

**The Sino-Japanese War, 1931-1945: A Brief Survey on  
Japanese Sources**

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Note: This survey was originally presented at the China War Conference held at the International House of Japan in January 2000. Macrons have not been added. I am indebted to Hatano Sumio for his kind and generous advice.

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1. *Asada Sadao, ed. Japan in the World*

In 1989 Columbia University Press published a book edited by Asada Sadao 麻田貞雄 titled *Japan in the World, 1853-1952: A Bibliographic Guide to Japanese Scholarship in Foreign Relations* (Hereafter referred to as “the Asada volume”). Although the authors in this volume were “aware of an increasing number of studies by foreign scholars that are important especially for their interpretations and—more notably—for their non-Japanese perspectives,” they adhered to an editorial policy to “make only occasional references to exceptionally significant works by foreign scholars that have had an important impact on Japanese scholarship.” (p. xi.) As Asada points out in his Preface, this book, “prepared during 1980-1986, covers books and articles that appeared up to 1986,” and “last-minute efforts were made to incorporate information as of November 1987” “for the archives and personal papers as well as works of exceptional importance that came to [the] attention [of the authors in this volume] thereafter.” [p. xii.]

The most relevant parts in this book for our conference are the following:

Chapter 1: Guide to Documents, Archives, Encyclopedias,

and Reference Works

Authors: 大畑篤四郎 Ohata Tokushiro, 麻田貞雄  
Asada Sadao, and 波多野澄雄 Hatano Sumio

Chapter 4: Japanese Foreign Policy, 1931-1945:  
Historiography

Author: 波多野澄雄 Hatano Sumio

Notes on Basic Sources, 1931-1945

Author: 波多野澄雄 Hatano Sumio and 麻田  
貞雄 Asada Sadao

Chapter 5: From the Manchurian Incident to the Sino-  
Japanese War

Author: 波多野澄雄 Hatano Sumio

Chapter 6: From the Sino-Japanese War to the Pacific War

Author: 波多野澄雄 Hatano Sumio and 麻田  
貞雄 Asada Sadao

Chapter 7: The Pacific War

Author: 波多野澄雄 Hatano Sumio

Japanese-Language Periodicals

As Asada points out in his Preface to this book, chapter 1

provides a comprehensive guide to Japanese diplomatic documents and archives, the army and navy records, important personal papers, and other relevant manuscript collections. This chapter also introduces the reader to essential reference works and basic research tools. (p. x)

Furthermore, the authors of chapter 1 “comment on representative survey works on Japanese diplomatic history—both multivolume series and one-volume works.”

With regard to chapter 4, Asada states that it

presents a broad historiographical survey of writings on the crucial period 1931-1945. The heated historical controversies over the causes and nature of the so-called “fifteen years war” (1931-1945) have become such an important part of contemporary Japanese intellectual history that it deserves a separate treatment on its own—even at the risk of some overlapping with the three chronological chapters that follow. . . .

The second half of chapter 4 is devoted to an extensive bibliographical essay on rich materials relating to the turbulent period, 1931-1945. More documents, personal papers, diaries, and memoirs have been published for this era than for any other. Since a large body of source materials has been published as a series covering these fifteen years, we deal with them in chapter 4 (p. x).

As Asada informs the readers in his preface, in reading this chapter, readers should keep in mind that “we have not refrained from taking an ideological position and at times, even polemical stands on basic controversies in Japanese scholarship. We have tried, however, to be fair in our presentation of the Marxist and other positions to which we do not subscribe.” (p. x.) The historiographical essay in this chapter tends “to be tightly argued,” whereas the historiographical essays preceding the bibliographical lists in the other chapters “consist of running commentaries on the works listed. (p. xi.)

Although the authors in this book “have tried to be as

comprehensive as possible, often winnowing out relevant articles from the countless number of small-scale, specialized journals published by each university or even each department,” “[o]ur emphasis throughout has been on original studies that either utilize new sources or present fresh interpretations.” The authors in this book maintained an editorial policy that omitted “outdated materials as well as writings of ephemeral or insignificant nature.” (p. xi.)

2. *Nihon Kokusai Koryu Center* 日本国際交流センター ed. アジア歴史資料の現状と所在——「歴史資料」収集システムの国際比較(March 1997)

This report(hereafter mentioned as the Kokusai Koryu Center report), which is scheduled for publication as a book authored by Wada Jun 和田純, should be used as a supplement to the Asada volume.

The Kokusai Koryu Center report was a survey for the proposed creation of the Ajia Rekishi Shiryo Center アジア歴史史料センター。 The sections particularly relevant for this conference are: pp. 1-63 (primarily written by Wada Jun 和田純), , 88-110(written by Wada Jun 和田純), 148-154 (written by Ito Satoko 伊藤聡子), 196-203 and 215-222(written by Muta Shohei 牟田昌平). As noted on page 3 of the preface to this report, not only is Japan lacking effective means of information disclosure for research but also a comprehensive guide for locating archival materials, including materials relevant for Japan’s relations with Asia.

Page 4 notes that the following article provides a fine overview of primary sources available for research on modern Japanese history:

Matsuo Takayoshi 松尾尊兌. Kingendai Shiryoron 近現代史料論 (Primary Sources on Modern Japanese History). In Iwanami Kozo: Nihon Tsushi 岩波講座 日本通史(Iwanami Koza Series on Japanese History). Bekkan 別卷(Separate Volume) 3 Shiryoron 史

料論(On Primary Sources). Iwanami Shoten, 1995.

As listed on page 3 of the Kokusai Koryu Center report, the following guides and documents are useful:

Gaiko Shiriyokan Shozo: Gaimusho Kiroku Somokuroku 外交資料館所蔵 外務省記録総目録(Guide to Foreign Ministry Archives). 3 vols. Edited by the Foreign Ministry Archives 外務省外交資料館編. Hara Shobo, 1992-1993.

This is the most comprehensive guide to the documents at the Foreign Ministry Archives. The first two volumes provide information on file title, category number and number of documents. The third volume ("Bekkan) is primarily indexes by theme and subject located in the first two volumes. As noted on pages 11-12 of the Kokusai Koryu Center report, GHQ seized the documents that survived the fire of January 1942, the bombings between May and August 1945 and the Ministry's burning of documents shortly after the Japanese surrender. Although the U.S. gave back the Foreign Ministry's documents shortly after they were microfilmed, many documents, including those concerning China have not yet been returned. The aforementioned three-volume finding aid indicates which documents are still missing in the "Missing Foreign Ministry Document" section. With regard to approximately two million pages of documents (about 2,100 volumes in microfilm) that the U.S. State Department and the Library of Congress microfilmed between 1949 and 1951, they are listed in "Checklist of Archives in Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, Japan, 1867-1945."

As noted on pages 12-13 of the Kokusai Koryu Center report, the Archive's annual journal, Gaiko Shiryo Kanpo 外交史料館館報 (first published in 1988) provides guides to Foreign Ministry archival documents that still do not have finding aids (see page 216 of the Kokusai Koryu Center report for some specific examples). Other publications, including some other Foreign Ministry publications, provide similar finding aids. Some other useful finding aids are as follows (see pages 12 and 216 of the Kokusai Koryu Center report):

Matsumoto Mitsuhiro 松本充浩. *Gaimusho Gaiko Shiryokan Shozo Shiryo Riyo Tebiki* 外務省外交史料館所蔵史料利用手引き. *Chikaki ni Arite* 近きに在りて. No. 21 (May 1992).

This Matsumoto article includes the following finding aid:

Zaigai Kokan/Tsusho Kyoku Sakusei Chugoku Kankei Chosho Mokuroku 在外公館・通商局作成 中国関係調書目録 (Guide to Embassy, Consular and Foreign Ministry Commerce Department Reports on China).

Maboroshi no Gaimusho Hokokusho—Chugokujin Kyosei Renko no Kiroku 幻の外務省報告書——中国人強制連行の記録 (The Foreign Ministry's Report on Chinese Slave Labor). Edited by NHK reporting group NHK 取材班. Nihon Hoso Shuppan Kyokai, 1994.

Koike Seichi 小池聖一. "Showaki" Gaimusho Bunsho ni okeru "Utsushi" no Yotai—Kindai Bunshogaku Koto Hajime 「『昭和期』外務省文書における『写』の様態——近代文書学事始め」 *Kingendai Tohoku Ajia Chiiki Kenkyukai Newsletter*. No. 8 (December 1996).

Nihon Gaiko Bunsho 日本外交文書 (Japanese Foreign Policy Documents). Edited by the Foreign Ministry Archives 外務省外交資料館編。

Since 1988 new sequels to the original series have been published. These sequels have been divided into three periods and they are still being published.

- Sequel 1: Up to the Manchuria Incident
- Sequel 2: Up to the Sino-Japanese War
- Sequel 3: Up to the Japanese Surrender

Even though many important basic documents on Sino-Japanese relations have been lost (for example, about half of important documents on the Manchuria Incident), when taking into consideration such documents as those concerning commerce and consular reports, there still remain a significant amount of documents on Sino-Japanese relations. In order to supplement the destroyed documents, the above series have incorporated documents such as “Matsumoto Kiroku 松本記録,” a series of important documents that Vice Minister for Political Affairs Matsumoto Tadao 松本忠雄 had hand-copied during his tenure between June 1937 and January 1939. As noted on pages 12-13 of the Kokusai Koryu Center report, the volumes on Sino-Japanese relations include the following in 1996: Showaki 1 Dai Ichibu 昭和期 1 第一部 (Sino-Japanese Relations) 5 vols.; and Manshu Jihen 満州事変 (Manchuria Incident) 7 vols.

As noted on page 13 of the Kokusai Koryu Center report, the future agenda for the Foreign Ministry Archives include computerizing finding aids, microfilming prewar documents, supplementing lost documents by copying documents inside and outside of Japan, trading documents with overseas archives, and providing easier categorization of documents.

As noted on page 15 of the Kokusai Koryu Center report, the same can be said about the War History Department at the National Institute for Defense Studies. On pages 216-17 of the Kokusai Koryu Center Report, there is a list that includes finding aids not mentioned in the Asada volume:

Yoshida Yutaka 吉田裕. Gunji Kankei Shiryo 軍事関係資料 (Primary Sources on the Japanese Military). In Nihon Kindai Shiso Taikei Bekkan: Kindai Shiryo Kaisetsu, Somokuji, Sakuin 日本近代思想体系別巻 近代史料解説・総目次・索引. Iwanami Shoten, 1992.

Yoshida Yutaka 吉田裕. Kobunsho no Shokyaku to Intoku 公文書の焼却と隠匿 (Destroying and Hiding Japanese Government Documents). *Kikan Senso Sekinin Kenkyu* 季刊戦争責任研究. Winter 1996.

This article is also included in Yoshida's book introduced in this survey's section on the Nanking Incident.

Tanaka Hiromi 田中広巳. *Taiheiyo Sensoki no Nihongun no Joho Shushu to Chosa Kenkyu* 太平洋戦争期の日本軍の情報収集と調査研究 *Research and Intelligence Operations by the Japanese Military during the Pacific War Period*. *Rikugun Kenkyu* 陸軍研究. Vol. 44, No. 514 (July 1994).

With regard to primary sources held at the Diet Library's Kensei Shiryoshitsu, see page 90 of the Kokusai Koryu Center report edited by the Nihon Kokusai Koryu Center.

Recently, Nihon Tosho Center 日本図書センター in 1995 republished a monthly guide to Japanese government documents published in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and elsewhere during the prewar years. It covers up to documents published in March 1943: *Kancho Kanko Tosho Geppo* 官庁刊行図書月報.

With regard to statistical data, page 4 of the Kokusai Koryu Center report include a list of guides published after the publication of the Asada volume.

Nihon Teikoku: Gaichi Kankei Tokei Shiryo Mokuroku: Kantoshu, Karafuto, Nanyo Shotohen"日本帝国 外地関係統計資料目録——関東州・樺太・南洋諸島篇(The Japanese Empire Guide to Statistical Materials for Territories Outside of the Main Islands: Kwantung Province, Sakhalin, South Pacific Islands). Edited by Hitotsubashi Daigaku Keizai Kenkyujo Nihon Keizai Tokei Bunken Center 一橋大学経済研究所日本経済統計文献センター編. 1994.

Nihon Teikoku: Gaichi Kankei Tokei Shiryo Mokuroku: Kantoshu, Karafuto, Nanyo Shotohen"日本帝国 外地関係統計資料目録——索引篇(The Japanese Empire Guide to Statistical Materials for Territories outside of the Main Islands: Index. Edited by Hitotsubashi Daigaku Keizai Kenkyujo Nihon Keizai Tokei Bunken

Center 一橋大学経済研究所日本経済統計文献センター編. 1995.

With regard to books, documents and government publications that have not been returned by the U.S. after the occupation, the following finding aids listed on pages 4 and 215 of the Kokusai Koryu Center report are useful:

Beikoku Gikai Toshokan Shozo Senzenki Ajia Kankei Nihongo Chikuji Kankobutsu Mokuroku 米国議会図書館所蔵 戦前期アジア関係日本語逐次刊行物目録 Guide to Asia-Related Periodicals in Japanese for the Prewar Period in the American Library of Congress). Edited by Imura Tetsuro 井村哲郎. Ajia Keizai Kenkyujo, 1995.

Tanaka Hiromi 田中宏巳. Beikoku Gikai Toshokan Shozo: Senryo Sesshu Kyu Riku Kaigun Shiryo Somokuroku 米国議会図書館所蔵 占領接收旧陸海軍資料総目録(Guide to the Documents of Japanese Army and Navy Seized during the Occupation in the American Library of Congress). Published by Toyo Shorin and Distributed by Hara Shobo, 1995.

Tanaka Hiromi 田中宏巳. Beikoku Gikai Toshokan Shozo: Kyu Riku Kaigun Shiryo no naka no Tohoku Ajia Shiryo. 米国議会図書館所蔵 旧陸海軍資料の中の東北アジア資料(Guide to the Northeast Asia-Related Documents of Japanese Army and Navy Seized during the Occupation in the American Library of Congress). Kingendai Tohoku Ajia Chiikishi Kenkyukai Newsletter 近現代東北アジア地域史研究会ニューズレター. Vol. 7(November 1995).

Yoshiko Yoshimura Comp. *Japanese Government Documents and Censored Publication: A Checklist of Microfilm Collection.* Washington, D.C.: The Library of Congress, 1992.

Yoshiko Yoshimura Comp. *Japanese Government Documents and Censored Publication: A Checklist of Microfilm Collection.* Washington, D.C.: The Library of Congress, 1992.

Yoshiko Yoshimura Comp. *Censored Japanese Serials of the Pre-1946 Period: A Checklist of Microfilm Collection*. Washington, D.C.: The Library of Congress, 1994.

Sumiya Osachi 住谷雄幸. *Senryogun ni yoru Oshu Kobunsho/Setsshu Shiryo no Yukue* 占領軍による押収公文書・接収資料のゆくえ (The Whereabouts of Documents Seized by the Occupation Forces). *Toshokan Zasshi* 図書館雑誌史. Vol. 83, No. 8(August, 1989).

Murakami Hisayo 村上寿世. *Prange Bunko—Senryogun Kenetsukyoku ni Nokosareta Nihon no Shuppanbutsu* プランゲ文庫——占領軍検閲局に残された日本の出版物(The Prange Collection: Japanese Publications Held by the GHQ Censorship Office). *Toshokan Zasshi* 図書館雑誌. Vol. 89, No. 8. (August, 1995).

Fujiwara Akihiko 藤原明彦. *Senryoki ni Okeru Shuppanbutsu Botsshu to Toshokan* 占領期における出版物没収と図書館(Publications Seized during the Occupation and the Library). *Toshokan Kenkyu Series* 図書館研究シリーズ. No. 32 (March 1995).

Although most of army and navy-related documents are held at the War History Department (Senshibu 戦史部) in the National Institute for Defense Studies (Boeicho Boeicho Boei Kenkyujo 防衛庁防衛研究所) and the National Diet Library's Kensei Shiryoshitsu 憲政資料室, some materials on the army and the navy are at the following locations:

Showa Kan 昭和館. 〒102-0074 千代田区九段南1-6-1  
Tel. (03)3222-2577 Fax. (03)3222-2575

This war museum, created recently, holds navy-related documents that are not available at the War History Department (Senshibu 戦史部) in the National Institute for Defense Studies (Boei Kenkyujo 防衛庁防衛研究所).

Yasukuni Kaikan (03)3261-1092

Located in the Yasukuni shrine compound, this section serves as Yasukuni

Shrine's archival section, a section where one can find some army-related documents not stored at the War History Department (Senshibu 戦史部) in the National Institute for Defense Studies (Boeicho Boei Kenkyujo 防衛庁防衛研究所)

## Home Page

Ministry of Foreign Affairs [www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/](http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/)

One can obtain some general information about the Ministry's archives.

War History Department at the National Institute for Defense Studies

[www.nids.go.jp](http://www.nids.go.jp)

One can obtain some general information about the Department from the Defense Agency's home page.

*3. Recent Bibliographic Essays on Current Research Trends concerning Sino-Japanese Relations from the Manchuria Incident to the Japanese Surrender (Includes some specific introduction of recent books about Japan's "Manchukuo.")*

Yamane Yukio, Fujii Shozo, Nakamura Tadashi, Ota Katsuhiro, eds. 山根幸夫、藤井昇三、中村義、大田勝洪編. *Kindai Nitchu Kankeishi Kenkyu Nyumon* 近代日中関係史入門 (Research Guide to Modern Japanese-Chinese Relations). Kenbun Shuppan, 1992.

An expanded edition of this volume came out in 1996. The following chapters are both historiographic and bibliographic essays:

Chapter 5: Manshu Jihen 満州事変(Manchuria Incident). Ando Masashi 安藤正士.

Chapter 6 : Manshukoku 「満州国」(Manchukuo). Murakami Katsuhiko 村上勝彦.

Chapter 8: Nitschu Senso 日中戦争(The Sino-Japanese War). Ishijima Noriyuki 石島紀之.

Kindai Nitchu Kankeishi Kenkyu Ronbun Mokuroku 近代日中関係史研究論文目録(Guide to Books and Articles on Sino-Japanese Relations) (1946-1989). Edited by Ichiko Chuzo 市古宙三監修 and Tsukase Susumu 塚瀬進編. Kenbun Shuppan, 1996.

Toriumi Yasushi, Matsuo Masato, and Kokaze Hideo eds. 鳥海靖、松尾正人、小風秀雄 編. *Nihon Kingendaishi Kenkyu Jiten* 日本近現代史研究事典 (Research Guide to Modern Japanese History). Tokyodo Shuppan, 1999.

This book provides concise bibliographic essay and information on recent research trends in Japan. The items in this book most relevant for this conference are:

Yamamuro Shinichi 山室信一. "Manshu Jihen to Manshukoku 満州事変と満州国 (The Manchuria Incident and Manchukuo) pp. 262-64).

This brief essay focuses on both Japanese and Chinese scholarship. Aside from mentioning books introduced in the aforementioned Asada volume and recent books and articles published during the 1990s in Japan, it notes the following works as examples of recent significant works on the following topics:

The Response to the Manchuria Incident by the Kuomintang and Chang Hsueh-liang.

Mizuno Akira 水野明. *Tohoku Gunbatsu Seiken no Kenkyu* 『東北軍閥政権の研究』 (*Research on Northeast China Warlord Regimes*). Kokusho Kankokai, 1994.

Nishimura Shigeo 西村成雄. *Chang Hsueh-liang* 『張学良』. Iwanami Shoten, 1996.

Yamamuro points out that studies on Manchukuo have accelerated in the 1990s, in many ways because

of massive publications of primary sources in China. Yamamuro notes that the following works in Japanese, including his book, have incorporated these Chinese documents:

Yamamuro Shinichi. Kimera:  
Manshukoku  
no Shozo 『キメラ—「満州国」の肖像』  
(Chimera: A Portray of “Manchukuo”).  
Chuko Shinsho, 1993.

Yamamoto Yuzo ed. 山本有三編.  
“*Manshukoku no Kenkyu* 『「満州国」の研究』  
(Research on Manchukuo). Kyoto Daigaku  
Jinbunkagaku Kenkyujo 京都大学人文科学研究  
所, 1993: reprint, Ryokuin Shobo, 1995.

In addition to Imura’s article, which is mentioned later in this section, the following articles in Yamamoto’s book are particularly relevant for our conference:

Nishimura Shigeo 西村成雄. Nihon Seifu no  
“Chuka Minkoku Ninshiki to Cho Gakuryo  
Seiken: Minzokushugiteki Gyoshusei no  
Saihyoka” 「日本政府の中華民国認識と張学良政  
権——民族主義的凝集性の再評価」

Furuya Tetsuo 古屋哲夫. “Manshukoku no  
Soshutsu” 「『満州国』の創出」

Yamamuro Shinichi. “ ‘Manshukoku’ Tochi  
Kateiron” 「『満州国』統治過程論」

Soejima Shoichi 副島昭一. “Manshukoku”  
Tochi to Chigai Hoken Teppai 「『満州国』統治  
と治外法権撤廃」

Okumura Hiroshi 奥村弘."Chiho Tochi ni Okeru Manshukoku Kyowakai no Ichi: Manshukoku Kyowakai Dai Shichiji Zenkoku Rengo Kyogikai no Bunseki o Toshite"「地方統治における満州国協和会の位置——満州国協和会第七次全国連合協議会の分析を通して」.

Yamamoto Yuzo 山本有三. " 'Manshukoku' o Meguru Taigai Keizai Kankei no Tenkai: Kokusai Shushi Bunseki o Chushin to Shite 「『満州国』る対外経済関係の展開——国際収支分析を中心として」.

Yasutomi Ayumu 安富歩. "Manshukoku' Keizai Kaihatsu to Kokunai Shikin Ryudo" 「『満州国』経済開発と国内資金流動」

Matsumoto Toshiro 松本俊郎. "Manshu Tekkogyo Kaihatsu to 'Manshukoku' Keizai: 1940nendai o Chushin ni" 「満州鉄鋼業開発と『満州国』経済——1940年代を中心に」

Matsuno Shuji 松野周治. "Kanzei oyobi Kanzei Seido kara mita 'Manshukoku: Kanzei Kaisei no Keika to Ronten" 関税および関税制度から見た『満州国』——関税改正の経過と論点」

Yamamuro points out that in addition to the publications of Chinese documents, the possible opening of Russian archives may lead to new developments in the study of "Manchukuo" some time in the future.

In addition to Yamamuro's article, the following bibliographical essay provides excellent information on primary sources and their locations in Japan, the U.S. and

China concerning the puppet regime of Manchukuo:

Imura Tetsuo 井村哲郎. “ ‘Manshukoku’ Kankei Shiryo Kaidai” 『『満州国』関係史料解題.』 (Bibliographical Essay on Primary Sources on Manchukuo) .In Yamamoto Yuzo ed. 山本有三編. “*Manshukoku! no Kenkyu* 『『満州国』の研究』 (*Research on Manchukuo*. Kyoto Daigaku Jinbunkagaku Kenkyujo 京都大学人文科学研究所, 1993: reprint, Ryokuin Shobo, 1995.

Furthermore, Imura has recently published the following bibliography that is also very useful for locating documents concerning Manchukuo and Manchuria::

1940nedai no Higashi Ajia: Bunken Kaidai 『1940年代の東アジア: 文献解題』 (A Guide to Sources on East Asia during the 1940s). Asia Keizai Kenkujo, 1997.

In addition to these materials, the following recently-published diary and materials not mentioned in Yamamuro’s essay can be useful for understanding the inner workings of Manchukuo and understanding recent research trends on Japan in Manchuria.

Takebe Rokuzo Nikki. 武部六蔵日記 (The Diary of Takebe Rokuzo). Edited by Taura Masanori 田浦雅徳, Furukawa Takahisa 古川隆久, Takebe Kenichi 武部健一. Fuyo Shobo, 1999.

Takebe was a senior official in the Kwantung Agency 関東局 from 1935 to 1938 and Secretary General of Manchukuo from July 1940 to the end of Manchukuo. This diary covers from 1935 to 1940 and includes the essays on Takebe and his diary written by the three editors.

Tsukase Susumu 塚瀬進. Manshukoku: “Minzoku

Kyowa no Jitsuzo” 満州国——民族協和の実像 (Manchukuo: The Reality in “Cooperation among the Races”). Yoshikawa Kobunkan, 1998.

Imura Tetsuro 井村哲郎 . Mantetsu Chosabu—Kankeisha no Shogen 満鉄調査部—関係者の証言 (South Manchuria Railway Company Research Department: Oral History of Former Staff Members). Ajia Keizai Kenkyujo, 1996.

Matsumoto Toshiro 松本俊郎 “Manshukoku” kara Shin Chugoku e: Anzan Tekkogyo kara mita Chugoku Tohoku no Saihen Kaitei, 1940-1954 「満州国」から新中国へ——鞍山鉄鋼業からみた中国東北の再編過程 1940-1954 (From “Manchukuo” to New China: The Reorganization of Northeast China from the Standpoint of the Steel Industry in Anshan, 1940-1954). Nagoya Daigaku Shuppankai, 2000.

Hon Keiko Kai 本溪湖会 ed. 太子河——本溪湖 100 年の流れ (100 Years of Hon Keiko Coal and Steel Industries). Nishida Shoten, 1992.

Nakayama Takashi 中山隆志. Kantogun 関東軍 (The Kwantung Army). Kodansha Sensho, 2000.

Kobayashi Hideo 小林英夫 ed. Kindai Nihon to Mantetsu 近代日本と満鉄 (Modern Japan and the South Manchuria Railway). Yoshikawa Kobunkan, 2000.

Nakamura Katsunori 中村勝範 ed. Manhsu Jihen no Shogeki 満州事変の衝撃 (The Impact of the Manchuria Incident). Keiso Shobo, 1996.

Going back to the contents of the aforementioned *Nihon Kingendaishi Kenkyu Jiten*, Nagai Kazu 永井和 wrote a bibliographic essay titled Showaki no Gunbu 昭和期の軍

部(The Military during the Showa Period, pp. 251-55).

Furthermore, Hatano Sumio 波多野澄雄 wrote the following essays in the same volume:

Nitchu Senso to Toa Shinchitsujo 日中戦争と東亜新秩序.  
("The Sino-Japanese War and the New Order in East Asia,"  
pp. 276-79). Hatano Sumio 波多野澄雄.(A)

Taiheiyo Senso Kaisen Keii 太平洋戦争開戦経緯("The Process  
Leading to the Outbreak of the Pacific War," 294-97).  
Hatano Sumio 波多野澄雄.(B)

Dai Toa Kyo-eiken 大東亜共栄圏("The Great East Asia  
Co-Prosperity Sphere," 297-99). Hatano Sumio 波多野澄  
雄.(C)

These brief essays focus on Japanese scholarship. According to Hatano, the following essay provides an excellent overview of the most recent research developments in Japan for Sino-Japanese relations from 1933 to 1937:

Tobe Ryoichi 戸部良一. "Nitchu Kankei Anteika no Kikai Soshitsu(1933-1937) o Megutte" (Debates Concerning the Lost Opportunities in Stabilizing Sino-Japanese Relations from 1933 to 1937." *Kokugakuin Zasshi* 國學院雜誌 97-3.

Finally, the following in the *Nihon Kingendaishi* volume can be very useful:

*Nihon Kingendaishi Kankei Shiryo Shozo Ichiran* 日本近現代史関係史料所蔵関係一覧(List of Archives and Libraries Holding Documents on Modern Japanese History). 372-397.

Gunjishigakkai (The Military History Society of Japan), ed. 軍事史学会編. "Select Bibliography on the Sino-Japanese War" 「日中戦争関連文献目録. In *New Perspectives on the Sino-Japanese War After Sixty Years* 『日中戦争の諸相』 (Kinseisha, 1997).

This bibliography lists many key primary and secondary sources on this subject in Japanese and in Chinese. Some secondary sources in English are also listed. Based on an editorial policy, this bibliography omitted the following:

Books and Documents published before 1945 (some prewar materials are included in the Japanese section)

English sources that have already been translated into Japanese

Chinese sources that have been translated from other foreign languages

Japanese sources that have solely focused on Manchuria

#### 4. *The Marco Polo Bridge Incident: Bibliography and Historiography*

Historians have long debated who fired the first shot at the Marco Polo Bridge. As Hatano points out in (A) on p. 18, the debate between Imai Shun 今井駿 and Eguchi Keiichi 江口圭一 is a representative example in Japan; Imai in his article (“Rokokyo Jiken no Hottan ni Tsuite” 「盧溝橋事件の発端について」 (On the outbreak of the Marco Bridge Incident) , (*Rekishii Hyoron* 歴史評論 (Vol. 444, 1987) )) argues that the Japanese Army’s military exercise using live ammunition provoked the shooting by the Chinese Army, and Eguchi argues against this thesis in *Rekishii Hyoron* vols. 448 and 453. Among historians in China and Taiwan, the Japanese Army conspiracy theory is the most accepted thesis. Hata Ikuhiko in his book mentioned below argues that the first shot was most likely to have been accidentally made by the Kuomintang’s 29<sup>th</sup> Army.

:

Hata Ikuhiko 秦郁彦. *Rokokyo Jiken no Kenkyu*. 『盧溝橋事件の研究』 (The Marco Polo Bridge Incident and the Coming of the War). The University of Tokyo Press, 1996.

This book is the most well-documented account of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident published in Japan. Furthermore, in addition to Tobe's aforementioned essay(see p. 18) the first three chapters provide an excellent overview of Sino-Japanese relations in North China and Manchuria from 1931 to 1937. This book also examines the reasons China and Japan could not manage the crisis in the summer of 1937.

Another excellent book on this subject is:

Yasui Sankichi 安井三吉. 盧溝橋事件(Marco Polo Bridge Incident). Kenbun Shuppan, 1993.

Yasui's work, in addition to using Japanese primary and secondary sources, makes an extensive usage of Chinese primary and secondary sources.

##### 5. *Sino-Japanese Relations 1937-1945: Recent Scholarly Works*

The following recent work is an example of those who continue to advance "the fifteen years war" thesis:

Eguchi Keiichi 江口圭一.Nihon Teikokushugishi Kenkyu.日本帝国主義史研究(A Research on the History of Japanese Imperialism).Aoki Shoten, 1998.

On the other hand, such works as the following, along with Hata's aforementioned work on the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, argue that there were at least some moments in which Japan could have avoided an all-out war with China after the Manchuria Incident:

Usui Katsumi.臼井勝美.Nitchu Gaikoshi Kenkyu: Showa Zenki 日中外交史研究——昭和前期(A Research on the History of Sino-Japanese Diplomatic History: The Early Showa Period).Yoshikawa Kobunkan, 1998.

Usui advances the thesis that the origins of the Sino-Japanese War can be traced back to 1933.

In addition to this article, Usui has recently published a completely revised version of a book from Chuko Shinsho, which is entitled:

Shinpan Nitchu Senso 新版日中戦争 (The Sino-Japanese War(Completely Revised Edition). Chukoshinsho, 2000.

This book has incorporated recent interpretations, developments and findings in the study of the Sino-Japanese conflict, and is highly recommended for those interested in getting an excellent overview of Sino-Japanese relations from 1933 to 1945.

Tobe Ryoichi 戸部良一.Peace Feeler: Shina Jihen Wahei Kosaku no Gunzo ピース・フィーラー—支那事変和平工作の群像(Peace Feelers: The History of Peace Initiatives during the Sino-Japanese War).Ronsosha, 1991.

Using both primary and secondary sources in Japan, China, and England, Tobe examines various Sino-Japanese Peace initiatives from after the Trautmann initiative to the establishment of the Wang Ching-wei. The book analyzes why these initiatives failed.

As Hatano presents in (A) on p. 18, there have appeared new monographs that examine the Sino-Japanese War from fresh perspectives, many of them in the context of shifting international relations. Some of the major examples are as follows:

太平洋戦争(The Pacific War) Edited by Hosoya Chihiro 細谷千博・Honma Nagayo 本間長世・Iriye Akira 入江昭・Hatano Sumio 波多野澄雄.The University of Tokyo Press, 1993.

Hatano Sumio and the International House of Japan 波多野澄雄・国際文化会館編. Taiheiyo Senso no Saikosatsu Kaigiroku 太平洋戦争の再考察会議録 (Transcript of the Conference on the Pacific War).1994.

This document, serving as a supplement to the above book edited by Hosoya et. al. is the transcript of the discussions that took place during the international symposium on the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the Pacific War held at Lake Yamanaka in November 1991. It is very useful for understanding the current research trends on the Sino-Japanese War in the international scholarly community.

In addition to this transcript, the two books immediately below are useful for understanding current research trends in Japan.

Nitchu Senso no Shoso 日中戦争の諸相(New Perspectives on the Sino-Japanese War after Sixty Years ). Edited by Gunjishi Gakkai 軍事史学会(The Military History Society of Japan). Kinseisha, 1997.

Kaisen to Shusen—Taiheiyo Senso no Kokusai Kankei 開戦と終戦——太平洋戦争の国際関係. Edited by Iokibe Makoto 五百旗頭真 and Kitaoka Shinichi 北岡伸一. Seiunsha, 1998.

The following historiographic and polemic discussion is worth reading:

Hata Ikuhiko 秦郁彦, Sakamoto Takao 坂本多加雄, Hando Kazutoshi 半藤一利, Hosaka Masayasu 保阪正康. Rekishi to Rekishi Ninshiki—“Washington Taisei” kara “Sengo Hosho” made 「歴史と歴史認識——「ワシントン体制」から「戦後補償」まで. *Shokun* February 2000: 48-122.

In this article, Hata speaks candidly about his interpretation of Japanese history for this period.

The following two volumes from 日本近代(Modern Japan) series have incorporated well recent historiography:

Tobe Ryoichi 戸部良一. Gyakusetsu no Guntai 逆説の軍隊. Chuo Koronsha, 1998.

Kitaoka Shinichi 北岡伸一. Seito kara Gunbu he 政党から軍部へ, 1924-1941. Chuo Koronsha, 1999.

Matsuura Masataka 松浦正孝. Nitchu Sensoki ni Okeru Keizai to Seiji: Konoe Fumimaro to Ikeda Shigeaki (Seihin) 日中戦争期における経済と政治——近衛文麿と池田成彬 ((Economic-Political Dynamics during the Sino-Japanese War, 1937-1945:: Konoe Fumimaro and Ikeda Shigeaki (Seihin))). The University of Tokyo Press, 1995.

This book focuses on the political and economic policies pursued by Finance/Commerce and Industry Minister Ikeda Shigeaki and examine the reasons for its failure in ending the Sino-Japanese War after the Marco Polo Bridge Incident and in avoiding a collision course with the U.S. and the U.K.

Sakai Tetsuya 酒井哲哉. Taisho Democracy Taisei no Hokai 大正デモクラシー体制の崩壊 (The Breakdown of the Taisho Democracy System). The University of Tokyo Press, 1992.

This book examines the Japanese Foreign Ministry's attempts to check the Japanese Army's expansionist ambitions to take over North China.

Inoue Juichi 井上寿一. Kiki no Naka no Kyocho Gaiko 危機のなかの協調外交 (Diplomatic Cooperations during Crises). Yamakawa Shuppansha, 1994.

This book argues that the point of no return in Sino-Japanese relations was the failure of Foreign Minister Sato Naotake's diplomacy, a failure caused by political changes in Japan during the first half of 1937.

Inoue Juichi 井上寿一. "Kokusai Kyocho, Chiiki Shugi, Shinchitsujo" 「国際主義、地域主義、新秩序」 (International

Cooperation, Regionalism, New Order). In *Nihon Gendaishi* 日本現代史 Vol. 3. Edited by Banno Junji 坂野潤治 et. al. Iwanami Shoten, 1996.

The author argues that Japanese diplomacy that proclaimed its intention to create a new order in East Asia, in reality pursued a policy that tried to maintain the internationalist cooperative framework of the 1920s so as to retain access to the global market and acquire foreign technology and raw material. This orientation, however, ended when Japan signed the Axis Pact.

劉傑 .Nitchu Sensoka no Gaiko 日中戦争下の外交 (Sino-Japanese Diplomacy during the Sino-Japanese War). Yoshikawa Kobunkan, 1995.

This book examines various Japanese peace initiatives toward China from the Funazu initiative shortly after the Marco Bridge Incident to the events leading to the establishment of the Wang Ching-wei regime. It focuses on the conflicts within Japan between those who preferred to continue negotiations with the Chiang regime and those who moved to establish new puppet regimes in North China and Central China. This book also pays attention to Japanese relations with Wu Pei-fu and the activities of Hsin-min Hui 新民会 (People's Renovation Society). Finally, this book explores the kinds of postwar Sino-Japanese relations the Japanese peace initiators had in mind and analyzes Chinese responses to them. .

Hatano Sumio 波多野澄雄.Taiheiyo Senso to Ajia Gaiko 太平洋戦争とアジア外交(Japan's Asia Policy during the Pacific War: Political Struggles over "Asian Liberation").The University of Tokyo Press, 1996.

This book takes a fresh look at Japanese diplomacy toward Asia during the Pacific War. It focuses on the diplomacy of

Shigemitsu Mamoru and policies centered around him to address the issues concerning decolonizing Asian colonies and whether or not to continue military occupation instead of providing independence for areas occupied by Japan.

Takahashi Hisashi 高橋久志. "Kosen Chugoku to Nichibei Kaisen e no Michi." 抗戦中国と日米開戦への道 (Chinese Resistance to Japanese Aggressions and the Outbreak of War between Japan and the U.S. In *Nihon no Kiro to Matsuoka Gaiko, 1940-1941* 日本の岐路と松岡外交——1940-1941. Edited by Miwa Kimitada 三輪公忠 and Tobe Ryoichi 戸部良一. Nansosha, 1993.

This article examines Chang Kai-shek's activities and strategy in the context of Sino-American relations during 1940-1941.

Yokoyama Tetsuzo 横山鏡三. "Myohin" Kosaku Narazu: Sho Kaiseki, Taisen Shuketsu e no Hisaku to sono Shijitsu 「繆斌工作」成ラズー 蒋介石、大戦終結への秘策とその史実. Tentensha, 1992.

This book is about a movement in Japan led by Prime Minister Koiso Kuniaki and Ogata Taketara that attempted to achieve rapprochement with Chiang Kai-shek toward the end of the Pacific War.

Tobe Ryoichi 戸部良一. *Nihon Rikugun to Chugoku: "Shinatsu" ni Miru Yume to Satetsu* 日本陸軍と中国——「支那通」にみる夢と蹉跌 (Japanese Army and China—The Dreams and Failures of the "China Specialists." Kodansha Sensho, 1999.

This book, focuses on the "China Specialists" within the Imperial Army and examine the reasons why these specialists became hostile to Kuomintang's revolutionary movement. This book also surveys Sino-Japanese peace

initiatives after 1941.

Kasahara Tokushi 笠原十九司 .Nitchu Zenmen Senso to Kaigun 日中全面戦争と海軍 (The All-Out Sino-Japanese War and the Japanese Navy) Aoki Shoten, 1997.

What was Emperor Hirohito's role in the Sino-Japanese War? The books and documents listed below are useful in addressing this question.

Terasaki Hidenari 寺崎英成 and Mariko Terasaki Miller. Showa Tenno Dokuhakurokuroku 昭和天皇独白録(The Transcript of the Oral History of Emperor Hirohito's Involvement in the China and Pacific Wars as Told by the Emperor Himself). Bunshun Bunko, 1995.

This controversial record, a transcript written by diplomat Terasaki Hidenari, was originally published in the December 1990 edition of *Bungei Shunju*, a monthly publication; in January 1991, *Bungei Shunju* published this article as a book with a preface by Hando Kazutoshi 半藤一利, who was one of the four commentators (the others being Hata Ikuhiko 秦郁彦, Kojima Jo 児島襄 and Ito Takashi 伊藤隆) on this document in the January edition of *Bungei Shunju*. The Bunshun Bunko edition not only includes the document but also Miller's essay, Hando's aforementioned preface and the aforementioned commentaries by four historians. Although the four commentators generally gave a favorable view of Emperor Hirohito, the books listed below take a critical look toward Emperor Hirohito's involvement in the Sino-Japanese and Pacific Wars.

Fujiwara Akira 藤原彰, Awaya Kentaro 粟屋憲太郎, Yoshida Yutaka 吉田裕, Yamada Akira 山田朗. Tettei Kensho: Showa Tenno "Dokuhakuroku"徹底検証——「昭和天皇独白録」. Otsuki Shoten, 1991.

Yoshida Yutaka 吉田裕 .Showa Tenno no Shusenshi 昭和天皇の終戦史.Iwanami Shinsho, 1991.

Higashino Makoto 東野真. Showa Tenno: Futatsu no "Dokuhaku Roku"昭和天皇——二つの「独白録」. NHK Shuppan, 1998.

Yoshida Yuktaka 吉田裕 and Awaya Kentaro 粟屋憲太郎 provide a brief

essay on the reason for the publication of this book which includes the diary (Biboroku 備忘録) of Inada Shuichi 稲田周一 who was Emperor Hirohito's aide.

Masumi Junnosuke 升味準之助. Showa Tenno to sono Jidai(The Life and Times of Emperor Showa).Yamakawa Shuppansha, 1998..

Kinoshita Michio 木下道雄. Sokkin Nishi 側近日誌(A Confidant's Diary). Bungei Shunju, 1990.

This is a diary kept by Emperor Hirohito's senior aide.

Chapters 9 and 10 in the following book on the Japanese telecommunications industry might be relevant for those studying the Sino-Japanese War

Ishihara Fujio 石原藤夫. Kokusai Tsushin no Nihonshi: Shokuminchika Kaisho e Kuto no 99 nen 国際通信の日本史——植民地化解消苦闘の九十九年 (The History of Telecommunications in Japan). Tokai Daigaku Shuppankai, 1999..

The following are some Japanese scholarship that focuses on China during the Sino-Japanese War:

Chapter 4 of Yokoyama Hiroaki 横山宏章. Chuka Minkoku: Kenjin Shihai no Zenseishugi(The Republic of China). Chukoshinsho, 1997.

Chapter 5 written by Nishimura Shigeo 西村茂雄 (Rekishhi kara mita Gendai Chugoku no Seiji Kukan 歴史からみた現代中国の政治空間) in Mori Kazuko 毛里和子 ed. Gendai Chugoku no Kozo Hendo 1: Taikoku Chugoku he no Shiza 現代中国の構造と変動 1 ——大国中国への視座 (Structural Change in Contemporary China Volume 1. China as a Great Power: A Reappraisal. The University of Tokyo Press, 2000.

Chapter 4 written by Soejima Shoichi 副島昭一(Fubyodo Joyaku Teppai to Taigai Nationalism 不平等条約撤廃と対外ナショナリズム), and chapter 7

written by Yasui Sankichi 安井三吉 (Nationalism to Kosenki no Chiiki Kenryoku ナショナリズムと抗戦期の地域権力) in Nishimura Shigeo 西村茂雄 ed. *Gendai Chugoku no Kozo Hendo 3: Nationalism: Rekishi kara no Sekkin 現代中国の構造と変動 3 —— 大国中国への視座 (Structural Change in Contemporary China Volume 3. Chinese Nationalism: Institutional Changes in Republican China)*. The University of Tokyo Press, 2000.

## 6. *The Nanking Atrocities*

The following works provide an excellent overview of the issues and debates concerning the Nanking Atrocities:

Hata Ikuhiko 秦郁彦. "Nanking Atrocities: Fact and Fable." *Japan Echo*, Vol. 25, No. 4 (August 1998): 47-57.

"The Nanking Massacre in Print: A Recent Bibliography," "Japanese Textbook Treatment of the Nanking Massacre." *Japan Echo*, Vol. 25, No. 4 (August 1998): 58-60

This bibliography, among other publications, introduces the following book:

Kasahara Tokushi 笠原十九司. *Nankin Jiken 南京事件*. Iwanami Shinsho, 1997.

Yoshida Yutaka 吉田裕 discusses the relations between international law and the Nanking Incident, and the war experience by Japanese soldiers in his following book:

*Gendai Rekishigaku to Senso Sekinin 現代歴史学と戦争責任 (The War Responsibility in the Study of Contemporary History)*. Aoki Shoten, 1997.

Ishii Itaro's diary (see section 8)

## 7. *Comfort Women*

Ajia Josei Kikin Ianfu Kankei Shiryo Senmon Linkai アジア女性基金  
慰安婦関係資料専門委員会. 「慰安婦問題」調査報告 1999 (Report on  
the Comfort Women Issue, 1999).

This is a report written by the committee in the Asia  
Women's Fund that was in charge of collecting documents on the  
comfort women issue. The documents have been published as  
follows:

Seifu Chosa "Jugun Ianfu" Kankei Shiryo Shusei 政府調査  
「従軍慰安婦」関係資料集成. 5 vols. 1999.

"Ianfu" Kankei Bunken Mokuroku 「慰安婦」関係文献目録 (Guide to  
Documents on the "Comfort Women.") Edited by Josei no tame no  
Ajia Heiwa Kokumin Kikin 女性のためのアジア平和国民基金編.  
Gyosei, 1997.

Hata Ikuhiko 秦郁彦. Ianfu to Senjo no Sei 慰安婦と戦場の性 (Comfort  
Women and Sex in the Battlefield). Shincho Sensho, 1999.

Hata was unfairly treated by the committee (慰安婦関係資料  
専門委員会) that published the aforementioned five-volume  
document on the comfort women. He writes this experience  
in the essay below that should be read with this book.

Jugun Ianfu Shiryoshu 従軍慰安婦資料集. Edited by Yoshimi Yoshiaki  
吉見義明. Otsuki Shoten, 1992.

This volume also provides documents on the comfort women  
issue.

Hata Ikuhiko 秦郁彦. "Ajia Josei Kikin ni Sukuu Shiroari tachi."  
「アジア女性基金」に巣食う白ありたち (The Termites Infesting the  
Asia Women's Fund.) *Shokun* (February 1999): 178-9.

Hatano Sumio 波多野. "Fu no Isan" no Kokufuku: Senso no Densho

to iu koto." *Gaiko Jiho*, February 1998: 67-77.

Hatano not only writes about the comfort women issue, but also public debates in Japan over public memory and over the creation of what became Showa kan (see section 2).

#### 8. *Recent Documents and Diaries on the Sino-Japanese War*

Nitchu Senso: Tai Chugoku Johosen Shiryo 日中戦争——对中国情報戦資料(The Sino Japanese War—Documents on Japan's Intelligence Operations against China). Edited by 粟屋憲太郎 Awaya Kentaro and 茶谷誠一 Chatani Seiichi. Gendai Shiryo Shuppan, 2000.

This ten-volume series includes documents in Japan and the U.S. that deal with Japanese intelligence operations in China from the late 1920s to the Pacific War.

Imoto Kumao 井本熊男. Shina Jihen Sakusen Nisshi 支那事変作戦日誌(The Military Diary on the China Incident). Fuyo Shobo, 1998.

Former China Expeditionary Army Commander Imoto republished his book (*Sakusen Nisshi de Tsuzuru Shina Jihen*) mentioned in the Asada volume with a new title and introduction.

Ishii Itaro Ishii Itaro Nikki 石射猪太郎日記(The Diary of Ishii Itaro). Edited by Ito Takashi 伊藤隆 and 劉傑. Chuo Koronsha, 1993.

Ishii was Director of East Asia Affairs in the Japanese Foreign Ministry during the early period of the Sino-Japanese War. His diary provides valuable information, including those concerning debates among civilian and military officials shortly after the Marco Polo Bridge Incident.

蔡德金編. 周仏海日記(The Diary of Chou Fu-hai). Misuzu Shobo, 1992.

Chou was a high-ranking official in the Wang regime.

Takebe Rokuzo Nikki. 武部六蔵日記(see section 3).

This aforementioned diary covers Takebe's involvement in setting up the North China Development Corporation 北支那開発株式会社 and the Central China Development Corporation 中支那開発株式会社.

Dai Honei Rikugunbu Senso Shidohan 大本営陸軍部戦争指導班(The Imperial Headquarters, Army War Guidance Squad). Kimitsu Senso Nisshi 機密戦争日誌(*Confidential War Diary*), 2 vols. Edited by Gunjishi Gakkai 軍事史学会(The Military History Society of Japan)編. Kinseisha, 1998.

After the National Institute for Defense Studies Library(防衛研究所図書館) finally made these documents accessible to the general public in 1997, this document was published as a two-volume book in 1998. This diary, written by military officers in the War Guidance Squad, provides invaluable insights into what was going on in the Imperial Headquarters from June 1, 1940 to August 1, 1945, including important policy decisions; this two-volume book also includes entries covering August 9-15, 1945 in the confidential military operations diary kept by lieutenant colonel Takeshita Masahiko 竹下正彦, who was internal affairs squad chief in the Military Affairs Section. As pointed out by the three of the editors who wrote a brief overview of this diary (Hara Takeshi 原剛, Takahashi Hisashi 高橋久志, Hatano Sumiio 波多野澄雄), this is a major document that should be used with Sanbo Honbu 参謀本部, ed., *Haisen no Kiroku* 敗戦の記録 The Record of Defeat(Hara Shobo, 1979) and *Sugiyama Memo*. 杉山メモ, 2 vols. (Hara Shobo, 1967).

Yoshida Shigeru Shokan 吉田茂書翰(Letters of Yoshida Shigeru). Edited by Yoshida Shigeru Kinen Jigyo Zaidan 吉田茂記念事業財団. Chuo Koronsha, 1994.

This volume is a collection of letters written by Yoshida Shigeru, diplomat and statesman, including his letters sent to his father-in-law, Makino

Nobuaki, whose diary is listed immediately below.

Makino Nobuaki Nikki 牧野信顯日記(The Diary of Makino Nobuaki). Edited by Ito Takashi 伊藤隆 and 広瀬順皓. Chuo Koronsha, 1990.

Makino, diplomat and statesman, served the Imperial Throne as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal from 1925 to 1935. His diary entries cover from 1921 to 1938.

Zoku Shigemitsu Mamoru Shuki 重光葵手記. Edited by Ito Takashi 伊藤隆 and Watanabe Yukio 渡邊行男. Chuo Koronsha, 1988.

This is a sequel to the volume published in 1987 as *Shigemitsu Mamoru Shuki*. For details regarding this latter volume, see the Asada volume.

Prince Takamatsuomiya 高松宮宣仁. Takamatsunomiya Nikki 高松宮日記 (The Diary of Prince Takamatsunomiya). 8 vols. Chuo Koronsha, 1995-1997.

This eight-volume series is a diary of Prince Takamatsunomiya, Emperor Hirohito's younger brother.

#### 9. *Reference Materials on the Japanese Army and Navy: Organization and Personnel*

Nihon Riku Kaigun Gunjinmei Jiten 日本陸海軍人名辞典(Encyclopedia of Army and Navy Personnel). Edited by Fukukawa Hideki 福川秀樹編著. Fuyo Shobo, 1999.

This volume has biographical data of 5,513 navy and military personnel from the Meiji to Showa period. This volume is quite comprehensive.

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This catalogue is published annually and provides a good overview of history books in Japanese that are in print, including those that have been published most recently. There is a section on Japanese history books for the Showa period. The author and

title indexes for this catalogue are quite useful. (Some large academic book publishers, such as Iwanami Shoten, are not part of this organization that publishes this catalogue; check the membership list at the end of this catalogue if you know the name of the publisher.