

**** From the Editor ****

Things seem quiet on the Sino-Japanese front as we complete our twelfth year of publishing *Sino-Japanese Studies*. Although there have been no major conferences brought to our attention, plans are in the works. Books have been published in a variety of languages, and we feature two reviews below.

This issue of *Sino-Japanese Studies* contains an assortment of articles, two on the Edo period and one on the early Shôwa period. We begin with Lawrence Fouraker's piece on Saitô Takao's courageous efforts in the Japanese Diet to query his colleagues on the disastrous path toward which the Japanese government and military were headed. The expanding war in China was the central issue compelling his bravery.

Next, Barry Steben introduces the most recent work of Professor Koyasu Nobukuni on Edo-period intellectual history. This is followed by a translation of an extremely difficult essay of Koyasu's by Steben on Zhu Xi learning and the Kimon school (of Yamazaki Ansai). Both pieces may be read with profit in conjunction with Steben's earlier translation, published in these pages, of Maruyama Masao's magisterial work on the Kimon school.

This is followed by the tenth installment in the ongoing translation of Ôba Osamu's book on Sino-Japanese interactions during the Tokugawa years. This piece concerns the vessels that set sail from Chinese and Southeast Asian ports to Nagasaki. Ôba offers a plethora of detail on the vessels themselves and on those who sailed on them, including what we can (at this point) possibly know of the virtually anonymous sailors manning the ships.

Finally, we have two reviews. One, by Benjamin Ng, deals with a new work in Japanese concerned with cultural transmission from China to Japan throughout history. The other, by Ogyû Shigehiro, concerns a collection of essays edited by Hazama Naoki that deals with Liang Qichao and the influence of Japan and the Japanese on him (and through him on many other Chinese), particularly during his long residence there.