

Benefits of US Archival Institutions' Reference and Access Policy for Studies on Japanese History

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What we find in US Archival Institutions: Speedy responses to referential inquiries

Rich resources, often digitized materials with fine finding aids

[History hub](#) by NARA

[Citizen archivists of NARA](#)

[Digital volunteers by Smithsonian](#)

↑
archivists with specialties
(in regular positions)

↑
processed archival
materials to provide



From 21/89
[Imperial Household Archives](#)

Taft and Alice Roosevelt in 1905
Nagasaki studied at Michigan U.

Examples : *a~f* Six images are online in US

1. Shogo Nagasaki was a bureaucrat and served as an interpreter between Meiji Emperor and Taft. Nagasaki enrolled once University of Michigan. His letter to the president are available online.



2. Taft sent a telegram from Japan about the conversation with Katsura. It is included Theodore Roosevelt papers and K. Kaneko's letters who negotiated the treaty are also available Library of Congress online.

3. Early photographs of Japan 4. Records during WWII 5. Archival issues under Occupation



Why Japanese researchers visit US?

Because the documents are lost by the governmental orders of deposition just after the end of WWII as well as fires some of them caused by air raid attacks.

Now Returned "Captured" documents are digitized on [JACAR](#), National Archives of Japan

GHQ and other documents are copied by [National Diet Library](#), partially digitized.