lecture by Prof. Roger Chartier](#)
- Preservation and conservation training in France and Canada
- Essay on languages (4) Proper nouns
- Renewal of the International Library of Children's Literature website
- [NDL budget for FY2011](#)



- Influence on services caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake
- <Announcements>
  - [Rare books on the Internet made more user-friendly](#)
  - Research reports China in the Global System and International Trends in Science & Technology Policy published



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