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 Kong, 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


General Session, with welcoming remarks by Liu Danian 刘大年.
Jin Chongji 金冲及, chair.
Shen Yu 沈亭, "Negotiations for Peace' during the Japanese War of Aggression."
Inoue Kiyoshi 上清, "The Japanese Emperor and Japan’s War of Aggression."

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.

Joshua Fogel 沃佛景, "On the Voyage of the Kenchukarai 建须丸 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.

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

Andō Hikotarō 安藤彦太郎, "Japan’s Historical Relations with the Chinese Northeast."
Yang Tianshi, "Huang Fu 黄郛 and the Negotiations following the Tanggu Peace"; Xie Guoxing 谢国兴, discussant.


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


Xie Xueshi 解学诗, "The South Manchurian Railway and Japan’s Economic Invasion of North China"; Nishimura Shigeo 西村成雄, 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 田欲如, discussant.  
Pei Kuangyi 裴匡一, "The Marco Polo Bridge Incident Was Absolutely Not a Stray Occurrence"; Liu Baozhen 刘宝辰, discussant.

Fan Zhongcheng 范忠程, "The Anti-Japanese Salvation Movement in Hunan after the Manchurian Incident"; Ma Zhendu 马振犊, discussant.  
Parks Coble 柯博文, "Chinese Intellectuals in the National Salvation Movement Respond to the Challenge of War"; Yang Tianshi, discussant.

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

Panel 11: Studies of the Zhang Xueliang 张学良 Regime. Wen Yonglu 温永禄, 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 毛理科, 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.

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, "The Historical Place of the Battle of Shanghai of August 13 [1937]"; Cai Dejin, discussant.

Fujii Shizue, "Japan’s Negotiations with ‘Song Ziliang’ 杨立良 in 1940"; Tang Peiji 谭培吉, discussant.
Zeng Jingzhong 曾景忠, "Preliminary Study of Japan’s Strategy to Divide China"; Wen Xianmei 温贤美, discussant.

Jiang Yongjing 江永敬, "Zhang Qun 张群 and the Regulation of Sino-Japanese Relations."
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.
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 晁佩林, "Correctly Viewing History is to Honor History"; He Li, discussant.

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.
   Tian Youru, "The Relationship between Yan Xishan 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, Yan Xishan, and Han Fuzhu"; Tang Huayuan, discussant.

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   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, "Use of Cages for Prisoners by the Japanese Army in Central Hubei"; Lu Naideng, discussant.

   Tang Peiji, "Various Atrocities Committed during the Japanese Invasion of Shanghai"; Liu Shuli, discussant.
   Sun Zhaiwei, "The Nanjing Massacre and the Nanjing Military and Popular Resistance"; Qi Xisheng, discussant.
   Cai Dejin, "Japanese Military Atrocities in Hunan"; Fan Zhongcheng, discussant.

   Yu Zhen, "Japanese Strategic Interests in the New World Order: A Chinese-Style Analysis"; Tam Yue-him, discussant.
   Hsueh Chun-tu, "On the Relations between China, Japan, the United States, and Russia"; Zhang Zhenkun, discussant.

   Liu Baozhen, "The Hanaoka Affair and Lingering Problems After the War"; Mizuno Akira, discussant.
   Zhao Jianmin, "The Cultural Background to Earlier Sino-
Japanese Relations."

Tang Peiji, chair.
Gu Daquan, "Crimes of the Invasion by the Japanese Bandits of Western Yunnan and Guizhou"; Zhang Zhuhong, discussant.
Liang Shihua, "General Discussion of the Two Times the Invading Japanese Army Trampled Over Guangxi"; Gu Daquan, discussant.

Zhao Jun, "Kuhara Fusanosuke and Japan 'Private Diplomacy'"; Wang Xiaoqiu, 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."
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 何成, "Zhong-Ri jiaoliu shishang de youhao shizhe' guoj i xu~shu 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 shì yánjiù dōngtài 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 yánjiù lúncōng 日本研究論叢 (Essays in Japanese Studies) 59
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), "The Model of Development for the Establishment of Bases for Communications and Transportation in Postwar Japan" (Ma Liming), "Takahashi's Financial Administration and the Roosevelt's Government" (Lu Wanhe), and "Japanese Investigations of Chinese Markets in the Meiji Period" (Zhou Qiqian). The remaining five pieces concern "history and culture": "The Modern Japanese Emperor System and Policy toward China in the Meiji Period" (Wang Jinlin), "The History of Sino-Japanese Relations and Cultural Differences" (Zhang Jian), "The Internationalization of Japan and the Cultural Psychology of the Japanese" (Yang Wei), "Japanese Conceptions of Family in the Postwar Period and Changes in Food, Clothing, and Shelter" (Shi Lihua), and "Changes in the Legal Position of Japanese Women in the Postwar Period" (Ma Yuzhen).

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. 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: "Ribenren 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 schedule 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 trend includes the projected eight-volume series from Iwanami Shoten: Kindai Nihon to shokuminchi (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 (Approaches to Asia). Each volume will have essays written by Japanese scholars from different areas of specialization, and in addition have one or two pieces by Korean, Chinese, and Western scholars. The first volume, entitled Ajia e no sekkin (Approaches to Asia), is due out in the spring of 1993, jointly edited by Hamashita Takeshi and Mizoguchi Yūzō, 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