New postgraduate prize commemorates Dr Hu Xiaoling

The School of East Asian Studies has established a prize for the best performance in its taught postgraduate courses. The prize has been set up in memory of Dr Hu, who worked in the School between 2000 and 2008, with the help of a generous donation from her partner, Dr Will McLewin.

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Unfortunately, Dr Hu had to take early retirement on health grounds and for several years bore a serious illness with great courage and good humour. She passed away in January 2012 and is remembered with great affection by all who knew her. Professor Hugo Dobson, head of department, said: ‘Xiaoling is still remembered fondly by everyone in the School who had the pleasure of working with her. Her enthusiasm for life and for her teaching is what we all remember most. It is wonderful to be able to celebrate her life with this award.’

The winner of the inaugural Xiaoling Hu Memorial Prize is Shi Xueni from Nanjing, who graduated from the MA in Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language. Over forty students have graduated from this course since 2010. Many have used their training to win good jobs in China – in classroom teaching and in managerial or editorial positions. Four graduates are teaching in Britain and five are studying for PhDs in leading centres in the US, the UK and Australia.

Xueni recalls having to rack her brains for an essay on ‘Understanding Chinese from the perspective of universal grammar’. But she overcame the challenges and describes her experience of the course as ‘a journey of exploring the unknown’. She learned that ‘the most important thing is always to integrate our own ideas with theoretical evidence or research findings’.

Xueni also greatly enjoyed putting theory into practice through classroom teaching at the Star Mandarin School and St. Patrick’s Catholic Primary School. She said: ‘The experience was extremely valuable because, as beginning Chinese language teachers, we got the chance to examine some of our ideas as well as to get a taste of what it is like teaching Chinese especially to young learners. And this in turn helped us gain a better understanding of the guiding theories.’

Now back in China teaching at Nanjing University, Xueni wants to thank her tutors, who ‘gave us a perfect academic experience and led us through the fantastic adventure’. 

![Shi Xueni](image1.jpg)

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In early 2013 the School welcomed a new head of department, if the word 'new' can apply to a popular staff member already widely known at Sheffield. Professor Hugo Dobson completed his PhD at Sheffield in 1998 and, after a period as a research fellow at the University of Tokyo and then teaching at the University of Kent at Canterbury, rejoined the School as lecturer in the international relations of Japan in 2001. He rose rapidly through the ranks and was promoted to professor in 2008.

Professor Dobson teaches a range of courses on politics and international relations in Japan and East Asia, and has always been very popular with his students, as shown when his inaugural lecture three years ago won a standing ovation from the many students who had come to hear him.

His research, which has been widely published in English and Japanese, focuses on Japan’s relationship with the global community, and he is the world’s leading expert on Japan’s links with bodies such as the G8 and G20. Together with other Sheffield and ex-Sheffield scholars he has written the leading text on Japan’s international relations, Japan’s International Relations: Politics, Economics and Security, the latest edition of which was published in 2012. A second major strand of his research examines how images contribute to our understanding of Japan and the broader international scene; his work on images of Japan in The Simpsons is widely admired.

As for his plans for the School, Professor Dobson said: ‘I’m delighted to take over the reins of the School of East Asian Studies in its fiftieth anniversary year. The department has a proud history and its staff has achieved a great deal over half a century. We began as a department solely concentrating on Japanese Studies, and have since expanded to cover Chinese and Korean Studies. Our continued success over the next fifty years will depend on further breaking down boundaries between the three countries and creating an integrated School of East Asian Studies.’

Joining the School at the beginning of 2014 will be Dr Wei Ziyi. Dr Wei completed a PhD at the Henley Business School at Reading University on the increasingly important topic of Chinese overseas investment. Before that she had obtained a BSc from Tianjin Foreign Studies University and an MSc from Leeds University Business School. Her current research interests include entry and internationalization strategies of Chinese multinational enterprises, and headquarters-subsidiary relationships. At Sheffield, she will contribute to the teaching of China’s economic development and political economy at undergraduate and masters level.

Welcome

Wei Ziyi

Farewell

Professor Zang Xiaowei, who served as head of department between 2008 and 2013, departed in August last year to return to Hong Kong as Dean of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences at City University. At the same time as bearing the burden of the headship, Professor Zang maintained his high research profile in the study of Chinese society. He was particularly well known for his work on Moslems in west China, publishing Islam, Family Life, and Gender Inequality in Urban China in 2011. He had wider interests as well, and edited Understanding Chinese Society, including chapters by leading scholars in East Asia, Australia and the UK, also published by Routledge in 2011. In addition, he writes widely on gender studies and elite sociology, mostly bringing a quantitative approach to bear on the issues.

Dr Vincent Yiu-por Chen also left for Hong Kong at the same time. Dr Chen taught at Sheffield for two years, working on Chinese political economy, with a particular focus on labour issues, and making a major contribution to courses in the key area of Chinese business.

We thank both of them for their contributions to the School and wish them all success in their future careers.

Note on names

Following East Asian convention, the family name precedes the given name/s in Chinese, Japanese and Korean names, unless the particular person uses the Western name order (given name followed by family name) in her/his publications and/or everyday life.

Editor’s note

The views expressed in the articles are those of the individual authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the School and the University. Certain images used in this newsletter are scaled-down, low-resolution images used to illustrate films or books, or to provide critical analysis of the content or artwork of the image. It is believed that these images qualify as fair use under copyright law.
On battleships, Japanese history and world heritage

Dr Mark Pendleton, lecturer in Japanese Studies, researches the social and cultural history of Japan. Here he introduces one part of his new research project on modern ruins and industrial heritage.

In summer 2013, I travelled to Nagasaki as part of a research project on a small island named Hashima. Hashima was an uninhabited rock in the ocean until the late 19th century when undersea coal deposits became a focal point for Japan’s emerging industrialization. The island was purchased by Mitsubishi and rapidly grew in size, with the slag waste from the undersea mine being used to extend the island. Population also expanded, as more workers were needed to service the mine and the island’s growing number of residents.

Hashima was encased in a large concrete sea wall to protect it from the elements, giving it the impression of a battleship riding the waves. A local newspaper accordingly dubbed it Gunkanjima (Battleship Island), a nickname which continues to be used today. In the 1930s and 1940s, the island housed forced labourers from China and Korea. After the war, it was central to Japan’s emergence as an economic superpower. Its population peaked at over 5,000 in the 1950s, making it one of the most densely populated places on earth. By 1974, oil was replacing coal as Japan’s main energy source and as a result the mine was shut down and the island abandoned.

Subsequent interest in the island was sparked by ruins enthusiasts and, after its handing back to the city in 2002, by a civic drive for heritage protection. Hashima is now partially open to commercial tourism and is part of Japan’s UNESCO World Heritage bid ‘The Modern Industrial Heritage Sites in Kyushu and Yamaguchi’, which is being considered for listing in 2015. The island’s role in unresolved historical questions over the use of colonial labour by the Japanese authorities has caused some controversy, with protests by the South Korean government over its nomination.

With me in Nagasaki were collaborators from the universities of Glasgow, Aberystwyth and Worcester, representing a variety of disciplines – geography, earth science, performance studies and visual art. Called ‘The Future of Ruins: Reclaiming Toxicity and Abandonment on Hashima Island’, our research project was funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council as part of its theme on ‘Care for the Future: Thinking Forward through the Past’. This theme is broadly concerned with how humans relate to our position within historical time, or in other words in how we connect the past to the present and the future. We also received support from the Japan Foundation and the Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science.

Our group was interested in exploring several aspects of Hashima’s past, present and future. We wanted to think about how the island’s rapid development and abandonment might help us reflect more broadly about our shared ecological futures. We were also interested in attempting a multi-disciplinary interaction with the site, using a range of methodologies developed from our own disciplines. This involved archival research; field interviews, recordings and data collection; and mappings of the site. We experimented with different forms of research dissemination, including a film that was created by artist collaborator Lee Hassall (Worcester) and a touring performance lecture created out of the joint project under the direction of Hassall and Professor Carl Lavery (Glasgow).

One other objective was to critically interrogate Hashima’s place within Japanese society, particularly how the island was being presented in commercial tourism and world heritage projects. We wanted to think about how you could talk about the past, and the preservation of the past in the present for the future, in ways that did not hide the violent and exploitative elements of history. Ultimately we wondered if it might be possible to imagine a more expanded and complex relationship between ‘natural’ and ‘human’ forms of history, between environmental and social historical processes. This element of the project brought together my research in Japanese social and cultural history with Professor Deborah Dixon’s (Glasgow) and Dr Carina Fearnley’s (Aberystwyth) interests in the relationship between humans and the physical landscape.

The research project was highly collaborative and very productive. In addition to the performance lecture and film, we are currently drafting several journal articles and are in discussions with publishers about a cross-disciplinary book. Expect to see these in coming years. For those interested in exploring some of the ‘work in progress’ materials produced while in Japan and after our return, please visit our research blog at http://futureofruins.wordpress.com/
The School’s graduation ceremony was held on 17 July 2013, and a record number of students were awarded their degrees. Over ninety graduated in the ceremony.

The cohort was excellent in quality as well as quantity, and the head of department, Professor Hugo Dobson, described it as ‘one of the most competitive years in recent memory’. So the achievement of our two prize-winning students was truly exceptional.

The Margaret Daniels Prize was won this year by Norgaile Matuseviciute. Norgaile achieved excellent results in Japanese with first class marks in almost all her modules. Professor Dobson described her as ‘not only academically brilliant but also blessed with charm and social skills’ – on the basis of which she has been an excellent ambassador for the School and University.

Norgaile has been interested in Japan since the age of fourteen, and says she came to Sheffield ‘as it offered a wide choice of subjects and disciplines besides studies of Japan and its language’. In addition to having excellent Japanese, Norgaile also added Chinese and Korean to her portfolio. She spent her year abroad in Osaka and wrote a research paper in Japanese on the article in the Japanese Constitution that renounces war. She was a member of the Social Sciences Faculty Learning and Teaching Forum as it struggled with the implications of the new higher fees. After graduation, Norgaile took up a position with a major Japanese international IT company and in the photograph we can see her with fifteen peers from across the world who started work in the company at the same time.

Max Marzec won the Robert Sloss Prize, again on an almost across-the-board series of first-class results in his modules in the Chinese Studies with German degree. Professor Dobson praised his ‘dedication and passion for the subject’. Outside his work for the degree, Max also took a leading role in organizing the University’s first International Language Festival in 2011, securing coverage on Radio Four and winning a letter of commendation from the Vice-Chancellor.

Language is Max’s passion. He is already fluent in several European languages – and impressed Professor Dobson by starting to learn Icelandic. But he emphasized: ‘Knowing Chinese definitely feels more special than being fluent in any other “popular” language.’ Although learning it is demanding, ‘it is still just a language and a normal means of communication’. Max enjoyed his time at Sheffield and wanted to put in a special word of thanks to Dr Lucille Han, one of our senior language teachers, for her excellent teaching and ‘gigantic contribution’.

We wish our prize winners and all our graduates great success in their careers.

Australian award for Japanese Studies lecturer

Dr Mark Pendleton, who is featured in a number of roles in this newsletter, has won a $1000 prize for his PhD thesis. The Asian Studies Association of Australia (ASAA) President’s prize is for the best doctoral thesis about Asia written at an Australian university. In an extremely strong field, Dr Pendleton’s thesis, ‘Sarin Traces: Memory Texts and Practices in Postwar Japan, 1995-2010’, completed in 2011 at the University of Melbourne, was runner-up in the 2012 competition.

Professor John Ingleson, current President of the ASAA and ‘grandfather’ of Asian Studies in Australia, wrote of Dr Pendleton’s ‘splendid achievement’ in standing out among the large number of ‘truly excellent theses considered by the selection committee’. The judges on the committee were likewise ‘impressed by Mark’s reading of victimhood narratives in worldwide networks and patterns of similar representations’. Sheffield’s Emeritus Professor Beverley Hooper, who was involved in setting up the award while she was ASAA President in the 1990s, said she was delighted to hear of Dr Pendleton’s success.

Dr Pendleton has been invited by Professor Ingleson to receive the award at the next ASAA Conference in Perth in July. He said that plans to publish the thesis were at an advanced stage and he expects the book to come out in 2015.
I knew nothing about Japan, couldn’t speak a word of Japanese, and had no experience of teaching English as a foreign language but, still, August 1988 found me living in a small mountain town on the island of Kyushu, visiting seven or eight junior high schools in the area (one of them with only two students!) and assisting with English lessons. It was only the second year of the Japanese government’s JET (Japan Exchange and Teaching) programme, and many of the students I encountered were laying eyes on a foreigner for the first time. I'd walk into a classroom, on the heels of the regular teacher, and the pressure pot of excitement that the students had become would spew out an overwhelming shrill. Usually, it was great fun, with the students’ joy tangible. No matter how brief or simple the communication, they had managed to make ‘the most’ of their lives!

Fast forward twelve years. I’d become an associate professor at a national university. Now part of my job was to advise students who were planning to become English teachers in secondary schools. How to motivate students became a much-discussed issue. As much as I loved teaching English, and as much as I believed that the world would be a lot better off if more of us were at least bilingual, there was one thing I sometimes heard teachers say to junior high students that seemed to stretch the truth a bit too far. It went something like this: ‘Japan is just one small country. It’s a big world. You’ll have to speak English to make the most of your lives.’ Well, of course, I’d think, a second language could open both avenues and eyes, but weren’t there millions of Japanese leading responsible, meaningful, inspiring lives — full lives — without being able to speak English? Weren’t there lots of ways they could make ‘the most’ of their lives?

I began to imagine a young Japanese boy growing up in the countryside, proud of his rice-growing grandfather, eager to follow in his footsteps, desirous of one day playing an essential role in his small community. I imagined him, in class, calling his teacher out for insisting that somehow he would not be whole if he did not master a foreign tongue. And that became the seed for what I thought might be a ten-page short story.

Only, a strange thing happened as I began to put pen to paper. The first thing I needed to do, I thought, was to depict how much the boy loved the abundant nature of his hometown. The river and the sweetfish his family pulled from it. The cedar-covered mountain behind his grandfather’s house. The tangerines, kumquats, and persimmons. The rice paddies. And then, before I knew it, the boy began writing about those things. And then he was discovering that he had something of the poet inside himself. He began to realize how empowering language could be. And he began to want to learn to speak English. And just like that all my ideas for the story were flipped upside down. The boy would start thinking that the last thing he’d ever need to do was learn to speak a foreign tongue, but then begin to wonder if, without one, a special destiny might be lost. He’d find himself pondering, more and more, how far the street his family lived along extended into the world. He’d still love his grandfather, but now that love would provide the story with its conflict.

That’s the novel Along the Same Street became.

Steve Redford, Along the Same Street: A Novel (Persimmon Dreams Press, 2013)
The phenomenon of K-Pop (Korean pop music) has been one of the major cultural forces sweeping the world over the past decade. It first became a craze in Japan and China, then spread to Europe, especially France. Now it is having a major impact on East Asian Studies at Sheffield.

The number of students wanting to study Korean has gone through the roof. In 2013 record numbers started Korean language – thirty in the Korean Studies degree course, and another thirty from students enrolled in other courses who wish to do some Korean. And we had to turn some away!

Mrs Sukyeon Cho, our leading teacher of Korean, and Director of the Korean language programme, said: ‘K-pop is the biggest factor attracting students to want to discover Korea and Korean. But many students also have studied some Korean history at A level, and have come to understand Korea’s rapid growth and modernization. So they too are keen to acquire knowledge and understanding of the country. Of course, a third group see the business opportunities offered by Korea’s large and growing economy and want to enter a business career and make their fortune.’

Like our students of Chinese and Japanese, those enrolled in the Korean Studies degree spend a year ‘in-country’ in their second year, studying at a Korean university. The rapid increase in numbers, with thirty students going to Korea in September, has meant that the School is working hard to choose a third high quality partner university in Korea, so that we can send smaller groups to each destination – we hope the students there make Korean friends, rather than spend their time with a large group of Sheffield students! While in Korea, students will be able to improve their language skills and to immerse themselves in the country’s culture – and maybe even to catch up with a couple of K-pop stars!

The Lithuanian connection

The School of East Asian Studies attracts students from across the world to study in Sheffield. Recently an increasing number of students from Lithuania have seen Sheffield as the place to study East Asia. At the graduation ceremony, Professor Dobson made a special point of acknowledging the five Lithuanian students who graduated from the School in July 2013, all having performed very well indeed. The Ambassador of Lithuania, Asta Skaisgirytė Liauškienė, recognized the strong link between the School and her country and decided to award certificates recognizing the students’ success, which Professor Dobson presented to them at the ceremony.

What attracts Lithuanian students to Sheffield? Viktorija Belak, who graduated with a first-class degree, said: ‘Other than having amazing teachers to learn from, one of the greatest benefits of studying at the University of Sheffield was the access to its huge base of study materials and literature.’ She also said of the Language Year Abroad that ‘offering the experience of living and studying in Japan for one year has been invaluable.’

One of the other students, Norgaile Matuseviciute (the winner of the Margaret Daniels Prize), also said that her three years in Sheffield (and one in Osaka) ‘have not only contributed to my understanding of the region as a whole, but also led to many unforgettable experiences and valuable friendships in England, Lithuania, and Japan alike.’ She enjoyed the ‘critical thinking and curiosity’ encouraged by British education and said it was a wonderful experience ‘to study in such environment with professors from different academic backgrounds and views’. Her role as treasurer of Sheffield’s Japan Society ‘was an eye-opening experience, that involved entrepreneurship, teamwork, intercultural understanding and creativity. In the course of many cultural and language exchange events it led to friendships that last to this day between the society members and foreign exchange students.’

So the Lithuanian students have made a major contribution to our School’s activities and its student body, and we look forward to continuing to work with this part of the world.
In its first fifty years (1905-55) Sheffield universities for prisoners in the Changi he became a leader in establishing two within weeks, and still only twenty-five. In February 1942, Fisher became a prisoner of war. When British forces in Singapore surrendered to the Japanese in February 1942, Fisher became a prisoner of war. In August 1945 the Pacific War ended, and in January 1946 Fisher returned to Britain, where over the next few years he lectured at Leicester, Aberystwyth and Oxford. He spent the year 1953-54 at Yale University where he was 'one of the ablest scholars... concerned with the Asian Tropics'. In 1959 he became Professor of Geography at Sheffield, where he was a dynamic and enthusiastic teacher and researcher and wrote extensively on South-East Asia and Japan, in particular his 400,000 word book South-East Asia: A Social, Economic and Political Geography.

Like many ex-prisoners of war Fisher suffered psychological damage and had little admiration or affection for Japan and the Japanese; until, in 1961, a social meeting led to a profound change of attitude. At the annual dinner of the Geographical Association Fisher found himself seated next to the Japanese Ambassador Ono Katsumi. In their conversation Fisher showed a detailed knowledge of Japan and, when pressed, mentioned his experience as a prisoner. The Ambassador then invited him to visit Japan as an official guest. That autumn he spent a month touring major cities and rural areas, and meeting a wide range of Japanese scholars and officials. After returning to Britain he wrote 'my attitude towards the Japanese had undergone a complete volte face... I was now resolved to do all I could by writing, teaching and public speaking to persuade my fellow countrymen to discard their outdated and all too often distorted views about Japan.'

In February 1962 the Hayter sub-committee published its Report on Area Studies, stating that 'two centres covering South Asia, South-East Asia, and the Far East should be supported in the provincial universities... but these centres should not provide language teaching unless... this proves essential.' Regarding Far Eastern languages the sub-committee suggested it 'would like to see one university in the north provide these studies. If so Durham would be the obvious candidate.' Fisher bought and read his own copy of the report. He then drafted proposals for 'the setting up of a Centre for South-East Asian Studies' in Sheffield. He also met Sir William Hayter, the sub-committee's chairman. Fisher was told that other universities had already made claims for a similar centre. Despite his disappointment he now formulated and submitted a new proposal, advocating a 'Centre for Japanese Studies' in Sheffield. After all 'no other university had put forward proposals for such a centre' which was 'a serious omission'. He also suggested undergraduate instruction in Japanese 'at an early stage'.

On 9 May 1962 the Chairman of the University Grants Committee wrote to Sheffield University broadly accepting the Fisher proposal. Funding followed and the first two academic appointments were made in 1963. In 1964 Fisher left Sheffield for a Chair in London, but without his vision and initiative it is unlikely that East Asian Studies would have found an academic home in Sheffield.

Dr Gordon Daniels, who before his retirement was a pillar of both the School of East Asian Studies and the History Department, has been researching the man who was largely responsible for the initial plans to establish Japanese Studies at Sheffield, and has come up with a fascinating story with both personal and academic elements.

In 1935 Fisher entered St. Catharine’s College, Cambridge and proved an outstanding student. He gained a double first in Geography and was remembered as a cellist, linguist, public speaker and comic mimic. On graduation he began research on Ireland, but following the outbreak of war he joined the Royal Engineers and was posted to Singapore.

When British forces in Singapore surrendered to the Japanese in February 1942, Fisher became a prisoner of war. Within weeks, and still only twenty-five, he became a leader in establishing two universities for prisoners in the Changi camp. In October he was transported to Thailand to work on the infamous Thailand-Burma railway. As an officer Fisher may have escaped the worst Japanese treatment of prisoners, but he suffered from tropical diseases and poor nutrition.

Despite indifferent health he continued some academic activity. He read widely in European languages and secretly worked on a PhD thesis. Unfortunately, when Japanese behaviour became more frantic and violent, Fisher feared that he might be severely beaten; and handed his manuscript to his captors. They promptly burnt it.

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Fifty years of Japanese Studies at Sheffield: Graduate careers

Japanese Studies at Sheffield turned fifty in 2013. At first in the Centre for Japanese Studies and now as part of the School of East Asian Studies, the Japanese Studies team have continued to contribute to capacity building in the field (see *East Asia@Sheffield,* January 2013) as well as helping students achieve their career goals. Our graduates have gone on to distinguished careers in a range of fields: in academia, government, business and other sectors of the economy. Many have helped with fund raising for the Geoffrey Bownas Memorial Fund (www.sheffield.ac.uk/alumni/support/bownasfund). Here we introduce three alumni who graduated in the 1990s and went on to develop careers in business and the wider world. All are part of the Sheffield family of graduates working in Britain, Japan and beyond.

**Adrian Brindle**

As an undergraduate, I wanted to combine my choice of Economics with another subject to increase its relevance and real life applicability. In the 1980s, Japan was at its global economic peak, and I considered the linguistic challenge of learning Japanese worth taking on.

On graduating in 1991, I joined Baring Securities in Japan and spent thirteen years living in Tokyo and working for a number of foreign banks and securities companies including Commerzbank, CIBC and JPMorgan.

In 2004, I moved to Hawaii (and later Los Angeles) to take on a role as CEO of Evolution Capital Management, a hedge fund that primarily invests in Japanese equities markets.

I returned to the UK in 2009 to set-up Evoia Capital, the European arm of the Evolution group and parent of Mercury Securities, which is a boutique Japanese equities agency brokerage company.

I currently split my time between London and Tokyo where I am a Director of two companies, Evolution Japan and eWarrant Securities, both of which are part of the Evolution group.

On reflection, my Japanese language ability certainly helped me to get into the financial services industry (my first internship was in 1988 during my year out) but I used relatively little Japanese in the foreign companies where I worked. However, I am finding it of critical importance in my current role where we have taken over a traditional Japanese company with a 40 year history and 250 staff.

**Anna Dingley**

Studying Japanese at Sheffield and the homestay in Japan that was part of my degree have been door openers for me ever since I graduated. I have worked in a variety of roles in multinational firms and government, and the common thread throughout has been a connection with Japan. Both the actual Japanese language and business skills and the broad network of contacts with other Sheffield Japanese graduates have boosted my career. The Japanese dimension to all my work has been very fulfilling.

I have recently started a new role at UK Trade and Investment, responsible for inward investment from Japan and South Korea. My experience, together with the business connections I have built up since I studied at Sheffield, were instrumental in helping me secure the role. My recent work as a Director at JPMorgan in Tokyo was particularly useful as I was managing a team helping Japanese senior executives with their global investor relations.

Prior to JPMorgan, I worked on a London Stock Exchange joint venture with the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Bloomberg and NTT Docomo, and as a self-employed consultant for six years. On the government side, I designed and managed UK export trade missions to Japan for firms producing computer games and digital content, and ran the award-winning UK Pavilion at the Aichi Expo World Fair in 2005.

I have lived in Japan for eight years in all, in Kagoshima, Kyoto, Nagoya and Tokyo. Having lived in the deep countryside of Kyushu has also given me credibility when I talk about experiencing the culture at first hand.

I have also recently started a series of Japan-UK careers seminars in London, helping job seekers find roles where Japanese skills give them an edge in the business world. Sheffield graduates would be most welcome, of course!
The School organized a roundtable and a Golden Jubilee reception for graduates and those interested in Japan at the Daiwa Anglo-Japanese Foundation in London on 3 October 2013. Entitled ‘Why Japanese Studies: Considering the Past, Present and Future’, the roundtable aimed to stimulate a discussion on the field in the United Kingdom and beyond in celebration of fifty years of Japanese Studies at Sheffield. The two events provide us with strong evidence of the importance of the department not only for Japan and the discipline.

The five decades since the establishment of the Centre for Japanese Studies have seen a radical transformation in both Japan and Japanese Studies. In 1962, just before the Centre’s launch, The Economist called on the magazine’s readership to ‘consider Japan’ and its remarkable economic growth. Yet, at the time, few experts combined the linguistic and area studies skills to be able do so.

In the intervening years Japan has become of far greater significance for the UK as well as for an increasingly globalized world. Japanese Studies has also flourished, with the field nowadays rich enough to ‘consider Japan’ in all its multifaceted complexity. The future poses challenges both for Japan and for the discipline.

By reflecting on the past, present and future of Japan and Japanese Studies, the four speakers at the roundtable provided stimulating presentations for the audience of over eighty, with a lively discussion following their presentations. From the School, Graham Healey started the proceedings by reflecting on the history of Japanese Studies and his own engagement with Japan and the field. Turning to the present, Mark Pendleton questioned Japanese Studies’ obsession with contemporary relevance and the immediate future, and drew out connections between the department’s history (extracted from the University archives) and the ways in which history can be used to stretch out the ‘now’.

The future was addressed by Hugo Dobson, who highlighted his determination to ensure the continued health and vitality of the field. Sir David Warren, former ambassador to Japan and Visiting Professor at Sheffield, concluded by offering his views on the importance of Japan from the perspective of a practitioner.

For anyone who wishes to follow up the issues discussed, a recording of the roundtable is available at http://www.dajf.org.uk/event/why-japanese-studies-considering-the-past-present-and-future

The roundtable was followed by a reception, where Sheffield graduates and invited guests were able to continue the roundtable discussions as well as meet old and new friends and colleagues. The continuing importance of Japanese Studies at Sheffield was clear from the congratulatory speeches given by Jason James, Director-General, Daiwa Anglo-Japanese Foundation; the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Keith Burnett; graduates Professor Janet Hunter, London School of Economics and Robert White, Partner, Oldfield Partners. The Japanese Ambassador, Hayashi Keiichi, followed his closing speech with a toast to the continuing success of Japanese Studies at the University of Sheffield.

We are very grateful for the excellent venue provided by Jason James and his team at Daiwa, and look forward to the centenary event in fifty years time.
Writing lives in China

A new book, edited by Chinese Studies lecturers Dr Marjorie Dryburgh and Dr Sarah Dauncey and entitled Writing Lives in China, was published in October 2013. It is the result of a long-term and on-going international collaborative project. Contributors come from the United States, Germany, the Netherlands and Canada as well as the UK. Here Marjorie Dryburgh explains some of the thinking behind the book and the issues it raises.

The process of writing a book – any book – and seeing it through to publication can be long and challenging. The task of putting together an edited volume brings both additional challenges in co-ordination, but also additional rewards, as editors try to use the contributors’ shared interests and varying approaches to their core topic to develop a richer understanding of the field than we might easily gain from a single-authored work.

The edited collection Writing Lives in China, published by Palgrave Macmillan, grew out of papers delivered at a workshop in Sheffield, attended by researchers working in history, anthropology, and literary and cultural studies, affiliated to universities in Europe, North America, and East Asia. It incorporates studies of biographical and autobiographical works, valued and marginalized lives, changing and difficult reputations, and stories written to reveal or to conceal their subjects. It reaches the shelves at an exciting time both for Chinese Studies and for the wider subject area of auto/biography, as dialogue expands between scholars of different national traditions of life writing.

The workshop was inspired by the observation that life writing practice, past and present, was considerably more complex than much of the existing scholarship suggested. Earlier writers noted that life stories were generally written for social or political use, but this tended to prompt discussions of whether these were therefore more or less ‘accurate’. There was little further exploration of those uses and their implications for our understanding of lives and their social and political contexts. We are accustomed to seeing traditional Chinese poetry characterized as a negotiation between form and convention on one hand, and creativity or candour on the other. Similarly, it is also fruitful to read auto/biographical work in the same spirit.

This reveals that even apparently orthodox life stories could be undermined by their subjects. Some authors scattered autobiographical writings with departures (some rather subtle, some less so) from the official narratives. Others used blogs or fiction to reassert control over their own stories. Still others wrote gloriously off-message dramas that simultaneously defended questionable reputations and mocked the pretensions of official biographers to historical authority or to understanding of others’ lives. Examining the conventions themselves, we do find them used purposefully to create a canon of approved lives; but the status of those conventions might also change with a writer’s circumstances. Were they a mirror or a map of social values? A shackle or a security blanket?

No one volume can definitively answer these questions, but the range of new work in the field, on paper and in progress, reveals an increasingly nuanced understanding of Chinese life writing. Some of this work falls within established areas of academic interest, notably surrounding women in the late imperial and republican eras (fourteenth to twentieth centuries). In a neat reversal of older traditions, this may soon offer us a better understanding of women’s auto/biographical work in these times than of men’s.

Other newer studies explore less familiar areas, examining religious life writings, Daoist and Buddhist, produced between the fourth and sixth centuries. Looking beyond words on paper, we find China interests well represented in presentations at conferences such as the biannual meetings of the International Auto/Biography Association. And Shanghai Jiaotong University’s Center for Life Writing is active in exploring connections between scholars within and beyond China, through conferences and a new Journal of Life Writing Studies, launched in 2013.

So, Writing Lives in China emerges into a growing area of research, in which scholars are applying a range of disciplinary approaches to a growing body of available material and – in today’s China – rapidly changing social practice: it is an exciting time to be working in the field.

Dr Megan Blake is a Senior Lecturer in Human Geography researching food and social justice in urban space. Here she gives a view of Hong Kong that many people don’t see.

Dr Blake worked and lived in Hong Kong between January 2011 and August 2013. While there she began to explore the ways that value is produced in and circulates through urban food systems with a specific focus on Hong Kong’s markets. She is particularly interested in the way that value circuits are constrained by urban policy and (neo-liberal) discourse and the ways in which these circuits are enabled by everyday moments of creativity. She keeps a blog of her observations about Hong Kong and food justice more generally which you can read at http://geofoodie.org

Hong Kong is a city of views. Upon arriving one is assaulted with the image of the famous skyline. This commanding perspective offers a view of the top both literally and figuratively, if we also consider that much of that skyline represents the global circulation of things and money. Populated with 294 buildings over 150m tall (35-40 floors) and 2,354 buildings over 100m tall (New York only has just under 800), the city handily wins as being the place with the most opportunity to look down from above. But what do you see when you look down?

In her book, The Global City, sociologist Saskia Sassen pointed out that global cities are as much about the office cleaners, secretaries, care workers, restaurant waiters, and refuse collectors as they are about the flows of money that go through them. Indeed, without such people doing this work, the city would soon come to a halt. Hong Kong is certainly not an exception. When one pauses to look, the activity of these people comes into sharp focus. There are, for example, over 164,000 refuse workers in the city. Of these nearly 30,000 are over retirement age (which is sixty in Hong Kong). Beyond that there are also uncounted numbers of elderly people, like the woman in the picture, who collect cardboard boxes and other recyclable paper.

The wealthy look out from the windows of the skyline as they dine at Michelin starred restaurants (Hong Kong has four three-star and thirteen two-star restaurants), spending on a single meal what this woman will earn after several days of collecting boxes. The view from above is one of economic security and the affordances of excess, but those who are economically at the bottom eek out their lives by collecting, re-using, and remaking that excess. Hong Kong has a very limited structure of social support largely because it has a very low tax rate. The result is an inadequate care system for the very old – the waiting list is currently estimated to be fifty years for subsidized care homes. Hong Kong is also a city with higher than normal suicide rates (18.6 compared to the global average of 15 per 100,000), but the rates for elders (those over sixty-five) committing suicide are at a staggering 27.6 per 100,000 population.

So is it not just the view but also what we see that is important. Hong Kong, like many cities, constructs its image to focus attention on success, opulence and the benefits of freedom. As the view is refocused, however, the values of the city are revealed in the image of below.

Korea and sustainable cities

Sheffield’s Department of Town and Regional Planning is building on long-standing collaborative links with Korea with a programme of visits by students and staff.

In May 2013, the Department of Town and Regional Planning extended its research links with the College of Urban Science at the University of Seoul by visiting South Korea for a workshop on sustainable cities. Officials from the Seoul Metropolitan Government as well as researchers from the College participated. Academic staff and PhD students gave presentations in order to open up debate and identify key areas for future collaboration.

The delegation was led by Professor Gordon Dabinett and included Dr Aidan While, Dr Nick Taylor Buck and Rachel Wileman. Students enjoyed a week when they met public officials and had the opportunity to discuss planning and urban development issues. Sheffield’s representatives were welcomed by Kun Lee, the President of the University and Professor of Urban Sociology. Discussions continued into the evening over a traditional Korean meal in the city and plans are being made for a follow-up second workshop in Sheffield in the summer of 2014.

Town and Regional Planning students during the Seoul trip
Developing alumni networks in China

Dr Philip Harvey, the University Registrar, Mr Miles Stevenson, Director of Development and Alumni Relations, and Dr Sarah Dauncey, of the School of East Asian Studies, hosted two events in Beijing in October aimed at establishing new alumni groups in China.

International students have been coming to the University of Sheffield since its foundation in 1905 (our first Chinese student graduated in 1907, see East Asia@Sheffield, June 2007), and the University now has over 4,600 alumni who live and work in China, most of whom graduated in the past ten or so years. In view of this rapid and recent growth, the University decided it was high time to celebrate with a series of high profile events in Beijing.

The two main events, both held at the Hilton hotel in the heart of the city, had several key aims: to reconnect with alumni living and working in China and enable them to meet up socially and build networks; to cultivate better relationships with alumni and with research and business partners, and to (re)engage them in the life and work of the University; and to identify alumni in China who may be able to act as ambassadors for the University and help Sheffield to attract the best students in future. The events were hosted by Dr Philip Harvey, the University Registrar, Mr Miles Stevenson, Director of Development and Alumni Relations, and Dr Sarah Dauncey from our own department.

On the first evening, Miles Stevenson led a focus group of 24 recent undergraduates and postgraduates from subjects as diverse as Medicine, Engineering, Business and, of course, East Asian Studies. The former students discussed their experiences of applying for their respective courses, attending classes, and living in Sheffield. They all enthused about the city, its people and the Students’ Union, as well as the ease and speed of the application process and the benefits of studying at the University of Sheffield. They were all keen to see an alumni group established in China to help them with vital pre- and post-graduation networking. Just as importantly, they wished to relive their time at Sheffield through Chinese-style ‘Give it a Go’ activities!

The main reception on the following day was attended by over 170 former students, some of whom had graduated in the 1980s. Following a welcome speech by Dr Harvey, Ms Susannah Chiu, who graduated in 1982 with a BA in Economics, reminisced about her time at Sheffield (including a mention of her first trip on the paternoster in the Arts Tower!) and how this changed her life. Now Senior Vice President of Operations at the IT firm Li & Fung Trading Ltd., Ms Chiu is an enthusiastic supporter of alumni events in Hong Kong and will work with mainland groups in future.

Former students from the School of East Asian Studies were naturally out in force at both events and included Aidan Teare (MSc East Asian Business 2011, Visa Writer at the British Embassy), Robynne Tindall (BA Chinese Studies 2011, Front of House and Marketing at Cicada Ultralounge), Adon Lawley (MA Chinese Studies 2012, Education Marketing Manager at the British Council), Zhang Tingting (MA Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language 2012, Editor at Yilin Publishing Group), Ge Xiaomeng (MA Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language 2012, Chinese language teacher at Tsinghua University) and Austen Toone (BA Chinese Studies and History 2013, Advanced Chinese language student at National Taiwan University).

Affectionately dubbed ‘Sarah’s Club’ by Miles Stevenson, they helped out throughout the evening, The School has maintained strong links with its graduates, said Dr Dauncey, who has developed a range of new ways to connect with and support students after graduation. ‘We are proud of their achievements once they leave and the graduates, for their part, are extremely appreciative of their Sheffield education, the doors it has opened for them, as well as the follow-on services we offer, such as the East Asia careers distribution list. They are keen to be ambassadors for our department and have welcomed the chance to take the lead in establishing new alumni groups for the whole of the University in China.’
Training the next generation of teachers of Chinese

Sheffield conference puts the spotlight on postgraduate supervision

The Sheffield conference was part of a series of on-going activities organized by Dr Lily Chen’s Symposium for the Supervision of Research Students in Teaching Chinese as a Second Language (TCSL). It highlighted the School’s increasing profile in teaching Chinese.

This summer the University of Sheffield hosted an international conference focussing on the supervision of research students working in the growing field of Teaching Chinese as a Second (or Foreign) Language (TCSL).

The conference was hosted by the Symposium for the Supervision of Research Students in TCSL, an international organization set up by Dr Lily Chen of the School of East Asian Studies and Dr Yang Lan of the University of Leeds, with the support of White Rose funding and the participation of two partner universities in China, Nanjing and Wuhan.

The aim of the Symposium is to improve the quality of supervision for the increasing number of research students working in Chinese language teaching. It will do this by building up an international network of researchers and supervisors; sharing expertise, research findings and best practice; promoting co-operation between universities and schools; and not least hearing from research students themselves.

This summer’s conference, held from 16 to 18 August and chaired by Dr Chen, was the second to have been held by the Symposium. It followed an initial conference held at Leeds in 2012. More than thirty-five delegates from around the world – including the UK, China, Japan and France – attended. They were mainly researchers and supervisors, but included for the first time a number of research students. The keynote speakers – Professors Lu Jianming and Ma Zhen of Beijing University, and Dr Boping Yuan of the University of Cambridge – are all leading figures in the world of TCSL/TCFL research.

The conference took the form of a series of presentations, followed by discussion and debate. Papers were presented on topics as varied as Chinese linguistics and second language acquisition; approaches to teaching Chinese as a foreign language based on analysis of specific features of Chinese grammar; and the design and provision of courses for MA and PhD students of TCFL/TCSL. Research students also spoke about their own experiences of research and supervision.

During the conference, Dr Chen announced that further White Rose funding had been secured to enable the Symposium to continue the work it had begun – including the establishment of a new journal. ‘In addition to further annual conferences in future, and the building of a network of researchers and supervisors, we also plan to establish in future an international journal of TCSL,’ she told delegates.

The conference had been a great success, said Dr Chen. ‘By bringing together established researchers and research students from around the world, we have already gone some way towards achieving our initial goal of setting up a network of researchers, supervisors and research students working in the important and growing fields of research into the teaching of the Chinese language.

“We very much hope that by facilitating the sharing of experiences and by fostering research collaborations and greater co-operation between universities and schools, the Symposium will help to raise standards in the supervision of research students in the field, and will also help generate interesting new avenues of research.

“The launch of an international journal will go a long way to cementing the work we have begun and will provide an important platform for the kind of research projects we hope to foster.’

Next year’s conference will be held at Nanjing University.

East-West studies in architecture and landscape

Sheffield’s Architecture and Landscape departments have strong interests in East Asia and recruit many research students from the region.

In October 2013, Professors Peter Blundell Jones and Jan Woudstra held an open seminar focussing on the question of why the timber frame in traditional buildings in China and other East Asian cultures is seen as something separate from the bounding wall. This is a major difference in comparison with Western architecture, in which the wall has tended to be dominant. Although a simple answer might be the dominance of carpentry as a discipline, the threshold is quite differently expressed through this practice, and also has climatic implications.

The seminar was organized by a collaborative centre for East-West studies established by Professors Blundell Jones and Woudstra to support the many PhD students from China, Taiwan, Japan, Korea and Malaysia who are studying architecture, buildings, landscape, or gardens. The regular open seminars give the students an opportunity to present their work and discuss broader issues of general interest.
Leading global historian speaks at Sheffield

Professor Akira Iriye, Charles Warren Research Professor of American History at Harvard University, visited Sheffield in November to give a talk to a joint seminar of the Department of History and the School of East Asian Studies. Introduced by Dr Seung-young Kim, Professor Iriye has for the past five decades been one of the world’s leading global historians, and remains the pre-eminent scholar in the international and transnational history of the Asia-Pacific.

His early work on the international system in East Asia in the 1920s (After Imperialism) remains influential today, and he has recently undertaken the editing of a six-volume history of the world, published jointly in Germany and the US. The latest volume Global Interdependence: The World After 1945 was published in December 2013.

In his presentation, Professor Iriye reviewed the growth of interest in global and transnational history since the 1990s. He showed how our whole way of thinking on these topics – for example the periods into which we divide modern history – is excessively focussed on state actors. He welcomed the emergence of new interests in human rights across all nations, in environmentalism and in non-government organizations. These new ideas also attempt to avoid the Eurocentrism of our previous understandings of world history – for example a periodization that emphasizes the First World War as a turning point, when in fact that war had little impact outside Europe and the United States.

Reviewing recent trends in East Asia, he expressed the hope that the major countries of the region – China, Japan, Korea and Vietnam among others – would come to recognize shared memories of their history as a basis for moving towards a higher level of integration along the lines of the European Union. He himself was speaking up in Japan on the need for that country and its government to acknowledge more fully the atrocities that make it difficult for others to share memories.

New book on Korean composer

Dr Andrew Killick, senior lecturer in Ethnomusicology, has known the Korean composer Hwang Byungki since 1988 and learnt to play some of his music on the kayagum zither. His 25-year study of Hwang’s music has now reached fruition in the first Western book devoted to an Asian composer writing primarily for traditional instruments.

As a composer, performer, scholar, and administrator, Hwang Byungki (b. 1936) has had an exceptional influence on the world of Korean traditional music for over half a century. During that time, Western-style music (both classical and popular) has become the main form of musical expression for most Koreans, while traditional music has retained a special role as a powerful emblem of national identity.

Dr Killick’s book Hwang Byungki: Traditional Music and the Contemporary Composer in the Republic of Korea has been published in the Ashgate SOAS Musicology Series. Against the background of ever-increasing interaction between Asian and Western music since the mid-twentieth century, it examines in detail how Hwang has been able to extend the range of traditional Korean music in various directions without simply ‘Westernising’ it.

Following a thematic rather than a rigidly chronological approach, each chapter focuses on a particular area of interest or activity – such as Hwang’s unique position in the traditional genre kayagum sanjo, his enduring interest in Buddhist culture and a meditative aesthetic, and his adoption of extended techniques and approaches from Western avant-garde music. An accompanying CD provides excerpts from Hwang’s works analysed in the book.

Through an examination of Hwang’s life and works, the book addresses the broader question of traditional music’s place in a rapidly modernising yet intensely nationalistic society, as well as the issues faced by a composer working in an idiom in which the very concept of the individual composer was not traditionally recognised. It explores how new music for traditional instruments can provide a means of negotiating between a local identity and the modern world order.

The Railway Man

The film, The Railway Man, was released on Boxing Day 2013. Starring Colin Firth, Nicole Kidman, and Sanada Hiroyuki, it is an adaptation of Eric Lomax’s autobiography and focuses on his experiences as a PoW in Thailand, and his eventual reconciliation with the Japanese interpreter involved in his brutal interrogation. That interpreter was Nagase Takashi, mentor and friend of Gill Goddard, the East Asian Studies Librarian at Sheffield. Nagase’s writings concerning the Japanese as captors and as captives have been edited by Gill Goddard as Crosses and Tigers and The Cowra Incident of 1944, available from The Paulownia Press [http://www.paulowniapress.co.uk/books/Crosses_and_Tigers.html]
The School of East Asian Studies has been delighted to welcome a number of students from local schools and colleges to the University with the aim of introducing them to the world’s most dynamic region and its languages.

On two occasions, over fifty students and teachers came to Sheffield from schools and colleges including Hope Valley College in North Derbyshire, Clifton School in Rotherham, Brookfield Community School in Chesterfield and Fir Vale School in Sheffield.

Both days included a number of activities. With the invaluable assistance of a team of our current students, Dr Lily Chen, Dr Lucy Zhao, Ms Sukyeon Cho and Ms Yuki Kittaka introduced students to the Chinese, Korean and Japanese languages. By the end of the day, with no previous experience of studying East Asian languages, students could write their name, introduce themselves and hold a brief conversation in the three languages.

In addition, Professor Hugo Dobson, head of the School, gave a mini-lecture explaining how the countries of East Asia had spread their global influence through the Beijing Olympics, Japanese anime and manga, and Korean pop music.

There was also an opportunity to interview students currently enrolled in the School of East Asian Studies about university life and their studies. The day ended with a light-hearted quiz that ensured nobody went home empty-handed.

According to Professor Dobson: ‘The staff of the School of East Asian Studies strongly believe in explaining to the local community what they do and giving everybody the opportunity to join in.’ A number of similar events are currently being planned for 2014.

We will be advertising upcoming events on the Faculty of Social Sciences Outreach Team’s website: www.sheffield.ac.uk/faculty/social-sciences/outreach

James White, who is researching a PhD in the School, reports on a student conference held at Sheffield’s Interdisciplinary Centre for the Social Sciences (ICOSS), which he helped to organize.

The inaugural ‘Japan in Our Futures’ conference, held in April 2013, showcased emerging scholars in the field of Japanese studies from White Rose East Asia Centre (WREAC) partners Sheffield and Leeds, as well as a wide range of universities from across the country, including Oxford, SOAS, Manchester, Lancaster, Newcastle, Northumbria and Warwick. Over thirty presentations were made on topics as diverse as soft power, the ukiyo-e fan, the Japanese motorcycle industry and single mothers in Japanese television drama. Part of the celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary of Japanese Studies at Sheffield, the undergraduate-postgraduate conference was hosted by WREAC’s National Institute of Japanese Studies and funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council.

Student presentations were supported by a roundtable Question Time-inspired discussion, which added a dynamic and interactive component to the day’s events. Dr Mark Pendleton – the School’s own ‘David Dimbleby’ – hosted the event, and Dr Dolores Martinez of SOAS, Professor Ian Neary of Oxford and Sheffield’s Dr Peter Matanle engaged and debated with each other and with the audience about where Japan and the field of Japanese Studies in the UK would find themselves in the year 2030.

Staff from the School joined participants from other institutions within the UK and from Japan as discussants, providing student presenters with guidance and probing questions from established academics. The students also benefitted from professional advice concerning publishing (provided by Japan Forum co-editor Dr Matanle) and funding opportunities, with a representative of the Japan Foundation, Hal Parker, kindly venturing north to attend.

A catered lunch and closing reception enabled both emerging and more established scholars to make and re-form connections. The day would not have been a success without the expert guidance of Dr Pendleton, the valiant organizational efforts of the students (thanks to Sharleen Estampador-Hughson, Nicolas Garvizo, Robert Horn, Kelly Ing, Seongjo Kim, Rosemary Pennells, Rebecca Whitter, and Fabio Zaca) and the assistance of the staff of ICOSS and SEAS, most notably Kylie Wheeler.
I work in the European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia, which was established to monitor implementation of the agreement that ended the war between Russia and Georgia in 2008. I have been with this mission only a couple of months, but I have worked in the field of peacekeeping for most of my career since the mid-1990s, when I was deployed as a Royal Marine to the United Nations operation in Bosnia.

I joined the Royal Marines out of school partly because I had no idea what I wanted to do in life, and it seemed like a good way to have an adventure. After I went to Bosnia I knew I wanted to work in peacekeeping but I would need a university degree. From the UN’s point of view, it didn’t seem to matter what subject the degree was in, so I felt free to choose something that appealed to me.

I chose to study Japan because I was enchanted by its culture. Before starting the degree course I wanted to feel more confident that I was making the right choice so I spent six months in Tokyo teaching English. It was a turning point in my life. I was going from being a military officer back to being a civilian and moving from a world of action to one of ideas.

Soon after beginning my studies in Sheffield’s School of East Asian Studies, I learned to combine the things that interested me. After writing my undergraduate dissertation on Japan’s peacekeeping policy, I moved between academic studies and practical work in the field.

After completing my PhD (looking at Japan’s defence policy as a case study on the relationship between globalization and security), I found it even easier to keep a foot in each camp. I teach at the Hiroshima Peacebuilders’ Centre on planning peacekeeping operations and, while working as a freelance contractor in Brussels with NATO and the UK’s Stabilisation Unit, I started blogging on connections between European and Asian Security. It keeps me in touch with developments and helps me find opportunities in consulting. If this story means anything, maybe it’s that you don’t have to just choose one thing and stick with it.

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 visit: http://www.shef.ac.uk/seas

East Asian Studies Degrees

**BA degrees**

Unless otherwise stated, BA Degrees involve four years of study.

**Single honours**
- Chinese Studies
- Japanese Studies
- Korean Studies
- East Asian Studies (three years)

**Dual honours**
- Chinese Studies and/History, Management, Music
- Chinese Studies with/French, German, Japanese, Russian, Spanish
- Japanese Studies and/History, Linguistics, Management

Japanese Studies with/German, Russian, Spanish
- French/Germanic/Hispanic/Russian Studies with Japanese
- Korean Studies and/Management, Music
- Korean Studies with Japanese
- East Asian Studies and/Music (three years)

**Postgraduate taught degrees**
- MA/Diploma/Certificate in Chinese Studies
- MA/Diploma/Certificate in Japanese Studies
- MSc/Diploma/Certificate in East Asian Business
- MA/Diploma/Certificate Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language (TCFL)

**Postgraduate research degrees**

PhD supervision is available in a wide range of subject areas on China, Japan, Korea and intra-regional studies. In addition, scholarships may be available through the University of Sheffield.