From the Editor

This issue (II.2) brings the second year of Sino-Japanese Studies to a close and with the longest issue to date. Although we do not exactly have a backlog of hundreds of articles clamoring to see print, we do have commitments and plans for commitments that should take us at least a few years into the future. Still, commitments and submissions are rather different animals. Meanwhile, we seem to be attracting interest far and wide. As in the past, we encourage readers to respond to past articles and reviews. We had thought that at least one of the essays in issue II.1 of SJS might have elicited a reaction, but none have been forthcoming. There's still plenty of time.

In this issue, we have four pieces. First, Robert Borgen introduces us to an 11th-century travel account of a Chinese, Yang Wen, who visited Japan. This is not only extraordinary in and of itself; it represents an area of scholarship all but unknown in the West. I then offer an annotated translation of the first four chapters of Masuda Wataru's famous work on Chinese and Japanese translation and reprinting of seminal books (mostly of Western origin) and their impact in East Asia. As promised in SJS II.1 (p. 1), I hope to make this a regular segment of the journal. Paul Scott then presents an introductory essay on Uchiyama Kanzō, arguably the most important arbiter of Sino-Japanese contacts in the 1920s and 1930s. He tries to begin defining the category of rōnin or expatriate into which Uchiyama fit by comparing him with other Japanese mainland activists, and he tells us about Uchiyama's life and work as well. Uchiyama's story deserves an entire book; our encouragement to Dr. Scott! Finally, Douglas Reynolds has provided a translation of an essay by Liu Tianchun on the scope and aims of Sino-Japanese studies to which Liu would like to see Chinese scholars aim. A bit dogmatic, a bit confusing, it nonetheless offers a succinct critique of directions in the field (in China) to that point (1985) and a plan of attack for the future.