

## Several Recent Works in Sino-Japanese Studies

Ronald Suleski, *The Modernization of Manchuria: An Annotated Bibliography* (Hong Kong: The Chinese University Press, 1994). xvii, 208 pp.

Kojima Tomoyuki, ed., *Ajia jidai no Nit-Chû kankei, kako to mirai* アジア時代の日中関係、過去と未来 [Sino-Japanese Relations in the Asian Age, Past and Future] (Tokyo: Saimaru shuppanka, 1995). 10, 267 pp. ¥1900.

John Timothy Wixted, *Japanese Scholars of China: A Bibliographical Handbook* (Lewiston, NY: The Edwin Mellen Press, 1992). xliii, 474 pp.

*Jindai Ri-Zhong guanxi shi yanjiu rumen* 近代日中關係史研究入門 [Introduction to Studies in the History of Modern Sino-Japanese Relations], ed. Yamane Yukio 山根幸夫, Fujii Shôzô 藤井昇三, Nakamura Tadashi 中村義, and Ôta Katsuhiko 太田勝洪; transl. Zhou Qiqian 周啓乾 et al. (Taipei: Jinhe chuban, 1995). 10, 488 pp. 450 yuan.

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Two of these volumes (Suleski and Wixted) are important new reference works in the field of Sino-Japanese studies. A third is a collection of essays on contemporary Sino-Japanese relations by nine Japanese social scientists, and the fourth is the Chinese translation of a series of bibliographic essays on topics in modern Sino-Japanese relations. Wixted's large volume is the sort of "handbook" every respectable scholar of Chinese affairs, especially historians and other humanists, should have at his or her desk at all times. It supersedes all previous texts of this sort--such as Yan Shaodang 严绍璦, *Riben de Zhongguoxuejia* 日本的中國學家 (Beijing: Zhongguo shehui kexue chubanshe, 1980)--and has the added bonus of being written in English. It thus deals with issues of particular importance for those of us working in the roman alphabet. Even for Sinologists who know Japanese well, this work is a must, because it provides the kind of information that can take many long hours of unremunerated labor: reading of Japanese names, Japanese *Festschrift* information, and the like. For those who have a less than thorough training in Japanese and Japanese Sinology, this work may be even more important, because it can be used as an all-purpose crutch. Those adept at using Japanese secondary materials will still find much of value in this book; those who are not so adept but conscientious will save themselves weeks of work; those who are neither no longer have any excuses.

The main body of the work is a listing of Japanese authors of works concerning China and East Asia generally. Then, if any of the following exist, they are coded and

listed: bibliographies of the author's writings, memorial notices, *Festschriften*, editions of collected works, Western-language books or articles about the author, and translations of the author's work into a Western language. There is as well much other information loaded into these entries and many cross-references within it. In all there are 1,644 entries. In addition there is an appendix of 85 books of collected articles about China by various Japanese scholars, and eight indices with a wide assortment of aides to scholars puzzled over readings of Japanese personal names, publishers, journals, and the like.

Suleski has long been interested in modern Manchuria, at least since working on his dissertation, "Manchuria under Chang Tso-lin" [University of Michigan, 1974]. This bibliography with annotations contains entries on 421 books, articles, and theses in Chinese, Japanese, and English. It is arranged in a fashion much like the two "Japanese Studies of China" bibliographies (Fairbank and Bannô; Kamachi, Fairbank, and Ichiko), with general chapter topics, sub-topics, and individual entries numbered accordingly. The five chapters include: general works, basic collections of material, civil affairs, military affairs, and diplomatic events. No work of this sort is ever "complete," for a "complete" annotated bibliography on this topic would run into many volumes. For a single-volume work that confronts the most important themes, that is not afraid to be critical of others' work, and that more than touches base in the three most important languages used to write on Manchuria, this volume is exemplary. It could easily be used with success for advanced undergraduates as well as graduate students.

I would quibble with the use of the term "modernization" in the title, not because Suleski uses it inappropriately or adopts this or that definition of the term. In the first three paragraphs of his introduction, Suleski explains immediately that he is using "modernization" because Manchuria dramatically changed "with almost blinding force" (p. xi) in an extremely short period of time. He wisely does not try to apply a variety of outdated and largely discredited social science modernization *theories* to substantiate his argument. My cavil is with the associations others will inevitably draw to those theories. Manchuria has already been raped and pillaged enough. Incidentally, Suleski is one of the few Ph. D.'s who has successfully managed to remain active in the field without holding down a regular teaching position in East Asian studies. He has published a number of articles and regularly reviews books for *JAS* and other journals. He has lived in Tokyo for a fair number of years and served as head of the Asiatic Society of Japan.

The collection of essays on Sino-Japanese relations edited by Kojima Tomoyuki provides rich fare for anyone interested in the contemporary fate of those bilateral ties. Let me introduce the contents of volume:

Kojima Tomoyuki, "Nit-Chû kankei no 'atarashii hatten dankai': kyôsôtteki kyôson no tami ni" 日中関係の“段階”：競争的共存のために ["A New Stage" in Sino-Japanese Relations: On Behalf of Competitive Co-existence].

Besshi Yukio 別枝行夫, "Nit-Chû no kokkô seijôka, Bunka dai kakumei no eikyô" 日中の国交正常化、文化大革命の影響 [Normalization of Sino-Japanese Diplomatic Relations, the Influence of the Cultural Revolution].

Sugimoto Nobuyuki 杉本信行. "Nit-Chû heiwa yûkô jôyaku no teiketsu, 'han haken' o megutte" 日中平和友好条約の締結、“反覇権”をめぐって [The Conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship: On "Anti-Hegemonism"].

Kokubun Ryôsei 国分良生. "Tai-Nichi seisaku kettei no mekanizumu: Kôkaryô mondai no baai" 対日政策決定のメカニズム：光華寮問題の場合 [The Mechanism of Policy-Making vis-à-vis Japan: The Case of the Guanghua Dormitory].

Kotake Kazuaki 小竹一彰. "Ten'anmon jiken to Nit-Chû gaikô, gendaika no kagami to shite no Nihon" 天安門事件と日中外交、現代化の鏡としての日本 [The Tian'anmen Incident and Sino-Japanese Foreign Relations, Japan as a Mirror for Modernization].

Hattori Kenji 服部健治. "Nit-Chû keizai kôryû no kinmitsuka, chôkiteki antei o motomete" 日中経済交流の緊密化：長期的安定を求めて [The Tightening of Sino-Japanese Economic Intercourse, in Pursuit of Long-Term Stability].

Katô Chihiro 加藤千洋. "Nit-Chû masumedia no yakuwari, jôhō kanri to shakai shinri" 日中マスメディアの役割、情報管理と社会心理 [The Function of Mass Media in Sino-Japanese Relations: The Management of Information and Social Psychology].

Tajima Junko 田嶋淳子. "Shûgakusei mondai to Nit-Chû bunka masatsu, jinteki kôryû no hen'yô" 就学生問題と日中文化摩擦、人的交流の変容 [Problems of Schoolchildren and Sino-Japanese Cultural Friction: The Transformation of Personal Intercourse].

Amako Satoshi 天児慧. "Tenkanki no Higashi Ajia to Nit-Chû-Bei, nikokukan kankei o koete" 転換期の東アジアと日中米、二国間関係を超えて [East Asian and Sino-Japanese-American Relations in a Transition Period: Transcending Bilateral Ties].

*SJS* played a catalytic role in the preparation of the fourth volume under review. In issue II.1 (December 1989), pp. 2-3, we announced the publication of the Japanese original upon which this translation is based. Professor Zhou Qiqian of the Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences saw the announcement and contacted his friend, Professor Yamane Yukio, general editor of the original, and began discussion for a Chinese translation. Interestingly, the Chinese edition was prepared in the P.R.C. but published in Taiwan. Interested readers can find a summary of the volume's contents in the earlier *SJS*.