

* * Sino-Japanese News * *

International Symposium in Beijing. "The History of Sino-Japanese Relations over the Past Century" was the topic of an international symposium--attended by Chinese, Japanese, and Americans--at the Twenty-First Century Hotel in Beijing. It was sponsored primarily by the Institute of Modern History of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, along with the Chinese Research Group on the War of Resistance Against Japan, the Society for the Study of Japanese Aggression against China (centered at Southern Illinois University), and SIU. Meetings were held for four days, January 4-7, 1993, including one day (January 6) spent at the Marco Polo Bridge and the nearby Memorial Hall of the War of Resistance Against Japan.

As is often the case with scholarly conferences hosted in China, there was a long list of papers given and even more participants in attendance. There were 75 PRC representatives there, five listed as coming from Taiwan (though only three actually appeared), four from Hong Hong, one from Macao, nine from Japan (though one of them has long been living in Taiwan), seven from the United States (three of them members of the Sino-Japanese Studies Group), and eight names of people listed as "observers" (two from Japan and six from the PRC). In all, over one hundred persons were in attendance.

There was an overwhelming number of papers concerned with the second Sino-Japanese War and Japanese atrocities. These were of widely uneven quality, some exceedingly interesting, others little more than shoddy politics, and still other disgracefully unresearched. The range of quality of the papers cut across the nationalities of their authors. This predilection unfortunately led to fairly widespread Japan-bashing, and several of the Japanese participants (most notably, Inoue Kiyoshi, a great favorite among the Chinese) joined right in. As is almost always the case with conferences everywhere, the most stimulating exchanges of ideas and written work came outside the confines of the paper presentations. The conference had opening and closing sessions in which everyone was in attendance, but the bulk of the conference had three sessions going on simultaneously, which made it impossible to follow all of the discussions. In addition to giving a paper, everyone was also assigned a paper for which he/she was to serve as discussant, and occasionally the exchanges between presenter, discussant, and even the audience proved stimulating.

My general sense was that of the papers on the war years, the most interesting and important concerned the many and sundry efforts by both Chinese and Japanese leaders to find negotiated settlements out of the war. A number of papers--such as that of Fujii Shizue and Zhao Jun--dug up new material on a variety of diplomatic feelers--all of which sadly failed--to find a way out of the conflict before 1945. Some of these were completely unknown to me previously. Anyone interested in any of the paper can write me for a copy; please enclose \$3 per paper for copying and mailing. Make checks out to "Sino-Japanese Studies Newsletter."

Conference Program

Jan. 4, 1993.

General Session, with welcoming remarks by Liu Danian 刘大年 .

Jin Chongji 金冲及, chair.

Shen Yu 沈矛, "'Negotiations for Peace' during the Japanese War of Aggression."

Inoue Kiyoshi 井上清, "The Japanese Emperor and Japan's War of Aggression."

Panel 1: First Sino-Japanese War. Zhang Zhenkun, chair.

Guan Jie 关捷, "A Study of the Japanese Army's Massacre at Luxun"; Zhang Fuqiang 张富强, discussant.

Qi Qizhang 戚其章, "Japan's Diplomatic Strategy during the First Sino-Japanese War"; Richard Chu 朱永德, discussant.

Xie Junmei 谢俊美, "Another Look at the Question of Indemnities in the First Sino-Japanese War"; Yang Huiping 杨惠萍, discussant.

Panel 2: Sino-Japanese Relations. Wang Xiaoqiu 王晓秋, chair.

Joshua Fogel 傅佛果, "On the Voyage of the Kenshumaru 健须丸 to China in 1864"; Gong Shuduo 龚书铎, discussant.

Xia Liangcai 夏良才, "Comparison of Japanese and British Policy toward China, 1911-14"; Zhang Ruide 张瑞德, discussant.

Ihara Takushū 伊原泽周, "Sino-Japanese Relations on the Eve of the Manchurian Incident"; Shen Yu, discussant.

Panel 3: Sun Zhongshan and Japan. Yang Tianshi 杨天石, chair.

Yamaguchi Ichirō 山口一郎, "Sun Zhongshan and the Meiji Restoration"; Jin Chongji 金冲及, discussant.

Li Lingqin 黎令勤, "Sun Zhongshan and Rightwing Elements among the Japanese"; Shang Mingxuan 尚明轩, discussant.

Shang Mingxuan, "Various Questions about Sun Zhongshan and Japan";

Yu Xinchun 俞辛焯, discussant.

Panel 4: Sino-Japanese Relations. Gong Shuduo, chair.

Andō Hikotarō 安藤彦太郎, "Japan's Historical Relations with the Chinese Northeast."

Douglas R. Reynolds 任达, "China's Introduction of Japanese Educational and Legal Systems of the Meiji Period"; Zeng Yeying 曾业英, discussant.

Wang Xiaoqiu, "The May Fourth Movement and Japanese Progressive Public Opinion"; Xia Liangcai, discussant.

Yang Tianshi, "Huang Fu 黄郛 and the Negotiations following the Tanggu Peace"; Xie Guoxing 谢国兴, discussant.

Panel 5: First Sino-Japanese War. Qi Qizhang, chair.

Yang Huiping, "Study of Sino-Japanese Peace Talks during the First Sino-Japanese War"; Xie Junmei, discussant.

Zhang Fuqiang, "Sino-Japanese Plenipotentiary Negotiations at the time of the Shimonoseki Peace Talks and Their Impact on Sino-Japanese Relations"; Ihara Takushū, discussant.

Panel 6: Sino-Japanese Economic Relations. Guan Jie, chair.

Zhou Qiqian 周启乾, "Japanese Investigations of Chinese Markets in the Meiji Period"; Song Shaoying 宋绍英, discussant.

Guo Wenjing 郭蕴静, "Japanese Trade in Tianjin at the Time of the First Sino-Japanese War"; Zhu Yuxiang 朱玉湘, discussant.

Mi Rucheng 宓汝成, "Two Railway Negotiations Instigated by Japan and Their Resolutions on the Eve of the Manchurian Incident and the Marco Polo Bridge Incident"; Lang Weicheng 郎维成, discussant.

Jan. 5, 1993.

Panel 7: Sino-Japanese Economic Relations. Mi Rucheng, chair.

Xie Xueshi 解学诗, "The South Manchurian Railway and Japan's Economic Invasion of North China"; Nishimura Shigeo 西村成雄, discussant.

Song Shaoying 宋绍英, "Japan's Economic Strategy in East Asia and Sino-Japanese Economic Relations"; Guo Wenjing, discussant.

Wei Hongyun 魏宏运, "Japan's Policy of Opium Invasion into China in the 1930s and 1940s"; Qi Qizhang, discussant.

Panel 8: From the Manchurian Incident to the Marco Polo Bridge Incident. Liu Jianye 刘建业, chair.

He Li 何理, "The Manchurian Incident and Japanese Fascism"; Wu Tien-wei 吴天威, discussant.

Liu Shuli 刘书礼, "Japan's War of Aggression in China in 1931"; Tian Youru 田茵茹, discussant.

Pei Kuangyi 裴匡一, "The Marco Polo Bridge Incident Was Absolutely Not a Stray Occurrence"; Liu Baozhen 刘宝辰, discussant.

Panel 9: The Anti-Japanese Salvation Movement. Li Kan 李侃, chair.

Fan Zhongcheng 范忠程, "The Anti-Japanese Salvation Movement in Hunan after the Manchurian Incident"; Ma Zhendu 马振犊, discussant.

Zhang Zhuhong 张注洪, "The Anti-Japanese Movement of the Chinese Masses after the Marco Polo Bridge Incident"; Kasahara Tokushi 笠原十九司, discussant.

Parks Coble 柯博文, "Chinese Intellectuals in the National Salvation Movement Respond to the Challenge of War"; Yang Tianshi, discussant.

Panel 10: Sino-Japanese Economic Relations. Xie Xueshi, chair.

Zhu Yuxiang, "The Agricultural Destruction and Plundering of Areas in China Occupied by the Japanese Invaders during the War of Resistance"; Zhou Qiqian, discussant.

Zeng Yeying 曾业英, "Japanese Economic Plundering and Its After-effects in Occupied Areas of North China"; Himeta Mitsuyoshi 姬田光义, discussant.

Panel 11: Studies of the Zhang Xueliang 张学良 Regime. Wen Yonglu 温永录, chair.

Nishimura Shigeo, "Financial Reform under the Zhang Xueliang Regime and the Manchurian Incident"; Mi Rucheng, discussant.

Mizuno Akira 水野明, "Initial Study of Policies of the Zhang Xueliang Regime to Resist and Exclude Japan"; Yang Kuisong 杨奎松, discussant.

Panel 12: Studies of the War of Resistance. Xia Liangcai, chair.

Tang Huayuan 唐华元, "The Military Front during the War of Resistance"; Mao Lei 毛磊, discussant.

Zhang Ruide, "Analysis of the Origins and Natures of Various Strata of the Nationalist Army during the War of Resistance"; Xiao Yiping 肖一平, discussant.

Panel 13: Studies of the War of Resistance. Wang Huilin 王桂林, chair.

Gao Cunxin 高存信, "The War in the Central Hubei Region beneath the Iron Heel of the Japanese Army"; Sun Zhaiwei 孙宅巍, discussant.

Wen Yonglu, "The Character and Effects of Guerrilla Warfare

Against the Japanese in the Northeast"; Xie Xueshi, discussant.

Wang Tiancheng 王天成, "The Historical Place of the Battle of Shanghai of August 13 [1937]"; Cai Dejin 蔡德金, discussant.

Panel 14: Japanese Strategy Against China. Mao Lei, chair.

Fujii Shizue 藤井志津枝, "Japan's Negotiations with 'Song Ziliang' 宋了良 in 1940"; Tang Peiji 唐培吉, discussant.

Zeng Jingzhong 曾景忠, "Preliminary Study of Japan's Strategy to Divide China"; Wen Xianmei 温贤美, discussant.

Kasahara Tokushi, "The Fifteen-Year Sino-Japanese War and Chinese Women"; Joshua Fogel, discussant.

Panel 15: Studies of the Nationalist Government during the Era of the War of Resistance. Wang Qi 王淇, chair.

Jiang Yongjing 蒋永敬, "Zhang Qun 张群 and the Regulation of Sino-Japanese Relations."

Wang Weili 王维礼, "Evaluation of the Nanjing Nationalist Government's Policy of 'Internal Pacification, then External Resistance"; Liu Jianye 刘建业, discussant.

Xie Guoxing, "The So-called He-Umezu Accords: 'Internal Pacification, then External Resistance"; Wei Hongyun, discussant.

Qi Fulin 齐福霖, "'Hirota's Three Principles and the Response of the Nationalist Government"; Fujii Shizue, discussant.

Panel 16: Studies of the War of Resistance. Xiao Yiping, chair.

Yang Kuisong, "Changes in the Military Strategy and Direction of the Chinese Communist Party vis-à-vis Japan during Stages of Struggle in the War of Resistance"; Wang Qi, discussant.

Wang Huilin, "Three Issues in the Relationship between World War Two and the Chinese War of Resistance against Japan"; Parks Coble, discussant.

Guo Ruwei 郭汝瑰, "Several Views of Mine about Writing the History of the Sino-Japanese War."

Jin Peilin 金佩林, "Correctly Viewing History is to Honor History"; He Li, discussant.

Panel 17: Japanese Strategy Against China. Shu Yu 沈予, chair.

Lang Weicheng, "On the Tianjin Incident, a North China Incident Miscarried"; Guan Jie, discussant.

Liu Jianye, "Examination of the 'Tanaka Memorandum'"; Qi Fulin, discussant.

Mao Lei, "The Influence of Japan's China Policy on Relations between the Chinese Communist and the Nationalist Parties"; Wen Yonglu, discussant.

Panel 18: Local Powers and the Japanese. Wang Weili, chair.

Tian Youru, "The Relationship between Yan Xishan 阎锡山 and Japanese Militarism"; Zeng Jingzhong, discussant.

Ma Zhendu, "Local Powers in North China and the Japanese: Comparison of the Resistance against Japan of Song Zheyuan 宋哲元, Yan Xishan, and Han Fuzhu 韩复榘"; Tang Huayuan, discussant.

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Panel 19: Japanese Military Atrocities in the Invasion of China. Wei Hongyun, chair.

Himeta Mitsuyoshi, "Examination of the 'Three-Alls' Campaign of the Japanese Army in Eastern Shanxi, Western Hebei, and Central Hebei"; Wang Huilin, discussant.

Bai Jingfan 白竞凡, "Use of Cages for Prisoners by the Japanese Army in Central Hubei"; Lü Naideng 吕乃澄, discussant.

Jin Chengmin 金成民, "The Prison of the Isshi Biological Warfare Unit"; Wang Weili, discussant.

Panel 20: Japanese Military Atrocities in the Invasion of China. Wen Xianmei, chair.

Tang Peiji, "Various Atrocities Committed during the Japanese Invasion of Shanghai"; Liu Shuli 刘书礼, discussant.

Sun Zhaiwei, "The Nanjing Massacre and the Nanjing Military and Popular Resistance"; Qi Xisheng 齐锡生, discussant.

Cai Dejin, "Japanese Military Atrocities in Hunan"; Fan Zhongcheng 范忠程, discussant.

Panel 21: Sino-Japanese Relations and International Politics. Qi Shirong 齐世荣, chair.

James Hsiung 熊玠, "The Sino-Japanese War and Its Influence on Subsequent International Politics"; Zhang Haipeng 张海鹏, discussant.

Yu Zhen 余振, "Japanese Strategic Interests in the New World Order: A Chinese-Style Analysis"; Tam Yue-him 谭汝谦, discussant.

Hsueh Chun-tu 薛君度, "On the Relations between China, Japan, the United States, and Russia"; Zhang Zhenkun 张振鹞, discussant.

Panel 22: Sino-Japanese Relations. He Li, chair.

Tam Yue-him, "An Investigation of the Issue of Japanese Textbook Revisions"; Li Kan, discussant.

Liu Baozhen, "The Hanaoka 花冈 Affair and Lingering Problems After the War"; Mizuno Akira, discussant.

Zhao Jianmin 赵建民, "The Cultural Background to Earlier Sino-

Japanese Relations."

Panel 23: Japanese Military Atrocities in the Invasion of China.
Tang Peiji, chair.

Wen Xianmei, "The Crimes of the Japanese Bombings of Chongqing and Other Places"; Wang Tiancheng, discussant.

Gu Daquan 顾大全, "Crimes of the Invasion by the Japanese Bandits of Western Yunnan and Guizhou"; Zhang Zhuhong, discussant.

Liang Shihua 梁师华, "General Discussion of the Two Times the Invading Japanese Army Trampled Over Guangxi"; Gu Daquan, discussant.

Panel 24: "Private Diplomacy" by the Japanese. Cai Dejin, chair.

Zhao Jun 赵军, "Kuhara Fusanosuke 久原房之助 and Japan 'Private Diplomacy'"; Wang Xiaoqiu, discussant.

Lü Naideng, "Konoe's Hoax and the Tragedy of the Shōwa Kenkyūkai"; Douglas Reynolds, discussant.

Closing General Session

Zhang Haipeng, chair.

Yu Xinchun, "Ways of Studying Sun Zhongshan's Relations with Japan."

Richard Chu, "Japanese Imperialism and the zaibatsu."

Zhang Zhenkun, "The Japanese Invasion of China and the Shōwa Emperor's White Paper."

Wu Tien-wei, "Tentative Comparison of the Nuremberg and Tokyo War Crimes Trials."

Li Kan, "The Attitudes of Chinese Intellectuals during the War of Resistance."

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Recent Developments in Sino-Japanese Studies in East Asia. On a recent trip to Beijing, Tianjin, Tokyo, and Kyoto, I had occasion to observe a number of trends in Sino-Japanese studies as well as talk with scholars from China and Japan about them. These include a conference in Beijing described earlier in the issue of SJS and a talk-and-discussion (zuotanhui) organized for my visit to the Institute for Japanese Studies at the Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences, both in January 1993.

The scholarly level of the papers at the conference in Beijing was extremely uneven, some quite interesting, some abysmal, but in informal discussions with scholars outside the formal meetings--

there were over 100 people officially in attendance--far more fruitful conversations ensued, as is almost always the case with large meetings. On the whole, Japan studies is developing rapidly in China, and much of it remains what we would probably call Sino-Japanese studies. I have likened this phase in the development of modern Chinese Japanology as similar to modern Chinese studies in the United States. Until the middle 1970s, much of what passed as "China" studies was really Sino-foreign relations, particularly Sino-American and Sino-British relations. For those of primarily interested in Sino-Japanese studies, this is a happy development in China.

Another reason for the apparent mushrooming of Sino-Japanese studies of late is the fact that 1992 was the twentieth anniversary of Sino-Japanese normalization. To celebrate that event, an apparently endless string of conferences were held in China and Japan through the year, many papers and announcements from which were subsequently published. For example, the Center for Sino-Japanese Youth Exchanges (at the Twenty-First Century Hotel) in Beijing hosted a conference in late July on "Messengers of Friendship in the History of Sino-Japanese Interchange." It was attended by about 80 Chinese and 25 Japanese scholars. Papers ranged from antiquity through contemporary times. The chronologically earliest topics were treatments of Xu Fu, a favorite especially among Chinese scholars, and textual handlings of passages on Wa in the standard Chinese dynastic histories.

There were a number of presentations as well on Japanese monks who traveled to China in the Tang and Song eras, Shōtoku Taishi, the Taika Reforms and Japanese importation of ancient Chinese culture, Kōbu Daishi, Zhu Shunshui and the Meiji Restoration, Arai Hakuseki, Chinese merchants in the Kyōhō period (1716-35), Koxinga, Rai San'yō, Wang Peng, Luo Sen and his Riben riji, Huang Zunxian, Takezoe Shin'ichirō, Nishi Amane, Sun Zhongshan and Great Asianism, and many others. From the summaries I have seen, these seem to have been extremely high quality papers, many on hitherto little known subjects or texts. A useful summary of the entire conference can be found in: He Cheng 何程, "'Zhong-Ri jiaoliu shishang de youhao shizhe' guoji xueshu taolunhui zaijing juxing" 中日交流史上的友好使者, 国际学术讨论会在京举行 (An International Scholarly Symposium Is Held in the Capital: "Messengers of Friendship in the History of Sino-Japanese Interchange"), Shijie shi yanjiu dongtai 世界史研究动态 11 (1992), pp. 39-44.

I also received a copy of the journal published by the Institute of Japanese Studies of the Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences, Riben yanjiu luncong 日本研究論叢 (Essays in Japanese Studies) 59

(1992). This particular issue contains nine articles and runs to 126 pages. Four essays are concerned with economics, two on the contemporary period and two from earlier in the past century. They are respectively: "Japan's Strategy of 'National Establishment through Trade' and Coastal Industry" (by Sheng Jiqin 盛继勤), "The Model of Development for the Establishment of Bases for Communications and Transportation in Postwar Japan" (Ma Liming 马黎明); "Takahashi's Financial Administration and the Roosevelt's Government" (Lü Wanhe 吕万和), and "Japanese Investigations of Chinese Markets in the Meiji Period" (Zhou Qiqian 周启乾). The remaining five pieces concern "history and culture": "The Modern Japanese Emperor System and Policy toward China in the Meiji Period" (Wang Jinlin 王金林), "The History of Sino-Japanese Relations and Cultural Differences" (Zhang Jian 张健), "The Internationalization of Japan and the Cultural Psychology of the Japanese" (Yang Wei 杨薇), "Japanese Conceptions of Family in the Postwar Period and Changes in Food, Clothing, and Shelter" (Shi Lihua 史丽华), and "Changes in the Legal Position of Japanese Women in the Postwar Period" (Ma Yuzhen 马玉珍).

In addition, Zhong-Ri guanxi shi yanjiu 中日关系史研究, published by the Chinese Association for the Study of Sino-Japanese Relations (Beijing), has now appeared through issue number 29. Four issues appeared in 1992, with dozens of (mostly) short articles on a host of Sino-Japanese themes. This particular scholarly group makes a point of stressing more cultural themes in the conferences it sponsors and the publications it produces.

The conference schedule in China continues unabated, it would seem. This April 8-14 there will be a conference sponsored by Shandong University to commemorate the 55th anniversary of the great Chinese victory against the Japanese at Tai'erzhuang 台儿庄. It is billed as an international conference, which usually means several Japanese scholars will be attending. The Institute for Japanese Studies at the Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences will be hosting a conference in August of this year, entitled: "Ribennren yu guojihua wenti" 日本人与国际化问题 (The Japanese and Problems of Internationalization). They plan to deal not only with the contemporary period, but all eras. Several Americans, and undoubtedly many Japanese, have already been invited to this one. Anyone interested in attending should contact, as soon as possible, the organizing committee at the Institute, Tianjin-shi 300191. The invitation does not make it explicit, but I suspect that Chinese will be the language used at the conference. Finally, another major conference commemorating the centenary of the Sino-Japanese War is scheduled for April of 1994, to be held in Weihai, Shandong. All signs are that

this one will, indeed, be an international conference.

The Japanese publishing world of late has witnessed an explosion of new works concerned with Japanese activities on the mainland in the prewar years. This trends includes the projected eight-volume series from Iwanami Shoten: Kindai Nihon to shokuminchi 近代日本と植民地 (Modern Japan and the Colonies). Four of the volumes (1, 2, 3, and 7) have already appeared and retail for 3500 yen each. The general themes covered in the essays in the eight are as follows:

1. "Colonial Imperial Japan"
2. "The Structure of Imperial Rule"
3. "Colonialization and Industrialization"
4. "Integration and the Logic of Control"
5. "Flows of People in an Expanding Empire"
6. "Resistance and Submission"
7. "The Colonies within Culture"
8. "The Cold War and Decolonialization"

Tokyo University is also on the verge of commencing publication of a seven-volume series, Ajia o kangaeru アジアを考へ子 . Each volume will have essays written by Japanese scholars from different areas of specialization, and will in addition have one or two pieces by Korean, Chinese, and Western scholars. The first volume, entitled Ajia e no sekkin アジアへの接近 (Approaches to Asia), is due out in the spring of 1993, jointly edited by Hamashita Takeshi 浜下武志, and Mizoguchi Yūzō 溝口雄三, both of Tokyo University.

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Corrections to SJS 5.1

p. 4, paragraph 2, line 3: "Emperor"

p. 5, paragraph 2, line 2: "Anti-Chemical Warfare" should be "Counter Chemical Warfare"

p. 43, paragraph 3, line 8: The Chinese character for "nothingness" should be 無 .