

## **Features of the Tokyo 1964 Summer Olympics records held in the National Archives of Japan**

**by TAKAGI Shigeharu**

The Games of the 18th Olympiad (hereafter, the "Tokyo Olympic Games"), held in Tokyo in 1964, were not only organized and run by the host city of Tokyo. An Olympic organizing committee chaired by the Prime Minister was established after the Olympic bid, involving relevant ministers and permanent vice ministers. After Tokyo won the bid, each of the ministries and agencies—including the Justice, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Health and Welfare, Agriculture and Forestry, Trade and Industry, Transportation, Postal Services and Telecommunications, Construction, Home Affairs, and Defense Ministries—carried out collaborative projects in order to host the event. These projects were largely run with the Ministry of Education, which was in charge of sports administration. The Tokyo Olympic Games was a major event and the product of a truly nationwide effort.

Documents created for Olympics-related projects exist across government agencies. In order to thoroughly understand these cross-agency documents, this paper summarizes the projects carried out by the national government, its ministries and other organs, reviewing the documents on a project basis. This provides a complete picture of Olympic-related documents held in the National Archives of Japan, and reveals that the existence of documents varied depending on the project.

## **A study on organizational records of the Board of Audit of Japan**

**by MATSUO Saho**

This article analyzes characteristics of the records which have been, and are scheduled to be, transferred from the Board of Audit of Japan to the National Archives of Japan, to get a big picture of them. Information of these records were organized based on the organizational functions of the Board with reference to the “appraisal, destruction and scheduling information” element in the General International Standard Archival Description, ISAD (G).

This article yields the following results:

- (1) the perspective of the records created and archived under the Board of Audit Act enacted in 1947 ; and
- (2) a complete list of the series of the records which have been, and are scheduled to be, transferred.

## **Copies of the HIROHASHI and HINO family documents and their subsequent organization and management by the Cabinet Records Bureau by ICHIKAWA Tatsuki**

Documents formerly in the collections of the HIROHASHI and HINO families, now held in the National Archives of Japan, were copied by the Cabinet Records Bureau from 1892 to 1893. Due to the nature of copied materials, use of copies must take into consideration the extent to which they reflect the originals' condition. This paper firstly outlines the task of copying original documents by analyzing official documents, and describes key points to consider when using copied materials.

The provenance of some of the documents from the HIROHASHI and HINO family collections also appears to be confusing. This paper therefore attempts to trace the history of the organization and management of these documents by comparing them to published inventory and catalogued information that remains in official documents and using labels attached to the documents themselves. Then the paper also examines the correct provenance of the documents and the cause of this confusion.

## **Court-martials and the Records of the Court-martials: A Reference for Users by NAKANO Kei**

The National Archives of Japan facilitates the preservation and use of the Records of the Court-martials of the former Japanese Army and Navy. Transferred to the National Archives in 2015, most of these records consist of original copies of the court-martial judgements. As of the end of August 2020, the collection comprises 1,242 items. This paper attempts to organize information pertaining to these Records to serve as a reference for users. Firstly, the author explains the history of court-martials that created these records, by tracing back through the changes to records management regulations in order to gain an overall understanding of the collection. The author then lists its features. Finally, the author gives a brief reference guide to use the Records.

## **Naokata revealed: About ONO Naokata, author of *Kanpu gosata ryakki* (官府御沙汰略記) by UJIIE Mikito**

This paper outlines newly ascertained facts about ONO Naokata, author of *Kanpu gosata ryakki* (官府御沙汰略記), which is an account of the ONO family, a vassal of the shogun. Part of the archive's collection, *Kanpu gosata ryakki* is an indispensable record of life during the mid-Edo period and diaries of the daily life of a samurai family. This paper reveals that author ONO Naokata (小野直方) was not ONO Naokata (小野直賢) as had been originally thought, but instead his younger brother.

## **Bibliographical Introduction to Medieval Literature (2)**

by **HOSHI Mizuho**

This paper is a continuation of “Bibliographical Introduction to Medieval Literature (1)”, which was published in *Kitanomaru* No. 52 (2019).

Among the materials in the national archives’ collection exist literary works from the Kamakura to Muromachi periods (medieval literature), as well as annotated bibliographies established for posterity. This paper provides a commentary on these works, with the aim to make them widely available to the general public. The materials examined were extracted from items under the *kokubun* (National literature) section in the classified catalogue of Japanese books at the Cabinet Library. Previous custodians of this literature include *Momijiyama Bunko*, *Shoheizaka Gakumonjo* and *Wagakukōdansho* (Institute of lectures of Japanese classics); however, many annotated bibliographies published in the early modern era are also included. The paper provides insight into how the appreciation of medieval literature developed.

“Bibliography of Pictorial Books of National Archives of Japan”, (1)-(6) published in *Kitanomaru* No.45 (2013) through No.50 (2018) should be referred to for materials with accompanying pictures.

## **Bibliographical Introduction to Illustrations of the Edo Castle (2)**

by **TAKAHASHI Nobuko**

This paper provides a bibliographical introduction to illustrations of Edo Castle, taken from materials derived from the Cabinet Library, part of the collection of the National Archives of Japan. The paper continues on from the essay “Bibliographical Introduction to Illustrations of the Edo Castle (1)”, published in *Kitanomaru* (The Journal of the National Archives of Japan) No. 52. The Edo Castle illustrations can be largely divided into two groups: the *Tamon yagura monjo* (shogunate archives preserved at the *Tamon yagura*) and others. This essay will focus on illustrations from the *Tamon yagura monjo*. The author examines materials from the National Archives of Japan Digital Archive, and limits its examination to the *Tamon yagura monjo*, searching for keywords including "illustration" and "figure" and extracting materials from the search results. This paper aims to inform the general public of the illustrations of Edo Castle that exist as the National Archives of Japan.

## **Management Systems of Parliamentary Records in the Commonwealth of Australia by WATANABE Etsuko**

The Archives Act 1983 positions all executive, legislative and judicial records as "Commonwealth records". However, with respect to the constitutional separation of powers, the Act excludes legislative and judicial records from its scope of application regarding the 'Dealings (disposal, destruction etc.)' with and access to these records. In particular, the "Archives (Records of the Parliament) Regulations" provide for a separate set of rules governing the powers and management of parliamentary records. This paper examines the structure of systems for managing parliamentary records in Australia and how they operate.

## **Characteristics of Special Materials of Successive Prime Ministers Transferred from the Cabinet Secretariat**

**by TERASAWA Masanao**

This report aims to systematically interpret and clarify all aspects of the special materials of successive prime ministers transferred from the Cabinet Secretariat to National Archives of Japan, to overcome the problems related to these materials and to help promote its use. The method of this report is a survey on rules for classifying materials, a survey on relationship between photo metadata and electronic files, and a survey on contents, targeting archival descriptions, photo metadata, and electronic files. We consider the characteristics of these materials from two aspects: the materials digitized by Cabinet Public Relations Office and the materials photographed by the photography department at Office of the Prime Minister's Official Residence. This report revealed that (1) these materials consist of 6,056 photographs taken continuously by Cabinet Public Relations Office during the 32 years from 1968 to 2000, (2) These materials include photographs of important policies such as the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake and the Olympic Games.