

**** From the Editor ****

In this issue of *Sino-Japanese Studies*, we enter our second decade of publishing, featuring three pieces of original research, one translation of an original piece of research, and two review essays. Although not the longest issue of *SJS*, this does contain the most articles and is probably the most diverse issue we have published to date.

In her essay on Zhou Zuoren, Lu Yan reopens the complex question of complicity with occupiers, more specifically Chinese collaboration with the Japanese. She notes that we have heretofore made collaboration an entirely political issue and asks if we might enlarge the scope to encompass cultural questions as well. Thrown into this relief, Zhou Zuoren's experiences in Beijing under Japanese occupation takes on a new hue.

Paula Harrell next looks at the distinguished career of Hattori Unokichi and his extensive contacts with China. Professor at Tokyo Imperial University, Hattori experienced the Boxer Uprising firsthand, only to return several years later to head the teacher training institute at the forerunner of Beijing University. While his time in China had definite high points, he grew increasingly frustrated with the Chinese bureaucracy and with what he took to be China's apparent incapacity to understand Japan. His career provides a fascinating case study of one rigorously trained in China studies and Confucianism but who was becoming ever more dissatisfied by Confucius's heirs.

We then shift gears to the seventh installment of my ongoing translation of Professor Ôba Osamu's history of Sino-Japanese contacts in the Edo period. This installment concerns several little known Chinese by the names of Zhu Peizhang, Sun Fuzhai, and Shen Xie'an--especially, Shen--who made a number of trips to Japan. Ôba looks at how the Japanese officialdom sought information from them as well as help in understanding complex Chinese texts of especial interest to the shôgun, Yoshimune. We have here a number of fascinating instances of genuine Sino-Japanese cultural interactions.

In his essay on the Confucianization of the Ryukyu Kingdom, Barry Steben portrays the process by which the early generations of rulers fell under both Chinese and Japanese Confucian influences and pulls. He shows how the experiences of Ryukyu offer us yet another example of the development under foreign influence of Confucianism away from China, only here with added strain of influence from Japan.

Finally, we have two review essays on altogether different topics. Waiming Ng lays out the present state of Japanese research and research organizations concerning overseas Chinese in Japan. And, J. Timothy Wixted takes a close, discerning look at series of roundtable discussions by Japanese scholars about a handful of prewar (almost legendary) figures Japanese studies of Chinese and East Asia.