

## **Features of the Documents Transferred from the Japan Fair Trade Commission by OSAWA Takehiko, UMEHARA Yasushi**

In this report, the volume and features of the documents transferred from the Japan Fair Trade Commission are analyzed based on the history of the organization and changes in the document-management rules.

First, it has been confirmed that the annual volume of document transfer has become substantial since fiscal year 2005, due to the revision of transfer standards. Of particular note is the fact that most documents that are currently stored here could be transferred because the standards were clarified at that time. In addition, the enforcement of the Public Records and Archive Management Act resulted in high-volume document transfer from the Japan Fair Trade Commission. The act facilitated document transfer not only in terms of volume, but also with regard to quality, and led to the transfer of documents of the mid 1940's through mid 1950's. One can assume that the transfer of documents after that period will increase gradually.

The documents were transferred mostly from the Secretariat, particularly from its General Affairs Division. It was also confirmed that the volume of documents of the Economic Affairs Bureau with regard to consultations on laws and regulations has increased since 2010.

The current condition and future prospects of document transfer with regard to the laws and regulations under the jurisdiction of the commission were also discussed.

## **School Support Programs of the National Archives of Japan by UMEHARA Yasushi**

This report aims to organize the programs of local governments conducted at the National Archives of Japan and identify their orientations, so that we will be able to support their study activities using historical documents.

The first chapter discusses the background of an increasing demand for our proactive approach toward school education from the two perspectives of the environment surrounding our organization and the social demand.

The second chapter makes a proposal as to how we should regard the study support in our activities through a review of discussions on the promotion of the use of our facility.

The third chapter outlines when and how the local governments' study support programs began, and discusses individual programs in term of their manual for teachers, lectures and seminars for teachers, and classes outside of school.

In order to present our future direction, the fourth chapter proposes study support programs using materials stored in our organization. Although various types of activities can be considered, it is pointed out that fostering of "historical thinking skills" using our materials should be the focus of our programs.

## Examination of the Use of Private Information at the National Archives of Japan by MURAKAMI Yuka

“The examination criteria of the National Archives of Japan for the management of applications for use based on the Public Records and Archive Management Act” stipulate that the principle of examination is “Minimum restriction should be applied to cases where the use of information should be restricted regardless of the passing of time.” However, the specified historical documents contained various types of information, and therefore it is difficult to standardize the minimum range of restriction and judge whether the use should be restricted or not.

This study reports on examples of how we judge whether documents can be disclosed or not if they contain private information, taking “the passage of time” into consideration.

The second chapter discusses the definition of “the passage of time” in the “Public Records and Archives Management Act” and “the Guidelines for the Preservation, Use and Disposal of Specified Historical Documents.” The third chapter discusses the periods of restriction on the use of private information in foreign countries, and compares them to our examination criteria. The fourth chapter presents judgment examples from our organization.

## The 1847 “Iiokuri-cho” by UJIIE Mikito

The 1847 “Iiokuri-cho” is one of the “Edojo Tamon Yagura Monjo (Edo Castle Tamon Turret Documents)” (Edo Government documents from the end of the Edo period, approximately 46,000 copies). It is the business diary of the *okodoguyaku* of *okubozu*, who works at the *oku*, or shogun’s private residence, and *ooku*, or residence of his wives and children. In 1847, the number of *okubozu* was 87, which included the *kumigashira* or head, and his subordinates in charge of equipment (*okodoguyaku*), clothes (*omeshikata*), restroom (*ochozukata*), medicine (*okusurikata*), bathroom (*oyudonokata*) and clerical work (*kakiyaku*).

*Okodoguyaku* was the second most important work following that of the *kumigashira*; they managed the fish, birds and insects kept at the *oku* and *ooku* for ornamental purposes, repaired washrooms, purchased and repaired furnishings and leisure items (for fishing, fireworks, etc.), looked after garden trees and managed various types of equipment. This report outlines the “Iiokuri-cho”, the entire records of which are accessible on the website of the National Archives of Japan.

## **Bibliography of Pictorial Books of National Archives of Japan (5)**

by **HOSHI Mizuho**

This report follows the Bibliographical Introduction to “Books with Illustrations” Owned by the National Archives of Japan – No. 4, which was published in the 48th issue of “Kitanomaru”. As in the previous study, pictorial books were extracted for examination from the section of Japanese literature of “the Revised Cabinet Library Japanese Documents Catalog”, and the order of the bibliography was determined according to the catalog. In this study of “pictorial books”, all of the books and scrolls that contain pictures, maps or figures were targeted for examination.

From No. 169, scrolls with pictures are listed. These were extracted from sections other than Japanese literature, and are mostly materials collected by the Edo government which are related to traditional events, regulations, systems, customs, etc.

To facilitate use by the public, this report includes comments on the materials in addition to bibliographic information.

## **Bibliographical Introduction to Medieval Literature (1)**

by **HOSHI Mizuho**

This is a bibliographic study of literary works of the Heian period (medieval literature) and their annotations in the following periods. To facilitate use by the public, this report includes comments on the materials in addition to bibliographic information.

Forty-seven items were extracted from the Japanese literature section of the Revised Cabinet Library Japanese Documents Catalog. Most of these are copies and prints of “Taketori Monogatari (The Tale of Taketori)”, “Ise Monogatari (The Tale of Ise)” and “Genji Monogatari (The Tale of Genji)” as well as their annotations. They had previously been stored by Momijiyama Bunko, Shoheizaka Gakumonsho and Wagaku Kodansho; however, it is thought that they were owned by Japanese classical scholars, since many of the materials contain their notes. This shows how medieval literature was enjoyed and handed down through the early modern ages. Some of the books are bound with gorgeous materials so as to be taken with brides when they moved into their husband’s house. They will be examined in the following studies.

As for pictorial books, please refer to Bibliography of Medieval Literature No. 1~No. 5 in the 45th edition (2013) through 49th edition (2017) of “Kitanomaru”.

## **NAJ : HAYASHI Razan Collection (Chinese Classics) Synopsis (3)** **by TSUCHIYA Hiroshi**

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

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

Razan Hayashi 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.