



## Payment by credit card has become possible

In addition to international postal money order, banker's transfer and bank draft, payment by credit card for international copying service has become possible since May 26, 2003.

**Credit cards (VISA, JCB, MasterCard and American Express) are acceptable on the following conditions:**

1. Request from overseas
2. Payments of 1,000 yen or over (including postage)

### # Procedure

A bill and a guide to pay by credit card will be enclosed with your order. If you would like to pay by credit card, please fax following information to Shakai-fukushi-hojin Nihon Kirisutokyo Hoshidan (fax:+81-3-3504-2490):

a.	Invoice number
b.	Amount charged
c.	Country
d.	Telephone number (include country code)
e.	Your name (as it appears on the credit card)
f.	Credit card number
g.	Card expiration date





## Electronic exhibition "Japanese Ex-libris Stamps" is now available

In the Western world, a bookplate ("ex-libris") is a popular item to indicate a book's owner, while in the Eastern world, instead of a piece of paper, stamps are used.

Ex-libris stamps were first seen in China from where they were brought to Japan in the Nara period (710–794) at the latest. Until the middle of the Edo period (1603–1867), they were used by relatively few owners such as shrines, temples and the nobility. Later on, as books came into circulation, they became widely used by book collectors such as scholars and persons of letters.



Ex-libris stamp of Ishizuka Hokaishi

In the newly available electronic exhibition, "Japanese Ex-libris Stamps", ex-libris stamps of thirty (in Japanese edition, seven in English edition) owners such as Kyokutei Bakin (1767–1848) who was the first professional writer in Japan, and Katsu Kaishu (1823–1899), a politician who played an important role in the transition stage from the Edo period to the Meiji era, are introduced. Brief biographies of the owners and an outline of their collections are included. To introduce the world of ex-libris stamps in depth, we provide columns that explain the characteristics of ex-libris stamps.

Ex-libris stamps tell us the value of the book and how it was passed from hand to hand. Please visit the exhibition and enjoy the charm of ex-libris stamps.

URL:[http://www.ndl.go.jp/zoshoin/e/index\\_e.html](http://www.ndl.go.jp/zoshoin/e/index_e.html)

Contact: Digital Library Division Projects Department

Kansai-kan of the National Diet Library

Tel: +81-0774-98-1487 (direct line)

Fax: +81-0774-94-9118

### ■ What is the Electronic Exhibition?

The National Diet Library owns many precious materials. The electronic exhibition, a series of virtual exhibitions, introduces these materials to the people in the world in various ways in digital format via our website.

Under the general title "Memories of Japan", electronic exhibitions in English are also available. The exhibitions below are available in the NDL Gallery on our website (<http://www.ndl.go.jp/en/gallery/>)

- [Birth of the Constitution of Japan](#)
  - [The Japanese Calendar](#)
- [Rare Books of the National Diet Library](#) (Japanese only)
  - [Nippon in the World](#)
- Eyes to Nature -Natural History in East and West (Japanese only) [Edo](#) / [West](#)

An increasing number of exhibitions of Japanese history and culture will be opened to the public.



BACK

NEXT





## Remodeling of the Tokyo Main Library and its new services for library users

by Motonobu Yoshinaga

Director General, Public Services Department

*This is an abridged translation of an article in the NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 507 (Jun. 2003)*

The National Diet Library (NDL) is remodeling the Tokyo Main Library to start its new library services from October 2004. The services in the Tokyo Main Library are outlined as follows:

### Reform of the service system

The NDL plans to extend its opening days and hours. To provide more convenient services, the NDL will fully adopt the registration system. The system is now partly available; for example, registered users can request copying service via the NDL website.

Early registration is recommended.

### Provision of systematized service

Using the registered user's library card, you will be able to search and request materials through the NDL-OPAC terminals in the catalog halls where 170 NDL-OPAC terminals will be placed. The card will also make it easier to request copying service, receive and return library materials. Thus, a number of procedures in the library will become easier and quicker from October 2004.

### Expanding provision of electronic journals and reorganization of special materials room

About 7,000 titles of online foreign journals including back numbers will be available (1,400 titles at present). The Electronic Resources Room will be expanded to function as the service center of electronic resources.

[up](#)

The NDL is reorganizing special materials rooms into:

- Parliamentary Documents and Official Publications Room (opens December 2003)
  - Business, Science and Technology Room
  - Humanities Room
- Modern Japanese Political History Materials Room
  - Electronic Resources Room
  - Rare Books and Old Materials Room

- Map Room
- Audiovisual Materials Room
- Newspaper Reading Room

The reorganization is based on subject or characteristic collections to provide more convenient user oriented services. Each room provides electronic information on its subject and enhances reference services by helping readers find useful internet sites.

### **Facilities renovation and relocation of service space**

The facilities of the Tokyo Main Library need some improvements to adjust to the current IT environment. We plan to upgrade the LAN facilities during the remodeling. The reading rooms and other spaces for users will be renovated and relocated by Spring 2004.

The second floor of the Main Building will be fully devoted to library users. The facilities on the second floor of the Main Building will be:

- Business, Science and Technology Room
- Humanities Room
- Entrance
- Catalog hall for books
- Information Desk
- Book Counter
- Copy Center

The east side of the Annex will be for readers as before, but the arrangement will change as follows:

- 4th floor Newspaper Reading Room
- 3rd floor Parliamentary Documents and Official Publications Room
  - 2nd floor Catalog Hall for periodicals, Periodical counter
- 1st floor Electronic Resources Room, Audiovisual Materials Room

In addition, the reading desks and aisles in the reading rooms will be wider so that people can read in a comfortable atmosphere.

[up](#)

### **Guarantee of access to the Kansai-kan materials**

At present, we offer remote copying services to and receive inter-site requests from Tokyo Main Library visitors who need Kansai-kan materials. Those services will be continued, but there might be some changes in conjunction with other services such as promoting requests through NDL-OPAC or expansion of electronic journals provision.

The NDL will launch the above new services in October 2004. We hope that you will understand our plan and be willing to put up with some inconveniences caused by the renovation works.





## Great move in the 21st Century: Overview of the rearrangement of stack materials in conjunction with the Kansai-kan opening

by Yutaka Terai

Administrative Division, Kansai-kan of the National Diet Library

(Mr. Terai worked for the NDL from April 2001–March 2003.

He now works for the Kyoto prefectural government.)

*This is an abridged translation of the article of the same title in  
the NDL Monthly Bulletin No. 506 (May 2003).*

### Contents

#### [1. Introduction](#)

#### [2. Planning of the transfer project for the library materials](#)

##### [\(1\) Process of the transfer project](#)

##### [\(2\) Number of the materials to be transferred](#)

##### [\(3\) Principles of the transfer](#)

#### [3. Transfer operation](#)

##### [\(1\) Preliminary operations](#)

##### [\(2\) Protection/Packing/ Carrying-out operation](#)

##### [\(3\) Carrying-in operation and shelving](#)

##### [\(4\) Regular meeting](#)

##### [\(5\) Others](#)

##### [\(6\) Follow-up operations](#)

#### [4. Conclusion](#)

### 1. Introduction

In October 2002, [the Kansai-kan of the National Diet Library](#) opened in the Seika-Nishikizu area of the Kansai Science City, Kyoto prefecture. The National Diet Library (NDL) went through a series of preparatory work for its opening. This article highlights the transfer of library materials from [the Tokyo Main Library](#) to the Kansai-kan.



**Kansai-kan building**

## 2. Planning of the transfer project for the library materials

### (1) Process of the transfer project

The project started in April 2001, when a task force for the preparation for the library materials transfer was established. The task force was composed of staff of the Kansai-kan Project Office, which was set up in 1994 under the Administrative Department, and staff from the nine divisions in charge of the materials to be transferred. The group spent a year developing the operational plan for the library materials transfer. In April 2002, the Headquarters for Library Materials Transfer was established and it led the project from then on.

The schedule made by the task force is shown below. The transfer was scheduled to be performed within the period between the handover of the building (the end of March 2002) and one month before the opening of the Kansai-kan (the beginning of September 2002). Only 100 working days were available.

[up](#)

<b>Schedule of the Transfer of Library Materials</b>	
<b><u>2001</u></b>	
April	Task Force for the Preparation for the Library Materials Transfer established
May	Stack Arrangement Plan of the Kansai-kan developed Concrete discussion on methodology started
June	Hearing with persons in charge of materials to be transferred Total number of materials to be transferred figured out
July	Operational Plan of the Library Materials Transfer developed Preliminary operations started Stack arrangement planning sheets developed Specifications for the transfer operation developed
October	Calling for bids Briefing session on bids
December	Bidding Contractor selected
<b><u>2002</u></b>	
January	Transfer plan consolidated
February	Preliminary operation by the contractor started
March	Handover ceremony of the Kansai-kan (March 21) Protective cladding in place Materials for staff use transferred

April	Headquarters for Library Materials Transfer established Transfer started
September	Transfer finished Protective cladding removed
October	Opening of the Kansai-kan (October 7) Follow-up operations Transfer project completed

[up](#)

## (2) Number of the materials to be transferred

The Library materials to be transferred to the Kansai-kan were designated in an official document issued in 1996 (revised in 1999 and in 2000).

To develop the operational plan, we needed to figure out the total number of materials to be transferred. Through hearings with the staff in charge of each collection since May 2001, the figure was confirmed. At the same time, preliminary operations for the transfer were carried out and stack arrangement planning sheets were developed for each collection.

The materials were packed into 146,507 collapsible containers (53cm x 37cm x 33cm). Japanese books, books in Western languages, part of the materials in Asian languages and doctoral dissertations were packed in cardboard boxes. One collapsible container could hold 22 volumes on average and approximately 3,173,000 volumes were transferred to the Kansai-kan.

## (3) Principles of the transfer

In July 2001, the Operational Plan of the Library Materials Transfer was formulated. The plan employed the following three principles:

- The safety of users, staff and materials is the first priority.
- The period of the transfer operation should be as short as possible; no closed days or suspension of use of the materials not transferred.
- Persons in charge in the divisions responsible for each collection are held responsible for organizing the materials before the transfer and developing stack arrangement plans in the new building.

Based on these principles, only the West entrance (the entrance of the Tokyo Main Library reserved for staff and contractors' use) was used in order to secure the users' safety and to avoid closing. To minimize the time required, one set of full containers was brought near the exit passage while another set was being loaded on the container car. Packed containers for at least two days' operation were waiting near the entrance. The north part



of the adjoining room, the Collection and Delivery Center, was used as a storage area for waiting containers.

[up](#)

### **3. Transfer operation**

In December 2001, the contractor was selected. Detailed operational plans and manuals for individual work procedures were then developed. The Task Force for the Preparation of the Library Materials Transfer, in cooperation with the contractor, conducted the location survey of the shelves where the materials were to be stacked, work area, and exit passages.

In developing the operational plan, the unique characteristics of each collection were also considered. For example, microfiches on science and technology were transferred to the Kansai-kan together with the vertical carousel automatic storage where they had been filed. The procedure was:

1. Remove microfiches from the vertical carousel automatic storage, pack them up, and send them to the Kansai-kan.
2. Dismantle the vertical carousel automatic storage and send it to its manufacturer for maintenance.
3. Keep the microfiches in the storeroom pro tem after they arrived in the Kansai-kan.
4. Bring in the sections of the vertical carousel automatic storage and reassemble them at the Kansai-kan.
5. House the microfiches in the vertical carousel automatic storage.

Serials newly accessioned after the transfer operation started were temporarily stored in the Tokyo Main Library and sent to the Kansai-kan once a month.

[up](#)

#### **(1) Preliminary operations**

##### **[Stack arrangement planning sheet]**

Precise instructions to the contractor were essential to the continued operation of the transfer for more than three months. Detailed written instructions were thus developed and stack arrangement planning sheets were prepared by the persons in charge of each collection. The sheets directed where the materials were to be shelved: which floor, which section, which column, and which level. The accuracy of these planning sheets determined the progress of the operation.

##### **[Stack re-sorting at the Tokyo Main Library]**

The transfer operation needed many hands because the time allowed was not long enough.

Especially, the operations at the Kansai-kan had to be finished by October 7, 2002, the promised opening day of the library. To improve efficiency, the work had to be simplified so it could be done by rote. The materials were re-sorted to fit the shelves of the Kansai-kan before being sent there, which saved labor in the new facility. Other required procedures

included relabeling call numbers and checking the materials against the lists.

Periodicals in Western languages made up the greatest portion (almost 50%) of the materials transferred. In the Kansai-kan, the periodicals published in and before 2000 and those after 2001 are arranged separately. It is not the case with the Tokyo Main Library, where bound periodicals were separately shelved from those not bound, and re-sorting was needed before the transfer.

Periodicals in Asian languages had been labeled with different call numbers and shelved separately if they had been published in different years. Taking the opportunity of the transfer to the Kansai-kan, periodicals of the same title were organized to have one call number and to be shelved together.



**Relabeling**

## **(2) Protection/ Packing/Carrying-out operation**

At the end of March 2002, after the handover ceremony of the Kansai-kan, protective cladding was laid out along the carry-in-and-out passages of the Tokyo Main Library and the Kansai-kan. For security reasons, guards and traffic control personnel stood at dangerous spots.

In the last week in March, the transfer started and materials for staff use and office equipment were sent first. In April, a send-off ceremony was held at the Tokyo Main Library and the transfer of library materials launched. In the Kansai-kan, fixtures and other equipment such as desks and PCs were also carried in during that period, so the carrying-in plan of the transferred materials was developed carefully.



**Materials in a collapsible container**

The materials were packed in collapsible containers and secured by a band inside (some materials were packed in cardboard boxes). Three workers composed a team and shared the work of removing the books from the shelves, packing, fastening the band, and closing the container with a lid. Packed containers were stored in the storeroom overnight, and delivered to the railway station by container car the next day. Trains carried the containers from Tokyo Freight Terminal Station to Umekoji Station in Kyoto

every night.

[up](#)

### (3) Carrying-in operation and shelving

From Umekoji Station, the containers were carried by truck to the Kansai-kan. Only highways and arterial roads were used, not community roads. Special attention was paid to the departure time from Umekouji Station so as not to have trucks waiting on the streets in the Kansai Science City to be unloaded. The trucks entered the Kansai-kan from the consignment hall on the second basement level, from where the containers were brought in the building.

**Consignment hall of the Kansai-kan**



The carrying-out operation at the Tokyo Main Library and the shelving operation at the Kansai-kan started with labeling shelves according to the stack arrangement planning sheets. Every morning, the persons in charge confirmed the shelves to be completed on that day, and at the end of the day, they went over the work they had done to check if there was any mistake or problem. More than one staff member was involved in this check to make sure any mistakes and problems were resolved at the earliest stage. Automatic stacks were filled earlier than many of the other stacks, for fear of mechanical failure.



**NDL staff shelving in the stacks of the Kansai-kan**

### (4) Regular meeting

NDL staff in charge of the transfer operation and representatives of the contractor met

once a week both in the Tokyo Main Library and in the Kansai-kan. At meetings, the weekly progress of the transfer operation was reviewed and the schedule of the next week confirmed. The meeting helped communication with the contractor, but each meeting time was strictly limited to 30 minutes because other preparatory work for the opening was being carried out in parallel.

At the meetings in the last week of each month, the staff of the contractor who stayed at the Tokyo Main Library joined and shared the whole of the information.

#### (5) Others

This transfer operation drew considerable media attention because of its scale. The Headquarters for Library Materials Transfer to the Kansai-kan dealt with their requests as part of PR activities within a scope that did not affect the transfer operation.

#### (6) Follow-up operations

In September 2002, after the transfer was finished, the protective cladding was removed from the Tokyo Main Library and the Kansai-kan. Scratches and damaged parts were duly covered or repaired.

### 4. Conclusion

When the construction of the Tokyo Main Building was completed in 1961, 2 million library materials of the NDL were transferred to the new building in Nagatacho from the Akasaka Detached Palace (now the Guest Palace) and the Ueno Branch Library, where the NDL had been housed until that time. A transfer of that scale was not common at that time and was described as the "great move of the 20th century".

The transfer this time surpassed that of 42 years ago in the number of materials and the distance; 3.2 million volumes were transferred over approximately 500 kilometers. This huge project may be called the "great move of the 21st century".

▶ [Appendix: Library holdings as of October 2002](#)

▶ [related article](#)

[up](#)





Selections from NDL Collection

## Venture into the Unknown

– Various adventures described in children’s literature –

From the exhibition of the International Library of Children’s Literature (ILCL)

From the late 19th century to the first half of the 20th century, a large number of adventure stories were published and enchanted children in Japan as well as in Europe. The stories reflected the society and civilization of those days: the development of sailing technology, invention of machines, enthusiasm for foreign and unexplored lands, and experience of wars. Adventures in such stories that attracted children of a hundred years ago still attract the children of today into a world they have never known.

In the on-going exhibition “Venture into the Unknown,” [the ILCL](#) shows about 200 books featuring such adventures, most of which have been selected from the holdings of the NDL and ILCL. This exhibition traces the history of adventure stories, and shows various works both old and new featuring “adventure.”

### Contents

#### Outline of the exhibition

[Part 1. The birth of adventure stories](#)

[Part 2. Various adventures](#)

#### Collections

[Ingram Collection](#)

[Nobumasa Ikeda \(Yoichiro Minami\) Collection](#)

**The exhibition is held in the Museum (3rd floor of the ILCL)**

**July 19 – November 9 (Closed on Mondays, National holidays and September 17)**

**9:30 – 17:00 (In November, 9:30 – 16:00 on Sundays)**

~Outline of the exhibition~

#### Part 1. The birth of adventure stories

1. Adventure stories in Europe
2. The magazine “*The Boy’s Own Paper*” and adventure stories
3. Adventure stories in Japan
4. The magazine “*Shonen-kurabu* (literally: *Boys Club*)” and adventure stories



The Boy's Own Paper Jan.7, 1888



Hitomi Takagaki, *Hyo no me*  
(literally: Leopard's eyes), 1928

### The development of adventure stories in Japan

<p>1848</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Hyoko kiji</i> (a Japanese translation of <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> from Dutch translation) published.</li> </ul>	<p>*In the Meiji era (1868–1912), there was increased interest in countries overseas, and adventure stories became popular nationwide. *After the Sino–Japanese War (1894–95) and the Russo–Japanese War (1904–05), intoxicated with victory, people started to think they needed original Japanese adventure stories, as well as translated works.</p>
<p>1857</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Robinson hyoko kiryaku</i> (also a Japanese translation of <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> from Dutch translation) published.</li> </ul>	
<p>1880</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Hachijunichikan sekai isshu</i> (a translation of <i>Around the world in eighty days</i> by Jules Verne) published.</li> </ul>	
<p>1896</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Jugo shonen</i> (a translation of <i>Two years holiday</i> by Jules Verne) serialized in the magazine <i>Shonen sekai</i> (literally: <i>Boys' World</i>).</li> </ul>	
<p>1900</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oson Sakurai published <i>Sekai boken tan sosho</i> (literally: <i>World Adventure Stories Library</i>).</li> <li>• Shunro Oshikawa published <i>Kaitei gunkan</i> (literally: <i>The Submarine</i>).</li> </ul>	
<p>1914</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>Shonen-kurabu</i>, which became the most popular children's magazine of the time,</li> </ul>	



*Shonen sekai* vol.2 (5th issue), 1896

started publishing.

[up](#)

## Part 2. Various adventures

1. Desert islands
2. Oceans
3. Unexplored regions
4. Foreign countries
5. Overcoming a crisis
6. Treasure hunting
7. Mystery
8. Adventure starting from an excursion
9. Further adventures



Daniel Defoe, *The life and strange surprizing adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York, mariner*, 1790



John Masefield, *The Bird of Dawning (Niwatori-go Ichiban nori)*, 1967

[up](#)

## ~Collections~

### Ingram Collection

A British collection of 18th–20th century children's literature, started by Rev. Edward Henry Winnington-Ingram (1849–1930) who collected children's literature that conformed to Victorian values in the late 19th century. The collection consists of 1,157 books, including books from America, Australia, Denmark, France, etc., in addition to Britain. The ILCL acquired the collection in 1996.



W.H.G. Kingston,



Walter Crane (illustration), *The Marquis of Carabas'*

### **Nobumasa Ikeda (Yoichiro Minami) Collection**

Nobumasa Ikeda (1893–1980) is a writer who gained a reputation by writing for the magazine "Shonen kurabu." He translated foreign biographies and classics under the name "Nobumasa Ikeda," and published original adventure stories under the name "Yoichiro Minami." The Collection consists of 509 volumes of his works and 361 of his reference materials, most of which are foreign books. It was donated to the National Diet Library by his bereaved family in FY2001.

[up](#)





# National Diet Library Newsletter

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No. 132, August 2003



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

## National Diet Library Monthly Bulletin

(Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan Geppo)

No. 509, August 2003

- Disaster prevention in Kansai-kan: plans, facilities and equipment
  - Legal Deposit System Council 8th meeting
- Conference with directors of prefectural and major municipal libraries in fiscal 2003
  - Removal of the Card Catalog and the new Catalog Hall
  - [Past and present of the Card Catalog in retrospect by Junko Yokoyama](#)
    - <Announcements>
- Electronic Exhibition "Japanese Ex-libris Stamps" now available on the NDL web site [related article](#)
- Overview of materials added after 1995 to the Modern Japanese Political History Collection (1)
- Tsurezure gusa (Essays in Idleness)- in English translation? : Translated Japanese literature (Enchanting world of books □ EGuide to regular exhibitions, 3) [related web page \(Japanese only\)](#)

No. 508, July 2003

- Reorganization of library cooperation by *Fumiko Kodama*
- [New services and future challenges of the Detached Library in the Diet: Guidance on library services for "Diet people" by Meitetsu Haruyama](#)
- [Development of Electronic Library Infrastructure System in NDL](#)
  - <Announcement>
- 7th Preservation and Conservation Training Program
- Introduction to a new series "Overview of materials added after 1995 to the Modern Japanese Political History Collection": A short essay on collecting Modern Japanese Political History Materials
  - What's bibliographic control? (2) Cataloging rules across borders

