

## **Characteristics of Documents Transferred from the Environmental Dispute Coordination Commission**

**by TAKAGI Shigeharu**

This article identifies the characteristics of the documents transferred and to be transferred from the Environmental Dispute Coordination Commission to the National Archives of Japan, by analyzing which agency created or acquired them and to which office they belong. This analysis suggests that the Commission's documents, including those of its predecessors, the Land Coordination Commission and the Central Public Pollution Examination Commission, were properly stored, and confirms that the transfer will continue to be carried out in accordance with the "Standards on the Document Retention Period of the Environmental Dispute Coordination Commission." It also confirms that documents related to the pollution disputes and the land use coordination, which are specific to the Commission, are being selected and transferred as "historically important documents".

## **Bibliographical Introduction of Early Modern Literature**

**by HOSHI Mizuho**

This article is a bibliography of early modern literature, from the late Muromachi period to the Edo period, in our collection. Commentaries on the works are included to make them available to the general public.

This time, the survey was conducted by extracting relevant materials from the "Revised Catalogue of National Publications in the Cabinet Library," listed under "National Literature." Former owners were diverse, including Momijiyama Bunko (紅葉山文庫), Shoheizaka Gakumonjo (昌平坂学問所), Wagaku Kodansho (和学講談所), and others.

For materials with illustrations, those that have been introduced in "Bibliography of Pictorial Books of National Archives of Japan(1) - (6)," Kitanomaru No. 45 (2013) to No. 50 (2018), are available for reference

## **Bibliography of Dutch Medical Material (1)**

**by FUKUDA Maiko**

The beginning of Western medical education and research institution by the Tokugawa Shogunate can be traced back to the Kanda Otamagaike Vaccination Center, which was established in May 1858 by the volunteer doctors specializing in Dutch Medicine. In July 1860, the Center received a government license and came under the Shogunate. Later, it was renamed to be Seiyo Igakusho (西洋医学所), then Igakko (医学校). Its functions were later taken over by the Meiji government, and it eventually became Faculty of Medicine, The University of Tokyo. Many of the their books are believed to have been inherited by the Faculty.

Considering the above, it is interesting to note that books related to pre-Meiji Western medicine has been inherited by the Cabinet Library of the National Archives of Japan. This article attempts to organize the information on the history of the collection, and supplement information in the existing catalog and the National Archives of Japan Digital Archive. The author hopes that this will help in the research of medical related materials.

## **Understanding the Trends in the Medium-Term Strategic Plans of the National Archives of Several Countries: Focusing on the United States, Canada, Australia, France, and the United Kingdom**

**by KIHIO Yukihiisa,**

In recent years, the national archives of various countries (USA, Canada, Australia, France, UK) have been creating strategic plans with a span of about five years. This is due to changes in the environment surrounding archives, such as demands for rapid progress in user services resulting from digitalization and increased expectations for accountability and the succession of the nation's form and memory. Even the National Archives of Japan may need to adapt to these changes and draw up a strategic plan. Based on this perspective, this article categorizes all of the items in the plans of each country according to common elements and identifies which countries have included them. By examining these trends, such as the number of times each factor appeared, it has gained some suggestions that could be used as a reference when formulating a strategic plan in our country.

## **Amendment of the Archives Law of the People’s Republic of China by OSAWA Takehiko**

“Archives Law of the People’s Republic of China,” which is the basic law of managing public records, was enacted in 1987 and partially amended in 1996 and 2016.

In 2020, it was amended comprehensively. To be more specific, the number of articles nearly doubled, from 27 to 53 articles. This is undoubtedly a significant revision.

This article describes the background of the amendment, compares the law before and after the amendment, and specifically details what is unchanged and what was modified, added, and deleted in order to understand the purpose and background of the revision.

## **Finding Aid for Imperial Japanese Navy Personnel Records in National Archives of Japan by NISHIYAMA Tadashi**

This article discusses the creation of the finding aid for information on specific naval personnel and navy civilian employee in “Materials Related to Relief for the War Dead (hereinafter MRRWD)” held by the National Archives of Japan.

Chapter 1 clarifies the perspective of MRRWD and reveals that promotion of document digitization at the Ministry of Health and Welfare was a major impetus for the transfer.

Chapter 2 confirms that MRRWD were created and managed by both the local bureau since the time of the Naval Station and the Central Government beginning with the Navy Ministry and continuing through to the Ministry of Health and Welfare. The format and regulations of the resumes in the Navy are also considered. Furthermore, it is noted that MRRWD were continuously utilized in postwar demobilization and relief operations.

Chapter 3 provides specifically structure analysis of each record group in MRRWD. It also describes points to note when using the records and presents questionnaire sheet with examples of the processes of gathering information from users and identifying files.