

History of the Modern Japanese Physique

by ŌHAMA Tetsuya

When Japan took shape as a "new country" under the Emperor Meiji, not only was a nation formed in accordance with the rules of the new state, but also, in conjunction with this, the people of that nation were taught new ways of talking, walking, expressing themselves and greeting others. This helped to mold a new physique for the modern Japanese, and the military played a major role in creating new values to this end.

According to some commentators, the military therefore became a training ground for life itself. By entering the military, the peasants of the former Edo era changed their old way of walking and learnt a new way of walking, a new posture.

Japanese soldiers were meant to show correct deportment and conduct, and to be an example for others. They would carry themselves with all due decorum, keep themselves clean and dress properly. In other words, the background and training of the nation was molded in this form.

The nation was created in this way, and the modern physique was thus formed. In this process the military, in a sense, became an image of virtue for the Japanese nation and its people.

Here, both differences and similarities can be seen between the educational values of people in the Edo period and the values of physical health among the "new Japanese". By interpreting these, the author would draw attention to the movements and styles of people in contemporary Japan, drawing on the history of the Meiji period.

List of Illustrations in "*Gyosen Suizoku Shashin*", "*Gyokaizu*" and "*Gyorui Fu*"

by UJIIE Mikito

This paper is a transliteration of fish names and explanations accompanying the pictures in *Gyosen Suizoku Shashin* 魚仙水族写真", a collection of pictures of fish by Tatsuyuki Okukura 奥倉辰行 (d. 1859), and the *Gyokaizu* 魚介図" and *Gyorui Fu* 魚類譜" series of fish pictures drawn by Settan Hasegawa 長谷川雪旦 (1778-1843) and others. While the vast majority of pictures included in these three collections are highly intricate color illustrations drawn by hand, some of them are simple sketches or incomplete pictures. In all three cases, the exact year of creation is unknown, and the only copies are held by the National Archives.

Present Situation and Problems of Historical Materials: From the Survey Commissioned
by Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
by WADA Jun

Having surveyed relevant institutions all over the country, in response to a request from the Japan Center for Asian Historical Records, the author's findings are that efforts to identify the location of modern and contemporary materials, and to arrange them, are very poorly developed anywhere in Japan. Far from being arranged, some of these materials have been simply left unattended, and already seem destined for destruction. Based on this present situation, the author calls on the National Archives of Japan to set up an intermediate repository or similar for historical documents, and to consider a system for accepting materials that have nowhere to go and are liable to be destroyed.

Meanwhile, there is a serious shortage of staff at relevant institutions across the country. To address this, the archivist training course currently being offered by the National Archives of Japan needs to be further enhanced.

In recent years, there has been a boom in new museums and virtual museums, and in conjunction with this, systems for horizontal searches of materials are gradually taking shape. However, problems still remain in the vertical organization of individual institutions, and initiatives for the horizontal use of materials have hardly progressed at all. Systems of this kind are being set up with science research funds from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, but they are still not in a state that could be called horizontal. The author calls on the National Archives of Japan to consider creating a model for horizontal searches.

The "Olympics in Records" Summer Special Exhibition and the Use of the "Bunzō"
Website

by SHIOMITSU Masaya, KŌDA Yūta, KOBAYASHI Shigeko and MORITA Kenji

In the summer of 2008, the National Archives held a special exhibition entitled "Olympics in Records". It revolved around the "phantom Tokyo Olympics" that were planned for 1940, and the way the plan was finally brought to fruition in 1964.

In advance of the exhibition, an Olympic Quiz and related contents were first created for the NA's "Bunzo" historical public record search site (a portal site that introduces the historical public records held by NA and related bodies, mainly aimed at high school pupils) and elsewhere, as well as using data linked to the special exhibition. In the actual exhibition, meanwhile, emphasis was placed on seeking collaboration with the "Bunzo" site. Specifically, characters appearing in "Bunzo" were given the role of introducing the exhibited materials, with the aim of stimulating interest in historical public records among children

and adults alike. As for the exhibited materials themselves, moreover, holdings from outside the NA were also exhibited, with the cooperation of various bodies such as the Diplomatic Record Office and the Tokyo Metropolitan Archives that preserve materials related to the Olympics.

Thanks to this series of efforts, the number of visitors to the exhibition increased, while the frequency of access to "Bunzo" also increased. As a result, access to "Bunzo" is currently running at double last year's level. The author feels that the "Bunzo" characters played a major role in the summer special exhibition, and would like more exhibitions of this kind to be promoted in future.

Materials Concerning the "Saigon Trials" in the Possession of the National Archives of Japan

by NAMBA Chizuru

The "Saigon Trials" were BC-grade war crime trials that were held in Saigon, then part of French-occupied Indochina, from 1946 to 1950. There were 39 Saigon Trials in all, during which a total of 230 defendants were indicted. Of these, 63 were sentenced to death and 135 others were found guilty.

In Indochina, Japan only occupied this area and imprisoned French POWs for a brief 5 months until the end of the war. The acts tried as war crimes were fewer in number than those in other BC-grade war crime trials.

The National Archives hold the records of 37 of these Saigon Trials, as well as 17 related materials, an outline of cases tried in the 37 Saigon Trials, a list of defendants' names, ranks, sentences and other details, and "A Comprehensive Review of the Saigon Trials". This Comprehensive Review is written in Japanese, and includes a list of the names and length of service of those found guilty, an outline of the Saigon Trials, and pardons, among other details. One of these records gives a sketch of a specific defendant, complete with simple comments, and gives a glimpse of life inside the prison.

One may assume that the indictments and sentences written in French were sent by the French government following a request by the Japanese government. While records are also thought to be held by the French side, it has not been possible to confirm this so far. Moreover, the materials prepared in Saigon are said to have been left *in situ* during the confusion of the French withdrawal after the conclusion of the First Indochina War in 1954. As such, the materials concerning the Saigon Trials in the possession of the National Archives, unlike those of other BC-grade trials, are extremely rare materials that cannot be seen anywhere else.

A Trial of Creating a Japanese Version of Function-Based Appraisal Manual (Rough Draft) that Will Contribute to the Appraisal of Public Records

by TAJIMA Chihiro

This paper examines the directions for function-based appraisal (macro-appraisal) in Japan, based on the outcome of research (Appraisal of Electronic Public Records, etc., During Their Creation or From Before Their Creation") conducted by the National Archives of Japan in fiscal 2007.

To achieve this, the author surveyed the present status of management and transfer of public records, and analyzed the issues inherent in them. On this basis, function-based appraisal was identified as a method of resolving these issues. The author then analyzed the situation related to function-based appraisal in the Netherlands, Canada and Australia. Based on the findings, the author confirms that a manual is needed in order to implement function-based appraisal in Japan, then introduces attempts to create and apply a Japanese version of function-based appraisal manual (rough draft).

In particular, this paper summarizes the points taken into consideration when creating a Japanese function-based appraisal manual (rough draft), as well as the characteristics of the manual created. To verify the validity of the manual, moreover, the author conducted an experiment for appraisal of public records using this manual (application test).

As a result, it became clear that a Japanese version of function-based appraisal manual could provide a valid means of appraisal of public records. In view of the above, the conclusion was reached that, when implementing function-based appraisal, the work can be carried out under a shared awareness by creating a manual and implementing it in accordance with said manual.

Introduction to Japanese Survey Materials on China in the National Archives of Japan - with Focus on the Cabinet Library

by ŌSAWA Takehiko

The Cabinet Library of the National Archives of Japan houses numerous bibliographical records accumulated by the Cabinets of successive governments since the Meiji period. These mainly consist of archives inherited from the Edo shogunate, and number around 490,000 documents in total. Some of these can now be perused in the form of digital images at the Japan Center for Asian Historical Records (JACAR, www.jacar.go.jp).

Many of the Cabinet Library materials available for public perusal at JACAR are records by prewar Japanese survey organizations and publications by bodies that have some connection with Asia. They include some materials that are important when researching the modern and contemporary history not only of Japan but also those of China, Korea and

Taiwan.

This paper describes the general composition of 164 notebook materials in the East Asia Development Board and Other Publications 興亜院他刊行物", which include a particularly large body of materials on China. It goes on to introduce materials such as The Greater East Asia National Land Plan 大東亜国土計画", Political Situation of the Chongqing Provincial Government 重慶政府の政情", Monthly Survey Reports 調査月報", Introduction to the North China Labor Problem 華北労働問題序説", Medicinal Plants in Shandong Province 山東省の薬用植物" and Overview of the Chinese Communist Party 中共概説".