

Characteristics of the Public Records Transferred from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

by MOTOMURA Megumi

This article discusses the characteristics of the public records transferred from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare to the National Archives of Japan based on the situations of the organizations that created the records, and of those that received the records.

First, this article focuses on the aspect of records creation. In 1938, the Ministry of Health and Welfare was established based on the Ministry of Home Affairs. After World War II, a part of the business of the Ministry of Health and Welfare was transferred to newly established organizations such as the Ministry of Labour, Social Insurance Agency and Environment Agency. As part of the restructuring of the central government in 2001, the Ministry of Health and Welfare was integrated with the Ministry of Labour into the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. Chapter 1 examines their business and organizational changes. Chapter 2 discusses the history of record management rules in each stage (Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare), focusing on the retention periods and categories of records.

Chapter 3 discusses the situation with regard to the receiving of records. Changes in the national systems and standards for the transfer of records were examined, and the records transferred to the National Archives were analyzed. As a result, the following facts were confirmed: (1) Many public records regarding individual issues such as government approvals and licenses were transferred, while only a few public records regarding decisions made by the ministry were transferred; (2) The number and types of transferred records increased in accordance with the changes in systems and standards for the transfer of records.

International Standard for Describing Institutions with Archival Holdings (ISDIAH) and Related Issues – Its Level of Acceptance and Usage Examples

by WATANABE Etsuko

Since 2012, the National Archives of Japan has been describing archival institutions according to the International Standard of Describing Institutions with Archival Holdings (ISDIAH), which was established by the International Council on Archives (ICA), on an experimental basis. It publicized the results of experiments in the 46th and 47th issues of this journal.

This report summarizes discussions that took place at research meetings in 2014 with regard to the grounds for the establishment of ISDIAH, as well as its level of acceptance and usage examples in other countries. It also examines issues identified through the experiments, and ways in which other countries are dealing with those issues. Furthermore, ICA is planning to establish a new conceptual model for archival description by harmonizing four standards: the General International Standard Archival Description (ISAD (G)), the

International Standard Archival Authority Record for Corporate Bodies, Persons and Families (ISAAR (CPF)), the International Standard for Describing Functions (ISDF) and ISDIAH. The vision of the model as an international trend is also outlined in this report.

Development of Educational Programs by the National Archives of Japan and Challenges to be Addressed – Case Studies of the National Archives in the U. K. and the U. S. A.

by KUCHIKI Shinichi, TERASAWA Masanao, OKAMOTO Utako, HASEGAWA Takashi

This research examines the problems and future orientation of the project by the National Archives of Japan (NAJ), “Introduction of the functions for providing students with opportunities for learning about Japanese history through archives”.

First, Educational programs was defined, following the models of preceding studies and overseas examples. Docs Teach of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) of the U. S. A. and the Education Sessions and Resources of the National Archives (TNA) of the U. K. were examined online with regard to the following issues: (1) Information constituting educational programs, (2) Trends in an educational program themes (according to the targeted learner, historical period and topic), and (3) Collaboration with people in the field of education for the creation of educational programs. Next, based on the results of examination and the condition of NAJ, problems in introducing “the function of examining educational programs” into NAJ and measures to deal with the problems were examined.

As a result, the following was confirmed: (1) It is possible for NAJ to select appropriate themes for educational programs, judging from its accomplishments, (2) In order to select information for educational programs, expertise from outside of NAJ’s field of study and system are required, and (3) In collaboration with schools and other organizations, it is necessary to deepen relationships with organizations related to schools and education, as well as other archives and archive-related organizations.

***Shomuki Jimen Torishirabesho* : Guide to its Landowners Index**

by UJIIE Mikito

“Shomuki Jimen Torishirabesho” is the register of land held by samurai in Edo (former name of Tokyo) created by the feudal government. It contains the addresses and areas of land held by feudal lords and leading members of the shogunate such as *hatamoto* and *gokenin*, higher- and lower-class direct retainers of the shogun respectively, in 1856. This is the guide to the index of over 10,000 samurai (mainly shogun retainers) listed on the register compiled by the author.

The index will be published on the website of the National Archives of Japan.

Bibliography of Pictorial Books of National Archives of Japan (4) **by HOSHI Mizuho**

In recent years, research on painters and producers of picture scrolls and picture books has been progressing, and a great deal of importance has been placed on such illustrations not only in the field of art history, but also in the field of Japanese literature.

Although the National Archives of Japan stores various types of books containing figures and illustrations, those books have not been studied to the same extent as have other old, valuable manuscripts.

This report contains bibliographical information on books with illustrations such as bibliographies, and explanations of their contents that facilitate the use of the books by the public.

For this purpose, pictorial books were chosen from the category of Japanese literature in “the revised classified catalog of Japanese books of the Cabinet Library”. The number of manuscripts and printed copies of story books chosen was 513, and the number of books with illustrations chosen was 85. These books are listed according to the index of the above catalog of the Cabinet Library.

***Mikikigusa* : Synopsis of Collected Literary Archives (2)** **by HOSHI Mizuho**

Mikikigusa is a miscellany compiled by Seishin Miyazaki (宮崎成身), a shogun’s retainer, in the late Edo period, which contains precious manuscripts and printed materials that deal with various topics from daily and major events to ghost stories and mysterious incidents.

This report discusses the materials contained in a manuscript of *Mikikigusa*, which was long kept by Seishin and is now stored in our library. Over 1,800 booklets, which were copied or collected by Seishin, have been compiled into 178 books.

The materials were collected and compiled at random; therefore, the order and categories of the materials do not conform to any system. Yasushi Fukui compiled *the Bibliographical Introduction to Mikikigusa* (Cabinet Library Historical Books, Extra Edition No. 2 *Mikikigusa*, Volume 1), but individual characteristics of the materials have yet to be sufficiently studied.

This report provides bibliographical information and commentaries regarding Japanese literary materials such as narrative stories and poems.

NAJ : HAYASHI Razan Collection (Chinese Classics) Synopsis (2)

by TSUCHIYA Hiroshi

This report studies the Chinese books that were originally owned by HAYASHI Razan and are now owned by the National Archives of Japan (Cabinet Library).

HAYASHI Razan (1583~1657) was a Confucian scholar who worked for the shogun TOKUGAWA Ieyasu and supported his government from the perspective of knowledge in the early Edo period. Born in Kyoto, he was brilliant from his childhood. He loved reading and owned many books.

HAYASHI Razan owned tens of thousands of books in his later years, but many of these were burned in the Great Fire of the Meireki period. Fortunately, some of them had been given to his two sons and survived the fire. The number of books decreased gradually due to repeated fires; there are now 4,385 books of 437 titles that remain in our library.