



New Asian business journal launched...

The inaugural issue of *Asian Business & Management*, a new international journal designed to promote interaction between academics in Asia and those beyond the region, was published in April.

According to Dr Harukiyo Hasegawa, General Editor of *Asian Business & Management* and Director of Sheffield's Centre for Japanese Studies, the journal will focus on analyses of Asian business from *within* the region.

"The editorial team are committed to the creation of a new paradigm that accommodates social awareness in the study of business and management in Asia, encouraging the inclusion of regional and global issues such as political economy, culture/ethics, the environment, legislation, gender, labour movements, community and peace/democracy."

Publishing peer-reviewed research, the journal is designed as a key resource for academics, researchers, policy-makers and those with an interest in the dynamic forces shaping business and management in Asia. The inaugural issue includes articles on

Japan's role in the East Asia political economy, post-crisis trends in Asian management, the management strategy of Korean firms in China, Taiwanese firms in China and Japanese multinational enterprises.

The journal, which will be published by Palgrave three times a year, has an international editorial board and is associated with the Euro-Asia Management Studies Association, the Japan Society of Business Administration, and the Japan Academy of Labour and Management. Further information, including a free on-line sample issue, is available at www.palgrave-journals.com/abm

■ Dr Harukiyo Hasegawa, general editor of *Asian Business & Management*, discusses a manuscript with the submissions editor, Mrs Susie Tranter.



Contents

New Asian business journal launched	1
Masters student profiles	2
Distance learning	
New Chinese degrees	3
Japan's Ainu:	
Refusing to fade away	4
Studying in Sheffield	
A Chinese perspective	5
Recent graduates	
Where are they now?	6
Getting to know you...	
in Japanese and Korean	7
Rewriting the borders	
Korean women's literature	8
Voice of a woman wronged	
The role of traditional opera	10
Exchange visitors	11
Leverhulme fellow	11
SEAS Spring Ball	12
Why did I study...	
China, Japan, Korea?	13
The disabled in China	
Policy and practice	14
Korea symposium	15
Vodafone guest lecture	15
East Asian open days	16
East Asian Studies degrees	16

masters student profiles



Wang Jin

Wang Jin is enrolled for the MSc in East Asian Business which offers in-depth analysis of the East Asian business environment as well as advanced business

practice. Wang Jin graduated from the School of International Studies at Peking University, generally recognised as China's leading university, in 2000. Following her graduation, she spent a year working for a non-governmental organisation, Business Software Alliance (BSA), which investigates copyright protection for major multi-national software companies. Wang Jin sees her future career as being involved in China's foreign relations. (Wang Jin writes about her experiences in the UK on page 5.)



Greg Bracco

Greg is enrolled for the MA in Chinese Studies, combining intensive Chinese language study with courses on Chinese politics and society.

He completed BA degrees in International Studies and East Asian Studies at Pennsylvania State University and a Master of Liberal Arts degree at Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania. He also took summer courses in Chinese language at Peking and Nanjing Universities, and spent a year at the International Institute of Chinese Medicine in New Mexico. Greg's major interest is in Chinese culture and he would like to do postgraduate research and eventually teach in this area.



Nikki Cripps

Nikki is enrolled in the MSc in Chinese Business/International Relations.

The degree includes intensive language study, modules on aspects of Chinese business and/or international relations, and summer study

at Nanjing University. A Sheffield Hallam University graduate in English literature, Nikki has had substantial teaching experience both in the UK and China, where she spent eighteen months teaching English at Bijie Teachers College in the south-western province of Guizhou. After graduation, Nikki hopes to use her China-related skills in government or an organisation such as the British Council.



Cornelius Medvei

Cornelius, an Oxford graduate in French and German, is studying for the MA in Advanced Chinese Studies.

This new degree, introduced in September 2001, allows students who have already completed a 'conversion' MA in Chinese or equivalent language study to further their Chinese studies. Following his graduation in 1999, Cornelius spent eighteen months in China studying Chinese and teaching English – first in Changzhou and then at the Southeast University in Nanjing. After completing his Masters degree, he would like to return to China to utilise his Chinese-language and related skills.



Daniel Evans

Daniel is enrolled in the MA in Advanced Japanese Studies which is designed to raise to advanced level the language skills, as

well as academic knowledge of Japan, of those who have already learnt a substantial amount of Japanese. While studying English language and literature at Liverpool University, Daniel travelled widely in Europe. Following his graduation in 1998, he went to Japan on the JET (Japanese Exchange and Teaching) programme, where he 'discovered a passion for learning Japanese' and stayed for three years. After completing his Masters degree, he hopes to work in the area of interpreting or translation.

New degree in International Politics and East Asian Studies

A new three year BA degree in International Politics and East Asian Studies will be introduced in October*. The degree is a collaborative venture between the Department of Politics and the School of East Asian Studies.

Students taking the degree will have the chance to combine their interests in broad political issues with more specialised study of East Asia. The degree will include a range of units on the theory and practice of international politics, as well as units examining the political development of China and Japan, and of the region as a whole.

Enquiries to Dr Hugo Dobson
(h.dobson@sheffield.ac.uk,
tel: 0114 222 8437)

* Subject to formal University approval.

Congratulations to...

Chou Chiener (Music Department) who was awarded her PhD – Sheffield's first ever doctorate in the field of Ethnomusicology – in February.



■ Chou Chiener

Dr Chou's dissertation was entitled: 'Nanguan in Contemporary Taiwan: An Ethnomusicological Study of Learning, Performance and Identity'.

New Chinese Masters degrees by Distance learning

Two new Masters degrees by distance learning will be introduced in October*

- The *MSc in Chinese Language, Business and International Relations* will give students the opportunity to study Chinese to intermediate level, as well as to specialise either in Chinese business or in China's international relations.
- The *MSc in Chinese Business and International Relations* will offer a wide range of modules on Chinese business and international relations within their East Asian context. Students have the option to do some elementary Chinese language study if they wish to do so.

The new degrees will be taught through a combination of text and interactive learning materials, supplemented by on-line seminars and face-to-face teaching during residential courses. They will utilise the expertise in distance delivery built up by the Distance Learning Centre during the development of its prize-winning *MA in Advanced Japanese Studies* and *MA in Japanese Language and Society*.

According to Alison Churchill, Programme Director of the Distance Learning Centre: "We already have students all over the world: mostly in Japan, but also in the UK, Europe, Thailand and even Nepal! The *MSc in Chinese Language, Business and International Relations* is designed for those who wish to learn Mandarin Chinese, as well as develop their knowledge of Chinese business or international relations. The *MSc in Chinese Business and International Relations* will enrich the knowledge of people, for example in Southeast Asia, who want to participate in regional and global business with China."

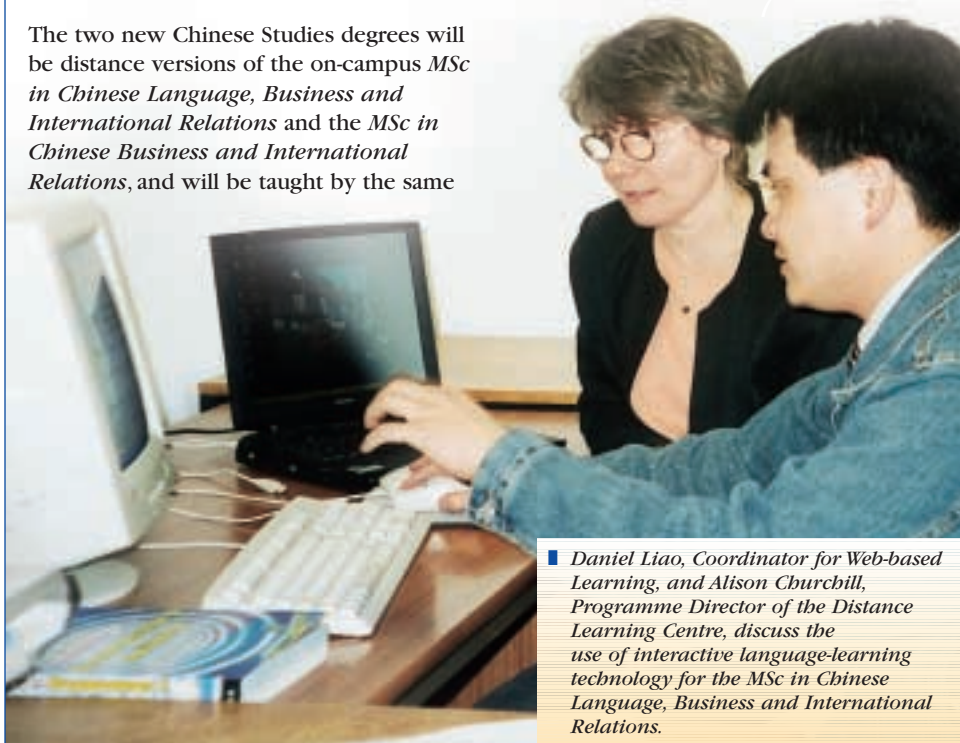
The two new Chinese Studies degrees will be distance versions of the on-campus *MSc in Chinese Language, Business and International Relations* and the *MSc in Chinese Business and International Relations*, and will be taught by the same

Chinese Studies staff members in collaboration with the Distance Learning Centre. Nikki Cripps, one of this year's students in the language-oriented on-campus degree, commented:

"Much of our time is spent studying Chinese – quite intensively! The language tutors are all very able, enthusiastic and approachable. And the diverse areas we study – economics, politics, society and culture – ensure students are equipped with a lot of relevant knowledge by the end of the course."

For further details, see www.seas.ac.uk/DistanceLearning/index.shtml or contact Sali Morris, Distance Learning Centre, School of East Asian Studies, University of Sheffield S10 2TN. Tel: 0114 222 8428, Fax: 0114 222 8432, Email: dlc.seas@sheffield.ac.uk

** Subject to formal University approval.*



■ Daniel Liao, Coordinator for Web-based Learning, and Alison Churchill, Programme Director of the Distance Learning Centre, discuss the use of interactive language-learning technology for the *MSc in Chinese Language, Business and International Relations*.



■ Sir Stephen Gomersall.

Ambassador to Japan visits Sheffield

Sir Stephen Gomersall, HM Ambassador to Japan, presented a lecture on 22 January in the 2001-2002 UK-Japan Business Seminar series. The series is

organised by the UK-Japan Business Research Centre, a joint activity of the International Trade Centre of South Yorkshire (ITCSY) and Sheffield's School of East Asian Studies, and arranged by ITCSY's East Asia Adviser, Mrs Yoshimi McLeod.

Sir Stephen was welcomed to Sheffield not just as HM Ambassador to Japan but as a former student in the School of East Asian Studies. After graduating from Cambridge and entering the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in 1970, Sir Stephen studied Japanese at Sheffield in 1971-72 before taking up his first diplomatic posting at the British Embassy in Tokyo. His distinguished diplomatic career has included two further postings to Tokyo: as Economic Counsellor in 1986-90 and, since 1999, as HM Ambassador. He has also served as Deputy Permanent Representative at the UK Mission to the United Nations, and as Director of International Security at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Sir Stephen spoke on *UK-Japan Relations in the 21st Century* to a large audience which included Mr Makoto Kakebayashi (Director General, JETRO, London), Mr Nigel Tomlinson (Chief Executive of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce and Industry), Mr Haruhiko Kuramochi (Minister at the Japanese Embassy, London), Mr Masahiko Goda (CEO for Europe, Japan Airlines) and Dr Harukiyo Hasegawa (Director of the Centre for Japanese Studies, University of Sheffield), whose organisations sponsored the event.

Dr Richard Siddle is a lecturer in Japanese Studies. He is the author of *Race, Resistance and the Ainu of Japan* (Routledge) and is currently editing, with Professor Glenn D Hook, *Japan and Okinawa: Structure and Subjectivity*, which will be published by Routledge later this year.

Japan's Ainu: Refusing to fade away

Whenever I mention that my main area of research concerns the Ainu people of Japan, a common response is: 'Oh really. But there are hardly any pure Ainu left'. Despite the Social Darwinist assumptions of 'racial extinction' inherent in such comments, the Ainu certainly do exist – and they are making their presence felt.

Why should we listen to the Ainu? First, however marginal they may appear, they have a story of their own that deserves to be told. Secondly, consideration of this story can also tell us much about Japan. In particular, I would argue that the annexation and colonisation of Hokkaido and its original inhabitants is not just a minor sub-theme within the narrow confines of 'Japanese history' but can be located within much broader international contexts of nation and empire building in the late nineteenth century. A third, more contemporary reason for considering the Ainu is for what they can tell us about ethnicity, culture and politics in a post-industrial Japanese society too often seen, even now, as homogeneous.

The Ainu are an indigenous people who live on the island of Hokkaido, with small communities in Tokyo and other major Japanese cities. In their language the word 'Ainu' means 'human being'. Today their number around 25,000 and, while their situation has improved considerably since the 1970s, they remain an impoverished and marginalized population within a highly affluent Japanese society. Surveys since the 1960s show that Ainu are generally poorer than their Japanese neighbours and are disproportionately employed in farming, fishing and tourism. Levels of alcoholism and divorce, often exacerbated by economic stress, remain high. Their rate of educational advancement is lower (though



■ *Ainu participants in the Ashiri Chep Nomi (Ceremony to Welcome the New Salmon), Sapporo.*

improving) while reliance on welfare remains over double that of other Hokkaido residents.

The current situation of the Ainu people is a direct consequence of the colonisation and settlement of their homeland by the Japanese state after 1869. Their history reads like that of other indigenous peoples around the world – dispossession, marginalisation and despair under a colonial regime. Hokkaido *is* a colony however much the past is disguised through narratives of *kaitaku* (development) and the pioneer spirit taming the 'wilderness'. What was wilderness for the immigrants was home to the Ainu.

The situation of the Ainu today is not one of a 'traditional' culture facing the threat of extinction. There are no



■ *The Ainu delegation to the United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations, Geneva, 1993 (UN Year of the World's Indigenous People). (From left) Giichi Nomura (Chairman of the Ainu Association of Hokkaido), Richard Siddle (reading the statement), Noboru Yoshida.*

isolated or shrinking enclaves of Ainu stubbornly persisting in hunting and gathering. In fact, Ainu culture has never really existed in total isolation and has been deeply influenced by contacts with the Japanese. Modern Ainu share their ancestral homeland with around five million descendants of Japanese immigrants. The modernisation and industrialisation that have made Japan so successful has ensured that the 'traditional' lifestyle of the Ainu has been destroyed as thoroughly as the 'traditional' customs of their Japanese neighbours. On the surface, Ainu now live in the same way as their Japanese neighbours and speak Japanese.

Nevertheless, many Ainu do not feel 'Japanese' and seek the expression of their difference through a reinterpretation of their cultural heritage – crafts, dance, ceremonies, language – in a form suitable for the contemporary age. This expression of cultural identity is explicitly linked to the new Ainu political movements which have arisen since the 1970s and, in common with those of indigenous peoples elsewhere, are demanding land rights or other forms of compensation for their dispossession.

In 1997, the government passed the Ainu Cultural Promotion Act, officially recognising Japan as a multicultural society. Despite being greeted as an 'epoch-making' event, though, the effects of this legislation have been to derail the political movement and to restrict Ainu within the confines of the state version of 'authentic' Ainu culture – a stereotyped 'traditional' niche that threatens to deny them a contemporary existence.

Joanna Elfving-Hwang receives Peter Carnell Memorial Award

The second Peter Carnell Memorial Award has been awarded to Joanna Elfving-Hwang, a PhD student in the School of East Asian Studies. The award was presented by Peter Carnell's widow, Mrs Jean Carnell, on 30 January at a ceremony in the University Librarian's Office. Joanna used the award in February-March to support a research trip to Korea as part of her PhD research on representations of the 'feminine' in 1990s South Korean women's literature. (Joanna discusses her research on page 8.)

The biennial Peter Carnell Memorial Award was founded by colleagues and friends of the late Peter Carnell, a senior member of the Sheffield University Library staff, following his untimely death in 1996. Its aim is to support and encourage younger members of the University in their research interests or in undertaking a particular project, an aim very much in keeping with Peter's reputation.

Peter's career in the Sheffield University Library began in 1962, as a SCOUNL (Society of College, National and University Libraries) graduate trainee. After qualifying in librarianship, he returned to work in the Cataloguing Department. By the time automated systems were introduced, Peter was already Chief Cataloguer with supervisory responsibilities in the areas of acquisitions and periodicals, as well as cataloguing and classification.

It is particularly appropriate that the award should have been offered this year within the School of East Asian Studies. As Chief Cataloguer, Peter was a driving force behind the development of the Japanese library collection from the early days of the Centre for Japanese Studies, and took on the same role with the Korean collection when Korean Studies began some years later. Peter was the type of person for whom no enquiry was too much trouble, as early East Asian Studies students attest.



■ (From left) Professor Tim Wright (Chair of the School of East Asian Studies), Mrs Jean Carnell, Joanna Elfving-Hwang, Mr Michael Hannon (Sheffield University Librarian).

Living and studying in Sheffield: A Chinese perspective

Wang Jin

Wang Jin is a graduate of the School of International Studies at Peking University. She arrived in Britain in September last year to study for an MSc in East Asian Business. Here she writes about her life in Sheffield.

This is the first time I've been away from China. Before I arrived, I could only imagine what life would be like in a different country. And when the plane landed at Heathrow, I knew that my imagination would soon become reality.

I can clearly remember my first weekend in Sheffield. I went to the city centre but couldn't find my way back home. Just as I was starting to get worried, an elderly lady came up to me. She smiled and asked me whether I was lost. Then she showed me the way to the bus; I was deeply impressed by her kindness.

I feel very comfortable living in Sheffield, which seems very quiet compared with Beijing. But sometimes I get homesick, especially when I can't get my favourite food and when the weather isn't very good. The first time I bought fish and chips I thought it was delicious, but when I had it for the second and third time I really had trouble finishing it! The weather in Britain is the most unpredictable thing I've come across in my whole life. Sometimes, you can go through spring, summer, autumn and winter in just one day – and experience rain, cloud, wind and sunny weather within one hour. The most interesting thing is that, according to my observation, Sunday is always gloomy. Maybe God creates this special day to comfort people after a week's hard work!

There is one thing that I've found quite different from China: English people love going to the pub. Young people dance – middle-aged people chat – hence the English saying that great ideas come from the pub. In China, food is very central to our culture, and people gather together mainly for a meal. Eating, drinking and chatting in restaurants are major Chinese social activities.

At the University of Sheffield, where I'm studying East Asian business, I'm experiencing a completely different educational system from that in China. When I was an undergraduate at Peking University, there were seldom student

seminars and, in most cases, I just listened to what the lecturer told me. At Sheffield, students have very intensive discussions with lecturers in class. These have opened my mind and inspired my imagination. Moreover the lecturers are very knowledgeable and I have learnt a lot from them.

As an overseas student from China, I was very surprised and happy to find so many scholars and students interested in China's society, politics and economy, as well as in the Chinese language. This reflects the recent development of communications between China and Britain, and the fact that China has been attracting more attention from around the world.

I've also been to several other cities in the UK, including London, Oxford and Cambridge. I think that London is beyond question the most attractive city in Britain – I was very impressed by the beautiful architecture and the art in the National Gallery. The tours of Oxford and Cambridge inspired me to develop both my research interests and my future career.

Time passes very quickly and my postgraduate studies at Sheffield will come to an end in June. Although I'm very busy every day with my studies, it's worth it when I see what I have learned.



■ Wang Jin (left) pictured with Tom Pritchard and Clare Moonan, two of her fellow students in the MSc in East Asian Business degree.

Recent Graduates

Where are they now?

China – Suzhou University

Alice Gartland (BA in East Asian Studies, 2001)

Having gained a place on the PGDL (Post Graduate Diploma in Law) at Nottingham Law School, I decided to take a year out after I finished my East Asian Studies degree. Last September I started work as Marketing Executive for the London law firm, Davies Arnold Cooper, where I was involved with the firm's marketing strategy.

Since February I've been studying Chinese at Suzhou University – a bit over an hour by train from Shanghai. My classmates are from around the world and it's very interesting to get a non-British perspective on the country. This is not my first time in China – in 1996 I spent six months teaching English in Suzhou as part of my 'gap year' – and being back here is fascinating. From pollution to prostitution: the issues that we discussed during my East Asian Studies degree are everywhere.

In the evenings and at weekends I'm teaching English and meeting a variety of people involved in business initiatives. The consequences of the new economy affect every level of society and it's clear that law will play a key role in China's future. Eventually I hope to combine my interest and experiences in Asia with a legal career – and return to China. More importantly I really like the beer and noodles!



■ Alice Gartland at her graduation last year.

The UK – LG Electronics

Sarah Newman (BA in Korean Studies and Business Studies, 2000)

I currently work for the UK subsidiary of the Korean company, LG Electronics, in Slough. I am the White Goods Marketing Executive for all domestic appliances, which means I organise product launches, advertising campaigns and sales promotions for dishwashers, washing machines, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and microwaves. Presently I am working on the Networked Appliances Project which involves a £1 million PR launch for four appliances which are Internet-enabled and can be accessed and controlled remotely.

Life at LG is extremely hectic. Each year the company is expanding its resources, product range, market share and sales targets – our brand awareness more than quadrupled last year. This was partly due to the sponsorship of Leicester City Football Club, the LG Snooker Cup, The TRIC Awards and the winning boat in the BT Global Challenge.

Between 30% and 40% of the workforce here is Korean, so my knowledge of the Korean language and people certainly comes in handy. Also, working in an Asian company can be very different from Western organisations; living and working in Korea gave me an excellent understanding of business and social cultures. Although it's hard work and we all spend far too long in the office, I wouldn't change it for the world!



■ Sarah Newman at an LG product launch.

Japan – Wakayama

Alexander van Rees (BA in East Asian Studies, 2000)

For the past eighteen months I've been teaching English in the Japanese Government's JET (Japanese Exchange and Teaching) programme. I live and work in a city called Wakayama – located an hour south of Osaka and about half the size of Sheffield. Along with four other Assistant Language Teachers (ALT), I work for the local City Board of Education – and teach students from the age of 12 to 15 in three junior high schools.

Living and working in Japan has been an eye opening experience. Although I'd previously lived in Japan for a year as an exchange student, this experience has been more rewarding. I'm more integrated into the Japanese working routine – with all the benefits and downsides that this can bring.

Before I started teaching in Japan, my image of the education system was one of quietly diligent students who produced some of the best comparative test scores in the world for educational attainment. While this might be true of the top private schools (at least so I hear), in the State system I've encountered students who are clearly dissatisfied with the system of teaching – and teachers who seem unable to respond to the ensuing breakdown in discipline. Only time will tell if students can channel their rebelliousness to more creative ends.



■ Alexander van Rees teaching English to one of his classes in Wakayama.

'Getting to know you'

– in Japanese and Korean



■ Miyuki Nagai and Dr Hugo Dobson (back) talk to students at St Ambrose College in Altrincham.

- As part of the *Japan 2001* activities, St. Ambrose College in Altrincham (Cheshire) held a fortnight-long 'Experience Japan' festival in November. Students in years 7-9 had Japanese language classes on 13 November with Sheffield University's Eleanor Spivey and Miyuki Nagai, learning their names and how to exchange greetings in Japanese. Dr Hugo Dobson gave four sixth form groups a class on how people in Japan and the West have traditionally viewed each other. According to the school's deputy headmaster, Mr P J Howard, the boys now proudly greet him in Japanese!
- A group of Year 10 students from Wales High School in Sheffield visited the University on 20 February, accompanied by their history teacher Mr Gareth Hughes. Following a class project on the Korean War, Mr Hughes had encouraged his students to keep up their study of Korean society and culture, introducing them to e-mail pen pals at Panp'o High School in Seoul. The students also participated in an essay competition organized by the *Times Education Supplement* and the Embassy of the Republic of Korea, writing essays on the 2002 Korea-Japan World Cup and on Korea in the world. Mr Hughes won first prize in the teachers' category competition to design a Korean history course for the secondary school curriculum.

As part of their visit to Sheffield, the young students had a Korean language class with Ms Domi Kim of the Centre for Korean Studies. On a subsequent visit to the Korean Embassy in London, our young visitors surprised the Embassy staff by introducing themselves in Korean: "How are you? My name is Michael and I'm from Sheffield. Nice to meet you!"

Student captains winning rugby team

Cat Brian, a final-year Chinese Studies student, captained the Sheffield University Ladies' Rugby Team to win the 2001-2002 BUSA (British Universities Sports Association) Shield competition. Having won the regional league with some ease, the team's subsequent victories against Cardiff, Liverpool and Birmingham put them in the final against Cheltenham & Gloucester who had previously not conceded a single point. Sheffield subsequently beat the favourites 12-8 in the final, held in London over Easter, with Cat scoring the winning try (which was subsequently converted) in the final five minutes.

Cat started playing rugby while still at school, first joining the Ripon Ladies' Rugby Club. "I like rugby because it's a contact team sport that uses all sorts of skills: a quick head, 'good hands', pace, strength and stamina. The position of fly-half, which I play, gives you lots of opportunities to be dynamic - to create play between the backs and forwards, and instigate the moves that result in tries.

"Combining rugby with Chinese Studies has certainly been a challenge, especially in my final year. Somehow I've managed to juggle them, and hope to advance further with both after I graduate in July."



■ Cat Brian (holding the BUSA Shield) pictured with some of her team-mates.

Alumni search

We are compiling a listing of former students (undergraduate and postgraduate, including distance learning) in the School of East Asian Studies, formerly the Centre for Japanese Studies. If you studied in one of our programmes, we would very much like to hear from you. Please contact Dr Peter Matanle at p.matanle@sheffield.ac.uk

Workshop on Japan at FCO

A one-day workshop entitled *Japan's Pursuit of a Human Security Agenda* was held at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London on 21 March. The workshop was organised by Dr Hugo Dobson, Japanese Studies lecturer in the School of East Asian Studies, and Dr Julie Gilson, a Sheffield PhD graduate who now lectures at the University of Birmingham, on behalf of the British Association of Japanese Studies (BAJS) in collaboration with the FCO. It had financial support from Japan 2001 and the Japan Foundation Endowment Committee (JFEC).

According to Dr Dobson: "The word 'security' is controversial and in recent years its meaning has changed dramatically. Whereas security was once concerned chiefly with the maintenance of armed forces and military solutions to a nation-state's problems, today the word has a broader meaning. To this end, both the United Nations and the Japanese Government have promoted a 'human security' agenda that emphasizes the role of both state and non-state actors, the protection of human rights, humanitarian intervention, human welfare, and sustainable development."

The workshop brought together senior scholars, postgraduate students, diplomats and non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives from a range of backgrounds. Following an opening speech by His Excellency Mr Masaki Orita, Japan's Ambassador in London, sessions examined, first, the role of NGOs and the Japanese government; and second, issues including human rights and refugees.

Speakers included Ms Phillida Purvis of Links Japan; Ms Kuroda Kaori of the Asia Foundation, Japan Office; Mr Glyn Ford, MEP for the South-West of England; Dr Bert Edström of Göteborg University, Sweden; Professor Ian Neary of Essex University; Ms Mieko Fujioka of the International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism; Ms Yukie Osa of the Association for Aid and Relief, Japan; and Mr Andy Rutherford of One World Action.

The papers presented at the workshop will be published in a special edition of *Japan Forum* (the BAJS official journal), edited by Drs Gilson and Dobson.

Rewriting the Borders of Literary Femaleness –

Redefining 'Femininity'

in 1990s South Korean Women's Literature

Joanna Elfving-Hwang

Joanna Elfving-Hwang is a PhD student in the School of East Asian Studies. She recently carried out research in South Korea, funded by the second Peter Carnell Memorial Award (see page 5) and a Daesan Foundation grant. Here Joanna discusses her PhD research.

My research analyses the representation of 'femininity' in the selected works of four contemporary Korean women writers – Chôn Kyông-nin, Ha Sông-nan, Kim In-suk and Ūn Hui-gyông – as representative works of the so-called 'new generation' (*sinsedae*) of 1990s literature. South Korean women's literature is still a rather obscure topic in the field of Korean studies, and research by 'Western' academics in English is notable only for its

absence. My research project addresses this particular gap and, as such, is the first of its kind outside South Korea.

Literary critic Josephine Donovan has argued that, even if William Shakespeare had had a sister of equal literary genius, she would never have become a famous writer. The reason for this would not only have been the prevailing perception of women's inferior intelligence, which naturally prejudiced their writings even before publication. The same pattern of exclusion of women from literary activities was repeated throughout the histories of European and East Asian societies, and South Korea was no exception. Those rare South Korean women who had access to education were discouraged from writing,

Korea Foundation celebrates tenth anniversary

The Korea Foundation, the principal Korean funding body for the overseas development of Korean Studies, celebrated its Tenth Anniversary by hosting a two-day conference on 13-14 December. Invitees to the conference, *Korea's Interface with the World: Past, Present and Future*, included Dr James H Grayson, Director of the Centre for Korean Studies, who was discussant at the session on Korea's perceptions of the world outside its boundaries.

The conference, held at the Seoul Kyoyuk Munhwa Hoekwan, covered a diverse range of topics including 'Changing Images of Korea: Historical Vignettes', 'Contemporary Perceptions of Korea', 'Korea's Perceptions of the World Outside', 'Competing Paradigms of Korean Studies Development', 'Politics of Culture in the

Internet Age', and 'The Role of Foundations in Cultural and Academic Exchanges'.

On the first evening of the conference, President Kim Daejung hosted a dinner for conference delegates at his State Residence, Ch'ongwa-dae. (See photo.)

At the conference's closing ceremony, Dr Lee In-ho, Director of the Korea Foundation, honoured several European and North American academics for their contribution to the development of Korean Studies. Three were singled out for particular attention – Sheffield University's Dr James H Grayson, Professor Emeritus Martina Deuchler (formerly of SOAS), and Donald P Gregg, Chairman of the Korea Society in New York – and were awarded special plates with citations 'for their contributions in promoting Korea's image and its studies'.

■ *South Korean President Kim Daejung greets Dr James H Grayson, Director of the Centre for Korean Studies, before the conference dinner at the President's State Residence Ch'o'ngwa-dae*

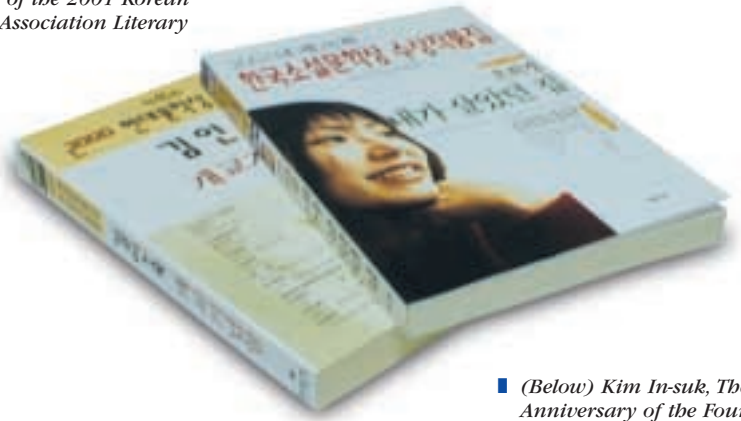
and until recently women writers were rather dismissively referred to as *yoryu chakka*, which literally means 'writers of the female species'.

Although Korean women writers have produced literary works since the Choson dynasty (1392-1910), it was only in the 1970s that they truly achieved both critical and commercial success. In the 1990s a new group of literary women emerged whose popularity has elevated them to 'semi-celebrity' status in South Korea. These women are often referred to as 'new generation' (*sinsedae*) writers, who are experimenting with new kinds of topics and forms of expression, and crossing the boundaries of what was traditionally considered as 'good literature'. Because these 'border crossings' sometimes involve topics focusing on women's private lives, many male critics claim that the *sinsedae* writers are simply being explicit and vulgar.

My research aims to show that, in reality, this crossing of borders from the conventional limits of perceived 'good literature' liberates the *sinsedae* authors to write in a space located outside the limits of what is considered 'feminine'. Writing in a society which is inherently repressive to women, 'border crossing' is an important narrative strategy by which a neutral space of expression can be created.

Unlike in the past when Korean women were given strict limits within which their

■ (Top) *Ūn Hūi-gyōng, The House I used to Live in* (winner of the 2001 Korean Writers' Association Literary Prize)



self-identities were allowed to develop, the identities of modern day women in Korea are in a constant state of flux. The French literary critic and psychoanalyst Jacques Lacan has argued that gender is a cultural construct and therefore subject to 'fluctuation'. One of the major tasks of my research will be to analyse how the authors *redefine* the term 'feminine' by means of 'border crossings' and what this tells us about the changing status of women in the context of wider society, not only in terms of the legal constitution but in terms of accepted notions of what it means to be a woman. Therefore, the title 'Rewriting the Borders of Literary Femaleness' refers to an analysis of the construction of gendered identities, based on the socially imaged notions of the feminine as seen by the authors analysed

■ (Below) Kim In-suk, *The Anniversary of the Founding of the School* (winner of the 2000 Hyondae Munhak Literary Prize)

in my research, rather than a near-truthful presentation of female reality in 1990s South Korea. The *fictionality* of the works is not being contested but *emphasised*, although this study assumes that literature is, at least to a certain extent, a *reflection* of the authors' perception of reality. The purpose of my research is not to speak *for* Korean women, but to uncover the strategies of resistance by which the limits of femininity are being contested, redefined or perhaps reaffirmed in the texts, in an often-unconscious search for the meaning of 'femininity' in contemporary South Korean society.



Voice of a woman wronged –

The continuing role of traditional opera in Shanghai

Jonathan Stock

Dr Jonathan Stock is a senior lecturer in the Department of Music. He recently undertook field research in Shanghai, funded by a British Academy Small Research Grant, where he conducted interviews and gathered recordings for use in an 'enhanced' CD of Chinese traditional opera. Dr Stock is the author of Musical Creativity in Twentieth-Century China: Abing, His Music, and Its Changing Meanings (University of Rochester Press, 1996).

Many readers will have seen Beijing opera, perhaps in the film *Farewell My Concubine* or performed by a touring ensemble. Its vibrant costumes and face-paint, stylised movements and acrobatics, and insistent clash of gongs and cymbals comprise a common image of the Chinese theatrical tradition. In fact, Beijing opera has a lyrical side too, where graceful heroines are gently but firmly wooed by soft-spoken yet persistent poet-scholars.

The Beijing opera tradition that accounts for so many of our first impressions is just one of some three hundred local and regional opera styles found across China. These traditions run the whole gamut from exorcism theatre to farce, from historical romance to contemporary tragedy, and from shadow puppetry to stylised acrobatics.

Shanghai opera lies toward the contemporary end (its name in Chinese combines *bu*, Shanghai's short name, with *ju*, a generic term for theatre). A recent opera form in Chinese terms, it has a documented history of a little over two centuries and a well-documented history of just under one century. Shanghai opera draws on local folk tunes for its music, and, unlike Beijing opera's concentration on the social elite, historical figures and mythological spirits, its singers most often enact social dramas set in the cities of modern China.

This trend began in 1917 when actor Liu Ziyun premiered his opera *The Bitterness of Divorce*. Liu's material came from a prominent legal case involving the inexorable fall of a woman into bad ways after she divorced her under-performing husband. The moral is tabloid not broadsheet, but the story suited Shanghai opera's naturalistic exploration

of domestic tensions and its concentration on the voices of the socially powerless.

Western film and drama was a second source for Shanghai opera. The 1940 film *Waterloo Bridge*, starring Vivien Leigh and Robert Taylor, was quickly converted into a Shanghai opera, as were plays by Wilde, Dumas and Shakespeare. The popular reputation of Chinese playwright Cao Yu, who wrote in the genre of Western-style spoken plays, must certainly have benefited from the huge publicity brought to his claustrophobic tragedy *Thunderstorm* by its rendition in 1936 as a Shanghai opera, at a time when Western-style drama performances were few and far between in Shanghai. For its part, Cao's drama again provided the contemporary, domestic setting and the maltreated women whose voices could become so moving in musical performance.

Although the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949 is often portrayed as a breakpoint in Chinese history, operas after 1949 further intensified these characteristics. One of the best Shanghai operas of the 1950s was *The Luoban Coin*, a tale that explores parallels in the lives of mother and daughter. The daughter's story, set post-1949, proceeds

■ Dr Jonathan Stock



primarily through action toward a happy conclusion while the mother's tale, set pre-1949, develops through musical reflection and avoids an easy resolution. Overlaps between the two tie them together, such as the coincidental receipt by each woman of an antique coin as a love token. Designed to show how the PRC's new Marriage Law protected the interests of rural women, the opera is memorable today for the moving vocal soliloquies of the mistreated mother, acted by Ding Shi'e.

There has been considerable musical and social change over the eighty-five years since Liu Ziyun's innovation, and Shanghai operas reflect these changes. In this respect, Shanghai opera is a fast-changing tradition compared with the better-known Beijing style. Yet even recent Shanghai operas, like Yu Yonghe's open-ended drama *The Jeans-Selling Girl*, which presents the story of a young Shanghai private trader torn between professional success and two men (neither one able to accept her success), retain the focus on the heartfelt sounds of a woman in a hard place. As such – with its interwoven continuities and changes – Shanghai opera forms an illuminating window into the contemporary Chinese world.

■ Actress Wang Banmei (centre) with two younger performers. Great World Huju Troupe, Shanghai (September 1997).



Exchange visitors do Sheffield courses



Students enrolled in the *Contemporary Chinese Society* module last semester were delighted to share their seminar discussions with two visiting scholars from China, Yin Jun and Zhou Jing. The two visitors participated in the module to improve their English-language skills in discussing and writing about contemporary China. They came to Sheffield on this year's exchange between Sheffield University and the Chinese Ministry of Education.

Yin Jun, who graduated from Nanjing Normal University, is an admissions officer at Nanjing University's Institute for International Studies. She was already known to several of the *Contemporary Chinese Society* students who had spent their 2000-2001 'study abroad' year in Nanjing. Yin Jun's year in Sheffield has given her the opportunity to participate in courses on American and Japanese politics and on Korean culture. During the Spring semester she has also been teaching Spoken Chinese in the Chinese language programme.

Zhou Jing, a graduate of Beijing Foreign Studies University, is a project officer in the Ministry of Education in Beijing.

Before coming to Sheffield, she was involved in the preparation of teaching materials, particularly the 'One Earth' environmental project, for school children. The materials she helped design are used in both regular schools and distance education programmes. At Sheffield, Zhou Jing has studied courses on Chinese foreign policy and Japanese management, as well as some MBA courses in the School of Management.

Under the exchange arrangements between Sheffield University and the Chinese Ministry of Education, ten Chinese scholars come to Sheffield each year and Sheffield's second year Chinese-language students spend a year doing intensive language study at Nanjing University as part of their four-year Chinese Studies degree. The Chinese participants in the 2001-2002 exchange come from universities and government ministries in widely dispersed provinces of China: from Liaoning in the northeast to Guizhou and Guangxi in the south.

■ Yin Jun (left) and Zhou Jing.

Leverhulme Fellow in Korean music



■ Dr Inok Paek playing the kayagum

Dr Inok Paek has joined the Department of Music for three years as postdoctoral research fellow funded by the Leverhulme Trust. She holds two degrees in music from Seoul National University and a PhD in ethnomusicology from the Queen's University of Belfast, and has previously held research and/or teaching posts at Queen's University Belfast, Sheffield University, the University of Newcastle and University College Northampton.

Dr Paek's ongoing research on the transmission processes of, and identity building through, traditional music in contemporary Korea has been published in a number of journals, including the *Korea Journal*, *Umak kyoyuk (Music Education)*, *Journal of the ISME* (International Society of Music Education) and *CHIME* (Journal of the European Foundation for Chinese Music Research). She is currently editor of *Journal of the ISME*.

Dr Paek's Leverhulme project is entitled 'Living Tradition: The *kayagum* zither in contemporary Korea and northeastern China'. It will explore how politicians, educationalists, the intelligentsia, musicians and ordinary people in three contemporary societies with dissimilar cultural and political orientations (South Korea, North Korea and the Korean community in Yanbian, northeastern China) utilise this particular form of traditional music. The research will include both archival work and field research in South and North Korea, as well as in northeastern China.

According to Dr Paek: "The Korean twelve-stringed zither *kayagum* is an instrument of unique historical symbolism for Koreans. Still significant as a medium for traditional performance, *kayagum* music offers a repertory diverse enough to reflect key characteristics of each of the three locations I am researching."

A professional performer of the *kayagum*, Dr Paek has performed widely in Europe and the USA, made several radio and television broadcasts and also been featured on a number of commercial recordings and videos.

SEAS Spring Ball

The School of East Asian Studies Ball has become an annual event following the success of the 2000 and 2001 balls. This year's function - designated the 2002 Spring Ball - was held at the Canton Orchard Restaurant on 25 April.

Organised by Chinese Studies students Richard Lamb and Sally Powell, the ball attracted students from first to final year, as well as postgraduates and a number of staff members. The Chinese banquet and disco were enjoyed by all, but especially by those who won one of the door prizes which ranged from a bottle of champagne to a generous donation by STA Travel.



why did I study... China, Japan, Korea?

Like students, 'Western' academic specialists on China, Japan and Korea are often asked how they came to be interested in – and study – the language and society of China, Japan or Korea. We asked five School of East Asian Studies staff members this question...

Dr Sarah Dauncey, Coordinator of the Chinese Language Programme

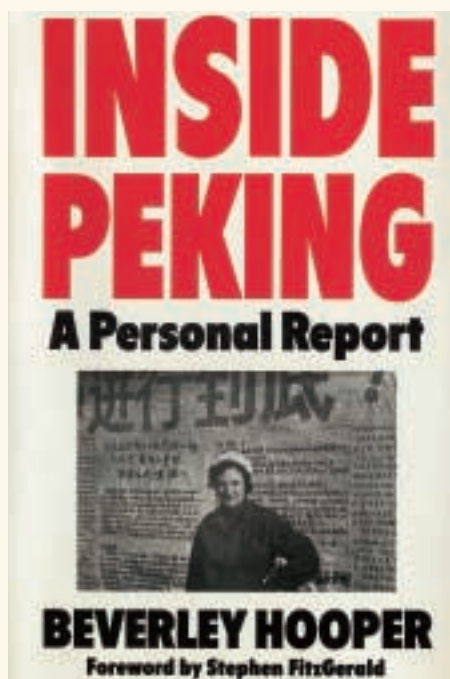
It was one of those days that really changed my life. My A-Level French teacher was talking to us about university options. I'd already filled out my application forms to study French and Geography, but something she said sparked my imagination. *"Going to university," she said, "is a fabulous opportunity to study something unusual, something a bit crazy, something like... Chinese!"* And it just clicked. I was already intrigued by the 'mysterious East' and its ancient history, I loved foreign languages, I loved Chinese food and, what's more, there was the opportunity to go China and live there for a year. I immediately changed my application form and haven't look back since!

Dr Judith Cherry MBE, Leverhulme Fellow in Korean Studies

I came to Korean Studies by a roundabout route. After graduating from Durham with a degree in Chinese, I went to Seoul to study Korean for a year. Although my plan was just to learn another Asian language before doing an MA in Librarianship at Sheffield, I fell in love with Korea and its people. When I came back to Sheffield and began my MA, I started teaching Korean on a voluntary basis in the Centre for Japanese Studies... *One thing led to another and 22 years later (including four years working for an investment bank in New York, Tokyo and Seoul) I'm still here, teaching and researching Korean Studies – and still passionate about Korea!*

Dr Hugo Dobson, Lecturer in Japanese Studies

The reasons for what we do are often more random than planned. I studied international history as an undergraduate and was originally interested in Nazi foreign policy. At the same time *my brother was in Japan on a Monbusbo scholarship and kept coming back with*



■ *Beverley Hooper wrote about her experience as a student in China in her book Inside Peking (London: MacDonald & Janes, 1979).*

fascinating stories. My choice of modules began to reflect this influence – modern Japanese history and a dissertation on relations between Japan and Nazi Germany. Then, while I was in Japan learning the language, a debate on Japan's participation in peacekeeping operations was raging and I shifted the focus of my PhD from diplomatic history to more contemporary issues.

Professor Beverley Hooper, Professor of Chinese Studies

I already had a postgraduate history degree and started studying Chinese out of curiosity – in Australia – after the Government recognized the People's Republic of China in 1972. China was getting a lot of publicity and there was a general feeling that not enough Australians knew Chinese or anything about the country. Then in 1975 *I was awarded an exchange scholarship to live and study in Peking (Beijing) – there were very few 'foreigners' in China*

at that time – and I guess I was 'booked'. I subsequently did a PhD in modern Chinese history back in Australia... and I've been researching and teaching on China ever since.

Dr Richard Siddle, Lecturer in Japanese Studies

I arrived in Japan in 1982 at the age of 22, stepping off the boat in Yokohama from the (then) Soviet Union. I intended to stay just long enough to earn sufficient money by teaching English to continue travelling to Australia. Maybe a year or so, I thought. Seven wonderful years later I finally left Japan to return to university in Sheffield. What was supposed to be an MA to consolidate my language skills led instead to a PhD and the ability to understand Japan in new ways. Now I hope to pass on some of this understanding in my academic career. *So beware: what may initially be only a passing interest may turn into a lifelong passion!*



■ *Sarah Dauncey works on a Chinese landscape painting in her room at the People's University in Beijing during her 'study year abroad' in 1989-90.*

The disabled in China: Policy and practice

Ruby Chau



Dr Ruby Chau is a lecturer in Applied Research in Health and Social Care in the Department of Sociological Studies. She has a professional background as a social worker and in 2000 obtained her PhD from the University of Sheffield on 'Welfare Mix in Socialist China'. Dr Chau has published a number of journal articles on social welfare and people with learning difficulties in China.

According to official estimates, China has over 51 million disabled people (Table 1). While little was done for China's disabled in the pre-revolutionary period – and even during the Mao era – they have received substantial attention from the government since the 1980s (Table 2). This has coincided with greater worldwide attention to the disabled, particularly during the International Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992).

The rights of disabled people were incorporated into the Chinese Constitution in 1982. Article 45 states: 'Citizens of the PRC have the right to material assistance from the state and society when they are old, ill or disabled...The state and society help make arrangements for the work, livelihood and education of the blind, deaf-mute and other handicapped persons'.

There have been two major reasons for the government's intervention. One is the potential social and economic burden posed by the substantial number of disabled people. The second is the declared need to utilise disabled people's potential to make a contribution to the rapidly expanding economy.

Policies towards disabled people therefore aim to promote their self-reliance and to actively involve them in the labour market. Special education has been expanded to cover pre-school, primary, secondary and adult education, with vocational

training as an integral part at every stage. Community based services including vocational advice, rehabilitation programmes, and mixed social and vocational training workshops have been developed for disabled groups.

The Government uses both carrot and stick approaches to urge enterprises to employ the disabled. Tax exemptions are offered to those enterprises that employ a certain percentage (30% or more on average) of disabled people. Enterprises failing to recruit the minimum number of disabled people (varying from 0.7% to 1.5% of their work force) have to contribute to the Disabled People's Employment Fund.

The implementation of government policies is not without difficulties. In the new market-oriented economy, many enterprises are unwilling to employ disabled people lest they undermine productivity. During my field research I found that some enterprises pay nominal wages to disabled people to keep their names on the payroll but do not offer any substantial work. Others simply do not bother to employ disabled people, opting instead to make payments to the Disabled People's Employment Fund. Those disabled people who do manage to get employment often find it difficult to keep up with the pace of their non-disabled co-workers and/or to meet rapidly changing work requirements.

Although the Chinese Government's disability policy has advanced

considerably in the last two decades, there are still a lot of challenges ahead. First, there is still no systematic evaluation of policy measures. Apart from official statistics, very little research has been done to assess actual achievements and gaps between policy and practice. Second, with the general decline of state involvement in social welfare, the government increasingly relies on community resources and enterprises to fund and provide services to disabled people. Whether local communities and enterprises are willing to, and capable of, undertaking these responsibilities is crucial to the success of the official policies. Third, with the emphasis on disabled people's contribution to the market economy, very little attention has been given to those disabled who have little prospect of becoming employable.

Table 1: China's Disabled Population

Type of Disability	Number of People
Speech and hearing	17.70 million
Intellectual	10.17 million
Physical	7.55 million
Visual	7.55 million
Mental	1.94 million
Multiple	6.73 million
Total	51.64 million

Year	Event
1982	Incorporation of rights of disabled people into the Constitution (Article 45)
1986	Introduction of community based services for disabled people
1987	The first national survey on disabled people and their families
1988	Establishment of the China Disabled People's Federation
1988	Formulation of the first Five Year Plan for the Disabled
1990	Introduction of the Disabled People Protection Law
1991	Incorporation of the first Five Year Plan for the Disabled into the Eighth National Five Year Plan
1993	Establishment of a co-ordinating committee on disabled people in the State Council
1994	Promulgation of the Regulations on Education of Persons with Disabilities
1996	Policies on disabled people becoming a standard item in the Ninth National Five Year Plan

Table 2: Disability Policy in the 1980s and 1990s

Vodafone guest lecture

Mr Stewart White, Group Public Policy Director for the Vodafone Group, visited the University on 12 March to present a guest lecture to staff and students, particularly graduate students enrolled in the *MSc in East Asian Business* and undergraduates taking business-oriented modules. Mr White, who has practiced as a lawyer in the telecommunications and broadcasting sectors for the past twenty years, has been closely involved with Vodafone's recent investment in the Japanese mobile phone company J-Phone.

In his presentation, Mr White discussed Vodafone's position in the global market and gave his views on the importance of the Japanese market, the Japanese regulatory environment, and the need for continuing reform. The lecture was recorded as a resource for the School's Distance Learning students who will be able to access it through the Internet.



■ Mr Stewart White (right) answering a question from the audience, watched by Professor Tim Wright and Dr Judith Cherry of the School of East Asian Studies.

CHIME Conference update

A draft programme for the Eighth International Conference on East Asian Music (CHIME), to be held at the University of Sheffield from 26-29 July 2002, is now available on the web at: www.shef.ac.uk/uni/academic/IM/mus/staff/is/chime.html

The conference title is 'Sex, Love, and Romance: Reflections on the Passions in East Asian Music'. Topics range from romanticism and love as represented in opera and stage genres to flirting and courtship in folk songs, and from aspects of gender in East Asian music to the impact of 'holy' passions in ritual and devotional genres in countries like China, Vietnam, Korea and Japan.

The conference convenor is Dr Jonathan Stock, Department of Music, University of Sheffield. Tel: +44-114 222 0483. Email: j.p.j.stock@sheffield.ac.uk

Korea symposium

On 19-20 April, the Korea Economic Institute of America and the Centre for Korean Studies at Sheffield held a symposium entitled *North-South Rapprochement: Two Years On*. Organised by James Foley (Centre for Korean Studies) and Peter Beck (Korea Economic Institute of America), the symposium had financial support from the Embassy of the Republic of Korea, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and Sheffield's School of East Asian Studies.

The keynote address was given by Dr Ra Jong-il, noted political scientist and Republic of Korea Ambassador in the United Kingdom. Individual sessions were held on "The International Context of the Korean Peninsula", "Three Views of North

and South Korean Politics Since the June 15 2000 P'yongyang Summit", "The Economies of North and South Korea: The Progress and Future of Inter-Korean Economic Co-operation" and "The Societies of the Two Koreas: Signs of Change in North and South".

Individual papers were presented by Korea specialists from the UK, Europe, the United States and the Republic of Korea. They included Christopher Hughes (University of Warwick), Michael Cowan (Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London), Aurel Croissant (University of Heidelberg), Rudiger Frank (Humboldt University, Berlin), David Steinberg (Georgetown University), Peter Beck (Korea Economic Institute of America), Katy Oh (Institute of Defence Analysis, Washington), and Lee Duk Haeng (Ministry of Unification, Republic of Korea).

East Asian Studies Open Days

Four Open Days have been held in the School of East Asian Studies this semester for students interesting in enrolling in single and dual degrees in Chinese Studies, Japanese Studies, Korean Studies and East Asian Studies.

Open Days give sixth-formers and others thinking of studying in the School of East Asian Studies the opportunity to talk to lecturers and current students about the degree in which they're interested, as well as to find out about the different types of accommodation available. Many of our Open Day visitors also take the opportunity to check out the facilities in the Student Union – said to be one of the best in country – which helped Sheffield to be voted UK's top university in *The Virgin Alternative Guide to British Universities* in 2000.



■ Eleanor Spivey, East Asian Studies admissions officer, pictured at the April Open Day with Dr Chris Bramall, degree tutor for the BA in East Asian Studies.

East Asian Studies degrees

The School of East Asian Studies offers a wide range of single and dual honours degrees, as well as postgraduate taught and research degrees. For further information, contact SEAS@sheffield.ac.uk or see the School's webpage www.seas.ac.uk

BA degrees

Most degrees involve four years of study. Those marked * take three years.

Single honours

Chinese Studies
Japanese Studies
Korean Studies
East Asian Studies*

Dual honours

Japanese Studies and/Business Studies, Politics, Sociology, Linguistics, History
Japanese Studies with/Korean
Chinese Studies and/Business Studies, Music
Chinese Studies with/Japanese
Korean Studies and/Business Studies, Economics, Linguistics, Music
Korean Studies with/Japanese
East Asian Studies and/Business Studies, Russian Studies, Music*
International Politics and East Asian Studies
Economics with Japanese Studies*

Postgraduate taught degrees

In-house

Diploma/MSc in East Asian Business
MA in Advanced Japanese Studies
Certificate/Diploma/MA in Japanese Language and Society
Diploma/MSc in Chinese Business and International Relations
Diploma/MSc in Chinese Language, Business and International Relations
Certificate/Diploma/MA in Chinese Studies
Certificate/Diploma/MA in Modern Korean Studies

Distance learning

MA in Advanced Japanese Studies
Diploma/MA in Japanese Language and Society
Diploma/MSc in Chinese Business and International Relations
Diploma/MSc in Chinese Language, Business and International Relations

Postgraduate research degrees

PhD supervision is available in a wide range of subject areas on China, Japan, Korea and inter-regional studies.

EastAsia@Sheffield

EastAsia@Sheffield is published by the School of East Asian Studies, with financial assistance from the School of Management.

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Visit our webpage for detailed information on our undergraduate degrees and modules, 'language year abroad', Graduate School, research, staff profiles and other information.